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001. form	re: Services proposal (1 page)	05/12/2000	Personal Misfile
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COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Speechwriting (Paul Orzulak)
OA/Box Number: 4023

FOLDER TITLE:

Coast Guard Academy [1]

2008-0702-F

jm204

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Today, all that work is done by satellites and computers through the global positioning system. It's fundamentally changing the way the Coast Guard operates.

The information revolution is also creating unprecedented new opportunities. Let me give you just one example. Last Christmas, I bought some gifts on-line from a Native American reservation in Pine Ridge, South Dakota. In America today, unemployment is less than four percent. At Pine Ridge, it's 70 percent. In part, this is because they don't want to leave the land of their ancestors, which is physically distant from markets and consumers. With the Internet, they can spread the gifts of their culture far and wide without leaving their land. Over time, it's going to empower people in entirely new ways.

In this world, our country is blessed with unprecedented prosperity. But today's possibilities are not tomorrow's guarantees. Around the world today, we still see the kinds of threats to our security that we have seen throughout the 20th Century – regional aggression, bloody civil wars, and efforts to overthrow democracies. American men and women have traveled from Bosnia to Iraq to Kosovo to East Timor to meet some of those challenges. The Cold War may be over, but it is still an open question whether the world's largest nations – China, Russia, and India – will emerge in the 21st Century as stable, prosperous, democratic partners of the United States, or whether they will threaten our interests and our security. We must remain strong and vigilant in our defense.

But our security is challenged increasingly by non-traditional threats. The same global economy that has created unprecedented opportunity has also given way to unprecedented vulnerabilities – not only from hostile regimes, but also terrorists, gun runners, narco traffickers and international criminals, who are no match for our military, but who search instead for new avenues of attack. They seek to exploit new technology and the world's increasing openness. The more connected we all get, the more avenues there are for small entities to wreak huge havoc around the world.

We saw an example of that just last week. The same Internet that is empowering Native Americans in Pine Ridge also empowered a student sitting in the Philippines to launch a computer virus that – in just a few hours – spread like wildfire through more than 10 million computers worldwide, causing billions of dollars in damage, and bringing entire companies to their knees. It's not just cyberspace – those who wish us harm are working today to extend the theater of battle from the atom to the human gene, from the world's largest bodies of water to its smallest microchips. In a world increasingly without borders, it means that the people who are charged with the duty of protecting our borders cannot – by themselves – save us from the threats that we face. It also means that if our children are going to grow up safe and free in this new world, we must tackle the new threats of the 21st Century with the same determination that we tackled the threats of the past century.

One of the things that we have tried to do the past eight years is to redefine our national security to include these threats, and retool our national strategy to meet them. In some cases, it has meant striking new alliances with some of our oldest foes. In others, it has meant forging new partnerships with businesses and universities and other entities not usually associated with our national security. It's important that we all understand what those threats are, especially today. Because the class of 2000 – and the Coast Guard in general – will play an increasingly vital role in meeting them in the years to come.

The threat of terrorism has always been with us. In the past decade, we have seen too much home-grown terrorism in our own country, from the World Trade Center to Oklahoma City to Columbine. But the networks of terror are growing increasingly sophisticated. We saw evidence of that last December, in the days leading up to Millennium celebrations around the world.

We are joined today by the Jordanian Ambassador to the United States. Last December, working with our Jordanian allies, U.S. intelligence became aware of a plot to place large bombs at a number of locations where Americans might gather on December 31st. Working with Jordan, we made arrests. Those who were arrested revealed that they were linked to the terrorist camps in Afghanistan and the so-called al Qida organization created by Osama bin Ladin, the same man responsible for bombing the World Trade Center and more recently the American embassies in Tanzania and Kenya.

Those disclosures in Jordan led us to issue a terrorism alert overseas. Shortly thereafter, a customs agent in Seattle discovered bomb materials being smuggled into the United States from Canada. Then, we found even more troubling information. Not only were the bombs very similar to those used by bin Ladin elsewhere in the world – the suspect himself had been trained in an Afghan terrorist camp the year before. In the days that followed, hundreds of federal agents from the FBI and CIA worked 18 hours a day, 7 days a week to prevent violence. Terrorist cells in eight countries were disrupted. Thankfully, New Year's Day passed without an attack. But just because we dodged a bullet doesn't mean there was no bullet to dodge.

In responding to terrorist threats, our strategy is grounded in a Coast Guard principle – *semper paratus* – which means, always prepared. Over the past eight years, we have worked to pass tough laws to fight terror at home and abroad. We've done all we can to urge other countries to sign the Chemical Weapons Convention and Biological Weapons Convention, to see that poison gas and biological weapons do not fall into the wrong hands. We've worked hand in hand with the Coast Guard to protect ships so that our people may move around the world without fear.

We've also done all we can to eliminate the weapons of the Cold War. Before the Iron Curtain fell, we all lived under the threat of a nuclear attack from another superpower. I remember in grade school, we had drills where we had to hide under our desks – as if that would protect us from a nuclear attack. Today, weapons of mass destruction are still with us – but the danger of attack is much more likely come from a rogue nation or terrorist group that wishes us harm. That is why we helped deactivate almost 5,000 nuclear warheads in the former Soviet Union. And that's why we are working today to make it more difficult for nuclear weapons or material to fall into the wrong hands. In Russia today, the average salary of a highly-trained weapons scientist is less than \$100 a month. We can help them turn that expertise to peaceful projects – or we can do nothing and pray that each one of them resists the temptation to market their expertise to those who wish us harm. Common sense says to help them. That's why we have asked Congress for funding to help Russia keep its arsenal of weapons and knowledge secure.

This summer, I am also going to make a decision about whether or not America will build a Nuclear Missile Defense System. But as we debate the merits of putting weapons in outer space, those that wish us harm are increasingly focused on cyberspace.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

May 2, 2000

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
TO COUNCIL OF THE AMERICAS 30TH WASHINGTON CONFERENCE

State Department

1:05 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much. Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. And thank you, Buddy MacKay, for that fine introduction. That introduction was a classic example of Clinton's third law of politics -- whenever possible, be introduced by someone you have appointed to high office. (Laughter.) They will always make you look good in good times and bad, whether you deserve it or not.

I want to thank the ambassadors of Argentina, Colombia, Venezuela and Brazil, who are here for their interest and their presence; and all the people in the State Department who work on the Americas. David Rockefeller, I want to thank you for taking the lead 35 years ago now in establishing the Council of the Americas. And I want to thank the Council for its support of our efforts, beginning with NAFTA, alleviating the financial crisis in Latin America, the free trade area of the Americas, and the Caribbean Basin Initiative, as well as our efforts with Colombia.

I want to thank Buddy MacKay for his work as my Special Envoy, and especially for the work he's doing now on Capitol Hill as our point person for the Caribbean Basin Initiative. I'd also like to thank my former Chief of Staff and the first Special Envoy to Latin America, Mack McLarty, for the work he has done. And let me say, the two of them together, I hope will convince the next President and all future Presidents, without regard to party, that we have made a change in the configuration of the White House which ought to continue. I think that for decades to come, every President should have a Special Envoy to the Americas, because we have a special relationship with the Americas.

And I hope those of you in this room of both parties who agree with that will do what you can to see that it happens after next January. I think it's a very, very important thing to do.

Let me say to all of you, especially to you, David, and to all of you who have been involved in this endeavor for a long time, you had the vision to see the North and South in this increasingly small globe of ours could come together, and that free trade could be a force for peace, as well as prosperity; the basis of our partnership across the whole range of other areas in this hemisphere.

You saw that in the middle of the Cold War when most people only saw the world divided by East and West here in the United States. Developments have proved that you were visionary, and we are grateful.

We are also grateful today in the United States for the extraordinary success that our economy has enjoyed, and for the ability it has given us to play a positive role in the world for peace and freedom and prosperity, for democracy and open markets.

I think it is very important today that we ask ourselves what we propose to do with this prosperity, and whether we really understand the role that our engagement in the world and our trade with other nations clearly has played in our prosperity, and what responsibilities that imposes upon us in terms of our future.

We have benefitted immensely from trade. There is no question that we have the longest economic expansion in history because we got rid of the deficits and we've run three years of surpluses in a row, and paying off \$335 billion of our debt and we've got low interest rates. There is no question that our investment in science and technology, our reform of our telecommunications system and our continued commitment to education is important. But everyone should understand that our commitment to expanding trade, including not just NAFTA and joining the WTO, but 270 other agreements, has helped us not only to find new markets for our products and services, but by keeping our own markets open has kept inflation down as our economy has grown.

The two most significant things that have allowed the longest economic expansion in history for America to be long has been the enormous increase in productivity because of technology, and the fact that we have permitted ourselves to have inflation-free growth because we've kept open markets with a responsible financial policy.

I hear -- so many times people talk about trade only in terms of exports, because that sounds good politically, and when you say you're importing a lot, that doesn't sound good politically. But our imports have helped us a lot. They've kept inflation down. And they've made our people's dollars go further. And they've enabled us to keep growing without inflation. And along the way, they've helped our trading partners to lift their own well-being. Our two top trading partners today are our neighbors to the north and to the south. And during most of the last decade, our trade with Latin America grew faster than any other region of the world.

So we have been very fortunate. During the period since NAFTA entered into force, our exports to Canada and Mexico have gone up almost 80 percent. Our employment has skyrocketed. Canadian employment has jumped by more than 1 million overall; and Mexico's employment has climbed by 1 million. NAFTA played a major role in this.

It has set the stage for much of what has followed. During the Mexican financial crisis in 1995, we offered a loan package that wasn't too popular at the time. I always laugh about it -- when Bob Rubin came to see me about it with Larry Summers, as I remember there was a poll in the paper that day that said by 81 to 15, the American people thought it was a bad idea for us to give financial assistance to Mexico. And I thought to myself, this is what's wrong with polls. If we don't help Mexico, and Mexico and Brazil and Argentina and the rest of Latin America and half the other developing economies of the world go in the tank, and our economy nose-dives, it will be 100 to nothing, people think it's a bad idea that we let the world economy go to pieces. And I am very glad that what we did worked. I think the Mexican government and the Mexican people deserve a lot of credit for a painful recovery, in which they paid back their loans with interest and ahead of schedule.

Then, three years later, our hemisphere was hurt by a crisis half a world away, in Asia. But I'm glad that we worked to keep our markets open. And I still believe our choice for more trade, not less, contributed to minimizing the impact of the Asian financial crisis and enabling those countries to pull out of that crisis more quickly.

That doesn't mean that the size of our trade deficit is not a source of concern to me, it is. But I'm convinced the only way it will get smaller is when our partners, both to the south and around the world, grow wealthier and stronger, so that they can consume more of their own production and buy more of ours. I think the decision we made for open markets has plainly been the right decision, not simply for the United States economy, but for the rest of the world. And I am absolutely confident it's the right decision going forward.

Right now I think we're making very good progress in moving the Caribbean Basin Initiative through Congress. It is tied, as all of you know, to the Africa trade bill, which is also, I believe, very, very important to us in terms of our long-term security interests, and very important in terms of our fulfilling our responsibility to Africa. I think there is every likelihood now that that bill will be on my desk for signature by the end of the month. And I think it is high time.

I know I don't need to plug that legislation here, but the nations of the Caribbean have suffered quite a lot economically, and have come under enormous pressure to become way-stations for narco-trafficking. And we need to do more for them. I believe this bill is a good bill, much better than it was about to be a few weeks ago. I hope you will all support it, and if you can help me pass it quickly, I'd be grateful.

I also want to affirm that we are still determined to meet the goal we set at the Miami Summit of the Americas in December of 1994, to achieve a free trade agreement by 2005 that will embrace the entire Americas. The world's largest trade zone, 800 million people investing in each other's future, enriching each other's lives, advancing each other's interests.

Negotiators are on schedule to complete and present a draft agreement to the trade ministers next April in Argentina. It will also be presented then to the heads of state at the Summit of the Americas in Quebec. We must stay on track to do this by 2005. The date should not slip, and I am confident we will do so.

I think a lot of people over-read the meaning of the failure of Congress to renew fast-track authority. The truth is, there was a fight largely along partisan lines over the content of that authority, and whether the President should be given explicit authority to negotiate trade agreements that included environmental and labor conditions. I thought that fast track authority was a lousy vehicle on which to wage that fight, even though I was sympathetic with the substance of the argument. I still believe that.

But you should not believe that because the legislation didn't pass over philosophical and partisan differences on that issue, that the United States is any less committed to finishing the Free Trade Area of the Americas -- or that because it didn't pass, any agreement we make in the context of the Free Trade Area of the Americas is less likely to pass Congress. That is not true.

And you know that we're having an election this year -- you may have noticed that. And there will be a lot of differences between the nominees and the parties over a lot of issues. But I am very gratified that there is no difference on this. You are going to have an American President committed to a Free Trade Area of the Americas by 2005. And if it doesn't happen, it will not be the fault of the Executive Branch of the government of the United States of America. We know this is the right thing to do.

And I just want you to know that. And I will try to find

other ways to manifest that before I leave office. And there are some, but the most important one, I think, would be the passage of the CBI-Africa trade bill. But I ask you to -- you know, we're having the same argument now with China and the WTO, where there are people who have honest differences over the way the World Trade Organization operates. They think it's too closed, too undemocratic; too private -- and I agree with them. But voting against this is a lousy way to litigate that issue.

So parliamentary processes are often uneven and awkward, and many times people in parliaments throughout find the only forum they can for the fight they think that needs to be waged. But I think it's very important that you understand that what that fast track battle was about. It was about the philosophical differences in our country over whether trade agreements should include labor and environmental conditions, and whether the President should be given explicit authority to negotiate on that basis. It didn't have anything to do with people not really wanting a free trade area of the Americas.

I don't agree with the fact that it wasn't extended, and I am sympathetic, as all of you know, to the idea that if the world becomes closer-knitted, we don't live by bread alone. It's conceivable to me that we will have a global economy without having more and more of a global society. That will happen in some way, in some form, at some pace. But it shouldn't turn us against trade.

Similarly, it's inconceivable to me that the WTO, as it becomes more important, won't have to become more open and more democratic, but that's not an excuse for sticking it to China after China has made good-faith efforts to open its economy and to give access to the other members of the world trading community.

So I think it's important to understand these debates are going on, but this does not mean that the United States is not committed to a free trade area of the Americas. It is profoundly important. It is important economically; it is also important politically.

One of the things that I'm very concerned about in Latin America is that, with all the triumph of democracy -- 34 of 35 leaders democratically elected, people now expecting to choose their leaders, and chart their future and shape their destinies -- there are too many people and too many places who have still not benefitted from the global economy in ways that they can touch and feel. The answer is not to turn back; the answer is to keep going forward to spread the benefits to more people. And we have to continue to push that.

I am afraid democracy, itself, could be made far more fragile if more and more people grow more and more frustrated about the circumstances of their own lives. And it would be a terrible mistake for the United States ever to send a signal that we have any policy other than full steam ahead, more engagement, more support, more commitment. I think that is very, very important.

We've worked hard to uphold the rule of law in this hemisphere. We upheld that principle in Haiti. Haiti is still desperately poor and wracked with problems and facing new elections. We will do everything we can to help them stay with their democracy. But eventually, real people are going to have to feel real benefit. The answer is not for the United States, with the strongest economy, to withdraw. The answer is to deepen our engagement.

We acted again on the principle of the rule of law and democracy when we stood with the people of Paraguay to preserve democracy there when it was threatened in 1996. We attempted to uphold

that policy every time it was threatened -- in Ecuador, earlier this year; last month through the Organization of American States, when the countries of the hemisphere, thankfully, voiced strong support for a fair and open electoral process in Peru.

But most important, I think, today we are called upon to stand for democracy under attack in Colombia. Drug trafficking, civil conflict, economic stagnation, combined everywhere they exist, and explosively in Colombia, to feed violence, undercut honest enterprise in favor of corruption, and undermine public confidence in democracy. Colombia's drug traffickers directly threaten America's security. But first, they threaten Colombia's future.

In the United States, 90 percent of the cocaine and two-thirds of the heroin seized on our streets comes from or through Colombia. Fifty-two thousand Americans die every year from drugs, about as many as died in the wars in Vietnam and Korea. It costs us more than \$110 billion a year in crime, accidents, property damage, and lost productivity.

But the price to Colombia is even higher. Last year, drug trafficking and civil conflict led to more than 2,500 kidnappings, a murder rate 10 times ours -- which is virtually the highest of any country in the advanced world -- terrorist activity that is now probably the worst in the world; 35,000 people have been killed and 1 million more made homeless in the last decade alone. Drugs fund guerrillas on the left, and paramilitaries on the right.

Honest citizens -- the vast majority of the people of Colombia -- are simply caught in the middle. Eight hundred to 900 passports are issued every day -- every day -- as engineers, architects, and doctors take their families, their wealth, their talent, out of Colombia. And yet, thousands upon thousands of courageous Colombians choose to stay and fight, because they love their country, and they want to save their freedom.

President Pastrana came to office with a record of risking his own life to take on drug traffic. He was kidnapped by the Medellin cartel. As Mayor of Bogota, he saw them kill three presidential candidates. Then he became a presidential candidate. He used to joke that maybe that meant he was certifiably mentally unstable enough to serve. A very brave decision.

Once in office, he worked with experts in Colombia and elsewhere to put together Plan Colombia. It's a comprehensive plan to seek peace, fight drugs, build the economy, and deepen democracy. The plan costs about \$7.5 billion. It includes contributions from the government of Colombia, international financial institutions and other donors. And I've asked our Congress to give it \$1.6 billion over two years. That will be a tenfold increase in our U.S. assistance to promote good government, judicial reform, human rights protection and economic development. It will also enable Colombia's counterdrug program to inflict serious damage on the rapidly expanding drug production activity in areas now dominated by guerrillas or paramilitary groups.

We know this approach can succeed. Over the last five years working with the governments of Peru and Bolivia, we have reduced coca cultivation by more than 50 percent in those countries; reduced overall cocaine production in the region by 18 percent. Drug traffickers driven from their old havens, unfortunately, now are consolidating operations in Colombia. But we have an historic opportunity and an historic responsibility to do serious and lasting damage to the international drug trade if Congress approves our package. I am convinced the rest of

the world will follow suit. If we show that we are prepared to pay our fair share of this, the rest of the world will help.

We need to help train and equip Colombia's counterdrug battalion, enhance its interdiction efforts, provide intelligence and logistic supports to the counterdrug mission, including force protection. They need this support. We can provide it, and we ought to provide it. We must not stand by and allow a democracy elected by its people, defended with great courage by people who have given their lives, be undermined and overwhelmed by those who literally are willing to tear the country apart for their own agenda. And make no mistake about it; if the oldest democracy in South America can be torn down, so can others.

Every one of you here has a deep and abiding interest in helping to see that the fight for freedom, democracy and good government in Colombia is successful. I urge Congress to pass this package now. The Colombians waging this campaign are fighting not just for themselves, they are fighting for all of us -- all of us in this room and the hundreds of millions of people we represent -- and for our children.

As we know, the globalization of our societies is presenting us a lot of new challenges. The issue in Colombia is just the beginning. You will see, more and more, drug cartels, organized criminals, gun runners, terrorists, working together. The Internet will make it easier for them to do so, just as it makes it easier for you to work together to pursue your legal endeavors. But we have every reason to be optimistic, if we meet our common challenges -- our common security challenges, our common environmental challenges, our common educational and health care challenges.

The mission you have championed for 35 years in this Council is closer than ever before to being successful. We have a chance to completely rewrite the future for our children -- because of the revolution in information, because of the biomedical revolution, because of the material science revolution. All these things together enable us to grow an economy and improve the environment, to expand trade and deepen democracy.

But when we have an opportunity like a Free Trade Area of the Americas, we have to take it. And when we have a challenge, like the challenge in Colombia, we have to meet it.

The United States wants to do its part. It's very much in our interest to do so. We have benefited more than any other country in the world from the last decade, and we need to stand up here and do our part to be good neighbors, and to help other people benefit as well.

But we need all your help. We have to win in Colombia. We have to win the fight for the Free Trade Area of the Americas. We have to prove that freedom and free markets go hand in hand. That's what you believe, and we're going to be given a chance to prove it.

Thank you very much. (Applause.)

END 1:30 P.M. EDT

5/10/00 6:40 pm
Halperin/Mark Montgomery

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON
VIDEOTAPED REMARKS ON CYBER SECURITY
THE WHITE HOUSE**

(To be taped May 11, 2000, and played at 5 regional conferences)

I appreciate the opportunity to address you today. As we move into this new century, it is crucial that government and the private sector work as partners on information security and protection of our critical infrastructures.

We all know the benefits that information technology has brought us. Now, Americans are becoming more aware of the risks that come with these benefits. Recent denial of service and virus attacks have demonstrated the importance of the Internet to our daily lives -- and how vulnerabilities at one place on the Net can create risks for all.

Great advances always bring new challenges. Think of the many new demands created by the emergence of the automobile in the early 20th Century -- from traffic policing to highway engineering to automobile insurance.

The information revolution, and in particular the rapid growth of the Internet, poses comparable challenges. We want to keep cyberspace open and free. At the same time, we need to make computer networks more secure and resilient. And we must protect privacy, civil liberties, and proprietary information.

I believe we can do all these things, if we take the right steps. We cannot be complacent. The risks are real, and we need to address them now.

We must continue to build genuine, effective public-private partnerships. The lead role in critical infrastructure protection properly belongs with the private sector. Our industries and citizens have done very well in cyberspace without over-regulation by government, and we want to keep it that way. But government can support private sector efforts and act as a clearinghouse for good ideas, for example through this meeting.

We also must work together to deepen understanding among the American people of these tasks and their importance to our security and continued prosperity.

The leadership of this country -- in both the public and the private sectors -- must remain focused on the importance of cyber security. We will do our part, and I am grateful for what you have done so far. I hope you will continue do all you can to help us move forward.

I wish you a productive session, and I thank you all very much.

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Coast Guard "Tax"

Did you know...

- The Coast Guard is the country's oldest continuous seagoing service.
- It is a multimissioned maritime service and one of the Nation's five Armed Forces. Its mission is to protect the public, the environment, and U.S. economic interests – in the Nation's ports and waterways, along the coast, on international waters, or in any maritime region as required to support national security.
- The Coast Guard, during an average day, will:
 - * Board 90 large vessels for port safety checks
 - * Process 120 Seaman's documents
 - * Seize 209 pounds of marijuana and 170 pounds of cocaine worth \$9.2 million
 - * Conduct 120 law enforcement boardings
 - * Investigate 17 marine accidents
 - * Inspect 64 commercial vessels
 - * Save 14 lives
 - * Assist 328 people in distress
 - * Save \$2,490,000 in property
 - * Service 150 aids to navigation
 - * Interdict 176 illegal migrants

Scientiae Credit Mare
The Sea Yields to Knowledge

Date:	5/11/00
To:	Capt Brian Peterman
Phone:	
Fax:	(202) 456-9190
From:	Pam Penninger
Phone:	(860) 444-8687
Fax:	(860) 444-8316

Number of Pages (including cover):

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Notes:

Strategic Policy, Missile Defense and Arms Control
by Samuel R. Berger

The Russian Parliament's approval last month of the START II nuclear arms reduction treaty is an important step toward a safer future. It also has intensified the debate on the United States' policy with respect to nuclear weapons, missile defense and arms control.

The end of the Cold War did not eliminate the ~~danger threat of a nuclear war attack or an attack using chemical or biological weapons~~. Although tensions with Russia and the size of our two nuclear arsenals have been substantially reduced, the risk of catastrophic war between us war involving nuclear weapons -- whether by accident, miscalculation or design -- has not gone away. At the same time, a new danger has arisen: the growing risk that other countries -- such as North Korea, Iran and Iraq -- will develop ballistic missiles capable of delivering weapons of mass destruction -- nuclear, chemical or biological -- against our people ~~(a problem exacerbated by the breakup of the former Soviet Union and the increased risk of proliferation of weapons and related technologies)~~. The Clinton Administration's policy starts from the premise that we must take both risks seriously -- and that we must squarely address both to keep America and our allies secure.

Our strategic policy has three core components.

First, we want to continue, through the START process, to cut Russian and U.S. nuclear arsenals, and do so in a manner that maintains strategic stability ~~and reduces the risk of nuclear war between the world's two largest nuclear powers~~. This approach has enjoyed bipartisan support since the Reagan Administration. True, we expect Russian nuclear forces to decline over the next decade with or without START, because of budgetary constraints. But our security will be enhanced ~~—and the problems of proliferation potentially reduced—~~ if Russian force reductions are predictable, transparent, verifiable, and harder to reverse. That will help reduce the risk of a nuclear conflict between the U.S. and Russia -- and also help reduce the danger that nuclear materials and technologies from Russia and other Soviet states will fall into the hands of others. Such results are by no means assured in the absence of negotiated treaties. At Helsinki in 1997, Presidents Clinton and Yeltsin agreed on a framework for START III that would reduce deployed strategic nuclear arsenals to 20 percent of Cold War levels, and we want to move ahead toward completing such an agreement.

Second, we seek to maintain the 1972 ABM Treaty, not as a sentimentally-valued antique from the Cold War, but as an important contributor to further reducing the nuclear arsenals of that era and keeping the peace. The fundamental logic of the ABM Treaty -- that limitations on missile defenses are vital to obtaining reductions in missiles -- remains valid today. The fundamental technical reality -- that no missile defense system can assure us or Russia protection against a nuclear attack by the other -- remains true today. ~~[Simply stated, the interrelationship between reductions in strategic offensive forces in START, and limitations on strategic defense embodied through the ABM Treaty, remains with us today. Russia has made clear that it values highly the predictability provided by the Treaty (as have many of our allies); and the U.S. obviously retains a strong interest in predictability and strategic stability in our relationship with Russia.~~

Third, we must work to protect our citizens against emerging missile dangers from countries that threaten international security. This effort includes ongoing diplomatic efforts to keep critical missile and weapons technologies, including from Russia, out of the hands of such nations in the first place. We are also maintaining our strong deterrent forces, so that any potential adversary will be assured that an attack on the U.S. will be met by a swift and devastating military response. But we cannot be confident that the leaders of these countries will always act rationally, even in the face of overwhelming deterrent forces. So it is also critical that we continue to develop a limited national missile defense (NMD), aimed at protecting us from attack -- and that we work to adapt the ABM Treaty to permit such a limited NMD.

In addressing the pace and scope of a possible NMD deployment, the Administration's approach is to begin with existing, ground-based technologies to provide an early defense of all 50 states, with the question of any future deployments to be decided later. We are asking Russia to agree now with changes to the ABM Treaty required to permit this initial proposed NMD deployment.

Structuring both NMD and ABM Treaty changes in phases makes good strategic sense. Our initial NMD would be designed to focus on North Korea, the most immediate and likely threat over the next 15 years. It will also have the capability to defend against potential ballistic missile threats from the Middle East. This proposed initial NMD architecture is the fastest, most affordable and most technologically mature approach. It will also put us on a straight-line path to deploy a more robust capability, should the next President decide such a deployment is warranted.

At the same time, a phased approach improves prospects for working cooperatively with Russia on the NMD issue. Working together in phases should help build trust and convince Russia that our NMD is not aimed at neutralizing Russia's strategic deterrent. It thus improves the chances for an agreement to amend the ABM Treaty, as well as an agreement on a START III. A phased approach gives the next Administration time and flexibility to work Phase II issues, including a plan for any subsequent NMD deployments, a strategy for any additional amendments to the ABM Treaty, and consultations with our allies.

The President plans to address the issue of proceeding with the first phase of NMD deployment later this year, taking into account four factors. First, technology. This is more than just whether the means for shooting down missiles is possible, but whether it has been demonstrated in a rigorous series of flight tests. Second, cost. We will examine the most recent cost estimates, and weigh these potential expenses against other defense priorities. Third, threat. We will review the latest information and trends regarding emerging long-range missile threats, looking carefully at individual countries, how soon they could deploy long-range ballistic missiles, and how likely it is that they will. Fourth, national security and arms control. We cannot make our decision in a strategic vacuum. We must directly assess the impact it will have: on our efforts to promote stability and nuclear arms reduction with Russia; on China's security and defense policies; and on our security relationships with European and Pacific allies.

Critics who demand an immediate crash NMD deployment brush aside too quickly fundamental issues regarding feasibility, cost, allied concerns and the potential risks for maintaining nuclear

stability with Russia. Critics on the other side, who oppose any effort to alter the ABM Treaty, fail to give sufficient weight to the risks of emerging missile threats from countries that might seek to do us harm. We believe a balanced approach that takes into account the still urgent task of reducing the nuclear danger left over from the Cold War, as well as new threats to our security, is the best way to defend America.

5/13/00 4:00 p.m.
Orzulak

Peteman 12:00

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON
REMARKS TO
THE UNITED STATES COAST GUARD ACADEMY COMMENCEMENT
NEW LONDON, CONNECTICUT
MAY 17, 2000**

The President has the ~~privilege~~honor of addressing all of our service academies, one after the other. This is the second time I have had the honor of speaking here at the Coast Guard Academy. But I do wonder about my timing. Two years ago, I spoke to the Naval Academy when the most famous ship in America was the Titanic. Today, I am speaking to the Coast Guard Academy a month before the movie "The Perfect Storm" hits theaters.

This is the appropriate place for me to deliver my last service academy speech as President. Four years ago, this class came to Washington and marched in my second Inaugural parade. I was honored that day to salute you as fourth class cadets. But I'm going to be even more proud at the end of this ceremony to salute all of you as officers. Before we begin, I want to hear you salute the people who stood behind you the past four years - your families and friends.

The road between ~~that day~~Swab Summer and ~~this one~~today has been long. You've ~~survived~~grown a lot. You ~~survived~~mastered the rigors of academic life - and the Superintendent's challenge to "Go Books." You survived countless games of football, basketball, and volleyball against the officers - even though they claim they trounced you every time. You even ~~survived~~thrived on golf balls and dog food in the wardroom. Now, for those of you who don't know what that is, that's cadet-speak language for hard-boiled eggs and corned beef hash. In an informal poll, it was voted the meal most likely to make it over the rail of the Eagle.

But after four long years, now comes the ~~hardest part~~greatest challenge - sitting through the commencement speech. I was given only one instruction here today - that I should not speak longer than it takes the average cadet to complete the spring Road Rally.

It's not going to be easy to be brief, because this class has a lot to ~~be proud of~~boast about. You have done great things -- succeeding in a rigorous environment, trained to be superb officers. You have done extraordinary volunteer work, for which I am grateful. You placed first among universities at one of America's most prestigious national science competitions. You engineered Solar Splash, the top-ranked solar powered boat in the nation this year. Four of your classmates were All-American athletes. And one of your classmates even found fame and fortune on "The Price is Right."

You are also the first class in history to have an advisor who had a recurring role on the t.v. show Baywatch. Such is the love of cadets for New London that Eric Kowack chose to give up that tour, come back, and teach classes on personal finance.

~~But it is at soccer games where your spirit came out the most. I know you're all proud that last year's soccer team won the ECAC Championship. A big part of the reason was the fans in the stands. In fact, as I understand it, this class received more letters from opposing class Presidents for heckling at soccer games than any other class in history.~~

~~With that in mind, pursuant to longstanding tradition, as Commander in Chief, I hereby grant amnesty to all candidates marching tours or serving restrictions for minor offenses.~~

This class was already destined to be special, because this is the first Coast Guard class to graduate in the 21st Century. Today, I want to talk to you about the challenges we face as

a nation in this new century, about how we can protect our nation's interests and uphold our values in the face of changing threats that are almost as new as the century itself.

I know the waters off this shore have already seen a lot of history the past three centuries. When you walk into the West Wing of the White House, hanging about 20 feet from the Oval Office, is a painting of the first naval battle of the War of 1812 - which happened right here off the coast of New London. On that day, a British frigate called the Belvidera was chased by five American warships. Interestingly, three of those ships were called the President, the United States, and Congress. History tells us that the President was the fastest ship [it's true]. But unfortunately, the Belvidera got away because at a crucial moment in the battle, the President suffered ~~a powerful blow~~ significant damage. Now, I'm not sure exactly what caused it. But I am curious to know where Congress was at the time.

Now, compare that to the picture that will be painted in these same waters this summer, when the Eagle leads ships from more than 60 nations -- including Great Britain -- into New London Harbor. It will be the biggest, broadest gathering of its kind in history. Rather than coming in war, those ships will be sailing in peace. To me, it is a strong symbol of the age we are living in today.

This is a time of great hope. For the first time in history, more than half the people of the world live under governments of their own choosing. More nations than ever before are coming together around the ideals of freedom and free markets. More nations than ever before are dedicating their wealth to educating their children and stopping the destruction of our environment. It is a wonderful sign of the times that two of the cadets who are graduating today come from nations (Russia and Bulgaria) that were our adversaries just a short time ago - and we don't think twice about it.

Our nation and our world are in the midst of a profound revolution, the most sweeping since the Industrial age. Globalization is tearing down barriers and building new networks among nations and individuals, economies and cultures. And globalization itself is driven by a revolution in technology, particularly information technology. Information technology alone now accounts for about a third of our economic growth, though only eight percent of our workforce is directly involved in it. It's changing the way we all do business - including the Coast Guard. A decade ago, a cadet assigned to a buoy tender had to go through an elaborate process to determine where a buoy was placed. Three people would have to stand back to back, tracking horizontal sextant angles and then comparing those readings to hand-drawn navigational grids - with a lot of yelling back and forth and in between. Today, all that work is done by satellites and computers through the global positioning system. It means safer water - and saved lives.

The revolution in information technology is empowering individuals in incredible ways. Last Christmas, I bought some gifts on-line from a Native American reservation in Pine Ridge, South Dakota. In America today, unemployment is less than four percent. At Pine Ridge, it's 70 percent. In part, this is because the people there don't want to leave the land of their ancestors, which is physically distant from markets and consumers. With the Internet, they can spread the gifts of their culture without leaving their land and earn revenues that will help fuel their local economy.

All this is profoundly hopeful. But just last week, we saw a very different example of the way technology has changed our lives. The same Internet that is empowering Native Americans in Pine Ridge also apparently empowered a student sitting in the Philippines to launch a computer virus that - in just a few hours - spread like wildfire through more than 10 million computers worldwide, causing billions of dollars in damage, and bringing entire companies to their knees.

Here is the central reality of our time. The advent of globalization and the revolution in science and technology have magnified both the creative and the destructive potential of every individual on the planet.

Most of us have a vision of the 21st century world with the triumph of peace and prosperity and personal freedom; with respect for the dignity of ethnic and religious minorities; within a framework of shared values, shared power and shared plenty. We have new tools to realize ancient dreams: to lift people from poverty and prevent disease, to grow our economies while protecting our environment. We bear witness to the triumphs and tragedies of people who live thousands of miles away. We make common cause with distant friends when times are good, come to their aid in moments of distress.

But the same advances that are bringing the world together are also making tools of destruction deadlier, cheaper, easier to conceal, more widely available to those who wish us harm. They are making us more vulnerable to problems that arise half a world away, to disease and environmental degradation, to terror, weapons of mass destruction, and drug trafficking and other organized crime and weapons of mass destruction. And so, at the end of the 20th century, we face a great battle between the forces of integration and the forces of disintegration; the forces of globalism versus tribalism; of oppression against empowerment. And the phenomenal explosion of technology might be the servant of either side -- or both.

One of the things that we have tried to do the past eight years is to adapt our national security strategy to meet these new threats to our security. In some cases, it has meant striking new partnerships with some of our former foes. [In others, it has meant forging new alliances with businesses and universities and other entities not usually associated with our national security.] It's important that we all understand what those threats are, especially today. Because ~~the class of 2000~~ and the Coast Guard in general — and the

Class of 2000 in particular - will play an increasingly vital role in meeting them in the years to come.

The threat of terrorism has always been with us. In the past decade, we have seen too much home-grown terrorism in our own country, most dramatically in Oklahoma City. But the networks of international terror are also growing increasingly sophisticated. We saw evidence of that last December, in the days leading up to Millennium celebrations around the world.

We are joined today by the Jordanian Ambassador to the United States, Dr. Warwan Muasher. Last December, working with our Jordanian allies, we became aware of a plot to place large bombs at a number of locations where Americans might gather on December 31st. Together with Jordan, we made arrests. Those who were arrested revealed that they were linked to the terrorist camps in Afghanistan and the so-called al Qida organization created by Osama bin Ladin, the same man responsible for last year's bombings of the American embassies in Tanzania and Kenya.

Those disclosures in Jordan led us to issue a terrorism alert overseas. A short time afterwards, a customs agent in Seattle discovered bomb materials being smuggled into the United States from Canada. Then, we found even more troubling information. Not only were the bombs very similar to those used by bin Ladin elsewhere in the world - the suspect himself had been trained in an Afghan terrorist camp the year before. In the days that followed, hundreds of federal agents from the FBI and CIA worked around the clock, seven days a week to prevent violence. Terrorist cells in eight countries were disrupted. Thankfully, New Year's Day passed without an attack. But just because we dodged a bullet doesn't mean there was no bullet to dodge. The danger was real.

In responding to terrorist threats, our strategy is ~~grounded in the same~~ as the Coast Guard's ~~principle motto~~ - semper paratus - which means, always ~~prepared~~ready. Over the past eight years, we have worked to pass tough laws to fight terror at home and abroad. We've done all we can to urge other countries to sign the Chemical Weapons Convention and Biological Weapons Convention, to see that poison gas and biological weapons do not fall into the wrong hands. ~~We've worked hand in hand with the Coast Guard to protect ships so that our people may move around the world without fear.~~ [Note: this is rather weak in terms of both content and flow, hence I recommend deletion.]

We've also done all we can to eliminate old weapons which are finding new champions. Before the Iron Curtain fell, we all lived under the threat of a nuclear attack ~~from another superpower.~~ Today, we're not making the mistake of trying to fight the last war ~~exchange~~. We know the danger of attack ~~now~~today is much more likely to come from a rogue nation or terrorist group that wishes us harm. That is why we ~~worked~~are working with our partners in the former Soviet Union to keep nuclear weapons and materials secure at the source. We've helped deactivate almost 5,000 nuclear warheads, helped strengthen their border controls, worked to keep ~~scientific~~weapons production expertise from spreading. Did you know that in Russia today, the average salary of a highly-trained weapons scientist is less than \$100 a month? We can help them turn ~~that~~their expertise to peaceful projects - or we can do nothing and pray that each one of them resists the temptation to market their expertise to those who wish us harm. Common sense says to help them. That's why we have asked Congress for additional funding to help ~~Russia~~ partners from the former Soviet Union keep ~~its~~their arsenal of weapons and knowledge secure.

But the possibility that a rogue nation may acquire weapons of mass destruction and the missiles to deliver them to our shores remains real. So later this year, I am also going to make a decision about the deployment of a national missile defense system, taking into

account four factors: first, whether the technology is sound and whether it has been demonstrated to work; second, whether we can afford it, as weighed against other defense priorities; third, the likelihood that another nation could deliver long-range ballistic missiles to our shore; and fourth, the impact it will have on our effort to promote stability and reduce nuclear reduction with Russia and China, and on our security relationships with our European and Pacific allies.

The terrorist attack we saw in Japan four years ago – when sarin gas was dropped in a subway of innocent people – reminds us that we must be just as vigilant against such biological and chemical attacks at home as well. Working across agencies – from the Departments of Justice, ~~and State, and Defense~~ and Transportation – together with local law enforcement officials, we must and we will remain constantly vigilant.

The same goes for cyber-security. We have never been at a time quite like this one in which the power to create knowledge and the power to create havoc rest in exactly the same ~~exact~~ hands. Fifteen years ago, critical systems like our power structures, water supplies, air traffic control, financial systems, and computer networks were separate and manually operated. Today, they are all connected and run by computers. Two years ago, we saw the enormous impact of a single failed electronics link when one satellite malfunction disabled pagers, ATM's, credit card systems, TV and radio networks worldwide.

That was an accident - but the Love Bug doesn't seem to be an accident. It was a deliberate attempt to disable and ~~disarm~~ harm millions of computers. Now just imagine for a moment if that same person, rather than hacking into e-mail accounts, chose instead to hack into a nuclear power plant, or an air traffic control system, or the power grid of a major city. What would happen then? Stopping them is not a job that the Federal Government can do alone. Because most key components of our society are operated by

the private sector, we must continue to build a public-private partnership to protect America in the 21st Century. That's why we developed the first national plan for cyber-security. And that's why I proposed historic funding to protect our vital networks and systems. I hope Congress helps us pass it, because it is the right thing to do.

But not all of the new threats we face come from individuals or nations that wish us harm. We've talked about new viruses - but the whole world today is still threatened by old viruses like TB and AIDS. In Africa today, more than twenty million men, women and children are now infected with the AIDS virus, and 11,000 become HIV positive every day -- more than half of them under the age of 25. Many of these children with AIDS have already lost their parents. Some companies there are actually hiring two employees for every job on the assumption that one of them will die. And it's not just Africa. I was in India last month - they have more people infected with AIDS than any nation in the world.

These diseases destabilize nations and societies, ruin economies, and in a world where people travel more widely than ever before, they can affect us all. Meeting the global public health crisis is a moral imperative. But by definition, a killer that crosses borders is also a national security concern.

Last week, I issued an executive order that will help make AIDS drugs more affordable to people in impoverished countries [check]. But the ultimate solution to this crisis, and to other killer diseases like malaria and TB, has to include the development of effective and [in?]expensive vaccines. There are four major companies in the world that develop vaccines - two in the United States and two in Europe. But they have little incentive to make costly investments in developing vaccines for people who cannot afford to pay for them. I have proposed a generous tax credit that would enable us to say to private

industry, if you develop vaccines for AIDS, malaria, and TB, we will help to pay for them. So go and develop them, and we'll save millions of lives.

Unless we are prepared for a much bleaker future, I believe we also need to take on the challenge of climate change. The overwhelming consensus of the world's scientific community is that greenhouse gases from human activity are raising the Earth's temperature in a rapid and unsustainable way. Nine of the 10 warmest years since the 15th century were all recorded in the 1990s. Unless we change course, most scientists believe that both storms and droughts will intensify. Diseases like malaria will be borne by mosquitoes across more borders, threatening even more lives. Crop patterns will be severely disrupted, affecting food supplies. And the seas will rise so high that they will swallow whole islands and coastal areas. And if that happens, all the Loders training [ocean training their third class year] in the world won't save us. If we value our coastlines, our farm lands, and our vital biodiversity, we must build a national consensus to reduce our emissions of greenhouse gases and to help others around the world do the same.

Finally, if Americans are to be secure in the 21st Century, I believe we must push hard in the war against drugs and international narcotics traffickers. Drug cartels and the criminal empires they finance threaten us every day. Fifty-two thousand Americans die every year from drug abuses - about as many as died in the wars in Vietnam and Korea. And dozens scores [avg. 160/yr] of law enforcement agents are killed every year, many of which deaths are related to drug abuse illicit drugs. It costs us more than \$110 billion a year in crime, accidents, property damage, and lost productivity.

Today, 90 percent of the cocaine consumed in this country and two-thirds of the heroin seized on our streets comes from or through one country, Coloumbia. And the price of this scourge to Coloumbia is even higher than it is to us. Last year, drug trafficking and

civil conflict gave Colombia a murder rate 10 times ours - which is virtually the highest of any country in the world. Its terrorist activity is probably the worst in the world: 35,000 people have been killed and one million more made homeless in the past decade. Drugs fund guerillas on the left, and paramilitaries on the right. Honest citizens are caught in the middle.

Colombbia has a courageous President, President Pastrana, who came to office with a record of risking his own life to take on drug traffic. He was kidnapped by the Medellin cartel. As mayor of Bogota, he saw them kill three presidential candidates - then he became a presidential candidate. He used to joke that maybe that meant he was certifiably mentally unstable enough to serve. And now, he is asking for our help. He has worked with experts in Colombbia and elsewhere to put together Plan Colombbia. It's a comprehensive plan to seek peace, fight drugs, build the economy, and deepen democracy. The plan costs \$7.5 billion. It includes contributions from the government of Columbia, international financial institutions, and other donors. I've asked Congress to give it \$1.6 billion over two years. So far, Congress hasn't stepped up to the plate.

I hope it will, because we know it will work. Over the last five years, working with the governments of Peru and Bolivia, we have reduced coca cultivation by more than 50 percent in those countries, and reduce overall cocaine production in the region by 18 percent. If we can do that in Columbia, we will save American lives. If that's not worth the investment, I don't know what is. To ensure that we do everything we can, I will soon sign a new Presidential Decision Directive ordering additional measures to assist Colombia, particularly their courageous fight against drug traffickers.

On every one of these issues, the Coast Guard has a vital role to play as one of the five Armed Services and a critical national security asset. Each time America has been challenged by new threats, the Coast Guard has met those threats head-on. In the

eighteenth Century, the predecessor to today's Coast Guard manned anti-slavery patrols and coordinated tariff collection for our young nation. In the 19th Century, you assumed responsibility for search and rescue, marine inspection, and quarantine laws. In the 20th Century, you arrested rum runners during Prohibition, enforced environmental laws, interdicted drugs, and even delivered marines to the beaches of Normandy. Last year, you set another record for cocaine seizures, interdicting nearly 52 tons, a 35% increase over 1998. [Note: actual numbers are 116,689 and 82,623 for FY99 and FY98, respectively.]

Today, in an average week, you and your fellow sailors will seize more than 1400 pounds of marijuana and more than 1,000 pounds of cocaine, with a street value exceeding \$63 million; board 630 vessels for safety checks; stop hundreds of illegal immigrants from reaching our shores; investigate 119 marine accidents; respond to more than 260 hazardous chemical spills; salvage property worth \$17 million; assist more than 2,500 people in distress; and save 100 lives. In fact, since 1994, you have saved more than 90,000 lives. That's why the American people should be very, very proud of the United States Coast Guard.

~~That's why my last budget as President calls for an increase in both your operating and acquisition budgets. And that's why I am going to recommend to the next President that America fully fund the Coast Guard's Deep water Project, so you have the ships and planes you need to meet the maritime challenges that face us [NOTE: is this fully cleared?].~~

~~America has a choice: we can either modernize the aging Coast Guard fleet that currently performs vital national security missions, or we can go without the ability to conduct critical maritime enforcement operations in the offshore environment. In considering this choice, we should bear in mind that three consecutive Administrations, drawn from~~

both political parties and spanning more than a decade, have endorsed the fundamental concept of a robust and balanced national drug control strategy, with interdiction as an essential component. It is my belief that future Administrations, as well as future Congresses, will embrace this same view. And the Coast Guard ships and planes that contribute so much to the drug mission are the same assets the nation relies on to perform critical search and rescue, fisheries law enforcement, migrant interdiction, and national defense missions.

You've got a big job. ~~The last point I want to make today is that~~ You shouldn't have to do it alone. The burden of protecting America's security shouldn't fall solely on the shoulders of those who stand watch on our borders and coastlines.

I've mentioned quite a few new threats to our security today. But there is another threat as old as our country itself. There is a risk that we will see the world beyond our borders solely as a source of danger, that we will fail to see the opportunities of an age in which our values of democracy and free markets are finally ascendant. There is a risk we will react to the dangers that do exist by hunkering down, instead of reaching out.

With the Cold War over, some people are tempted to say we don't need to play an active role in the world, or to worry about distant conflicts, or play our part in international institutions like the UN. Their alternative is, in effect, a survivalist foreign policy -- build a fence around America and retreat behind it. I profoundly disagree. America has been called a shining city on a Hill, but that doesn't mean our oceans are moats, and it doesn't mean our country is a fortress - nor should it be. We must lead.

After all, how can we prevent the spread of weapons of mass destruction if we don't support the development of democracy and economic growth in the countries that emerged from the former Soviet Union? How can we keep drugs from reaching our

shores if we don't help countries like Colombia defend the rule of law while bringing opportunity and hope to their people? How can we keep our climate from changing if we don't work with countries like India and Brazil and China to promote clean energy and sustainable economic development? How can we defeat terrorism if we are not a force for peace from the Middle East to the Balkans? And how can we defeat this nemesis if we don't do our part to ease the poverty that fuels so much bitterness around the world?

If we wait to act until problems come home to America, then they will come home to America. And so the new threats we face are not an argument ~~for~~ pulling back from the world. No less than any time in our history -- perhaps more -- America must be engaged in the world, working with others to secure peace and prosperity where we can, leading where we must, defending our interests, and standing up for what we believe.

I've focused my attention today on the challenges you will face as you start your careers in the Coast Guard. But I also wish to note that you will also enjoy unprecedented opportunities. Your time here at the Academy has prepared you well to seize those opportunities and apply them wisely to solving the challenges and threats of today and of the future. I know you have the personal tools to be successful, but I also want to be certain you have the ships and planes and infrastructure to be successful.

The Coast Guard fleet is older than 38 of 41 comparably-sized naval fleets worldwide. America has a choice: we can either modernize this aging Coast Guard fleet that currently performs vital national security missions, or we can go without the ability to conduct critical maritime enforcement operations in the offshore environment. In considering this choice, we should bear in mind that three consecutive Administrations, drawn from both political parties and spanning more than a decade, have endorsed the fundamental concept of a robust and balanced national drug control strategy, with interdiction as an essential component. It is my belief that future Administrations, as well

as future Congresses, will embrace this same view. And the Coast Guard ships and planes that contribute so much to the drug mission are the same assets the nation relies on to perform critical search and rescue, fisheries law enforcement, migrant interdiction, and national defense missions.

That's why my last budget as President calls for an increase in both your operating and acquisition budgets. And that's why I am going to recommend to the next President that America fully fund the Coast Guard's Deepwater Project, so you have the ships and planes you need to meet the maritime challenges that face us [NOTE: is this fully cleared?].

Now, ~~that~~ the challenge falls to all of you. Nearly 40 years ago, John F. Kennedy stood on the deck of the Eagle, and reminded cadets that there is not a single person "who has sailed any of our lakes or oceans who has not at one time or another been the beneficiary of the faithful service of the Coast Guard." Today, that great tradition falls to all of you.

Just think: for the thousands of cadets who went before you, who served our nation in times of war and in times of peace, you are the generation that has been chosen by Providence to lead this Coast Guard and this nation into a new century. Your class motto says it all: "Ducentes viam en millennium." Leading the way into the new millennium. Take that motto and make it yours. And go out there and make America proud. Good luck and God bless you.

Laskowski, Gregory J. (WHSR)

From: Orzulak, Paul K. (SPCHW)
Sent: Saturday, May 13, 2000 3:09 PM
To: @NSA - Natl Security Advisor; @WHSR - WH Situation Room;
Cc: @SPEECH - NSC Speechwriters; @DEFENSE - Defense Policy; @TRANSNATIONAL - Transnational Threats; Bowles, Ian A. (ENV); @AFRICA - African Affairs; @ENVIRON - Environmental; @HEALTH - International Health Affairs; @NONPRO - Export Controls; @COMM - WHSR Comm Officers; @MULTIAT - Multilateral and Humanitarian Affairs
Subject: Draft POTUS Coast Guard Academy Commencement [UNCLASSIFIED]

Sit Room: Please fax this to Mr. Berger at home. Thanks.

For SRB:

Here is a draft of the Coast Guard Academy speech on new threats. Includes changes from Malinowski. Comments to Orzulak. Thanks.



coastguard.517.2x.go

Paul-

① I think this is very good. Makes the case well and gracefully. Lots of edits to raise

② given comment for 2, need to shorten to 10 pp.

③ I think we need to flag Coast Guard's particular role in these new threats before you start to describe each; the nexus of CG to this agenda is part of what makes this speech logical and effective, but we don't let people in on that until very end. More likely to help audience absorb if you connect this to them early.

the during board a little higher (check w/ PM for reference);

4

5/13/00 4:00 p.m.
Orzulak

PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON
REMARKS TO
THE UNITED STATES COAST GUARD ACADEMY COMMENCEMENT
NEW LONDON, CONNECTICUT
MAY 17, 2000

As The President *I have* the honor of addressing all of our service academies, one after the other. This is the second time I have had the *opportunity to speak* ~~honor of speaking here~~ at the Coast Guard Academy. But I do wonder about my timing. Two years ago, I spoke to the Naval Academy when the most famous ship in America was the Titanic. Today, I am speaking to the Coast Guard Academy a month before the movie "The Perfect Storm" hits theaters.

This is the appropriate place for me to deliver my last service academy speech as President. Four years ago, this class came to Washington and marched in my second Inaugural parade. I was honored that day to salute you as fourth class cadets. But *I'll be even prouder* ~~I'm~~ going to be even more proud at the end of this ceremony to salute all of you as officers. Before we begin, I want to hear you salute the people who stood behind you the past four years - your families and friends.

endured The road between that day and this one has been long. You've survived a lot. You ~~survived~~ the rigors of academic life - and the Superintendent's challenge to "Go Books."

It You survived countless games of football, basketball, and volleyball against the officers - even though *I'm told* they claim they trounced you every time. *I bet you* You even survived golf balls and dog food in the wardroom. Now, for those of you who don't know what that is, that's *it* cadet language for hard-boiled eggs and corned beef hash. In an informal poll, it was voted the meal most likely to make it over the rail of the Eagle *[explain to POTUS in bracketed phrase]*

But after four long years, now comes the hardest part - sitting through the commencement speech. I was given only one instruction here today - that I should not speak longer than it takes the average cadet to complete the spring Road Rally.

It's not going to be easy, because this class has a lot to be proud of. You have done great things -- succeeding in a rigorous environment, trained to be superb officers. You have done extraordinary volunteer work, for which I am grateful. You placed first among universities at one of America's most prestigious national science competitions. You engineered Solar Splash, the top-ranked solar powered boat in the nation this year. Four of your classmates were All-American athletes. And one of your classmates even found fame and fortune on "The Price is Right."

You are also the first class in history to have an advisor who had a recurring role on the t.v. show Baywatch. Such is the love of cadets for New London that Eric Kowack chose to give up that tour, come back, and teach classes on personal finance.

But it is at soccer games where your spirit came out the most. I know you're all proud that last year's soccer team won the ECAC Championship. A big part of the reason was the fans in the stands. In fact, as I understand it, this class received more letters from opposing class Presidents *complaining about?* for heckling at soccer games than any other class in history.

transformation
cludes
me

With that in mind, pursuant to longstanding tradition, as Commander in Chief, I hereby grant amnesty to all candidates marching tours or serving restrictions for minor offenses.

This class was already destined to be special, because this is the first Coast Guard class to graduate in the 21st Century. Today, I want to talk to you about the challenges we face as

a nation in this new century, about how we can protect our nation and uphold our values in the face of changing threats that are [almost as new as the century itself] *not quite*

~~I know~~ the waters off this shore have already seen a lot of history the past three centuries.

When you walk into the West Wing of the White House, hanging about 20 feet from the Oval Office, is a painting of the first naval battle of the War of 1812 - which happened right here off the coast of New London. On that day, a British frigate called the Belvidera was chased by five American warships. Interestingly, three of those ships were called the President, the United States, and Congress. History tells us that the President was the fastest ship [it's true]. But unfortunately, the Belvidera got away because at a crucial moment in the battle, the President suffered a powerful blow. Now, I'm not sure exactly what caused it. But I am curious to know where Congress was at the time.

Now, compare that to the picture that will be painted in these same waters this summer, when the Eagle leads ships from more than 60 nations -- including Great Britain -- into New London Harbor. It will be the biggest, broadest gathering of its kind in history. Rather than coming in war, those ships will be sailing in peace. ~~For me~~, it is a strong symbol of the age we are living in today.

(RUS will participate, I think, in NYC - ch w/ Bradu)

This is a time of great hope. For the first time in history, more than half the people of the world live under governments of their own choosing. More nations than ever before are coming together around the ideals of freedom and free markets. More nations than ever before are dedicating their wealth to educating their children and stopping the destruction of our environment. It is a wonderful sign of the times that two of the cadets who are

graduating today come from nations (Russia and Bulgaria) that were our adversaries *when they were in 8th grade* a short time ago and we don't think twice about it.

when they

Our nation and our world are in the midst of a profound revolution, the most sweeping since the Industrial age. Globalization is tearing down barriers and building new networks among nations and individuals, economies and cultures. And globalization itself is driven by a revolution in technology, particularly information technology. Information technology alone now accounts for about a third of ^{America's economic} growth, though only eight percent of our workforce is directly involved in it. It's changing the way we all do business - including the Coast Guard. A decade ago, a cadet assigned to a buoy tender had to go through an elaborate process to determine where a buoy was placed. Three people would have to stand back to back, tracking horizontal sextant angles and then comparing those readings to hand-drawn navigational grids - with a lot of yelling back and forth and in between. Today, all that work is done by ^{instantly} satellites and computers through the global positioning system. It means safer water - and saved lives.

The revolution in information technology ^{can empower} is empowering individuals in incredible ways.

^{Just last} Christmas, I bought some gifts on-line from ~~a Native American reservation~~ Pine

Ridge, ~~South Dakota~~. In America today, unemployment is less than four percent. At

^{The Native American reservation} Pine Ridge, it's 70 percent. In part, this is because the people there don't want to leave

^{South Dakota.} the land of their ancestors, which is physically distant from markets and consumers.

With the Internet, they ~~can~~ spread the gifts of their culture without leaving their land.

^{have the potential to} ^{and improve their standard of living}

All this is profoundly hopeful. But just last week, we saw a very different example of the way technology has changed our lives. The same Internet that is empowering Native Americans in Pine Ridge also apparently empowered a student sitting in the Philippines to launch a computer virus that - in just a few hours - spread like wildfire through more than 10 million computers worldwide, causing billions of dollars in damage, and bringing entire companies to their knees.

Here is the central reality of our time. The advent of globalization and the revolution in science and technology have magnified both the creative and the destructive potential of every individual on the planet. ✓

Most of us have a vision of the 21st century world ^{that sees} with the triumph of peace and prosperity and personal freedom; with respect for the dignity of ethnic and religious minorities; within a framework of shared values, shared ^{opportunity} and shared plenty. We ^{amazing} have new tools to realize ancient dreams: to lift people from poverty and prevent disease, to grow our economies ^{at the same time} while protecting our environment. We bear witness to the triumphs and tragedies of people who live thousands of miles away. ~~We make common cause with distant friends when times are good, come to their aid in moments of distress.~~

We must understand the other side of this coin:

But the same advances that are bringing the world together are ^{the} also making tools of destruction deadlier, cheaper, easier to conceal ^(and) more widely available to those who wish us harm. They are making us more vulnerable to problems that arise half a world away, to disease and environmental degradation, to terror, organized crime and weapons of mass destruction. And so, at the ^{beginning of the 21st} end of the 20th century, we face a great battle between the forces of integration and the forces of disintegration; the forces of globalism versus tribalism; of oppression against empowerment. And the phenomenal explosion of technology ^{can} be the servant of either side -- of both. ^(concerns of national)

^(should be more new technologies?)
I let me be clear. ~~Traditional security~~ ^{relationships} have hardly ^{changed}. Great power relationships. ^{strong alliance.} A powerful

One of the things that we have tried to do the past eight years is to adapt our national security strategy to ^{new} ~~meet~~ these new threats to our security. In some cases, ^{I have worked} it has meant striking new partnerships with some of our former foes. In others, it has meant forging new alliances with businesses and universities and other entities not usually associated with our national security. ^{But over the} It's important that we all understand what those threats are, especially today. Because the class of 2000 - and the Coast Guard in general - will play an increasingly vital role in meeting them in the years to come.

^{we can do better here:}
• complex struggle
• faithful race
• clash

→ military
Regional
Conflicts.
Strategic
stability.

seems like
missing
sentence

Respond
to

The threat of terrorism ~~has always been with us~~ ^{is not new. Just in} the past decade, we have seen too much home-grown terrorism in our own country, most dramatically in Oklahoma City. ^[hijackings in '70's - earlier examp]
~~But the networks of international terrorism are~~ ^{What is new is that international terrorism is} growing increasingly sophisticated. We saw evidence of that last December, in the days leading up to Millennium celebrations around the world. ~~Why?~~

We are joined today by the Jordanian Ambassador to the United States, Dr. Warwan Muasher. Last December, working with our Jordanian allies, we became aware of a plot to place large bombs at a number of locations where Americans might gather on December 31st. Together with Jordan, we made arrests. Those who were arrested revealed that they were linked to the terrorist camps in Afghanistan and the so-called al Qida organization created by Osama bin Ladin, the same man responsible for last year's bombings of the American embassies in Tanzania and Kenya.

Those disclosures in Jordan led us to issue a terrorism alert overseas. A short time afterwards, a customs agent in Seattle discovered bomb materials being smuggled into the United States from Canada. Then, we found even more troubling information. Not only were the bombs very similar to those used by bin Ladin elsewhere in the world - the suspect himself had been trained in an Afghan terrorist camp the year before. In the days that followed, hundreds of federal agents from the FBI and CIA worked around the clock, seven days a week to prevent violence. Terrorist cells in eight countries were disrupted.

Thankfully, New Year's Day passed without an attack. But just because we dodged a bullet doesn't mean there was no bullet to dodge. The danger was real.

In responding to terrorist threats, our strategy is grounded in a Coast Guard principle - ^{Unfortunately, there is no shield that guarantees protection.} semper paratus - which means, always prepared. ^{And over} Over the past eight years, we have worked to pass tough laws to fight terror at home and abroad. We've ~~done all we can to~~

This is too much repressive
 And not enough
 evidence of
 "what is
 now"
 → about what and
 → linkages / responses
 → communications
 → capabilities
 → international
 cooperation

~~passed~~
other countries to sign the Chemical Weapons Convention and Biological Weapons Convention, ~~to ensure~~ ^{and to ensure that} that poison gas and biological weapons do not fall into the wrong hands. We've worked hand in hand with the Coast Guard to protect ships so that our people may move around the world without fear.

?? [Not sure what this means.]

We've also done all we can to eliminate old weapons which are finding new champions.

Before the Iron Curtain fell, we lived under the threat of a nuclear attack from another superpower. ~~Today, we're not making the mistake of trying to fight the last war.~~ ^{We must continue to maintain our strategic deterrent, even as the superpower.}

know the danger of attack now is much more likely come from a rogue nation or terrorist group that wishes us harm. That is why we worked with our partners in the former Soviet Union to keep nuclear weapons and materials secure at the source. We've helped deactivate almost 6,000 nuclear warheads, helped strengthen their border controls, worked to keep scientific expertise from spreading. Did you know that in Russia today,

the average salary of a highly-trained weapons scientist is less than \$100 a month? We can help them turn that expertise to peaceful projects - or we can ~~do nothing~~ ^{do even more to} and pray that each one of them resists the temptation to market their expertise to those who wish us harm. Common sense says to help them. That's why we have asked Congress for additional funding to help Russia keep its arsenal of weapons and knowledge secure.

breakup of the Soviet Union makes us to substantially reduce of our nuclear arsenals together with Russia. But

(a hostile and irresponsible

But the possibility that a rogue nation may acquire weapons of mass destruction and the missiles to deliver them to our shores remains real. ^{is becoming} So later this year, I am also going to ~~make a decision about the deployment of a national missile defense system, taking into~~ ^{decide whether we should begin}

~~account for~~ factors: first, ^{is} whether the technology is sound and whether it has been demonstrated to work; second, ^{what is the state of the threat,} whether we can afford it, as weighed against other defense priorities; third, the likelihood that another nation could deliver long-range ballistic missiles to our shore; and fourth, ^{what} the impact it will have on our effort to promote stability and reduce nuclear reduction with Russia and China, and on our security relationships with our European and Pacific allies.

next spring I will use that decision as your critical

What does it cost and how does that balance?

rather not use "rogue" nation anymore. For much difference w/ W, UK, Iran, Iraq, etc. to keep them.

[weak transition
back]

The terrorist attack we saw in Japan four years ago - when sarin gas was dropped in a subway of innocent people - ~~reminds us that we must be just as vigilant against such~~ *caused us to intensify our efforts* biological and chemical attacks at home as well. Working across agencies - from the Departments of Justice and State and Defense - together with local law enforcement officials, we must and we will remain constantly vigilant.

[pretty weak as response.
Need good, active
sentence on what we're
doing]

[The protection of critical information systems.]

The same goes for cyber-security. We have never ~~been~~ *seen* a time ~~quite~~ like this one in which *when* the power to create knowledge and the power to create havoc rest in the same exact

hands. Fifteen years ago, critical systems like our power structures, water supplies, air

traffic control, financial systems, and computer networks were separate and manually

~~operated. Today, they are all connected and run by computers. Two years ago, we saw~~ *There actually was a man in overalls sitting in a shed working the valves*

~~the enormous impact of a single failed electronics link when one satellite malfunction~~ *for the local*
~~disabled pagers, ATM's, credit card systems, TV and radio networks worldwide.~~ *reservoir*

That was an accident - but the Love Bug doesn't seem to be an accident. It was a deliberate attempt to disable and disarm millions of computers. ~~Now just imagine for a~~ *That is why we*

~~moment if that same person, rather than hacking into e-mail accounts, chose instead to~~ *must strengthen the cyber security of*

~~hack into a nuclear power plant, or an air traffic control system, or the power grid of a~~ *S, and S, and S, and*

~~major city. What would happen then? Stopping them is not a job that the Federal~~ *That is*

Government can do alone. Because most key components of our society are operated by the private sector, ~~we must continue to build a public-private partnership to protect~~ *have been working*

America in the 21st Century. ~~That's why we developed the first national plan for cyber-~~ *have*
security. And that's why I proposed historic funding to protect our vital networks and

systems. I hope Congress helps us pass it, because ~~it is the right thing to do.~~ *we must continue to stay ahead*

of the game.

But not all of the new threats we face come from individuals or nations that wish us

harm. We've talked about new viruses - but the whole world today is still threatened by

[need to
make this
less
scary,
more
proactive
as I've
tried to
do]

these
systems--
water,
power,
air
traffic
control,
X--
are

Another
fact that
suggests
collective
private-public
activity

Today, 50 million people worldwide are [oh] are infected by HIV - AIDS
 viruses like TB and AIDS. *alone* In Africa today, more than twenty million men, women and children are now infected ~~with the AIDS virus~~, and 11,000 become HIV positive every day -- more than half of them under the age of 25. Many of these children with AIDS have already lost their parents. Some companies there are actually hiring two employees for every job on the assumption that one of them will die. *[In some countries 30% teachers / 40% soldiers]* And it's not just Africa. I was in India last month - they have more people infected with AIDS than any nation in the world.

Threaten the very survival of entire
 These diseases ~~destabilize~~ nations and societies, ~~run~~ economies, and in a world where people travel more widely than ever before, they affect us all. *They can ruin* Meeting the global public health crisis is a moral imperative. *And given the risk of instability and turmoil* But by definition, a killer that crosses borders is also a national security concern. *So it changes to entire regions,*

Last week, I issued an executive order that will help make AIDS drugs more affordable to people in *The poorest* ~~impoverished~~ countries [check]. But the ultimate solution to this crisis, and to other killer diseases like malaria and TB, *must* ~~have~~ include the development effective and expensive vaccines. There are four major companies in the world that develop vaccines - two in the United States and two in Europe. *Today, there's no* But they have little incentive to make costly investments in developing vaccines for people who cannot afford to pay for them. *That is why* I ~~have~~ *in my State of the Union address that we provide* proposed a generous tax credit that would enable us to say to private industry, if you develop vaccines for AIDS, malaria, and TB, we will help to pay for them. So go and develop them, and we'll save millions of lives.

great
 There's another global challenge that will affect your century. -- The 21st century.
 Unless we are prepared for a much bleaker future, I believe we also need to take on the challenge of climate change. The overwhelming consensus of the world's scientific community is that greenhouse gases from human activity are raising the Earth's

temperature in a rapid and unsustainable way. Nine of the 10 warmest years since the 19th century were all recorded in the 1990s. *If you think that is a coincidence, I'm sending you back to for an extra year's study of statistics, chemistry and logic.* Unless we change course, most scientists

are commenced
~~believe~~ that both storms and droughts will intensify. Diseases like malaria will be borne by mosquitoes across more borders, threatening even more lives. Crop patterns will be severely disrupted, affecting food supplies. And the seas will rise so high that they will swallow whole islands and coastal areas. And if that happens, all the Luders training [ocean training their third class year] in the world won't save us. If we value our coastlines, our farm lands, and our vital biodiversity, we must build a national consensus to reduce our emissions of greenhouse gases and to help others around the world do the same.

Finally, if Americans are to be secure in the 21st Century, I believe we must ~~publish in~~ *win*

(much of that work must be done here at home, with zero tolerance for drug use, treatment for those addicted and punishment for those who profit from imprisoning others with drugs [L]).
 the war against drugs and international narcotics traffickers. Drug cartels and the criminal empires they finance ~~threaten us every day~~. Fifty-two thousand Americans die every year from drugs - about as many as died in the wars in Vietnam and Korea. Dozens of law enforcement agents are killed every year. It costs us more than \$110 billion a year in crime, accidents, property damage, and lost productivity.

Today, 90 percent of the cocaine and two-thirds of the heroin seized on our streets comes from or through one country, Columbia. And the price of this scourge to ~~Columbia~~ *the people of Columbia* is even higher than it is to us. Last year, drug trafficking and civil conflict gave Columbia a murder rate 10 times ours - which is virtually the highest of any country in the world. Its terrorist activity is probably the worst in the world: 35,000 people have been killed and one million more made homeless in the past decade. Drugs fund guerillas on the left, and paramilitaries on the right. Honest citizens are caught in the middle.

now
 Columbia has a courageous President, President Pastrana, ~~who~~ *he* came to office with a record of risking his own life to take on drug traffic. He was kidnapped by the Medellin cartel. As mayor of Bogota, he saw them kill three presidential candidates - then he ~~became~~ *he* became a presidential candidate. He ~~had to take that maybe that meant he was~~

not clear what this refers to

still

But we must also fight against international

~~certifiably mentally unstable enough to serve.~~ And now, he is asking for our help. He has worked with experts in Columbia and elsewhere to put together ^{what he calls} Plan Columbia. It's a comprehensive plan to seek peace, fight drugs, build the economy, and deepen democracy. The plan costs \$7.5 billion. It includes contributions from the government of Columbia, international financial institutions, and other donors. I've asked Congress to give it \$1.6 billion over two years. ^{The House has passed this bill and} So far, Congress hasn't stepped up to the plate.

^{now we need similar action from the Senate.}

^{that Pat Wynn is proposing for Columbia already has shown it will work}
~~I hope it will, because we know it will work.~~ Over the last five years, working with the governments of Peru and Bolivia, ^{Working with those two countries,} we have reduced coca cultivation by more than 50 percent ^{over the last five years,} and reduce overall cocaine production in the region by 18 percent. If we can do that in Columbia, we will save American lives. If that's not worth the investment, I don't know what is.

On every one of these issues, the Coast Guard has a vital role to play. Each time America has been challenged by new threats, the Coast Guard has met those threats head-on. In the eighteenth Century, the predecessor to today's Coast Guard manned anti-slavery patrols and coordinated tariff collection for our young nation. In the 19th Century, you assumed responsibility for search and rescue, marine inspection, and quarantine laws. In the 20th Century, you arrested rum runners during Prohibition, enforced environmental laws, interdicted drugs, and even delivered marines to the beaches of Normandy.

Today, in an average week, you and your fellow sailors will seize more than 1400 pounds of marijuana and more than 1,000 pounds of cocaine, with a street value exceeding \$63 million; board 630 vessels for safety checks; stop hundreds of illegal immigrants from reaching our shores; investigate 119 marine accidents; respond to more than 260 hazardous chemical spills; salvage property worth \$17 million; assist more than 2,500 people in distress; and save 100 lives ^{every week.} In fact, since 1994, you have saved more than

90,000 lives. That's why the American people should be very, very proud of the United States Coast Guard.

That's why my last budget as President calls for an increase in both your operating and acquisition budgets. And that's why I am going to recommend to the next President that America fully fund the Coast Guard's deep water project, so you have the ships you need to meet the challenges that face us [NOTE: is this fully cleared?].

You've got a big job. The last point I want to make today is that shouldn't have to do it alone. The burden of protecting America's security shouldn't fall solely on the shoulders of those who stand watch on our borders and coastlines.

I've mentioned quite a few new threats to our security today. But there is another threat as old as our country itself. ^{It is the} ~~There is a~~ risk that we will see the world beyond our borders ^{only} ~~solely~~ as a source of danger, ^{and therefore to be avoided, and} ~~that we will fail to see the opportunities of an age in which~~ our values of democracy and free markets are finally ascendant. There is a risk ^{extraordinary} ~~we will~~ react to the dangers that ^{we will} ~~do exist by hunkering~~ down, instead of reaching out.

With the Cold War over, some people are tempted to say we don't need to play an active role in the world, or to worry about distant conflicts, or play our part in international institutions like the UN. Their alternative is, ^{in effect,} ~~in effect, a survivalist foreign policy -- build a fence around America and retreat behind it. I profoundly disagree. ^{with both} ~~America has been~~ called a shining city on a Hill, but that doesn't mean our oceans are moats, and it doesn't mean our country is a fortress - nor should it be. We must lead.~~

After all, how can we prevent the spread of weapons of mass destruction if we don't support the development of democracy and economic growth in the countries that emerged from the former Soviet Union? How can we keep drugs from reaching our

[need sentence here about problems we can better solve w/ other including those discussed here]

— or a "go-it-alone" foreign policy -- do it our way or we won't do it.

shores if we don't help countries like Colombia defend the rule of law while bringing opportunity and hope to their people? How can we keep our climate from changing if we don't work with countries like India and Brazil and China to promote clean energy and sustainable economic development? How can we defeat terrorism if we are not a force for peace from the Middle East to the Balkans? And how can we defeat it if we don't do our part to ease the poverty that fuels so much bitterness around the world?

If we wait to act until problems come home to America, ~~then~~ *we are far more likely to* they will come home to America. And so the new threats we face are not an argument from pulling back from the world. No less than any time in our history -- perhaps more -- America must be engaged in the world, working with others to secure peace and prosperity where we can, leading where we must, defending our interests, and standing up for what we believe.

Now *q* that challenge falls to all of you. Nearly 40 years ago, John F. Kennedy stood on the deck of the Eagle, and reminded cadets that there is not a single person "who has sailed any of our lakes or oceans who has not at one time or another been the beneficiary of the faithful service of the Coast Guard." Today, that great tradition falls to all of you.

Think about it:
~~Just think~~ for the thousands of cadets who went before you, who served our nation in times of war and in times of peace, you are the generation that has been chosen by Providence to lead this Coast Guard and this nation into a new century. Your class motto says it all: "Ducentes viam en millennium." Leading the way into the new millennium. Take that motto and make it yours. ~~And go out there and make America proud.~~ Good luck and God bless you.

4. Inspirational uplift for CGA graduates

- You have chosen a noble calling of military and public service.
- Your service has strong tradition of heroic exploits and sea, and its future promises opportunities for even greater service as America's reliance on your special skills and authority.
- You have spent four years making yourselves ready for the challenge. I pledge to help make your service ready.

To: John

Fr: Paul

Pgs: 3

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like you to
complete. Thanks

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RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.



THE SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20590

May 5, 2000

The Honorable Samuel R. Berger
Assistant to the President for National
Security Affairs
17th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20504

Dear Mr. Berger:

I am delighted to report that President Clinton recently acknowledged the submission of the Department of Transportation's visionary report of the Interagency Task Force on U.S. Coast Guard Roles and Missions. The President said, "The report makes it clear that a robust Coast Guard will be vital in the 21st century to protect and promote many of our nation's important safety, economic, and national security interests."

Your support of the task force is appreciated. You expressed your support most convincingly by permitting Mr. Richard A. Clarke to serve as a member and lend his expertise and analytical skill to this important enterprise. His contribution was instrumental to the task force's successful creation of a vital national policy document. This report will help us work together to provide America with the world's best Coast Guard and equip it to serve the vital safety, national security, environmental, and economic interests that bind all departments and agencies together.

Enclosed is the executive summary of the task force's report so you may see the results of your commitment.

Sincerely,

Rodney E. Slater

Enclosure

⇒ PAUL

For Coast Gd
speech !?

@

Linda Ricci → Josh Gutfreund

infections ~~viruses~~ like malaria, TB, [NOTE: TB isn't a virus] and AIDS. In Africa today, more than twenty million men, women and children are now infected with the AIDS virus, and 11,000 become HIV positive every day -- more than half of them under the age of 25. Many of these are children with AIDS who have already lost their parents. And it affects wage-earners -- just those needed to pull the continent out of poverty.

Some companies there are actually hiring two employees for every job on the assumption that one of them will die. And it's not just Africa. I was in India last month - they have more people infected with AIDS than any nation in the world. And its not just AIDS. TB has infected one third of the world -- 2 billion people -- and dangerous forms of the disease can reach our shores at the speed of jet travel.

~~¶~~ These diseases destabilize nations and societies, ruin economies, and in a world where people travel more widely than ever before, they affect us all. Meeting the global public health crisis is a moral imperative. But by definition, a killer that crosses borders is also a national security concern.

Last week, I issued an executive ~~Executive order~~ Order that will reduce trade-related barriers and will help make AIDS drugs more affordable to people in impoverished countries [check]. But the ultimate solution to this crisis, and to other killer diseases like malaria and TB, has to include the development effective and inexpensive vaccines.

There are four major companies in the world that develop vaccines - two in the United States and two in Europe. But they have little incentive to make costly investments in developing vaccines for people who cannot afford to pay for them. I have proposed a generous tax credit that would enable us to say to private industry, if you develop vaccines for AIDS, malaria, and TB, we will help to pay for them. So go and develop them, and we'll save millions of lives.

Unless we are prepared for a much bleaker future, I believe we also need to take on the challenge of climate change. The overwhelming consensus of the world's scientific community is that greenhouse gases from human activity are raising the Earth's temperature in a rapid and unsustainable way. Nine of the 10 warmest years since the 15th century were all recorded in the 1990s. Unless we change course, most scientists believe that both storms and droughts will intensify. Diseases like malaria will be borne by mosquitoes across more borders, threatening even more lives. Crop patterns will be severely disrupted, affecting food supplies. And the seas will rise so high that they will swallow whole islands and coastal areas. And if that happens, all the Luders training [ocean training their third class year] in the world won't save us. If we value our coastlines, our farm lands, and our vital biodiversity, we must build a national consensus to reduce our emissions of greenhouse gases and to help others around the world do the same.

Finally, if Americans are to be secure in the 21st Century, I believe we must push hard in the war against drugs and international narcotics traffickers. Drug cartels and the criminal empires they finance threaten us every day. Fifty-two thousand Americans die every year from drugs - about as many as died in the wars in Vietnam and Korea - and dozens of law enforcement agents are killed every year. It costs us more than \$110 billion a year in crime, accidents, property damage, and lost productivity.

Today, 90 percent of the cocaine and two-thirds of the heroin seized on our streets comes from or through one country, Columbia. And the price of this scourge to Columbia is even higher than it is to us. Last year, drug trafficking and civil conflict gave Colombia a murder rate 10 times ours - which is virtually the highest of any country in the world. Its terrorist activity is probably the worst in the world: 35,000 people have been killed and one million more made homeless in the past decade. Drugs fund guerillas on the left, and paramilitaries on the right. Honest citizens are caught in the middle.

Columbia has a courageous President, President Pastrana, who came to office with a record of risking his own life to take on drug traffic. He was kidnapped by the Medellin cartel. As mayor of Bogota, he saw them kill three presidential candidates - then he became a presidential candidate. He used to joke that maybe that meant he was certifiably mentally unstable enough to serve. And now, he is asking for our help. He has worked with experts in Columbia and elsewhere to put together Plan Columbia. It's a comprehensive plan to seek peace, fight drugs, build the economy, and deepen democracy. The plan costs \$7.5 billion. It includes contributions from the government of Columbia, international financial institutions, and other donors. I've asked Congress to give it \$1.6 billion over two years. So far, Congress hasn't stepped up to the plate.

I hope it will, because we know it will work. Over the last five years, working with the governments of Peru and Bolivia, we have reduced coca cultivation by more than 50 percent in those countries, and reduce overall cocaine production in the region by 18 percent. If we can do that in Columbia, we will save American lives. If that's not worth the investment, I don't know what is.

On every one of these issues, the Coast Guard has a vital role to play. Each time America has been challenged by new threats, the Coast Guard has met those threats head-on. In the eighteenth Century, the predecessor to today's Coast Guard manned anti-slavery patrols and coordinated tariff collection for our young nation. In the 19th Century, you assumed responsibility for search and rescue, marine inspection, and quarantine laws. In the 20th Century, you arrested rum runners during Prohibition, enforced environmental laws, interdicted drugs, and even delivered marines to the beaches of Normandy.

Today, in an average week, you and your fellow sailors will seize more than 1400 pounds of marijauna and more than 1,000 pounds of cocaine, with a street value exceeding \$63 million; board 630 vessels for safety checks; stop hundreds of illegal immigrants from reaching our shores; investigate 119 marine accidents; respond to more than 260 hazardous chemical spills; salvage property worth \$17 million; assist more than 2,500 people in distress; and save 100 lives. In fact, since 1994, you have saved more than 90,000 lives. That's why the American people should be very, very proud of the United States Coast Guard.

That's why my last budget as President calls for an increase in both your operating and acquisition budgets. And that's why I am going to recommend to the next President that America fully fund the Coast Guard's deep water project, so you have the ships you need to meet the challenges that face us **[NOTE: is this fully cleared?]**.

You've got a big job. The last point I want to make today is that shouldn't have to do it alone. The burden of protecting America's security shouldn't fall solely on the shoulders of those who stand watch on our borders and coastlines.

I've mentioned quite a few new threats to our security today. But there is another threat as old as our country itself. There is a risk that we will see the world beyond our borders solely as a source of danger, that we will fail to see the opportunities of an age in which our values of democracy and free markets are finally ascendant. There is a risk we will react to the dangers that do exist by hunkering down, instead of reaching out.

With the Cold War over, some people are tempted to say we don't need to play an active role in the world, or to worry about distant conflicts, or play our part in international institutions like the UN. Their alternative is, in effect, a survivalist foreign policy -- build a fence around America and retreat behind it. I profoundly disagree. America has been

called a shining city on a Hill, but that doesn't mean our oceans are moats, and it doesn't mean our country is a fortress - nor should it be. We must lead.

After all, how can we prevent the spread of weapons of mass destruction if we don't support the development of democracy and economic growth in the countries that emerged from the former Soviet Union? How can we keep drugs from reaching our shores if we don't help countries like Colombia defend the rule of law while bringing opportunity and hope to their people? How can we keep our climate from changing if we don't work with countries like India and Brazil and China to promote clean energy and sustainable economic development? How can we defeat terrorism if we are not a force for peace from the Middle East to the Balkans? And how can we defeat it if we don't do our part to ease the poverty that fuels so much bitterness around the world?

If we wait to act until problems come home to America, then they will come home to America. And so the new threats we face are not an argument from pulling back from the world. No less than any time in our history -- perhaps more -- America must be engaged in the world, working with others to secure peace and prosperity where we can, leading where we must, defending our interests, and standing up for what we believe.

Now, that challenge falls to all of you. Nearly 40 years ago, John F. Kennedy stood on the deck of the Eagle, and reminded cadets that there is not a single person "who has sailed any of our lakes or oceans who has not at one time or another been the beneficiary of the faithful service of the Coast Guard." Today, that great tradition falls to all of you.

Just think: for the thousands of cadets who went before you, who served our nation in times of war and in times of peace, you are the generation that has been chosen by Providence to lead this Coast Guard and this nation into a new century. Your class motto says it all: "Ducentes viam en millennium." Leading the way into the new millennium.

Take that motto and make it yours. And go out there and make America proud. Good luck and God bless you.

Orzulak, Paul K. (SPCHW)

From: Bowles, Ian A. (ENV)
Sent: Sunday, May 14, 2000 3:16 PM
To: Orzulak, Paul K. (SPCHW)
Cc: @SPEECH - NSC Speechwriters; Peterman, David (Brian) (DEFENSE)
Subject: RE: Draft POTUS Coast Guard Academy Commencement [UNCLASSIFIED]

paul -- nice speech. i have 3 comments. first, given that my friends in the health & anti-terrorism business are getting a little more space, can we think about a second enviro paragraph that makes a few more points on climate change about (a) things we have asked congress for in the budget, (b) recent progress with india, leadership from argentina, and (c) what we seek in the international climate negotiations this fall -- which will start rising in profile soon. second, we might also draw out another sentence about what we are doing on other global enviro issues like endangered species, trade/environment, int'l forests -- the last one in particular lends itself to a what-we-asked-congress-for reference because we asked to nearly double US funding for int'l forest conservation. third, i wonder if you and brian peterman have thought about the merits of making mention of the fact that last week we authorized use of disabling fire for the first time in Coast Guard interdiction related to driftnet fishing violations. JBS drew attention to this at an oceans working group meeting last week, so i think it will be on his mind as well.

let me know your reactions & i'll give you some specific text or other info. thx. ian

-----Original Message-----

From: Orzulak, Paul K. (SPCHW)
Sent: Saturday, May 13, 2000 3:09 PM
To: @NSA - Natl Security Advisor; @WHSR - WH Situation Room
Cc: @SPEECH - NSC Speechwriters; @DEFENSE - Defense Policy; @TRANSNATIONAL - Transnational Threats; Bowles, Ian A. (ENV); @AFRICA - African Affairs; @ENVIRON - Environmental; @HEALTH - International Health Affairs; @NONPRO - Export Controls; @COMM - WHSR Comm Officers; @MULTILAT - Multilateral and Humanitarian Affairs
Subject: Draft POTUS Coast Guard Academy Commencement [UNCLASSIFIED]

Sit Room: Please fax this to Mr. Berger at home. Thanks.

For SRB:

Here is a draft of the Coast Guard Academy speech, on new threats. Includes changes from Malinowski. Comments to Orzulak. Thanks.

<< File: coastguard1.517.2x:doc >>

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD ACADEMY COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS
THEME: NEW THREATS

1. America's future national security depends on effectively countering an array of asymmetric threats, many of which have maritime dimensions.

- The threats of the next generation are not the dangers of the Cold War. Now we need protection against: the smuggling of drugs, migrants, and weapons of mass destruction; incursions on our exclusive economic zone and depletion of our living marine resources; international terrorism; piracy; and pollution.

2. These real and growing threats illuminate the Coast Guard's unique and vital role in national security.

- Recently signed Phase II report of the United States Commission on National Security in the 21st Century highlights the national need for rapidly employable intervention capabilities plus humanitarian relief and constabulary capabilities.
- The Coast Guard's unique combination of military discipline and law enforcement authority provides those capabilities in the maritime environment.
- More and more, America will depend on the Coast Guard's core competency of separating dangerous and illegal vessels from safe and legitimate traffic and applying the rule of law to the unique situations encountered.

3. Recognizing the importance of a robust Coast Guard to a secure and prosperous America, the Presidentially-appointed Interagency Task Force on Coast Guard Roles and Missions recently declared that replacing the Coast Guard's aging ships and aircraft is a near-term national priority.

- Much of the great work the Coast Guard does occurs over the horizon and out of sight of the shore-based American population. But I know the challenges you face from fisheries enforcement in the Bering Sea to drug interdiction in the Caribbean to migrant interdiction in the West Pacific.
- The need for re-capitalization—new vessels and aircraft with speed, sea keeping, and endurance—is abundantly clear when we consider that the Coast Guard regularly confronts mother ship operations in the East Pacific that stay a thousand miles offshore until high-speed, low profile smuggling craft make the inshore run with tons of cocaine.
- The Coast Guard deserves the tools it needs to do its job. I am proud that my administration has supported the developmental work on this next generation of open-ocean cutters and aircraft. I understand the importance of following through on our initial investment to deliver the maritime capability America will need in this new century.

Orzulak, Paul K. (SPCHW)

From: Rosa, Frederick M. (TNT)
Sent: Monday, May 15, 2000 8:50 AM
To: @SPEECH - NSC Speechwriters
Cc: @DEFENSE - Defense Policy; @INTERAM - Inter-American; @MULTILAT - Multilateral and Humanitarian Affairs; @TRANSNATIONAL - Transnational Threats; Siberell, Justin H. (NSA); Crocker, Bathsheba N. (NSA)
Subject: FW: Draft POTUS Coast Guard Academy Commencement [UNCLASSIFIED]
Importance: High

Paul:

1. Just received your draft -- overall, I think it's well done...
2. I've made some suggestions (a few of which are significant), and would be more than happy to explain the rationale for any or all of them...
3. In general terms, I think it's important that the speech: (1) assert strongly that the Coast Guard is an important national security asset; (2) remind all that the Service is one of the five Armed Forces; and (3) provide an emphatic endorsement for the next Administration and Congress stepping up to the plate and funding the replacement of the Coast Guard's aging assets. On the latter point, I've proposed a few changes to your relevant text and inserted a new paragraph. While these may not be the best words, I think they do convey the message the President should articulate following the recent findings and recommendations in the Interagency Task Force on Coast Guard Roles and Missions Report and the subsequent affirmation we've received from SRB that he strongly supports doing what we can to advance the Deepwater Project.
4. I've discussed the draft speech with Dick Clarke, and he concurs that we should find appropriate language for an unequivocal statement about the importance of the Coast Guard and the significance of the Deepwater Project to future national security.
5. Now that we have the draft, I also plan to coordinate with @Defense and others as soon as possible this morning -- my expectation is that later today we will probably have additional inputs for you to consider...

Regards, Fred

-----Original Message-----

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Sent: Saturday, May 13, 2000 3:09 PM
To: @NSA - Natl Security Advisor; @WHSR - WH Situation Room
Cc: @SPEECH - NSC Speechwriters; @DEFENSE - Defense Policy; @TRANSNATIONAL - Transnational Threats; Bowles, Ian A. (ENV); @AFRICA - African Affairs; @ENVIRON - Environmental; @HEALTH - International Health Affairs; @NONPRO - Export Controls; @COMM - WHSR Comm Officers; @MULTILAT - Multilateral and Humanitarian Affairs
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