

what we've had so far. If you have a third-party pay system, where the people who are working the system can get a check every time they send a bill, there are no normal market forces. You have to have some sort of discipline on the system. Now, I know the AARP favors that. And again, I want you to help us get that when this bill goes to the Congress. We believe we will more than meet the cap that we've set. We don't think we can ever necessarily even meet that cap, but we better have it in the law so people will have to know they're going to have to manage their business better, they can't keep breaking the bank.

Ms. Brown. Well, Mr. President, the time has passed so quickly. I believe it's now time, if you have some closing remarks.

The President. Let me say, first of all, I think when I leave, Mr. Magaziner is going to come up here. Ira Magaziner who has been the sort of leading light of our health care efforts in the First Lady's group on health care and who knows the answers to questions you haven't even thought of yet—at least questions I haven't thought of yet—is going to come up here and spend up to another hour answering any questions you have about the specifics of our plan. So I hope that those of you here who are interested will stay and continue to ask questions. He and some others who have come all the way to California with me, who are working in our health care effort, are going to stay. So we want to encourage all Americans to ask questions and to give us our ideas—their ideas. We don't pretend to have all the answers.

I just want to make two points in closing. Number one, I am not interested in having this become a partisan, political issue. I am profoundly grateful to the distinguished Republican Senator from Vermont, Jim Jeffords, for announcing that he intends to be a cosponsor of our initiative. That's the kind of thing we need more of, working together.

Number two, we've got to keep working on making this better, the evidence of other countries is, but you have to keep working every year. But that's why we've built this in a phased-in fashion, so that the more we learn, the more we can make adjustments and the more we can make improvements.

The point I want to make, the two of you have already made out here in these questions, is if we do nothing, it will be more costly and less satisfactory than if we take steps. And finally, let me say, we have to overcome the disbelief in America. A lot of folks don't think we can do this, but that's what they said when Social Security came in. People said we couldn't do it, but we did it.

I hold this health security card up all the time, but you just think, if everybody had a Social Security card and a health security card, what a better country this would be and how much better life would be for all the American people.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 8:50 a.m. at Dr. Paul Carlson Memorial Park. A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks.

Proclamation 6603—Mental Illness Awareness Week, 1993

October 5, 1993

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Almost 50 million Americans have serious emotional disorders or illnesses. The economic and human costs of these disorders are staggering. Treatment expenses and lost productivity cost the United States over one hundred billion dollars a year. The pain and suffering caused by mental illness are immeasurable for the individuals afflicted and their families.

The consequences of untreated mental illnesses and emotional disturbances are clear. Suicide is 30 times more common among people who are clinically depressed than among the general population. Persons with mental illness often live in poverty and are at risk for homelessness and disease. The mentally ill may find themselves in jail or prison, not for any criminal act, but rather because no other facilities are available to respond to psychiatric emergencies.

Research has led to major advances, not only in the development of treatments for mental illnesses, but also in the understanding of the needs of the individuals who live with mental illnesses. With appropriate care and support, many people who have these disorders can live productive and fulfilling lives. Unfortunately, less than one-third of all individuals in need of mental health services actually receive appropriate care. Children, probably the most vulnerable among the mentally ill population, are the least likely to receive care, with less than one-fifth of those in need of services receiving them. The barriers to effective treatment are numerous. Individuals may be unaware that treatment can help them or may be hesitant to seek help for fear of discrimination or ridicule. In many instances, individuals actually lack access to appropriate services. We must work to remove the stigma of mental illness and to educate the public about the availability and effectiveness of mental health treatment.

The Center for Mental Health Services (CMHS), a component of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration in the Department of Health and Human Services, was created in 1992 to provide vigorous Federal leadership in the development and delivery of mental health services. CMHS plays a unique role in working with other Federal agencies and departments whose programs and policies affect the lives of the mentally ill, their families, and their communities. CMHS also works closely with State and local governments and the private sector to guarantee continuity, integration of services, and access to comprehensive systems of care. CMHS supports policy studies, evaluations, and assessments on service delivery issues that are critical for Federal, State, and local policymakers as they organize and finance systems of care.

In recognition of the importance of improving the delivery of mental health services and of educating the American public about the needs of individuals with mental illness, the Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 61, has designated the week of October 3 through October 9, 1993, as Mental Illness Awareness Week.

Now, Therefore, I, William J. Clinton, President of the United States of America,

do hereby proclaim the week beginning October 3, 1993, as Mental Illness Awareness Week. I call upon all citizens of the United States to observe this week with ceremonies and activities to increase the Nation's understanding and acceptance of people with mental illness and to encourage recognition of their need for a broad array of treatment services.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eighteenth.

William J. Clinton

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 10:31 a.m., October 6, 1993]

NOTE: This proclamation was published in the *Federal Register* on October 7.

Proclamation 6604—German-American Day, 1993

October 5, 1993

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

The makeup of the United States of America is a diverse one, a rich tapestry of different cultures and ethnic origins, stronger and more vibrant because of its variety. The German culture contributes a substantial piece to the American mosaic, and German-Americans have given much to our Nation in the arts, the sciences, the business world, academia, and government. It is fitting that we celebrate these innumerable contributions to our great Nation by marking October 6 as "German-American Day."

The first German settlers arrived in America 310 years ago—harbingers of the more than seven million to follow. German immigrants have thrived in America, finding our Nation's political and economic culture fertile ground for securing the inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness for themselves and for their children. Today,