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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**

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 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." You survived countless games of football, basketball, and volleyball against the officers - even though they claim they trounced you every time. 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 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 - 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 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 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. 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 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.

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 - 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 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 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.~~ [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. We 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 5,000 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 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.

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 – together with local law enforcement officials, we must and we will remain constantly vigilant.

The same goes for cyber-security. We have never been a time quite like this one in which 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 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 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 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 effective and 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 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, many of which deaths are related to drug abuse. 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, Colombia. And the price of this scourge to Colombia 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.

Colombia 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 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 \$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 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 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 Ddeep-water Pproject, 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 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.

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.

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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 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. We 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 5,000 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 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.

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 – together with local law enforcement officials, we must and we will remain constantly vigilant.

The same goes for cyber-security. We have never been a time quite like this one in which 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 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 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 age- old

To: Matt Gelman

Fr: Paul Orzulak

Pgs: 11

- look at summit as beginning of a fresh dialogue at highest levels between newly elected Russia president and ours, one in a series of four potential opportunities this year (along with Okinawa, UNGA/Millennium, APEC)
- last eight years have yielded positive results, but there have been differences and disappointments between US and Russia
- this is an opportunity to lift the broad US-Russia relationship to a new level of productivity - on strategic stability, non-pro & threat reduction, regional security cooperation, economics & integration
- Russia is entering a new phase of its development; Yeltsin led Russia to freedom, Putin's challenge is to bring order and prosperity without sacrificing liberty
- Russia has crucial window of opportunity on economic reform
- see Putin as "work in progress"
- areas of continuing difference such as Chechnya; discuss US co-sponsorship of UNCHR resolution in April
- deeply worried about signals on independent media

5/12/00 6:00 p.m.

Orzulak

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

The President has the 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 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." You survived countless games of football, basketball, and volleyball against the officers – even though they claim they trounced every time. 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 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.

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. Two of your classmates were strong contenders for the Rhodes Scholarship. And one of your classmates even found fame and fortune as a contestant 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 wasn't just the play on the field, but 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 21<sup>st</sup> 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 as new as the century itself.

The waters off this shore have 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 crippling 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, they 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 educating their children and stopping the destruction of our environment. I think it's remarkable that three of the cadets who are graduating today come from nations (Russia, Bulgaria, and Jordan) 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 Revolution. Information technology alone now accounts for about a third of our 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 compare 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 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 20<sup>th</sup> Century – regional aggression, bloody civil wars, and efforts to overthrow democracies. To meet some of those threats, American men and women have traveled from Bosnia to Iraq to Kosovo to East Timor. 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 21<sup>st</sup> 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 in this new world, we must tackle the new threats of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century with the same determination of the last 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 31<sup>st</sup>. 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 last year's bombings of the American embassies in Tanzania and Kenya.

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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 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. I remember in grade school, we practiced hiding 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.

We have never been a time quite like this one in which 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 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 was no accident. It was a deliberate attempt to disable and disarm 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 the hands of terrorists. There are threats that all nations face together and no nation can solve on its own. We've talked about new viruses – but the whole world today is still threatened by old viruses like TB and AIDS. We live in an age where more people are traveling to further places than ever before, where a person can step on a plane and carry a disease half way around the world. We've got to view the global public health crisis as our own.

The worst burden in life any adult can bear is to see a child die before you. 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. The solution to this crisis, and to other killer diseases like malaria and TB, has to include effective and 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 15<sup>th</sup> 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 Luddites training 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 21<sup>st</sup> 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. It's especially true in Columbia.

In the United States, 90 percent of the cocaine and two-thirds of the heroin seized on our streets comes from or through Columbia. 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. The price to Columbia is even higher. Last year, drug trafficking and civil conflict led to a murder rate 10 times ours – which is virtually the highest of any country in the advanced 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.

Columbian 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. It was a very brave decision. 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 they 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'll save thousands 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. Every time America has been challenged by new threats, the Coast Guard has met that need 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 19<sup>th</sup> Century, you assumed responsibility for search and rescue, marine inspection, and quarantine laws. In the 20<sup>th</sup> Century, you arrested rum runners during Prohibition, enforced environmental laws, conducted drug interdiction, and even delivered marines to Omaha Beach during World War II.

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, listen to this: since 1994, the Coast Guard has saved more than 90,000 lives. That's why the American people should be very, very proud of the United States Coast Guard.

You've got a big job, and you shouldn't have to do it alone. 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.

With the Cold War over, some people, understandably, 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. You could say their view is one part go-it-alone and another part don't-go-at-all. 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 it be. These new threats we face are not an argument from pulling back from the rest of the world – they are an argument for being involved in the international community. At the height of our power and prestige, America cannot afford to turn away from the rest of the world. America must lead.

The Coast Guard has been called America's first line of defense. But the Coast Guard should not be our only line of defense. Just because you are the ones that meet problems when they reach our borders doesn't mean that we should wait until problems reach our borders

There are some who believe that we can afford to pull back from the rest of the world.

So the President has worked hard to bring people together around the basic principle that Americans benefit when nations come together to deter aggression, to resolve conflicts, to open markets, to raise living standards, to prevent the spread of dangerous weapons, and meet other dangers that no nation can meet alone.



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The President  
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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.

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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, they 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 educating their children and stopping the destruction of our environment. I think it's remarkable 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 Revolution. Information technology alone now accounts for about a third of our 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 compare 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.

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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.

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Around the world today, we still see the kinds of threats to our security that we have seen throughout the 20<sup>th</sup> Century – regional aggression, bloody civil wars, and efforts to overthrow democracies. To meet some of those threats, American men and women have traveled from Bosnia to Iraq to Kosovo to East Timor. 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 21<sup>st</sup> 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 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. 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 in this new world, we must tackle the new threats of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century with the same determination of the last 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 31<sup>st</sup>. 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 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 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 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. I remember in grade school, we practiced hiding 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.

We have never been a time quite like this one in which 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 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 was no accident. It was a deliberate attempt to disable and disarm 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 the hands of terrorists. There are threats that all nations face together and no nation can solve on its own. We've talked about new viruses – but the whole world today is still threatened by old viruses like TB and AIDS. We live in an age where more people are traveling to further places than ever before, where a person can step on a plane and carry a disease half way around the world. We've got to view the global public health crisis as our own.

The worst burden in life any adult can bear is to see a child die before you. 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. The solution to this crisis, and to other killer diseases like malaria and TB, has to include effective and 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 15<sup>th</sup> 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 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 21<sup>st</sup> 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. It's especially true in Columbia.

In the United States, 90 percent of the cocaine and two-thirds of the heroin seized on our streets comes from or through Columbia. 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. The price to Columbia is even higher. Last year, drug trafficking and civil conflict led to a murder rate 10 times ours – which is virtually the highest of any country in the advanced 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.

Columbian 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. It was a very brave decision. 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 they 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'll save thousands 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 19<sup>th</sup> Century, you assumed responsibility for search and rescue, marine inspection, and quarantine laws. In the 20<sup>th</sup> Century, you arrested rum runners during Prohibition, enforced environmental laws, conducted drug interdiction, 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.

You've got a big job, and you shouldn't have to do it alone. 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.

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. I 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.

These new threats are not an argument from pulling back from the rest of the world – they are an argument for being involved in the international community. The Coast Guard is America's first line of defense, but you should not be our only line of defense. Just because you are the ones that meet problems when they reach our borders doesn't mean that we should wait until problems reach our borders. 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.

Just think: for all the billions of people who came before you, it has been left to this generation to make real the triumph of freedom and justice, to walk away from war and hatred, and to work toward peace. When historians look back on this Century, let them say that together, that is exactly what you did. Thank you.

3/20/00 11:00 p.m.  
Orzulak

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON  
REMARKS ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY  
HI-TECH CITY  
HYDERABAD, INDIA  
MARCH 24, 2000**

An historian once wrote that "India is the world's most ancient civilization, yet one of its youngest nations." I am pleased to be here today in this ancient city that is doing so much to drive one of the world's youngest industries.

One of the great personal joys of being President for me has been the opportunity to be involved with people who are pushing the frontiers of science and technology, and to study subjects that I haven't really thought about since I was in my late teens.

I have to tell you from the start: one of the standing jokes at the White House when I took office was that I was somewhat challenged both scientifically and technologically. Terms you use in this city every day had very different meanings for me. When I was growing up, chips were something you ate, windows were something you washed, discs were something you played, and semiconductors were small musicians.

During the holiday season last year, my staff challenged me to order gifts over the Internet. One thing I learned is that with one click of a mouse, I could order food from one of my favorite restaurants in my home state of Arkansas, and have it delivered directly to my door. It was at that moment that I realized that the 21<sup>st</sup> Century may have more for me than I originally thought.

All of you are using the Internet in slightly more creative ways. I want to talk for a few minutes today about what our two nations can do together to use these new breakthroughs in science and technology to help people in both of our countries live better lives.

There has never been a time like this in which science and technology are more fundamentally changing the world in which we live. Today, the entire store of human knowledge is doubling every five years. In just the eight years since I became President, we've sent robots to Mars; seen animals cloned; and we are less than a year away from completing the human genome, the string of three billion letters that make up our genetic code, which could help us prevent and ultimately cure illnesses from Alzheimer's to diabetes to cancer.

But for all our progress, there is no place where this change is being felt more than in the field of information technology. When I was elected President, there were 50 sites on the World Wide Web. Today, there are more than 100 million Internet users in America alone, and more than 275 million worldwide. Here in India, the number of Internet users is expected to grow by more than 1,000 percent over the next four years. It is changing everything about our lives.

Over the past few months, I have had the opportunity to visit some of the people who are leading this revolution. Two months ago, I met with students at the California Institute of Technology, which contributes much to our Silicon Valley. A month ago, I met with employees at an Internet company in the northern part of our state of Virginia, a place that now has more high-tech firms than it had farms in 1970, when it led its region in milk production. That's one of the reasons it has been called "Silicon Valley East." But after touring this marvelous facility today, I think there is one more place that may be able to lay claim to that title.

The success of this industry has been nothing short of phenomenal. As you know well, ten years ago, India's high-tech industries pumped out software and computer-related services worth \$150 million. Last year, that number grew to \$4 billion. Today this industry employs more than 280,000 people, and these are jobs that generally pay 80 percent more than average. It's little wonder that Hyderabad is quickly becoming known as "Cyberbad."

Of course, this comes as no surprise to those who know India's great history. This is the land that taught the world how to count. India gave the world the decimal system, numbers one through nine, and the all-important zero. If it weren't for India's contributions in math and science, computers, satellites, and silicon chips never would have been possible.

Today, the intellectual descendants of ancient scribes like Aryabhatya and Madhava are running companies with names like Infosys, Wipro, and Satyam. [NOTE: NEED NAMES OF TWO OR THREE GIANTS IN INDUSTRY]. All of you here today are helping to drive markets and innovation around the world. I want to take a moment to commend Chief Minister Naidu for his tireless efforts, not just to promote the work being done here to the world, but for his equally tireless efforts to bring on-line services into the lives of people throughout Hyderabad.

Your success comes as no surprise to America. For more than a generation, people of Indian descent have played a major role in the success of our software industry: from Vinod Dahm, who created the Pentium Chip; to Kanwal Rekhi, who helped create Internet protocol; to Vinod Khosla, who helped create Sun Microsystems; to Sabeer Bhatia, who created the free e-mail system "Hotmail." In fact, Americans of Indian descent now run more than 750 companies in Silicon Valley alone. In turn, many of them are turning their attention back home and investing in India. One ambitious project, a partnership of Americans and Indians, proposes to raise one billion dollars for a Global Institute of Science and Technology in India. I hope they succeed.

After welcoming your engineers to our shores, today many of our leading companies – from Apple to Texas Instruments to Oracle – are coming in waves to your shores. I'm told that if a person calls Microsoft for help with their software, there's a pretty good chance they'll find themselves talking to an expert in India rather than Seattle. From everything I have seen, it is clear that India is fast becoming one of the software superpowers of the world.

Clearly, our two nations have a common interest in the future of this vital industry. This week, I am pleased that our two governments had good discussions, and were able to translate our common interests into a common agenda. We agreed to continue the WTO moratorium on the application of customs duties to electronic transmissions; to cooperate in the WTO to seek commitments by third countries to open their markets for services related to high-tech industries; to support the conclusion, at the earliest possible date, of the second Information Technology Agreement to further lower duties on high-tech products; and to set a good example by agreeing to use only legally licensed software. In addition, I am especially pleased that two of our leading private sector associations -- our U.S.-India Business Council and your Indo-U.S. Joint Business Council -- have launched a new dialogue this week on ways we can increase trade in these areas in a way that will improve the standards of living for citizens in both of our countries.

The world needs to know what is happening here. In some ways, the future of information technology will help determine the future of India. But through your experience, you are proving something even more profound: you are proving that in a globalized world, developing nations can not only succeed, they can lead.

Many people believe that globalization is divisive, that it can only widen the gap between rich and poor nations. But India is proving that nations that embrace change, liberalize their markets, decentralize their authority, and invest in their people can excel in the global economy.

A century ago, the world operated on the gold standard. Today, the world operates on the information standard, where education is key. One of the reasons why India is finding so much success is because 50 years ago, Prime Minister Nehru had the vision to invest in the creation of the Indian Institutes of Technology. I am proud that the United States helped with the early development of IIT Kanpur. Today, not only are IIT graduates leading the information revolution, India has the second-largest pool of trained scientists and engineers in the world.

But there is a lot of work left to do. As you know well: millions of Indians may be connected to the Internet, but millions more aren't even connected to sources of fresh drinking water. India may account for 30 percent of the world's software engineers, but it also accounts for 25 percent of the world's childhood deaths, and nearly half of the world's malnourished.

There are some who look at the disparity and say that the changes India has embraced aren't working, that it should turn away from the world. But if that argument was applied to the Indian Institutes of Technology after the first decade, they would have closed. In my country, we have found that growth doesn't happen overnight. Our experience is that great goals are not reached all at once, but step by step, always building on progress, always gaining ground.

In my country, information technology industries and firms make up just eight percent of our economy, but have driven 30 percent of our growth. We have found that there is a ripple effect. Just as Henry Ford's assembly line boosted productivity across all sectors of the American economy, information technology is making companies of all kinds more competitive. It's also begun to contribute to a decrease in disparity. America today has the lowest poverty rates in 20 years, the lowest female unemployment rate in 40 years, and the lowest African American and Hispanic unemployment rates ever recorded.

Your colleagues in America always remind me that the Internet grew out of government-funded research. That's one of the reasons why I have called for a record \$2.8 billion increase in our 21<sup>st</sup> Century Research Fund, which includes a 36 percent increase in information technology, and more than double the largest increase in 50 years for National Institute of Science. I want to applaud Prime Minister Vajpayee for proposing a record increase in India's S&T budget.

This is not about creating a bunch of new 25 year-old multi-millionaires, or seeing the latest Indian start-ups shoot up the Nasdaq register. For all the dazzling new capabilities of the

information revolution, we must never forget that our newest technology must be a vehicle to deepen our oldest values, and achieve a higher purpose.

This morning, I was at a clinic in Mahavir. I helped immunize a child against polio. Together, we have nearly eradicated this disease from the face of the earth. But tuberculosis is still a major problem; millions of Indians still suffer the effects of malaria; and India ranks first in the world in the number of HIV/AIDS cases. These are global problems. Our scientists must continue to work together to accelerate our research into effective treatments and vaccines.

In Agra, I saw some of the efforts local citizens are making to clean the air. Fifty years of pollution have managed to do what 350 years of wars, invasions, and natural disasters couldn't: mar and weaken the walls of the Taj Mahal. But we have found that with new technology, we can clean our air and water while growing our economy. We're developing prototype cars that get 80 miles to the gallon while burning cleaner. Our scientists should work together on the next generation of this technology, to save our environment, and save lives.

Another challenge is malnutrition. As your population grows, there is less and less space to grow food. India helped pioneer the green revolution. Now, we are looking to a new frontier. Indian and American scientists in the biotechnology industry are working together to pioneer the use of new crops that are more resistant to pests and diseases, more nutritious, and have higher yields per acre. In turn, it is helping us to feed more people. In this decade, India is likely to pass China as the world's most populous nation. Now is the time to intensify our cooperation, and hasten the day when it's not food that is scarce – but hunger.

I know there are some who worry that new technology will create a world where everyone is the same, and the cultural gifts each of our nations and our people bring to the world are worn away. I disagree. I think tools like the Internet can not only protect indigenous cultures, I think it can empower them in new ways. Last holiday season, I also bought some gifts on-line from a Native

American reservation in Pine Ridge, in our state of South Dakota. America today has four percent unemployment. 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. In time, I'm convinced that the more we can find ways to empower people with this new technology, the more we can build a truly global economy.

I am pleased to announce that through our U.S. Agency for International Development, we are going to be providing \$5 million to bring the Internet to schools and businesses in underserved areas in rural India.

This has the power to change lives. My trip here this week is about building a stronger partnership between our two nations at every level, and science and technology must be part of that equation. Two days ago in Delhi, I signed an agreement to create an Indo-U.S. Science and Technology Forum to bring together eminent scientists from both of our nations to discuss the future course of our scientific cooperation. In addition, today, the top science minds in the governments of our two nations – including my science advisor, Neal Lane, and the eminent MS Swaminathan and CNR Rao – are sitting down together to begin a dialogue on ways we can conduct new research across the full range of scientific frontiers.

Nearly 70 years ago, Albert Einstein said, "Never forget this, in the midst of your diagrams and equations: concern for man himself and his fate must always form the chief interest of all technical endeavors." In the days ahead, may we heed those words and work together to create a world that is not just better off, but better; may we judge success not just by the number of networks we connect, but by the number of people we connect; may we endeavor not just to create better computers, but better communities and a better world.

As we think about the future of cyberspace, let's remember that the word "cyber" comes from the Greek word "kybernautis," meaning helmsmen, the one who steers that ship. That's what we

all need to be. Let's work together to chart a course toward a brighter century and a brighter future. Thank you.

THE WHITE HOUSE.

Office of the Press Secretary  
(Ypsilanti, Michigan)

For Immediate Release

April 30, 2000

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT  
AT EASTERN MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY COMMENCEMENT

Eastern Michigan University  
Ypsilanti, Michigan

2:15 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much. I must say I was very moved by Secretary Slater's remarks. But I realize he was lifted to new heights of eloquence by being back at his alma mater. And I also realize he was once again proving the adage of Clinton's third law of politics -- whenever possible, be introduced by someone you have appointed to high office. (Laughter.) They will praise you to the skies, true or false. (Laughter.)

I must say, I was afraid, though, Rodney was about to commit -- we have been friends for many years -- I've never heard him say anything politically incorrect; I've never heard him utter a curse word; I've never heard him betray a character flaw. But I almost heard an ethnic slur today when he said he got me because I look like President Shelton. (Laughter.) All gray-haired, middle-aged Scotch-Irish guys look alike, you know. (Laughter and applause.)

I'm very proud of Secretary Slater, and you should be, too. And I'm proud of General Coburn and his leadership in the Army; and Gene Conti, who is the Assistant Secretary for Policy at our Transportation Department with Secretary Slater. We have been richly blessed by this university. And, President Shelton, I am grateful for you years of service here and for our friendship in our early years in Arkansas, when we both had less gray hair and didn't look so much alike.

I thank Mayor Archer and former governor and Ambassador Blanchard, and Representative Kilpatrick and the other Michigan officials who are here with me today. I thank my longtime friend, Jim Comer. I didn't know he was here at EMU this year until I saw him right before I came in. No American has proven so clearly as Professor Comer that all children can learn if given the right learning environment, and I am very grateful to him. (Applause.)

I thank all the distinguished Board of Regents and faculty and staff who are here. But most of all, I want to recognize the students and their parents of this, your first graduating class of the 21st century. (Applause.)

On the way in, Rodney was telling me that I would identify with a lot of you. A lot of you are first-generation college graduates. A lot of you had to work your way through school. A lot of you needed help in the form of loans and grants and work-study positions. And every one of you should be very proud of what you have achieved.

I also identify with your class because I may be the only President of the United States who ever studied here. I came here to prepare for

Love bug - students in Phillipines - wipes out  
~~the data~~ in a few hours ~~with~~ billions of dollars  
worth of files on 10 million computers around  
the world

569 million email  
accounts around the  
world



my debates in 1992. (Applause.) And like you, I passed, and I thank you very much for the contribution you made to my education and to my years here. (Applause.)

You are graduating into a strong economy, the strongest in our nation's history. You are also graduating into a time of immense possibility -- here in Michigan and throughout the United States and, indeed, throughout the world.

One of my speechwriters wrote me a line that said, our economy is soaring higher than Swoop, the eagle. (Laughter.) He said you would know what that means. All I know is that I am grateful for the chance that the Vice President and First Lady and our administration and I have had to work to create opportunity in America and to bring us closer together in one community.

I know that a great deal of this is because we are in the midst of a profound revolution, the most sweeping since the Industrial Revolution a century ago. Information technology alone now gives us about a third of our growth, though only 8 percent of our work force is directly involved in it. It is bringing growth to every sector of our economy in a way we haven't seen since Henry Ford's first assembly line.

And I wanted to come here today to try to give you, this graduating class, some sense of the world into which you're going. You understand the opportunities, doubtless, better than I. I want you to understand the challenges, too. For economic opportunity is not an end in itself, it is a means to an end -- to further liberty, to strengthen the bonds of community, to enable you to build families and have children and enrich your lives.

Before you lies a future of unparalleled possibility. But I want you to understand today that just as at the dawn of the Industrial Age a hundred years ago -- which was symbolized by Michigan -- by Mr. Ford's assembly line and the factories of Detroit -- there are new challenges presented by this new era to our oldest values of freedom and opportunity and community.

Theodore Roosevelt came to this campus more than a hundred years ago, at the beginning of the industrial era, when new rules were required to make sure that the Industrial Revolution worked for all our people. Without those rules, there would have been a terrible industrial divide between rich and poor, strong and weak. With those rules -- with the wage and hour laws, the child labor laws, the antitrust laws, the Federal Reserve, and later the minimum wage, workman's compensation, unemployment insurance, Social Security -- with those new rules, we built an opportunity society that produced the greatest middle class in human history; one that became even more successful and more inclusive throughout this last century with the progress of civil rights, women's rights, environmental and worker protection.

I want to say to you today that you are well-equipped for the possibilities of this new era, but we also need new rules for the Information Age to protect those old values, just as we did for the Industrial Age. For all the possibilities must be measured also against the challenges presented by this new era -- challenges to our privacy as individuals, to our pledge of equal opportunity for every member of our community, to our stewardship of the environment as citizens of the planet.

From our earliest days, part of what has made America unique has been our dedication to freedom, and the clear understanding that real freedom requires a certain space of personal privacy.

Today, as information technology opens new worlds of possibilities, it also challenges privacy in ways we might never have imagined just a few years ago. For example, the same genetic code that offers hope for millions can also be used to deny health insurance. The same technology that links distant places can also be used to track our every move on line.

In this Information Age, we can't let new opportunities erode old fundamental rights. We can't let breakthroughs in technology break down walls of privacy. Our response to this challenge will affect the lives of every single member of this graduating class and the lives of your children.

We are working with the Internet industry to raise privacy standards. In the last year alone, the share of commercial websites with privacy policies has risen a lot, and we will do more. But, as my wife has said many times, some of these privacy issues presented by information technology are so sensitive they must have the protection of law.

We have taken steps to protect the privacy of children on-line, preventing websites from collecting information from children without a parent's permission. I proposed the first set of national standards to protect the privacy of on-line medical records, to ensure that your personal health information doesn't fall into the wrong hands. (Applause.) You shouldn't have to worry that your employer is looking at the medications you take or the ailments you have.

Today, I'd like to ask you to think about the challenge to our financial privacy coming out of the Information Revolution. We are moving from cash to electronic transactions. A bank is no longer just a bank, it's often linked with an insurance firm, a broker, a travel agency. All this helps to give us added convenience, lower prices and more choices. But it's also forcing us to redefine financial privacy for the Information Age and to rewrite the rules that go with it.

There was a time when protecting your financial privacy meant safeguarding your passbook. Today a financial record isn't just about what you're worth, it can paint a picture of who you are. Every time you write a check, use an ATM, make a purchase with a credit or debit card, there is a record -- a record that technology can sort and track -- what dish you ordered at a restaurant, what clothes you bought at the mall -- that makes it easier for others to mine all of that information for their own profit.

We've taken some historic steps to stop information about your personal spending habits from being shared without your permission. But even today the law doesn't prevent firms within a financial conglomerate from sharing information with each other. In other words, the life insurance company could share information about your medical history with the bank without giving you any choice in the matter. The bank could share information from your student loans and your credit cards with its telemarketer, or its broker, again, without giving you any choice. I believe that is wrong. (Applause.)

Today I present a plan to protect the privacy of Americans' financial records. I challenge Congress to act on it this year. Because your information doesn't belong to just anyone; every consumer and every family deserves choices about how their personal information is shared.

First, before your financial information is shared between two affiliated companies, say, a credit card company and an insurance

company, you would get notice, and you could say no. Second, for the most sensitive type of information, I think there should be an extra level of protection. As more banks and insurance companies merge, lenders could gain access to private medical information and many insurance records. But no one should have to worry that the results of their latest physical exam will be used to deny them a home mortgage or a credit card. Under my plan, you'd get to say no. (Applause.)

Third, we would add that same safeguard to the information that makes up your personal spending identity, such as the list of every purchase you've ever made by check or debt or credit card, everything you buy. Again, that information could be shared only if you say yes.

And finally, to make sure you have control over the comprehensive records that financial institutions may assemble about you, we'll make sure you have access to those records and the right to correct mistakes in them. We must be able to enjoy the benefits of technology without sacrificing our privacy, to maximize the promise of the Information Age and still protect our individual liberties.

Our national character also requires new rules for the Information Age that recognize opportunity for all, now means access to technology for all. Just as we closed the industrial divide in the 20th century, we must now close the digital divide in the 21st century. (Applause.)

You know, if you're educated for the Information Age, who you are and where you are don't matter as much anymore. I have seen that with people in the poorest villages of the world, logging onto the Internet and getting an education, getting information once available only in textbooks, learning how to take care of their children, learning how to start new businesses.

But if who and where you are don't matter so much, what you know and what you can do matter more than ever. That's why this degree and what you learned here is so important. That's why technology education is so important. Technology in this new era will either erase lines that divide us or widen them. The Internet and computers make it possible for us to lift more people out of poverty faster than at any time in history, but it will not happen by accident. Many of you have learned this lesson in your own lives.

Todd Pasquale, of the College of Arts and Sciences, wasn't going to let anything stop him from earning his degree today -- not even navigating his wheelchair through the Michigan snows. Thanks to EMU On-Line, he took his winter courses at home. Now, he plans to give back to the community by working as a counselor to people in prisons, because he could access technology. Let's give him a hand. (Applause.)

Randy Short went back to school after her husband died, leaving her to raise three sons alone. Today, she earns a Masters degree with honors in website design. She hopes to start her own business and she wants to help teach women to use computers. She has already given those women a lesson for all of us about the value of making sure technology education is accessible to every American. Give her a hand. (Applause.)

Today, I ask all of you to join me in reaching out to all the others across America who need these tools to build their future. When Vice President Gore and I started hooking up schools to the Internet, there were only about 16 percent of our schools who had a connection in 1994; today, 95 percent do. But I was on an Indian reservation in northern New Mexico the other day, introduced by a brilliant young girl of 13 who had just won a computer in a contest, who could not hook it up to the Internet because her home did not have a phone. Seventy percent

of the homes on her Navajo reservation did not have a phone. We have to bring telephone service to everybody, and then make the Internet as common as telephone usage is in every home, every business and every school in the United States of America. We owe that to our future. (Applause.)

We must create incentives for America business to invest in people and places in danger of being left behind -- left behind in their economies and their education of their children, in information infrastructure and special technologies for people with special needs. That's what our efforts to build bipartisan support for opening America's new markets and closing the digital divide are all about.

The third thing I want to mention is that the revolution in technology and communications means our lives are bound up more than ever with people far away from us with whom we now are in instant contact. Our community of values and interest spans the globe. Events half a world away can have an impact on us here, just as what we do has an impact on people who live thousands of miles from our borders, in ways large and small. I have a cousin in Arkansas who plays chess once a week on the Internet with a man in Australia. Doubtless, there are many stories like that in this room today.

We need a new level of international cooperation and new rules that deal with the most significant challenge of our common humanity -- the environmental challenge posed by global warming. Scientists tell us -- (applause) -- scientists tell us the temperature is now rising four degrees a century. To anyone who has lived through a Michigan winter, that might not sound so bad. (Laughter.) But the scientists also say that a significant degree of this climate change is due to human activity, specifically to putting more greenhouse gases into the atmosphere, from the burning of coal and oil. And, if it goes unchecked, the consequences will be dramatic -- rising temperatures can melt polar icecaps, which lead to rising oceans that could swallow thousands of miles of our own coastlines and bury island nations.

Changing weather would devastate our farmlands. We would have both more droughts and more violent storms and floods. Hotter weather could both cause more rapid evaporation of inland water systems and a drought which replenishes them less.

Think about the Great Lakes, where water levels are falling faster than ever recorded. They have fallen almost three feet in just two years. They may fall much more in the next 30. That would be a disaster for industry and for all living things dependent upon the lakes. And that is why I've asked Congress to fund our efforts to find out why the water is falling, to restore the Great Lakes waterways, to improve our stewardship of this vital resource. (Applause.)

Now, for most of the 20th century, economic growth did require burning more fossil fuels -- more coal and more oil -- which released the greenhouse gases, caused the pollution and heated the atmosphere. Because of that, many people still believe that we must choose between two vital values -- preserving our environment and making our economy grow. Thankfully, in the digital economy, that is simply not true anymore. It is now possible to grow an economy and improve the environment at the same time. New technologies make it possible to reduce harmful emissions as they make the economy more efficient and stronger.

Scientists right here at EMU are making environmentally friendly paints out of soybeans. Michigan, the home of the automobile, is now the home of cutting-edge research into cars and trucks of the 21st century that will get much higher mileage. And soon, vehicles developed

here, in partnership with the federal government, will use alternative and biofuels, which could get the equivalent of 100 miles or more to a gallon of gasoline. (Applause.)

These technologies are good for the planet and good for the bottom line, but we must embrace them. And I say this very seriously: It takes at least 50 years for greenhouse gases emitted into the atmosphere to dissipate. The class -- this class, graduating today, it is your children and your grandchildren that will feel the harshest effects of our neglect in meeting this challenge. But if you don't do it, your children may not be able to do it for you because of the time delay. And it is no good saying that someone else should do it. We are the world's largest emitter of greenhouse gases because we're the richest country; but soon China and India will surpass us. We must show them that they can grow even faster by following a different path, but first we must set a good example.

I have implored the Congress to adopt legislation to increase research and development in this area, and to give significant tax incentives for people to produce products that emit less greenhouse gases and for people to buy them. It is a big challenge for you. You can have all the computers and all the money in the world, and if we squander God's environment, it won't be worth very much. I urge you to meet this challenge. (Applause.)

Let my say in closing I am very optimistic about the new century. It will bring us more advances and answer more questions than any period in human history. We'll be able to store all the information in the Halle Library in a device the size of a sugar cube. We'll have microchips that stimulate the spine in such a way that people now paralyzed will be able to stand up and walk. I believe we will even learn what's in the black holes in the universe. But we must not be so dazzled by the bright promise of technology that we lose sight of the fundamental lesson. We must bring to bear our basic values on each new development in human history in order to assure that it works for the public good, and maintains America's values of liberty and community. That is the noble challenge that you face.

Henry Ford once defined obstacles as those frightful things you see when you take your eyes off the goal. I hope your goal will be a 21st century American community that derives every benefit from technology while holding fast to our oldest values. I hope you will not take your eyes off of it. I hope you will embrace it and work for it. IF you do, you will achieve it. And you will live in history's most exciting, prosperous and humane era. That is what I wish for you.

Congratulations, good luck and Godspeed. (Applause.)

END 2:43 P.M. EDT

5/12/00 6:00 p.m.

Orzulak

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

The President has the 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 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." You survived countless games of football, basketball, and volleyball against the officers – even though they claim they trounced every time. 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 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.

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. Two of your classmates were strong contenders for the Rhodes Scholarship. And one of your classmates even found fame and fortune as a contestant 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 wasn't just the play on the field, but 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 21<sup>st</sup> 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 as new as the century itself.

The waters off this shore have 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 crippling 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, they 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 educating their children and stopping the destruction of our environment. I think it's remarkable that three of the cadets who are graduating today come from nations (Russia, Bulgaria, and Jordan) 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 Revolution. Information technology alone now accounts for about a third of our 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 compare 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 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 20<sup>th</sup> Century – regional aggression, bloody civil wars, and efforts to overthrow democracies. To meet some of those threats, American men and women have traveled from Bosnia to Iraq to Kosovo to East Timor. 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 21<sup>st</sup> 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 in this new world, we must tackle the new threats of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century with the same determination of the last 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 31<sup>st</sup>. 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 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 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 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. I remember in grade school, we practiced hiding 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.

We have never been a time quite like this one in which 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 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 was no accident. It was a deliberate attempt to disable and disarm 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 the hands of terrorists. These are threats that all nations face together and no nation can solve on its own. We've talked about new viruses – but the whole world today is still threatened by old viruses like TB and AIDS. We live in an age where more people are traveling to further places than ever before, where a person can step on a plane and carry a disease half way around the world. We've got to view the global public health crisis as our own.

The worst burden in life any adult can bear is to see a child die before you. 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. The solution to this crisis, and to other killer diseases like malaria and TB, has to include effective and 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 15<sup>th</sup> 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 Luddites training 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 21<sup>st</sup> 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. It's especially true in Columbia.

In the United States, 90 percent of the cocaine and two-thirds of the heroin seized on our streets comes from or through Columbia. 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. The price to Columbia is even higher. Last year, drug trafficking and civil conflict led to a murder rate 10 times ours – which is virtually the highest of any country in the advanced 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.

Columbian 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. It was a very brave decision. 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 they 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'll save thousands 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. Every time America has been challenged by new threats, the Coast Guard has met that need head-on. In the eighteenth Century, the predecessor to today's Coast Guard manned anti-slavery patrols and tariff collection. In the 19<sup>th</sup> Century, you assumed responsibility for search and rescue, marine inspection, and quarantine laws. In the 20<sup>th</sup> Century, you arrested rum runners during Prohibition, enforced environmental laws, conducted drug interdiction, and even delivered marines to Omaha Beach during World War II.

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, listen to this: since 1994, the Coast Guard has saved more than 90,000 lives. That's why the American people should be very, very proud of the United States Coast Guard.

You've got a big job, and you shouldn't have to do it alone. That's why I



5/12/00 2:30 pm  
Rosshirt

Samuel R. Berger  
Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs  
Ceremony on the Conferment of Honorary Degrees  
Tel Aviv University  
May 21, 2000

There is perhaps nothing in the history of human longing more highly prized than peace.

Isaiah prophesies the reign of the Messiah will see no end of peace." [Isaiah 8:7] The Koran says believers will be met in paradise by angels wishing them "Peace." [Qur'an 13:23-24]. Christians call Jesus the Prince of Peace.

Tragically, human history has recorded until now many more advancements in the weapons of war than in the arts of peace. Today, at the close of our bloodiest century, with ethnic conflicts rising and the spread of arms accelerating, we face with ever greater urgency the ancient question: Can peace prevail on earth?

I have been honored, in serving President Clinton, to have had the good fortune of meeting some men, and facing some moments, that have taught me precious lessons about peace.

Nelson Mandela's country was settled centuries ago by Europeans who forced his people to live in the gutters of their own land. Mandela himself, they forced into a prison cell. A few years ago, President Mandela took us to see that cell on Robben Island – a damp, cramped cell, hardly large enough for him to lie flat on the floor. He lived there 27 years with no heat, no fan, no faucet, no toilet – just a bucket – a tiny window one foot square with iron bars across it, and three letters a month. And yet he talked to us of his life there with saint-like serenity.

President Clinton asked him at one point: "Weren't you angry? Even after you were freed, weren't you bitter?" And President Mandela said: "Briefly, Yes. But then I thought: 'I have waited so long for freedom. And if my anger comes with me out of this place I will still be their prisoner, and I want to be free. I want to be free.'"

I remember our marathon meeting at the Wye Plantation in Maryland with President Clinton, Prime Minister Netanyahu, Chairman Arafat – trying to restart a peace process that had stalled dangerously for 18 months. On day nine, the talks were close to breakdown, we had declared it our final day, our final chance for peace, and still there were matters we could not settle. King Hussein, with only a few months of life left within him, came over at our common invitation. Weak with cancer, his hair gone from chemotherapy, he sat at the head of the table and in that deep sonorous voice – with the authority of one who has given up life's squabbles and centered his mind on the eternal – he said: "There has been enough death and destruction. We have no right by our irresponsible actions to ruin the lives of our children, and our children's children." When he finished, no one whispered a word of response. We resumed our work, and concluded the agreement that day.

Finally, I remember in President Clinton's first year in office, Prime Minister Rabin and Chairman Arafat had concluded the Oslo Accords and were to sign the agreements on the South Lawn of the White House. Just before leaving the Oval Office, President Clinton – knowing the demands of the moment – said to Yitzhak Rabin: “You know you will have to shake hands with Chairman Arafat.” And the Prime Minister suddenly looked pained. He wanted peace for the future, but a handshake would appear to forgive the past. He paused long, then finally agreed, saying: “You do not make peace with your friends.” And President Clinton has quoted those wise words everywhere in the world he has urged people toward peace.

In all the peacemaking efforts I have seen, the greatest obstacles to a future of peace are the wounds of the past -- the sounds of the crying orphans of war; the sights of innocents suffering. The injustice suffered by both sides must be acknowledged – by both sides. But one must also look to the future. This is horribly difficult; it can feel like disloyalty to those who have suffered in the past. But making peace is not forgetting past grievances; it is trying to assure that your children do not inherit them. Those who seek through peace to redress all past grievances, are not seeking peace; they are still waging war.

Nelson Mandela, King Hussein, Yitzhak Rabin understood this. But the existence of a handful of heroes is not a worldwide strategy for peace. In pursuit of peace, we need something more than the hope for a sudden surge of courage in the world. We need to take advantage of the special characteristics of this moment in history.

Today, the rigid concept of territorial boundaries, inherited from the start of the nation state, no longer apply. Goods, services, ideas, and people can move more freely across borders than ever before. Because borders are of less consequence; they are a less likely cause of conflict.

The connection between land and security, once considered sacrosanct, has far less currency in an era of weapons of mass destruction and long-range missiles. These are threats that all nations face together and no nation can solve on its own. That is why security now is less dependent on the distance between you and your neighbor than on the closeness between you and your neighbor. Cooperation is now more important and land less important, in the defense of national security.

In the tightly intertwined world of the global economy, neighbors increasingly share the same economic fortunes. Regions tend to grow economically, or shrink economically – together. This is a key to addressing and redressing grievance. Any grievance is aggravated by poverty and lightened by prosperity. A region that prospers together is far likelier to resolve its differences together.

In this new world, it is no longer possible to win by making someone else lose. Boundaries have dissolved; neighbors can never divorce. This creates a common incentive to seek peace through prosperity. By raising the economic fortunes of all, we can put more and more people beyond the influence of terrorist groups – who will do everything they can to incite violence, because they know they have no purpose in a peaceful world.

Here in the Holy Land, this historic drama for peace is playing itself out right now. And it is perhaps the greatest challenge of peacemaking in the world. This is a place that more than any other is defined by its past – by its people's connection to the land; their histories of suffering, strife, and exile.

In a place where two sides have competing claims and yet a compatible desire for peace – imagination must come to the rescue of tradition. How can both sides honor the past, resolve claims, acknowledge suffering, and give the gift of peace to one another and their children?

Can we seize this moment? The answer is not fixed and waiting to be revealed; it is fluid and waiting to be created – by the force of our actions. And we must act now. The stream of History flows endlessly onward. It does not wait. It does not return. It does not forgive.

Many wise men across the centuries have prophesied that the world will never know an end of war. Yet, who is to say what is the limit of human endurance, or what is the endpoint of moral development? The existence of war over millennia is merely evidence peace is difficult, not proof that peace is impossible.

If we are ever to replace the anticipation of war with the expectation of peace, we must be able to do it here in this land. And why not here in this land – in spite of all the difficulties? This land showed the world rule of law, the art of self-criticism, the soul of a just society. This land showed the world the notion of progress, that we can change the future by our actions in the present. This land showed the world ideas of human dignity, social justice, equality, accountability. This land showed the world proof that impossible goals can become possible over generations of single-minded struggle.

This Holy Land, then, if it wishes, can also show the world how to create a just peace in a war-torn land.

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PAUL  
ORZULAK



COMMANDANT (G-C)  
UNITED STATES COAST GUARD  
2100 SECOND STREET, S.W.  
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## Recent Developments in Maritime Drug Interdiction

**Operation NEW FRONTIER** - In direct response to the emerging threat of hundreds of "go-fast" vessels carrying cocaine from Colombia to US shores, the Coast Guard implemented Operation NEW FRONTIER. This groundbreaking initiative has changed the face of maritime interdiction in the transit zone. For the first time in recent memory, law enforcement forces are faster and better equipped than the smugglers. NEW FRONTIER's specially equipped helicopters and over-the-horizon cutter boats have employed non-lethal use of force technologies (including warning shots and disabling fire) to successfully stop all (6 of 6) of the go-fast suspects detected during initial deployments. These cases resulted in the seizure of six boats; 3,014lbs of cocaine; 11,710lbs of marijuana and 20 arrests.

**Eastern Pacific Interdiction** - Interagency interdiction efforts in the Eastern Pacific have resulted in the seizure of 30 metric tons of cocaine since October. This record success is the result of careful coordination between the Coast Guard, Department of Justice, Joint Interagency Task Forces and Department of Defense.

# Recent Maritime Cocaine Seizures

| Vessel                    | Date              | Vessel Type | Vessel Nationality | Drug Type | Amount (lbs) | Arrests | Vessels Seized | Location                                        | Area | Units Involved                            | Corridor           |
|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------|--------------------|-----------|--------------|---------|----------------|-------------------------------------------------|------|-------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| REBELDE                   | February 16, 2000 | FV          | CO                 | COCAINE   | 12,000.0     | 7       | 1              | 600 NM Southwest of the Gulf of Tehuantepec, MX | D11  | USS DOYLE/LEDET                           | EPAC               |
| ROYAL SPLendor OF THE SEA | March 12, 2000    | MV          | NO                 | COCAINE   | 268.0        | 0       | 0              | 100 NM Southwest of Cuba                        | D7   | CGC DEPENDABLE/GRU KEY WEST               | DIRECT TO US       |
| GO-FAST                   | March 14, 2000    | GF          | NA                 | COCAINE   | 2,149.0      | 0       | 0              | 110 NM SOUTH OF PUERTO RICO                     | D7   | CGC HARIET LANE/MITINICUS/BAINBRIDGE/USCS | EAST CARIB/S OF PR |
| GO-FAST                   | March 23, 2000    | GF          | NA                 | COCAINE   | 1,375.7      | 3       | 1              | 24 NM NORTH OF MANATI Puerto Rico               | D7   | CGC CUSHING/SANIBEL/USCS                  | ECARB/PR           |
| FORREST STAR              | March 30, 2000    | MV          |                    | COCAINE   | 7.4          | 2       | 0              | MOBILE ALABAMA                                  | D8   | GROUP MOBILE/DEA/USCS/HIDTA               | GOMEX              |
| LAYNED                    | April 5, 2000     | FV          | CO                 | COCAINE   | 7,319.0      |         | 1              |                                                 | D11  | LEDET                                     | EPAC               |
| GO-FAST                   | April 21, 2000    | GF          | NA                 | COCAINE   | 1,543.2      | 3       | 1              | 2NM SOUTH OF ST THOMAS                          | D7   | CGC PEA ISLAND/CGC COURAGEOUS             | ECARB/USVI         |
| GO-FAST                   | April 26, 2000    | GF          | NA                 | COCAINE   | 1,400.0      | 0       | 0              | 400 NM SSW OF GULF OF TEHUANTEPEC               | D11  | LEDET/US VALLEY FORGE                     | EPAC               |
| GO-FAST                   | May 1, 2000       | GF          | NA                 | COCAINE   | 10.4         | 1       | 1              | 47 NM SW OF GTMO                                | D7   | USS DOYLE/CGC DECISIVE, OPBAT HELOS DTCC  | CENTRAL CARIB/JCB  |

## **Technology Stories**

### **1. Automatic Identification System for Vessel Traffic Service New Orleans-**

The original technology plan for VTS New Orleans was based on traditional technologies such as radar and video surveillance and relied exclusively on VHF voice radio. The VTS would have covered 40 miles of river using radar and other sensors at some 27 sites. The staff would have been on the order of 75 people.

At the urging of the marine industry, the CG scrapped those plans and is now building VTS Lower Mississippi River based on a new technology called the Universal Automatic Identification System (AIS). AIS integrates several other new technologies in which the CG is a leader, such as Differential GPS, electronic charting and digital communications. AIS-equipped vessels and shore stations will share information (vessel names, positions, course, speed and heading) both between ships and between ships and shore. On-board AIS equipped vessels, AIS displays provide continuous real-time own-ship navigation and far more information about other vessels and navigation conditions than has ever before been available.

AIS permits the Coast Guard to build a traffic system that will more than 270 miles of river with a staff one third of that originally planned. The CG has been one of the strongest forces in the finalization of the international AIS technical standards required to make this new safety system work properly and has shaped the debate on international carriage requirements at IMO. AIS is a case study in CG technical innovation and leadership, both nationally and internationally. AIS will be up and running in 2002.

### **2. Port State Information Exchange (PSIX)**

Before: Vessel agents, owners, and other mariners couldn't access information that the U.S. Coast Guard had on vessels.

Now: The CG's first WEB system is available 24 hours a day to provide vessel and information. PSIX allows vessel agents, owners and other internet users access to vessel information contained in the Marine Safety Information System, (MSIS).

### **3. Reducing Paperwork and Targeting Inspections of Hazardous Materials**

Rather than re-invent the wheel, the CG forged a link to an existing U.S. Customs law enforcement data system to help target inspections of imported hazardous materials to keep the ports, highways, and rail systems free from the risk of dangerous chemical accidents.

To reduce tedious inspection data entry, the CG created and deployed a web-based system for field inspectors. This system eliminated 80% of the paperwork required for to document hazardous cargo inspections and allowed for more precise trend analysis."

## *High Seas Drift Net Case*

The U.S. Coast Guard is committed to detecting and interdicting vessels that fish with large-scale high seas driftnets. These "curtains of death" capture and kill living marine resources indiscriminately, including anadromous fish, such as salmon, and protected resources such as marine mammals. In recognition of this, in 1991, the United Nations established a world-wide moratorium on large-scale (nets greater than 2.5 kilometers in length) driftnet fishing on the high seas (i.e., international waters beyond EEZs or areas of coastal State jurisdiction.) The United States fully supports the U.N. ban and the Coast Guard provides the at-sea enforcement necessary to stop those that persist in setting these nets, which threaten Alaskan-originated salmon and many seabirds, marine mammals and other sea life.

Just last week, the Coast Guard Cutter SHERMAN boarded and seized the F/V ARCTIC WIND, a Honduran-registered, Russian crewed ship for fishing with several large-scale driftnets after a difficult chase. For the first time in a purely fisheries case, the Coast Guard received concurrence from both its interagency partners and from Honduras to use the minimum force necessary to stop the vessel for a boarding, up to and including warning shots and disabling fire. Those measures were not necessary in this case since the master stopped his vessel once the cutter uncovered its gun and pointed it in their direction. The United States has sent a powerful message to other rogue vessels, that high seas driftnet fishing will not be tolerated, not in our waters, nor in the high seas.

MAY-11-2000 15:31

GREENPEACE

P.02/02

**GREENPEACE**

May 11, 2000

Vice Admiral James M. Loy  
United States Coast Guard

Dear Vice Admiral James M. Loy:

Greenpeace would like to thank the U.S. Coast Guard for apprehending this week the Russian-crewed fishing vessel *Arctic Wind*, for illegally using drift nets in international waters, a violation of both U.S. law and U.N. resolution. The seizure of pirate fishing vessels like the *Arctic Wind* is a necessary step toward eliminating these vessels from the world's oceans.

The use of drift nets in international waters is only one of the threats posed to our oceans by illegal, unregulated, and unreported fishing. The damage done by illegal fishing vessels to marine mammals, seabirds, and fish stocks requires all nations to adopt the type of vigilance demonstrated this week by the U.S. Coast Guard.

Sincerely,

Paul Clarke  
Oceans Campaigner  
Greenpeace USA

Copy: Commanding Officer, CGC SHERMAN  
Commander, Pacific Area (O)  
Commander, Pacific Area  
Commandant (G-O)

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## THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary  
(Hyderabad, India)

For Immediate Release

March 24, 2000

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT  
AT VACCINE EVENT

Mahavir Trust Hospital  
Hyderabad, India

11:30 A.M. (L)

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much. Good morning, Chief Minister Naidu. Thank you for welcoming me today to your state and to this magnificent city. Dr. Aruna, thank you for your remarks and for your work. Dr. Kolluri, to Ms. Rachel Chatterjee, the Minister of Health and the other ministers of the government that are here. To the staff of the Mahavir Trust Hospital. I thank you all for your dedication and for making me and our American delegation so welcome.

I am honored to be joined today by my daughter, by the American Ambassador to India, Mr. Celeste, and his wife, Jacqueline Lundquist; by the Secretary of Commerce Bill Daley, and the Administrator of our Agency for International Development Brady Anderson; and by six distinguished members of our Congress -- Congressman Gary Ackerman and Representative Nita Lowey from New York; Congressman Jim McDermott from Washington; Congressman Ed Royce from California; Congressman Sheila Jackson Lee from Texas; and Representative Jan Schakowsky from Illinois. We are delighted to be here and we are very interested in what you are doing and impressed. And we thank you. (Applause.)

We come today to celebrate a success story and to join with you in meeting a new challenge. As Dr. Aruna said, the success story is the virtual complete eradication of polio from the face of the Earth. In 1987, India reported 27,000 cases of this crippling disease. Today only 1,000 Indians are afflicted, and as you have just heard, there are no reported new cases this year.

India has collaborated in this effort with Rotary International, with the Gates Foundation, with UNICEF, the World Health Organization, and with the U.S. Agency for International Development, or AID.

I would like to say just a special word of appreciation to our Agency for International Development. It has meant a great deal to America's partnership on a very human level with people all across the world and especially here in India. It has guided our efforts to fight diseases that threaten children; to launch the Green Revolution that helped India achieve self-sufficiency in agriculture and even more; to provide education, so that parents in India and throughout the world can determine the size of their families and keep their children in school; and to support great Indian universities, like IIT.

Now, we believe that USAID will be just as critical and just as active as India and the United States embark on a dynamic new partnership, as we face new challenges, like developing the sources of clean energy, bringing the Internet to rural India so all its children can reach out to the world.

So I'd like to say a special word of thanks today to our AID Administrator, Brady Anderson, and B.A. Rudolph and the other members of the AID team who are here. They are devoted to the cause of India and I thank them for their work. (Applause.)

I would also like to acknowledge, though, that on this polio eradication effort, the vast majority of the funding division and the work has come from India. And the whole world admires greatly what you have achieved.

Now, for the challenge. Today is World Tuberculosis Day. It marks the day the bacteria which causes TB was discovered 118 years ago. And, yet, even though this is 118-year-old knowledge, in the year 2000, TB kills more people around the world than ever before, including one almost every minute here in India.

Malaria is also on the rise here and in Southeast Asia and in Africa. And while the AIDS infection rate here is still relatively low, India already has more people infected than any other nation in the world. These are human tragedies, economic calamities, and far more than crises for you, they are crises for the world.

The spread of disease is the one global problem for which, by definition, no nation is immune. So we must do for AIDS, for malaria, for TB what you have done for polio. We must strengthen prevention, speed research, develop vaccines and ultimately eliminate these modern plagues from the face of the Earth. It can be done -- you have proved it with polio -- if governments, foundations and the private sector work together.

With AIDS in particular, it also takes leadership. I want to commend Prime Minister Vajpayee for his efforts to focus India's attention on the urgency of this challenge. In every country and in any culture it is difficult to talk about the issues involved with AIDS. I know a lot about this because it's been a problem for a long time in America, and now it's a big problem for you. But I would submit to you it is much easier to talk about AIDS than to watch another child die. And we have to face up to our responsibilities for preventing this disease, especially because there is not yet a cure.

I am gratified that India is not waiting to act and I am proud that the United States is supporting your efforts here. I am happy to announce that we will contribute another \$4 million this year to programs to prevent AIDS and care for victims here in India, and another \$1 million for TB research. I also want to thank -- (applause) -- I want to thank the Gates Foundation and, in particular, Patty Stonesifer, because they are also announcing a number of new contributions today. No private foundation in America and, as far as I know, anywhere in the world has made remotely the commitment that the Gates Foundation has in the world struggle against infectious disease, and I thank them for that. (Applause.)

Earlier this year, I asked Congress to support a \$1-billion initiative to encourage the private sector to speed the development of vaccines for diseases that particularly affect the developing world -- malaria, TB and AIDS -- and then to take steps to make those vaccines affordable to the poorest people in the world who need them. I am going to work hard to obtain support for that initiative in Congress. And again, I thank the members of our Congress who are here from both parties for their interest and commitment to India and to the public health.

The fight against infectious disease should be a growing part of our partnership with you. Indians already are trailblazers in vaccine

research. India pioneered treatments for TB being used today in America. Many of the problems we have talked about are present here in India, but the solutions can be found here, as well -- in the dedication of men and women like those who work in this clinic, and in the genius of your scientists, and in the elected officials and their commitment -- from Delhi, to Hyderabad, to countless towns and villages across this country.

Many years ago, India and the United States helped to launch the Green Revolution, which freed millions of people from the misery of hunger. If we can join forces on health, determined again to place science and the service of humanity, we can defeat these diseases; we can give our children the healthy and hopeful lives they deserve in this new century.

Thank you very much. (Applause.)

END 11:37 A.M. (L)

One of the big question marks of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century is going to be China. Will China emerge as the world's next great capitalist tiger and a strong partner for the United States? Or will it continue to be the last great communist dragon and a threat to stability in Asia? Next week, we have a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to answer that question in the right way. If Congress votes to normalize trade relations with China, I believe it will create jobs in America while strengthening reformers who are working to move China in the right direction. But if Congress votes no, it will send a green light to every hard-liner in China that cracking down on its own people, threatening its neighbors, and pulling away from the world is the right thing to do. I don't think that's the kind of China we want to see in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century. I urge Congress to do the right thing and vote yes on PNTR for China.