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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. memo	Melanne Verveer to Veronica Biggins re: PCAH Appointments and non-selection (2 pages)	08/15/1994	P2, P5, P6/b(6)
002. letter	Hugh McColl to Veronica Higgins (1 page)	08/19/1994	P6/b(6)
003. letter	Hillary Rodham Clinton to Rita Moreno re: address [partial] (1 page)	02/21/1995	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Bobbie Greene
OA/Box Number: 15629

FOLDER TITLE:

Arts - General/PCAH [President's Committee on the Arts and the Humanities] [1]

2012-0872-S

rc991

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
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P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

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file

**PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE
ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES**

1100 Pennsylvania Avenue N.W.
Suite 526
Washington, DC 20506
202/682-5409 Fax:202/682-5668

*Nicole
Call Malcolm
& tell
him this
is
fine*

FACSIMILE COVER SHEET

DATE: December 15, 1994

FAX NUMBER: 456-6244

TO: Melanne Verveer
Nicole Radner

ORGANIZATION

FROM: Malcolm Richardson

NUMBER OF PAGES TRANSMITTED (including cover sheet):

4 5

COMMENTS:

The transcript of the First Lady's remarks to our Committee follow. We would like to have you look at them for any edits, and if you agree, we would then send copies to our members and eventually incorporate in our newsletter.

Happy holidays to everyone in the First Lady's office. You all have been wonderfully helpful to us and have made our work so much better!

Malcolm

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**Remarks by First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton
The President's Committee on the Arts and the Humanities.
Washington, D.C. December 2, 1994**

I want to tell all the Committee members how pleased I am to see you here. I have been receiving reports about the exciting, and in many ways ground-breaking, work that you are already doing by looking at the issues that we all believe need to be addressed. I'm also very conscious, as the chairman just referred, to the questions that are in all of our minds about the future of federal funding for our country's vibrant and vigorous cultural life. Obviously none of us can predict what will happen on this front, and I know that if we could, we would be making predictions that we hope would come true. But I believe as Americans understand what it means to them to have their local monuments and museums, their theaters, and their libraries, they will understand, as we do, that all of our artistic and cultural institutions are an integral part of what we call America, and a part we must work very hard always, not only to preserve and nurture, but to grow because of the impacts they make on our lives.

Over the past twelve years this Committee, in a bipartisan way, has vigorously supported the arts and humanities, and I know that together we will work to continue that vigorous support. Throughout their histories the NEA, the NEH, the IMS, and the other federal cultural agencies have enjoyed bipartisan, deeply-rooted support that extends into every community in our country. I know that because we value our diverse cultural traditions and we take pride in celebrating America's creative and intellectual genius, that we will be prepared to make

effectively the arguments that will need to be made as to why the tradition of this committee, the institutions represented, and more importantly, all of our institutions throughout the country need to continue to have the support of the federal government.

As the President said earlier this fall, government only provides a small measure of support for the humanities and the arts but that small investment reaps enormous rewards in human institutions and organizations without which we would all be so much poorer. That federal support is like yeast: it helps grow the local and state support for the arts, it encourages private philanthropy, it gives voice to the many people who see the arts and humanities from different points of view but find common ground in their commitment to supporting the richness that we have in our country. And, I hope that each of us will take seriously the challenge that will confront the support for the arts by working even harder to explain more clearly what that means, what it means in the daily lives of our people.

And you have already been working hard on your ambitious agenda. John [Brademas] referred very briefly to the committees that are already meeting. I look forward as the months go on to hearing the results of your work and to seeing many of your ideas take shape as projects and new commitments on behalf of the arts and the humanities. And, as you know, I am particularly interested in how your work will affect the lives of children. As I said a few months ago when we

met together at the White House, I truly believe this committee has tremendous potential to help provide healthful and productive outlets for young Americans and I believe those outlets can, in many ways, help to change lives.

Many years ago when I was working with my husband on education reform, one of the strongest feelings I had was that we needed to require that the arts be a part of all school curricula and that every child have at least one chance, however fleeting, to be exposed to the rich artistic traditions of our land. We were able to do that but at the time I remember many conversations with people who would ask, "Why the arts? why the humanities? That's not practical. That won't make a difference." And, then I would go through the halls of schools in small, small towns, and I would see the art work of the students proudly displayed. I would be introduced to the young boy or young girl who had written the essay that everyone was proud of. I would meet the child who no one could reach but all of a sudden that child began to draw and was encouraged by the teacher who stayed after school to help. And I would turn to the adults who were with me from the community, and I would say, "That is why every child needs the chance to explore for him- or herself what the arts can mean in that child's life."

And I am grateful that you are taking this challenge on as well. Thank you for what you are doing for the arts and humanities, for our country, and our children.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 23, 1995

The Honorable John Brademas
Chairman
President's Committee on
the Arts and Humanities
Suite 526
1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20506

Dear John:

Thank you for your letter of June 1, 1995, requesting further guidance on the proposed report by the President's Committee on furthering America's cultural life.

I believe that the approach you have outlined will result in an extremely important contribution to advancing the arts and the humanities in our country. I also think it would be most useful if the report were to address the following issues:

First, in articulating the fundamental and intrinsic values of the arts and humanities, the report should describe "the cultural sector" and its contributions to American life -- educational, economic and social -- as well as indicate how cultural organizations further understanding among diverse groups in our society.

Second, because the mission of the President's Committee is to stimulate more involvement by the private sector and more private-public partnerships in support of the arts and the humanities, the bulk of the report should concentrate on explaining how these two fields are now supported in the United States.

What, for example, is the mix of public and private support and earned income that now sustains them?

How do changes in funding patterns affect the stability of American cultural institutions and their capacity both to reach the public and to support artists and scholars?

Are there inequities in the funding, geographic distribution, and accessibility to the public of cultural institutions in the United States?

What do we know about trends in private funding and earned income that constitute most of the financial support for cultural life in our country?

What is the role of the federal contribution to the arts and the humanities?

In light of the current debate over whether the private sector should do more to support the nation's cultural life, this section could be particularly significant.

Third, and perhaps most important, I hope the report will contain strong recommendations from the President's Committee for strengthening support for the arts and the humanities in the United States, in order, as I said last fall, to "build strong and vibrant institutions across the country."

I thank you and the other members of the Committee for your participation in this important endeavor, and I look forward to hearing about the progress of your work and to receiving the report by March 1996.

Sincerely,

Bill Clinton

— Mikva

→ Dorovitz...

• Sarah

Teresa—



PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE
ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES
1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Suite 526
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Tel.: 202-682-5409 Fax: 202-682-5668

95 JUN 5 P4: 28

June 1, 1995

The Honorable William J. Clinton
President
United States of America
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

When you and the First Lady so graciously launched the President's Committee on the Arts and the Humanities on September 21, 1994 at the White House, you asked us to deliver to you a "report on the progress we're making in furthering America's cultural life". You added, "For 200 years the arts and humanities have helped to bridge American differences, helped Americans to learn to appreciate differences, one from another, and to build strong and vibrant institutions across the country. You must help us to explore ways to do this better".

I write today to ask for your further guidance on this important report. Many thoughtful people we have consulted agree that a report on the condition of the nation's cultural life and the role of arts and humanities organizations and museums in our civic life is most timely. For us responsibly and effectively, however, to produce a significant report on so complex a subject, we would like to work for another eight months and would plan to deliver the report to you in January or February 1996.

We propose to discuss these issues by asserting at the outset the fundamental and intrinsic values of the arts and the humanities.

We would emphasize as well the contributions that a strong cultural sector makes to our economy, our community life and to encouraging respect among diverse groups, here and abroad.

In light of the trends in both public and private funding of the arts and the humanities, we also believe that we should focus on

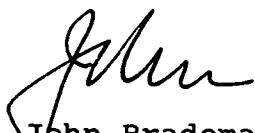
The Honorable William J. Clinton
June 1, 1995
page 2

how cultural organizations and creators are supported in the United States today and recommend ways of strengthening the support system that sustains our cultural life.

If you agree with this approach, we should greatly appreciate any further guidance you wish to give us as we undertake this important task.

Again, my colleagues on the President's Committee and I are greatly honored by the opportunity to serve you and our country in this way.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'John Brademas', is written over the typed name.

John Brademas
Chairman

JB:ym

EDWARD M. KENNEDY
MASSACHUSETTS

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-2101

May 26, 1995

The Honorable John Brademas
New York University
Suite 400
11 West 42nd Street
New York, New York 10036-1350

Dear John:

It was good speaking with you yesterday regarding the President's Committee on the Arts and Humanities. I understand your concerns and know that your commitment to this program will help continue its exemplary record of private/public partnership.

Unfortunately, this is a difficult time for federal support for the arts. The Reauthorization bill, of which I am an original cosponsor, represents a delicate balance of the input of many members of the Committee. One of the strong concerns by the Majority side was a need to dramatically reduce the administrative expenses of the Endowment. As you know, PCAH is included in that budget.

The bill, as introduced, does not include a limitation on travel reimbursement for staff, but it does include a ceiling for contributions by the Endowments. I believe that this compromise is the best we could do under the circumstances. In truth, we hope to head off a move to eliminate PCAH with this budget restriction.

I will ask my staff to keep you informed of any developments as this bill moves forward. We expect action by the full Committee in June.

With my best wishes,

Sincerely,

Edward M. Kennedy

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**PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE
ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES**

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FACSIMILE COVER SHEET

DATE: Oct. 31, 1994

FAX NUMBER:

456-6244

TO:

Melanne Vener
and
Nicole Raven

ORGANIZATION

FROM:

Cara Crowley for Ellen Jewell

NUMBER OF PAGES TRANSMITTED (including cover sheet):

14

COMMENTS:

The remarks from Sept. 21 follow, marked
up with our edits; the Newsletter
text follows.

Many thanks.

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PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

Report of the First Clinton Committee

Fall, 1994

On September 21, President Clinton announced the appointments of Dr. John Brademas and 31 other private sector members to the President's Committee on the Arts and the Humanities. Hillary Rodham Clinton will serve as the Committee's Honorary Chairman. The appointments showed the President and First Lady's concern for the health of America's cultural life and demonstrated their commitment to revitalizing the President's Committee. Printed below are the President's and First Lady's remarks at the White House ceremony in honor of the new President's Committee members, and the remarks of Chairman John Brademas, as well as excerpts from the President's Committee's first meeting.

MRS. CLINTON'S REMARKS AT THE WHITE HOUSE, SEPTEMBER 21, 1994

It is a great pleasure for the President and me to welcome all of you to the White House. We are very pleased and proud of this Committee and are grateful to all who agreed to serve, and particularly grateful to Dr. John Brademas for taking on the job of being the Chair, the distinguished Vice-Chairs, and everyone who has been willing to take time for this commitment.

We believe this is an important day for those of us who care deeply about American culture. It's important because this Committee has so much potential not only to do good in ways that will affect the lives of Americans, but also to focus particularly on providing hopeful and productive outlets for our children.

We want to support and nurture our artists and humanists and the traditions that they represent. And we want also to bring those traditions alive for literally millions and millions of children who too often grow up without opportunities for creative expression, without opportunities for intellectual stimulation, without exposure to the diverse cultural traditions that contribute to our identity as Americans.

Too often today, instead of children discovering the joyful rewards of painting, or music, or sculpting, or writing, or testing a new idea, they express themselves through acts of frustration, helplessness, hopelessness and even violence.

We see too clearly how the erosion and breakdown of our most cherished institutions have resulted in a fraying of the whole social fabric. We see it most tragically in children killing children.

We know that the arts have the potential for obliterating the limits that are too often imposed on our lives. We know that they can take anyone, but particularly a child, and transport that child beyond the bounds that circumstance

Mark Your Calendar

PCAH Meeting Schedule

December 2, 1994

January 25, 1995

March 31, 1995

June 27, 1995

October 18, 1995

*Call the President's Committee at
202/682-5409 for more information*

has prescribed. We hope that among contributions this Committee makes, it will be thinking of and offering ideas about how we can provide children with safe havens to develop and explore their own creative and intellectual potentials.

The arts and humanities have the potential for being such safe havens. In communities where programs already exist, they are providing soul-saving and life-enhancing opportunities for young people. And I am delighted that as one of its major endeavors, this Committee will be considering ways of expanding those opportunities to all of our children.

Doing what we can here in the White House and throughout this Administration to promote and nurture the arts and humanities is one of the greatest pleasures that has been ours in the last 20 months. The President believes so strongly in the role that the arts and humanities play in individual lives and in our collective life as a nation. As a child, he found so much joy and challenge in music and in the other art forms. And together, we have tried in our own lives and with our daughter to provide that kind of exposure and opportunity.

So, it is with great pleasure and particular joy, in front of this group on this day, for me to introduce the President of the United States.

PRESIDENT CLINTON'S REMARKS AT THE WHITE HOUSE, 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.

...Now, let me thank you all again, all of you who have agreed to serve on the President's Committee on the Arts and the Humanities, to underscore the vital partnership that must exist between your government and the private citizens who do the work of the arts and the 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 have asked her to take on. You couldn't have a more appreciative or informed friend.

John Brademas to serve as Chairman

I am also very, very pleased that John Brademas has agreed to serve as Chairman. I have known him for many years since his distinguished career in the United States Congress and through his brilliant presidency at 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 co-sponsor of the bill that created the National Endowment for the Arts and the 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 his appointment.

The President's Committee on the Arts and the Humanities

I have charged the President's Committee with advancing public understanding of the arts and the humani-

ties, which is so important to our democracy, and with establishing new partnerships between the federal agencies and the private sector.

As a sign of our commitment to the arts and the humanities today, we have here with us members of the Cabinet and the Administration, including Secretary Riley, Sheldon Hackney, Jane Alexander, Joe Duffey, and a number of other government officials.

An extraordinary group of Americans

I appointed, as all of you can see, an extraordinary group of Americans to the 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.

A report on the state of the culture

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, 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.

America's leadership role

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

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 three 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, 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 is too much income inequity, especially for working people - but they get along pretty well. And people from all different kinds of backgrounds wind up pursuing their chosen paths in life and living up to their God-given potentials. 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.

The role of the arts and the humanities

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.

... 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.

An agenda for the President's Committee

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 the 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 the 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.

... 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.

Making the arts and the humanities accessible

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 for 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.

REMARKS OF DR. JOHN BRADEMAS AT THE WHITE HOUSE, SEPTEMBER 21, 1994

Mr. President, Mrs. Clinton, at the outset, let me put you both at ease. I am a child of the United States House of Representatives and not the Senate, and therefore, I shall be very brief.

Mr. President, you do great honor to all of us whom you have asked to serve as members of the President's Committee on the Arts and the Humanities, and I am grateful to you for having done me the honor of asking me to chair the Committee.

You have chosen an extraordinary group of private citizens to serve on the Committee even as the public members are outstanding leaders of government, most of whom are friends and former colleagues of mine.

I am also glad that the able Executive Director of the President's Committee is someone who for several years led the Vermont Council on the Arts and was for ten years chief of staff to the distinguished senior Senator from Vermont, Senator Patrick Leahy - Ellen McCulloch-Lovell.

Mr. President, that with all the other issues, foreign and domestic, on your mind, you should have taken the time to meet with us today to charge us with the mission of encouraging greater support, private and public of the arts and humanities in American life, is a powerful demonstration of the commitment you and the First Lady bring to our purpose.

You have asked us, Mr. President, to give you a report on the state of the culture in our country, to consider the implications for the arts and the humanities of the information infrastructure, to encourage greater access for

the American people to the arts and the humanities and to look at international cultural exchanges.

So, Mr. President, you have given us a tall order. I am confident, however, that with this superb group of Americans and the support of the President of the United States and the First Lady, we will respond constructively and effectively to your challenge.

Thank you again, Mr. President, for the honor that you do us.

EXCERPTS FROM OPENING STATEMENT OF DR. JOHN BRADEMAS, CHAIRMAN, MEETING XXIX, NANCY HANKS CENTER, SEPTEMBER 21, 1994

I want to extend a warm welcome to all of you whom President Clinton has selected to serve on the President's Committee on the Arts and the Humanities. You are an outstanding group of men and women about to embark on an exciting day and an important mission.

I am greatly honored that the President has asked me to chair this Committee, and that he has named to it such an extraordinary group of people.

With your help and active participation, I'm confident that the President's Committee on the Arts and the Humanities will fulfill its promise.

Of course, we are all delighted that the First Lady, Hillary Rodham Clinton, has graciously agreed to serve as Honorary Chair of the Committee.

The prestige of our Committee and the backing of the White House can, I feel sure, influence private philanthropy in our country and encourage greater support for the cultural life of the nation.

A vital partnership

As President Clinton said in naming all of you to the Committee, "The federal, state and local governments together provide only a small percentage of the support essential to our cultural life. These appointments underscore the vital partnership between the government and the private citizens who do so much to enrich and preserve the arts and the humanities in our country."

"At a time when our society faces new and profound challenges, when we are losing so many of our children, and when so many people feel insecure in the face of change, the arts and the humanities are fundamental to our lives as individuals and as a nation."

Our Committee can create partnerships with other federal departments and agencies, as we are already doing with the Department of Commerce, to promote cultural tourism....

Please remember that with so many senior members of the government on our Committee, we also function as an interagency task force on the arts and the humanities. Indeed, I'm very pleased that so many of the government members of the Committee are with us today and I'm delighted that Secretary of the Interior Babbitt has asked Roger Kennedy, Director of the Park Service, to serve; that Secretary of the Treasury Bentsen has asked his Assistant Secretary for Tax Policy, Leslie Samuels, to join us; and that Secretary of State Christopher has designated my

former colleague in the House, Undersecretary of State for Global Affairs, Tim Wirth, to be a member of the Committee.

Mission of the President's Committee

Now the mission of the President's Committee is to advance public understanding of the arts and the humanities, and to establish new partnerships between the private sector and federal agencies to address critical issues facing cultural life in the United States.

The arts and the humanities, with their power to inform and uplift our lives and to help the country's diverse population understand and communicate with one another, should be at the center of everyday life, not at the margins.

The Committee's agenda

Working with the White House, we have developed an ambitious agenda for the Committee. We can succeed with this agenda only if all of you are committed and active. I think it important here to note that whatever projects we decide to undertake will need to be privately funded. So as you go through this exciting day, please think about what you can do to advance our work.

Today we'll be talking about how the Committee can help reverse the downward trends in private funding for the arts and the humanities.

This Administration will do everything it can to support cultural life, through the personal advocacy of the President and First Lady, through events at the White House, through support from other departments of the government and by maintaining adequate requests in the federal budget.

I think it is safe to say, however, that with continuing efforts to reduce the deficit, and in light of the controversies in Congress, our arts and humanities agencies are not likely to win big increases in their budgets.

In my judgement, we should be able to build the groundwork for increasing those budgets.

Valuing artists and scholars

All of us know that artists and scholars are not valued enough, nurtured enough. All of us know that many cultural institutions, whether large and established or small and community-based, are in economic crisis and that this condition affects the access of people to their offerings. Indeed, the economic situation of the arts and the humanities is in many respects so fragile that the loss of even a modest government grant or support from a private donor can mean a crisis. So we must take seriously our mission to stimulate private sector giving.

Putting the arts back in the classroom

You will hear today about the efforts of the government to improve educational standards and to put the arts back into the classroom. The National Endowment for the Arts and the Department of Education have forged a partnership to demonstrate how the arts fit into the National Education Goals approved in the Goals 2000 legislative congress passed this year, and to get a national standards - voluntary standards - in the arts and the humanities adopted by every state. We endorse this effort as a necessary foundation.

dation for all other efforts to reach children.

President Clinton will also ask our Committee to pay particular attention to what happens to young people when they are not in school; to use the power of the arts and, through the humanities, of ideas, to offer young people creative alternatives to destructive urges.

You will hear as well about government partnerships, some of which the President's Committee already has initiated.

For example, the Committee was asked by the Department of Commerce to prepare one of the eight new policy papers about the National Information Infrastructure - better known as the Information Superhighway. Our staff worked together with the NEA, NEH and IMS to produce a report, "Arts, Humanities and Culture on the NII," which was released by Secretary Ron Brown on September 7. There are many significant projects that can come out of that policy review.

I personally hope that our Committee will also give attention to how we can encourage more international exchange among artists and humanists. What we may call "cultural diplomacy" often proceeds economic exchange and improves the political climate in foreign affairs. I believe that if we imaginatively address cultural diplomacy, we can help this Administration and our country in other parts of the world.

The Department of Commerce also has encouraged a partnership for cultural tourism, to publicize cultural events in the United States in markets abroad.

Much of what we do, of course, and what we seek to encourage, can be advanced by an effective media plan. There are several ways we can work with the radio, television and publications to enhance public awareness of the arts and the humanities.

Now I would like to introduce the Executive Director of our Committee. She has, in my view a superb background for her important responsibility - nine years as Director the Vermont Council on the Arts and then ten years as Chief of Staff to the distinguished senior Senator from Vermont, Patrick Leahy. I have myself, in the relatively short time we have been working together, been impressed by her energy, her intelligence, her judgement and her dedication to the purpose that brings us together today.

Now all of you bring tremendous experience to the Committee, and there is always room for new ideas. By the end of today, I hope to be able to create working groups to deal with the items on our agenda as well as a working group to develop any ideas that emerge from this meeting.

I will ask each working group to articulate the objectives of the project it recommends; identify those government, corporate or non-profit partners with which we will work to carry out the project; and to indicate how it will be financed.

We will move ahead on those projects to which the White House has agreed. When new ideas are developed, I will review them for approval with our Honorary

Chair, Hillary Rodham Clinton.

We should have a great day together. More important, I believe that working together, we can accomplish something of significance for the President of the United States and for the people of our country, for what we do in the arts and the humanities tells who we are as a people. Our education and cultural institutions are indispensable to the quality of our lives, the strength of our communities and the vitality of our democracy.

SUMMARY OF MEETING XXIX OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES, SEPTEMBER 21, 1994

Following his remarks Chairman Brademas called upon Harold Williams, the President of the J. Paul Getty Trust, to open a discussion of recent trends in American philanthropy. Mr. Williams observed that corporate giving had declined along with earnings in recent years. Mr. Williams discerned trends toward smaller grants and more cautious grant-making in the wake of arts controversies. He also cited a 1991 study on the economic condition of art museums conducted by the National Bureau of Economic Research which found that art museum exhibitions and programs were growing while revenues had peaked. These trends pointed to a period of belt-tightening for all cultural institutions, Mr. Williams warned, as flat or declining revenues force many nonprofit groups to rethink their missions and to cut back on programs. These short-term savings could seriously weaken the future development of cultural organizations.

Corporate support

Mr. Williams' remarks on corporate giving prompted a discussion on how arts and humanities groups could improve their prospects for receiving corporate support. Harvey Golub, the chairman and CEO of American Express, responded that corporate leaders were by and large very supportive of the arts and culture. Corporations, Golub explained, may give through a variety of means, and a separate private foundation is only one form. Robert Menschel thought that too much emphasis had been placed on large corporations; instead the focus should be on medium-sized and small companies, where much of the growth in corporate America is occurring.

James Wolfensohn, Chairman of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, observed that many cultural groups fail to make convincing arguments. Support for the arts once could be justified in the most general terms, but artistic and scholarly organizations now must have clear missions and the programs they offer to funders should be carefully thought out and further those artistic or intellectual goals. Mr. Golub described the pressures at work on corporate giving programs. While the arts and the humanities have fared relatively well in the past, Golub noted that corporate donors, like independent foundations, are under increased pressure to address social problems and to supplement public funding for social services. When pitted against these needs, the arts and humanities seem less urgent and inevitably suffer especially when social pro-

PCAH EDITS

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

September 21, 1994

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The East Room

4:56 P.M. EDT

MRS. CLINTON: ~~Thank you. Thank you very much. Thank~~
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We want to support and nurture our artists and humanists and the traditions that they represent. And we want also to bring those traditions alive for literally millions and millions of children who too often grow up without opportunities for creative expression; without opportunities for intellectual stimulation; without exposure to the diverse cultural traditions that contribute to our identity as Americans.

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So it is with great pleasure and particular joy, in front of this group on this day, for me to introduce the President of the United States. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT: 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.

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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 the 15th.

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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~~ ^{with establishing} 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.

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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 that 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. ^{delete}

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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 three 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.

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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 their all their problems -- yes, their crime rates 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.

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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.

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I said the other day, I will just say again, a lot of you have been involved in various enterprises, great business enterprises, great arts enterprises, great entertainment enterprises. Just imagine how you would function if everyday 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. (Laughter.) I know Monet -- he was a friend of mine. That's not him. (Laughter.) Don't bother me with the facts. (Laughter.) You're laughing because you know that it's true, don't you? (Laughter.) 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.

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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.

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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 had the only -- 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. (Applause.)

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5:12 P.M. EDT

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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 had the only -- 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. (Applause.)

END

5:12 P.M. EDT

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

file - PCAH

Rm 527

For Immediate Release

September 19, 1994

**PRESIDENT CLINTON NAMES NEW MEMBERS TO THE PRESIDENT'S
COMMITTEE ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES**

President Clinton today announced he is revitalizing the President's Committee on the Arts and the Humanities and intends to name Dr. John Brademas to chair the Committee. The President also announced his intention to name 32 private citizens to serve as members of the Committee, and he announced that First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton will serve as Honorary Chair.

In making these appointments the President said, "The federal, state and local governments together provide only a small percentage of the support essential to our cultural life. These appointments underscore the vital partnership between the government and the private citizens who do so much to enrich and preserve the arts and humanities in our country. I am pleased that John Brademas, who has been a vigorous champion of learning and culture both in Congress and as a university president, has agreed to chair the Committee. At a time when our society faces new and profound challenges, when we are losing so many of our children, and when so many people feel insecure in the face of change, the arts and the humanities are fundamental to our lives as individuals and as a nation."

The President's Committee, created by Executive Order in 1982, is charged with advancing public understanding of the arts and the humanities and establishing new partnerships between the private sector and federal agencies to address critical issues in cultural life.

The Committee will hold its first formal meeting with President and the First Lady on Wednesday, September 21 at the White House. The President will charge its members to support cultural programs that reach at-risk youth, expand private philanthropic assistance for the humanities and the arts, encourage international cultural exchanges and develop new private sector resources to aid cultural organizations.

Dr. John Brademas, who will serve as the Committee's Chairman, is President Emeritus of New York University and a former U.S. Representative in Congress from Indiana's Third Congressional District (1959-81).

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Arts and Humanities, Page 2

Said Dr. Brademas of his appointment, "What we do in the arts and the humanities tells who we are as a people. Our educational and cultural institutions are indispensable to the quality of our lives, the strength of our communities and the vitality of our democracy. For the arts and the humanities to thrive now and into the next century, we must have the support of both the government and the private sector."

Dr. Brademas was an original cosponsor of the National Arts and Humanities Act of 1965, the legislation that created the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities, and for 10 years he chaired the Congressional subcommittee with jurisdiction over the Endowments. He was co-author, with Senator Claiborne Pell, of the Arts and Artifacts Indemnity Act and the Museum Services Act, that created the Institute of Museum Services. In 1990 he co-chaired, with Leonard Garment, the Independent Commission mandated by Congress to study the National Endowment for the Arts.

Ellen McCulloch-Lovell, a former director of the Vermont Arts Council, was named Executive Director by the President in February. Prior to her appointment, she served for ten years as Chief of Staff for Senator Patrick Leahy of Vermont.

The President also named three vice chairs for the Committee:

Peggy Cooper Cafritz of Washington, D.C.

Ms. Cafritz is a long-time advocate of the arts in Washington, a past chair of the D.C. Commission on the Arts and Humanities, and she currently heads the Ellington Fund, the fund-raising arm of the Duke Ellington School of the Arts in Washington, D.C.

Cynthia Perrin Schneider of Sandy Spring, Maryland

Ms. Schneider is Associate Professor of Fine Arts at Georgetown University and author of *Rembrandt's Landscapes: Prints and Designs* and numerous other studies in art history.

Terry Semel of Los Angeles, California

Mr. Semel is Chairman and Co-Chief Executive Officer of Warner Brothers.

In addition to Dr. Brademas and the three vice-chairs, the other private citizens appointed to the Committee are:

Susan Barnes-Gelt of Denver, Colorado

Ms. Barnes-Gelt is Deputy Director of the International Center at the University of Colorado at Denver and a member of the Colorado Council on the Arts.

Lerone Bennett, Jr. of Chicago, Illinois

Mr. Bennett is the Executive Editor of *Ebony* magazine and the author of several popular works on African-American history and culture.

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Arts and Humanities, Page 3

Madeleine Harris Berman of Franklin, Michigan

Ms. Berman currently serves as Vice Chairman of the American Council on the Arts and is Chairman of the National Clearing House and Archive for Arts Policy Research.

Curt Bradbury of Little Rock, Arkansas

Mr. Bradbury is the President and Chief Executive Officer of the Worthen Banking Corporation and serves as the Chairman of the Arkansas State Board of Higher Education.

John H. Bryan of Chicago, Illinois

Mr. Bryan is Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of Sara Lee Corporation. He is a past Chairman of the Business Committee for the Arts and serves on the Trustees Council of the National Gallery of Art and the board of directors for the Art Institute of Chicago.

Hilario Candela of Coral Gables, Florida

Mr. Candela is President of Spillis, Candela and Partners, the largest minority-owned architectural, engineering and interior design firm in the United States.

Anne Cox Chambers of Atlanta, Georgia

Ms. Chambers was formerly U.S. ambassador to Belgium and is Chairman of Atlanta Newspapers, Inc., which owns and operates the *Atlanta Journal-Constitution*.

Margaret Corbett Daley of Chicago, Illinois

Mrs. Daley is the First Lady of the city of Chicago and the Chair of the Chicago Cultural Center Foundation. She created and serves as Chair of Gallery 37, a summer program which offers employment in the arts to Chicago-area youth.

Everett Fly of San Antonio, Texas

Mr. Fly is President of E.L. Fly and Associates, a landscape design firm. He currently serves on the board of the Texas Committee for the Humanities and has directed a national project to document the evolution of historic African-American settlements in the United States.

David P. Gardner of Menlo Park, California

Mr. Gardner is the President of the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation. He was formerly the President of the nine-campus University of California system and President of the University of Utah.

Harvey Golub of Saddle River, New Jersey

Mr. Golub is Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the American Express Company and serves on the board of Carnegie Hall.

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Richard S. Gurin of Easton, Pennsylvania

Mr. Gurin is President and Chief Executive Officer of Binney & Smith, the manufacturers of Crayola products. Mr. Gurin has served on national advisory panels in arts education, including the National Committee for Standards in the Arts and the Coalition for Goals 2000.

Irene Y. Hirano of Los Angeles, California

Ms. Hirano is Executive Director and President of the Japanese American National Museum which opened in April 1992.

David Henry Hwang of Marina del Ray, California

Mr. Hwang, a playwright and screenwriter, is the author of *M. Butterfly* and other acclaimed works for the stage and screen.

William Ivey of Nashville, Tennessee

Mr. Ivey is the Director of the Country Music Foundation and an author and scholar who specializes in folk music. He serves on the executive board of the American Folklore Society.

Quincy Jones of Los Angeles, California

Mr. Jones is a musician, composer, film and record producer, and record company executive and multi-media entrepreneur. In the course of his career he has won 27 Grammy Awards and the prestigious Polar Music Prize of the Royal Swedish Academy of Music.

Robert Menschel of New York City, New York

Mr. Menschel is a Limited Partner with the Goldman Sachs Group, a New York investment firm. He serves on numerous boards including those of the Museum of Modern Art, the New York Public Library, and the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, N.J.

Rita Moreno of New York City and Los Angeles, California

Ms. Moreno is an actress, singer, and dancer and the only female performer to have won an Emmy, an Oscar, a Tony and a Grammy for her performances on television, film, the Broadway stage, and for musical performances.

Jaroslav Pelikan of New Haven, Connecticut

Dr. Pelikan is Sterling Professor of History at Yale University and the President of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Arts and Humanities, Page 5

Anthony Podesta of Washington, D.C.

Mr. Podesta is an attorney and President of Podesta Associates, a national public policy and public affairs firm based in Washington, D.C. He was the founding President of People for the American Way.

Phyllis Rosen of New York City, New York

Ms. Rosen is a real estate developer and President of P. Rosen, Inc. She serves on the New Jersey Council on the Arts and has been active in the development of the Park East Day School in New York City.

Ann Sheffer of Westport, Connecticut

Ms. Sheffer is active in the theatre and serves on the Westport Arts Advisory Council, the board of the Westport Art Center, and the Westport Education Foundation.

Isaac Stern of New York City, New York

Mr. Stern is an internationally known violinist. He has served as the President of Carnegie Hall for over 30 years and is active with many other cultural organizations.

Dave Warren of Santa Fe, New Mexico

Mr. Warren is a member of the Santa Clara Pueblo (Tewa) and is Vice President of Media Resources Associates, Inc., which is producing a nine part television program on Native American art and culture. He was active in the creation of the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of the American Indian.

Shirley Wilhite of Shreveport, Louisiana

Ms. Wilhite is a civic leader who has been active in the arts. She serves on the Shreveport Regional Arts Council and is also active in the Aspen-Snowmass Colorado Arts Council.

Harold Williams of Los Angeles, California

Mr. Williams is President and Chief Executive Officer of the J. Paul Getty Trust, which administers funds for education and research in the arts and the humanities. An attorney, Mr. Williams is also the former chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives has named:

Emily Malino of Washington, D.C. as his designee. Ms. Malino is a senior partner with Metcalf, Tobey and Partners, a commercial interior design firm based in Reston, Va. She has been cited by *Interiors* magazine as one of the ten most influential designers in America.

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Briefing - Special Gov's employees

Consistency with fed #.

update of financial statement.

Arts and Humanities, Page 6

The government members who serve ex-officio are the Chairman of the National Endowment for the Arts; the Chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities; the Director of the Institute of Museum Services; the Secretary of the Treasury; the Secretary of the Interior; the Secretary of Education; the Librarian of Congress; the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution; the Director of the National Gallery of Art; the Chairman of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts; the Director of the United States Information Agency; and the Administrator of the General Services Administration. In addition to the members chosen by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Senate Majority Leader, the Secretary of State may also designate a member.

The Secretary of State has named **Timothy Wirth of Washington, D.C.** as his designee. Mr. Wirth currently serves as Under-Secretary of State for Global Affairs.

A White House photo of Mrs. Clinton and Dr. Brademas is available from the White House Press Office and Media Affairs.

-30-30-30-

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* Signal that wr. 17. Perceives about / fabric of
Cultural life of this nation / society & its
emergence
& accomplish some thing significant

- Small budget. NEA/NEH - had grown into for various budgets
- Many challenges over next 6 yrs.
- reverse downward trends in arts & humanities
- help admin. carry out work.
- even sit'g of arts & hum. fragile

* { pay atten' to what happens to young
people when not in school.
→ ask comm. to
• effective media plan

Authority from POTUS & FLORIS -
→ Continued vitality of nat'l's cultural life
move ahead with this project that agreed to.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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002. letter	Hugh McColl to Veronica Higgins (1 page)	08/19/1994	P6/b(6)

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P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

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b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

September 21, 1994

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AND THE FIRST LADY
AT THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON
THE ARTS AND HUMANITIES CEREMONY

The East Room

4:56 P.M. EDT

MRS. CLINTON: Thank you. Thank you very much.
Thank you and please be seated.

It is a great pleasure for the President and me to welcome all of you to the White House. We are very pleased and proud of this committee and are grateful to all who agreed to serve, and are particularly grateful to Dr. Brademas for taking on the job of being the chair; the distinguished vice-chairs; and everyone who has been willing to take time for this commitment.

We believe this is an important day for those of us who care deeply about American culture. It's important because this committee has so much potential not only to do good in ways that will affect the lives of Americans, but also to focus particularly on providing hopeful and productive outlets for our children.

We want to support and nurture our artists and humanists and the traditions that they represent. And we want also to bring those traditions alive for literally millions and millions of children who too often grow up without opportunities for creative expression; without opportunities for intellectual stimulation; without exposure to the diverse cultural traditions that contribute to our identity as Americans.

Too often today, instead of children discovering the joyful rewards of painting, or music, or sculpting, or writing, or testing a new idea, they express themselves through acts of

frustration, helplessness, hopelessness and even violence.

We see too clearly how an erosion and breakdown of our most cherished institutions have resulted in a fraying of the whole social fabric. We see it most tragically in children killing children.

We know that the arts have the potential for obliterating the limits that are too often imposed on our lives. We know that they can take anyone, but particularly a child, and transport that child beyond the bounds the circumstance has prescribed.

We hope that among the many contributions this committee makes, it will be thinking and offering ideas about how we can provide children with safe havens to develop and explore their own creative and intellectual potential.

The arts and humanities have the potential for being such safe havens. In communities where programs already exist, they are providing soul-saving and life-enhancing opportunities for young people. And I am delighted that as one of its major endeavors, this committee will be considering ways of expanding those opportunities to all of our children.

Doing what we can here in the White House and throughout this administration to promote and nurture the arts and humanities is one of the great pleasures that has been ours in the last 20 months. The President believes so strongly in the role that the arts and humanities have played in individual lives and in our collective life as a nation. As a child, he found so much joy and challenge in music and in the other art forms. And together, we have tried in our own lives and with our own daughter to provide that kind of exposure and opportunity.

So it is with great pleasure and particular joy, in front of this group on this day, for me to introduce the President of the United States. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT. 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.

Now, let me thank you all again, all of you who've agreed to serve on the President's Committee on the Arts and the 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. (Applause.)

He also happens to have been an original cosponsor of the bill that created the National Endowment for the Arts and the 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 his 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 Duffey, 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 that 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.

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 three 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 get along pretty well. 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 arts enterprises, great entertainment enterprises. Just imagine how you would function if everyday 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. (Laughter.) I know Monet -- he was a friend of mine. That's not him. (Laughter.) Don't bother me with the facts. (Laughter.) You're laughing because you know that it's true, don't you? (Laughter.) 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 had the only -- 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 for 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. (Applause.)

END

5:12 P.M. EDT

Remarks of Dr. John Brademas
President Emeritus, New York University

The White House
Wednesday, September 21, 1994

Mr. President, Mrs. Clinton, at the outset, let me put you both at ease. I am a child of the United States House of Representatives and not the Senate and, therefore, I shall be very brief (laughter).

Mr. President, you do great honor to all of us whom you have asked to serve as members of the President's Committee on the Arts and the Humanities, and I am grateful to you for having done me the honor of asking me to chair the Committee.

You have chosen an extraordinary group of private citizens to serve on the Committee even as the public members are outstanding leaders of government, most of whom are friends and former colleagues of mine.

I am also glad that the able executive director of the President's Committee is someone who for several years led the Vermont State Arts Council and was for ten years chief of staff to the distinguished senior Senator from Vermont, Senator Patrick Leahy--Ellen McCulloch-Lovell.

Mr. President, that with all the other issues, foreign and domestic, on your mind, you should have taken time to meet with us today to charge us with the mission of encouraging greater support, private and public, of the arts and the humanities in American life, is a powerful demonstration of the commitment you and the First Lady bring to our purpose.

And, Mr. President, that you have asked the First Lady to serve as Honorary Chair of the President's Committee reinforces that commitment.

You have asked us, Mr. President, to give you a report on the state of the culture in our country, to consider the implications for the arts and the humanities of the information infrastructure, to encourage greater access for the American people to the arts and the humanities and to look at international cultural exchanges.

So, Mr. President, you have given us a tall order. I am confident, however, that with this superb group of Americans and the support of the President of the United States and the First Lady, we will respond constructively and effectively to your challenge.

Thank you again, Mr. President, for the honor that you do us.



PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE
ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES
1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Suite 526
Washington, DC 20506
Tel.: 202-682-5409 Fax: 202-682-5668

Remarks of Dr. John Brademas
Chairman, President's Committee on the Arts and the Humanities
Opening Statement

Nancy Hanks Center
1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

10 a.m., Wednesday, September 21 1994

I want to extend a warm welcome to all of you whom President Clinton has selected to serve on the President's Committee on the Arts and the Humanities.

You are an outstanding group of men and women about to embark on an exciting day and an important mission.

I am greatly honored that the President asked me to chair this committee, and that he has named to it such an extraordinary group of people.

With your help and active participation, I'm confident that the President's Committee on the Arts and the Humanities will fulfill its promise.

Of course, we are all delighted that the First Lady, Hillary Rodham Clinton, has graciously agreed to serve as Honorary Chair of the Committee.

The prestige of our Committee and the backing of the White House can, I feel sure, influence private philanthropy in our country and encourage greater support for the cultural life of the nation.

As President Clinton said in naming all of you to the Committee, "The Federal, state and local governments together provide only a small percentage of the support essential to our cultural life. These appointments underscore the vital partnership between the government and the private citizens who do so much to enrich and preserve the arts and humanities in our country."

At a time when our society faces new and profound challenges, when we are losing so many of our children, and when so many people feel insecure in the face of change, the arts and the humanities are fundamental to our lives as individuals and as a nation."

Our Committee can create partnerships with other Federal departments and agencies, as we are already doing with the Department of Commerce, to promote cultural tourism, and with the Departments of Justice, Health and Human Services and Housing and Urban Development--the last three in order that arts and humanities organizations will have access to the new prevention programs in the Crime Bill the President has just signed into law.

Please remember that with so many senior members of the government on our Committee, we also function as an interagency task force on the arts and the humanities. Indeed, I'm very pleased that so many of the government members of our Committee are with us today and I'm delighted that Secretary of the Interior Babbitt has asked Roger Kennedy, Director of the Park Service, to serve; that Secretary of the Treasury Bentsen has asked his Assistant Secretary for Tax Policy, Leslie Samuels, to join us; and that Secretary of State Christopher has designated my former colleague in the House, the Undersecretary of State for Global Affairs, Tim Wirth, to be a member of the Committee.

Let me say that we are here to assist -- and not to duplicate -- the mission of the National Endowment for the Arts, the National Endowment for the Humanities, and the Institute of Museum Services.

Now the mission of the President's Committee is to advance public understanding of the arts and the humanities, and to establish new partnerships between the private sector and Federal agencies to address critical issues facing cultural life in the United States.

The arts and the humanities and their power to inform and uplift our lives and help the country's diverse population understand and communicate with one another should be at the center of everyday life, not at the margins.

In the next two--I believe, six!--years, our Committee has an opportunity to take on some compelling issues and exciting projects, ones that can contribute both to enriching the nation's cultural life and society at large.

Working with the White House, we have developed an ambitious agenda for the Committee. We can succeed with this agenda only if all of you are committed and active.

I think it important here to note that whatever projects we decide to undertake will need to be privately funded. So as you go through this exciting day, please think about what you can do to advance our work.

page 3

Today we'll be talking about how the Committee can help reverse the downward trends in private funding for the arts and the humanities.

This Administration will do everything it can to support cultural life, through the personal advocacy of the President and the First Lady, through events at the White House, through support from other departments of the government and by maintaining adequate requests in the Federal budget.

I think it safe to say, however, that with continuing efforts to reduce the deficit, and in light of the controversies in Congress, our arts and humanities agencies are not likely to win a big increase in their budgets.

In my judgement, we should be able to build the groundwork for increasing those budgets.

All of us know that artists and scholars are not valued enough, nurtured enough. All of us know that many cultural institutions, whether large and established or small and community-based, are in economic crisis and that that condition affects the access of people to their offerings. Indeed, the economic situation of the arts and the humanities is in many respects so fragile that the loss of even a modest government grant or support from a private donor can mean a crisis. So we must take seriously our mission to stimulate private sector giving.

Private contributions have been especially difficult, outside higher education, to attract to the humanities. We are exploring with the NEH and the Federation of State Humanities Councils a challenge grant to help state humanities councils increase their fundraising for annual operating support.

You will also hear today about the efforts of the government to improve educational standards and to put the arts back into the classroom. The National Endowment for the Arts and the Department of Education have forged a partnership to demonstrate how the arts fit into the National Education Goals approved in the Goals 2000 legislation Congress passed this year, and to get national standards--voluntary standards--in the arts adopted by every state. We endorse this effort as a necessary foundation for all other efforts to reach children.

President Clinton will also ask our Committee to pay particular attention to what happens to young people when they are not in school: to use the power of the arts and, through the humanities, of ideas, to offer young people creative alternatives to destructive urges...To give them "safe havens"; places to go where there are caring adults and where they can experience the joy, discipline and positive self-expression that training in the arts and the humanities offers.

You will hear as well about government partnerships, some of which the President's Committee has already initiated.

For example, the Committee staff was asked by the Department of Commerce to write one of the eight new policy papers about the National Information Infrastructure--better known as the Information Superhighway. Our staff worked together with the NEA, NEH and IMS to produce a report, "Arts, Humanities, Culture on the NII," which was released by Secretary Ron Brown on September 7. And there are many significant projects that can come out of that policy review.

I personally hope that our committee will also give attention to how we can encourage more international exchange among artists and humanists. What we may call "cultural diplomacy" often precedes economic exchange and improves the political climate in foreign affairs. I believe that if we imaginatively address cultural diplomacy, we can help this Administration and our country in other parts of the world.

The Department of Commerce has also encouraged a partnership for cultural tourism, to publicize cultural events in the United States in markets abroad. The Department is encouraging cultural organizations to take part in the 50 state conferences on tourism that will lead up to the November 1995 White House Conference on Tourism. And our Committee is urging the organizers of the conference to include a session on cultural tourism.

Much of what we do, of course, and what we seek to encourage, can be advanced by an effective media plan.

There are several ways we can work with radio, television and publications to enhance public awareness of the arts and the humanities. For example, we've already been working with National Public Radio to develop a national book club on the air. We'll discuss more ideas later at our meeting where I hope to draw on the considerable expertise of this Committee.

During the course of the day, our Executive Director, Ellen McCulloch-Lovell, will report to you about some other activities that she and the staff began by way of developing an agenda for the next couple of years.

Before we plunge into the agenda, let me say a word about the Committee. The President has named a Chairman and three Vice-Chairmen--Peggy Cooper-Cafritz, Cynthia Perrin Schneider and Terry Semel--who comprise a small executive committee. The authority for our Committee comes, of course, from the President--and our agenda is shaped by his and the First Lady's mandates, which you will hear this afternoon.

Now I should like to introduce the Executive Director of our Committee. She has, in my view, a superb background for her important responsibility--nine years as Director of the Vermont State Arts Council and then ten years as Chief of Staff to the distinguished Senior Senator from Vermont, Patrick Leahy.

I have myself, in the relatively short time we have been working together, been impressed by her energy, her intelligence, her judgment and her dedication to the purpose that brings us together today.

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Now all of you bring tremendous experience to the Committee, and there is always room for new ideas. By the end of today, I hope to be able to create working groups to deal with the items on our agenda as well as a working group to develop any ideas that emerge from this meeting.

I will ask each working group to articulate the objectives of the project it recommends; identify those government, corporate or non-profit partners with which we will work to carry out the project; and indicate how it will be financed.

We will move ahead on those projects to which the White House has agreed. When new ideas are developed, I will review them for approval with our Honorary Chair, Hillary Clinton.

We should have a great day together. More important, I believe that working together, we can accomplish something of significance for the President of the United States and for the people of our country, for what we do in the arts and the humanities tells who we are as a people. Our educational and cultural institutions are indispensable to the quality of our lives, the strength of our communities and the vitality of our democracy. For the arts and the humanities to thrive now and into the next century, we must have the support of both the government and the private sector.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

February 21, 1995

Mr. Richard Gurin
President & CEO
Binney & Smith
100 Church Lane
PO Box 431
Easton, PA 18044-0431

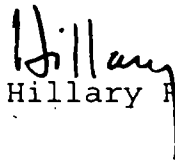
Dear Rich:

I want to tell you how grateful we are for the leadership you are providing to the Working Group on Arts and Humanities for Youth -- in school and out of school. The innovative research agenda you are proposing that would show the effect of arts training on other areas of accomplishment is most promising.

Few things are as important as our collective efforts on behalf of our nation's children. Thank you for your hard work and leadership.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,


Hillary Rodham Clinton

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THE WHITE HOUSE

February 21, 1995

Ms. Rita Moreno



[003]

Dear Rita:

I heard about your wonderful speech to the U.S. Conference of Mayors and wanted to extend my personal thanks.

You made all the right points, especially on the important role the arts play in addressing the needs of at-risk children. Your leadership, your caring and your generosity mean so much to this nation, our citizens and the arts.

Thank you also for the important role you are playing on the President's Committee on the Arts and Humanities.

With warm regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Hillary".

Hillary Rodham Clinton

THE WHITE HOUSE

February 21, 1995

Hon. John Brademas
President Emeritus
New York University
Suite 400
11 West 42nd Street
New York, NY 10036

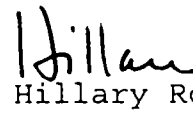
Dear John:

I just wanted to express how grateful I am for the leadership you are providing the President's Committee on the Arts and Humanities.

Your speech before the Getty Foundation Conference was inspiring, as are your continuing efforts to demonstrate the national importance of the Endowments. Thanks, too, for another productive Committee meeting.

With warm regards, I remain

Sincerely yours,


Hillary Rodham Clinton

THE WHITE HOUSE

February 21, 1995

Mr. Harvey Golub
Chairman & CEO
American Express
200 Vesey Street
New York, NY 10285

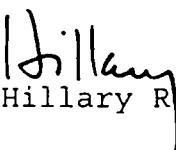
Dear Harvey:

I want to tell you how grateful we are for the leadership role you are playing on the President's Committee on the Arts and Humanities, particularly in the area of cultural tourism.

Your work to promote research on cultural tourism and to ensure that there is a cultural tourism component to the 1995 White House Conference on Tourism is important to the nation, to the arts and to the economy. Thank you for all you do.

With warm regards, I remain

Sincerely yours,


Hillary Rodham Clinton

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