

May 21 / Administration of William J. Clinton, 1993

the Vice Chair of the Council.

"I was deeply moved when I participated in the opening of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum last month," said the President. "Miles Lerman and Ruth Mandel are charged with

keeping the flame of memory alive. I have faith in their ability to do so."

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

Appointment for Director of the National Park Service

May 21, 1993

The President announced the appointment of Roger Kennedy as the Director of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior. Kennedy is currently the Director of the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of American History.

"There are few tasks more serious than the stewardship of our national parks," said the

President. "With a record of public service dating back to World War II, Roger Kennedy is more than up to the job of safeguarding these precious resources."

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

The President's Radio Address

May 22, 1993

Good morning. For the first time in more than a decade, Washington is changing, and we've begun to break the logjam that has kept our economy from growing. We're moving away from trickle-down special interests, anti-middle-class policies, toward fairness and opportunity for all Americans.

Congress is moving our economic plan, which makes real record cuts in the deficit. After a decade of neglect and decline, it also makes carefully targeted investments to create high-skill, high-wage jobs again and to better educate and train our people to fill those jobs so that we can restore our economy now and leave a prosperous America for our children. Our plan challenges the status quo, and this is always hard to do in Washington, especially when there are tough choices involved.

For starters, we take on Government spending, beginning with a cut in the White House staff of 25 percent, a freeze in Federal pay, a reduction of 150,000 in the size of the Federal work force, and cuts in more than 200 specific spending programs, including huge entitlement programs affecting almost every special interest group. These are tough decisions, but they're

the right thing to do because they move America forward.

The plan also raises taxes to bring the deficit down. Seventy-four percent of the new revenue comes from people with incomes over \$100,000, just 6 percent of the American people, who got most of the tax cuts in the 1980's. The rest comes from the middle class in the form of an energy tax which will help to clean up our environment. What will it cost you? If your income is between \$30,000 and \$100,000, the energy tax will cost you \$1 a month next year, \$7 a month the year after, and between \$14 and \$17 a month, depending on how many kids you have, in the years after that. All the money, the cuts, and the taxes will go into a deficit reduction trust fund. There will be no taxes without the cuts.

Is it worth it? You be the judge. Millions of Americans have already refinanced their home mortgages and business loans. Lower interest rates on car loans and student loans are also coming, because the interest rates are down following our clear determination to reduce the deficit. If you're one of the Americans who has already refinanced a home loan or a business