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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. email	To National Security Advisor from Paul K. Orzulak. Subject: Question about China (1 page)	05/16/2000	P5
002. contract	re: Construction (1 page)	05/09/2000	Personal Misfile

COLLECTION:

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

FOLDER TITLE:

Coast Guard Academy [3]

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RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

5/16/00 10:00 a.m.

Orzulak

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

This is the appropriate place for me to deliver my last service academy speech as President. This class came to Washington and marched in my second Inaugural parade. I was honored that day to salute you as fourth class cadets. And I'll be even prouder 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 Swab Summer and today has been long. You survived the rigors of academic life -- and the Superintendent's challenge to "Go Books."¹ You survived countless games of football and volleyball against the officers -- even though I'm told they trounced you every time.² 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 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.³ But after four years, now comes the hardest part, the last obstacle between you and graduation: sitting through the commencement speech. I was given only one instruction here today: that I should speak no longer than it takes the average cadet to complete the spring Road Rally.

It's not going to be easy to be brief, because this class has a lot to be proud of. You have succeeded in a rigorous environment, trained to be superb officers. You've 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. As I understand it, this class received more letters from opposing class Presidents complaining about heckling at soccer games than any other class in history. I'm not sure if any of you got in trouble for that. But 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 destined to be special, because it 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

¹ "Go Bears" is the school's rallying cry at sports games, but the Superintendent likes to say "Go Books."

² At a dinner-dance this past weekend for graduating seniors, class advisor Eric Kowack told cadets that the officers "trounced the cadets every time" they played pick-up games together.

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century, about how we can protect our nation and uphold our values in the face of changing threats to our national security.

The waters off this shore have seen a lot of history over 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 off the coast of New London. 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 the *Congress*. History tells us 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 significant damage. Now, I'm not sure exactly what caused it. But I am curious to know where *Congress* was at the time.

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. 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. It is a wonderful sign of the times that two of the cadets who are graduating today come from nations (Russia and Bulgaria) that were our adversaries when they were in the fifth grade -- and we don't think twice about it.

We 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 people. And globalization itself is driven by a revolution in technology, particularly information technology. 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 place buoys. Three people would 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. Today, all that work is done instantly by satellites and computers through the global positioning system.

This revolution can empower individuals in incredible ways. In America today, unemployment is less than four percent. At the Native American reservation in Pine Ridge, South Dakota, it's 70 percent. In part, this is because the people there don't want to leave the land of their ancestors. But last Christmas, I bought some gifts on-line from Pine Ridge. With the Internet, they have the potential to spread the beauty of their culture without leaving their land.

But last week, we saw a very different example of the way technology has changed our lives. The same Internet that is empowering Pine Ridge also apparently empowered a student sitting in the Philippines to launch a computer virus that -- in just a few hours -- spread through more than 10 million computers, causing billions in damage, and bringing companies to their knees. Here is a central reality of our time: the advent of globalization and the revolution in technology have magnified both the creative and the destructive potential of every individual on the planet.

Most of us have a vision of the 21st century world that sees the triumph of peace, prosperity and personal freedom. We have amazing new tools like the Human Genome Project to realize ancient dreams: to lift lives, prevent disease, and protect our environment. We bear witness to the triumphs and tragedies of people who live thousands of miles away.

But we must understand the other side of the coin: the same advances bringing the world together also are making the tools of destruction deadlier, cheaper, and more available to those who wish us harm. They are making us more vulnerable to problems that arise half a world away, to terror, weapons of mass destruction, drug trafficking and other organized crime. Today, we face a fateful struggle between the forces of integration and the forces of disintegration. And the phenomenal explosion of technology can be the servant of either side -- or both.

Let me be clear: our traditional national security concerns have by no means vanished. We must manage our relationships with great and potentially great powers in ways that protect and advance our interests. We must continue to maintain strong alliances, to have the best-trained, best-equipped military in the world, and to be vigilant that regional conflicts do not threaten us.

Over the past eight years, I have also worked to adapt our national security strategy to respond to new threats to our security. In some cases, that 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. In each case, it has meant recognizing that flexibility is as important in this new world as force.

There is nobody who understands that need better than the Coast Guard. Last year, I ordered a task force to conduct a fresh look at the roles and missions of the Coast Guard. Not surprisingly, it found that a flexible, highly motivated Coast Guard was vital to ensuring the safety and security of the American people in the 21st Century.

It is the Coast Guard that we see most -- during floods in North Carolina after Hurricane Floyd; after the tragedies of both Egypt Air and Air Alaska. But I don't think most Americans know the full breadth of the service you provide. Today -- in an average week -- you and your fellow sailors will seize more than 1400 pounds of marijuana and 1,000 pounds of cocaine, worth more than \$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.

The class of 2000 will play an increasing role in defending and advancing America's security. It is important that you understand the new threats we face.

The threat of terrorism is not new. What is new is that international terrorism is becoming increasingly sophisticated. Terrorist networks communicate on the World Wide Web. Available weapons are more destructive. As borders fade and old regimes struggle through transitions, the chance for free agents looking to make a profit on weapons of destruction is greater.

In this environment, international cooperation is more vital than ever before. We saw an example 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 locations where Americans might gather on December 31st. Together with Jordan, we made arrests. Those arrested revealed that they were linked to the terrorist camps in

Afghanistan and the organization created by Osama bin Ladin, the same man responsible for last year's bombings of our embassies in Tanzania and Kenya. A short time later, a customs agent in Seattle discovered bomb materials being smuggled into the United States. Thankfully, New Year's Day passed without an attack. But the threat was real. Such cooperation must continue.

In responding to terrorist threats, our strategy is identical to the Coast Guard motto – "semper paratus" – always ready. Unfortunately, there is no shield that guarantees us protection from terrorist activities. Over the past eight years, we have worked hard to pass tougher laws to fight terror at home and abroad. We've done all we can to urge other countries to join the Chemical Weapons Convention and strengthen the Biological Weapons Convention, to see that poison gas and biological weapons are eliminated from the face of the earth.

We've also done all we can to prevent old weapons from finding new champions. Before the Iron Curtain fell, we lived under the threat of a nuclear exchange. It is important that we maintain our strategic deterrent. But today, we know the danger of attack is more likely to come from a hostile 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 Russia deactivate almost 5,000 nuclear warheads; to strengthen border controls, and keep weapons production expertise from spreading. Do you know what the average salary of a highly-trained weapons scientist in Russia today? Less than \$100 a month. We have a choice: we can do even more to help them turn that expertise to peaceful projects, or pray that all of them resist 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 hostile nation may acquire weapons of mass destruction and the missiles to deliver them to our shores is becoming real. So later this year, I will decide whether we should begin deployment of a limited national missile defense system next spring. I will base that decision on four critical factors: First, is the technology sound and has it been demonstrated to work? Second, what does it cost and how does that balance against other defense priorities? Third, what is the state of the threat, the likelihood that another nation could deliver long-range ballistic missiles to our shore? And fourth, what impact will it have on our overall security, including arms control and our relationships with our allies and others around the world?

There is also the threat of attacks from biological or chemical weapons. The terrorist attack we saw in Japan four years ago – when sarin gas was dropped in a subway of innocent people – reminds us how vulnerable we are. That is why we have established a national defense preparedness office to train the first responders to such an attack, and why we're using new technology to improve our ability to detect these agents quickly should they ever be released.

The same vigilance is required for cyber-security. Fifteen years ago, critical systems like our power structures, nuclear plants, air traffic control, and computer networks were separate and manually operated. There actually was a man in overalls sitting in a shed working the valves for the local reservoir. Today, all of these systems are 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. The destruction one person can bring about today using a computer is virtually unlimited. That is why we must strengthen the cyber security of all of these systems. Because most key components of our society are operated by the private sector, we have been working to build a public-private partnership to protect America. We have developed the first national plan for cyber-security. At the White House recently, we brought together the top minds from both the public and private sector. And I have proposed historic funding to protect our vital networks and systems. I hope Congress helps us pass it, because we must continue to stay ahead of the game.

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 still is threatened by age-old infections like malaria and TB, and new ones like AIDS. Today, 50 million people worldwide have been infected by HIV-AIDS. In Africa alone, some countries are actually hiring two employees for every job on the assumption that one of them will die. In other countries, 30 percent of the teachers and 40 percent of the soldiers have the HIV/AIDS virus. And it's not just AIDS - TB has infected one third of the world - two billion people - and the disease can reach our shores at the speed of jet travel.

These diseases threaten the survival of entire nations and societies. They can ruin economies. Meeting the global public health crisis is a moral imperative. And given the risk of instability and turmoil it poses to entire regions, it is a national security concern.

Last week, I issued an Executive Order that will help make AIDS drugs more affordable to people in impoverished countries. But the ultimate solution to this crisis must include the development of vaccines. Today's, there's no incentive to make costly investments in vaccines for people who cannot afford to buy them. That is why I have proposed that we provide 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. If we do that, we'll save millions of lives.

There's another global challenge that will greatly affect the 21st Century: 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 an unsustainable way. Nine of the 10 warmest years since the 15th century were all recorded in the 1990s. And if you think that is a coincidence, I'm sending you back for an extra year's study of statistics, chemistry and logic. Unless we change course, most scientists are convinced that both storms and droughts will intensify. Crop patterns will be severely disrupted, affecting food supplies. And the seas will rise so high that they will swallow islands and coastal areas. If that happens, all the Luders [LOO-Ders] training⁴ in the world won't save us. If we value our coastlines and farm lands, we must build a national consensus to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases.

Finally, if Americans are to be secure in the 21st Century, we must win the war against drugs. Most of that work must be done here at home, with zero tolerance for drug use, treatment for those who suffer and punishment for those who profit. But we must also fight international drug cartels and the criminal empires they finance.

⁴ Ocean sailing training all cadets receive in third class year

Today, 90 percent of the cocaine consumed here and two-thirds of the heroin seized on our streets comes from or through one country, Colombia. Now, Colombia has a courageous new President, President Andreas Pastrana. He is asking for our help. He has worked with experts to put together what he calls "Plan Colombia." It's a comprehensive plan to fight drugs, build the economy, and deepen democracy. It costs \$7.5 billion. It includes contributions from the government of Colombia and others. I've asked Congress to give it \$1.6 billion over two years. The House has passed this bill and today I call on the Senate to do the same as soon as possible. For Colombia is not just fighting for its people's lives; it is fighting for our lives.

If that's not worth the investment, I don't know what is.

On every one of these issues, as one of America's five armed services, the Coast Guard has a vital role. Each time America has been challenged by new threats, the Coast Guard has met them. 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.

That's why my 2001 budget calls for an increase in both your operating and acquisition budgets. And that's why I am going to recommend to the next President that America fully fund the Coast Guard's Deep Water Project, so you have the ships and planes you need to meet the maritime challenges that face us. We can't meet the threats of the future with a Coast Guard fleet from the past. We can either modernize it, or go without the critical operations that the Coast Guard performs. This is an investment we must make to ensure our security in the 21st Century.

We must also ensure that the burden of protecting America's security doesn't fall solely on the shoulders of those who stand watch on our borders and coastlines. I've mentioned quite a few new threats to our security today. But there is another threat as old as our country itself. It is the risk that we will see the world beyond our borders only as a source of danger and therefore to be avoided, that we will fail to see the extraordinary opportunities of an age in which our values of democracy and free markets are finally ascendant.

With the Cold War over, some people 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 either a survivalist foreign policy -- build a fence around America and retreat behind it -- or a "go-it-alone" foreign policy, where we do it our way or we won't do it at all. I profoundly disagree with both. America has been called a shining city on a Hill, but that doesn't mean our oceans are moats, and it doesn't mean our country is a fortress - nor should it be. America must continue to lead, with others.

After all, how can we prevent the spread of weapons of mass destruction if we don't support the development of democracy 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 development? If we wait to act until problems come home to America, they are far more likely to come home to America. And so the new threats we face are not an

argument from pulling back from the world. No less than any time in our history -- perhaps more -- America must be engaged in the world, working with others to secure peace and prosperity where we can, leading where we must, and standing up for what we believe.

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

Think about it: 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. Good luck and God bless you.

5/15/00 12:00 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 the appropriate place for me to deliver my last service academy speech as President. Four years ago, this class came to Washington and marched in my second Inaugural parade. I was honored that day to salute you as fourth class cadets. But I'll be even prouder 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 survived the rigors of academic life - and the Superintendent's challenge to "Go Books."¹ You survived countless games of football, basketball, and volleyball against the officers - even though I'm told they claim they trounced you every time.² 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 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.³

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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 succeeded in a rigorous environment, trained to be superb officers. You've 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 proud that last year's soccer team won the ECAC Championship. A big part of the reason was the fans in the stands. As I understand it, this class received more letters from opposing class Presidents complaining about heckling at soccer games than any other class in history. I'm not sure if any of you got in trouble for that. But pursuant to longstanding tradition, as Commander in Chief, I hereby grant amnesty to all candidates marching tours or serving restrictions for minor offenses.

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The waters off this shore already 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 off the coast of New London. 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 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. 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. It is a wonderful sign of the times that two of the cadets who are graduating today come from nations (Russia and Bulgaria) that were our adversaries when they were in the fifth grade -- and we don't think twice about it.

We 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, which now accounts for about a third of America's economic growth. It's changing the way we all do business - including the Coast Guard. A decade ago, a cadet assigned to a buoy [BOO-ee] tender had to go through an elaborate process to determine where a buoy was placed. Three people would 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 instantly by satellites and computers through the global positioning system.

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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, 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 technology have magnified both the creative and the destructive potential of every individual on the planet.

Most of us have a vision of the 21st century world that sees the triumph of peace and prosperity and personal freedom; with respect for the dignity of ethnic and religious minorities; within a framework of shared values, shared opportunity and shared plenty. We have amazing new tools - from the Human Genome Project to biotechnology -- 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.

But we must understand the other side of the coin: the same advances bringing the world together also are making tools of destruction deadlier, cheaper, easier to conceal, and more

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, drug trafficking and other organized crime. And so, at beginning of the 21st Century, we face a fateful struggle between the forces of integration and the forces of disintegration; the forces of globalism versus tribalism; of oppression against empowerment. And the phenomenal explosion of technology can be the servant of either side -- or both. Let me be clear: our traditional national security concerns have hardly vanished. We don't know yet if our former adversaries Russia and China will emerge as open, democratic partners of ours in the 21st Century. We must continue to maintain strong alliances. We must continue to have the best-trained, best-equipped military in the world. We must continue to be vigilant that regional conflicts do not threaten our own security.

But over the past eight years, I have also worked to adapt our national security strategy to respond to new threats to our security. In some cases, that 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. In each case, it has meant recognizing that flexibility is just as important in this new world as force. As a nation, we must be able to respond quickly and nimbly to all the new challenges that we face.

There is nobody who understands that need better than the Coast Guard. Last year, I ordered a task force to conduct a fresh look at the roles and missions of the Coast Guard. Not surprisingly, it found that a flexible, highly motivated Coast Guard was vital to ensuring the safety and security of the American people in the 21st Century.

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The threat of terrorism is not new. What is new is that international terrorism is growing increasingly sophisticated. Terrorist networks communicate on the World Wide Web. Logistics planning is more sophisticated. Weapons available are more destructive. With borders coming down and old regimes going through difficult periods of transition, the chance for free agents or mercenaries looking to make a profit on weapons of destruction is greater.

In this environment, international cooperation is more vital than ever before. We saw an example 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 locations where Americans might gather on December 31st. Together with Jordan, we made arrests. Those 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. 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. 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. 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. Unfortunately, there is no shield that guarantees protection. But over the past eight years, we have worked hard to pass tougher laws to fight terror at home and abroad. We've pressed other countries to sign the Chemical Weapons Convention and Biological Weapons Convention, and to enforce them to see that poison gas and biological weapons do not fall into the wrong hands.

But we can and must do more. Today, I am sending to Congress a request to increase funding to improve our nation's ability to defend against terrorist threats. This request would provide more than \$230.48 million for new activities to expand our nation's ability to track and thwart terrorist activity. These additional resources will also permit the government to maintain the high level of effort it began over New Year's to detect and protect against terrorist threats. This proposal will expand efforts by the Departments of Treasury and Justice to protect our northern border, including funding nearly \$39 million for the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and \$26 million for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Customs Service to improve intelligence capabilities and other counterterrorism activities. It will improve our ability to gather and examine forensic evidence, and intercept communications about potential terrorist activity. And this

proposal will improve coordination among Federal agencies and state and local governments to ensure that all of the nation's law enforcement entities are working together, maximizing our ability to protect and defend against possible terrorist attacks.

My Fiscal Year 2001 budget proposed to increase funding for counterterrorism activities across the Government to \$9.1 billion, an increase of 40 % from only three years ago. ~~these counterterrorism programs by 44 percent.~~ The proposal I am making today would provide an additional funding increase this year of 42—60 percent for these particular activities. As we discovered over New Year's, the threat of terrorist activities on domestic soil is significant. The intelligence community, Federal agencies, and my National Security Council staff have been working for months to identify ways to combat this threat. With these additional resources, I am confident that we will significantly improve the nation's ability to protect our citizens from this threat.

We've also done all we can to eliminate old weapons which are finding new champions. Before the Iron Curtain fell, we lived under the threat of a nuclear attack from another superpower. We must continue to maintain our strategic deterrent. But today, we know the danger of attack now is much more likely come from a hostile 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 Russia 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 do even more to help them turn that expertise to peaceful projects - or we 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 hostile nation may acquire weapons of mass destruction and the missiles to deliver them to our shores is becoming real. So later this year, I will decide whether we should begin deployment of a limited national missile defense system next spring. I will base that decision on four critical factors: first, is the technology sound and has it been demonstrated to work; second, what does it cost and how does that balance against other defense priorities; third, what is the state of the threat, the likelihood that another nation could deliver long-range ballistic missiles to our shore; and fourth, what impact will it have on our security, including arms control and our relationships with our allies and others around the world?

There is also the threat of attacks from biological or chemical weapons. The terrorist attack we saw in Japan four years ago – when sarin gas was dropped in a subway of innocent people – reminds us how vulnerable we are, and caused us to intensify our efforts. We have established a national defense preparedness office to train and equip the first responders to a chemical or biological attack, and we're using new technology to improve our ability to detect these agents quickly should they ever be released. Our efforts today represent an increase of — % over what we did only three years ago. Over the past three years, we have more than doubled our funding to combat weapons of mass destruction.

The same vigilance is required for cyber-security and the protection of our critical information systems. Fifteen years ago, critical systems like our power structures, water supplies, air traffic control, financial systems, and computer networks were separate and manually operated. There actually was a man in overalls sitting in a shed working the valves for the local reservoir. Today, all of these systems – water, power, air traffic control, nuclear power, street lights – are 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.

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. email	To National Security Advisor from Paul K. Orzulak. Subject: Question about China (1 page)	05/16/2000	P5

COLLECTION:

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

FOLDER TITLE:

Coast Guard Academy [3]

2008-0702-F

jm205

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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 join the Chemical Weapons Convention and strengthen the Biological Weapons Convention, to see that poison gas and biological weapons are eliminated from the face of the earth. We've worked hand in hand with the Coast Guard to protect ships so that our people may move around the world without fear.

COAST GUARD SPEECH

Siberell, Justin H. (NSA)

From: Orzulak, Paul K. (SPCHW)
 Sent: Monday, May 15, 2000 12:11 PM
 To: @NSA - Natl Security Advisor
 Cc: @SPEECH - NSC Speechwriters; @DEFENSE - Defense Policy; @TRANSNATIONAL - Transnational Threats; @ENVIRON - Environmental; @COMM - WHSR Comm Officers; @MULTILAT - Multilateral and Humanitarian Affairs; @AFRICA - African Affairs; @LEGISLAT - Legislative Affairs
 Subject: Revised POTUS Coast Guard Academy Commencement [UNCLASSIFIED]

For SRB:

Here is revised draft, including your changes and changes from @Transnat, @Multilat, @Environ, and @speech. With these changes, we have also cut it by two pages, but are still looking for more cuts. Changes to Orzulak. Thanks.



coastguard3.2x.517.doc

① good speech!② 3 pages (at least)
too long

→ quite "Thick" -
 by that I mean
 that points often
 are overdeveloped,
 takes 3-4 sentences
 where 2-3 would
 do. Also, next
 edit can tighten
 sentences. Little
 less wordy.

→ Even w/ this
 pruning, may have
 to cut 10's in whole.

→ 10 pages. will be

5/15/00 12:00 p.m.

Orzulak

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

This is the appropriate place for me to deliver my last service academy speech as President. ~~For~~
~~years ago~~ ^{When} this class came to Washington and marched in my second Inaugural parade, I was
honored that day to salute you as fourth class cadets. ~~I~~ ^{and} I'll be even prouder 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 survived the rigors of academic life -
and the Superintendent's challenge to "Go Books."¹ You survived countless ~~games~~ ^{of} football,
basketball, and volleyball against the officers - even though I'm ~~told~~ ^{they} ~~claim~~ ^{trounced} ~~you~~ ^{met} every time.² 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 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.³

But after four long years, now comes the hardest part - sitting through the ~~commencement~~ ^{last a lot of trouble?}
~~speech~~ ^{between you and your (comm?) (diploma?)} 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 succeeded in a
rigorous environment, trained to be superb officers. You've done extraordinary volunteer work,
for which I am grateful. You placed first among universities at one of America's most

¹ "Go Bears" is the school's rallying cry at sports games, but the Superintendent likes to say "Go Books."

² At a dinner-dance this past weekend for graduating seniors, class advisor Eric Kowack told cadets that the officers
"trounced the cadets every time" they played pick-up games together.

³ The Eagle is the tallest ship flying the Stars and Stripes in America. It's the ship all cadets train on, and earn their
"sea legs" on.

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 proud that last year's soccer team won the ECAC Championship. A big part of the reason was the fans in the stands. As I understand it, this class received more letters from opposing class Presidents complaining about heckling at soccer games than any other class in history. I'm not sure if any of you got in trouble for that. But pursuant to longstanding tradition, as Commander in Chief, I hereby grant amnesty to all candidates ^[who are?] marching tours or serving restrictions for minor offenses.

This class was ~~already~~ ^{it} destined to be special, because ~~it~~ 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 to our national security.

The waters off this shore ~~already~~ ^{over} 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 off the coast of New London. 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 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. 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. It is a wonderful sign of the times that two of the cadets who are graduating today come from nations (Russia and Bulgaria) that were our adversaries when they were in the fifth grade -- and we don't think twice about it.

We 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, which now accounts for about a third of America's economic growth. It's changing the way we all do business - including the Coast Guard. A decade ago, a cadet assigned to a buoy [BOO-ee] tender had to go through an elaborate process to determine where a buoy was placed. Three people would 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 instantly by satellites and computers through the global positioning system.

This revolution can empower individuals in incredible ways. In America today, unemployment is less than four percent. At the Native American reservation in Pine Ridge, South Dakota, 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. ~~But~~ Last Christmas, I bought ~~some~~ gifts on-line from Pine Ridge. With the Internet, they have the potential to spread the gifts of their culture without leaving their land.

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, 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 technology have magnified both the creative and the destructive potential of every individual on the planet.

Most of us have a vision of the 21st century world that sees the triumph of peace and prosperity and personal freedom; with respect for the dignity of ethnic and religious minorities; within a framework of shared values, shared opportunity and shared plenty. We have amazing new tools - from the Human Genome Project to biotechnology -- 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.

But we must understand the other side of the coin: the same advances bringing the world together also are making ^{me} tools of destruction deadlier, cheaper, easier to conceal, and more 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, drug trafficking and other organized crime. And so, at beginning of the 21st Century, we face a fateful struggle between the forces of integration and the forces of disintegration; the forces of globalism versus tribalism; of oppression against empowerment. And the phenomenal explosion of technology can be the servant of either side -- or both.

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not a very big thing HGP is biotechnology

Let me be clear: ~~our~~ traditional national security concerns have ~~hardly~~ ^{by no means} vanished. We don't ^{must manage our relationships with great and potentially great powers} know yet if our former adversaries Russia and China will emerge as open, democratic partners of ^{in ways that protect and advance our interests.} ours in the 21st Century. We must continue to maintain strong alliances. We must continue to have the best-trained, best-equipped military in the world. We must continue to be vigilant that regional conflicts do not threaten our own security.

But over the past eight years, I have also worked to adapt our national security strategy to respond to new threats to our security. In some cases, that 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. In each case, it has meant recognizing that flexibility is ~~just~~ as important in this new world as force. As a nation, we must be able to respond quickly and nimbly to all the new challenges that we face.

There is nobody who understands that need better than the Coast Guard. Last year, I ordered a task force to conduct a fresh look at the roles and missions of the Coast Guard. Not surprisingly, it found that a flexible, highly motivated Coast Guard was vital to ensuring the safety and security of the American people in the 21st Century.

It is the Coast Guard that we see most – during floods in North Carolina after Hurricane Floyd; after the tragedies of both Egypt Air and Air Alaska; every time there are heroic rescues from patrol boats or helicopters. But even still, I don't think most Americans know the full breadth of the service you provide. 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.

Since ^{defending and advancing} the class of 2000 will play an increasing role in America's ^{security} defense, it is important that you understand the new threats we face.

The threat of terrorism is not new. What is new is that international terrorism is ^{becoming} increasingly sophisticated. Terrorist networks communicate on the World Wide Web. Logistics planning is more sophisticated. Weapons ^{are} available are more destructive. With borders coming down and old regimes going through difficult periods of transition, the chance for free agents or mercenaries looking to make a profit on weapons of destruction is greater.

In this environment, international cooperation is more vital than ever before. We saw an example 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 locations where Americans might gather on December 31st. Together with Jordan, we made arrests. Those 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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a week to prevent violence. 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. ~~There~~]

In responding to terrorist threats, our strategy is grounded in a Coast Guard principle - semper paratus - which means, always prepared. Unfortunately, there is no shield that guarantees protection from terrorist activities. ~~But~~ That is why we must maintain an intensified effort. But over the past eight years, we have worked hard to pass tougher laws to fight terror at home and abroad. We've pressed other countries to sign the Chemical Weapons Convention and Biological Weapons Convention, and to enforce them to see that poison gas and biological weapons do not fall into the wrong hands.

[Can't eliminate]
We've also done all we can to eliminate old weapons which are finding new champions. Before the Iron Curtain fell, we lived under the threat of a nuclear attack from another superpower. ~~We~~ It is important that we must continue to maintain our strategic deterrent. But today, we know the danger of attack now is much more likely come from a hostile 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 Russia deactivate almost 5,000 nuclear warheads. ~~We've~~ helped strengthen their border controls and 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~~ We have a choice: we can do even more to help them turn that expertise to peaceful projects - or we 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.

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to work; second, what does it cost and how does that balance against other defense priorities; third, what is the state of the threat, the likelihood that another nation could deliver long-range ballistic missiles to our shore; and fourth, what impact will it have on our ^{overall} security, including arms control and our relationships with our allies and others around the world?

There is also the threat of attacks from biological or chemical weapons. The terrorist attack we saw in Japan four years ago – when sarin gas was dropped in a subway of innocent people – reminds us how vulnerable we are, ~~and caused us to intensify our efforts.~~ ^{That is why} We have established a national defense preparedness office to train and equip the first responders to a chemical or biological attack, and we're using new technology to improve our ability to detect these agents quickly should they ever be released.

The same vigilance is required for cyber-security and the protection of our critical information systems. Fifteen years ago, critical systems like our power structures, water supplies, air traffic control, financial systems, and computer networks were separate and manually operated. There actually was a man in overalls sitting in a shed working the valves for the local reservoir. Today, all of these systems – water, power, air traffic control, nuclear power, street lights – are 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. The destruction one person can bring about today using a computer is virtually unlimited. That is why we must strengthen the cyber security of nuclear power plants, ^{and} air traffic control system, ^{and} power grids. That 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 have been working to build a public-private partnership to protect America in the 21st Century. We have developed the first

national plan for cyber-security. ~~We held a conference~~ ^{we brought} at the White House recently, to bring together the top minds from both the public and private sector. ~~And that's why I proposed~~ ^{I have} historic funding to protect our vital networks and systems. I hope Congress helps us pass it, because we must continue to stay ahead of the game.

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 infections like malaria, TB, and AIDS. Today, 50 million people worldwide are infected by HIV-AIDS. In Africa alone, some ~~companies~~ ^{countries} are actually hiring two employees for every job on the assumption that one of them will die. In other countries, 30 percent of the teachers and 40 percent of the soldiers have ~~AIDS~~ ^{The HIV/AIDS virus.} I was in India last month - they have more people infected with AIDS than any nation in the world. And it's not just AIDS - TB has infected one third of the world - two billion people - and the disease can reach our shores at the speed of jet travel.

These diseases threaten the survival of entire nations and societies ^{and} ~~and~~ they can ruin economies. Meeting the global public health crisis is a moral imperative. And given the risk of instability and turmoil it poses to entire regions, it is ~~also~~ ^{both a health concern and} a national security concern.

Last week, I issued an Executive Order that will help make AIDS drugs more affordable to people in impoverished countries. But the ultimate solution to this crisis, and to other killer diseases like malaria and TB, must include the development of vaccines. Today's, there's no incentive to make costly investments in vaccines for people who cannot afford to buy them. That is why I proposed in my State of the Union Address that we provide 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~~ ^{if we do that,} we'll save millions of lives.

There's another global challenge that will greatly affect your century – the 21st Century: 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. If you think that is a coincidence, I'm sending you back for an extra year's study of statistics, chemistry, ⁹and logic. Unless we change course, most scientists are convinced 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 [LOO-Ders] training⁴ 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 help others do the same.

Finally, if Americans are to be secure in the 21st Century, we must win the war against drugs. Much of that work must be done here at home, with zero tolerance for drug use, treatment for those who suffer and punishment for those who profit. But we must also fight international drug cartels and the criminal empires they finance.

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 the people of Colombia is even higher than it is to us. Last year, drug trafficking and civil conflict gave Colombia a murder rate 10 times ours. Drugs fund guerillas on the left, and paramilitaries on the right. Honest citizens are caught in the middle.

(*first name Pastrana?*)
Colombia now has a courageous President, President Pastrana. He came to office with a record of risking his own life to take on drug traffic. He was kidnapped by the Medellin cartel. As

⁴ Ocean sailing training all cadets receive in third class year

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mayor of Bogota, he saw them kill three presidential candidates – and still he became a presidential candidate. Now, he is asking for our help. He has worked with experts in Colombia and elsewhere to put together what he calls "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 Colombia, international financial institutions, and other donors. I've asked Congress to give it \$1.6 billion over two years. The House has passed this bill and today I call on the Senate to do the same *as soon as possible*.

What President Pastrana is proposing for Colombia has already *worked* ~~been shown to work~~ in Peru and Bolivia. Working with those two countries, we have reduced coca cultivation by more than 50 percent over the past five years, and reduced overall cocaine production in the region by 18 percent. If we can do that in Colombia, we will save American lives. If that's not worth the investment, I don't know what is.

On every one of these issues, as one of America's five armed services, the Coast Guard has a vital role. Each time America has been challenged by new threats, the Coast Guard has met them. 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 alone, interdicting nearly 52 tons, a 35 percent increase over 1998.

That's why my last budget as President calls for an increase in both your operating and acquisition budgets. And that's why I am going to recommend to the next President that America fully fund the Coast Guard's Deep Water Project, so you have the ships and planes you need to meet the maritime challenges that face us. The average age of our Coast Guard deep

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water cutters today is 27 years, older than 38 of the world's 42 major naval fleets. We can either modernize it, or go without the critical operations -- from search and rescue to fisheries law enforcement, migration interdiction to drugs -- that the Coast Guard performs. This is an investment we must make to ensure our security in the 21st Century.

You've got a big job. The last point I want to make today is that shouldn't have to do it alone. The burden of protecting America's security shouldn't fall solely on the shoulders of those who stand watch on our borders and coastlines. I've mentioned quite a few new threats to our security today. But there is another threat as old as our country itself. It is the risk that we will see the world beyond our borders only as a source of danger and therefore to be avoided, that we will fail to see the extraordinary opportunities of an age in which our values of democracy and free markets are finally ascendant. There is a risk we will hunker 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 either a survivalist foreign policy -- build a fence around America and retreat behind it -- or a "go-it-alone" foreign policy, where we do it our way or we won't do it at all. I profoundly disagree with both. America has been called a shining city on a Hill, but that doesn't mean our oceans are moats, and it doesn't mean our country is a fortress -- nor should it be. In the 21st Century, America must lead *together with others.*

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 development? How can we defeat terrorism if we

are not a force for peace from the Middle East to the Balkans? And how can we defeat it if we don't do our part to ease the poverty that fuels so much bitterness around the world?

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

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

Think about it: 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. Good luck and God bless you.

Responsibilities we have now to be
good stewards of our nation's
security - deal with threats
we see now, but also threats
30 or 40 yrs from now.

5/15/00 12:00 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'll be even prouder 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 survived the rigors of academic life - and the Superintendent's challenge to "Go Books."¹ You survived countless games of football, basketball, and volleyball against the officers - even though I'm told they claim they trounced you every time.² 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 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.³

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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 succeeded in a rigorous environment, trained to be superb officers. You've 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 proud that last year's soccer team won the ECAC Championship. A big part of the reason was the fans in the stands. As I understand it, this class received more letters from opposing class Presidents complaining about heckling at soccer games than any other class in history. I'm not sure if any of you got in trouble for that. But pursuant to longstanding tradition, as Commander in Chief, I hereby grant amnesty to all candidates marching tours or serving restrictions for minor offenses.

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The waters off this shore already 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 off the coast of New London. 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 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. 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. It is a wonderful sign of the times that two of the cadets who are graduating today come from nations (Russia and Bulgaria) that were our adversaries when they were in the fifth grade -- and we don't think twice about it.

We 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, which now accounts for about a third of America's economic growth. It's changing the way we all do business - including the Coast Guard: A decade ago, a cadet assigned to a buoy [BOO-ee] tender had to go through an elaborate process to determine where a buoy was placed. Three people would 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 instantly by satellites and computers through the global positioning system.

This revolution can empower individuals in incredible ways. In America today, unemployment is less than four percent. At the Native American reservation in Pine Ridge, South Dakota, 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. Last Christmas, I bought some gifts on-line from Pine Ridge. With the Internet, they have the potential to spread the gifts of their culture without leaving their land.

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, 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 technology have magnified both the creative and the destructive potential of every individual on the planet.

Most of us have a vision of the 21st century world that sees the triumph of peace and prosperity and personal freedom; with respect for the dignity of ethnic and religious minorities; within a framework of shared values, shared opportunity and shared plenty. We have amazing new tools - from the Human Genome Project to biotechnology -- 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.

But we must understand the other side of the coin: the same advances bringing the world together also are making tools of destruction deadlier, cheaper, easier to conceal, and more

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, drug trafficking and other organized crime. And so, at beginning of the 21st Century, we face a fateful struggle between the forces of integration and the forces of disintegration; the forces of globalism versus tribalism; of oppression against empowerment. And the phenomenal explosion of technology can be the servant of either side -- or both. Let me be clear: our traditional national security concerns have hardly vanished. We don't know yet if our former adversaries Russia and China will emerge as open, democratic partners of ours in the 21st Century. We must continue to maintain strong alliances. We must continue to have the best-trained, best-equipped military in the world. We must continue to be vigilant that regional conflicts do not threaten our own security.

But over the past eight years, I have also worked to adapt our national security strategy to respond to new threats to our security. In some cases, that 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. In each case, it has meant recognizing that flexibility is just as important in this new world as force. As a nation, we must be able to respond quickly and nimbly to all the new challenges that we face.

There is nobody who understands that need better than the Coast Guard. Last year, I ordered a task force to conduct a fresh look at the roles and missions of the Coast Guard. Not surprisingly, it found that a flexible, highly motivated Coast Guard was vital to ensuring the safety and security of the American people in the 21st Century.

It is the Coast Guard that we see most -- during floods in North Carolina after Hurricane Floyd; after the tragedies of both Egypt Air and Air Alaska; every time there are heroic rescues from patrol boats or helicopters. But even still, I don't think most Americans know the full breadth of

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

Since the class of 2000 will play an increasing role in America's defense, it is important that you understand the new threats we face.

The threat of terrorism is not new. What is new is that international terrorism is growing increasingly sophisticated. Terrorist networks communicate on the World Wide Web. Logistics planning is more sophisticated. Weapons available are more destructive. With borders coming down and old regimes going through difficult periods of transition, the chance for free agents or mercenaries looking to make a profit on weapons of destruction is greater.

In this environment, international cooperation is more vital than ever before. We saw an example 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 locations where Americans might gather on December 31st. Together with Jordan, we made arrests. Those 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. 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. 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. 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. Unfortunately, there is no shield that guarantees protection. But over the past eight years, we have worked hard to pass tougher laws to fight terror at home and abroad. We've pressed other countries to sign the Chemical Weapons Convention and Biological Weapons Convention, and to enforce them to see that poison gas and biological weapons do not fall into the wrong hands.

But we can and must do more. Today, I am sending to Congress a request to increase funding to improve our nation's ability to defend against terrorist threats. This request would provide more than \$230.448 million for new activities to expand our nation's ability to track and thwart terrorist activity. These additional resources will also permit the government to maintain the high level of effort it began over New Year's to detect and protect against terrorist threats. This proposal will expand efforts by the Departments of Treasury and Justice to protect our northern border, including fund nearly \$39 million for the Immigration and Naturalization Service and \$26 million for the Federal Bureau of Investigation to improve intelligence capabilities and other counterterrorism activities. It will improve our ability to examine forensic evidence and intercept communications about potential terrorist activity. And this proposal will improve coordination among Federal

agencies and state and local governments to ensure that all of the nation's law enforcement entities are working together, maximizing our ability to protect and defend against possible terrorist attacks.

My Fiscal Year 2001 budget proposed to increase funding for counterterrorism activities across the Government to \$. billion, an increase of % from only three years ago. these counterterrorism programs by 44 percent. The proposal I am making today would provide an additional funding increase of 60 percent for these particular activities. As we discovered over New Year's, the threat of terrorist activities on domestic soil is significant. The intelligence community, Federal agencies, and my National Security Council staff have been working for months to identify ways to combat this threat. With these additional resources, I am confident that we will significantly improve the nation's ability to protect our citizens from this threat.

We've also done all we can to eliminate old weapons which are finding new champions. Before the Iron Curtain fell, we lived under the threat of a nuclear attack from another superpower. We must continue to maintain our strategic deterrent. But today, we know the danger of attack now is much more likely come from a hostile 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 Russia 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 do even more to help them turn that expertise to peaceful projects - or we 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 hostile nation may acquire weapons of mass destruction and the missiles to deliver them to our shores is becoming real. So later this year, I will decide whether we should begin deployment of a limited national missile defense system next spring. I will base that decision on four critical factors: first, is the technology sound and has it been demonstrated to work; second, what does it cost and how does that balance against other defense priorities; third, what is the state of the threat, the likelihood that another nation could deliver long-range ballistic missiles to our shore; and fourth, what impact will it have on our security, including arms control and our relationships with our allies and others around the world?

There is also the threat of attacks from biological or chemical weapons. The terrorist attack we saw in Japan four years ago – when sarin gas was dropped in a subway of innocent people – reminds us how vulnerable we are, and caused us to intensify our efforts. We have established a national defense preparedness office to train and equip the first responders to a chemical or biological attack, and we're using new technology to improve our ability to detect these agents quickly should they ever be released.

The same vigilance is required for cyber-security and the protection of our critical information systems. Fifteen years ago, critical systems like our power structures, water supplies, air traffic control, financial systems, and computer networks were separate and manually operated. There actually was a man in overalls sitting in a shed working the valves for the local reservoir. Today, all of these systems – water, power, air traffic control, nuclear power, street lights – are 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. The destruction one person can bring about today using a computer is virtually unlimited. That is why we must strengthen the cyber security of nuclear power plants, and air traffic control system, and power grids. That 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 have been working to build a public-private partnership to protect America in the 21st Century. We have developed the first national plan for cyber-security. We held a conference at the White House recently, to bring together the top minds from both the public and private sector. And that's why I proposed historic funding to protect our vital networks and systems. I hope Congress helps us pass it, because we must continue to stay ahead of the game.

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 infections like malaria, TB, and AIDS. Today, 50 million people worldwide are infected by HIV-AIDS. In Africa alone, some companies there are actually hiring two employees for every job on the assumption that one of them will die. In other countries, 30 percent of the teachers and 40 percent of the soldiers have AIDS. I was in India last month - they have more people infected with AIDS than any nation in the world. And it's not just AIDS - TB has infected one third of the world - two billion people - and the disease can reach our shores at the speed of jet travel.

These diseases threaten the survival of entire nations and societies and they can ruin economies. Meeting the global public health crisis is a moral imperative. And given the risk of instability and turmoil it poses to entire regions, it 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. But the ultimate solution to this crisis, and to other killer diseases like malaria and TB, must include the development of vaccines. Today's, there's no

incentive to make costly investments in vaccines for people who cannot afford to buy them.

That is why I proposed in my State of the Union Address that we provide 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.

There's another global challenge that will greatly affect your century – the 21st Century: 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. If you think that is a coincidence, I'm sending you back for an extra year's study of statistics, chemistry, and logic. Unless we change course, most scientists are convinced 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 [LOO-Ders] training⁴ 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 help others do the same.

Finally, if Americans are to be secure in the 21st Century, we must win the war against drugs. Much of that work must be done here at home, with zero tolerance for drug use, treatment for those who suffer and punishment for those who profit. But we must also fight international drug cartels and the criminal empires they finance.

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 the people of Colombia is even higher than it is to us. Last year, drug trafficking and civil conflict

⁴ Ocean sailing training all cadets receive in third class year

gave Colombia a murder rate 10 times ours. Drugs fund guerillas on the left, and paramilitaries on the right. Honest citizens are caught in the middle.

Colombia now has a courageous President, President Pastrana. He came to office with a record of risking his own life to take on drug traffic. He was kidnapped by the Medellin cartel. As mayor of Bogota, he saw them kill three presidential candidates – and still he became a presidential candidate. Now, he is asking for our help. He has worked with experts in Colombia and elsewhere to put together what he calls “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 Colombia, international financial institutions, and other donors. I’ve asked Congress to give it \$1.6 billion over two years. The House has passed this bill and today I call on the Senate to do the same.

What President Pastrana is proposing for Colombia has already been shown to work in Peru and Bolivia. Working with those two countries, we have reduced coca cultivation by more than 50 percent over the past five years, and reduced overall cocaine production in the region by 18 percent. If we can do that in Colombia, we will save American lives. If that’s not worth the investment, I don’t know what is.

On every one of these issues, as one of America’s five armed services, the Coast Guard has a vital role. Each time America has been challenged by new threats, the Coast Guard has met them. 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 alone, interdicting nearly 52 tons, a 35 percent increase over 1998.

That's why my last budget as President calls for an increase in both your operating and acquisition budgets. And that's why I am going to recommend to the next President that America fully fund the Coast Guard's Deep Water Project, so you have the ships and planes you need to meet the maritime challenges that face us. The average age of our Coast Guard deep water cutters today is 27 years, older than 38 of the world's 42 major naval fleets. We can either modernize it, or go without the critical operations -- from search and rescue to fisheries law enforcement, migration interdiction to drugs -- that the Coast Guard performs. This is an investment we must make to ensure our security in the 21st Century.

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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. It is a wonderful sign of the times that two of the cadets who are graduating today come from nations (Russia and Bulgaria) that were our adversaries when they were in the fifth grade -- and we don't think twice about it.

We 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, which now accounts for about a third of America's economic growth. It's changing the way we all do business - including the Coast Guard. A decade ago, a cadet assigned to a buoy [BOO-ee] tender had to go through an elaborate process to determine where a buoy was placed. Three people would 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 instantly by satellites and computers through the global positioning system.

This revolution can empower individuals in incredible ways. In America today, unemployment is less than four percent. At the Native American reservation in Pine Ridge, South Dakota, 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. Last Christmas, I bought some gifts on-line from Pine Ridge. With the Internet, they have the potential to spread the gifts of their culture without leaving their land.

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, 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 technology have magnified both the creative and the destructive potential of every individual on the planet.

Most of us have a vision of the 21st century world that sees the triumph of peace and prosperity and personal freedom; with respect for the dignity of ethnic and religious minorities; within a framework of shared values, shared opportunity and shared plenty. We have amazing new tools - from the Human Genome Project to biotechnology -- 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.

But we must understand the other side of the coin: the same advances bringing the world together also are making tools of destruction deadlier, cheaper, easier to conceal, and more

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, drug trafficking and other organized crime. And so, at beginning of the 21st Century, we face a fateful struggle between the forces of integration and the forces of disintegration; the forces of globalism versus tribalism; of oppression against empowerment. And the phenomenal explosion of technology can be the servant of either side -- or both. Let me be clear: our traditional national security concerns have hardly vanished. We don't know yet if our former adversaries Russia and China will emerge as open, democratic partners of ours in the 21st Century. We must continue to maintain strong alliances. We must continue to have the best-trained, best-equipped military in the world. We must continue to be vigilant that regional conflicts do not threaten our own security.

But over the past eight years, I have also worked to adapt our national security strategy to respond to new threats to our security. In some cases, that 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. In each case, it has meant recognizing that flexibility is just as important in this new world as force. As a nation, we must be able to respond quickly and nimbly to all the new challenges that we face.

There is nobody who understands that need better than the Coast Guard. Last year, I ordered a task force to conduct a fresh look at the roles and missions of the Coast Guard. Not surprisingly, it found that a flexible, highly motivated Coast Guard was vital to ensuring the safety and security of the American people in the 21st Century.

It is the Coast Guard that we see most -- during floods in North Carolina after Hurricane Floyd; after the tragedies of both Egypt Air and Air Alaska; every time there are heroic rescues from patrol boats or helicopters. But even still, I don't think most Americans know the full breadth of

the service you provide. 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.

Since the class of 2000 will play an increasing role in America's defense, it is important that you understand the new threats we face.

The threat of terrorism is not new. What is new is that international terrorism is growing increasingly sophisticated. Terrorist networks communicate on the World Wide Web. Logistics planning is more sophisticated. Weapons available are more destructive. With borders coming down and old regimes going through difficult periods of transition, the chance for free agents or mercenaries looking to make a profit on weapons of destruction is greater.

In this environment, international cooperation is more vital than ever before. We saw an example 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 locations where Americans might gather on December 31st. Together with Jordan, we made arrests. Those 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.

But the possibility that a hostile nation may acquire weapons of mass destruction and the missiles to deliver them to our shores is becoming real. So later this year, I will decide whether we should begin deployment of a limited national missile defense system next spring. I will base that decision on four critical factors: first, is the technology sound and has it been demonstrated to work; second, what does it cost and how does that balance against other defense priorities; third, what is the state of the threat, the likelihood that another nation could deliver long-range ballistic missiles to our shore; and fourth, what impact will it have on our security, including arms control and our relationships with our allies and others around the world?

There is also the threat of attacks from biological or chemical weapons. The terrorist attack we saw in Japan four years ago – when sarin gas was dropped in a subway of innocent people – reminds us how vulnerable we are, and caused us to intensify our efforts. We have established a national defense preparedness office to train and equip the first responders to a chemical or biological attack, and we're using new technology to improve our ability to detect these agents quickly should they ever be released.

The same vigilance is required for cyber-security and the protection of our critical information systems. Fifteen years ago, critical systems like our power structures, water supplies, air traffic control, financial systems, and computer networks were separate and manually operated. There actually was a man in overalls sitting in a shed working the valves for the local reservoir. Today, all of these systems – water, power, air traffic control, nuclear power, street lights – are 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. The destruction one person can bring about today using a computer is virtually unlimited. That is why we must strengthen the cyber security of nuclear power plants, and air traffic control system, and power grids. That 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 have been working to build a public-private partnership to protect America in the 21st Century. We have developed the first national plan for cyber-security. We held a conference at the White House recently, to bring together the top minds from both the public and private sector. And that's why I proposed historic funding to protect our vital networks and systems. I hope Congress helps us pass it, because we must continue to stay ahead of the game.

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 infections like malaria, TB, and AIDS. Today, 50 million people worldwide are infected by HIV-AIDS. In Africa alone, some companies there are actually hiring two employees for every job on the assumption that one of them will die. In other countries, 30 percent of the teachers and 40 percent of the soldiers have AIDS. I was in India last month - they have more people infected with AIDS than any nation in the world. And it's not just AIDS - TB has infected one third of the world - two billion people - and the disease can reach our shores at the speed of jet travel.

These diseases threaten the survival of entire nations and societies and they can ruin economies. Meeting the global public health crisis is a moral imperative. And given the risk of instability and turmoil it poses to entire regions, it 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. But the ultimate solution to this crisis, and to other killer diseases like malaria and TB, must include the development of vaccines. Today's, there's no

incentive to make costly investments in vaccines for people who cannot afford to buy them.

That is why I proposed in my State of the Union Address that we provide 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.

There's another global challenge that will greatly affect your century – the 21st Century: 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. If you think that is a coincidence, I'm sending you back for an extra year's study of statistics, chemistry, and logic. Unless we change course, most scientists are convinced 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 [LOO-Ders] training⁴ 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 help others do the same.

Finally, if Americans are to be secure in the 21st Century, we must win the war against drugs. Much of that work must be done here at home, with zero tolerance for drug use, treatment for those who suffer and punishment for those who profit. But we must also fight international drug cartels and the criminal empires they finance.

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 the people of Colombia is even higher than it is to us. Last year, drug trafficking and civil conflict

⁴ Ocean sailing training all cadets receive in third class year

gave Colombia a murder rate 10 times ours. Drugs fund guerillas on the left, and paramilitaries on the right. Honest citizens are caught in the middle.

Colombia now has a courageous President, President Pastrana. He came to office with a record of risking his own life to take on drug traffic. He was kidnapped by the Medellin cartel. As mayor of Bogota, he saw them kill three presidential candidates – and still he became a presidential candidate. Now, he is asking for our help. He has worked with experts in Colombia and elsewhere to put together what he calls “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 Colombia, international financial institutions, and other donors. I’ve asked Congress to give it \$1.6 billion over two years. The House has passed this bill and today I call on the Senate to do the same.

What President Pastrana is proposing for Colombia has already been shown to work in Peru and Bolivia. Working with those two countries, we have reduced coca cultivation by more than 50 percent over the past five years, and reduced overall cocaine production in the region by 18 percent. If we can do that in Colombia, we will save American lives. If that’s not worth the investment, I don’t know what is.

On every one of these issues, as one of America’s five armed services, the Coast Guard has a vital role. Each time America has been challenged by new threats, the Coast Guard has met them. 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 alone, interdicting nearly 52 tons, a 35 percent increase over 1998.

That's why my last budget as President calls for an increase in both your operating and acquisition budgets. And that's why I am going to recommend to the next President that America fully fund the Coast Guard's Deep Water Project, so you have the ships and planes you need to meet the maritime challenges that face us. The average age of our Coast Guard deep water cutters today is 27 years, older than 38 of the world's 42 major naval fleets. We can either modernize it, or go without the critical operations -- from search and rescue to fisheries law enforcement, migration interdiction to drugs -- that the Coast Guard performs. This is an investment we must make to ensure our security in the 21st Century.

You've got a big job. The last point I want to make today is that shouldn't have to do it alone. The burden of protecting America's security shouldn't fall solely on the shoulders of those who stand watch on our borders and coastlines. I've mentioned quite a few new threats to our security today. But there is another threat as old as our country itself. It is the risk that we will see the world beyond our borders only as a source of danger and therefore to be avoided, that we will fail to see the extraordinary opportunities of an age in which our values of democracy and free markets are finally ascendant. There is a risk we will hunker 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 either a survivalist foreign policy -- build a fence around America and retreat behind it -- or a "go-it-alone foreign policy, where we do it our way or we won't do it at all. I profoundly disagree with both. America has been called a shining city on a Hill, but that doesn't mean our oceans are moats, and it doesn't mean our country is a fortress - nor should it be. In the 21st Century, America 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 development? How can we defeat terrorism if we are not a force for peace from the Middle East to the Balkans? And how can we defeat it if we don't do our part to ease the poverty that fuels so much bitterness around the world?

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

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

Think about it: 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. Good luck and God bless you.

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**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 short time before the movie "The Perfect Storm" hits theaters.

I have had a lot of fun at these commencements the past eight years. This is the appropriate place for me to deliver my last service academy speech as President. Four years ago, I was honored to have this class come to Washington and march in my second Inaugural parade. You all a little bit taller than you did then. But if I was graduating from this remarkable school, I would be standing a little bit taller today, too.

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.

[How's that cheer go? BLUE and WHITE, _____, _____, _____].

Just in case any of you got in trouble at those games or elsewhere, today, pursuant to longstanding tradition, as Commander in Chief, I hereby grant amnesty to all candidates marching tours or serving restrictions for minor offenses.

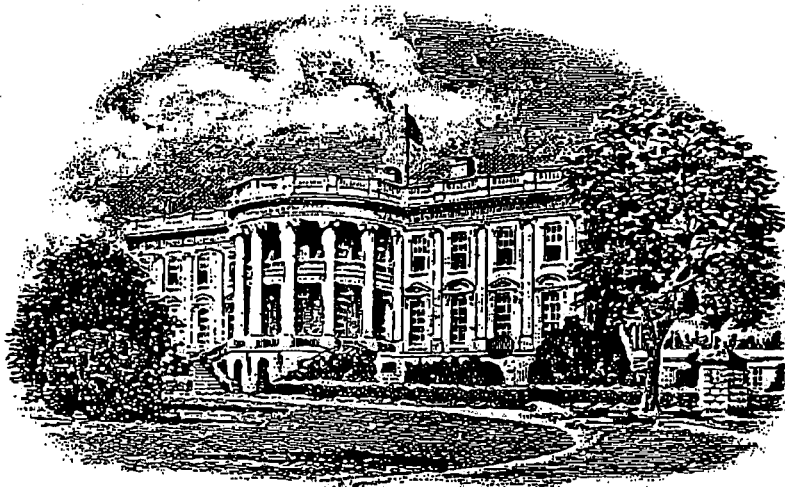
This class was already destined to be special, because this is the first Coast Guard class to graduate in the 21st Century. Today, I want to talk to you about the challenges we face as a nation in this new century, about how we can protect our nation and uphold our values in the face of changing threats that are 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 and vivid 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 in between.



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FYI

USA Today
May 16, 2000
Pg. 19

Readiness Problems Plague Coast Guard, Too

Its role has grown, but like other branches of military, the seafaring service is having trouble filling out its ranks

By Andrea Stone, USA Today

WASHINGTON — For 210 years, the Coast Guard has lived its motto, Semper Paratus. Always ready.

Yet there are mounting questions today about whether that still holds true.

When President Clinton speaks to Coast Guard Academy graduates in New London, Conn., Wednesday, he will face members of a military service whose national security role has expanded in the last three decades even as its ranks have shrunk to 1967 proportions. At a time when drugs, terrorism, pollution and illegal migration pose a bigger threat than foreign armies, the Coast Guard is the federal agency in charge of monitoring them all.

And it must do so without skimping on its No. 1 priority: saving lives. Last year, the Coast Guard answered 39,000 calls for help and saved 3,800 people.

Yet with an enlisted force that is younger and less experienced every year and a fleet that is older than 38 of 41 navies of similar size and mission, there is evidence that its core mission is being compromised:

* A shortage of serviceable HC-130 search planes may have contributed to the death last fall of a boater who called for help during a storm off the California coast.

* Four people drowned in 1997 near Charleston, S.C., during a storm after an inexperienced watchstander failed to pick up the word "Mayday!" on a radio distress call. The National Transportation Safety Board later cited "substandard performance" by the service.

* That same year, three Coast Guard crewmembers died when their boat capsized during a rescue attempt off the coast of Washington. An internal report blamed a lack of training and experience, noting that many crews are "unqualified to fill the billets to which they have been assigned."

"They're reaching the edge of their capabilities," says Mortimer Downey, deputy secretary of Transportation, which oversees the Coast Guard. "We're seeing less than optimum performance."

In what was called a "cultural shift" signaling that crews would no longer try to do more with less, Coast Guard Commandant Adm. James Loy ordered in March an unprecedented 10% cut in non-emergency operations. "The strains caused by having tired people run old equipment beyond human and mechanical limits (degrades) our readiness," he said recently.

"Coasties" will still answer every call for help. But safety inspections and patrols to catch drug smugglers, illegal migrants and foreign vessels illegally fishing in U.S. waters have been scaled back. The Coast Guard commander on Nantucket Island, Mass., has stopped operations for eight months though crews will still respond to search-and-rescue emergencies and oil spills. He said his crews

need the time to repair their boats and train.

"The reduction in Coast Guard presence on the high seas will undoubtedly mean more illegal drugs will not (sic) stopped, more illegal migrants will reach our shores, and more foreign fishing vessels will harvest our marine resources," retired vice admiral Howard Thorsen wrote in May's issue of Proceedings.

Since 1976, when Congress expanded the coastal limit from 12 miles to 200 miles, the Coast Guard has enforced the law in the United States' exclusive economic zone — at 3.4 million square miles the world's largest. During that same period, the service was given the jobs of protecting the marine environment, stopping illegal migrants and interdicting drug smugglers. The past two decades have also seen safety-related duties expand as the number of recreational boats and passenger cruise ships has skyrocketed.

Yet the Coast Guard, which has 35,000 active-duty service members, is the same size as in 1967. It joined the other military services in a post-Cold War downsizing that saw 5,000 people leave in the 1990s. And now, like those services, it is struggling to cope with high turnover and tough recruiting in a red-hot economy:

- * Enlisted experience has declined from 8.8 years in 1995 to 7.9 years today and is expected to drop to 7.1 years in 2003.

- * The percentage of experienced pilots who leave every year has doubled since 1995, soaring from 20% to 40%.

- * More than a quarter of enlisted cruise-ship and charter-boat safety inspectors have not attended entry-level marine safety courses. A third of lieutenant commander safety billets are filled with junior lieutenants.

- * The Coast Guard has half the certified surfmen it needs to operate rescue boats in the most dangerous conditions. Aging equipment adds to problems. On any given day, just 60% of the HC-130 fleet is fit for duty. Some have been turned into "hangar queens," cannibalized for spare parts to keep other aircraft flying.

The Coast Guard's major cutters are an average of more than 30 years old. Many smaller boats also date to the Vietnam War. Such a creaky fleet is no match for drug smugglers.

This year, at least 400 souped-up speed-boats carrying tons of illegal drugs from Colombia will cut through the Caribbean at up to 50 knots per hour. The fastest cutters reach 30 knots. The result is that nine of 10 smugglers get away.

In December, a government task force recognized the problems and endorsed replacing the entire fleet with electronically linked high-tech cutters, small boats, fixed-wing aircraft, helicopters and satellites. The so-called Deepwater Project, which has bipartisan support, would cost at least \$500 million a year for the next 20 years.

By Pentagon standards, the project is modest. But then again, the Coast Guard's \$4.1 billion budget is tiny compared with the Pentagon's nearly \$300 billion budget.

Yet because the Coast Guard isn't in the Defense Department, it has long lacked a strong advocate in the federal bureaucracy.

The Coast Guard is "an orphan among too many parents," Sen. John Breaux, D-La., said at a recent Capitol Hill symposium. "When you're a little of a whole lot, it doesn't add up to a lot of anything."

Although it is a military service and one-third of its duties are related to national defense, the Coast Guard reports to the Pentagon only during wartime. Another third of its duties, mainly drug and illegal migrant interdiction, fall under the Justice Department. The remaining tasks are related to its parent department, Transportation. It also does jobs for the Commerce, Treasury and State departments.

As a result, the Coast Guard often falls through the cracks.

When Loy and other military chiefs made a pitch to Clinton for emergency supplemental funding last year, only the Army, Navy, Air Force and Marines got it. The commandant later cajoled Congress into coughing up an extra \$160 million, but lawmakers didn't hand over the money until this year, a move that did little to address pressing readiness problems.

"We're almost ready to declare Chapter 11 bankruptcy," says Rear Adm. Patrick Stillman, the assistant commandant for government and public affairs. "We aren't treated the same as the other services."

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

April 7, 1999

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
IN FOREIGN POLICY SPEECH

Mayflower Hotel
Washington, D.C.

10:33 A.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you, Richard. Max Kampelman, thank you for being with me today. And I thank the U.S. Institute for Peace for arranging this presentation on this, as I'm sure all of you know, relatively short notice.

I'd also like to acknowledge the presence here with me today of Secretary Albright and Ambassador Barshefsky, National Security Advisor Berger, and two important former members of my national security team, Tony Lake and Tara Sonenshine, who is a senior advisor here the to Institute for Peace.

I would like to begin just by thanking this body for what you do every day to help our administration and the Congress and the American people think through the most challenging foreign policy issues of our time. And I thank you in particular for your determination to reach out to a younger generation of Americans to talk to them about the importance of these issues and the world they will live in.

In February, I gave a speech in San Francisco about America's role in the century to come. We all know it's an extraordinary moment when there is no overriding threat to our security; when no great power need feel that any other is a military threat; when freedom is expanding and open markets and technology are raising living standards on every continent, bringing the world closer together in countless ways.

But I also argued that globalization is not an unmixed blessing. In fact, the benefits of globalization -- openness and opportunity -- depend on the very things globalization alone cannot guarantee -- peace, democracy, the stability of markets, social justice, the protection of health and the environment.

Globalization can bring repression and human rights violations and suffering into the open, but it cannot prevent them. It can promote integration among nations, but also lead to disintegration within them. It can bring prosperity on every continent, but still leave many, many people behind. It can give people the modern tools of the 21st century, but it cannot purge their hearts of the primitive hatreds that may lead to the misuse of those tools. Only national governments, working together, can reap the full promise and reduce the problems of the 21st century.

The United States, as the largest and strongest country in the world at this moment -- largest in economic terms and military terms -- has the unavoidable responsibility to lead in this increasingly interdependent world, to try to help meet the challenges of this new era.

Clearly, our first challenge is to build a more peaceful world, one that will apparently be dominated by ethnic and religious conflicts we once thought of primitive, but which Senator Moynihan, for example, has referred to now as post-modern. We know that we cannot stop all such conflicts. But when the harm is great and when our values and interests are at stake, and when we have the means to make a difference, we should try.

①
religious &
ethnic conflict

That is what we and our NATO allies are doing in Kosovo -- trying to end the horrible war there, trying to aid the struggling democracies of Southeastern Europe, all of whom are threatened by the violence, the hatred, the human exodus President Milosevic's brutal campaign has unleashed. We are determined to stay united and to persist until we prevail.

It is not enough now for Mr. Milosevic to say that his forces will cease fire in Kosovo, denied its freedom and devoid of its people. He must withdraw his forces, let the refugees return, permit the deployment of an international security force. Nothing less will bring peace with security to the people of Kosovo.

Ⓢ
Russia &
China

The second challenge I discussed in San Francisco in February is that of bringing our former adversaries, Russia and China, into the international system as open, prosperous and stable nations. Today, I want to speak especially about our relationship with China, one that is being tested and hotly debated today as China's Premier, Zhu Rongji, travels to Washington.

Of course, we all know that perceptions affect policies. And American perceptions about China have often changed in this century. In the early 1900s, most Americans saw China through the eyes of missionaries seeking open hearts, or traders seeking open markets. During World War II, China was our ally; during the Korean War, our adversary. During the Cold War, we debated whether China was a solid stone in the monolith of world communism, or a country with interests and traditions that could make it a counterweight to Soviet power.

perceptions

More recently, many Americans have looked to China to see either the world's next great capitalist tiger and an enormous motherlode of economic opportunity for American companies and American workers, or the world's last great communist dragon and next great threat to freedom and security.

For a long time, it seems to me, we have argued about China with competing caricatures. Is this a country to be engaged, or isolated? Is this a country beyond our power to influence, or a country that is ours to gain and ours to lose? Now we hear that China is a country to be feared. A growing number of people say that it is the next great threat to our security and our well-being.

Caricatures

What about this argument? Well, those who say it point out, factually, that if China's economy continues to grow on its present trajectory, it will be the world's largest in the next century. They argue, correctly, that the Chinese government often defines its interests in ways sharply divergent from ours. They are concerned, rightly, by Chinese missiles aimed at Taiwan and at others. From this they conclude that China is, or will be, our enemy.

Threat

They claim it is building up its military machine for aggression, and using the profits of our trade to pay for it. They urge us, therefore, to contain China -- to deny it access to our markets, our technology, our investment, and to bolster the strength of our allies in Asia to counter the threat a strong China will pose in the 21st century.

Military

What about that scenario? Clearly, if it chooses to do so, China could pursue such a course, pouring much more of its wealth into military might and into traditional great power geopolitics. Of course, this would rob it of much of its future prosperity, and it is far from inevitable that China will choose this path. Therefore, I would argue that we should not make it more likely that China will choose this path by acting as if that decision has already been made.

Unfaded

I say this over and over again, but when I see this China debate in America, with people talking about how we've got to contain China and they present a terrible threat to us in the future and its inevitable and how awful it is, I remind people who work with us that the same kind of debate is going on in China -- people saying the Americans do not want us to emerge, they do not want us to have our rightful position in the world, their whole strategy is designed to keep us down on the farm.

And we have to follow a different course. We cannot afford caricatures. I believe we have to work for the better future that we want, even as we remain prepared for any outcome. This approach will clearly put us at odds with those who believe America must always have a great enemy. How can you be the great force for good in the world and justify all the things you do if you don't have a great enemy.

I don't believe that. I believe we have to work for the best, but do it in a way that will never leave us unprepared in the event that our efforts do not succeed.

Among the first decisions I made in 1993 was to preserve the alliances that kept the peace during the Cold War. That meant in Asia, we kept 100,000 troops there, and maintained robust alliances with Japan, Korea, Thailand, Australia and the Philippines. We did this, and have done it, not to contain China or anyone else, but to give confidence to all that the potential threats to Asia's security will remain just that -- potential -- and that America remains committed to being involved with Asia and to Asia's stability.

1993

We've maintain our strong, unofficial ties to a democratic Taiwan, while upholding our one-China policy. We've encouraged both sides to resolve their differences peacefully and to have increased contact. We've made clear that neither can count on our acceptance if it violates these principles.

Taiwan

We know that in the past decade China has increased its deployment of missiles near Taiwan. When China tested some of those missiles in 1996, tensions grew in the Taiwan Strait. We demonstrated then with the deployment of our carriers that America will act to prevent a miscalculation there. Our interests lie in peace and stability in Taiwan and in China, in the Strait and in the region, and in a peaceful resolution of the differences. We will do what is necessary to maintain our interest.

1996

carriers

Now, we have known since the early 1980s that China has nuclear armed missiles capable of reaching the United States. Our defense posture has and will continue to take account of that reality. In part, because of our engagement, China has, at best, only marginally increased its deployed nuclear threat in the last 15 years. By signing the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, China has accepted constraints on its ability to modernize its arsenal at a time when the nuclear balance remains overwhelmingly in our favor. China has fewer than two dozen long-range nuclear weapons today; we have over 6,000.

missiles

We are determined to prevent the diversion of technology and sensitive information to China. The restrictions we place on our

exports to China are tougher than those applied to any other major exporting country in the world.

When we first learned, in 1995, that a compromise had occurred at our weapons labs, our first priority was to find the leak, to stop it, and to prevent further damage. When the Energy Department and the FBI discovered wider vulnerabilities, we launched a comprehensive effort to address them. Last year, I issued a directive to dramatically strengthen security at the energy labs. We have increased the Department's counterintelligence budget by 15-fold since 1995.

Security
leak

But we need to be sure we're getting the job done. Last month, I asked the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board, an independent, bipartisan body chaired by former Senator Warren Rudman, to review the security threat and the adequacy of the measures we have taken to address it. It is vital that we meet this challenge with firmness and openness, but without fear.

The issue is how to respond to this. I believe we should not look at China through rose-colored glasses, nor should we look through a glass darkly to see an image that distorts China's strength and ignores its complexities. We need to see China clearly -- its progress and its problems, its system and its strains, its policies and its perceptions of us, of itself, of the world. Indeed, we should apply a bit of universal wisdom that China's late leader, Deng Xiaoping, used to preach, we should seek the truth from facts.

See China
clearly

In the last 20 years, China has made incredible progress, in building a new economy, lifting more than 200 million people out of absolute poverty. But consider this: Its working age population is increasing by more than 10 million people, the equivalent of the state of Illinois, every year. Tens of millions of Chinese families are migrating from the countryside, where they see no future, to the city where only some find work. Due in part to the Asian economic crisis, China's economic growth is slowing just when it needs to be rising to create jobs for the unemployed and to maintain support for economic reform.

China - last
20 yrs

challenges
unrest

For all the progress of China's reforms, private enterprise still accounts for less than 20 percent of the non-farm economy. Much of China's landscape is still dominated by unprofitable polluting state industries. China state banks are still making massive loans to struggling state firms, the sector of the economy least likely to succeed.

Now, I'm met with Premier Zhu before. I know, and I think all of you know, that he is committed to making necessary, far-reaching changes. He and President Ziang are working to reform banks and state enterprises and to fight corruption. Indeed, one of China's highest public security officials was arrested several weeks ago on corruption charges.

They also know that in the short run, reform will cause more unemployment, and that can cause unrest. But so far, they've been unwilling to open up China's political system because they see that as contributing to instability when, in fact, giving people a say in their decisions actually provides a peaceful outlet for venting frustration.

unrest

*

China's biggest challenge in the coming years will be to maintain stability and growth at home by meeting, not stifling, the growing demands of its people for openness and accountability. It is easy for us to say; for them, it is a daunting task.

What does all this mean for us? Well, if we've learned anything in the last few years from Japan's long recession and Russia's current economic troubles, it is that the weaknesses of great nations can pose

Weak China =
problems for us

as big a challenge to America as their strengths. So as we focus on the potential challenge that a strong China could present to the United States in the future, let us not forget the risk of a weak China, beset by internal conflicts, social dislocation and criminal activity, becoming a vast zone of instability in Asia.

Despite Beijing's best efforts to rein in these problems, we have seen the first danger signs -- free-wheeling Chinese enterprises selling weapons abroad, the rise in China of organized crime, stirrings of ethnic tensions and rural unrest, the use of Chinese territory for heroin trafficking, and even piracy of ships at sea. In short, we're seeing in China the kinds of problems a society can face when it is moving away from the rule of fear, but is not yet firmly rooted in the rule of law.

The solutions fundamentally lie in the choices China makes. But I think we would all agree, we have an interest in seeking to make a difference and in not pretending that the outcome is foreordained. We can't do that simply by confronting China or trying to contain her. We can only deal with the challenge if we continue a policy of principled, purposeful engagement with China's leaders and China's people.

Our long-term strategy must be to encourage the right kind of development in China -- to help China grow at home into a strong, prosperous and open society, coming together, not falling apart; to integrate China into the institutions that promote global norms on proliferation, trade, the environment, and human rights. We must build on opportunities for cooperation with China where we agree, even as we strongly defend our interests and values where we disagree. That is the purpose of engagement. Not to insulate our relationship from the consequences of Chinese actions, but to use our relationship to influence China's actions in a way that advances our values and our interests.

That is what we have done for the last six years, with the following tangible results. In no small measure as a result of our engagement, China helped us to convince North Korea to freeze the production of plutonium, and, for now, to refrain from more new missile tests. It has been our partner in averting a nuclear confrontation in South Asia. Not long ago, China was selling dangerous weapons and technologies with impunity. Since the 1980s, it has joined the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, the Chemical Weapons Convention, the Biological Weapons Convention, and the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty -- and accepted the safeguards, reporting requirements, and inspection systems that go with each.

We have also convinced China not to provide new assistance to Iran's nuclear program, to stop selling Iran anti-ship cruise missiles, and to halt assistance to unsafeguarded nuclear facilities in Pakistan. Now it's important that China join the Missile Technology Control Regime, a step President Jiang agreed to consider at last year's summit in Beijing.

We also have an interest in integrating China into the world trading system and in seeing it join the World Trade Organization on clearly acceptable, commercial terms. This is a goal America has been working toward in a bipartisan fashion for 13 years now. Getting this done and getting it done right is profoundly in our national interests. It is not a favor to China; it is the best way to level the playing field.

China already has broad access to our markets, as you can see from any perusal of recent trade figures. If China accepts the responsibilities that come with WTO membership, that will give us broad access to China's markets, while accelerating its internal reforms and

Solutions
engagement
US
long-term
strategy

Progress -
last 6 yrs

Nukes

Iran

WTO

propelling it toward acceptance of the rule of law.

The bottom line is this: If China is willing to play by the global rules of trade, it would be an inexplicable mistake for the United States to say no.

We have an interest as well in working with China to preserve the global environment. Toward the middle of the next century, China will surpass the United States as the world's largest emitter of greenhouse gases. At last year's summit in China, I made it clear there can be no meaningful solution to this problem unless China is a part of it. But I also emphasized, as I do over and over again -- with sometimes mixed effect -- that rapidly developing technologies now make it possible for China -- indeed, for India, for any other developing economy -- to be environmentally responsible without sacrificing economic growth.

Environment

That challenge is at the top of Vice President Gore's agenda on the forum on environment and development he shares with Premier Zhu. It will be meeting this week.

We have been encouraging the development of clean natural gas in China and cleaner technologies for burning coal. We've been working with China on a study of emissions trading, a tool that has cut pollution at low cost in the United States and which could do the same for China. In the Information Age, China need not, indeed, China will not be able, to grow its economy by clinging to Industrial Age energy practices.

← (or comp.)

Finally, let me say we have an interest in encouraging China to respect the human rights of its people and to give them a chance to shape the political destiny of their country. This is an interest that cuts to the heart of our concerns about China's future.

human rights

Because wealth is generated by ideas today, China will be less likely to succeed if its people cannot exchange information freely. China also will be less likely to succeed if it does not build the legal and political foundation to compete for global capital; less likely to succeed if its political system does not gain the legitimacy that comes from democratic choice.

China's leaders believe that significant political reform carries enormous risk of instability at this moment in their history. We owe it to any country to give a respectful listen to their stated policy about such matters. But the experience of the rest of Asia during this present economic crisis shows that the risks of delaying reform are greater than the risks of embracing it.

As Indonesia learned, you cannot deal with social resentment by denying people the right to voice it. As Korea and Thailand have shown the world, expressed dissent is far less dangerous than repressed dissent. Both countries are doing better now because their elected governments have the legitimacy to pursue reform.

In fact, almost every goal to which China's leaders are dedicated, from maintaining stability to rooting out corruption, to reuniting peacefully with Taiwan, would actually be advanced if they embraced greater openness and accountability.

We have promoted that goal by airing differences candidly and directly with China's leaders, by encouraging closer ties between American and Chinese people. Those ties have followed in the wake of official contacts, and have the potential to bring change.

The people-to-people ties have made it possible for over 100,000

Chinese students and scholars to study in America, and thousands of American teachers and scholars -- students -- to go to China. They have enabled American non-governmental organizations to help people in China set up NGOs of their own. They have allowed Americans to work with local governments, universities and citizens' groups in China -- to save wetlands and forests, to manage urban growth, to support China's first private schools, to hook up schools to the Internet, to train journalists, to promote literacy for poor women, to make loans for Tibetan entrepreneurs, to begin countless projects that are sparking the growth of China's civil society. They have permitted Chinese lawyers, judges and legal scholars to come to America to study our system.

*More
Freedom*

Now, we don't assume for a moment that this kind of engagement alone can give rise to political reform in China, but despite the obstacles they face, the Chinese people clearly enjoy more freedom -- in where they work, and where they live, and where they go -- than they did a decade ago.

China has seen the emergence of political associations, consumer groups, tenant organizations, newspapers that expose corruption and experiments in village democracy. It has seen workers demanding representation and a growing number of people seeking the right to form political parties, despite the persecution they face. I met with many such agents of change when I visited China last year.

Of course, it is precisely because these changes are meaningful that the Chinese government is pushing back. Its actions may be aimed at individuals, but they are clearly designed to send a message to all Chinese that they should not test the limits of political freedom. The message they send the world, however, is quite different. It is one of insecurity, not strength. We often see that a tight grip is actually a sign of a weak hand.

Now, we have made it clear to China's leaders that we think it's simply wrong to arrest people whose only offense has been to engage in organized and peaceful political expression. That right is universally recognized and democratic nations have a duty to defend it. That is why we are seeking support at the U.N. Human Rights Commission in Geneva for a resolution on human rights in China.

us - steps

We will also urge China to embrace the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights -- in word and in deed. We will keep pressing the Congress to fund programs that promote the rule of law in China. We will keep working to promote a dialogue between China and the Dalai Lama, and respect for Tibet's cultural and religious heritage.

But there is one thing that we will not do. We will not change our policy in a way that isolates China from the global forces that have begun to empower the Chinese people to change their society and build a better future. For that would leave the people of China with less access to information, less contact with the democratic world, and more resistance from their government to outside influence and ideas.

*No to
Isolation*

In all these areas, the debate China's policy has sparked in our country can be constructive by reminding us that we still face challenges in the world that require our vigilance. It can also remind the Chinese government that the relationship between our two countries depends in large measure not only on the actions of the President and the Executive Branch, but on the support of the American people and our Congress, which cannot be taken for granted.

But as the next presidential election approaches, we cannot allow a healthy argument to lead us toward a campaign-driven Cold War with China; for that would have tragic consequences: an America riven by

mistrust and bitter accusations; an end to diplomatic contact that has produced tangible gains for our people; a climate of mistrust that hurts Chinese Americans and undermines the exchanges that are opening China to the world.

No one could possibly gain from that except for the most rigid, backward-looking elements in China itself. Remember what I said at the outset: The debate we're having about China today in the United States is mirrored by a debate going on in China about the United States. And we must be sensitive to how we handle this, and responsible.

I know the vast majority of Americans and members of Congress don't want this to happen. I will do everything in our power to see that it does not, so that we stay focused on our vital interests and the real challenges ahead.

We have much to be concerned about. There is North Korea, South Asia, the potential for tensions in the Taiwan Strait and the South China Sea. There is the tragic plight of political prisoners; the possibility, also, that China will not realize its growth potential, that it will become unstable because of the distressed economy and angry people.

But we have every reason to approach our challenges with confidence and with patience. Our country, after all, now, is at the height of its power and the peak of its prosperity. Democratic values are ascendant throughout much of the world. And while we cannot know where China is heading for sure, the forces pulling China toward integration and openness are more powerful today than ever before. And these are the only forces that can make China a truly successful power, meeting the demands of its people and exercising appropriate and positive influence in the larger world in the 21st century.

Such a China would indeed be stronger, but it also would be more at peace with itself and at ease with its neighbors. It would be a good thing for the Chinese people, and for the American people.

This has been the lodestar of our policy for the last six years -- a goal that is consistent with our interests and that keeps faith with our values; an objective that we will continue to pursue, with your help and understanding, in the months and years ahead.

This visit by Premier Zhu is very important. The issues that are raised from time to time which cause tensions in our relationship, they are also very important. But I ask you, at this Institute, not to let the American people, or American policy-makers -- or American politicians in a political season -- lose sight of the larger interests we have in seeing that this very great country has the maximum possible chance to emerge a more stable, freer, more prosperous, more constructive partner with the United States in the new century.

Thank you very much. (Applause.)

END

11:07 A.M. EDT

- 15 minute version
- Joe Biden
- Draw some SOTU stuff

- Basic framework
globalization - got to deal
w/ budget deal, thanks to Biden, got a good deal

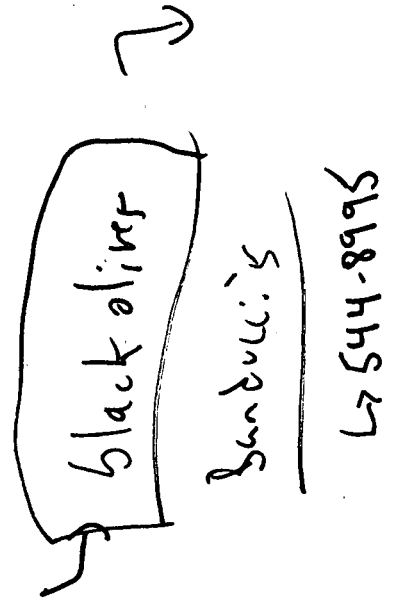
Question: how we lead

how we lead

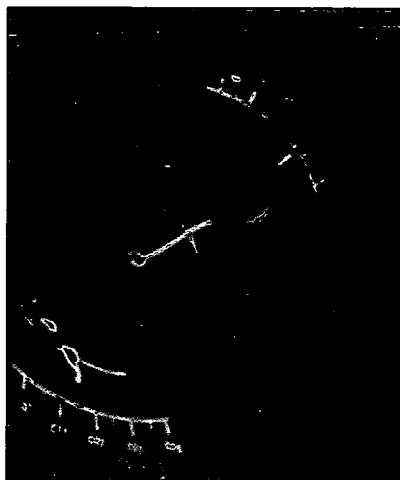
→ challenges,

speech

- Kosovo, NATO enlargement



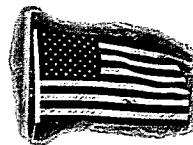
We have a very important decision to make this year that will have direct bearing on how that question is answered.



America's Maritime Guardian The United States Coast Guard Past, Present and Future



Since 1790, the United States Coast Guard has been instrumental to America's maritime safety, security and economic growth. As one of the Nation's five Armed Forces, its mission is to protect the public, the environment, and U.S. economic interests--in the Nation's ports and waterways, along the coast, on international waters, or in any maritime region as required to support national security. The Task Force reaffirms this mission and projects America's need for a Coast Guard that is as its motto states--Semper Paratus--Always Ready.



The Task Force

The Task Force's conclusions and recommendations provide a road map into the future for America's maritime guardian. They provide the direction so that the Coast Guard will remain Semper Paratus for the daunting challenges confronting America in the 21st century.

Task Force Members

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Department of the Treasury

Mr. Andrew R. Hoehn
Department of Defense

Mr. James E. Castello
Department of Justice

The Honorable D. James Baker
Department of Commerce

Mr. William H. Samuel
Department of Labor

The Honorable Mortimer L. Downey
Department of Transportation

The Honorable Timothy Fields Jr.
Environmental Protection Agency

Mr. Michael D. Deich
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Mr. Richard A. Clarke
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The Honorable Thurgood Marshall Jr.
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Mr. Ronald E. Minsk
National Economic Council

Mr. Paul J. Weinstein
Domestic Policy Council

Mr. Thomas J. Umberg
Office of National Drug Control Policy

Ms. Ellen M. Athas
Council on Environmental Quality

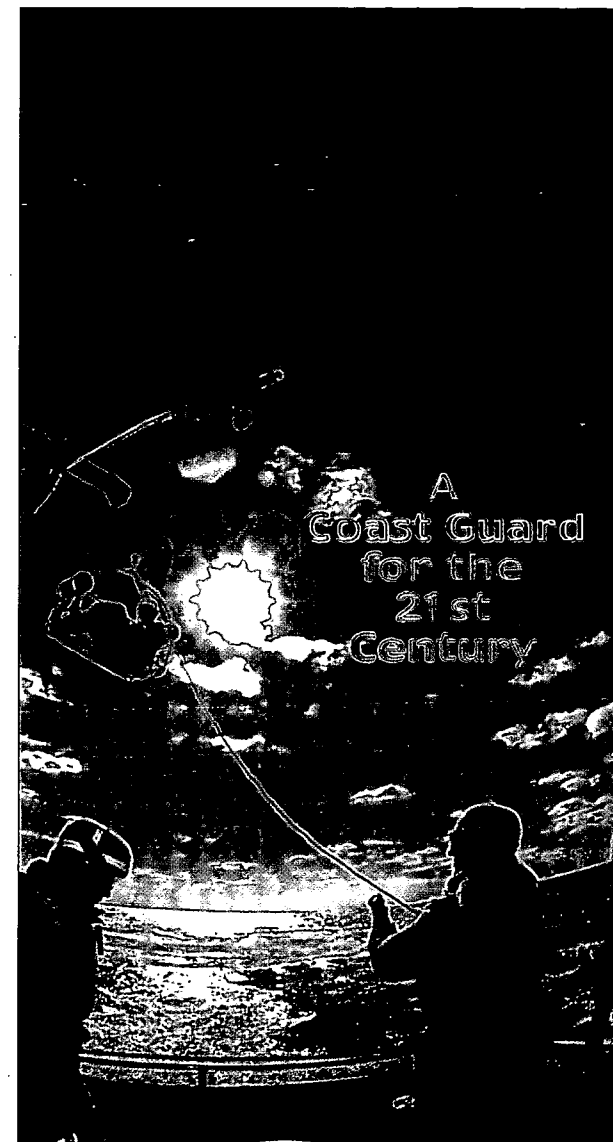
Admiral James M. Loy
U. S. Coast Guard

Former Members:
The Honorable Kathryn Higgins

Mr. William Houley

Ms. Sally Ericsson

An executive summary and the full report is
available online at: www.uscg.mil/news/cgnews.html



"Our findings reinforce the value of a multi-missioned Coast Guard with regulatory, law enforcement, and humanitarian-focused emergency response authority, and military capability ..."

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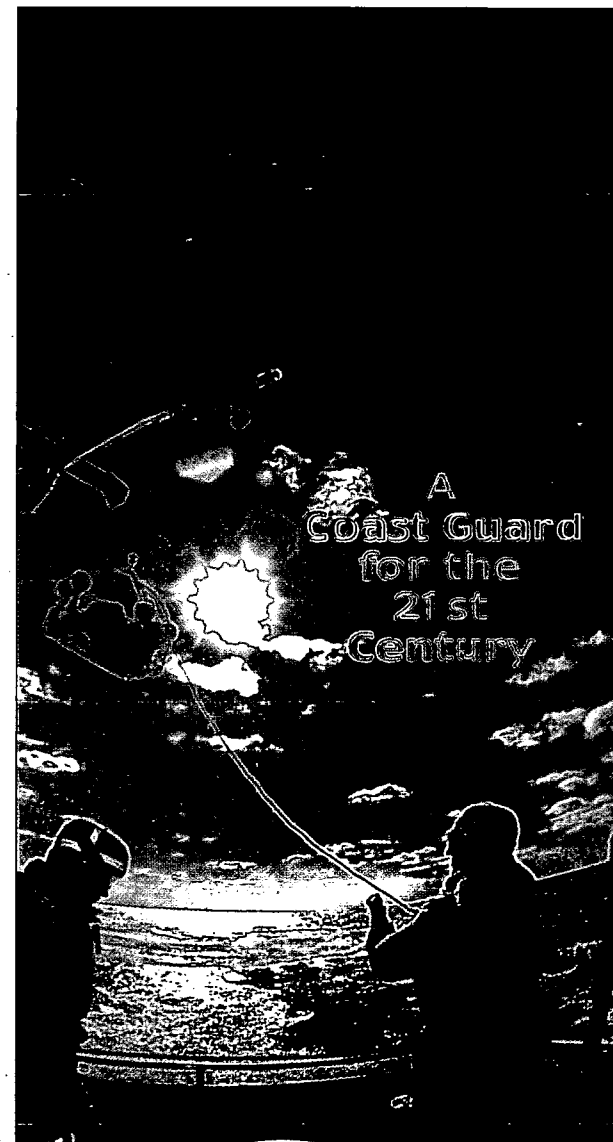
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