

## Nomination for Posts at the Department of State *June 18, 1993*

The President announced his intention today to nominate Ed Djerejian, a senior member of the Foreign Service, to be Ambassador to Israel. In addition, Secretary of State Christopher has asked Dennis Ross to be his Special Middle East Coordinator.

"This is a crucial time for the Middle East peace process," said the President. "It is impera-

tive that the United States have talented diplomats working to ensure that the process continues to move forward. Ed Djerejian and Dennis Ross have my complete confidence."

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

## Remarks on the 40th Anniversary of the Newport Jazz Festival *June 18, 1993*

Thank you very much. I can say this, that when she's listening to my jazz she wishes I would practice more. [*Laughter*] I am delighted to have all of you here at this, our first televised concert from the White House. Both Hillary and I are very excited and pleased to welcome you here. It's especially appropriate that we should be together here at America's house to celebrate that most American of all forms of musical expression, jazz.

One of the greatest things that ever happened to jazz was a simple 2-day event that took place in Newport, Rhode Island, way back in 1954. The Newport Jazz Festival was an immediate hit, and it grew and grew. It captured the imagination of young musicians all across the country and eventually across the world. No event has done more to nurture the careers of jazz artists; none has done more to thrill and delight jazz fans. The festival's influence has been truly profound, inspiring more than 2,000 other jazz festivals every year all around the world. Indeed, the French Government recently recognized that impact when it awarded the festival's producer the Legion of Honor.

Tonight we're having our own White House jazz festival as a special tribute to the 40th year of Newport Jazz and, of course, to its founder and its fine producer, George Wein. George, stand up. Where are you? There he is.

You know, jazz is really America's classical music. Like our country itself and especially like the people who created it, jazz is a music born of struggle but played in celebration. This

unique musical and cultural art form is now more than a century old. It's paused periodically in its evolution to give us ragtime and boogie-woogie and swing and bebop and cool and free jazz and fusion, only then to continue its restless rebirth into forms that have yet to be named or even imagined. Original and enduring, adapting and growing, jazz is simply one of our Nation's greatest creations.

Many good people swing to the sound of jazz and rally to its cause, and one of them is our host tonight, the son of a jazz legend. In his father's name, he's established an institute which introduces young people to the beauty of jazz and encourages up-and-coming jazz musicians. And he is a brilliant musician in his own right and a good friend of the President and the First Lady. Ladies and gentlemen, please welcome Thelonious Monk, Jr.

[*At this point, Mr. Monk hosted the musical program.*]

We want to say a wonderful, heartfelt, happy thank-you to all the performers; thank you to Thelonious Monk, Jr., the Thelonious Monk Institute of Jazz, and its executive director, Tom Carter; and a very, very special thank-you to George Wein, the producer of the Newport Jazz Festival. Thank you for the wonderful tradition that you have created.

You know, if you look at the different ages and backgrounds of all the gifted performers assembled on this stage, we're reminded once again that jazz is a true reflection of the Amer-

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ican people, a music of inclusion, a music of democracy, a music that embraces tradition and the freedom to innovate. That's a good thought to end on.

Thank you all for coming, and good night; bless you.

NOTE: The President spoke at 7:45 p.m. on the South Lawn at the White House. He was introduced by Hillary Clinton.

## The President's Radio Address

*June 19, 1993*

Good morning. For 5 months I've been fighting hard for a national economic strategy to build prosperity for all our people. And now America's on the move.

Just this week we scored several significant victories for the American people in the Congress. The Senate passed a campaign finance reform bill that limits the influence of special interests and their money in our lawmaking, and in our campaigns. Congressional committees have adopted my plan to make college loans available to all students at lower interest rates and better repayment terms and to make it possible for tens of thousands of them to pay off those loans through national service to their communities. Most important is the remarkable progress being made on the economic plan to increase growth, jobs, and incomes through bold deficit reduction. Last month the House of Representatives acted courageously to pass this plan, and now the path has been cleared for action by the Senate because the plan has passed out of the Senate Finance Committee.

Make no mistake about it, Washington is finally moving to put our economic house in order. If we want to get the economy back on track, Congress must pass this plan. It's necessary, fair, and it'll work.

When I first presented this growth plan back in February, the financial markets took it seriously, and we saw real improvements in economic fundamentals, like interest rates. We now have the lowest long-term interest rates in 20 years. Mortgage rates are at a 20-year low, and now middle class homeowners are refinancing their mortgages, and some are receiving more than \$2,000 in annual savings when they do. Housing sales are at a 7-year high, and employment in the construction industry is up 130,000 people in just the last 4 months. That's the largest increase in 9 years. Inflation is stable,

and more than three-quarters of a million new jobs have been added to the economy in the first 4 months of our administration. Ninety percent of them are in the private sector. And unemployment is finally below 7 percent for the first time in a year and a half.

What explains these optimistic signs? For the first time in many years, we're making tough choices. Our plan makes historic cuts in Federal spending, \$250 billion in spending cuts in more than 200 specific programs. We cut virtually every part of the domestic, defense, and foreign aid budgets, including agriculture, veterans, Federal retirement and compensation plans, Medicare, not because we want to but because we have to and because it's the right thing to do.

Because our program is balanced and fair, it also raises taxes to avoid unfair cuts that will damage the elderly, the working poor, and other vulnerable people in our country. But unlike the 1980's, when the rich paid less and the middle class paid more, we're asking the wealthy to pay their fair share to give the middle class a fair shake. Seventy-five percent of the taxes are paid by those in the upper 6 percent of income brackets, those who exceed \$100,000 in annual income. Two-thirds of these taxes are paid by individuals whose incomes exceed \$200,000. Under this plan, the very wealthiest Americans will pay an additional \$1,900 a month, while middle income families will pay only \$17 more a month by 1998 and much, much less between now and then.

If you're keeping score, this is how the program works: For every \$10 in deficit reduction, we cut \$5 in spending, raise \$3.75 in taxes from the wealthiest Americans, and ask the middle class for \$1.25. Let me say that again: For every \$10 in savings, we cut \$5 of spending, ask the wealthiest Americans for \$3.75, and the middle