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on how to reverse 12 years of economic policies, 20 years of stagnant wages, and 30 years of social decline is a naive way of looking at things.

And if you look at people—whatever people want to say about my management style, last year, according to Congressional Quarterly, we got more done with Congress than any administration since World War II, except for President Eisenhower in '53 and President Johnson in '65. We have reduced the Federal Government when the Republicans couldn't. We have increased the performance of the Federal Government. And we got the economy going again. So I think our management style is producing pretty good results.

We've got Russian missiles that are no longer pointed at the United States for the first time since World War II.

Ms. Ratner. Some people are saying it's a new model.

The President. We've got a lot of things going. And I just think that part of it is, people think in patterns, and they think with preconceived notions of how decisions should be made. And a lot of our preconceived patterns are rooted in the organization of our thoughts and attitudes and actions that came out of World War II and the cold war. Now we're moving toward the 21st century, when things are changing much more rapidly, when it requires a whole lot of knowledge from different sources to make good decisions, and when you're dealing with problems that developed over a long period of time and therefore may need some period of time to solve. In that sort of environment, a whole different decisionmaking process has to take hold. And you need to deal with different kinds of people and work in different ways to make things happen.

But I think if I get scored based on what we actually did, I'll be satisfied. I just want the American people to know what kind of changes we're trying to affect. And I don't want them to turn back; I want them to keep going with us. Give us 2 more years to make these changes; then they can make a judgment about whether we did what we said we'd do.

Life in Washington, DC

Ms. Ratner. One last question: How's it been living in Washington? You're new to this area; I'm fairly new to the area. I find it a tough place to be sometimes.

The President. Well, you know, Harry Truman said if you want a friend here, you ought to buy a dog. [*Laughter*] But I must say first, it's a beautiful place; it's a magnificent place.

Ms. Ratner. It certainly is.

The President. Secondly, it is an honor—with all the difficulties, it is still an honor and a job to come to work in this office every day. Next, my wife and I have a lot of good friends here. And our daughter has done wonderfully well. She's been blessed with a terrific school, a very difficult, challenging, but good school and wonderful friends. So I have no complaints about living here. I've enjoyed it very much, and I'm just trying to get up here every day and do the job the American people hired me to do.

Ms. Ratner. Thank you very much, Mr. President.

The President. Thank you.

NOTE: The interview began at 3:23 p.m. in the Oval Office at the White House. A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks.

Proclamation 6739—National Breast Cancer Awareness Month, 1994

October 12, 1994

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Just weeks ago, scientists announced that they had identified a gene whose mutation causes hereditary breast cancer. Although the effects of this exciting discovery may not be realized for some time, as we mark National Breast Cancer Awareness Month, 1994, families and friends across the country have much to celebrate. American women have greater access to breast cancer screening than ever before. In addition to the latest advances in medical research, we have made significant strides in early detection and treatment, immeasurably improving women's

chances for survival. Our knowledge of what causes this disease is expanding, and, bolstered by a firm national commitment to basic research, scientists continue to develop new and more effective methods of treatment. With each small step forward, we are saving women's lives.

Still, an estimated 182,000 American women will be diagnosed with breast cancer this year. Almost 43,000 will die. It remains the second leading cause of cancer death among American women. The health care community has worked tirelessly to educate Americans about the importance of early detection, but many women postpone recommended check-ups and do not yet practice regular self-examination. We must work to make sure that all women are informed about the dangers of breast cancer, are aware of the life-saving potential of early detection, and have access to the high-quality care for which our Nation is known around the world. Every one of us can and must take an active role in the fight against breast cancer.

As we strive to ensure that our health care system meets the needs of all of our citizens, we must be certain that women receive proper screening for breast cancer. In concert with self-examination and clinical check-ups, mammography can be invaluable. Many cancers can be detected on a mammogram as early as 2 years before they would be noticed by a woman or her physician. Third-party reimbursement for mammography is increasing, Medicare now covers much of the cost of screening for women ages 65 or older, and many States now have laws requiring private insurers to offer coverage for this procedure. And a major effort is under way to inform employers about how businesses can provide screening mammography. I urge every State government, insurance company, medical facility, and business to follow these examples and to develop policies that incorporate this essential test.

Americans have always relied on partnerships to confront the many trials of daily life: partnerships between mothers and fathers to care for their children, partnerships between teachers and students to prepare for the challenges of the future. So, too, we must depend on one another if we are to succeed in the battle against breast cancer. Mothers and daughters, patients and physicians, public and private sector alike—every one of us must bear responsibility for our health and the health of our loved ones. By sharing the lessons of proper nutrition in preventing cancer, by emphasizing the importance of regular breast examination, and by maintaining an unswerving national commitment to basic research, all of us can be life savers.

The Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 185, has designated the month of October 1994, as "National Breast Cancer Awareness Month."

Now, Therefore, I, William J. Clinton, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the month of October 1994, as National Breast Cancer Awareness Month. I invite the Governors of the 50 States and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Mayor of the District of Columbia, and the appropriate officials of all other areas under the American flag to issue similar proclamations. I also ask health care professionals, members of private industry, community groups, insurance companies, and all other interested organizations and individuals to unite in reaffirming our Nation's continuing commitment to controlling breast cancer.

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

William J. Clinton

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 4:48 p.m., October 12, 1994]

NOTE: This proclamation was published in the *Federal Register* on October 14.

Nomination for Controller of the Office of Management and Budget

October 12, 1994

The President today announced his nomination of G. Edward DeSeve as Controller of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB).

"Ed DeSeve is a financial innovator with financial management expertise in both the