

raphy. And we must ensure that all women have access to this invaluable preventive care.

Today, mammography is considered the most effective method for detecting early stage breast cancer. Many cancers can be seen on a mammogram as soon as 2 years before they could be detected by a woman or her physician. But only half of all women ages 50 and older have had a mammogram in the past 2 years, and as few as 30 percent have mammograms routinely. African American women experience a higher death rate from breast cancer than white women, and recently we learned that this is primarily because they are diagnosed at more advanced stages of the disease. Researchers have concluded that if we are to improve the survival rate of African American women, we must develop strategies aimed at increasing their use of and access to early detection techniques such as mammography.

We can all be encouraged by the progress in improving and monitoring mammography. As of October 2, 1994, provisions of the Mammography Quality Standards Act of 1992, requiring national, uniform quality and safety standards, went into effect. Mammography facilities must now meet stringent requirements and be certified to ensure they are providing high-quality service. In addition, scientists currently are working to apply American know-how to improve mammography and to develop high-technology imaging methods to detect breast tumors. Digital mammography, for example, may enhance the quality of mammographic images and even magnify the view of specific areas of the breast. Scientists also are exploring such technologies as magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) and ultrasound imaging for this purpose.

In recognition of the crucial role mammography plays in the battle against breast cancer, the Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 220, has designated October 19, 1994, as "National Mammography Day" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this day.

**Now, Therefore, I, William J. Clinton,** President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim October 19, 1994, as Na-

tional Mammography Day. 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 ask health care professionals, private industry, advocacy groups, community associations, insurance companies, and all other interested organizations and individual citizens, for the sake of American women and for their loved ones, to unite in publicly reaffirming our Nation's continuing commitment to the provision of breast cancer screening.

**In Witness Whereof,** I have hereunto set my hand this eighteenth 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**

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NOTE: This proclamation was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on October 19, and it was published in the *Federal Register* on October 24.

**Remarks to the Governor's  
Leadership Conference in  
New York City  
October 19, 1994**

Thank you very much. You know, after the last several months in Washington, I'm sort of disoriented. I don't know how to react to that sort of reception. When I came in and you were so wonderful and warm and you were cheering, I said to the Governor, I said, "Well, shall we sit down now?" He said, "No, no, no." He said, "That's part of your problem." He said, "Let them cheer. When they boo, you sit down." [Laughter]

When Andrew Cuomo, who as you know is a Presidential appointee, wrote his father a note and said, "Ten minutes, don't be too long," and then the Governor came up and embarrassed his son by telling you that, I wrote a note on the note. I said, "Clinton's Eighth Law: Blood is thicker than water, but