

Arts

PRESIDENT CLINTON'S STATEMENTS ON THE ARTS

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

PRESIDENT CLINTON'S STATEMENTS ON THE ARTS

The President's Trip to Northern Ireland and Ireland, September 3-5, 1998

STATEMENTS BY PRESIDENT CLINTON
ON THE ARTS AND HUMANITIES

April 27, 1996

Remarks by the President at the 25th Anniversary Reception for the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts

April 17, 1996

Presidential Message to Congress Transmitting the Annual Report of the National Endowment for the Humanities

March 28, 1996

Presidential Message to Congress Transmitting the Annual Report of the National Endowment for the Arts

December 18, 1995

Message of the President to the House of Representatives Returning Without Approval the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1996

December 3, 1995

Remarks by the President at the Kennedy Center Honors Reception

October 5, 1995

Remarks by the President at National Medal of Arts Ceremony

October 5, 1995

Remarks by the President at the Arts and Humanities Awards Dinner

October 1995

National Arts and Humanities Month Presidential Message

June 8, 1995

Remarks by the President to the Friends of Art and Preservation in Embassies

April 6, 1995

Presidential Message to Congress Transmitting the Annual Report of the National Endowment for the Arts

February 9, 1995

Presidential Message to Congress Transmitting the Annual Report
of the National Endowment for the Humanities

October 14, 1994

Remarks by the President on Presenting Arts and Humanities Awards

October 1994

National Arts and Humanities Month Presidential Message

September 21, 1994

Remarks by the President and the First Lady at the President's
Committee on the Arts and Humanities Ceremony

June 16, 1994

Remarks by the President at the 1994 Praemium Imperiale Arts
Award Ceremony

May 18, 1994

Presidential Message to Congress Transmitting the Annual Report
of the National Endowment for the Humanities

May 4, 1994

Remarks by the President at Andrew W. Mellon Dinner

April 14, 1994

President Clinton's Video Remarks to Art-21 Conference

October 1993

National Arts and Humanities Month Presidential Message

October 7, 1993

Remarks by the President in White House Presidential Arts Medal
Ceremony

October 7, 1993

Remarks by the President at a White House Dinner Honoring Arts
and Humanities Award Recipients

August 7, 1993

Statement of the President on the Nomination for Chair of the
National Endowment for the Arts

STATEMENTS OF PRESIDENT CLINTON ON THE ARTS

December 18, 1995

**Message of the President to the House of Representatives
Returning Without Approval the Department of the Interior and
Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1996**

October 5, 1995

Remarks by the President at National Medal of Arts Ceremony

October 5, 1995

Remarks by the President at the Arts and Humanities Awards Dinner

October 1995

National Arts and Humanities Month Presidential Message

June 8, 1995

**Remarks by the President to the Friends of Art and Preservation
in Embassies**

October 1994

National Arts and Humanities Month Presidential Message

October 14, 1994

Remarks by the President on Presenting Arts and Humanities Awards

September 21, 1994

**Remarks by the President and the First Lady at the President's
Committee on the Arts and Humanities Ceremony**

May 18, 1994

**Presidential Message to Congress Transmitting the Report of the
National Endowment for the Humanities**

May 4, 1994

Remarks by the President at Andrew W. Mellon Dinner

April 28, 1994

**Remarks by the President at Presidential Awards for Design
Excellence Ceremony**

October 1993

National Arts and Humanities Month Presidential Message

October 5, 1993

Presidential Statement on the Arts and Humanities Recipients

October 7, 1993

Remarks by the President in White House Presidential Arts Medal Ceremony

October 7, 1993

Remarks by the President at a White House Dinner Honoring Arts and Humanities Award Recipients

August 7, 1993

Statement of the President on the Nomination for Chair of the National Endowment for the Arts

they should open the Government, and I will work with them to get this done.

Speaker of the House Gingrich

Q. How do you feel about fellow Time magazine man of the year?

The President. I think he's had a big impact on events. That's the standard. That's it.

Q. Thank you.

The President. Thank you very much.

Q. Thank you. Merry Christmas. Where did you get that tie?

The President. Someone gave it to me. It's one of my Christmas ties. You know, I try to wear one every day for the last 12 days before Christmas.

NOTE: The President spoke at 11:40 a.m. in the Oval Office at the White House.

**Message to the House of
Representatives Returning Without
Approval the Department of the
Interior and Related Agencies
Appropriations Act, 1996**
December 18, 1995

To the House of Representatives:

I am returning herewith without my approval H.R. 1977, the "Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1996."

This bill is unacceptable because it would unduly restrict our ability to protect America's natural resources and cultural heritage, promote the technology we need for long-term energy conservation and economic growth, and provide adequate health, educational, and other services to Native Americans.

First, the bill makes wrong-headed choices with regard to the management and preservation of some of our most precious assets. In the Tongass National Forest in Alaska, it would allow harmful clear-cutting, require the sale of timber at unsustainable levels, and dictate the use of an outdated forest plan for the next 2 fiscal years.

In the Columbia River basin in the Pacific Northwest, the bill would impede implementation of our comprehensive plan for managing public lands—the Columbia River Basin

Ecosystem Management Project. It would do this by prohibiting publication of a final Environmental Impact Statement or Record of Decision and requiring the exclusion of information on fisheries and watersheds. The result: a potential return to legal gridlock on timber harvesting, grazing, mining, and other economically important activities.

And in the California desert, the bill undermines our designation of the Mojave National Preserve by cutting funding for the Preserve and shifting responsibility for its management from the National Park Service to the Bureau of Land Management. The Mojave is our newest national park and part of the 1994 California Desert Protection Act—the largest addition to our park system in the lower 48 States. It deserves our support.

Moreover, the bill would impose a misguided moratorium on future listings and critical habitat designations under the Endangered Species Act. And in the case of one endangered species, the marbled murrelet, it would eliminate the normal flexibility for both the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture to use new scientific information in managing our forests.

Second, the bill slashes funding for the Department of Energy's energy conservation programs. This is short-sighted and unwise. Investment in the technology of energy conservation is important for our Nation's long-term economic strength and environmental health. We should be doing all we can to maintain and sharpen our competitive edge, not back off.

Third, this bill fails to honor our historic obligations toward Native Americans. It provides inadequate funding for the Indian Health Service and our Indian Education programs. And the cuts targeted at key programs in the Bureau of Indian Affairs are crippling—including programs that support child welfare; adult vocational training; law enforcement and detention services; community fire protection; and general assistance to low-income Indian individuals and families. Moreover, the bill would unfairly single out certain self-governance tribes in Washington State for punitive treatment. Specifically, it would penalize these tribes financially for

using legal remedies in disputes with non-tribal owners of land within reservations.

Finally, the bill represents a dramatic departure from our commitment to support for the arts and the humanities. It cuts funding of the National Endowments for the Arts and Humanities so deeply as to jeopardize their capacity to keep providing the cultural, educational, and artistic programs that enrich America's communities large and small.

For these reasons and others my Administration has conveyed to the Congress in earlier communications, I cannot accept this bill. It does not reflect my priorities or the values of the American people. I urge the Congress to send me a bill that truly serves the interests of our Nation and our citizens.

William J. Clinton

The White House,
December 18, 1995.

**Message to the House of
Representatives Returning Without
Approval the Department of
Veterans Affairs and Housing and
Urban Development, and
Independent Agencies
Appropriations Act, 1996**

December 18, 1995

To the House of Representatives:

I am returning herewith without my approval H.R. 2099, the "Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 1996."

H.R. 2099 would threaten public health and the environment, end programs that are helping communities help themselves, close the door on college for thousands of young people, and leave veterans seeking medical care with fewer treatment options.

The bill includes no funds for the highly successful National Service program. If such funding were eliminated, the bill would cost nearly 50,000 young Americans the opportunity to help their community, through AmeriCorps, to address vital local needs such as health care, crime prevention, and education while earning a monetary award to help them pursue additional education or

training. I will not sign any version of this appropriations bill that does not restore funds for this vital program.

This bill includes a 22 percent cut in requested funding for the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), including a 25 percent cut in enforcement that would cripple EPA efforts to enforce laws against polluters. Particularly objectionable are the bill's 25 percent cut in Superfund, which would continue to expose hundreds of thousands of citizens to dangerous chemicals and cuts, which would hamper efforts to train workers in hazardous waste cleanup.

In addition to severe funding cuts for EPA, the bill also includes legislative riders that were tacked onto the bill without any hearings or adequate public input, including one that would prevent EPA from exercising its authority under the Clean Water Act to prevent wetlands losses.

I am concerned about the bill's \$762 million reduction to my request for funds that would go directly to States and needy cities for clean water and drinking water needs, such as assistance to clean up Boston Harbor. I also object to cuts the Congress has made in environmental technology, the climate change action plan, and other environmental programs.

The bill would reduce funding for the Council for Environmental Quality by more than half. Such a reduction would severely hamper the Council's ability to provide me with advice on environmental policy and carry out its responsibilities under the National Environmental Policy Act.

The bill provides no new funding for the Community Development Financial Institutions program, an important initiative for bringing credit and growth to communities long left behind.

While the bill provides spending authority for several important initiatives of the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), including Community Development Block Grants, homeless assistance and the sale of HUD-owned properties, it lacks funding for others. For example, the bill provides no funds to support economic development initiatives; it has insufficient funds for incremental rental vouchers; and it cuts nearly in half my request for tearing

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

October 5, 1995

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT NATIONAL MEDAL OF ARTS CEREMONY

The South Lawn

1:15 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much. It's an eery feeling being introduced by your wife. (Laughter.) You never know what's going to be said. (Laughter.) You're steeling yourself for the discipline not to show any adverse reaction. (Laughter.) We're having a good time today, Hillary and I are. We love this day; we look forward to it. And we thank all of you for coming. We thank especially Senator Pell and Senator Simpson. Thank you for coming. We're glad to see you. (Applause.)

We thank the members of the administration who are here. I see Secretary Riley, and Deputy Secretary Kunin of Education; and Roger Johnson, the Director of the General Services Administration. There may be others here. I thank all of you for being here. I want to say a special word of thanks for the service of Jane Alexander and Sheldon Hackney for the great job that they have done. (Applause.)

I thank my good friend, John Brademas, the Chairman of the President's Committee on the Arts and Humanities; and Diane Frankel, the Director of the Institute for Museum Services. And I thank all the members of the Arts and Humanities Council who are here for their willingness to serve.

It's a great honor for me to be able to present today the National Medal of Arts and the Charles Frankel Prize in the Humanities to a distinguished group of Americans who have lived their lives as builders -- bringing people enlightenment, bringing people enjoyment, advancing the cause of human knowledge and human understanding and the joy in life. Before I do that, I think I ought to say, we've had a couple of pieces of good news this morning at the White House, which at least are not inconsistent with what so many of these people have given their lives to.

The President of Mexico called me this morning and told me that, after all the difficulties this country had faced in recent months, that he was making an early repayment of \$700 million of the money they borrowed from the United States to keep their economy going. And I think that's a good thing. (Applause.)

You know, when you loan money, you never know whether it's a good thing or not until it's too late to do anything about it (Laughter.) Some of you have been in that position. But they're our friends, they're our allies, they're our partners for the future. They're fighting for their democracy and they're fighting for the quality of their country's economy. They hit a rough spot in the road, and they borrowed less money than we authorized them to, and they're paying it back more quickly. And we're going to have a brighter future as a result of it, and a safer, more secure future, and a better partnership. And that's a good thing.

And perhaps even more importantly, I learned early this morning that in five days from now, if we can just get a couple of things done, the parties in Bosnia have agreed to a complete cease-

MORE

fire of all military hostilities. (Applause.) They have, furthermore, agreed to come for what are called "proximity peace talks" -- I'll tell you about that in a minute; that's a government language word -- to the United States to actually talk about hammering out a final peace agreement in later October. So this is a good day for the cause of peace and prosperity in the world and in the United States.

Proximity peace talks means that they'll all come to the same country, to the same town, to the same place, but they'll let us talk to them, and they won't talk to each other until -- (laughter) -- but that's better than it's been. (Laughter.) And sooner or later, we'll all find out we have more in common than we do dividing us. And that's the lesson that we hope the American people keep in mind as we go through the next months and years as well. (Applause.)

I think it's fair to say that no President has ever enjoyed these award ceremonies more than I have because every year I get a chance to recognize the lifetime achievements of people who have been heroes to me in various ways -- men and women who, unbeknownst to them, have been my teachers, my role models, my inspiration, because, as President, I am no different than any other American who enjoys literature or music or art and architecture. And I have benefitted, as so many of you have, for the work of the people we recognize today.

These awards call attention to the lives of 17 individuals and one organization who have worked to enrich the lives of millions and millions of Americans, millions of people around the world, and have made this country a stronger, better, richer place. They are genuine examples of the American ideal and their work as a whole is a national treasure.

The arts and humanities have energized the American Dream in so many ways. The soul of our country has literally been shaped by the vision of our artists and the creativity of those whom we honor here today. And many others in the past have helped America to become and to remain the freest, most democratic nation in the world. Through the arts and humanities, we assert both our oneness and our diversity. And in celebrating this ideal, we move forward together.

Human creativity is clearly the most powerful force on Earth. And these awardees have exercised that power to the fullest. They have woven for us a wonderful mosaic of music and dance, art and literature to comfort and inspire a troubled world.

The importance of this work is more important now, perhaps, than ever before as our country and our world go through a period of unprecedented change -- changes that are both bringing us together and ripping up the bonds that have united us in the past. In a nation as diverse as ours, our arts and our humanities are bridges to help us reach out to one another and understand one another better. Projects like the NEH's national conversation are truly helping us to accomplish this.

In the face of those who would divide us, we must remain steadfast in supporting the arts and humanities as a way of coming together while we celebrate our diversity. Our support for them is not the preservation of some extravagant cultural elite, it's the preservation of our cultural tradition for all Americans and especially for those who, unlike me and so many of us, are not part of anybody's elite, and they need their country to make sure they have access to the great heritage of America as well. (Applause.)

For the last 30 years, the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities have made the arts and humanities accessible to millions of our fellow citizens from

MORE

schoolchildren to people in our inner cities to citizens in our most isolated rural communities -- many of whom would never have experienced these gifts had they not been offered so freely by our nation's artists and scholars and by their nation's government.

For a very small contribution, both the NEA and the NEH have made vital contributions to the life of this nation. Each of the awardees we recognize here today has been a pioneer. Sometimes they've made us laugh; sometimes they've helped us cry. Sometimes they've challenged us to see the error of our ways. Sometimes they've helped us to celebrate the strength of our goodness. But always they have lifted us to higher ground.

I am honored to confer upon this wonderful group of Americans the National Medal of the Arts and the Charles Frankel Prize. First, the Medal of the Arts winners. Licia Albanese -- the beginning of her career came as something of a surprise. When the lead soprano in the Milan production of Madame Butterfly fell ill during the performance, this young singer was called upon to finish the opera. Her performance that evening brought the house down. And a career that spanned more than 30 years was launched.

She went on to leading roles in operas all around the world, always creating characters memorable not only for the arias they sang, but for their intense vitality. She had the rare ability to combine her great talent as a singer with equal talent as an actress. It was once said that Licia Albanese had the two qualities which all great artists have -- simplicity and sincerity. Most recently, she and her late husband founded the Puccini Foundation, and she has worked tirelessly for the benefit of opera and its survival as an art form.

Please welcome our first honoree, Licia Albanese.
(Applause.)

Gwendolyn Brooks began writing poetry when she was only 11. And at the age of 13, her first poem was published. More than 75 others followed, while she was still a teenager. For four decades, Gwendolyn Brooks has drawn on the black experience to create poetry that speaks to all of us in a frank and familiar way. She served as the poetry consultant to the Library of Congress, and today is the Poet Laureate of Illinois. In 1949, she was awarded the Pulitzer Prize for poetry. She has kept alive the culture of her roots through the cultivation of her words.

Gwendolyn Brooks. (Applause.)

Each painter, performer or thinker here today has in one way or another served to create a legacy in the halls of American art. Their contributions shall be forever remembered in their fields and beyond. But their work might never have seen the light of day were it not for generous, committed, and visionary citizens like two of those whom we honor -- Iris and Bernie Cantor.

They have helped literally countless young artists to succeed. They've introduced countless young people to the joys of art. The grants and gifts bestowed by the Cantor family have built and filled the galleries and museums across our nation. From the Rodin sculptures given to New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art, to the grants for exhibitions at institutions such as our own Arkansas Art Center, to the sculpture exhibit here at the White House, the Cantor's love for art has known no bounds.

They've done much to keep the arts alive in America, and we owe them our thanks. Bernie could not be with us here today. But Hillary and I are delighted that our good friend, Iris Cantor, is here to accept the award on behalf of both of them. Iris and Bernie Cantor. (Applause.)

MORE

It's a special honor for me today to honor another husband and wife team that has shown that a commitment to the issues facing the world around us can be just as important a part of their lives and our lives as a commitment to the art one creates. Ossie Davis and Ruby Dee met in 1946, performing in a Broadway version of Jeb Turner. I want to say that again. They met in 1946, while performing in a Broadway version of Jeb Turner -- (laughter) -- a play in which she was violating the child labor laws at the time. (Laughter and applause.) They were married a year later. And they have performed individually and together now for almost 50 years.

While the stage and screen have kept them busy with such projects as "A Raisin in the Sun," "The Jackie Robinson Story," and "Do The Right Thing," they have continued to fight for others' struggle for equality.

Ossie Davis and Ruby Dee have helped groups such as the NAACP, the Urban League, the AIDS projects, like Housing Works. In 1986 they produced a PBS tribute entitled, "Martin Luther King: The Dream and the Drum." Their vision and their talent shine as brightly today as they did on that first day when they met on Broadway so long ago, and our country is very much a better place because of their life and their work. (Applause.)

Having written no fewer than 100 pieces of music by the time he graduated from high school, David Diamond was well on his way to becoming one of America's most accomplished and disciplined composers very early in his youth. His dedicated and commitment throughout his distinguished career has made him a master at the craft of creating music.

He's a proud adherent to the classical tradition, and has made outstanding contributions to the field for more than 60 years now. An inspiration both to those within his field as well as those who simply enjoy the music he creates, David Diamond truly exemplifies the spirit of American creativity. Mr. Diamond. (Applause.)

Born in Germany, James Ingo Freed came to the United States as a nine-year-old refugee in 1939. After earning his architectural degree in 1953, he joined the offices of I.M. Pei and Partners. Widely published and respected within the world of architecture, he has been the recipient of many major awards, and most recently, he has been justifiably celebrated for his creation of the magnificent, for most of us, overwhelming United States Holocaust Memorial Museum -- an extraordinary structure that houses many painful memories, but ultimately inspires its visitors to strive for a better future.

We're honoring him today for that monumental achievement, but also for his lifelong dedication to his craft which continues in this city at this moment as the Federal Triangle Building comes up and moves toward completion. Let's give him a warm welcome. James Ingo Freed. (Applause.)

Our next awardee obviously needs no introduction. He was cited by the Guinness Book of Records as the most honored entertainer in the world. (Laughter.) Maybe we ought not to do this. (Laughter.) Bob Hope has more than 1,000 awards and citations for his humanitarian and professional success. He's been honored more than -- I think, five times by the Motion Picture Academy, including receiving an honorary Oscar and the Jean Hersholt Humanitarian Award. But I know something that some of you probably don't know. He would far rather go down in history as a great golfer. (Laughter.) This morning when I saw him I said -- Bob said, well, how's your golf game? I said, it's pretty good; but it's too

MORE

schoolchildren to people in our inner cities to citizens in our most isolated rural communities -- many of whom would never have experienced these gifts had they not been offered so freely by our nation's artists and scholars and by their nation's government.

For a very small contribution, both the NEA and the NEH have made vital contributions to the life of this nation. Each of the awardees we recognize here today has been a pioneer. Sometimes they've made us laugh; sometimes they've helped us cry. Sometimes they've challenged us to see the error of our ways. Sometimes they've helped us to celebrate the strength of our goodness. But always they have lifted us to higher ground.

I am honored to confer upon this wonderful group of Americans the National Medal of the Arts and the Charles Frankel Prize. First, the Medal of the Arts winners. Licia Albanese -- the beginning of her career came as something of a surprise. When the lead soprano in the Milan production of Madame Butterfly fell ill during the performance, this young singer was called upon to finish the opera. Her performance that evening brought the house down. And a career that spanned more than 30 years was launched.

She went on to leading roles in operas all around the world, always creating characters memorable not only for the arias they sang, but for their intense vitality. She had the rare ability to combine her great talent as a singer with equal talent as an actress. It was once said that Licia Albanese had the two qualities which all great artists have -- simplicity and sincerity. Most recently, she and her late husband founded the Puccini Foundation, and she has worked tirelessly for the benefit of opera and its survival as an art form.

Please welcome our first honoree, Licia Albanese.
(Applause.)

Gwendolyn Brooks began writing poetry when she was only 11. And at the age of 13, her first poem was published. More than 75 others followed, while she was still a teenager. For four decades, Gwendolyn Brooks has drawn on the black experience to create poetry that speaks to all of us in a frank and familiar way. She served as the poetry consultant to the Library of Congress, and today is the Poet Laureate of Illinois. In 1949, she was awarded the Pulitzer Prize for poetry. She has kept alive the culture of her roots through the cultivation of her words.

Gwendolyn Brooks. (Applause.)

Each painter, performer or thinker here today has in one way or another served to create a legacy in the halls of American art. Their contributions shall be forever remembered in their fields and beyond. But their work might never have seen the light of day were it not for generous, committed, and visionary citizens like two of those whom we honor -- Iris and Bernie Cantor.

They have helped literally countless young artists to succeed. They've introduced countless young people to the joys of art. The grants and gifts bestowed by the Cantor family have built and filled the galleries and museums across our nation. From the Rodin sculptures given to New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art, to the grants for exhibitions at institutions such as our own Arkansas Art Center, to the sculpture exhibit here at the White House, the Cantor's love for art has known no bounds.

They've done much to keep the arts alive in America, and we owe them our thanks. Bernie could not be with us here today. But Hillary and I are delighted that our good friend, Iris Cantor, is here to accept the award on behalf of both of them. Iris and Bernie Cantor. (Applause.)

MORE

rainy today, we can't play. He said, that's too bad, I'll miss taking your money. (Laughter.)

Unfortunately, that's not as funny as you think it is. (Laughter.) Known the world over for his wonderful wit and sense of humor, Bob Hope has brought laughter and pleasure and a happier outlook on life to generations of American citizens, and especially to our troops in uniform all around the world.

He began entertaining American servicemen and women even before World War II, and he's done it in every conflict since. In 1971, Bob Hope took his commitment to the people of America one step further by applying for a visa to Laos to help negotiate the release of our prisoners there. When he wasn't performing across oceans, Bob Hope was making films and making people laugh here in America. I can honestly say that those films are still making all the members of my family laugh every time they're shown on the television here.

But even with his busy career, Bob Hope never lost sight of the truly important things in life -- helping people in need. He's helped raise more than \$1 billion for hospitals, for the disabled, the Boy Scouts, and numerous other health and human service causes. His annual golf tournament every year, which he still plays in, directs and manages, is an example of a man whose commitment to doing this kind of work truly is a lifetime endeavor.

He is perhaps the finest example of a successful American entertainer whose greatest performance is in what he does off stage every day. I am so delighted that Bob Hope and his wonderful wife, Delores, are both here today. And I'd like to ask Bob now to come up and receive his award. Mr. Bob Hope. (Applause.)

MR. HOPE: I just want to say a couple of words. (Laughter.) But last year during our golf tournament, I called the President and I said, do you think you could get out here and play with us during our tournament. And he said, I don't know. And I got a hold of Mr. Bush, George Bush; and I got a hold of President Ford. And the four of us played, and we raised \$1,400,000 for the hospital out there. (Applause.)

And I just wanted to thank him right now in person. That's it, that's it. (Laughter and applause.)

THE PRESIDENT: American art is not limited to portraits or landscapes or still lifes. The broad range of subjects reflects the diversity of American experience. Roy Lichtenstein is one of the pioneers who challenged convention and opened our eyes to new styles of expression. In the early '60s, he was one of just a small group to experiment with popular icons as subject material. I hope that doesn't make a comeback. (Laughter.)

His works are well known, and have appeared in numerous exhibitions all around this country. In addition, Roy was one of several artists commissioned to work on the New York State Pavilion for the 1964 World Fair. I hope that the pioneering spirit exemplified by Roy Lichtenstein will always, always live in the artists of America. It's been a real honor for Hillary and for me to get to know Roy and his wife and his work. And we're very grateful for it, and glad to honor him here today. Roy Lichtenstein. (Applause.)

For nearly four decades, Arthur Mitchell has been a pivotal figure of American dance. The protege of the great George Balanchine, he was the first African-American dancer to become a principal artist in the New York City Ballet. After leaving the company in 1966, he went on to a career on Broadway and as an artistic director. But always, always, there was the call of his home, Harlem.

MORE

Following the death of Martin Luther King, Jr., in 1968, the next year Arthur Mitchell realized a dream by returning to Harlem as the founder of the Dance Theater of Harlem. It is now recognized as one of the world's premiere dance troupes. His dedication to young people and to dance are truly legendary. We are honored by his presence here today, and by the lifetime of creativity, achievement he has demonstrated, and most of all, that he found a way to go back to his roots and lift people up with their God-given talents. Mr. Arthur Mitchell. (Applause.)

Speaking of roots, this next awardee is one from mine. Bill Monroe is heralded as the Father of Bluegrass Music, a title that is a fitting tribute to his truly innovative and inventive style. Bluegrass is known for its free improvisation, and, in its way, it embodies the essence of the American spirit. Bill's own roots stem from rural Kentucky.

When he was just 10 years old, he began to play the guitar and the mandolin. Along with his two older brothers, Charlie and Birch, he made music on the front porch of their family home. Later, Bill Monroe and his Blue Grass Boys established themselves as more than just a string band by blending different vocal harmonies with instrumental solos. And over the years, the band continued to gain recognition for its novel combination of instruments.

Bill Monroe was inducted into the Country Music Hall of Fame in 1970 and joined the International Bluegrass Music Association's Hall of Honor in 1991. For people who follow and love that music, Bill Monroe is truly an American legend. He's added so much through his lifetime career to the rich heritage of this great nation's music. Mr. Bill Monroe. (Applause.)

He said, "I'm younger than Bob Hope, but I'd still like to say a thing or two." (Laughter.)

MR. MONROE: Bob Hope is a great man. I'm glad that he's here. But what I wanted to tell you folks, I have played for the last four Presidents of the United States -- President Carter, President Reagan, President Bush, President Clinton here. And they all tell me that the music I originated belongs to America. And I'm really proud of that. It's a great honor. Thank you.

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you. God bless you.

Now, it is a great honor for me to present the award we give every year to an arts organization. As the largest and most comprehensive arts and education program in the entire nation, Urban Gateways has been cited as a model by the National Endowment for the Arts. In 1994 alone, Urban Gateways reached over 1 million people and over 11,000 programs established in Chicago area schools.

Armed with the belief that exposure to the arts is crucial to personal development, the program helps bridge the gap between Chicago's vast cultural wealth and the huge number of children from disadvantaged communities. At a time when so many of our children are being lost to the horrors of drugs and violence, Urban Gateways has assumed responsibility for our young people's youth. The organization gives them guidance and an important outlet for their creative energies.

Here today to accept the award is Urban Gateways' Executive Director Sandra Furey. She has led Urban Gateways to the front lines in the campaign to keep the arts alive and the minds of our children, and in so doing, to keep our children alive and well and strong for the future of this great nation. Let's give her a big hand. (Applause.)

MORE

And now it is my honor to introduce the winners of the 1995 Charles Frankel prize. The first winner, Bill Ferris, leads the sort of life I'd like to lead if I had another one to live. I mean, he lives in the deep South. He writes funny, wonderful books. And he's still trying to find out if Elvis is alive. (Applause.) He's probably done more than anyone else to bring national recognition and understanding to the field of Southern studies. As many of you know, he seriously was one of the organizers of the recent, highly-successful "Elvis" conference at the University of Mississippi at Oxford.

Since 1979, he has directed the Center for the Study of Southern Culture at Old Miss, where he's built southern studies curriculum into the most extensive in the nation. He was a consultant to the movie "The Color Purple," and for nearly a decade until 1994, as the blues doctor, he hosted "Highway 61," a weekly blues music program that airs on Mississippi public radio. His scholarship covers the fields of folklore, American literature, music and photography.

I want to thank him for bringing the culture and music of my homeland to all Americans. A remarkable person, Mr. Bill Ferris. (Applause.)

Too often, television overlooks the lives and poignant stories of ordinary Americans who may not show up on the evening news, but whose extraordinary lives keep our country going. Charles Kuralt recognized this problem nearly 30 years ago. In 1967, he asked his boss to let him wander around the country for three months, and the critically-acclaimed show, "On the Road," was born.

Through his travels, Charles Kuralt brought hundreds of courageous Americans into the living rooms of our country. And in so doing, he helped raise issues of social concern, such as funding for education, the problems of poverty, the plight of small businesses. But understanding the needs of others comes naturally to Charles Kuralt. His father, Wallace, was a North Carolina social worker, who worked all his life on programs that provided day care, substance abuse counseling, and planned parenthood services. That spirit is alive and well in his son today.

The numerous awards and 13 Emmys Charles Kuralt holds are but a small reward for what he has given to all the rest of us. It's unfortunate that he was unable to attend today. We send him our wishes for a very speedy recovery from surgery that he had earlier this week, and we're glad that here to receive his award is his daughter, Lisa Kuralt White. (Applause.)

David Macaulay has written several books detailing the insides of complicated machines. He can even explain "the way things work." (Laughter.) We could use him around here in the next couple of weeks. (Laughter.) He has devoted his professional life to the investigation of architecture and mechanics. His books have helped children and adults alike to understand the world's rich history of construction and architecture.

Using detailed illustrations, his books help to unfold the mysteries of both man and machine. David Macaulay's works serve as a bridge between humankind's earliest attempts at building and the most modern techniques of today. His painstaking efforts have made knowledge and investigation more accessible to the rest of us who could never have understood them on our own but who's lives were richer and more enlightened and who's citizenship more informed as a result of his work.

Mr. David Macaulay. (Applause.)

All of us know that history well-written and well-learned can be a great teacher. It can demonstrate what we are capable of at our best and what we may do wrong at our worst. In his

remarkable body of work, David McCullough has shown us the true character of many of our country's most heroic figures and many of its most important events and eras.

From his wonderfully successful and enlightening biography on President Truman, to his look at the building of the Brooklyn Bridge, to his work as the voice of the highly regarded PBS series, "The American Experience," David McCullough has given us a window into the lives of outstanding Americans and important events. His work emphasizes the value of history and our place in it. Along with his research, he spends many hours working for the preservation of historic sites, of public libraries and of other institutions across America which enable us to preserve and learn about our roots. We should never forget what David McCullough has asked us to remember. And we should never forget his incredible contribution in helping us to preserve that memory.

Mr. David McCullough. (Applause.)

Bernice Johnson Reagon is perhaps best known as guiding spirit and resonant alto voice of Sweet Honey in the Rock, the famous a capella quintet she founded in 1973. Singing an eclectic blend of gospel, jazz, folk and rhythm and blues, the group has carried its message of world peace, women's rights and racial harmony on tour throughout our nation and throughout the world. If that were all she had done, Professor Reagon would be worthy of this award. But her creative energy is truly unlimited.

For nearly 35 years, she's helped to preserve, celebrate and illuminate the rich heritage of African American music as a civil right activist, as a singer-composer, an author, an historian, a museum curator. Since 1993, she's been Distinguished Professor of History at American University here in Washington. Her latest contribution to public understanding of African American music is the 26-part radio document, "Wade in the Water: African American Sacred Music Traditions," which aired beginning in 1994 on National Public Radio stations nationwide. She is a messenger of peace, and I am deeply honored that she is with us today.

Sweet Honey in the Rock, for those of you who haven't heard it, is a truly inspiring experience, but the work of her life is even more inspiring. (Applause.)

Let me thank again all the honorees and congratulate them. Thank all of you for coming. Let me thank all the distinguished saxophonists who came here to be with us today -- for their work. (Applause.) Thank you all for your contributions and your devotion to the American way of life.

God bless you all. Thank you. (Applause.)

END

1:52 P.M. EDT

- (1) the compensation plan, procedures, and structure of such corporation;
- (2) base salary levels, annual bonuses, and other compensation; and
- (3) information supporting the senior executive compensation plan and levels.

(c) The Director of OMB shall issue instructions to the corporations subject to this section specifying when information is to be submitted, and the content and form of such information.

Sec. 4. Review. (a) OMB, in consultation with the Department of Labor, will review the information submitted pursuant to section 3, taking into consideration:

- (1) consistency with statutory requirements;
- (2) consistency with corporate mission;
- (3) standards of Federal management and efficiency; and
- (4) equivalent private sector compensation practices.

Sec. 5. Public Dissemination Requirement. Government corporations subject to this order shall make available through public dissemination the information submitted pursuant to section 3 of this order.

Sec. 6. Coverage. This order will apply to all mixed-ownership and wholly owned corporations listed in section 9101 (2) and (3) of title 31, United States Code. Section 2 shall apply only to wholly owned corporations except such corporations that have specific authority to approve bonuses in excess of those authorized under sections 4501 through 4507 of title 5, United States Code.

Sec. 7. Administration. All corporations subject to this order shall provide any information in the manner and form, and at the time, requested pursuant to this order by the Director of OMB.

Sec. 8. This order is intended only to improve the internal management of the executive branch and is not intended to create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law by a party against the United States, its agencies, its officers, or any other person.

William J. Clinton

The White House,
October 5, 1995.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11:34 a.m., October, 6, 1995]

NOTE: This Executive order was published in the *Federal Register* on October 10.

Remarks at the Arts and Humanities Awards Dinner

October 5, 1995

The President. Ladies and gentlemen, I want to welcome all of you here, and say, again, to our honorees today how very much Hillary and I enjoyed having all of you here and having the great honor of presenting your awards to you.

Helen Hayes once said that, "We rely upon the poets, the philosophers, and the playwrights to articulate what most of us can only feel in joy and in sorrow. They illuminate the thoughts for which we only grope. They give us the strength and bond we cannot find in ourselves, the wisdom of acceptance, the will and resilience to move on."

Those words have special meaning today as America and, indeed, our entire world work to find their way into a new era, an era in which people are dramatically changing the way they work and live and relate to one another.

We must dare, as artists and poets do, to break free of the past to create a better future rooted in the values that never change. That is a great lesson our artists, our thinkers, our scholars, our supporters and advocates of the arts and humanities teach us. We thank you for your lives, your dedication. We honor all of you.

In every period of change and upheaval, there is always great new opportunity, and there is always a struggle between those who are best positioned to receive that opportunity and those who work but aren't so well-positioned. I want to thank tonight, especially, the National Endowment of the Arts and the National Endowment of the Humanities because, in a world where some fear we're moving to a winner-take-all society, you work so that all people can win in their access to the arts and humanities. And that is a goal worth pursuing and worth achieving.

I thank you all for your work, and again, I say on behalf of the First Lady and the

Vice President and Mrs. Gore, we're honored to have our honorees here in the White House tonight, and deeply grateful for your many contributions to America.

I'd like to propose a toast to the winners of the awards today.

[At this point, the musical entertainment continued, and then the President resumed speaking.]

The President. Thank you so very much. You were both wonderful. You know, one of our awardees is over there in the cowboy hat there, Mr. Monroe, sort of the founder of bluegrass music. And I could tell by looking at him that I am authorized on his behalf to offer you a place in his next bluegrass band. *[Laughter]*

We need somebody here who can play "Blue Moon of Kentucky" in A—is there a volunteer? *[Laughter]* Great, Bill, make sure he does it right.

[Bill Monroe sang "Blue Moon of Kentucky," and dinner participants sang "God Bless America."]

The President. Can I ask you all to give Mr. Zuckerman, and our wonderful pianist a big hand? Weren't they terrific? Thank you. You were wonderful. *[Applause]* Let's give them a wonderful hand. They were terrific. Please come back. Come on up. Now, there is only one way we can end this magnificent evening. Come on up. You were wonderful. Thank you for being here. Thank you, Tuesday, for being here.

I think we should end—I think Bob Hope should sing "Thanks For The Memories." It's the only way you can end.

[Bob Hope sang "Thanks For The Memories."]

The President. We want you all to join us out there for dancing and more music, and maybe you can get the rest of them to sing, if we're lucky. *[Laughter]* Come on. Let's go out—everybody. Thanks, again, to everyone, and especially to our wonderful musicians.

Thank you, and good night.

NOTE: The President spoke at 8:31 p.m. in the State Dining Room at the White House.

Remarks at a Freedom House Breakfast

October 6, 1995

Thank you very much. I'm honored to be introduced by someone who writes so powerfully about the past and is working so effectively to shape the future. The Secretary of State and I have tried to encourage both those activities by keeping Win Lord busy at the State Department.

I'm honored to be here with all of you and to be here at Freedom House. For more than 50 years, Freedom House has been a voice for tolerance for human dignity. People all over the world are better off because of your work. And I'm very grateful that Freedom House has rallied this diverse and dynamic group. It's not every day that the Carnegie Endowment, the Progressive Policy Institute, the Heritage Foundation, and the American Foreign Policy Council share the same masthead. I feel that I should try out a whole list of issues and try to get check-off here—*[laughter]*—before the meeting goes any further.

It does prove that there is a strong, dynamic center in our country that supports America's continued leadership in the world. We have all worked for that. And I want to publicly thank the Secretary of State and Tony Lake, the others in our foreign policy team, my Counselor, Mr. McLarty, up here who's been especially active on our behalf in Latin America. And I want to thank all of you who have supported that continued endeavor.

You know, in 1991 I sought the Presidency because I believed it was essential to restore the American dream for all Americans and to reassert America's leadership in the post-cold-war world. As we move from the industrial to the information age, from the cold war world to the global village, we have an extraordinary opportunity to advance our values at home and around the world. But we face some stiff challenges in doing so as well.

We know that at home we have the responsibility to create opportunity for all of our citizens to make the most of their own lives, to strengthen their families and their communities. We know that abroad we have the responsibility to advance freedom and

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
NATIONAL ARTS AND HUMANITIES MONTH

October 1995

The month of October is the time we traditionally set aside to contemplate the place of the arts and humanities in our national experience. They are our map and our compass; they tell us who we are and where we come from -- and, most important, they show us who we can become.

Too often we define our nation in terms of technological genius and our prodigious capacities for production and marketing. We forget that America was born of the human mind and spirit. The individuals who founded our nation were students of history and philosophy, thinkers as well as doers. The Constitution they devised for us, the blueprint for a form of government the world had never known, was fashioned from their knowledge of the past and their vision for the future.

The arts, too, have an invaluable place in our lives. In a nation as diverse as ours, the arts remind us of the common values that bind us together as one people. They challenge us with new ideas and summon us to become more than we are. Through song, painting, sculpture, prose, poetry, and every other artistic endeavor, Americans rejoice in our rich cultural heritage and share the beauty and complexity of the world around us.

America has flourished for over 200 years because of our willingness to cultivate the human spirit. In these challenging times, when some are questioning the value of public support for the arts and humanities, we must remember that these pursuits are not a luxury that we can live without -- they are a vital part of our national character, the motivating force that makes us who we are.

As we observe National Arts and Humanities Month this year, let us reflect on what the arts and humanities have meant to us as a people, and let us rededicate ourselves to preserving and nurturing them for the generations yet to come.

Ric Clinton

this fight. It is truly the fight for America's future.

Thank you, and God bless you all.

NOTE: The President spoke at 12:07 p.m. on the South Lawn at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to Mayor Edward Rendell of Philadelphia, PA.

Statement on House Action on Foreign Affairs Legislation

June 8, 1995

This bill (H.R. 1561) would take us in an isolationist direction at a time when America is ready to lead in the world. I am gratified that argument was persuasive to enough Members of the House to sustain a possible veto.

We are particularly concerned about the vote to lift unilaterally the arms embargo in Bosnia. As we have said, we believe this is counterproductive to our efforts to bring about a negotiated settlement.

Memorandum on the International Fund for Ireland

June 8, 1995

Presidential Determination No. 95-26

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Subject: Certification to Permit U.S. Contributions to the International Fund for Ireland for Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995

Pursuant to section 5(c) of the Anglo-Irish Agreement Support Act of 1986 (Public Law 99-415), I hereby certify that I am satisfied that: (1) the Board of the International Fund for Ireland as established pursuant to the Anglo-Irish Agreement of November 15, 1985, is, as a whole, broadly representative of the interests of the communities in Ireland and Northern Ireland; and (2) disbursements from the International Fund (a) will be distributed in accordance with the principle of equality of opportunity and nondiscrimination in employment, without regard to religious affiliation, and (b) will address the needs of both communities in Northern Ireland.

You are authorized and directed to transmit this determination and certification to the Congress, together with the Memorandum of Explanation, and to publish it in the *Federal Register*.

William J. Clinton

Remarks to the Friends of Art and Preservation in Embassies

June 8, 1995

One of these days we're going to have an event where I have to be introduced by the First Lady when we've had one of those other days. [Laughter] Lord only knows what will happen—[laughter]—but it will be another adventure.

I am delighted to see all of you here. I'm glad to be here with our friend Lee Annenberg and with Ann Gund and with all of you who support this important work.

Let me say that this has been an interesting day at the White House. We swore in 263 police officers earlier today. We've had all kinds of people in here from all over America. But mostly we have been celebrating the liberation of that fine young Air Force Captain from Bosnia.

Sometimes I read even in the American press from time to time that we don't seem to be doing anything in Bosnia, and we don't seem to have exerted ourselves. You should know that we have over 1,000 American troops on the border of Bosnia in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to make sure that conflict doesn't spread. We have 200 Americans in the hospital unit in Croatia. And we have flown the longest humanitarian airlift and the largest one in history, larger than the Berlin airlift, to guarantee food and medicine to people in the besieged areas of Bosnia. And perhaps most importantly of all, people like that fine young Captain have been flying for a couple of years now to keep the war out of the air. And for all of our frustrations and feelings of anxiety and anger, in 1992 there were about 130,000 civilians killed, a staggering number, in that troubled land. Last year there were under 3,000.

So I ask you to remember as we celebrate this liberation that a lot of people stick their neck out everyday and the results have been

important. If you look at Northern Ireland or South Africa or the Middle East, the lesson of this time is that it's very difficult to enforce peace on people that want to keep fighting with one another, but what you try to do is to keep it within some bounds of humanity, keep working on diplomacy until they spend their destructive energies and start trying to build again.

And once in a while the risk becomes apparent, as it was in the case of this brave pilot. And for 6 days he held out against a lot of attempts to find him and to shoot him and capture him. And he represented the best in our country. He told me today when we visited on the phone—I talked to his parents last night at 1:30 a.m., and they asked me if I was going to call him. I said, "No, you call him. I'm going to bed. I just wanted—[laughter]—I wanted you to know he was home safe."

But he told me today that he was on the ground between three and five minutes before armed people made it to his parachute. He had three to five minutes to find a place to hide and begin this incredible odyssey that I'm sure some day will be a very great movie that all of us will think is suitable for everyone to see. [Laughter]

Let me say on behalf of all of our administration, and especially the people who work in America's diplomatic efforts, we are profoundly grateful for what you do. By putting American art in our embassies around the world, you are part of our public diplomacy, you expose an important part of the essence of America to people all around the world. And it couldn't happen without you.

I also want to thank you because you have put, I think now, over 2,200 works of American art in more than 170 countries, raised over \$7 million to fund projects at Embassy residencies in Beijing and Cairo and Rome and London, Singapore, Tokyo, and Warsaw. And I've been to a lot of those places, so I am one of the chief beneficiaries of your efforts. And I thank you for that.

You couldn't do it alone. The State Department couldn't do it alone. This represents one of those remarkable partnerships between the public and the private sector in America that almost nobody knows about,

but everyone takes for granted when they benefit from it.

We're having such a raging debate in this country today about whether public is bad and private is good, whether all of our efforts should be directed at correcting personal conduct or at changing economic or political direction. I think these debates make for very interesting print and maybe news coverage at night, but they don't conform to the real-world experience of most people.

Most of us, I think, all of our lives, have felt that when people get together in some sort of constructive partnership, that's what works best. And I think one of the most frustrating things to me about going to work every day, in this otherwise exhilarating environment, is knowing that what comes across to the American people are these polarized choices and conflicts and rhetorical battles which don't reflect the way any sensible person would run his or her family or business or charitable organization or hospital or church or you name it.

You have done what I think is best about America. You have taken the world as you find it, worked together in a real spirit of partnership, recognized that there is a personal responsibility and opportunity and also a public responsibility in this area. I wish we had more of it, and I'm glad we've got you.

Thank you very much.

I have a lot to be grateful to Lee Annenberg and her fine husband, Walter, for, but not so long ago we were here to announce that the Annenbergs had decided to donate a staggering sum for the purpose of trying to improve public education in this country. I think there is no more noble cause. And because of what they have done, all across America people are doing things differently, striving for global standards of excellence in grassroots community schools. And for that and for this and for so much else, the country owes a great debt of gratitude to Lee Annenberg, and I am very pleased to introduce her now.

Thank you.

NOTE: The President spoke at 6:17 p.m. in the East Room at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to Leonore Annenberg, chairperson, and Ann Gund, vice chairperson, Friends of Art and Preservation in Embassies.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

National Arts and Humanities Month

October 1994

The arts have long been an integral part of America's cultural heritage, encouraging us to gain a deeper understanding of ourselves and of our society. In a world too often beset by hatred and incivility, the arts and humanities empower us to celebrate our individual identities, while reminding us of the values and commitments that unite us as a country.

Although the rich diversity of our nation would seem to preclude an official American culture, we have a powerful tradition of artistic expression and intellectual inquiry that honors every one of us equally. Through art, music, literature, history, and philosophy, we preserve and pass along, from generation to generation, our most cherished images, ideas, and beliefs.

For more than two centuries, the arts and humanities have helped Americans transcend political, religious, racial, and ethnic divisions by engaging us in the common task of interpreting and expressing the meaning of human experience. When we read each other's stories, discuss each other's ideas, and feel each other's emotions through dance, painting, and song, we come to understand the complexity and texture of each other's lives. In so doing, we gain a greater appreciation and understanding of the breadth of human thought and emotion. And we gain a more profound sense of our common purpose as Americans.

But if the arts and humanities are essential to appreciating and preserving our culture, they are also essential to our growth and renewal as a people. For it is only by deepening our understanding, unleashing our imaginations, and enlarging our capacities to see and to feel that we can envision a better future for ourselves, our communities, and our nation.

In the new and complicated century that awaits us, we will depend even more on our artists and humanists to help us discover the roots of our deepest beliefs and gain a vision of our most promising possibilities.

The month of October has been designated National Arts and Humanities Month, and I urge all Americans to celebrate the artistic and intellectual freedoms we enjoy and to reflect on the crucial role they play in reinvigorating and renewing our great nation every day.

Bill Clinton

pation Act of 1945, as amended (22 U.S.C. 287c), and section 301 of title 3, United States Code, and taking into consideration United Nations Security Council Resolution 944 of September 29, 1994.

I, William J. Clinton. President of the United States of America. find that the restoration of a democratically elected government in Haiti has ended the unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States previously posed by the policies and actions of the *de facto* regime in Haiti and the need to continue the national emergency declared in Executive Order No. 12775 of October 4, 1991, to deal with that threat.

I hereby revoke Executive Order Nos. 12775, 12779, 12853, 12872, 12914, 12917, 12920, and 12922 and terminate the national emergency declared in Executive Order No. 12775 with respect to Haiti.

Pursuant to section 202 of the NEA (50 U.S.C. 1622), termination of the national emergency with respect to Haiti shall not affect any action taken or proceeding pending not finally concluded or determined as of the effective date of this order, or any action or proceeding based on any act committed prior to the effective date of this order, or any rights or duties that matured or penalties that were incurred prior to the effective date of this order.

This order shall take effect at 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on October 16, 1994.

William J. Clinton

The White House,
October 14, 1994.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 3:06 p.m., October 14, 1994]

NOTE: This Executive order will be published in the *Federal Register* on October 18.

Letter to Congressional Leaders on Haiti

October 14, 1994

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

On October 4, 1991, pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*) and the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*),

President Bush exercised his statutory authority to issue Executive Order No. 12775, declaring a national emergency and blocking Haitian government property. To further tighten the sanctions against Haiti, President Bush exercised his statutory authority to issue Executive Order No. 12779, and I acted pursuant to the same authorities as well as the United Nations Participation Act of 1945, as amended (22 U.S.C. 287c), to issue Executive Order Nos. 12853, 12872, 12914, 12917, 12920, and 12922.

In view of the restoration of a democratically elected government in Haiti, and taking into consideration United Nations Security Council Resolution 944 of September 29, 1994, I have determined that the unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States previously posed by the policies and actions of the *de facto* regime in Haiti has terminated. Today, pursuant to the above authorities, I have exercised my statutory authority to issue an Executive order to terminate the national emergency declared in Executive Order No. 12775 and revoke the Executive orders referenced above imposing additional sanctions with respect to Haiti.

I have determined to issue the new Executive order terminating all remaining sanctions against Haiti in view of the return of Haiti's legitimately elected President, Jean-Bertrand Aristide, and the adoption of United Nations Security Council Resolution 944, which rescinds mandatory sanctions against Haiti previously adopted by the Security Council with our support.

Sincerely,

William J. Clinton

NOTE: Identical letters were sent to Thomas S. Foley, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Albert Gore, Jr., President of the Senate.

Remarks on Presenting Arts and Humanities Awards

October 14, 1994

Thank you very much. Ladies and gentlemen, Hillary and I are delighted to have all of you here today. This is the second year I've had the pleasure of honoring the winners of the National Medal of the Arts and the

his statutory au-
No. 12775,
and blocking
erty. To further
t Haiti, President
authority to issue
, and I acted pur-
ies as well as the
on Act of 1945, as
to issue Execu-
72, 12914, 12917,

n of a democrat-
Haiti, and taking
Nations Security
f September 29,
t the unusual and
national security,
y of the United
the policies and
ime in Haiti has
t to the above au-
my statutory au-
e order to termi-
y declared in Ex-
d revoke the Ex-
above imposing
pect to Haiti.
e the new Execu-
nating sanctions
of Haiti's
it, Jean-Bertrand
f United Nations
1944, which re-
against Haiti pre-
rity Council with

am J. Clinton

ent to Thomas S.
f Representatives,
of the Senate.

Arts and

dies and gentle-
ghted to have all
the second year
oring the winners
he Arts and the

Charles Frankel Prize. And it's really one of the great pleasures of my job.

I may or may not be the first President who's actually reviewed the recommendations of the committee when they send them to me for who should receive the prize, but it enables me to sort of relive large chunks of my life as I see the artists who have been recommended for this esteemed honor.

Today we celebrate the human imagination and its power to move us forward as a civilization. In honoring our finest artists and humanists, we honor the great American cultural traditions of pluralism, free expression, and tolerance. We honor the quality of our civic life, which for more than two centuries has offered hope and opportunities to Americans from all walks of life, even in the midst of momentous social and political change.

The arts and humanities are our bridge as a people, our bridge to one another. Whatever divisions exist among us, the arts and humanities draw us together. They enable us to celebrate our own individuals identities, while also teaching us about the things we share as Americans. They give us a window on the human condition that prevents us from becoming too complacent or too numb or too fearful of the challenges and complexities of the world of today and tomorrow.

Too often we think of art and scholarship, of creative expression, and the world of ideas, as the provinces of a cultural elite. Indeed, too often these very arguments have been made by those who would seek to divide us one from another, to divide those who write our songs and paint our pictures and act in our dramas from what they would call normal Americans. But the truth is that the arts and humanities don't discriminate or prejudice, they honor all of us equally. And when we listen and look and feel, they bind us together instead of giving in to those who would divide us.

Song, dance, painting, drama, books, ideas, and scholarship have never been the province of one ethnic group, one religion, one political faction in this country. They are part of our common heritage. They convey all the distinct and different voices, emotions, and images that together make up what is a uniquely American culture. That's why they can be a powerful source of our renewal and

our common unity as we move forward into the 21st century.

We need only look at our own history to know that every step we have taken forward as a democracy has coincided with a period of great artistic and intellectual ferment. By fueling our own imaginations, by enlarging our understanding of human experience, the arts and humanities have always given us greater confidence to confront whatever uncertainties loom before us. We need that now, greater confidence in the face of uncertainty, because I believe more than I can convey in words that the 21st century can be our greatest time if we learn to relish and cherish and celebrate our diversity and to face our challenges with genuine confidence. [Applause] You know, I'm glad you clapped for that because it wasn't in the notes; it's just what I wanted to say. [Laughter] The president of my alma mater, Georgetown is over there. He's very glad I'm well educated enough to think of one coherent sentence that wasn't written for me. [Laughter]

Given that this is national arts and humanities month, it's an appropriate time also to remember that public support for the arts and humanities, while always a minor portion of overall financial backing, remains essential today. And it will be so, as far as we can foresee. Therefore, I want to thank especially all those people who were individually introduced by the First Lady just a few moments ago. They are a powerful voice for arts and humanities within this administration, and I am very proud of each and every one of them and the service they render to the United States.

Now, I have the honor of conferring the National Medal of the Arts and the Charles Frankel Prize on a wonderful group of awardees.

First, to a man whose music I love and who I found to be one of the funniest people I ever saw perform in person, who later lived long enough to be able to encourage and on occasion rebuke me as President, Harry Belafonte. Harry Belafonte once brought tears to my eyes of laughter at one of his concerts and later brought tears to my eyes with his passion for an event which is unfolding today, the return of President Aristide to Haiti. He once said, "The role of art isn't

just to show life as it is but to show life as it should be." Well, Harry Belafonte has not only brought joy to his audiences, but he's inspired people throughout the world with his dedication to freedom movements and humanitarian causes.

Singer, actor, producer, Harry Belafonte has set industry standards with many successes. His third album, "Calypso," was the first ever to sell over a million copies. We're familiar with his work on U.S.A. for Africa, which produced a Grammy award-winning album and video, "We Are The World." Today he continues to bring art and activism together to inspire all of us to live our lives with passion and with concern for others.

Ladies and gentlemen, please join me in congratulating Harry Belafonte.

[At this point, the President congratulated Mr. Belafonte, and Hillary Clinton presented the medal.]

The next awardee is the first person on this list whose work ever touched me personally. I'll never forget the first time when, as a high school musician, I discovered that I could actually play the saxophone lead in "Take Five." And Mr. Brubeck, I can still almost do it. *[Laughter]*

A pianist, composer, and bandleader, Dave Brubeck is truly an American jazz legend. Reaching international stardom in the 1950's, the Dave Brubeck Quartet performed with Charlie Parker, Dizzy Gillespie, Stan Getz, and others. The "Time Out" album was the first modern jazz album to go gold. A classically trained musician, Dave Brubeck is also recognized worldwide for his compositions that include ballet scores, piano concertos, oratorios, cantatas, and a mass. Merging both of his interests, he was a pioneer in combining jazz and symphony sounds.

I can also tell you that he is still playing all the time and very well. It is my great personal honor to present the next award to Dave Brubeck.

[The President congratulated Mr. Brubeck, and Hillary Clinton presented the medal.]

Contralto Celia Cruz is known internationally as the Queen of Salsa. Born in Havana, she began her vocal career singing her younger siblings to sleep. It wasn't long,

though, before she began electrifying audiences on a larger scale. She's sung with Latin musical greats like La Sonora Matancera, Tito Puente, and Johnny Pacheco. Celia Cruz has used her powerful voice and style to transplant Afro-Cuban music to every corner of the globe. Please congratulate Celia Cruz.

[The President congratulated Ms. Cruz, and Hillary Clinton presented the medal.]

Since beginning her career as a violin teacher at the Juilliard School in 1948, Dorothy DeLay has inspired and instructed dozens of virtuosos and concert masters from all over the world. Instead of teaching a particular technique or a tone, her greatest achievement has been to draw out the individual talents and passions of her students. Through her guidance and encouragement, artists such as Itzhak Perlman, Sarah Chang, Nadja Solerno-Sonnenberg, Cho-Liang Lin, and Nigel Kennedy have become internationally renowned violinists. Itzhak Perlman said this: "Miss DeLay's contributions to the excellence of the arts in this country are vast, and her place in the history of classical music is secure." No one could say it better.

[The President congratulated Ms. DeLay, and Hillary Clinton presented the medal.]

Anyone who has ever seen our next awardee perform knows what great acting is all about. Julie Harris is a 5-time Tony Award winner, one of our Nation's most talented and versatile actresses. Her credits include "I Am a Camera," "The Lark," "Forty Carats," "The Last of Mrs. Lincoln," and "The Belle of Amherst," in which she had the starring role as Emily Dickinson. That 1976 production broke box office records here at the Kennedy Center as well as in Philadelphia and Boston. Her stage successes won her the New York Drama Critics Circle Award and the Donaldson Award. She has also, as all of you know, lent her considerable talents to television, radio, and film. Miss Julie Harris.

[The President congratulated Ms. Harris, and Hillary Clinton presented the medal.]

Our next honoree is truly a pioneer in his field. Erick Hawkins was the first American

in George Balanchine's School of American Ballet and the first male dancer in Martha Graham's company. In 1951, he opened his own dance school and founded a dance company, both of which continue to add vitality and originality to the dance world today. As a choreographer, dancer, and teacher, Erick Hawkins' unique talent has been to place dance in a larger cultural and philosophical context. For his boldness and talent, Erick Hawkins commands a legendary place in American modern dance heritage. Erick Hawkins.

[The President congratulated Mr. Hawkins, and Hillary Clinton presented the medal.]

Our next honoree is Gene Kelly. Perhaps the most versatily talented and widely admired American dancer, singer, and actor of this generation. He wanted very much to be here today and had planned to come, but at the last moment was literally forbidden by his doctors to do so. So his wife has come to receive the award for him.

All of you know that he is an award-winning director, choreographer, and producer, a household name who has inspired even the most uncoordinated among us to imitate his memorable scenes, as I must confess, I tried to do for my daughter not very long ago when he was singing in the rain on television. Every one of you has probably done the same thing if you would be perfectly honest about it. *[Laughter]*

Having performed in such timeless classics as "For Me and My Gal," "Anchors Aweigh," "On the Town," and "An American in Paris," it's no wonder that he received a Kennedy Center Award in 1982 for his lifetime contribution to the arts. Whether on stage or screen, Gene Kelly is an American treasure whose musicals entertain people of all generations. Even though he is unable to join us today, we know he's here with us in spirit. We're glad that Patricia is here to accept this award on his behalf. Mr. Gene Kelly.

[The President congratulated Mrs. Kelly, and Hillary Clinton presented the medal.]

The next awardee is the second person on this list who had a personal impact on my life, and I would daresay, the lives of every American citizen, at least every American

who is 50 years of age or younger and maybe who's 75 or 80 or younger. Pete Seeger is an American legend. Influenced by his father, Charles Seeger, a famous American musicologist, he achieved international fame as a folk singer, songwriter, and political activist in the fifties and sixties. Among his many credits are performing with Woodie Guthrie's band and composing "If I Had a Hammer," "Where Have all the Flowers Gone," and many other songs that all of us know by heart. He has also lent his music to support the civil right movement, the protection of our environment, and the labor movement. Occasionally, he still picks up his banjo, and anyone who is fortunate enough to listen will attest still to his place as one of our most enduring and endearing and important folk musicians. Mr. Peter Seeger.

[The President congratulated Mr. Seeger, and Hillary Clinton presented the medal.]

Catherine Filene Shouse has been a life-long patron of the arts. Her leadership has supported the Washington Ballet, the Washington Opera, the Kennedy Center, the New York City, and Miami City Ballets. For a half century, she worked on behalf of the National Symphony Orchestra. In 1966, she donated 100 acres of her Virginia farm as well as funds for an amphitheater to the United States Government. The Wolf Trap Farm Park for the Performing Arts is America's first and only national park dedicated to the performing arts and related educational programs. It is a truly national treasure that I think we should all be grateful for. I wish we had more national parks that were for people to work in and learn in and live in. We owe her a lot, and today we recognize her for her signal gifts.

[The President congratulated Ms. Filene Shouse, and Hillary Clinton presented the medal.]

Professor Wayne Thiebaud is not your average college art teacher. A professor at the University of California at Davis, he's also an internationally renowned artist whose painting are on display at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Museum of Modern Art, and the Whitney Museum of Art in New York, the Chicago Art Institute, Harvard's

electrifying audi-
ing with Latin
sonora Matancera,
acheco. Celia Cruz
oice and style to
sic to every corner
tulate Celia Cruz.

[The President congratulated Ms. Cruz, and Hillary Clinton presented the medal.]

areer as a violin
ool in 1948, Doro-
nd instructed doz-
ert masters from
of teaching a par-
one, her greatest
draw out the indi-
s of her students.
d encouragement,
an, Sarah Chang,
s, Cho-Liang Lin,
e become inter-
ists. Itzhak Perl-
ay's contributions
ts in this country
e history of class-
e could say it bet-

[The President congratulated Ms. DeLay, and Hillary Clinton presented the medal.]

n our next award-
reat acting is all
ime Tony Award
i's most talented
r credits include
ark," "Forty Car-
icolln," and "The
she had the star-
1. That 1976 pro-
ords here at the
s in Philadelphia
sses won her the
ircle Award and
has also, as all
siderable talents
. Miss Julie Har-

[The President congratulated Ms. Harris, and Hillary Clinton presented the medal.]

a pioneer in his
e first American

Fogg Art Museum, and the San Francisco Museum of Art.

While his works hang on the walls of the most famous American museums, his teaching allows serious art students to learn and develop from his own artistic genius. I don't know about you, but one of the things that I'd like to say is we probably ought to recognize more teachers in this world. And when a teacher has this kind of gift and decides on his own initiative to keep on teaching, that in itself is a contribution worthy of this medal. Thank you.

[The President congratulated Mr. Thiebaud, and Hillary Clinton presented the medal.]

Richard Wilbur has been a poet, translator, teacher, Broadway lyricist, among others, for—I have to plug one of my favorites—for the work he did with Lillian Hellman and Leonard Bernstein on "Candide." A critic and editor, an author of children's books, foremost among his literary achievements have been his poetry and his translations. He has won two Pulitzer Prizes, the National Book Award, was our second poet laureate.

For his translation of French plays, he's won the Bolligen and PEN translation prizes. His translations from "Moliere" and "Racine" are the most celebrated American translations from the French theater. I think that all of us know that Richard Wilbur is among all other things one of the greatest poets of the 20th century, and we honor him today.

[The President congratulated Mr. Wilbur, and Hillary Clinton presented the medal.]

We're giving an award to an organization now that is terribly important. In a time when many schools are having to scale back or eliminate their music, theater, or dance programs, Young Audiences Incorporated is helping to make the performing arts an essential part of young people's education. Last year Young Audiences' professional artists presented nearly 50,000 performances, reaching more than 6 million public school students. Coordinating with schools and communities to establish partnerships on behalf of arts education, Young Audiences has been instrumental in bringing the enrichment of performing arts to millions of young

people all across our country. That is a terrific achievement, and I am honored to present the medal to one of our most outstanding young musicians, Yo Yo Ma.

[The President congratulated Mr. Ma, and Hillary Clinton presented the medal.]

I now present the winners of the 1994 Charles Frankel Prize for their work in the humanities. And I begin quite proudly with a man who has been a longtime personal friend of the First Lady and of mine, whose work in education will influence educators and therefore help students well into the next century. Ernest Boyer is a distinguished scholar, educator, and administrator who has demonstrated in his life an unparalleled commitment to educational excellence.

As President of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching at Princeton, he's helped lead the national education debate for more than 10 years now. He has consistently cited as one of our Nation's foremost advocates of educational reform. And I can tell you that, having worked with him myself for the better part of a decade, deep in his heart he does believe that all children can learn and that we can find a way to teach them. Mr. Ernest Boyer.

[The President congratulated Mr. Boyer, and Hillary Clinton presented the prize.]

A professor of English at the University of Montana and an accomplished writer, William Kittredge is considered the leading scholar of the American West. His essays, memoirs, short stories, and film screen plays about the West have reached a national audience. Helping to establish Western regional studies as an academic field, he has taken Americans beyond the sentimentalized view of the Old West, providing us with a more complex and worthy history of the American West. Mr. William Kittredge.

[The President congratulated Mr. Kittredge, and Hillary Clinton presented the prize.]

For the past 20 years, Peggy Whitman Prenshaw has been a champion of the humanities. A distinguished scholar of Southern literature at Louisiana State University, she has organized, conducted, or participated in dozens of public humanities forums in Mis-

country. That is a term honored to our most outstanding, Yo Yo Ma.

lated Mr. Ma, and the medal.]

winners of the 1994 for their work in the quite proudly with longtime personal and of mine, whose influence educators its well into the next is a distinguished administrator who has unparalleled excellence.

Carnegie Foundation Teaching at Princeton national education years now. He has four Nation's foretional reform. And g worked with him of a decade, deep ve that all children find a way to teach

to . Boyer, and th. ize.]

at the University plished writer, Wil- lered the leading West. His essays, d film screen plays ed a national audi- Western regional eld, he has taken ntimentalized view ng us with a more ry of the American ge.

ted Mr. Kittredge, ted the prize.]

, Peggy Whitma mpion of the hu- cholar of Southern ate University, she or participated in ies forums in Mis-

issippi and Louisiana. She has been a tireless advocate of the humanities in American civic life and has served on the Mississippi Humanities Council, the Federation of State Humanities Councils, and the Louisiana Endowment for the Humanities. She is my neighbor, and I know of her work and how much it has meant to so many of those ordinary citizens who might never have seen some of the things they saw but for her efforts. Thank you very much.

[The President congratulated Ms. Whitman Preshaw, and Hillary Clinton presented the prize.]

It is a great personal honor for me to have the opportunity to present the next award to our good friend Sharon Percy Rockefeller, the president and chief executive officer of WETA from 1989 to 1994. She has led TV 26 in becoming the third largest producer of national programs for the Public Broadcasting Service. During her tenure, the weekly viewership of WETA TV 26 grew to an unprecedented one million viewers and WETA became a forerunner in the production of outstanding programming in the arts and humanities. Most notable among the long list of excellent programs is WETA's co-production of Ken Burns' magnificent 1990 documentary, "The Civil War," the highest rated program in the history of public television.

[The President congratulated Ms. Percy Rockefeller, and Hillary Clinton presented the prize.]

You know what she said when I gave it to her? She said, "Don't forget 'Baseball'." And it was the only baseball we had this year. [Laughter]

Today, Dorothy Porter Wesley is recognized for her role as a preeminent archivist of African-Americana. During her 43-year tenure as the principal compiler of the black studies collection housed at Howard University Moorland-Spingarn Research Center, she has set national standards for collecting, preserving, and making accessible thousands of books, pamphlets, manuscripts, portraits, and artifacts relating to blacks in America and in Africa. She was the visiting senior scholar at the W.E.B. DuBois Institute for

Afro-American Research at Harvard University. She also is still in her heart a librarian. The first thing she asked me when I saw her today was whether I was using the White House Library. [Laughter] The second thing I did was get a reprimand for having four overdue books. [Laughter] Please welcome her here today.

[The President congratulated Ms. Porter Wesley, and Hillary Clinton presented the prize.]

The final presentation is of a Presidential Citizens Medal to an invaluable ally of the arts and humanities in Congress, the distinguished Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Claiborne Pell, of Rhode Island. Senator Pell is one of the founding fathers of the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities. He has tirelessly served this country through legislative leadership and unwavering advocacy of the arts and humanities. As Chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Education, Arts and Humanities, he's been instrumental in providing opportunities for artists in funding arts programs and preservation projects and in bringing the experience and the appreciation of the arts to communities all across this country.

Let us give him a warm round of applause. Senator Pell, congratulations. [Applause]

[The President congratulated Senator Pell, and Hillary Clinton presented the medal.]

Now, let's end this program with a thanks to the good Lord for keeping the rain away and a good round of applause to all of our honorees. [Applause]

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 2:52 p.m. on the South Lawn at the White House.

Message on the Observance of National Arts and Humanities Month October 14, 1994

The arts have long been an integral part of America's cultural heritage, encouraging us to gain a deeper understanding of ourselves and of our society. In a world too often beset by hatred and incivility, the arts and

Illinois, so I used to hear it about every 3 days when I was about to do something my wife thought was nonsensical. But after I got to know Bob Michel, I understood the genesis of the saying, because in a very real sense he represents in my view the heart of America, the values of America, and the sense of fairness of America.

I enjoyed working with him when we fought against enormous odds with most of you here to pass the NAFTA agreement. I enjoyed it when we were on opposite sides and he thought I was absolutely wrong but was still fair and decent. I even enjoyed it when we were on opposite sides when he was sympathetic with what I was trying to do but couldn't quite get there. Those are three things that often happen in the course of people's relationships in this town. And I can tell all of you who come from his hometown and his home district that he is just as highly thought of here as he is there. And we will miss him.

We had a joint leadership meeting this morning, and we talked about obviously the issue of Haiti and then what we would do between now and the end of the Congress. By the time the meeting was over, I can tell you this: I wasn't sure where everybody in the room was on every outstanding issue, but I knew where he was on the issues that really counted. And I think we'll always know where he is, trying to do what's right for this country in a way that is right for this country.

And let me just close with that. This is a time in which the negative often outweighs the positive, in which people are so overwhelmed with things that are discouraging, from the news to the political campaigns, that very often all half-full glasses are seen as half-empty. I think in the end, the thing that enabled Bob Michel to succeed as the leader of his party in Congress, to keep his good humor, to keep his character, to keep his integrity, and to earn the respect of those who are in different camps on different issues and even in different parties was the fact that he believed that America was a place where the glass should always be half-full and where we could do the right thing, move forward to a brighter tomorrow, and fulfill our obligations in an atmosphere of mutual respect even when we differ.

It is the genius which has taken the theory of the Constitution and made it real in the life of this country. And it's why we're still around here after more than 200 years, because of people like Bob Michel.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 8:13 p.m. at the Grand Hyatt Hotel. In his remarks, he referred to John Brazil, president, Bradley University, and sponsor of the dinner; and Corinne Michel, wife of Representative Michel.

Remarks to the President's Committee on the Arts and the Humanities

September 21, 1994

Thank you very much, the First Lady and my old friend John Brademas and to all of you who have agreed to serve and your friends and supporters who are here. I thank you for coming.

Before I make the remarks that I want to make to you, I believe, in view of the events of the last few days and particularly the events of the last 24 hours, I should make a short statement about the situation in Haiti.

The deployment of our forces there is now going quite well. As a result of the agreement we have reached last weekend, we now have 8,500 United States troops who have entered Haiti peacefully without any resistance. The multinational force, which was enhanced today by the decision of Australia to join, will soon be in a position to carry out its overriding mission, to ensure the transfer of power from the de facto military leaders to the democratically elected government of Haiti by October 15th.

I must also tell you how strongly we condemned yesterday's police violence there. Such conduct cannot and will not be tolerated. General Shelton, our commander on the ground, has met with the Haitian military and police officials today and made clear our policy to them.

During this transition period, the Haitian military will carry out basic police functions. Our Armed Forces cannot and will not become Haiti's police force. But we can work to see that the Haitian military and police operate in a responsible and professional

manner. Today we are deploying on schedule 1,000 United States military police who will monitor the Haitian police and by their own presence help to deter violence. In the days ahead we will reintroduce into Haiti human rights monitors who were expelled several weeks ago and bring in police monitors as part of the multinational force.

Today is only the second day of this mission. The situation in Haiti will not change immediately. But today is better than yesterday, and yesterday was better than the day before. We will keep going. We will make steady progress. We will restore democracy.

As we move toward the 15th of October, we will also work to moderate the conduct of Haitian security forces without assuming the responsibilities. Then after the democratic government returns to power, the coalition will help it to devise a long-term plan of police and military reform, including retraining people so that they can perform to their fullest capabilities in an appropriate manner for a democratic society.

We went into Haiti to help stop the senseless, tragic terror that has plagued the nation since the democratically elected government was forced from power. The habits of violence will not be shed overnight. But during the coming weeks, we will work to help stop the violence and to begin the process of reconciliation.

I thank the American people for their understanding and increasing support for this endeavor. And again, let me say my special word of appreciation to our troops there and to their families and all those who have supported them. *[Applause]* Thank you.

Now let me thank you all again, all of you who've agreed to serve on the President's Committee on the Arts and Humanities, to underscore the vital partnership that must exist between your Government and the private citizens who do the work of the arts and humanities in our Nation. I want to thank the First Lady for agreeing to be the Honorary Chair, although this is a job she wanted, unlike some of those I've asked her to take on. *[Laughter]* You couldn't have a much more appreciative or informed friend.

I am also very, very pleased that John Brademas has agreed to serve as the Chairman. I have known him for many years since

his distinguished career in the United States Congress and through his brilliant presidency of New York University. I think he is one of our Nation's most outstanding citizens and will certainly be one of the most eloquent advocates imaginable for the cause you are here to further. He also happens to have been an original cosponsor of the bill that created the National Endowment for the Arts and Humanities, and he wrote the bill that established the Institute of Museum Services. He also promised to give me free congressional lobbying advice on the side in return for this appointment. *[Laughter]*

I have charged the President's Committee with advancing public understanding of the arts and humanities, which is so important to our democracy, and to establish new partnerships between the Federal agencies and the private sector. As a sign of our commitment to the arts and humanities today, we have here with us members of the Cabinet and the administration, including Secretary Riley, Sheldon Hackney, Jane Alexander, Joe Duffy, and a number of other Government officials.

I appointed, as all of you can see, an extraordinary group of Americans to this Committee—artists, scholars, writers, thinkers, leaders in the corporate world and the philanthropic community, committed citizens, activists recognized in their communities—people who represent outstanding achievement and a commitment to the cultural life of our Nation, a commitment to keep it alive and to make it more accessible.

By this time next year, I want you to deliver to me a report on the progress we're making in furthering America's cultural life. For 200 years the arts and humanities have helped to bridge American differences, learned to appreciate differences—they helped Americans to learn to appreciate differences, one from another, and to build strong and vibrant institutions across our country. You must help us explore ways to do this better.

The most disturbing thing to me about American life today is not the problems we have, although we have problems aplenty; it is the lack of unity among Americans and the lack of optimism we feel in dealing with those problems.

United States
 ant presidency
 I think he is one
 tanding citizens and
 the most eloquent
 the cause you are
 o happens to have
 sor of the bill that
 owment for the Arts
 wrote the bill that
 of Museum Serv-
 o give me free con-
 e on the side in re-
 [Laughter]
 sident's Committee
 nderstanding of the
 ich is so important
 establish new part-
 ederal agencies and
 igh of our commit-
 manities today, we
 pers of the Cabinet
 including Secretary
 Jane Alexander, Joe
 other Government

you can see, an ex-
 ericans to this Com-
 writers, thinkers,
 w and the phil-
 on...atted citizens,
 heir communities—
 uto-standing achieve-
 to the cultural life
 nent to keep it alive
 sible.

I want you to de-
 the progress we're
 erica's cultural life.
 and humanities have
 erican differences,
 differences—they
 n to appreciate dif-
 fter, and to build
 tutions across our
 us explore ways to

thing to me about
 at the problems we
 problems aplenty; it
 ong Americans and
 feel in dealing with

Just a couple of weeks ago, a distinguished international panel of economists said that the United States was the most productive country in the world. They said that for the first time in almost a decade because of the remarkable resurgence of our economy, because of the number of jobs we're creating, because we accounted for almost all the job growth and three-quarters of the economic growth in the seven great industrial nations of the world in the last year and a half, and because we are taking on a lot of our biggest challenges—bringing our Government deficit down 3 years in a row for the first time since Mr. Truman was President, the only country of all the advanced economies to do that. And yet, so many Americans still feel that we're kind of adrift and falling apart from one another.

Maybe even more important as you look toward the 21st century, isn't it interesting that in the last year and a half the South Africans wanted us to spend \$35 million and send our best people to South Africa to work on making that election a success? The Irish and the English have been fighting for eight centuries now; they wanted the United States to be involved in the process of reconciliation that is now taking hold in Northern Ireland. After decades of brutal struggle, the Israelis and the Arabs working together to make peace in the Middle East want the Americans to be centrally involved. Even in the moment of our greatest tension a few days ago in Haiti, one of the military leaders said, "Well, if the President is determined to do this and the world community is absolutely determined to go ahead, we want the Americans here."

Why is that? We have Haitian-Americans, Jewish-Americans, Arab-Americans, Irish-Americans, English-Americans. You think of it: This diversity we have which cuts across racial and religious and philosophical and regional and income lines, it is the source of our great strength today in a world that is ever more interdependent.

And people look at us and say, "You know, with all their problems—yes, their crime rate's too high; and yes, they're too violent; yes, too many of their kids drop out of school; and yes, there's too much income inequality, especially for working people. But you know,

they pretty well get along. And people from all different kinds of backgrounds wind up pursuing their chosen path in life and living up to their God-given potential. And they're adaptable; they work their way through the changes that time and circumstance are imposing on them." That's what others think about us.

We somehow have to begin to think that about ourselves again. And I cannot help but believe that the arts and humanities must play a central role in that task. How we imagine our own lives and our own future and how we imagine ourselves as a country will have as big an impact on what it is we ultimately become as anything in the world.

I said the other day, I will just say again, a lot of you have been involved in various enterprises, great business enterprises, great art enterprises, great entertainment enterprises. Just imagine how you would function if every day in all the important years of your life you showed up for work and two-thirds of the people you were working with thought that your outfit was going in the wrong direction and nothing good could happen. [Laughter] Imagine what would happen if the National Gallery of Art were given the most priceless collection of Impressionist paintings uncovered after having been thought destroyed for 50 years, and two-thirds of the people said, "I don't believe they're Impressionist paintings. I know Monet; he was a friend of mine. That's not him. Don't bother me with the facts." [Laughter] You're laughing because you know that it's true, don't you? There is a grain of truth in this.

Somehow we have to not sweep our problems under the rug and not sweep our differences under the rug, for that is also what makes America great. But we only find energy for dealing with our problems and the heart and the hearing to deal with our differences when at least we have a realistic appreciation of where we are, what we're doing, and where we're going. And I feel so good about the work we've done to move America forward in the last 20 months, but we'd all have to admit we've still got a lot of work to do in bringing America together, in giving our people a realistic feeling about where we are in the world and where we're going. You can do that. You can make a huge difference.

The arts and humanities have always helped to do that work.

So I urge you to continue in this work. I urge you to make your progress report to me. I urge you to remember what we are trying to do in our schools in helping to improve our children's education with the arts and humanities. I urge you to work to expand private philanthropy. We all know that the Government in this country provides a crucial measure but only a tiny measure of the support that the arts and humanities need.

I urge you to promote international cultural exchange and understanding, not only because we need desperately to know more about others throughout the world but because I believe that we'll learn a lot more about ourselves if we just come in contact with people from other walks of life and other paths of the world.

Thanks to phones, faxes, Internet, E-mail, CNN, we can see the power of our cultural traditions as they are exported around the world. And sometimes they come back to us. We're the first White House to communicate with huge numbers of people from all over by E-mail. And I'm trying to do a sociological analysis now of whether there's a difference between the E-mail communication and the mail communication—or the female communication. [*Laughter*]

I am very hopeful that you will make a remarkable contribution to this country. I went over this list of people with great care. I tried to get a very different group of people. I tried to imagine all the different things that I hope that this Committee could deal with and all the different challenges I hope you could assume. If I haven't done a good job, it's not your fault. It's mine in picking you, but I think you're pretty special.

Let me say in closing that I hope that in addition to the schools, you can think about how we can increase access to the arts and humanities all across America to people who might otherwise be isolated from them, people who are homebound, people who live in very isolated areas, people who now don't even know how to speak the language that would be necessary to ask for something that might change their lives forever. I ask you also to think of that.

We've faced a lot of challenges as a country, but I'm actually pretty optimistic about it, based on the objective evidence. What remains is whether we can develop a vision that will sustain us as a people as we move through a period of change, without a known big enemy, into an uncertain future. It requires courage, but courage comes from having something inside that you can connect with what you see outside.

You can help us as we work our way through this in this remarkable time in our country's history. I hope you enjoy it. I thank you for serving. And I thank you for being here today.

Thank you.

NOTE: The President spoke at approximately 5 p.m. in the East Room at the White House.

Remarks at a Democratic Senate Campaign Committee Dinner September 21, 1994

Thank you so much, Senator Graham, Senator Mitchell, Secretary and Mrs. Bentsen, Members of the Congress, my fellow Democrats and my fellow Americans.

I couldn't help thinking, as I listened to George Mitchell talk, that he is always so cool, calm, collected, and still intense and eloquent. He always seems to have such a great sense of balance. He did make one huge mistake this year: People wanted to see a resumption of baseball and a cessation of the Senate, and he got it in reverse. [*Laughter*]

I want to thank Senator Graham first for his leadership of the DSCC and his long friendship to me, his long personal friendship to me. We used to sit near each other in the Governors' Association, and both of us sometimes think that's the best job we ever had. And I have loved working with him. I admire him immensely. I have a lot to be grateful to him for on a very personal basis, but especially I thank him tonight for his support, steadfast and longstanding, for our attempts to end the human rights violations and restore democracy in Haiti. I thank you, Senator Graham, for that.

I'd like to say a few words about Haiti tonight, and then go back to my remarks. I think just as Americans, you ought to know

Quality and Expansion. Its groundbreaking report set forth a blueprint for creating a 21st century Head Start and laid the foundation for the landmark legislation that we celebrate today.

This legislation seeks to re-energize the Head Start program for generations to come. Through this legislation, strong new efforts will be made to improve the quality of Head Start programs, and an important new initiative will be launched to provide Head Start services to families with children under age three. Services will be tailored to meet the needs of today's families, and creative partnerships will be forged with other key programs at the State and local level.

Head Start reminds us that our country cannot afford to waste its young or ignore their

families. We must value every child and help every parent succeed. Head Start creates the sense of community that all of us need in our lives. The dedication of thousands of volunteers, staff, and parents helps create the special relationship that defines the Head Start program. Head Start is indeed a celebration of human diversity and creativity.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

The White House,
May 18, 1994.

NOTE: S. 2000, approved May 18, was assigned Public Law No. 103-252.

Message to the Congress Transmitting the Report of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting May 18, 1994

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with the Communications Act of 1934, as amended (47 U.S.C. 396(i)), I transmit herewith the Annual Report of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting for Fiscal Year 1993 and the Inventory of the Federal Funds Distrib-

uted to Public Telecommunications Entities by Federal Departments and Agencies: Fiscal Year 1993.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

The White House,
May 18, 1994.

Message to the Congress Transmitting the Report of the National Endowment for the Humanities May 18, 1994

To the Congress of the United States:

It is my pleasure to present to you the twenty-eighth annual report of National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH). In terms of breadth and number of projects funded, this agency is the largest grant-making entity for the humanities in the country. The Endowment supports scholars, teachers, and students in their research and studies, and provides funds for projects such as documentary films and museum exhibitions that reach a large general audience. These humanities activities strengthen the cultural resources of the nation and provide insight into

the problems that face our increasingly complex society.

In addition to direct federal support of the humanities, NEH programs have stimulated private contributions, to date almost \$1.3 billion in matching gift funds. The Endowment also requires grantees in most programs to commit their own funds for part of the project costs. The NEH support of a project is highly respected and often attracts additional funding from other sources.

The country can be proud of the role the Endowment has played as a catalyst for the support of excellent humanities scholarship and

education in the United States over the past twenty-eight years. The White House,

WILLIAM J. CLINTON May 18, 1994.

Statement by the Press Secretary on Draft Registration and the Selective Service System

May 18, 1994

The President has announced that he has approved a National Security Council recommendation to maintain peacetime draft registration and the Selective Service System (SSS).

In letters to the House and Senate, the President stated that "... it is essential to our national security to continue draft registration and the Selective Service System. While tangible military requirements alone do not currently make a mass call-up of American young men likely, there are three reasons I believe we should maintain both the SSS and the draft registration requirement."

First, the President stated that the SSS and registration provide "... a hedge against unforeseen threats and a relatively low cost 'insurance policy' against our underestimating the maximum level of threat we expect our Armed Forces to face."

Next, "... terminating the SSS and draft registration now could send the wrong signal

to our potential enemies who are watching for signs of U.S. resolve."

And finally, "... as fewer and fewer members of our society have direct military experience, it is increasingly important to maintain the link between the All Volunteer Force and our society at large. The Armed Forces must also know that the general population stands behind them, committed to serve, should the preservation of our national security so require."

The NSC review leading to the President's decision has been conducted since January and consisted of representatives from the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the DOD Inspector General, the Joint Staff, the Corporation for National and Community Service, the Office of Management and Budget, and the Selective Service System.

The President urged Congress to support the administration fiscal year 1995 request for \$23 million for the Selective Service System.

Exchange With Reporters Prior to a Meeting With Military Leaders

May 19, 1994

Representative Dan Rostenkowski

Q. On Rostenkowski, sir, should the public be concerned at all that you and he have the same lawyer?

The President. No.

China

Q. Mr. President, did you send Michael Armacost to China to negotiate some kind of deal?

The President. Well, we've had a number of Americans in China and speaking with the Chinese, and those conversations are ongoing. And

I think until they are resolved, one way or the other, I shouldn't say more about them.

Q. It's being reported that you have made a decision to go ahead and renew MFN.

The President. We are still in discussions with the Chinese. I don't know that I should call them negotiations; that's not an accurate characterization. We are having discussions with them about our differences and about the importance of our relationship. And I will have a decision on the matter in a timely fashion. No decision has been reached yet; we're still talking with them.

file

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

May 4, 1994

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT ANDREW W. MELLON DINNER

National Gallery of Art
Washington, DC

10:10 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much, Mrs. Stevenson, Mr. Smith, members of the Mellon family, distinguished Justices of the Supreme Court, members of Congress, Secretary Riley, Mr. and Mrs. Powell. To the many patrons of the art and supporters of education who are here, it is an honor for Hillary and for me to be here at this special event at this wonderful special building -- truly our national monument to art.

It's a pleasure to be among so many of you who have done so much to support our country's cultural heritage. Without our nation's magnificent tradition of philanthropy, Americans from all walks of life would never have the chance to enjoy art and culture, to find true education.

I first came here as a young student at Georgetown. Then, when I was in my 20s, after I had left school, I came to this gallery almost every time I came back to Washington. When Hillary and I met in law school and came from time to time to Washington, we would come to the National Gallery. Later when I was a governor and came here for stuffy old meetings, on occasion I would sneak away from wherever we were supposed to be convening and come here and look at these pictures and think I would never do anything remotely as important as paint some of the things that hang on these walls.

For all of you who have given, I thank you. The spirit of giving really creates America's sense of common bond, our sense of community. I want to especially thank the members of the Mellon family and other patrons of this gallery. Andrew Mellon somehow knew that throughout the ages, art could make a difference in the lives of people and nations. Thankfully, that was a gift he passed along to his children, who represent the best tradition of service to others.

I do want to thank, since it's been mentioned, the National Gallery for the gifts of art to the White House -- on loan. (Laughter.) And I do want to say that I'm glad you've got enough left over to fill these wonderful buildings with so many extraordinary works of art.

Tonight we honor not only the contributions of Andrew Mellon and his family, but we take time to underscore the partnership between the United States and the citizens who have done so much to preserve and enhance artistic institutions in the United States.

In this time of budget-cutting and belt-tightening, the federal, state and local governments together only provide a small fraction of the support for our common cultural life. That's why the contributions of people like those of you who are here tonight are crucial to the continuing vitality of our institutions.

I must say that one of the most difficult things that I have to face as President is the sure knowledge that if I fail to

MORE

relieve the burden on future generations of the enormous debt which has been built up, I will be saddling our children, our grandchildren, with something that will always handicap our economy. And yet, it is difficult for me and for the members of Congress not to be able to give more funds to things that we really believe in. We will continue to do what we can to support the arts, but we need for you to continue to do what you can as well. We would all be not only less well-educated, but in a fundamental sense, less human than we ought to be were it not for the opportunity to spend time in places like the National Gallery.

I also want to say a special word of appreciation to those of you associated with the Gallery who support the educational programs and the outreach of the Gallery. You know, I grew up in a small town in my home state, and I never will forget the first time I went to the state's art gallery. I thought I had died and gone to heaven. Now there are children all across this country that, because of the outreach programs of galleries, see pictures, understand art, develop a level of cultural awareness and sensitivity that would be absolutely unthinkable without these programs. So for the educational efforts you have all made, I say thank you.

And if you'll give me one more indulgence, I want to say a special word of thanks for the astonishing generosity of two people who are here tonight -- Walter and Lenore Annenberg, who have done so much to help us to promote education in this country. (Applause.)

I was pleased when we stood in the line tonight, how many of you came through and said something like, well, I'm from a little town in Missouri; I've been to your state; or I understand something about your background. I think sometimes people think too quickly that these great magnificent works of art can only be appreciated by those of us who are fortunate enough to live in the great cities of our country, to assume the high positions in business and government and elsewhere. But if you look at the life stories of the artists that we honor by hanging their wonderful pictures in these galleries, you will see a much more typical picture of ordinary life at every age and time. You have helped us to bind up one another in a common culture, and to understand our connections to the past so that we can better hand down our values to the future. For that, the United States is in your debt.

Thank you very much. (Applause.)

END

10:20 P.M. EDT

GWS

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

April 28, 1994

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT PRESIDENTIAL AWARDS FOR DESIGN EXCELLENCE CEREMONY

The East Room

4:40 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much. I'd like to first acknowledge the work of the jury, including the chair, Michael Vanderbyl, and the members of Congress who have supported this endeavor, including Senator Pell, Congressman de la Garza, Regula, Swett and Yates.

We are here to honor the genius and skill of men and women whose work represents the highest level of excellence in American design, which consists of more than mere beauty; it is also at its best inspirational, enduring, functional and cost-effective. Design, at its best, can enrich our lives, beautify our surroundings, improve our productivity and performance, and even help to effect social change.

We see these qualities reflected in federal design projects all across our nation, from the wonderful monuments here in the Nation's Capital, to the simple elegance of Dulles Airport, to the highways of the Southwest, the day care centers in Baltimore, the secure telephones in federal agencies -- even to some of our government catalogs.

The federal government is the largest purchaser of design services in the world. And the designs we commission should reflect not only the best artistic execution available, but also taxpayers' money well spent.

Each of the eight projects chosen for the Presidential Awards for Design Excellence combine beauty, utility and economy in a truly unique way. The Army Corps of Engineers' novel navigational channel system, Bendway Weirs, will save millions of dollars every year on dredging and reduce navigational delays along a 180-mile stretch of the Mississippi River. That's something because of my previous life I know a little about.

The Farmers Home Administration's Mer Rouge low income rural housing was cited for "its poetic and uplifting architecture, and its cost-saving construction." Why can't we do that with all publicly supported housing?

EGIS Explosives Detector, commissioned by the State Department and the Federal Aviation Administration, is a brilliant design that showcases handsome artistry along with modern innovation and technology. By blending nature, science, technology, and human expression, these and the other designs we honor today will be lasting monuments to the innovative spirit of Americans, and to the diversity and breadth of our culture.

I salute the designers of these outstanding federal projects and recognize those departments who had the foresight to commission and oversee them. And I'm especially glad to see the Secretary of Agriculture here today. Secretary Espy, thank you very much.

MORE

At this time, I'm also pleased to announce the call for entries for the next round of Presidential Design Awards. I hope there will be many more entrants; I hope we will be able to highlight them. I can't help but say that I think that if we could get these award winners that we're recognizing today, and the next round of entrants, widely publicized around the United States, it could have a dramatic impact on having the American people feel that their tax dollars are being better spent. It could have in the aggregate a really positive way of connecting the American people to their government again.

And if you can do that, after all we have been through over these last decades that have alienated the American people from their government, you will have helped us to do something profoundly important.

I'd like now to call upon the Chair of the National Endowment for the Arts to implement the awards program. She has done a terrific job, and I'm sure this will be one of her more enjoyable duties.

Ms. Jane Alexander. (Applause.)

(Awards are presented.)

END

4:54 P.M. EDT

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

National Arts and Humanities Month
October 1993

The moral strength of our great nation is rooted in our rich cultural traditions and in a profound appreciation for the diversity of the people, values, and beliefs that make us Americans. For more than 200 years, the quality of our civic life has flowed not only from our industrial, agricultural, and technological ingenuity, but also from the creative vision of our artists and the wisdom of our humanists.

Through the arts and humanities we gain a deeper understanding of ourselves as individuals and as a society. The arts and humanities remind us that whatever our differences, we share a common heritage that binds us together as a nation.

Music, painting, sculpture, architecture, dance, theater, film, and the folk arts all awaken our minds and our senses. They allow us to express our emotions, impressions, and attitudes about the human condition and the human experience.

History, literature, and philosophy allow us to explore and understand ourselves and others through collective reflection and learning.

The arts and humanities enable Americans from every walk of life to respond to both their individuality and their shared experiences in ways that make the human spirit soar.

We are a nation called to artistic and intellectual responsibility at a critical time in the history of the world. Our major authors are read in every language, our films are shown in every capital, and our music never lacks listeners. Our traditions of free inquiry and expression help to shape political attitudes and cultural values around the globe.

As we become an increasingly diverse society, the arts and humanities will help us deepen our understanding of one another, honor our differences, and celebrate our shared experiences and values as Americans.

The month of October has been designated as National Arts and Humanities Month. I urge all Americans to join me in recognizing the special role the arts and humanities play in fortifying our unique heritage.

National Arts and Humanities Month is a time when we recognize the contributions of artists, scholars, museums, theaters, libraries, schools, foundations, government agencies, and other organizations and individuals who work to keep the arts and humanities a vital part of our lives. Throughout the month of October, let us reflect on the breadth of artistic and humanistic endeavors that blossom freely across our nation, and let us rejoice in the eloquence and meaning they give to our ideas, hopes, and dreams as American citizens.

On this occasion, I voice my deep respect and pledge my continuing support for the arts and humanities as essential ingredients of our American way of life. I look forward to celebrating National Arts and Humanities Month this October at the White House and with you in your communities throughout the United States.

Bill Clinton

less satisfactory than if we take steps. And finally, let me say, we have to overcome the disbelief in America. A lot of folks don't think we can do this, but that's what they said when Social Security came in. People said we couldn't do it, but we did it.

I hold this health security card up all the time, but you just think, if everybody had a

Social Security card and a health security card, what a better country this would be and how much better life would be for all the American people.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 8:50 a.m. at Dr. Paul Carlson Memorial Park.

Statement on the Arts and Humanities Awards Recipients October 5, 1993

These extraordinary individuals have made a gift to American cultural life that is beyond measure. Through these awards we celebrate their impressive achievements and extend our deepest thanks for efforts that nourish our creative and intellectual spirit.

NOTE: The President's statement was included in a White House statement announcing the awards ceremony for the National Medal of Arts and the Charles Frankel Prize scheduled for October 7.

Named by the President as 1993 National Medal of Arts recipients were:

Walter and Leonore Annenberg, arts patrons, Wynnefield, PA

Cabell "Cab" Calloway, singer and bandleader, White Plains, NY

Ray Charles, singer and musician, Los Angeles, CA

Bess Lomax Hawes, folklorist, Arlington, VA

Stanley Kunitz, poet, editor, and educator, NY, NY/Provincetown, MA

Robert Merrill, baritone, New Rochelle, NY

Arthur Miller, playwright and author, New

York, NY

Robert Rauschenberg, artist, Captiva Island, FL

Lloyd Richards, theatrical director, New York, NY

William Styron, author, Vineyard Haven, MA

Paul Taylor, dancer and choreographer, New York, NY

Billy Wilder, movie director, writer, and producer, Hollywood, CA

Winners of the Charles Frankel Prize for their work in the humanities were:

Richard E. Alegria, anthropologist, San Juan, Puerto Rico

John Hope Franklin, historian, Durham, NC

Hanna Holborn Gray, former University of Chicago president, Chicago, IL

Andrew Heiskell, philanthropist, New York, NY

Laurel T. Ulrich, author and historian, Durham, NH

Biographies of the recipients were made available by the Office of the Press Secretary.

Statement by the Press Secretary on the President's Telephone Conversation With President Boris Yeltsin of Russia October 5, 1993

The President called President Yeltsin today from Air Force One to discuss the situation in Moscow. The two leaders spoke for 20 minutes. The President's purpose in calling was to express the continued, strong support of the

United States for President Yeltsin and the Russian Government in the wake of the political crisis in Russia.

President Yeltsin thanked the President for his support during the crisis and described the

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

October 7, 1993

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
IN WHITE HOUSE PRESIDENTIAL ARTS MEDAL CEREMONY

The South Lawn

2:26 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much. To our distinguished honorees and all of you in the audience. I want to say a special word of thanks to Jane Alexander and to Dr. Sheldon Hackney for their leadership of our administration's efforts in the arts and humanities. (Applause.)

As a person who at various times in his life has been a frustrated writer and a frustrated musician, this is an extremely humbling event for me today. (Laughter.) But I've been getting a lot of training in humility lately. (Laughter.) I have a Vice President who humbles me all the time by all the things he teaches me about things great and insignificant -- (laughter) -- and who unlike me actually got to go on David Letterman to prove how funny he was. (Laughter.)

And I have a wife who swept the television ratings last week talking about the arcana of health care with a passion and an eloquence -- (applause). As if that weren't bad enough, USA Today had the bad grace to go out and poll the American people, and 40 percent of them said she was smarter than I am. (Laughter.) To which I reply, of course, what kind of dummy do you think I am. (Laughter.) How else would I have gotten elected President.

And just to drive this humility home -- this is the actual true part of this wonderful story -- I went to southern California last week, or the first of this week, and I was looking forward to staying in the Beverly Hilton -- it seemed like an exotic sort of place. And I showed up, and Merv Griffin, who owns it, shook hands with me, and took me up to the floor where I was staying -- there is only one person who is a permanent resident of the floor where I stayed in the Beverly Hilton -- Rodney Dangerfield -- (laughter) -- who said they had put me there because we seem to belong together. (Laughter.) And gave me 12 roses with a little respect on a gift card. (Laughter.)

MORE

I am delighted to be here to honor this year's winners of the National Medal of the Arts and the Charles Frankel Prize -- men and women whose achievements represent the enduring power of the arts and humanities and, in a larger sense, of the creative spirit in all of our lives.

Throughout history, the arts and humanities have been the cultural signature of this great nation. They have enabled Americans of all backgrounds and walks of life to gain a deeper appreciation of who they are as individuals and who we all are as a society, stirring our minds and our senses, stimulating learning and collective discourse, the arts and humanities teach us in ways that nothing else can about the vastness and the depth of human experience. They are our great equalizers. We inherit them, and we can all participate in them.

Whether or not one plays an instrument, reads poetry, learns to pirouette, or spends hours alone in a local art gallery, we all have the capacity to be moved by a song, a poem, a story, a dance, a painting. We can feel our spirit soar when we see an intriguing film, or the sudden illumination of a new idea, or an old idea put in a new way.

At a time when our society faces new and profound challenges, at a time when we are losing so many of our children, at a time when so many of our people feel insecure in the face of change, the arts and humanities must remain a vital part of our lives -- as individuals and as a nation.

For 200 years, the freedom of our artistic and intellectual imagination has contributed to the quality of our civic life. It has helped to shape American ideas of democracy, of pluralism, of tolerance. Three decades ago, President Kennedy said this: "There's a connection, hard to explain logically but easy to feel, between achievement and public life, and progress in the arts." The Jeffersonian era gave birth not only to the Declaration of Independence, but also to beautiful Monticello. The age of Lincoln produced the Emancipation Proclamation, along with the Hudson River School of Painting and the writings of Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry David Thoreau and Harriet Beecher Stowe.

The first half of this century gave us universal suffrage and the empowerment of American workers, as well as Charlie Chaplin, Frank Lloyd Wright, William Faulkner, Marian Anderson and Duke Ellington.

The same unbridled energy and potent imagination that took Americans to the moon inspired rock and roll, Motown, modern dance and a new emphasis on civil and human rights.

MORE

Those of you gathered with us today are reminders that the human imagination is still the most powerful tool we have in moving forward as a civilization. You provoke our minds, you enliven our senses, endow our souls, help us to give our lives meaning. That's why public support for the arts and humanities remains essential today and for generations to come. (Applause.)

Today, we are indeed fortunate to have inspiring new leaders working in government to expand our artistic and humanistic endeavors, to carry on our heritage to future generations. I'm very proud of the work and the life that Sheldon Hackney and that Jane Alexander have lived before they came to this work. I thank them for their work here. And I tell you that we welcome all of you to give us your ideas, your suggestions and your energy as we try to move forward together.

Now it is a privilege to call forward the following recipients of the National Medal of Arts.

First, the contributions of Walter and Leonore Annenberg to American culture can literally not be overstated. The Annenbergs have enriched our appreciation of the arts through public service, publishing, and as board members of major arts institutions. They have given generously of their time and their money. And they provided among other things the magnificent portrait of Benjamin Franklin, which hangs in the Green Room at the White House -- one of the most prized possessions of this, your American home. (Applause.)

(Medal is presented.)

The legendary vocalist and bandleader Cab Calloway has had indeed a remarkable career -- one of the originators of American jazz. An enduring figure in popular music, Cab Calloway added "Hi-dee-ho" and the "scat" sound to our musical vocabulary.

And for those of us who have lived a while, we can enjoy seeing the brightness of his smile in our memories going back for decades. He is an American original, and I am deeply honored that he's here with us today. (Applause.)

(Medal is presented.)

MR. CALLOWAY: Hi-dee-ho! (Applause.) Thank you very, very much. This comes on a very, very beautiful day for me. This is my 49th wedding anniversary. (Applause.) My wife is here --. (Applause.)

Literally for decades, Ray Charles has been one of America's favorite singers. From his roots in Georgia, he became one of the first great truly American singers, one of the first to combine the dynamic energy of gospel music with rhythm and blues. His songs are indelibly etched in the hearts of millions of Americans.

MORE

I can tell you that it's a particular honor for me to give him this award today, because I suppose no singer ever had a bigger impact on my musical life than Ray Charles. I still remember over there in Constitution Hall a concert I attended on June the 24th, 1967. I was notable for being one of a few members of my race in the audience. And Ray Charles electrified that crowd so much that that night, I literally could not go to sleep until 5 a.m. in the morning -- I went out and ran three miles to get the energy out. And I still remember to this day the date of the concert. That is testament to the enduring impact of this phenomenal American original. (Applause.)

(Medal is presented.)

Our next honoree, I believe, is part of the only brother-sister team ever to receive this great award. Bess Lomax Hawes has played a major role in the American folk movement since the 1940s as a singer, a teacher, a composer, an author of articles and books that help bring the folk arts into the lives of countless Americans. At a time when our native folk arts are largely lost to millions of our younger people, she has performed an invaluable service to our nation in helping us to remember who we are and how we got here. (Applause.)

(Medal is presented.)

You know what she said? She said, I wish all the beautiful artists I've recorded and seen across the years in this country were here to receive this award for me. They were the inspiration for what I did. Thank you. (Applause.)

Poet and educator, Stanley Kunitz has spent a life opening America's eyes and ears to poetry. He makes the ordinary become extraordinary, the everyday become timeless and significant. He was awarded the Pulitzer Prize for Poetry in 1959, and his works grace us still.

Welcome, Stanley Kunitz. (Applause.)

Robert Merrill has been acclaimed by critics as one of the great natural baritones of the century. He's appeared in 787 performances at the Metropolitan Opera over a 31-year operatic career. He's also sung on Broadway and many solo recitals and on television. And all of us who have ever heard him sing wish, as I tried to persuade him to do today, that this would be the 787th performance. (Laughter.) He turned me down, but I still think we should give him the medal.

MORE

Mr. Robert Merrill. (Applause.)

(Medal is presented.)

Arthur Miller has given our nation some of the finest plays of this century. His character, Willy Loman in "Death of a Salesman," caught the public's imagination by conveying the tension and drama of a common man's life. In "The Crucible," he focused on issues of conscience by probing the Salem witch trials of the late 17th century. He won the Pulitzer Prize for Drama in 1949. The thing that has always impressed me about him was the continuing energy he has brought to his work over such a long period of time, seeming forever young with something always new to say. Please welcome Arthur Miller. (Applause.)

(Medal is presented.)

Robert Rauschenberg is one of America's most innovative artists whose remarkable works have been displayed in museums and galleries around the world, and who has really helped to transform our notions of contemporary art. Modern art is often inaccessible to a lot of people who don't go to art galleries and often don't understand it. I have personally been impressed by how many people I know who don't count themselves as connoisseurs, who have seen and been moved by the works of our next honoree, Robert Rauschenberg. (Applause.)

(Medal is presented.)

He's also a pretty good comic. I said it's great to see you here today. He said, oh, I'll show up for this anytime. (Laughter.)

Lloyd Richards has devoted his career to promoting theater in America. As Dean of the Yale School of Drama and Artistic Director of the Yale Repertory Theater, he has trained some of our nation's finest young talents, many of whom have turned into our finest, not so young talents, helping to make for him a remarkable legacy for which we are all grateful, Lloyd Richards. (Applause.)

(Medal is presented.)

Well, I got another little lesson in humility back there. He said, you both have said some nice things today; and then he looked at me and he said, and you did something for stand-up comedy also. (Laughter.) And then he said, well, at least you didn't set it back. (Laughter.)

William Styron's haunting works, including "Lie Down in Darkness," "The Confessions of Nat Turner," and "Sophie's Choice" capture our history and character with a passion and insight few others have ever achieved. His compelling prose as a fiction writer and essayist has won him readers around the world -- those of us who anxiously await each new word.

MORE

I can tell you that as a young southerner, the impact of "The Confessions of Nat Turner" on me was truly stunning. And I can say that for a whole generation of us who had never quite found words to give expression to many of the things we had imagined until we read the works of William Styron. (Applause.)

(Medal is presented.)

Paul Taylor has been one of our nation's preeminent dancers and choreographers for more than three decades. And I might say, he looks as if he could outdance most of us in this country still today. His more than 80 works explore the richness, the complexity of the American character, and graphically demonstrate the deep undercurrents of human relations in a way few other choreographers have ever been able to do. Please join me in welcoming Paul Taylor. (Applause.)

(Medal is presented.)

Since coming to this country in the 1930s, Billy Wilder has helped to transform the American motion picture industry. As a writer, director and producer, his name attached to many classics of American film. He's won six Academy Awards and millions of fans. And, perhaps most important, he's given us a lot of moving movie moments. If you've never laughed at a funny Billy Wilder picture, you have never laughed. (Laughter.) Mr. Billy Wilder. (Applause.)

(Medal is presented.)

Now, it is my great honor to introduce the winners of the Charles Frankel Prize. Ricardo E. Alegria is an historian and anthropologist who has dedicated his career to the study and public appreciation of Caribbean culture. I'm glad to see so many of his supporters from his native Puerto Rico today, and I thank him for coming this long way to be with us. Mr. Alegria. (Applause.)

(Award is presented.)

In a 50-year career as a writer and a teacher, historian John Hope Franklin has been a leading scholar of African-American studies and an active voice in the social transformation of America. He's won nearly 100 honorary degrees. He's served on the National Council of Humanities. His writings have illuminated his subject for a whole generation after generation of young readers. I was once one of them -- a reader, and young -- reading John Hope Franklin.

And I'd like to say that one of the great moments of our 1992 campaign was when John Hope Franklin came on one of our bus trips with us; and Al Gore and Tipper and Hillary and I sat and had a chance to visit with him, and really learn something from a man who has mastered the mystery of America. John Hope Franklin. (Applause.)

(Award is presented.)

MORE

Hanna Holborn Gray has had a truly remarkable career. She served for 15 years as President of the University of Chicago, where she became a highly visible and widely acclaimed advocate for higher education. She has been honored for her scholarship, her words and her work in many ways, especially in receiving the Presidential Medal of Freedom, our country's highest civilian award. She deserves greatly the award she receives today. Hanna Gray. (Applause.)

(Award is presented.)

After a distinguished career as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Time Incorporated, Andrew Heiskell was appointed founding chairman of the President's Committee on Arts and Humanities in 1982. As a leader in promoting the Arts and Humanities, he energetically, and I echo energetically, persuaded cultural leaders and business executives to support cultural activities and institutions. He filled a void in American life at a time when we need him. And today we thank him for that. Andrew Heiskell. (Applause.)

(Award is presented.)

There are a lot of funny people. He said, all this and dinner, too? (Laughter.)

Historian Laurel T. Ulrich has introduced both scholarly and public audiences to the lives of ordinary people in New England's past. Her recent book "A Midwife's Tale: The Life of Martha Ballard, Based on Her Diary," won the 1991 Pulitzer Prize for History, among other honors.

Now that I have become President, perhaps I can say this with greater authority than would otherwise be the case -- we often times tend to see our history too much through the lives and works of the famous and not enough through the remarkable lives of the people who are not famous. She has made a truly significant contribution to our understanding of our roots. And for that we thank her. (Applause.)

(Award is presented.)

And now I have one last special honor, and that is to present to Congressman Sidney Yates the Presidential Citizens Medal for his exemplary deeds of service in the area of arts and humanities. The last time Congressman Yates was here for an occasion at the White House, it happened to be on the day he and his wife were celebrating their 58th wedding anniversary. And today, we honor him for that many years, and more, of dedication to our common cause. Congressman Yates, please come forward. (Applause.)

(Medal is awarded.)

Again, let me thank the honorees for being here today, thank all of you in the audience who have come to support them and to support the arts.

MORE

Let me express my thanks and my gratitude and my profound sympathy to the families of the young Americans who were killed in Somalia. My message to you is, your country is grateful, and so is the rest of the world, and so are the vast majority of the Somali people. Our

mission from this day forward is to increase our strength, do our job, bring our soldiers out, and bring them home.

Thank you, and God bless America.

NOTE: The President spoke at 5:02 p.m. from the Oval Office at the White House.

Remarks at a White House Dinner Honoring Arts and Humanities Award Recipients

October 7, 1993

Ladies and gentlemen, let me welcome you all to the White House and thank you for coming and for each of your contributions to the rich cultural life of our great Nation. I want to say a special word of appreciation again to the honorees from this afternoon. I had a wonderful time with all of you this afternoon. So many of you have forgiven my ad-lib jokes, I might ask you back again next week. [Laughter] I may have you tell my daughter I'm funny after all.

I want you to know, that to all of you who have been honored and to all of the distinguished artists who are here as our guests to-

night who didn't join us this afternoon, we are all very much in your debt. You have, each in your own way, enriched our lives and helped us to learn more and feel more deeply and to become more of the people God meant for us to be. We applaud your work. We honor your contributions, and I ask you now that all of us together raise our glasses in toast to the artists, the writers, the humanitarians who have made America the place it is today.

NOTE: The President spoke at approximately 8:30 p.m. in the State Dining Room at the White House.

Message to the Congress on Naval Petroleum Reserves

October 7, 1993

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with section 201(3) of the Naval Petroleum Reserves Production Act of 1976 (10 U.S.C. 7422(c)(2)), I am informing you of my decision to extend the period of maximum efficient rate production of the naval petroleum reserves for 3 years from April 5, 1994, the expiration date of the currently authorized production period.

The report investigating the necessity of continued production of the reserves as required

by section 201(3)(c)(2)(B) of the Naval Petroleum Reserves Production Act of 1976 is attached. Based on the report's findings, I hereby certify that continued production from the naval petroleum reserves is in the national interest.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

The White House,
October 7, 1993.

District of Arkansas.

"There are few things that I will do that will have more lasting effect than the appointment of Federal judges," said the President. "Along with Ruth Bader Ginsburg on the Supreme Court and the many other judges yet to be

named, this outstanding group of jurists will change the face of the Federal courts and help move our country forward."

NOTE: Biographies of the nominees were made available by the Office of the Press Secretary.

Nomination for Chair of the National Endowment for the Arts

August 7, 1993

The President today announced his nomination of award-winning actress, producer, and author Jane Alexander as Chair of the National Endowment for the Arts, National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities.

"The arts play an essential role in educating and enriching the lives of all Americans, and the National Endowment is integral to helping arts thrive throughout the country. The NEA helps enhance our children's learning, serves as an economic catalyst for local communities, and makes the arts a more accessible and vital part of people's everyday lives," said the President.

"The Endowment's mission of fostering and preserving our Nation's cultural heritage is too important to remain mired in the problems of the past. It is time to move forward, and Jane Alexander is superbly qualified to lead the En-

dowment into a new era of excellence. Just as she has brought the power of performance to regional theaters throughout the country, she will be a tireless and articulate spokesperson for the value of bringing art into the lives of all Americans.

"More than 30 years ago, President John F. Kennedy said, 'I see little of more importance to the future of our country and our civilization than full recognition of the place of the artist.' With those words as her challenge, I am confident Jane Alexander will work tirelessly and courageously to make the arts a full and productive partner in our Nation's future," the President said.

NOTE: A biography of the nominee was made available by the Office of the Press Secretary.

Remarks to the Community in Charleston, West Virginia

August 9, 1993

Thank you very much, and hello, West Virginia. It's good to be back again.

I want to thank my longtime friend, Senator Jay Rockefeller, for that wonderful introduction. And I want to thank Jay and Sharon for the work they have done for the people of West Virginia and the people of our country. I thank my friend Governor Caperton for being here and Mayor Hall and Congressman Rahall and Congressman Wise. I'd like to thank Congressman Mollohan and your fine Senator Robert Byrd in their absence for their support of our program.

I learned something about West Virginia that I already knew, but I saw it writ large in the

last few days of the debate in the Congress when we really had to make tough decisions, when people who talked tough and they talked about talking tough, and they talked about talking tough, finally had to act tough. West Virginia was there. And there was no wiggle or wobble or waffle or wonder. They were just there. They said, "This is good for America. I know it's tough. I know we'll be criticized. I know there are people who will find fault, but we're going to do what is right for the people of West Virginia, right for the people of America. Sign us up. We're moving toward the future." And I appreciate that.

I want to thank all the people who made