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CLINTON LIBRARY PHOTOCOPY

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

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VOICE: Mrs. Clinton, can we take the advantage that we're all standing up to ask Ambassador (inaudible) to make an invocation?

VOICE: Yes, of course. It would be an honor.

Lord God, we thank you for the honor of (inaudible) of President Clinton and his lovely wife. It's really a big thing for us in the Philippines particularly because Mrs. Clinton is looking into the work of the NGO's who are devoting their time to the people.

They have come as part of the American delegation that will meet with the leaders of the people of the Asia-Pacific area, to take counsel with them in order to promote the new world of peace, freedom, justice, friendship, cooperation, good will and, of course, good business.

Lord, bless their endeavors and keep their minds suffused by your admonition in Romans XII, "Do not conform any longer to the pattern of this world, but be transformed by the renewing of your mind. Then you will be able to best then approve of what God's will is, his good and perfect will."

Mrs. Clinton, we welcome you. Our prayers are with you and the President. May the Lord Almighty imbue you with his wisdom and shower his blessings on all of you as you go about your assigned task.

VOICES: Amen.

VOICE: Mrs. Clinton, welcome. Mrs. Aquino, thank you for joining us, today. Thank you, too, to everybody who left a spouse and a family before daybreak this morning to come and join us.

Please express our understanding to your families, and I hope you'll be able to bring back to them the news of what we've discussed today.

The format for this morning's breakfast is we are asking three members to make short presentations on issues which affect all of you here in the Philippines and are of great concern.

Following that, we would hope for a frank, free conversation among ourselves, and we would hope that Mrs. Clinton will take an active part in that debate.

But perhaps she would do us the honor at the end to wrap up this dialogue with presenting to you the issues which affect us so much in the United States, and which are so important to her.

Can I now ask Mrs. Aquino to say a few words?

MRS. AQUINO: Thank you very much, (inaudible) and good morning, Mrs. Clinton, and good morning to my fellow NGO's. It is indeed such a pleasure for all of us to be with you this morning, and we thank you for the message that you are sending about the importance of NGO's.

I feel that under my presidency it was very clearly projected, not only in this country but throughout the world, how necessary it was to involve the people and to bring government and NGO's together. And in our language, Mrs. Clinton, I call the concept (inaudible) -- the partnership between government and nongovernmental organizations.

So, this is really quite a treat for us, and I welcome you and hope that you will have a very good stay, and maybe next time you come try to stay a little longer.

So, thank you very much.

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### MRS. CLINTON'S REMARKS

MRS. CLINTON: Well, thank you so much, Mrs. Aquino. And thank you Mrs. Negro Ponte for arranging this.

I am delighted to be here. It is something that I have been looking forward to. I have heard of and followed with interest the work of the NGO's in this country, and believe that it is one of the great products of democracy.

Mrs. Aquino and I had a short visit before we came in this morning. She said that you have to have democracy to have NGO's. I think the flowering of NGO's in this country certainly is an indication that that is very true.

I also believe so strongly in the partnership between NGO's and governments. One of the reasons why I was very pleased that this session could occur is that I am hoping that there will be more cooperation, and more integration and networking among NGO's.

I think there are many lessons all of us could share with one another if we are given the opportunity to do so. In our country, my husband is very supportive of NGO's in all sectors of our political, economic, and social life. As a Nation, we are attempting to be more effective in promoting such a partnership.

So, I am pleased to have this occasion to learn more about what is occurring here, although as Mrs. Negro Ponte told me, there are 20,000 -- no, 60,000, 100,000 such organizations. I know that this is a representative sampling, and hope that you will tell your colleagues and friends how much I appreciated meeting with you who are here representing NGO's. I am grateful to know that there are thousands more like you all over your country, and I will take that message back to my own country and the NGO's there.

MORE

VOICE: Mrs. Clinton, thank you. I don't know how long our friends from the press are going to stay, but we're getting very hungry.

VOICE: We don't want to eat in front of your cameras. It's been nice to be with you. See you later.

(Inaudible) as we begin to eat our fruit, please, and as coffee and tea appear, would you begin by raising some issues critical to the environmental movement?

VOICE: Thank you, Mrs. Negroponte. Good morning. (Inaudible.)

VOICE: Dr. (inaudible).

VOICE: Good morning to all of you. Our (inaudible) foundation is honored to be able to have this opportunity to welcome Mrs. Clinton and to activate the issues that we are working on.

I think that we have an ally here and Mrs. Clinton is committed to (inaudible) reforms, especially those affecting the (inaudible). And we in this country are aware that the disadvantages of women takes a heavy toll on our health.

So, (inaudible) foundation is working to promote women's health and reproductive rights, and we are providing critical as well as other services, information, in (inaudible). And so if I phase in a lot of activities that only have (inaudible) but in communities and (inaudible) families, I believe I can state in also (inaudible) to present the results of our studies and our experiences in the (inaudible) proposed bills. And also we work with a lot of NGO's and (inaudible) care of women and NGO's.

We also have the advocacy work in other areas in the media, but we really are saying that our work is not easy. We sometimes arouse resentment and fear.

Last September I was one of the delegates who (inaudible) for the official delegation to the ICTP '94, but we are very happy and inspired and very inspired by the work that we were given.

Also this year AID had an opportunity to work with us in identifying reproductive health needs of women, and we found all these illnesses and deaths with the pregnancies, births, and sexuality that is common, and our maternal mortality rate is very high including also morbidity in abortion, complications of pregnancy, and transfer of malaria and tuberculoses.

VOICE: Doctor, would you like to continue these issues later?

VOICE: Yes, okay.

VOICE: Please allow us, in the name of time, to allow Attorney Salviento to talk on the human rights issues.

MR. SALVIENTO: Mrs. Clinton, Mrs. Aquino, Mrs. Negroponte, all women leaders (inaudible). I speak today in the capacity of chair person of Amnesty International (inaudible) Section, and as vice-chair person of the Philippine Alliance of Human Rights Advocates or PAHRA. It's a group of human rights (inaudible) in the Philippines.

But I'm personally the Asia and Philippine Section other (inaudible) throughout the world are presently involved in these complaints against human rights violations in (inaudible).

This campaign, which started in September, and will end in March 1995 -- we have two aims. First to urge Indonesia to (inaudible) its human rights policy. And secondly, to urge the international community to take (inaudible) action on Indonesian (inaudible).

As vice chairman of PAHRA, (inaudible) in that we have activities in the Philippines focused on human rights education and human rights campaigns. We (inaudible) has done a lot of good for human rights in the Philippines through (inaudible), but we believe more should be done.

For instance, we're asking (inaudible) to release political prisoners from (inaudible) from detention. We're asking the government to (inaudible) its military policy in (inaudible) displacement to be able to release foreign refugees.

We're asking the government (inaudible) who are caught in situations of armed conflict. We're asking the government to dismantle these paramilitary groups which are causing (inaudible).

These are our concerns, Madame First Lady, and I hope (inaudible) in our struggle to improve the human rights climate in the Philippines. Thank you.

VOICE: Attorney Salviento, thank you very much. We now open the discussion up to the floor, and we invite any of you to come forward with your ideas.

Perhaps I could ask Mr. Leonardo Alehandreno from the Philippine Business for the Environment to make a contribution.

MR. ALEHANDRENO: Well, on the basis that the business sectors is one of the biggest culprits in the environment, we organized what we believe is a unique organization, certainly in Asia, where the equivalent of the Fortune 500 Philippine companies have gotten together to see how we can address the

environment, one, and then basically increasingly awareness among CEO's too on the basis of acting as a forum for conflict resolutions in communities and the business sector, for example in the areas of power generation.

And we're just generally working together with other NGO's to see how the business sector can contribute to the growing environmental concerns.

VOICE: What type of a response have you found from the business community? And perhaps I could ask Marie (inaudible) for progress.

VOICE: Well, I think everybody (inaudible) we are a foundation for both the corporations and we are under (inaudible). We are also being funded by U.S. (inaudible) and other U.S. agencies.

Our wish is basically to help the poor help themselves, and we have management and social technique and development, so that is basically what we do. We address mostly areas where they have no resources and no access to credit. So we (inaudible) and they will move on to technologies, credits, and then markets. And so we call it area resource management, and through the years we've learned how to find (inaudible).

We have very keen multinational American companies (inaudible).

VOICE: We shall take that message to the breakfast in the Champagne Room where 40 corporations are gathered.

VOICE: We will give them a presentation.

VOICE: Thank you.

VOICE: (Inaudible) would you like to take up the issue of social responsibility?

VOICE: Yes, thank you very much (inaudible). In fact we've spawned a legal (inaudible) precisely to answer (inaudible) involvement in my corporation. All of the issues, some of which have been aired here this morning, and many other problems, some very basic ones like the need for running water or access to health care, access to economic resources.

And we feel that especially with the dwindling resources from foreign funding agencies, that the corporate world is the area where NGO's and people's organization can look to.

And I'd like to mention here that while I think all of us in this room represent large NGO's, the reason there are 60,000 is that there are very many small people's initiatives out in the provinces, and the smallest one is a (inaudible). And

these are the initiatives that we have to identify and encourage, and we feel that the only way to do that is for them to all band together in some way of identifying them at the smallest unit, and we call it (inaudible), so that they can join their voices and talk to their (inaudible) leader, or to their mayor, or to the municipal engineer to access these resources because besides the corporations I think it is the government that holds the key to unlocking all of these resources.

And thanks to Mrs. Aquino, we now have a local government code which mandates that local governments do open up their resources to these NGO's and people's organizations. We just need a little more advocacy with the local government units where politicians sometimes feel threatened by the NGO's and, you know, are always fearing that the NGO's may be intruding into their turf.

But I think that with a lot more working together and talking it over there can be this basic attitude where we all realize we have to work together to get to Philippines 2000.

VOICE: Thank you. Now, remember the floor is open. Yes, (inaudible).

VOICE: (Inaudible) to introduce the (inaudible) development of NGO's networks. Mrs. Clinton mentioned earlier during her comments the necessity for networking within the country as well as across countries.

And (inaudible) for short is a coalition on the national level of 10 national networks and 4 regional networks, largely of small NGO's on the ground, covering almost 4,000 individual NGO's.

We have set up our own code of ethics. We have a regulatory mechanism which is self-policing (inaudible). We have a basis of unity that talks about our own vision for Philippine development, and have been working quite strongly with groups like the Foundation for Philippine Environment, which co-NGO helped to set up together with another coalition, the Green Forum, and in the process to try to get together all of these small (inaudible) so that we are not just working individually in small communities but are able to share expertise.

(Inaudible) on the ranks come up with a particular standard that should be (inaudible) all of us. And we have been actually in operation for the past 4 years, hoping that more and more we shall get away from national networks and go into regional and provincial coalitions of NGO's.

In many of the (inaudible) are ahead of everybody in this audience because they have been able set up coalitions at the provincial level which now come together in order to have a greater voice from the people outside the center of metro Manila,

to give a better appreciation of the entire country rather than the metro Manila center -- the nature of both government as well as NGO's.

VOICE: Thank you. I think you have (inaudible) from Southern Mindanao with the Development (inaudible) for the Mindanao people.

VOICE: Our organization is in micro-lending, and I feel that the specialization is very important is very important even in foundation work; that we should only do what we feel comfortable with. And that's why we selected -- in the whole range of assistance to the poor we selected micro-lending precisely for that reason, that you don't waste resources and you can really do a good job out of what you're doing.

Essentially, again, we also feel that social development work alone does not have sustainability. You have to couple it with income generation projects so that you will continue to have the will to fund the other social related projects.

And we also believe that sometimes it is not the cost of money or the cost of interest or the rate, it is the availability of credit that is most important.

And when you see situations of the poor where they have to borrow the money from loan sharks, and they're willing to pay just to make, you know, a livelihood.

So, those are my observations, Mrs. Clinton.

VOICE: May I ask, when you talk about income generation are you talking about it for the foundation or on behalf of the lenders?

VOICE: On behalf of the lenders, and most of these are associations and women vendors associations. And, again, it's back to the idea of sustaining the effort.

VOICE: Have you worked with the Grameen Bank in Bangladesh?

VOICE: I'm sorry, ma'am, we haven't done that because we feel that is not our field of expertise and we generally don't want to do things that we don't feel comfortable with, not that it is not a good idea.

VOICE: I'm just trying to understand how your micro-lending was carried out. What is the institution that provides the micro-lending, and where does the funding for the micro-lending come from?

VOICE: Okay. We receive grants from the U.S.A., and we act as a big brother, and we pass this money down to subgrantees we call them, again, associations, and we teach them the mechanics of credit, and we monitor the project until the reflows start coming in.

VOICE: Perhaps we could follow on that. I do remember you want the floor. (Inaudible), the chairman of TSCI, which is a (inaudible) bank organization.

VOICE: (Inaudible). Yes, this is a credit institution that was funded by local people, and principally by the Maramatha Trust of Australia and of Opportunity International, where both could share views.

And we go out to the people who cannot borrow from the banks because they don't have enough (inaudible). So, we lend on the basis of trust.

And we are valuing (inaudible) of Bangladesh, the poorest of the poor, which is a very, very difficult thing, how you lend money to the poor. But we are succeeding with the help of (inaudible). And there was one time when we gave out as a loan 10 motorcycles of (inaudible), which we gave out as loans to these poor guys in spite of them. And (inaudible) and so we asked Diane to attend one of the deliveries, and so we had to (inaudible) Kawasaki motorcycles in Japan. And she boasts. And I told her, but don't ever forget the Japanese name, so (inaudible).

VOICE: You'll get me caught up in a trade dispute.

VOICE: Rena Dabi, you want to make a contribution.

MS. DABI: I just wanted to be allowed to speak for the women's movement in the Philippines. I just also wanted to say that this is such a historic and very privileged occasion to witness Mrs. Aquino and Mrs. Clinton at this breakfast.

I work with a women's organization called Philippina, and we are working for the encouragement of women's involvement in policy. And I feel that we have (inaudible) but today two women have set excellent examples for women's involvement in politics.

But since I'm also a journalist, could I be allowed to ask a question? There have been political developments in the U.S. right now, and I just ask as a feminist and from a Third World country, there are some developments that I find disturbing, especially regarding American policy towards minorities and women's rights.

I would like to Mrs. Clinton if she feels there is a message for her personally in the voting that went on recently,

and if there are some things you'd like to change about your own involvement in the government or in your husband's administration?

#### MRS. CLINTON'S RESPONSE

MRS. CLINTON: Well, I don't know yet exactly what the message was. There are many different interpretations and analyses which will go on endlessly, I'm sure, long into history.

But I think it's clear that our country, like many countries, even the industrialized democracies, are searching for political meaning after the end of the Cold War. When we had a very clear definition as to who our enemy was and what we were called upon to do in order to organize ourselves, that gave a great deal of support to a world view that largely determined American politics for decades.

And now that the Cold War is no longer the political construct our country, we are looking for a new way of defining the government's role, the private sector's role, and the partnership, which is why the NGO's are so important in this country, and around the world.

And I think there is an underlying sense of discontent, a desire for change, because many of the problems which we have allowed to develop in our own country over the last few years were either overlooked, neglected, or denied. We did not feel that we could perhaps tend to them in the way we should, so they have really become the focus of a lot of concern.

I also think historically there's always a tendency for people to want more change more quickly than perhaps is possible.

I know that my husband and I will continue to work as best as we can on behalf of the issues and principles that we believe in. We will in any way possible work with our new Congress. But I will stay involved in the issues affecting women, children, health and education, that I've worked on for more than 20 years.

MORE

VOICE: Thank you, Mrs. Clinton. Can I ask Beth Marcelino, herself involved in women's and child's care issues to speak?

MS. MARCELINO: Thank you and good morning, Mrs. Clinton and Mrs. Aquino. I represent an alliance for children's concerns called (inaudible) Foundation, which basically promotes the rights and welfare of children, but especially those in the most difficult situations like children in war situations, sexually exploited children, children in poverty situations, street children, and other children who are caught in various issues affecting Philippine society.

In particular, actually, we work towards advocacy issues; the promotion of family and child labor laws that will be beneficial to children in particular, but of course, women in general. We also work for the promotion for the rights of children.

But on this particular occasion I would like to bring up the issue which is of utmost concern to us, and this is the issue of Ameri-Asian children, which I suppose you must have read about yesterday in the newspapers or must have heard about. We are a member -- we are not the lead agency, but we are member of a coalition for the rights and welfare of Philippino-Amerasian children, and we are actually requesting from the U.S. Government as well as from the Philippine Government for some kind of paternal child support.

Long after the U.S. bases have left, the U.S. military servicemen have left behind a whole lot of children who are now living under conditions of poverty, discrimination, and also the women, their mothers, are also suffering from a lot of exploitation as well. And I would like to call your attention to this issue because it has raised a lot of concern amongst us working in the alliance.

Thank you very much.

VOICE: Thank you. Bill McKay, from Pennsylvania but I think (inaudible) many years, director of the (inaudible) foundation.

MR. MCKAY: We've been here 26 years working with the Amerasians. In the last several years it has become somewhat of an issue. It's an issue that's been here for 94 years, roughly.

We have a host of programs for Amerasians. Currently we're working with more than 3,000 on an individual basis ranging from education and medical and so on to try and benefit these youngsters so that they can mature and be able to stand on their own feet regardless of whether they're in the Philippines or the United States.

We do quite a bit of work with the United States embassy on U.S. citizenship claims, and at the present time have about 311 youngsters (inaudible) consisting of a good many of these cases, and I want to say the embassy has bent over backwards and the American services have to try to really resolve a lot of very problematic cases.

What we've come up with, despite the many that are very badly off -- and the thing that has gotten me riled over the last several days is we're finding more and more of these Amerasians who are American citizens and who do not have any support from their fathers.

And yesterday I had the occasion as I was sitting in our office to meet a young man who wasn't even there for any (inaudible) but my staff interviewed him, and it's a crying shame because the young man was deposited back in this country from the United States by his mother last year. He's 16 years old. He's going to try to start to work on Monday, tomorrow. He can't work. He doesn't have a passport. He doesn't have any identification. His mother has taken it all back to the United States with her.

And as much as we possibly can we're going to make this top priority because we now have 11 cases alone in the embassy. We're not even looking for these youngsters, but they're being given over to us to try and get some kind of support from the father.

In this particular case of the young man named Andrew, neither the mother or the father because they're both in the United States. And to me it's just devastating for a youngster, 16 years old, to be dumped back in a country where he does not even speak the language, and he spent 7 or 8 years in the United States before here. And our hope is the embassy has the original documentation that shows that he is an American citizen because otherwise he's got not one paper in his name.

So, (inaudible) is very concerned about the individual Amerasian, and I think we do quite a bit of good work. It's very difficult. And as I say, it's gotten a lot of notoriety in recent years.

#### **MRS. CLINTON'S RESPONSE**

MRS. CLINTON: The whole issue of child support is one that is of great concern in our country as well. I'm actually very interested in hearing both of you talk about that as an issue. I think it needs to be addressed at the international level, because with greater and greater mobility, with fewer and fewer boundaries among our countries, which is all for the good for trade and communication and travel, we're going to have more and more of these problems. I appreciate you raising this.

VOICE: Thank you. We're going to change the subject now slightly and ask Pam Holly to describe the arbitration programs that you have at the (inaudible) for the Asia Foundation.

MS. HOLLY: The Asia Foundation is an American NGO. We've been in the Philippines for 40 years and work in 31 other countries in Asia and the Pacific.

The thrust of our programming has been to help support and build civil society, to assist in NGO development, and to reach if possible those individuals who need help in terms of access to justice, access to rights, and issues of health and safety in some cases.

The (inaudible) is a very interesting project because it recognizes the fact that the court system in the Philippines has problems, like many other court systems, and the dockets are clogged, and there's difficulty getting access to justice.

The (inaudible) is a system of the smallest unit of government in the Philippines. At that level, one can address issues of property -- these are issues that have nothing to do with murder or high crimes, but have to do with very simple problems that need to be solved at the local level.

This system we've been strengthening by supporting mediation training. We have now trained, through a train the trainers program, 3,500 individuals who are now able to act as mediators at this local level. This project was funded with U.S. AID money. We worked very closely with U.S. AID money on our access to justice programming as well as other programming that we do that involves governance and issues of basic needs for Philipinos.

VOICE: Pam, thank you. (Inaudible) is involved in alternative legal systems within the alternative law group, and perhaps he could share a word.

VOICE: Thank you. I would to add to the observation that aside from the fact that there are a lot of NGO's in the Philippines is that great diversity of NGO's that we have here in the Philippines.

I represent a group of lawyers organizations, and we do consider ourselves as NGO's as well as development agencies or development workers involved in the issue of the challenges of human centered development.

Now, I wouldn't want to go into what concerns we have. We are concerned with issues of justice and governance, and my group is called (inaudible) and hopefully in addressing these issues of governance and justice you might be able to go into a reexamination of the legal framework by which a lot of these

initiatives are being undertaken and, you know, give more room for more participation, democratic participation to people so that they can have a voice in the kind of development that the country will go into.

But I would like to specifically focus on an issue with respect to the aid. A lot of aid has been going to Third World countries, and I would like to echo what Mrs. Clinton was saying earlier, that NGO's have a big role to play in terms of development. And I believe that the time has come so that more assistance should be given to NGO's so that they can fully play their role in terms of providing for a quicker pace of human centered development and empowerment in the various countries to which they are very active in.

VOICE: Thank you. I'm going to ask one more person to make a contribution, and then perhaps Mrs. Clinton could help us with a wrap-up. Horacio Morales.

MR. MORALES: Good morning, Mrs. Clinton. My organization is involved with sustainable development at the district level. We organize the farmers and fishermen at the ecosystem level. We provide a livelihood and then we let them manage their natural resources.

For example in Manila we organized the (inaudible) and then provided them an alternative livelihood, and then we equip them with the training to manage the Manila Bay area itself.

But I would like to take this opportunity to relate to Mrs. Clinton what some of us NGO's in the Philippines feel about the U.S. policy these past 2 years because more and more we find the changes in policy to be very much in line with the thinking of NGO's in the Philippines.

We have been working with the U.S. delegation in many of the U.N. conferences, and they are very close allies. So, we welcome these developments and we hope these changes go on.

At the same time, Philippine NGO's also have matured to a point where I think before they were very critical of government programs, but NGO's now are very open to looking for ways of cooperating, looking for common ground where the NGO's and the government and the private sector can work together.

I think the challenge that I would like to point out now is really how all of us, the organizations of civil society, government institutions, and the private sector can look for really common ground at the different places at the local level, at the national level, and at the global level to work together to really respond to the global issues that we are confronting today.

And, of course, we are looking forward to the U.S. Government to play a very important role in spearheading innovative approaches, for example, in direct financing, setting up of endowment funds, and other schemes of getting the private sector together with the NGO's.

Thank you.

VOICE: Thank you. Mrs. Clinton.

#### MRS. CLINTON'S CLOSING REMARKS

MRS. CLINTON: Well, thank all of you for sharing what you have this morning with me, and I wish that we had time to hear from everyone. I hope that Mrs. Negrofonte will fill me in on all the rest of your organizations and the work they are doing.

I wanted though just to ask -- I know several of you mentioned that U.S. AID had helped you, that AID had been there for you. And could I just have a show of hands how many of you had help from, either financially or technically, from AID?

VOICE: As NGO's and government? As government I did, but not as NGO.

MRS. CLINTON: Well, I think that's a very important issue, because as Mr. Morales was saying, the emphasis of the administration has been to try to create ways of leveraging the funds that are available, and providing assistance both to governments and to NGO's to do the work that you are doing, and to create opportunities for this partnership amongst NGO's and between NGO's and the government.

This will be a very important kind of policy to continue in our view, because we think that it is very productive to seed the ground with the kind of work that so many of you are doing.

But we also believe, as I think Mr. Morales was implying, that it is important to institutionalize that work. So, one of the great challenges for me over the years in working with many, many NGO's was to see over and over their work make a difference on a small scale in some micro way in a community, but never to get expanded beyond that; never to develop as a model for either other NGO actions or governmental actions.

So, part of what I'm excited to hear from Mrs. Aquino is her belief that NGO's can come together to share information, and that that sharing will lead to replication of important efforts that many of you are leading. And then further lead to changes in government policies which we think are important.

This afternoon, I will visit with (inaudible) hospital which has made great progress in breast feeding and other important issues related to maternal health. That's the kind of connection between the work of NGO's and the work of the government that we need to see happening in many other arenas. And in our country, that is also one of our challenges.

So, I'm hoping that perhaps in a continuing dialogue we will not only be able to learn more about what you are doing, but about the progress that you are making in this partnership, and that we will learn as well, and perhaps work across international lines to confront many of these problems which have global implications.

I'm very grateful for the work that you are doing and the important commitment to sustainable development in so many ways, at the human level, the economic level to change institutions to be more responsive, and look forward perhaps to a time when we can come together again to compare notes, but also to continue to work together across these lines that too often divide us instead of bring us together.

VOICE: Mrs. Clinton, thank you. I fear the time has escaped, but perhaps we have a little while to shake hands with the members here.

MRS. CLINTON: That's what I would like to do.

VOICE: Yes, thank you.

(END OF SPEECH)