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001. email	To Paul K. Orzulak from Heather L. Davis. Subject: Greeting in CT (1 page)	05/15/2000	P6/b(6)
002. fax	re: Personal real estate (2 pages)	05/16/2000	Personal Misfile

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Speechwriting (Paul Orzulak)
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2008-0702-F

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RESTRICTION CODES

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

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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]
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P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
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RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

and Deepwater.

The speech will be broadcast on C-SPAN and over National Public Radio affiliate stations.

Regards,
CDR Steven E. Vanderplas
Special Assistant to the Commandant
202-267-2387

Admiral James M. Loy
National Press Club
"The National Relevance of the Future of the Coast Guard"
February 24, 2000

I. Introduction.

If the Coast Guard were a topic on the TV game show, "Family Feud" . . . and Richard Dawson surveyed a hundred Americans to ask them what the Coast Guard does for a living . . . the first contestant trying to match the survey would recall seeing us on "Baywatch" and would confidently declare that we "save lives." Richard Dawson would thoughtfully repeat the answer, turn to his display board, and say, "Show me . . . 'Save lives!'" The bell would ring, the top panel would roll over to reveal the words "Search and Rescue," and the crowd would go wild when they saw that saving lives had been named by 85 of the 100 respondents. High fives all around, and Dawson kisses the contestant's mother in-law, who's next in line.

After a minute or so, the excitement would die down, Mr. Dawson would approach the mother in-law, and suddenly the sound stage would get tense as the contestants scratched their heads and tried to imagine what else could possibly be involved in the business of guarding the coast. Maybe one of the family members would hesitantly mumble something about law enforcement and pick up a few more points-but pretty soon we'd be hearing the harsh buzzing sound that means no match . . . you lose!

My purpose today is twofold: first is to raise the visibility of the national relevance of current and future Coast Guard service to America; and second, to offer two reasons why the members of the National Press Club should care about the direction and effectiveness of this fifth armed service, housed in the Department of Transportation and consuming about one quarter of one percent of the federal budget.

II. The Present.

A. Breadth of (Deepwater) Missions.

Very few people understand the full breadth of our service's mission

portfolio. One reason the "Family Feud" contestants might have trouble naming our duties is that much of our work happens far out at sea.

Search and Rescue may define the core humanitarian character of our service, but it barely cracks our top five missions in terms of operating expenses. Search and Rescue claims a smaller piece of the pie than Drug Interdiction, Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries Enforcement, Marine Safety, or Aids to Navigation.

It is the Coast Guard you see most . . . the JFK, Jr., tragedy; Egypt Air 990; the floods in North Carolina after Hurricane Floyd; heroic rescues from patrol boats or helicopters. And clearly, in the heart of every Coast Guard man or woman, it is the mission we hold dearest, the one that stamps our identity.

But we have many other missions-missions like Marine Environmental Protection, Icebreaking, Migrant Interdiction, Defense Readiness, and International Outreach that take us far from the coast to help carry out America's vital security and economic interests.

One reporter referred to us last year as "Congress's favorite manservant for any problem that's wet." It's a pretty fair characterization.

Another characterization was offered in 1962, when the Secretary of the Treasury chaired a commission studying our missions and concluded that "many of the Coast Guard's multiple functions were transferred to it during national emergencies under the hard logic of expediency; there was nobody else who could do the job right then." Almost all such functions have simply stayed in our portfolio because they all got done well.

The hard logic has persisted and become a habit. If it's important, and if it's wet-the Coast Guard gets the job.

About a week ago, a letter to the editor in the Washington Post asked why the Coast Guard was involved in a law enforcement operation off the coast of Guatemala and expressed curiosity as to exactly whose coast we were being paid to guard. It's a fair question, and the answer is that we were operating off the coast of Guatemala because that's where a boatload of illegal immigrants headed for the United States happened to be.

That same week we intercepted over ten tons of illegal drugs in three cases scattered from the central Caribbean to the Pacific high seas west of Mexico. We intercepted them there because that's where they were. The cutter Polar Star was breaking ice in Antarctica because that's where ice needed to be broken to support U.S. scientific research.

If you want to keep a burglar out of your bedroom, are you better served by locking your bedroom door or the front door to the house? The same principle applies to many of our missions. If we want to prevent illegal immigrants or illegal drugs or weapons of mass destruction from reaching our shores, we are best served by engaging

those threats long before they reach the beach.

Further, many economic and environmental threats-high seas drift netting and incursions into our exclusive economic zone-are never visible from our shores. But the invisibility of these threats diminishes neither the national urgency of nor the Coast Guard responsibility for countering them.

The reality is that we have a broad range of missions that take us far from the coastal SAR that most people associate with us. We're proud of the 90,000 lives we saved since 1994. But we're also proud of the steady decline in oil spills we helped bring about over the past decade, the record we set for cocaine seizures last year, the heating oil that's reaching the northeast today as a result of our domestic icebreaking efforts, and much more.

B. Present Concerns.

Unfortunately, our pride does not mean that we don't have some very real concerns.

Every service chief manages an equation in which capability equals the product of modernization, readiness, and current operations. Modernization buys the capability to perform tomorrow's missions. Readiness builds the near-term capability that allows us to respond to today's challenges and surge for major emergencies. Current operations consume resources to do today's job today. Part of my job as commandant is to keep these three factors in balance to provide both the long-term and short-term capabilities to do the Coast Guard work that America demands.

Imagine three tanks supplying fuel to three engines. One engine represents modernization, one represents readiness, and the third represents current operations. Under normal circumstances, if one tank runs low, we can siphon fuel from the other tanks to keep all three tanks at acceptable levels.

My concern today is that my readiness and modernization tanks are at unacceptably low levels, and my current operations tank doesn't have any extra fuel because the growth of our mandated responsibilities has not been matched by increased resources.

We can see the consequences of this situation by looking at a spot on the globe that is about as far removed as possible from our coast-the island of Guam in the Western Pacific.

We station a buoy tender and a coastal patrol boat in Guam. The buoy tender is over fifty years old-well beyond the normal life expectancy for a ship. The patrol boat is only six years old, but its materiel condition has been degraded by the difficulties of supporting maintenance in such a remote location. Furthermore, the operational demands on these units rose dramatically last year because of a significant spike in illegal immigration activity from mainland China.

If the modernization tank had been full, we would have had either a newer buoy tender or a more suitable multi-mission cutter in Guam to handle the immigration cases-and there would have been no problem. If the readiness tank had been full, the units could have handled the surge workload-and again, there would have been no problem.

What happened instead is that neither cutter had the capacity to take on much more than they were already doing. When the workload spiked, equipment reliability suffered. We rode the ships and people hard. The result was exhausted sailors and two cutters that needed major maintenance at the same time. For about three weeks this month, I didn't have any operating cutters in Guam. Furthermore, my air coverage from Hawaii was limited because my Air Station there had its hands full with its own readiness problems. If the Alaska Air Flight 261 crash had occurred in the Western Pacific instead of the Eastern Pacific, there could have been a glaring lack of a Coast Guard response. America expects and deserves better.

The situation in Guam illustrates what happens when we get stretched too thin. And it is representative of similar situations throughout the Coast Guard. If you're already doing all you can do, there's nothing left when emergencies arise and demand extra effort. Your only choice is to hold your breath, sail the ship, and take it out on the backs of your already overworked people.

Thus, my most immediate pressing concern is restoring our readiness-making sure the Coast Guard will be able to respond the next time there's a hurricane, or a major oil spill, or a mass migration, or a surge in drug shipments.

What are we doing about it? Given that the three relevant variables in my capabilities equation are readiness, modernization, and current operations, my only option for improving immediate readiness is adjusting current operations.

To ease the most immediate strains, I have directed my senior operational commanders to adjust their non-emergency cutter and aircraft deployment schedules to make sure they do not exceed the levels that can be sustained by the training, maintenance and other support systems that we have in place. In other words, we will no longer sustain routine operations-despite their productivity-by overtaxing units. If an air station can meet its programmed flight hours only by cutting back on training its maintenance crews, the commanding officer can ask the operational commander to adjust the programmed hours.

This direction may sound like a fairly simple common-sense change-and maybe we should have started making management decisions like it a long time ago. But it marks an important cultural shift in the Coast Guard-a new willingness to admit there are limits on what we can accomplish, and a new awareness that the short-term pride in doing more with less comes at a price we shouldn't always be willing to pay. We'll still answer every SAR alarm, but we're going to make a more conscious effort to keep people and equipment fresh for the emergencies we know will come.

Our readiness shortfalls did not occur overnight, and they won't get fixed overnight, but I am working hard with the administration and the congress to address them. The President's FY01 budget calls for an increase in our operating and acquisition budgets, and I am confident that Congress will support this increase as a step towards restoring our readiness to a level appropriate to our mission requirements across the board.

III. The Future

What then of the future? My capabilities equation points to modernization as the key to future readiness.

First, let me be clear that within just a couple years, our coastal asset inventory will be re-capitalized. New buoy tenders, coastal patrol boats, and motor life-boats are coming off the manufacturing lines as we speak. That's a good thing!

My concern is our pressing need to re-capitalize our aging fleet of ships and aircraft and the command and control system that perform our missions beyond the coastal zone. Of the 41 comparably sized navy and coast guard fleets in the world, only two are older than our deepwater fleet. But more important than their age is the consideration that our current assets simply do not provide the capabilities we need to perform our missions. And they get more expensive to maintain and operate every year.

The one-word answer to that dilemma is Deepwater. Deepwater is the short name of our Integrated Deepwater System acquisition project to replace our aging assets that work in the open ocean.

The need for this re-capitalization is well grounded in a rigorous analysis of a real and growing gap between our capabilities and our mission requirements.

The future capability requirements come from a carefully prepared strategic planning document, called Coast Guard 2020, that describes the operating environment we expect to face in the year 2020 and specifies the mission profile America will need us to perform. Copies are available.

Deepwater will be the largest acquisition project in the history of the Coast Guard, and its size has prompted some skepticism, most notably from the General Accounting Office, which otherwise has been very complimentary of many of our management initiatives.

GAO based its reservations of the project on the grounds that, "The Coast Guard needs to develop a realistic estimate of needs based on the capabilities of its current fleet of ships and aircraft for its Deepwater Project." They also think the project is unrealistic because its costs will exceed our present budget for capital projects.

This position surprises me because it contains an implicit refutation of the value of strategic planning. They say we should estimate our

needs based on our current capabilities-not on mission requirements, not on the threats we'll defend against, not on the equipment we'll need to protect our forces-but simply on what we have and the size of our current capital budget. They're telling us to replace what we have instead of acquiring what we need. I can't abide that logic.

By evaluating the project only in terms of our current capabilities and current capital budget, this analysis essentially assumes that the status quo is both ideal and immutable. "Whatever is, shall be." Neither assumption is valid.

We are doing all in our power to make our acquisition strategy for Deepwater a model of foresight and prudent stewardship.

This spirit of stewardship and fiscal responsibility extends beyond the Coast Guard and has prompted a desire to obtain independent validation of our future mission expectations before committing to the Deepwater investment.

I am pleased to announce today that this independent validation has been completed. Secretary of Transportation Rodney E. Slater recently sent the President the "Report of the Interagency Task Force on U.S. Coast Guard Roles and Missions." The President's letter back to Secretary Slater says, "The report makes it clear that a robust Coast Guard will be vital in the 21st century to protect and promote many of our nation's important safety, economic, and national security interests."

Convened by executive order . . . chaired by the Deputy Secretary of Transportation Mort Downey . . . and composed of high-level officials from NSC, OMB, the Departments of State, Defense, Justice, Treasury, Commerce, and a broad cross-section of other departments and agencies with a stake in our maritime affairs. . . this task force offers a frank assessment of the maritime challenges we'll face and a practical course of action for meeting them successfully.

The task force offers six over-arching conclusions. Four of them are, and I quote:

1. The Coast Guard roles and missions support national policies and objectives that will endure into the 21st century.
2. The United States will continue to need a flexible, adaptable Coast Guard to meet national maritime interests and requirements well into the next century.
3. The re-capitalization of the Coast Guard's Deepwater capability is a near-term national priority.
4. The Integrated Deepwater System project is a sound approach to that end, and the Interagency Task Force strongly endorses its process and timeline.

The other two conclusions encourage creative investment in agility and technology.

I am grateful for the opportunity to release this important report today. It points to the future of the Coast Guard and validates my projection articulated in Coast Guard 2020.

IV. Summary:

For the present, we are working hard to restore readiness. For the future, we are working to obtain the capabilities we'll need to perform the missions we know will be there. Why should the National Press Club care?

There are two compelling reasons why the future of the Coast Guard has broad national relevance.

A. National Importance of Our Missions.

The first reason is that America's enduring national security, social stability, environmental health, and economic vitality are enhanced by a robust and capable Coast Guard. The maritime dimensions to the threats that will challenge our peace and tranquility in those areas are real, growing, and clearly Coast Guard business.

The Coast Guard's mission growth has always paralleled the growth of our nation and its maritime interests. Our service history is the story of a growing nation confronting one emergent maritime need after another. During many such crises, America entrusted the mission to the Coast Guard. Each time, the Coast Guard accepted the new challenge and folded it into its inventory of multi-mission responsibilities.

This historical trend began in the eighteenth century when anti-slavery patrols and tariff collection were assigned to the Revenue Cutter Service—a Coast Guard predecessor service imbued with the magic combination of military discipline and law enforcement authority that makes us unique still today. It continued in the nineteenth century when we assumed responsibility for search and rescue, marine inspection, quarantine laws, or protecting seal herds. In the twentieth century, we arrested rum runners during prohibition, performed convoy escort duty and delivered marines to beachheads during world wars, dealt with the flood of immigrants from Cuba and Haiti, enforced marine environmental laws, and conducted maritime drug interdiction.

And the twenty-first century will bring more of the same. The global economy is expected to double if not triple in the next twenty years. Our inter-connection to the rest of the world will magnify the importance of an efficient and safe marine transportation system, of security from terrorist attack and criminal enterprises, of protection of living marine resources and the marine environment, and of the continued preservation of our national liberty.

Growth points to one set of maritime challenges. Instability points to another. Both sets of challenges promise increased demand for a

strong and vital Coast Guard.

B. Harbinger of Results-Based Government.

I said there were two reasons for our national relevance. The second is that we are the harbinger of the movement towards government accountability.

The past half decade or so has seen a number of pieces of legislation and executive initiatives -the Government Performance and Results Act, the Chief Financial Officer Act, the National Performance Review, and the Vice President's Reinventing Government efforts, various OMB circulars-that indicate a desire on the part of both major political parties to transform the way government does business by making it more responsive and more accountable for performance.

The effectiveness of the various individual laws and initiatives can be debated, but the common idea behind them is hard to ignore-and I believe is here to stay. Together, they comprise what some have called a revolution of results-based government. The best way to check on the status of this revolution over the next few years will be to watch the Coast Guard.

No agency has more whole-heartedly committed itself to results-based government. We are ten years into our quality management journey. We overhauled our strategic planning and capital asset management processes. We willingly submitted to a massive streamlining from 1994 through 1998 that slashed our operating base. We think we represent one of the taxpayers' best investments, and we've invited scrutiny by holding ourselves accountable for more quantifiable performance measures across a broader mission spectrum than any other agency I can think of.

Why is this news? Because our health and success will be a reliable indicator of whether result-based management will take deeper root across the federal government.

Next month, Government Executive magazine will publish a segment of its Government Performance Project in which they examined our management practices. They give us nearly straight A's for our stewardship of the taxpayer's money. I think we got a "B" in Financial Management-but that grade was in before we obtained our clean audit under the CFO Act.

That same Government Executive article reports criticism from some quarters as to the Coast Guard's naivete in our streamlining and budget process efforts. It is reported that some think we have injured our own interests by saluting smartly and marching into the GPRA breach-or over the National Performance Review cliff-when wiler measures might have netted us bigger budgets by resisting calls for greater efficiency.

The critics may be right, but our cultural ethic forced a deliberate

choice to play it straight. We could have resisted streamlining and seized any number of opportunities to play politics or cash in on news events to increase our base during a strong economy. But we didn't.

We threw our lot in with results-based government. We've collected Hammer Awards, and ISO 9000 certifications. We have Reinvention Lab status assigned to projects including Deepwater. We've worked hard to do these things right.

You could say we are the canary in the coal mine. If our pioneering effort to publish performance goals and hold ourselves accountable results in a slow atrophy of our capability, then no agency heads in their right minds will follow our lead. And we can look back on results-based government as a fad of the nineties. That would be a terrible loss for the American taxpayer.

But I don't think that will happen.

I'm betting that the credibility we earned by keeping our belts tight will carry the day. The Coast Guard has demonstrated its good faith. The payback is that when we say we need something, the administration, the congress, and the public can believe a) we're telling the truth, and b) we've done our homework to make sure we only spend money in the taxpayers' best interest.

I am convinced that the clear national need for a robust Coast Guard, combined with our track record of integrity and good management, will win the day. I retain an upbeat faith that the good will of the American public will reveal itself through the political process in the form of adequate resources to do our jobs.

There is still room for no--there's still a need for idealism in public service. I'm betting the future of the Coast Guard and the future of America's maritime security on it.

The Administration and Congress have supported our requests for developmental work on the Deepwater project, and I believe they will continue to support this project when it's time to write the big checks and get down to cutting steel.

I intend to surprise everybody by playing by the rules and succeeding anyway. If I'm right, others will follow. Stay tuned.

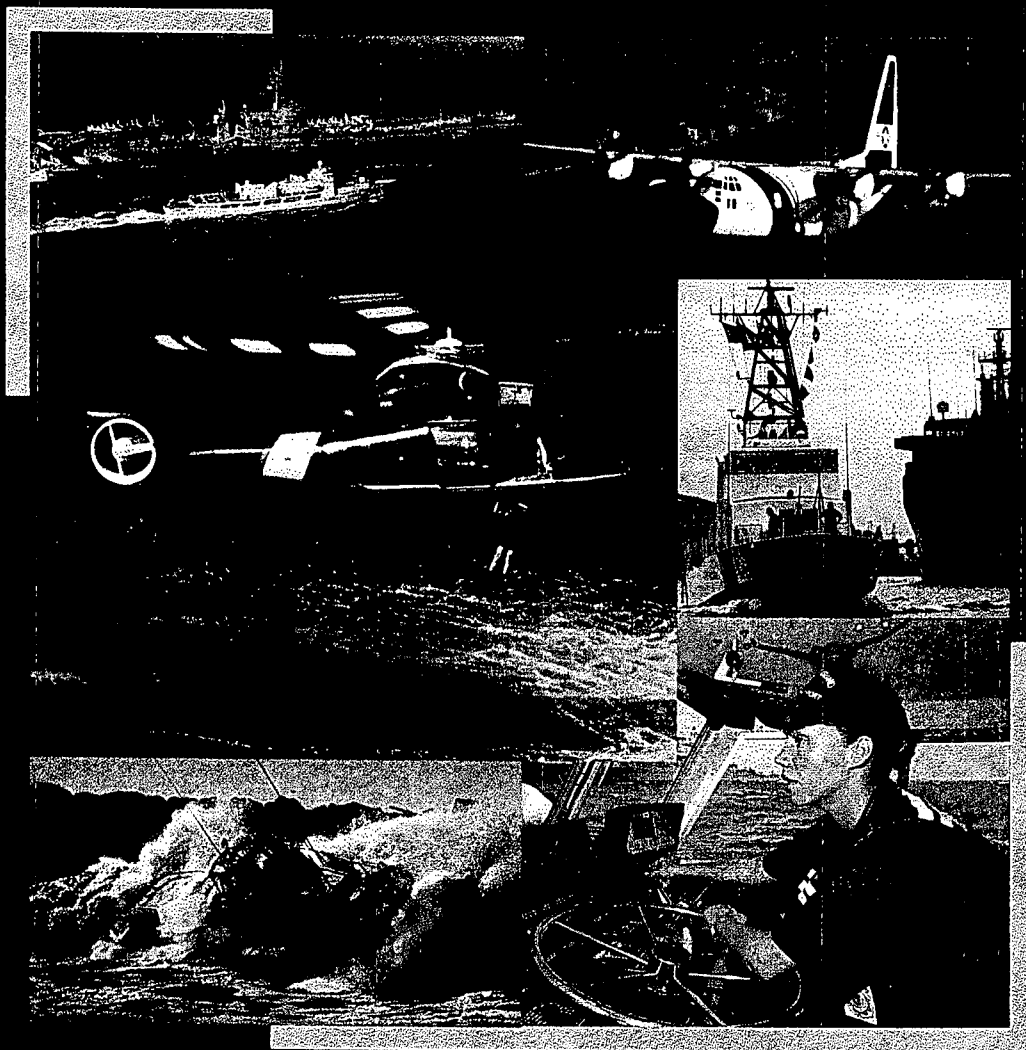
Conclusion:

Ladies and gentlemen, I am enormously proud of what we do for America. I considered bringing along a handful of testimonials to service that I receive every week from Americans whose lives the Coast Guard touched or perhaps saved. I considered bringing along a couple Coast Guard heroes to have them tell their stories. Instead, I simply ask you to understand the importance of restoring our readiness and shaping our future so we can continue to serve America.

Someone who spends 40 years of his life in an organization becomes one with it. I believe deeply in what we do and how we do it. I am thankful for the young Americans who join us to do noble work, even if it takes them to dangerous places-or places them in dangerous situations. These young Americans are warriors, constables, life savers, regulators, and environmentalists. You can sleep well. They are on watch.

Semper Paratus.

The U.S. Coast Guard of the 21st Century



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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 8, 2000

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
ON CHINAPaul H. Nitze School of Advanced International Studies
Washington, D.C.

3:50 P.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much, President Brody, Dean Wolfowitz. I thank all the members of our administration who are here -- Secretary Daley, who is coordinating our efforts in the Congress; Secretary Summers; Secretary Glickman. I want to say a special word of thanks to Ambassador Barshefsky and National Economic Advisor Gene Sperling who negotiated this agreement with China and run the last drop of blood out of it. And my National Security Advisor, Sandy Berger, I thank him for his great advocacy. Ambassador Holbrooke. To our OPIC President George Munoz.

I would also like to acknowledge the presence of a very important member of our economic team, Lael Brainard, because her mother works here at SAIS, and I want her mother to know she's done a good job. (Applause.) She may never speak to me again, but her mother will be happy. (Laughter.)

I want to thank all the distinguished people in the audience who care so much about China, and the faculty and the students here of this magnificent institution. And I want to thank my longtime friend, Lee Hamilton. If I had any respect for this audience, I would just ask you to wait five minutes, I'd run out and copy his speech, hand it to you. He said exactly what I wanted to say in about 2,000 fewer words. (Laughter.)

I also want to say, President Brody and Dean Wolfowitz, how much I appreciate the involvement of Johns Hopkins and the School for Advanced International Studies in China, in particular, at this moment in history; and for giving me the chance to come here and talk about what is one of the most important decisions America has made in years.

Last fall, as all of you know, the United States signed the agreement to bring China into the WTO, on terms that will open its market to American products and investment. When China concludes similar agreements with other countries, it will join the WTO. But, as Lee said, for us to benefit from that we must first grant it permanent normal trading status -- the same arrangement we have given other countries in the WTO.

Before coming here today, I submitted legislation to Congress to do that, and I again publicly urge Congress to approve it as soon as possible.

Again, I want to emphasize what has already been said. Congress will not be voting on whether China will join the WTO. Congress can only decide whether the United States will share in the economic benefits of China joining the WTO. A vote against PNTR will

cost America jobs, as our competitors in Europe, Asia and elsewhere capture Chinese markets that we otherwise would have served.

Supporting China's entry into the WTO, however, is about more than our economic interests. It is clearly in our larger national interest. It represents the most significant opportunity that we have had to create positive change in China since the 1970s, when President Nixon first went there, and later in the decade when President Carter normalized relations. I am working as hard as I can to convince Congress and the American people to seize this opportunity.

For a long time now, the United States has debated its relationship with China through all the changes, particularly of the last century. And like all human beings everywhere, we see this relationship through the prism of our own experience. In the early 1900s, most Americans saw China either through the eyes of traders seeking new markets, or missionaries seeking new converts. During World War II, China was our ally. During World War II, China was our ally; during the Korean War, our adversary. At the dawn of the Cold War, when I was a young boy, beginning to study such things, it was a cudgel and a political battle -- who lost China? Later, it was a counterweight to the Soviet Union. And now, in some people's eyes, it's a caricature: Will it be the next great capitalist tiger with the biggest market in the world, or the world's last great communist dragon and a threat to stability in Asia?

Through all the changes in China and the changes in our perception of China, there has been one constant: We understand that America has a profound stake in what happens in China and how China relates to the rest of the world. That's why, for 30 years, every President, without regard to party, has worked for a China that contributes to the stability of Asia, that is open to the world, that upholds the rule of law at home and abroad.

Of course, the past that China takes to the future is a choice China will make. We cannot control that choice, we can only influence it. But we must recognize that we do have complete control over what we do. We can work to pull China in the right direction, or we can turn our backs and almost certainly push it in the wrong direction.

The WTO agreement will move China in the right direction. It will advance the goals America has worked for in China for the past three decades. And, of course, it will advance our own economic interests.

Economically, this agreement is the equivalent of a one-way street. It requires China to open its markets, with a fifth of the world's population -- potentially, the biggest markets in the world -- to both our products and services in unprecedented new ways. All we do is to agree to maintain the present access which China enjoys. Chinese tariffs, from telecommunications products to automobiles to agriculture, will fall by half or more over just five years. For the first time, our companies will be able to sell and distribute products in China made by workers here in America, without being forced to relocate manufacturing to China, sell through the Chinese government or transfer valuable technology -- for the first time. We'll be able to export products without exporting jobs.

Meanwhile, we'll get valuable new safeguards against any surges of imports from China. We're already preparing for the largest enforcement effort ever given for a trade agreement.

If Congress passes PNTR, we reap these rewards. If Congress rejects it, our competitors reap these rewards. Again, we must

understand the consequences of saying no. If we don't sell our products to China, someone else will step into the breach, and we'll spend the next 20 years wondering why in the wide world we handed over the benefits we negotiated to other people.

Of course, we're going to continue our efforts not just to expand trade, but to expand it in a way that reinforces our fundamental values and, for me, the way the global economic system must move. Trade must not be a race to the bottom, whether we're talking about child labor or basic working conditions or the environment. The more we avoid dealing with these issues, the more we fuel the fires of protectionism. That's why we'll continue our efforts to make the WTO itself more open, more transparent, more participatory, and to elevate the consideration of labor and environmental issues in trade.

But most of the critics of the China-WTO agreement do not seriously question its economic benefits. They're more likely to say things like this: China is a growing threat to Taiwan and its neighbors; we shouldn't strengthen it. Or, China violates labor rights and human rights; we shouldn't reward it. Or, China is a dangerous proliferator; we shouldn't empower it.

These concerns are valid. But the conclusion of those who raise them as an argument against China-WTO isn't. China is a one-party state that does not tolerate opposition. It does deny its citizens fundamental rights of free speech and religious expression. It does define its interests in the world sometimes in ways that are dramatically at odds from our own. But the question is not whether we approve or disapprove of China's practices. The question is, what's the smartest thing to do to improve these practices?

I believe the choice between economic rights and human rights, between economic security and national security, is a false one. Membership in the WTO, of course, will not create a free society in China overnight, or guarantee that China will play by global rules. But over time, I believe it will move China faster and further in the right direction -- and certainly will do that more than rejection would. To understand how, it's important to understand why China is willing to do what it has undertaken to perform in this agreement.

Over the last 20 years, China has made great progress in building a new economy, lifting more than 200 million people out of abject poverty; linking so many people through its new communications network that it's adding the equivalent of a new Baby Bell every year. Nationwide, China has seen the emergence of more than a million nonprofit and social organizations, and a 2,500 percent explosion of print and broadcast media.

But its economy still is not creating jobs fast enough to meet the needs of the people. Only about a third of the economy is private enterprise. Nearly 60 percent of the investment and 80 percent of all business lending still goes toward state-owned dinosaurs that are least likely to survive in the global economy and most likely to be vulnerable to corruption.

Much of China's economy today still operates under the old theory that if only they had shoveled coal into the furnaces faster, the Titanic would have stayed afloat. It is ironic, I think, that so many Americans are concerned about the impact on the world of a strong China in the 21st century. But the danger of a weak China was set by internal chaos and the old nightmares of disintegration. It's all so real, and the leaders of China know this as well.

So they face a dilemma. They realize that if they open

China's market to global competition, they risk unleashing forces beyond their control -- temporary unemployment, social unrest, and greater demand for freedom. But they also know that without competition from the outside, China will not be able to attract the investment necessary to build a modern, successful economy. And the failure to do that could be even more destabilizing with more negative consequence.

So with this agreement, China has chosen reform, despite the risks. It has chosen to overcome a great wall of suspicion and insecurity and to engage the rest of the world. The question for the United States, therefore, is, do we want to support that choice or reject it, becoming bystanders as the rest of the world rushes in. The would be a mistake of truly historic proportions.

You know, as we debate about China here -- and we love to do it; it absorbs a great deal of our time and energy -- it's easy to forget that the Chinese leaders and their people are also engaged in a debate about us there. And many of them believe that we honestly don't want their country to assume a respected place in the world. If China joins the WTO, but we turn our backs on them, it will confirm their fears.

All I can say to you is that everything I have learned about China as President and before, and everything I have learned about human nature in over half a century of living, now convinces me that we have a far greater chance of having a positive influence on China's actions if we welcome China into the world community, instead of shutting it out.

Under this agreement, some of China's most important decisions for the first time will be subject to the review of international body, with rules and binding dispute settlement. Now, opponents say this doesn't matter, China will just break its promises. Well, any of you who follow these WTO matters know that China is not the only person that could be accused of not honoring the rules-making process. If any of you happen to be especially concerned about bananas and beef, you could probably stand up and give a soliloquy on that. And now we in the United States have been confronted with a very difficult decision, because they've made a decision that we think is plainly wrong, in an area that affects our export economy.

But I will say this: We're still better off having a system in which actions will be subject to rules embraced and judgments passed by 135 nations. And we're far more likely to find acceptable resolutions to differences of opinion in this context than if there is none at all.

The change this agreement can bring from outside is quite extraordinary. But I think you could make an argument that it will be nothing compared to the changes that this agreement will spark from the inside out in China. By joining the WTO, China is not simply agreeing to import more of our products; it is agreeing to import one of democracy's most cherished values -- economic freedom. The more China liberalizes its economy, the more fully it will liberate the potential of its people -- their initiative, their imagination, their remarkable spirit of enterprise. And when individuals have the power not just to dream, but to realize their dreams, they will demand a greater say.

Already, more and more, China's best and brightest are starting their own companies, or seeking jobs with foreign-owned companies, where generally they get higher pay, more respect, and a better working environment. In fits and starts, for the first time, China may become a society where people get ahead based on what they know rather than who they know. Chinese firms, more and more, are realizing that unless they treat employees with respect, they will lose

out in the competition for top talent. The process will only accelerate if China joins the WTO, and we should encourage it because it will lift standards for Chinese workers and their expectations.

There's something even more revolutionary at work here. By lowering the barriers that protect state-owned industries, China is speeding the process that is removing government from vast areas of people's lives.

In the past, virtually every Chinese citizen woke up in an apartment or a house owned by the government, went to work in a factory or a farm run by the government, and read newspapers published by the government. State-run workplaces also operated the schools where they sent their children, the clinics where they received health care, the stores where they bought food. That system was a big source of the Communist Party's power. Now people are leaving those firms. And when China joins the WTO, they will leave them faster.

The Chinese government no longer will be everyone's employer, landlord, shopkeeper and nanny all rolled into one. It will have fewer instruments, therefore, with which to control people's lives. And that may lead to very profound change.

A few weeks ago, The Washington Post had a good story about the impact of these changes on the city of Shenyang. Since 1949, most of the people of Shenyang have worked in massive, state-run industries. But as these old factories and mills shut down, people are losing their jobs and their benefits. Last year, Beijing announced it was going to be awarding bonus checks to Chinese citizens to celebrate China's 50th anniversary under communism. But Shenyang didn't have the money to pay, and there was a massive local protest.

To ease tensions, the local government has given the people a greater say in how their city is run. On a limited basis, citizens now have the right to vote in local elections -- not exactly a democracy; the party still puts up the candidate and decides who can vote, but it is a first step. And it goes beyond Shenyang. Local elections now are held in the vast majority of the country's 900,000 villages.

When asked why, one party official in Shenyang said, "This is the beginning of a process. We realize that in order to improve social control we have got to let the masses have a say." Well, sooner or later that official will find that the genie of freedom will not go back into the bottle. As Justice Earl Warren once said, "Liberty is the most contagious force in the world."

In the new century, liberty will spread by cell phone and cable modem. In the past year, the number of Internet addresses in China has more than quadrupled from 2 million to 9 million. This year, the number is expected to grow to over 20 million. When China joins the WTO, by 2005, it will eliminate tariffs on information technology products, making the tools of communication even cheaper, better, and more widely available.

We know how much the Internet has changed America, and we are already an open society. Imagine how much it could change China.

Now, there's no question China has been trying to crack down on the Internet -- good luck. (Laughter.) That's sort of like trying to nail Jello to the wall. (Laughter.) But I would argue to you that their effort to do that just proves how real these changes are and how much they threaten the status quo. It's not an argument for slowing down the effort to bring China into the world, it's an argument for accelerating that effort. In the knowledge economy, economic innovation

and political empowerment, whether anyone likes it or not, will inevitably go hand in hand.

Now, of course, bringing China into the WTO doesn't guarantee that it will choose political reform. But accelerating the progress, the process of economic change, will force China to confront that choice sooner, and it will make the imperative for the right choice stronger. And, again, I ask: If China is willing to take this risk -- and these leaders are very intelligent people, they know exactly what they're doing -- if they're willing to take this risk, how can we turn our backs on the chance to take them up on it?

Now, I want to be clear. I understand that this is not, in and of itself, a human rights problem. But, still, it is likely to have a profound impact on human rights and political liberty. Change will only come through a combination of internal pressure and external validation of China's human rights struggle. We have to maintain our leadership in the latter, as well, even as the WTO contributes to the former.

We sanctioned China under the International Religious Freedom Act last year. We're again sponsoring a resolution in the U.N. Human Rights Commission condemning China's human rights record this year. We will also continue to press China to respect global norms on nonproliferation. And we will continue to reject the use of force as a means to resolve the Taiwan question, making absolutely clear that the issues between Beijing and Taiwan must be resolved peacefully and with the assent of the people of Taiwan. There must be a shift from threat to dialogue across the Taiwan Strait. And we will continue to encourage both sides to seize this opportunity after the Taiwan election.

In other words, we must continue to defend our interests and our ideals with candor and consistency. But we can't do that by isolating China from the very forces most likely to change it. Doing so would be a gift to the hard-liners in China's government, who don't want their country to be part of the world -- the same people willing to settle differences with Taiwan by force; the same people most threatened by our alliance with Japan and Korea; the same people who want to keep the Chinese military selling dangerous technologies around the world; the same people whose first instinct in the face of opposition is to throw people in prison. If we want to strengthen their hand within China, we should reject the China-WTO agreement.

Voting against PNTR won't free a single prisoner, or create a single job in America, or reassure a single American ally in Asia. It will simply empower the most rigid anti-democratic elements in the Chinese government. It would leave the Chinese people with less contact with the democratic world, and more resistance from their government to outside forces. Our friends and allies would wonder why, after 30 years of pushing China in the right direction, we turned our backs, now that they finally appear to be willing to take us up on it.

I find it encouraging that the people with the greatest interest in seeing China change agree with this analysis. The people of Taiwan agree. Despite the tensions with Beijing, they are doing everything they can to cement their economic ties with the mainland and they want to see China in the WTO.

The people of Hong Kong agree. I recently received a letter from Martin Lee, the leader of Hong Kong's Democratic Party, who has spent a lifetime struggling for free elections and free expression for his people. He wrote to me that this agreement, "represents the best long-term hope for China to become a member of good standing in the international community. We fear that should ratification fail, any

hope for political and legal reform process would also recede." Martin Lee wants us to vote in favor of PNTR.

Most evangelicals who have missions in China also want China in the WTO. They know it will encourage freedom of thought and more contact with the outside world. Many of the people who paid the greatest price under Chinese repression agree, too. Ren Wanding is one of the fathers of the Chinese human rights movement. In the late 1970s, he was thrown into prison for founding the China Human Rights League. In the 1980s, he helped lead the demonstration in Tiananmen Square. In the 1990s, he was thrown in prison yet again. Yet, he says of this deal, "Before, the sky was black; now it is light. This can be a new beginning."

For these people, fighting for freedom in China is not an academic exercise or a chance to give a speech that might be on television. It is their life's work. And for many of them, they have risked their lives to pursue it. I believe if this agreement were a Trojan Horse they would be smart enough to see it. They are telling us that it's the right thing to do, and they are plainly right. (Applause.) Thank you.

So if you believe in a future of greater openness and freedom for the people of China, you ought to be for this agreement. If you believe in a future of greater prosperity for the American people, you certainly should be for this agreement. If you believe in a future of peace and security for Asia and the world, you should be for this agreement. This is the right thing to do. It's an historic opportunity and a profound American responsibility.

I'll do all I can to convince Congress and the American people to support it. And, today, I ask for your help. Thank you very much. (Applause.)

END

4:17 P.M. EST

DRAFT SPEECH ON TERRORISM

I want to share with you how some Federal employees spent their Christmas and New Years vacation and the conclusions I drew from that time.

Hundreds of FBI and CIA personnel, and many from other federal law enforcement and intelligence agencies, spent the last few weeks of the millennium working 7 days a week, 15-18 hours a day, engaged in the most widespread terrorist alert in memory.

I know; I went to the FBI's Operations Center and the CIA's Counter-terrorism Center on Christmas Day. There, amid the holiday decorations, teams of agents and analysts were hard at work following up leads, trying hard to prevent an act that could kill large numbers of Americans at home or abroad. I have never seen a more dedicated, professional, or less self promoting group of people.

America should be proud of its Federal law enforcement and intelligence officers, proud of them and thankful to them.

I am convinced that their actions averted terrorist attacks during the Millennium period.

Let me tell you what we knew, what we did, and what all of that means for America's security and our on-going counter-terrorism efforts.

What we Knew

In mid-December, working with our Jordanian allies, US intelligence became aware of a plot to place large bombs at a number of locations where Americans might gather on December 31st..

Muller
Jan 1

The targets did not, apparently, include the American Embassy, which had been hardened as part of the State Department's stepped up security efforts.

Those who were arrested revealed to Jordanian authorities their links to the terrorist camps in Afghanistan and the so-called al Qida organization created by bin Ladin.

Acting under King Abdullah's leadership, Jordan put in place an impressive security operation to protect Americans and Jordanians from terrorism. Jordan ripped up this cell by its roots. Other nations would do well to learn from Jordan's effective counter-terrorism and security efforts.

In North America

The disclosures in Jordan led the US Government to issue a terrorism alert overseas. Shortly thereafter, a dedicated US Customs agent, Ms. ---, discovered bomb materials being smuggled into the United States from Canada. After a chase through the streets of Port Angeles, the alleged smuggler was arrested.

The individual involved is the subject of a criminal prosecution and, under our system, must be presumed innocent until proven guilty.

The one thing we knew immediately after the Port Angeles arrest was that someone had been attempting to bring material for several bombs into the United States.

Soon thereafter we learned four more troubling facts. First, the bombs were very similar to those used by al Qida elsewhere in the world. Second, the suspect had been trained in an Afghan terrorist camp the year before. Third, the suspect lived and associated with others with a

similar background in Montreal...an apparent cell. Fourth, the suspect and his associates were in contact with other cells in the United States.

The Terrorism Alert

Faced with the fact that the Amman cell planned multiple terrorist attacks on Americans on December 31st and an apparent multi-city network smuggling bombs in North America possibly for attacks at the same time, we expanded the Terrorism Alert, including in the United States.

The Port Angeles arrest triggered an immediate and rapidly expanding investigation in over a dozen cities in the United States and Canada. What we found was a network of self proclaimed Mujahiden, people, mainly Algerian, who had participated in terrorist actions or guerrilla movements in Afghanistan or Bosnia, Algeria or Chechnya

This network had formed friendships in those countries and stayed connected although they lived in many different cities in North America. Many had received training in Afghan camps. Many were present illegally in the United States. Some were apparently partially supported by illegal activity such as shop lifting, credit card fraud, or black marketeering.

As a result of the follow-ups from the Port Angeles arrest, --- were arrested or detained on charges ranging from material support to terrorism to being out of immigration status.

Security was greatly increased at US-Canadian border crossings, at Millennium celebration venues, at airports, and other sensitive sites. Friendly and allied law enforcement and intelligence services around the world took special measures and uncovered other terrorist cells.

I am still unable to disclose all that was done in those few fin de siecle days. What I can say is that I believe terrorist acts were thwarted, had

terrorist acts occurred we would have been ready to deal with the consequences, and we would have been very ready to respond.
What must we do?

Our conclusion from this experience is that we need to do more both overseas and here at home to protect our people from this small group of misguided terrorists, because they do still seek to harm us.

Overseas we need to strengthen the ability of friendly states to find terrorists in their midst and prosecute or expel them. We need to dry up the flow of money to terrorists through false NGOs—organizations that purport to be helping their fellow man, when in fact, they are supporting, materially and financially, terrorist endeavors--and halt the secret donations from wealthy supporters playing with lives with their money. Most importantly, we need to dry up the terrorist sanctuaries, chief among them Afghanistan.

Afghanistan is not just a state sponsor of terrorism it has become a state sponsored by terrorists. Its Taliban leaders should know that they and their regime will suffer greatly if there is any attack on Americans by any part of the al Qida network. As long as the Taliban permit al Qida have sanctuary in Afghanistan, we will not distinguish between al Qida and the Taliban in our response.

Those who support the Taliban need to carefully mark that US policy.

At home, we must strengthen the hands of law enforcement to find and prosecute or expel terrorists and their supporters. America offers refuge and asylum, but not to criminals or terrorists.

As we go about the task of securing our territory from foreign terrorists, we must at all times insure that we do not encourage or engage in ethnic or religious stereotyping. That would only strengthens the terrorists.

What does it Mean?

The events around the Millennium Alert are a microcosm of the larger picture of the terrorist threat we face. They tell us much about the nature of that threat and how we must respond.

The first thing we must take away from this recent experience is that the threat has not gone away. Despite our efforts against prior to December, this loose network of networks remains. Even the efforts in December did not rid us of the threat. Further terrorist attempts are highly likely, some will succeed. They may involve large casualties.

The second thing that is obvious as we look at who these people are, is that they are the smallest minority of the followers of the Prophet Mohammed. They cloak themselves in religiosity for protection and cover, but they discredit and defame a great religion. They may meet in mosques, they may misuse religious NGOs to raise and move funds, but when they kill innocents these people are not heeding the tenets of any religion.

The third observation is that the small number of people supporting terrorism are the disaffected and the dislocated from their own societies. Many of the foot soldiers of the movement have been thrown out of several countries until they have found a place where they can live on welfare or support themselves through petty criminality. Thus, they are scattered in over fifty countries. They are used there as representatives of fanatical ideologues who prey upon their willingness to suffer and some ultimately to die in the false belief that they are martyrs.

Fourth, the organizational structure of this threat may best be thought of as a network of networks not a traditional, linear organization. There are

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cells and even complete terrorist organizations that are homogeneous in nationality, but they are linked to similar people from other countries. They are linked by common experiences in various small wars, by training in the same Afghan camps, by occasional funding support from a central pool, by ideological leaders who transcend nationality, and by a willingness to take orders when called upon and activated by those ideologues and their agents.

Fifth, the fuzzy goal for which they suffer involves the replacement of modern states with radical theocracies throughout the world and the infliction of pointless harm on others, particularly America. The creation of radical Islamic theocracy was also the banner of the Iranian Revolution and the Taliban movement in Afghanistan. Both have been failures even in the eyes of their supporters. They have succeeded only in holding back their people and their economies. The movement loyalists fail to see that there is not and will not be a widespread willingness to return to the 14th century. They labor in vain.

Hatred of America

As to their tenant of hurting America, they used to justify it on the basis of alleged US opposition to the Palestinian cause. Yet, as the last several years have proven, there is no greater supporter of the Palestinian people than the United States.

They sit in Afghan camps talking to each other about how America wants to keep their countries "occupied," and yet Afghanistan would not have been able to drive out an occupying power a dozen years ago without the help of the United States.

They call upon their followers to kill any American because the US allegedly seeks to have infidels rule Muslims. Tell that to the Muslims of Bosnia or of Kosovo, whom America saved from slaughter..

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Finally, they say that America is attempting to snub out their religion. Yet Islam is the fastest growing religion in the United States, there are over 2800 mosques in this country, and full religious freedom for the followers of Mohammed.

No, the real reasons they hate America are not because of those things:

- It is because they need some enemy to blame for the miserable lives they offer their followers.

-- It is because America is the most powerful nation in the world economically, culturally, politically, and militarily and thus in their warped and limited world view, the obvious manipulator and cause of all things.

--And at bottom it is because America is a beacon in the world for the two things that these terrorists really hate: peace and freedom. From Ireland to the former Yugoslavia, from the Peru-Ecuador border to the Middle East, America is a force for peace and reconciliation. And while these terrorists would deny religious freedom to others and virtually any freedom to the half of their population that is female, America and its Bill of Rights serve as a model for tolerance, equality, and freedom.

Trying to hold back the tide

In his book *The Lexus and the Olive Tree* Tom Friedman writes of the choice facing people in countries around the world, to cling to their old olive tree and fight over its ownership, or to join the global economy which is bringing new prosperity and opportunity. Those who have been beguiled into joining these terrorist cells are clinging to the olive tree and soon they will not even have that.

For the forces of globalization are sweeping the world and bringing with them access to almost limitless knowledge. They are uniting the peoples of the world across borders far more effectively than the Afghan camp

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alumni ever could. And they are offering a vision of what life can be like when there is religious tolerance, peace, reconciliation, sexual equality, and the enjoyment of basic freedoms.

The terrorists are sad that the world is leaving them and their hatreds behind and so they strike out in anger, in fear, and in desperation.

Terrorists can, if left unchecked, pointlessly harm hundreds of innocent people as they did to the people of Kenya and Tanzania in 1998. They can temporarily slow movement on the road to peace. Therefore, we will do all that is right and necessary to defeat them.

But they can never succeed.

America is a big, resilient, strong country in our third century of fighting for freedom. Nothing terrorists can do will ever change us.

We won't go away, we won't stop our support for peace and freedom. And we won't stop fighting terrorism.

So to those sitting around the fire in Afghanistan and those who support them, I would say stop wasting your lives and those of others. In the fight between America and terrorists, in the long run there can only be one winner and it is the true beacon of peace and freedom, it is the United States of America.

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5/15/00 6:00 p.m.
Orzulak

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

This 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 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 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, 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

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.

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 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 a powerful blow. 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.

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 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 marijauna 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 grounded in a Coast Guard principle – “semper paratus” – always prepared. 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 attack from another superpower. It is important that we maintain our strategic deterrent. But today, we know the danger of attack is 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; to strengthen border controls, and keep scientific expertise from spreading. Do you know what the average salary of a highly-trained weapons scientist in Russia is 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, TB, and AIDS. Today, 50 million people worldwide are 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.

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.

⁴ Ocean sailing training all cadets receive in third class year

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.

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. email	To Paul K. Orzulak from Heather L. Davis. Subject: Greeting in CT (1 page)	05/15/2000	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

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

FOLDER TITLE:

[Coast Guard Academy] [Folder 2] [2]

2008-0702-F
jm207

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]
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b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

***PROCESSIONAL**

"Pomp and Circumstance".....(Sir Edward Elgar)
U. S. Coast Guard Band

***ARRIVAL OF
THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES**

***INVOCATION**

Command Chaplain
Captain William P. Dillon, CHC, USN

WELCOMING REMARKS

Rear Admiral Douglas H. Teeson, USCG
The Superintendent of the Academy

*Cadet speaker
Commandant?* →

INTRODUCTION OF

The Secretary of Transportation
of the United States
Rear Admiral Douglas H. Teeson, USCG

INTRODUCTION OF

The President of the United States
The Honorable Rodney E. Slater

COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS

The Honorable Bill Clinton
President of the United States

INTERLUDE

"Service Medley".....arr. by Dan Sandidge
U. S. Coast Guard Band

PRESENTATION OF CANDIDATES FOR DEGREES

Academic Dean of the Academy
Dr. Thomas J. Haas

CONFERRING OF DEGREES

The Superintendent of the Academy

ADMINISTERING OATH OF OFFICE

His Excellency Dr. Marwan Muasher
Ambassador of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

to

Cadet Nour Kabariti

**Audience Standing*

The Honorable Yuri V. Ushakov
Ambassador of the Russian Federation

to

Cadet Alexey Sukhoy

His Excellency Kingsley C. A. Layne, CMG
Ambassador of St. Vincent and the Grenadines

to

Cadet Jacqueline James

Colonel John Sandee
Defense Attaché, Embassy of Trinidad and Tobago

to

Cadet Rajesh Zoro

Lieutenant Colonel Nikolay Yankov
Naval and Air Attaché, Embassy of the Republic of Bulgaria

to

Cadet Victoria Kadreva

The Commandant of the Coast Guard
Admiral James M. Loy, USCG

PRESENTATION OF COMMISSIONS AND DEGREES

The President of the United States

The Superintendent of the Academy

***ALMA MATER**

"Coast Guard Fore'er".....(Arthur Bryer '88)

Sung by the Graduating Class accompanied
by the U. S. Coast Guard Band

***NATIONAL ANTHEMS**

"Star Spangled Banner"

U.S. Coast Guard Band

***BENEDICTION**

Deputy Command Chaplain

Commander Luis F. Garcia, CHIC, USN

***DIVESTITURE OF CADET SYMBOLS**

***DEPARTURE OF
THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES**

***RECESSIONAL**

"Semper Paratus".....(Francis Van Boskerck, 1891)

U. S. Coast Guard Band

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
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002. fax	re: Personal real estate (2 pages)	05/16/2000	Personal Misfile
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b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

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

spill cleanups. The Coast Guard's operational 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 in-

spectors 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 speedboats 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

Paul - I have vetted this thro our top people on Euro
(and OSTEP) If you can change these 3 items, it wld be
helpful
Thanks
Juinda

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 ^{① could be spread} 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 ^{② threaten} whole islands and coastal areas. And if that happens, all the Luders [LOO-Ders] training in the world won't save us. If we value our coastlines, our farm lands, and our vital biodiversity, we must build a national consensus to reduce our emissions of greenhouse gases and help others do the same. ^{③ threaten} ^{and whole islands} ^{not just}

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

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~~

counterintelligence
counterterrorism

x 90
increase

→ This will help people -

Already asked for an x 90 increase - today, we request an additional —

U.S. COAST GUARD Academy

The U. S. Coast Guard Barque Eagle

[Summer 1998](#)[Winter 1998](#)[Eagle History](#)[Outboard Profile](#)[Eagle Information](#)

EAGLE, the largest Tall Ship flying the Stars and Stripes and the only square-rigger in U.S. government service, is the seventh Coast Guard Cutter to bear the name in a proud line dating back to 1792. The ship was built in 1936 by the Blohm and Voss Shipyard in Hamburg, Germany, and commissioned as **HORST WESSEL**, one of three sail training ships operated by Nazi Germany to train cadets for the growing German Navy. Early in World War II it was converted to a cargo ship, transporting men and supplies throughout the Baltic Sea, but continued to perform a training mission as well. The ship is said to have downed three aircraft in combat during this period. Following World War II, it was taken as a war prize by the United States and a Coast Guard crew -- aided by the German crew still on board -- sailed the tall ship in 1946 from Bremerhaven to its new home port in New London, Connecticut.

Eagle now serves as a seagoing classroom for the future officers of the U.S. Coast Guard. A seasoned permanent crew of five officers and 30 enlisted personnel maintains the ship year round and provides a strong base of knowledge and seamanship for the training of up to 150 cadets or officer candidates at a time. It is on the decks and in the rigging of the **EAGLE** that these young men and women get their first taste of salt air and life at sea. The experience helps them to develop skills of leadership and teamwork, as well as a healthy respect for the elements, that will serve them for a lifetime. They are tested and challenged, often to the limits of their endurance; working aloft, they meet fear and learn to overcome it. The training they receive under sail has proven to be a valuable asset to generations of Coast Guard officers throughout their careers.

EAGLE offers future officers the opportunity to put into practice the navigation, engineering, and other professional theory they have previously learned in the classroom. Upperclassmen exercise leadership and service duties normally handled by junior officers, while underclassmen fill crew positions of a junior enlisted person, such as help watches at the huge wooden wheels used to steer the vessel.

To maneuver **EAGLE** under sail, the crew must handle more than 22,000 square feet of sail and five miles of rigging. Over 200 lines control the sails and yards, and every crew

and five miles of rigging. Over 200 lines control the sails and yards, and every crew member, cadet and officer candidate must become intimately familiar with the name, operation, and function of each line.

Like the great Cape Horn square-riggers built during the first three decades of the 20th Century -- the twilight era of sail -- EAGLE is constructed of modern materials. EAGLE has a steel hull four-tenths of an inch thick; two full length steel decks with a platform deck below and a raised forecastle and quarter-deck; and weather decks made of three inch thick teak over steel. Its design and construction embody centuries of development in the shipbuilder's art, and EAGLE eagerly takes to the element for which it was designed, effortlessly and gracefully driving under full sail in the open ocean at speeds up to 17 knots.

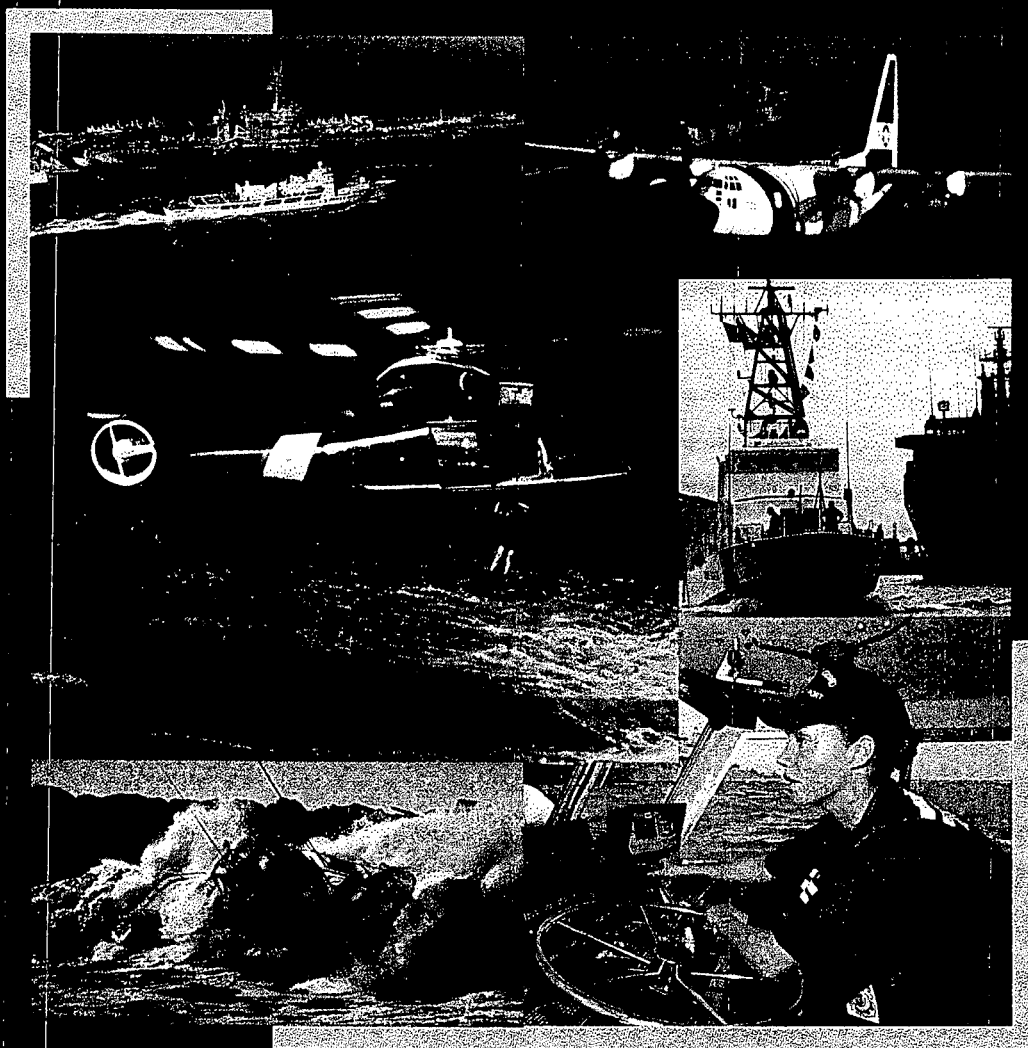
When in home port in New London, EAGLE rests alongside a pier on the Thames River at the U.S. Coast Guard Academy. She is open for self guided tours from 8:00 A.M. to sunset. The Academy was originally founded in 1876 when nine students boarded the Revenue Cutter DOBBIN. A series of cutters followed the DOBBIN, and in 1932 a permanent shore facility was established at its present site on land donated by the New London community. Approximately 900 men and women attend the Academy, all of whom sail at one time or another on America's only active duty square rigger.

Return to the [Eagle](#) home page.

Return to the [USCGA Admissions](#) page.

Return to the [United States Coast Guard Academy](#) page.

The U.S. Coast Guard of the 21st Century



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UNITED STATES COAST GUARD COMMANDANT'S STAFF

TELEFAX: (202) 267-4158

VOICE: (202) 267-2380

Facsimile Transmittal

To: Paul Orzulak

Fax: _____

Organization: _____

Date: _____

From: Steve Vanekoplar

Pages(including cover page): _____

Phone: (202) 267-2787

Re: _____

☐ Urgent ☐ For Review ☐ Please Comment ☐ Please Reply ☐ Please Recycle

Did you know...

► The Coast Guard is the country's oldest continuous seagoing service. It is a multimissioned maritime service and one of the Nation's five Armed Forces. Its mission is to protect the public, the environment, and U.S. economic interests – in the Nation's ports and waterways, along the coast, on international waters, or in any maritime region as required to support national security.

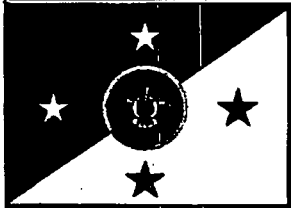
Always Ready, Always There

► On an average day the Coast Guard:

- * Boards 90 large vessels for port safety checks
- * Processes 120 Seaman's documents
- * Seizes 209 pounds of marijuana and 170 pounds of cocaine worth \$9.2 million
- * Conducts 120 law enforcement boardings
- * Investigates 17 marine accidents
- * Inspects 64 commercial vessels
- * Saves 14 lives
- * Assists 28 people in distress
- * Saves \$2,490,000 in property
- * Services 150 aids to navigation
- * Interdicts 176 illegal migrants

Comments: _____

PAUL
ORZULAK



COMMANDANT (G-C)
UNITED STATES COAST GUARD
2100 SECOND STREET, S.W.
WASHINGTON, DC 20593-0001



Prevention

Regulatory Initiatives: We know that the best way to protect the environment is to stop accidents from occurring. OPA 90 directed the Coast Guard to initiate a new suite of regulations to substantially reduce the chances of an incident and to ensure increased preparedness. While many initiatives have been put in place, the following is a summary of representative regulations:

PREVENTION—

- **Double Hull Requirement for Tank Vessels:** established design standards for newly constructed tank ships and tank barges that operate in U.S. waters. All tank vessels must have double hulls in the near future.
- **Operational Measures to Reduce Oil Spills from Existing Single-Hull Tank Vessels:** established operational requirements for certain tank vessels without double hulls, including bridge resource management training, minimum rest for watchstanding personnel, enhanced vessel surveys, and minimum under-keel clearance requirements.
- **Access to National Drivers Register and Criminal Records Review:** permits the Coast Guard to review national driver registration and criminal records prior to issuing or renewing a merchant mariner's license or document.
- **Enhancements to Civil and Criminal Penalty Provisions:** Permit the Coast Guard to take appropriate legal action against polluters.

PREPAREDNESS/RESPONSE—

- **Tank Vessel and Facility Response Plans:** requires certain tank vessels and facilities to develop response plans to enhance private sector planning and capabilities to minimize the impact of spilled oil.
- **Shipboard Oil Pollution and Emergency Plans (SOPEPs):** These are the result of an international treaty called MARPOL 73/78, requiring oil-carrying vessels over a certain size to have emergency plans.

LIABILITY AND COMPENSATION—

Financial Responsibility for Water Pollution from Vessels: Vessel owners or operators must establish and maintain evidence of insurance



sufficient to meet the potential liability from an oil or hazardous materials spill.

In all, OPA 90 resulted in over 40 Coast Guard rulemaking projects that will help "break the chain" of events leading to a spill.

Valdez spill transposed on East Coast

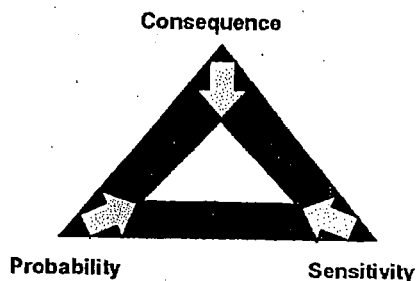


Non-Regulatory Initiatives: Regulations by themselves can't do it all; which is why the Coast Guard is also working on non-regulatory initiatives. Two of the most fundamental aspects of accident prevention are understanding where the greatest risk of an incident might occur and understanding how human interactions impact the chain of events that may increase or decrease the risk. This understanding led to the development of several initiatives.

Prevention Through People (PTP): One of the most important partnership initiatives by the Coast Guard since the EXXON VALDEZ, PTP is a systematic, people-focused approach to reducing casualties and pollution. The PTP approach recognizes that safe and profitable operations require the constant and balanced interaction between *management*, the *work environment*, the *behavior of people*, and the *appropriate technology*. It encourages companies to assess and improve their safety posture. From enhanced training at all organizational levels to the Streamlined Inspection Program to human factors engineering, PTP is the Coast Guard's cornerstone strategy for guiding the maritime community's efforts in pursuit of safety and environmental protection.

Risk-Based Decision Making: Risk-Based Decision Making provides a process that ensures that all available information is considered and balanced against the decision at hand to obtain the best decision. Optimal decisions are not necessarily those which achieve a perfect outcome, but rather are those which are the most appropriate given the information, values and goals for the particular situation. By applying the principles of probability (the likelihood of some event occurring), consequence (the environmental, monetary and nonmonetary "costs" of an event) and sensitivity to countermeasures (susceptibility to risk management measures), we can begin to evaluate risk. Critical to the process of evaluating risk is the involvement of stakeholders.

Stakeholder Input: One of the big lessons from OPA 90 is the need to include many perspectives in our marine safety and environmental protection efforts. Regional Citizens' Advisory Groups, Area Committees, and other stakeholder groups provide valuable oversight and planning input. They are also an important source of new initiatives.



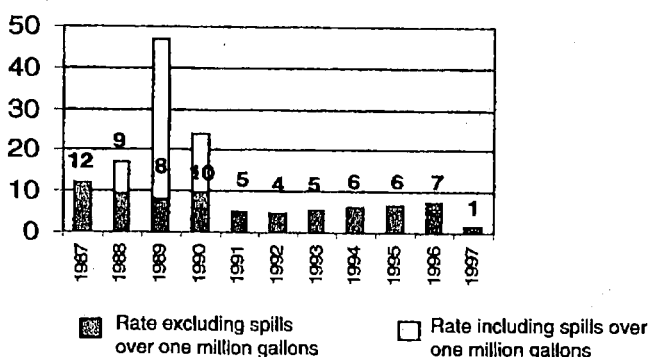
These regulatory and non-regulatory initiatives highlight the balance achievable through the post-OPA 90 strategy.

The following spill data supports the reason the Coast Guard has worked so hard on prevention initiatives.

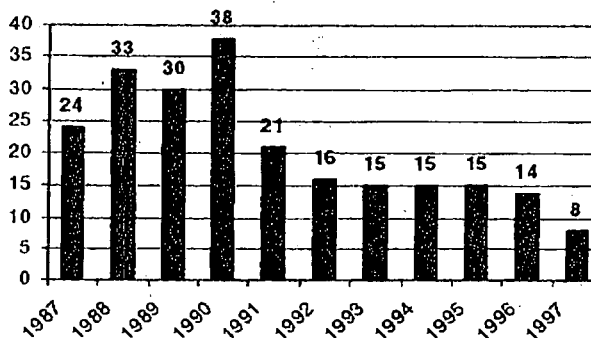
Considering data on oil spills in U.S. waters from maritime sources for the last ten years, we know that since OPA 90:

- The average number of oil spills over 10,000 gallons has dropped by approximately 50 percent from pre-1991 levels.
- The gallons spilled per million gallons of oil shipped has been reduced from an annual average of 10 gallons spilled per million shipped for the years 1987 to 1990 to 5 gallons spilled per million shipped during the years 1991 to 1997—a 50 percent decrease.
- There have been no spills over one million gallons since 1990.
- The total volume of tankship oil spills in the U.S. peaked in 1989 and has remained below 200,000 gallons since 1991.

Gallons of Oil Discharged from Maritime Sources per Million Gallons Shipped



Number of Major and Medium Oil Spills per Billion Tons Shipped



"It would not be an exaggeration to state that the support of the United States Coast Guard to IMO's work [in marine safety] has contributed significantly to the organization being so successful and attaining the acclaim and respect it receives from the world maritime community."

— W. A. O'Neil,
Secretary-General,
International Maritime
Organization

Maritime Safety

Passenger Vessel Accidents: Preliminary data indicates we met our goal for reducing passenger vessel accidents. The target was 54 accidents per 1000 passenger vessels, and the preliminary rate is 39. (Note: Our 1998 Annual Report indicated that the 1999 target would be 48 per 1,000 vessels. We have since revised our data analysis to provide a more accurate picture of accidents. Our revised target of 54 represents the same proportional reduction as our original target: 10% over 5 years.)

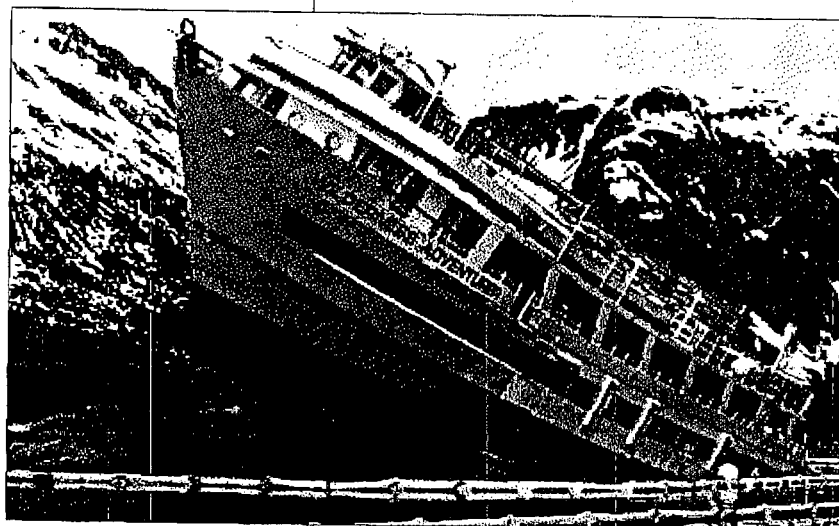
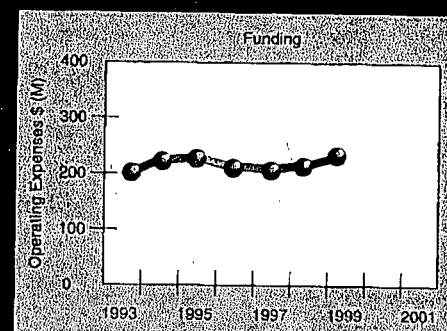
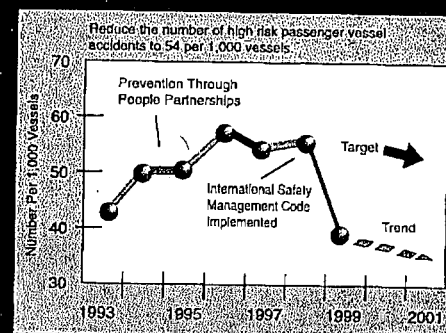
We are encouraged to see a drop in the 1999 rate after several years of increases. Passenger vessel traffic is rapidly growing on cruise ships, gambling ships, and passenger ferries, and the number of high-speed, high-capacity passenger vessels is booming. This preliminary data indicates we may be starting to reduce the risk of a major accident involving a large number of passengers.

We continue to analyze the causes of these accidents and implement new strategies to continue this trend. From historical data, we do know that collisions, allisions, and vessels running aground make up a majority of passenger vessel accidents - and most of these are caused by human error.

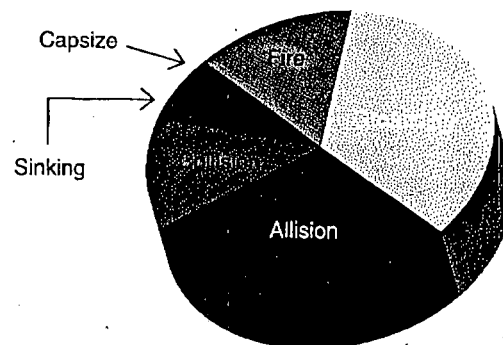
In 2000, we will continue to partner with industry and conduct research projects to reduce human error. We will also continue to enforce the International Safety Management Code that established a set of comprehensive safety standards for all vessels. We will replace this measure in 2000 with a measure of passenger vessel fatalities that provides us an improved assessment of passenger safety.

Passenger Vessel Accidents

The passenger vessel accident rate declined in 1999. We have efficiently used our resources through partnerships and safety management programs to improve safety.



Casualty Incidents



Passenger vessel traffic is growing rapidly. By investigating the causes of accidents, we work to prevent such accidents as this cruise ship grounding in Alaska.

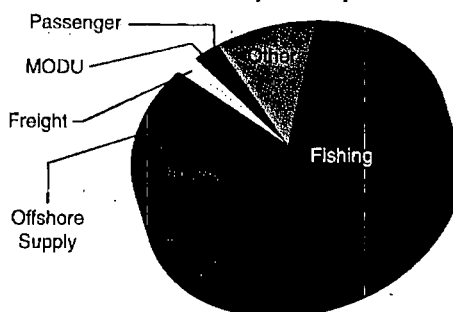
For information about the Coast Guard Auxiliary, visit www.cgaux.org

Maritime Workers: Preliminary data indicates we met our goal for reducing the maritime worker fatality rate to 34 deaths per 100,000 workers. The preliminary rate was 28. (Note: Our 1998 Annual Report indicated that the 1999 target would be 41 per 100,000 workers. We have since revised our data analysis to provide a more accurate picture of worker fatalities. Our revised target of 34 represents the same proportional reduction as our original target: 20% over 5 years.)

There has been a general reduction in the fatality rate. This reduction was due, in part, to our collaborative Prevention Through People Initiative efforts with industry groups that promoted better awareness of safety risks, and reduced the sizable role human error plays in fatalities.

The largest percentage of maritime worker fatalities occurred in commercial fishing. While the

Fatalities By Industry

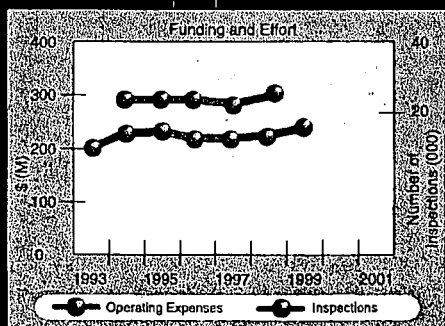
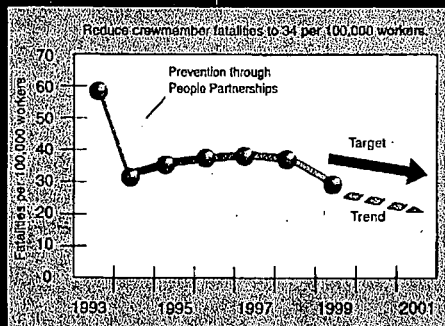


Commercial Fishing Industry Vessel Safety Act of 1988 has helped reduce fishing vessel fatalities 20 percent from pre-Act levels, dwindling fisheries stocks, more competition, and regulated limited-time fishing seasons have increased risk-taking by fishermen and made fishing-related deaths an ongoing problem. Compounding this is the fact that fishing vessels have relatively few required safety standards. The variable nature of this industry makes it difficult to develop universal fishing safety regulations – vessels vary greatly in size and operate in diverse locations and climates.

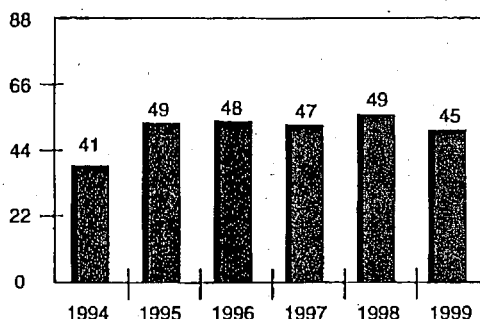
In 1999, the Coast Guard conducted an evaluation of fishing fatalities, and began implementing recommended ways to reduce fatalities. Long-term recommendations include instituting safety examinations, inspections and operator licensing; developing safety and stability standards; coordinating fisheries stock management with safety; and improving casualty investigation data. In 2000, we will continue to implement these recommendations to reduce fatalities. Safety awareness efforts focused on reducing human error, along with regulation enforcement will continue the long-term reduction of fatalities.

Maritime Workers

The fatality rate is declining — our vessel inspections, regulation enforcement, and industry partnerships are contributing to the declining fatality rate. However, the fishing industry still remains one of the most dangerous in the United States.



Fishing Vessel Fatalities per 100,000 Fishing Workers



Crabbing in the Bering Sea off Alaska is one of the most dangerous occupations in the United States.

To learn more about maritime accidents, visit www.nts.gov

Our goal is to eliminate environmental damage and natural resource degradation associated with maritime transportation, fishing and recreational boating.

The Coast Guard pursues this goal primarily through our marine environmental protection and fisheries enforcement programs.

The Coast Guard National Strike Force is composed of three strategically located strike teams and a coordination center. The strike teams have specially trained personnel equipped to respond to major oil spills and chemical releases, and can quickly deploy to a spill site by Coast Guard aircraft.

Protection of Natural Resources

Our oceans represent a significant source of renewable wealth, providing income for fishermen, recreation for more than 17 million Americans and abundant seafood for the American public. Commercial and recreational fisheries annually contribute an estimated \$20 billion and \$10 billion respectively to the U.S. economy. The discharge of oil into U.S. waters can have devastating effects on these coastal area environments and industries.

There are also intangible ecosystem benefits from protection of marine mammals and endangered species. The importance of responsible management of ocean resources will continue to grow as the oceans are looked to as an increasingly critical source of food for the world's growing population. It's our job to safeguard these resources from degradation by pollution and over-use.

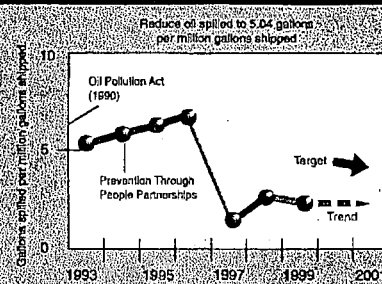
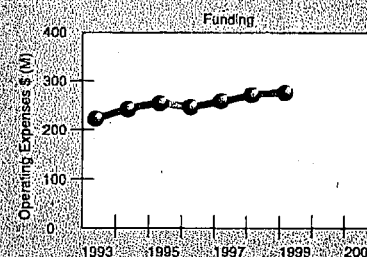
Oil Spills: Preliminary data indicates we met our goal for reducing the amount of oil spilled to 5.04 gallons per million gallons shipped; the preliminary rate was 2.38.

The oil spill rate has been variable over the long term: rising in 1993 to 1996 but dropping significantly in 1997 through 1999. This is due to the infrequent occurrence of a major oil spill. The number of major and medium oil spills has decreased significantly from pre-1990 levels.

Historically, major- and medium-size oil spills are few in number but account for

Oil Spills

We have leveraged our funding and resources by establishing partnerships with industry that improve knowledge of spill causes. The result has been less pollution.



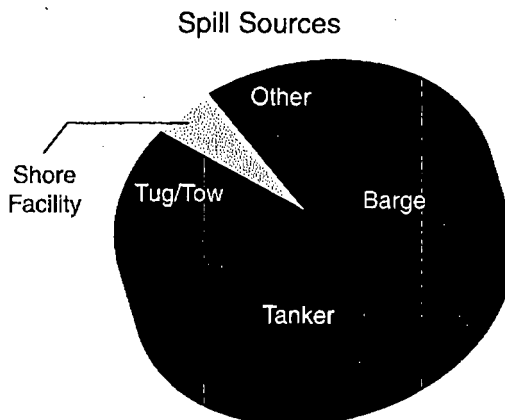
To report a spill of oil or hazardous materials, call 800.424.8802



around 97 percent of the total volume of oil spilled in a given year. Tank barges and tank ships are the leading sources of major and medium spills. Our partnerships with American Waterways Operators, International Association of Independent Tanker Owners and the Baltic and International Maritime Council seek to reduce tank and barge spills.

As a result of reducing tank and barge spills, the overall average number of oil spills that are more than 10,000 gallons has dropped by approximately 50 percent from pre-1991 levels. The volume of oil spilled has also dropped by about 50 percent.

In 2000, we will continue to reduce the risk of oil spills by working with our industry



partners, implementing effective regulations, and enforcing compliance.

Ecology for Boaters

Stay in channels. Riding in shallow water may stir the bottom, suspending sediments which limit light penetration and deplete oxygen, affecting fish and bird feeding.

Be aware of low tide. Waters may be very shallow, revealing delicate vegetation.

Stay away from vegetation such as sea grasses; many fish species spawn there.

Operate away from shorelines to avoid disturbing wildlife.

Steer clear of posted bird nesting areas. The noise and movements of boats may disturb bird populations.

Bird rookeries are especially vulnerable to noise. Nesting birds may leave their nests, exposing unprotected eggs and hatchlings to predators.

Do not harass wildlife by chasing or interrupting their feeding, nesting or resting.

Avoid high speeds and obey posted "no wake" zones. Excessive wakes contribute to shoreline erosion.

The saga of the New Carissa

When the freighter New Carissa grounded in rough seas outside Coos Bay, Oregon, the news went from bad to worse. Rough seas were breaking the ship apart, and it was already leaking oil. For several days, the "unified command," a team of Coast Guard personnel, marine salvors, and other government officials, had tried to save the ship — and prevent a catastrophic oil spill along the shore. Time was running out. They decided to try an innovative solution: set the oil on fire so it would burn away before fouling the shore. It was the largest "in situ" burn ever tried in U.S. waters, and it consumed a significant amount of the oil aboard New Carissa. While some oil did spill out of the vessel, the unified command's efforts greatly reduced the potential environmental damage to the Oregon coast.



To learn more about maritime pollution prevention, visit www.imo.org

Protection of Natural Resources

Garbage Rules

The Act to Prevent Pollution from Ships (MARPOL Annex V) places limitations on the discharge of garbage from vessels. It is illegal to dump plastic trash anywhere in the ocean or navigable waters of the United States. It is also illegal to discharge garbage in the navigable waters of the United States, including the Great Lakes. The discharge of other types of garbage is permitted outside of specific distances offshore as determined by the nature of that garbage.

Plastics — includes synthetic ropes, fishing nets and plastic bags; prohibited in all areas.

Floating dunnage, lining and packing materials; prohibited less than 25 miles from land.

Food waste, paper, rags, glass, metal, bottles, crockery and similar refuse; prohibited less than 12 miles from land.

Comminuted or ground food waste, paper, rags, glass, etc.; prohibited less than three miles from land.

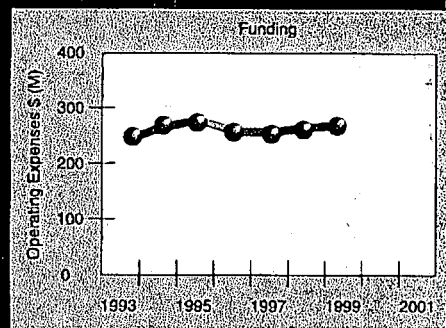
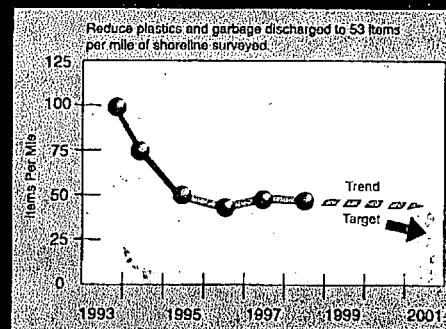
Plastics and Garbage Debris: We just missed our 1998 goal for reducing the amount of plastics and garbage discharged to 53 items per mile of shoreline; the actual rate was 54. (Data for this goal is provided by the Center for Marine Conservation. 1998 data is being reported for the first time. 1999 data will not be available until mid-2000.)

Marine debris amounts have been declining for the past several years. In particular, dramatic reductions in the amount of galley waste and commercial fishing waste have been observed since 1988, with smaller reductions in vessel operational waste and recreational boating waste. Coast Guard Sea Partner education efforts and MARPOL (International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships) enforcement activities have contributed to this reduction. We will continue these efforts to further reduce debris.



Plastics and Garbage Debris

Marine debris has been declining thanks to education and enforcement efforts.



Coast Guard volunteers collect fishing nets from beaches in Hawaii. Discarded or lost fishing nets and line are a major source of plastic debris found in the marine environment.

Visit the Environmental Protection Agency at www.epa.gov

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May 12, 2000

FOREIGN AFFAIRS / By THOMAS L. FRIEDMAN

The Parallel Universe

When the Industrial Revolution came along it shaped the contours of several U.S. elections. Although our current election comes at the dawn of the information and biotech revolutions, you'd never quite know it from the presidential campaign, which has been almost a parallel universe, operating on its own news and historical logic. It has been characterized either by the arcane -- the Confederate flag and Bob Jones -- or by the evergreens -- Social Security, campaign finance reform, abortion and gun control. There is a general sense that not much is at stake in this election, and that we have entered an era of good feelings and tiny differences.

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This is an illusion. My gut tells me that by 2008 we will look back at the Clinton years as a fool's paradise -- the quiet interlude after the cold war and before all the forces unleashed by e-commerce, the biotech revolution, the information revolution and global integration reached their critical mass and ushered in a period of radically new political choices and issues in U.S. and global politics.

Look at the headlines on the eve of this 2000 election: The "love bug" virus, launched by a student in the Philippines, wipes out in a few hours millions of dollars' worth of files on 10 million computers all over the world.

The next day we read that the Internet is giving way to the Evernet, meaning that anything with electricity is having chips embedded in it -- from pagers to toasters to cars -- and connected to networks. The new Mercedes 500 has more computing power in it than the 747-200. Not only will this mean that you will always be able to surf the Web everywhere, but it is also going to mean that *the web will be able to surf you*, and know where you are, and what you are consuming, everywhere all the time. And the faster and more diffused networks become, the more vulnerable we all are, not to Big Brother but to the Little Brothers -- the Web site, the video store, the hacker, the credit card company that can amass and sell your personal data with little government restraint. This is going to raise huge privacy issues.

And if, as The Times reported Wednesday, "Freenet" technology really comes about it will be possible to acquire or exchange any kind of digitized music, book, video, software or data over the Internet, without paying any royalty to any publisher, filmmaker or anyone. It could mean the end of copyright.

The next day we read that we are soon going to have a single, global 24-hour stock market. Regulated by whom? And the next day we find that the 10-year project to decode the human genome, the operating manual for how human beings are constructed, is about to be completed, giving us the ability not only to cure disease in a new way but also to design offspring and change human nature.

"The biotech revolution raises big moral issues that scream out for international governance and a common agreement on rules," notes Francis Fukuyama, author of "The End of History." We don't want to just leave this to the market and have people designing babies in the Cayman Islands, he adds, but there is no global means to regulate this yet.

Indeed, what all these issues have in common is that we will all be affected by these radical changes, and they can really only be regulated through global institutions, but none exist today. We are all increasingly connected, but nobody's quite in charge. And when everyone is more tightly connected, but not everyone is more tightly governed, small units can wreak large havoc -- the love bug. Which is why this new era is going to actually demand more global governance, not less. But how and in what form?

These issues have not quite ripened into hard political choices yet, so one can't fault the candidates for not discussing them frontally. But as society is reshaped by these forces, and the future becomes the present, this era of small differences will burst right open.

Maybe we could have three debates this season. One would be called "Mudslinging," during which both candidates could unleash any lie, exaggeration or personal attack against the other. The next could be called "Golden Oldies," which would focus on the still relevant evergreens, from Social Security to abortion. And lastly, we could have the "Tomorrowland" debate, in which each candidate would have to present his thoughts on the new issues that will actually be shaping his presidency before it's over.

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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.

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. Among cadets, 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 those 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. 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.



Secretary of State Madeleine K. Albright
Commencement Address to the United States Coast Guard Academy
New London, Connecticut, May 20, 1998
As released by the Office of the Spokesman
U.S. Department of State

As Delivered

SECRETARY ALBRIGHT: Thank you, Admiral, and my thanks to the entire Coast Guard Academy community for the invitation to participate in your commencement ceremony this year. And I'd like to say a special word of welcome to the parents and to the faculty and the entire community to be here on this great day.

As a former professor, I love academic surroundings. And as a mother of three, I know the deep sense of pride that parents feel on Graduation Day -- and the almost equally deep sense of relief.

(Laughter.)

As someone who will always be grateful to the United States for allowing my family to live in freedom, I have an abiding respect for those who choose military service, and I long ago fell in love with Americans in uniform.

So at the outset, let me pay tribute to the American in uniform who just introduced me, for the career of Admiral Robert Kramek, who is soon to retire after more than 40 years of duty, is the very embodiment of the Coast Guard's tradition. As Commandant, the Admiral has taken the Coast Guard around the world, protecting America's strategic interests and setting a standard for excellence that I hope will inspire all those graduating today. Admiral, on behalf of the President and the Department of State and I am sure everyone here, let me thank you, congratulate you and wish you the very best in years to come.

(Applause.)

Let me tell you that I feel a special bond with the Admiral because of his Czech background. And I also feel a special bond with the Coast Guard -- not only because I see so many female cadets among your ranks today, but also because since my time as Ambassador to the United Nations, I have had so many opportunities to witness firsthand the splendid humanitarian work the Coast Guard is performing around the world.

To the class of '98, I also say congratulations. On other occasions, I have seen the Eagle and its towering masts, and I know that most of you have climbed its rigging. That suggests two possibilities: One, you are all out of your minds -- (laughter) -- or two, you are truly ready to serve.

Of course, there may be a few people in our country who don't feel they are served by the Coast Guard; who do not live on or near the coast; who don't travel our waterways; who don't benefit from maritime commerce; and who do not care whether our fishing grounds are raided by poachers, our beaches contaminated by oil spills, our ports imperiled by terrorists, or our neighborhoods flooded by drugs. There may be a few people like that in America, but if so, they are, shall we say, "factually-challenged".

(Laughter.)

Because the vast majority of us understand that the Coast Guard provides the best value of any institution in our government.

The Coast Guard is our nation's oldest seagoing service, yet you are focused on the future. As I have seen personally as Secretary of State, and before as Ambassador to the UN during visits to Governor's Island, you perform multiple missions requiring an awesome variety of skills. You are active both in time of war and peace. You uphold the law. And because you are so good at what you do, every year thousands of people who would have died, live.

Because the Coast Guard makes a difference every day in the lives of our people, the class of '98 is the inheritor of a grand tradition. And that gives us something in common because, as Secretary of State, I, too, am the inheritor of a grand tradition. For American leadership is evident today, as it has been for almost as long as I have been alive, in every region on every continent around the globe.

We exercise this leadership not out of sentiment, but out of necessity. We Americans want to live and we want our children to live in peace and prosperity and freedom. But we know, as we look ahead to the 21st century, that we cannot guarantee these blessings for ourselves if others do not have them, as well.

That is why, at President Clinton's direction, we are strengthening the ties that bind the world's leading democracies, so that the heart of the international community will beat strong and free.

To enrich our international community, we are giving a hand up to nations that need help creating democratic societies, lifting themselves out of poverty or recovering from conflict. To protect it, we are standing up to aggressors and criminals so that people everywhere may live in security and justice. To modernize it, we are building new institutions and adapting old ones so that we may master the demands of this dynamic world not as it has been, but as it is and will be.

Finally, we are refusing to settle for the status quo. Abroad, as at home, we are pursuing higher standards in the marketplace and workplace, the classroom and courtroom, so that the benefits of growth and the protections of law are shared not only by the lucky few, but by the hardworking many.

The efforts we make to build security, generate prosperity and extend freedom are not separate, but reinforcing, for progress towards one means progress towards all. This morning I would like to focus particularly on the steps we are taking to preserve the security of the American people.

In the early days of our country, our citizens felt protected by the vast oceans to our east and west. But as technology advanced and US overseas interests grew, we learned the hard way that we couldn't be safe if friends and allies were in danger. And today, the idea of an ocean as protection is as obsolete as a castle moat; for Americans travel constantly, our borders are increasingly tough to secure and the dangers we face are as fast-moving as a renegade virus and as unpredictable as a terrorist's bomb.

In such a world, no nation can guarantee its security alone. We must act together, and we must plot our defense not against a single powerful threat, as during the Cold War, but

against a viper's nest of perils. Of these, four stand out.

First, although the superpower rivalry between East and West has ended, the danger posed by nuclear weapons plainly has not. Evidence of this was provided last week by India's unjustified and unwise decision to conduct explosive nuclear tests.

Why was this decision so dangerous? Because it could ignite an arms race with no visible finish line between India and Pakistan, who have fought three wars in the last 51 years, and who remain bitterly divided over Kashmir and other issues. India's rash action is sure to heighten security tensions throughout Southern Asia; and other nations may be tempted to follow India's wrongheaded example.

President Clinton has strongly condemned these nuclear tests. Consistent with US law, he has imposed an array of sanctions that will cost India dearly. And he and other world leaders have made it plain to India's government that exploding nuclear devices is a way to lose -- not win -- international respect.

India wants to be considered a great nation. But India was already a great nation with which we were actively pursuing a warmer and more wide-ranging relationship. I personally conveyed this message to India's previous government during my visit six months ago, while reconfirming our warning that a decision to test nuclear weapons would have serious consequences.

The choice India made last week does not reflect that nation's greatness, but rather a reckless disregard for world opinion and for India's own reputation. The leaders in New Delhi have made a grave historical error.

In recent days, the Administration has been consulting intensively with top officials in Pakistan, who, in the wake of India's provocation, face strong public pressure to conduct their own nuclear tests. For Pakistan's government this is a difficult and defining challenge. But it is also an unprecedented opportunity, for if Pakistan's leaders do not test, they will defy India's expectations and foil India's desire to drag Pakistan's world standing down. They will pull South Asia back from an arms competition that nations there cannot afford and might not survive. They will demonstrate confidence in Pakistan's military, which it merits. They will avoid costly economic sanctions. And they will show a level of maturity and responsibility India's current leaders have not. By so doing, they will earn precisely the kind of international respect that India apparently yearns for and its people deserve, but which its leaders have so heedlessly thrown away.

Moreover, the Administration will work hard with Congress, whose view of South Asia is already changing, to respond to Pakistan's economic and security concerns.

Even beyond the events in South Asia, our strategy for minimizing the nuclear danger to our citizens is broad, comprehensive and increasingly ambitious. In the weeks ahead, I will be working with my Administration colleagues and the leaders in Congress to identify new steps and to fully implement our prior initiatives.

We are determined to seize the opportunity history has presented to reduce further the roles and risks of nuclear weapons. There could be no greater gift to the future.

Last year, the President submitted to the Senate a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty to ban nuclear explosive tests of any size, for any purpose, in any place, for all time. Now, more than ever, India should sign that agreement; and Pakistan, too. And it is doubly important for the Senate to act quickly to approve that treaty. American leadership on this issue should be unambiguous, decisive and strong.

(Applause.)

We have proposed to Russia a new round of arms reductions that could bring our arsenals down to 80 percent below Cold War peaks and, for the first time, to eliminate bombs and warheads, not just the planes and missiles that deliver them.

As we demonstrated recently through the purchase and transport of highly-enriched uranium from the country of Georgia, we are also working hard to ensure that all nuclear materials are securely guarded and safely handled. Our goal is to see that no nukes become loose nukes.

Finally, we have made halting the spread of nuclear weapons a top priority in our bilateral diplomacy with Russia, Ukraine, China and other key nations.

The second step we must take to ensure American security is to reduce the risk posed by regional conflicts, for we know that small wars and unresolved disputes can erupt into violence that endangers allies, creates economic havoc, generates refugees and embroils our own forces in combat.

American diplomacy backed by military power is the single most effective force for peace in the world today. There are those who say that America has a short attention span, and that we grow weary in our commitments. But for almost half a century, our leadership in NATO has defended freedom in Europe, while our troops in Asia have maintained peace on the Korean Peninsula.

In the Gulf it was US determination that rolled back Iraqi aggression seven years ago, and US vigilance that keeps pressure on Saddam Hussein to live up to his commitments today. In the Balkans, Northern Ireland and the Middle East, we are standing shoulder to shoulder with the peacemakers against the bombthrowers, in hopes the children of those troubled regions will grow up surrounded not by hate and fear, but by tolerance and the quiet miracle of a normal life.

We do this because it is right, but also because in an era when weapons are more available and destructive than ever before, our citizens will be less at risk if peace spreads and conflicts do not.

That is why, too, the United States has a keen interest in defusing unstable situations in places such as Indonesia, where further unrest could have profoundly negative consequences for peace and prosperity throughout Asia. In this regard, President Soeharto's statement yesterday that he was willing to launch a democratic political transition in Indonesia was an important development.

President Soeharto has given much to his country over the past 30 years -- raising Indonesia's standing in the world and hastening Indonesia's economic growth and integration into the global economy. Now he has the opportunity for an historic act of statesmanship -- one that will preserve his legacy as a man who not only led his country, but who provided for its democratic transition.

In this delicate and difficult time, we strongly urge the Indonesian authorities to use maximum restraint in response to the peaceful demonstrations.

Third, if Americans are to be secure, we must also protect ourselves from the unexpected. Because of our military strength, potential enemies may try to attack us by

unconventional means such as sabotage and terror. They may seek to disrupt our government, sow fear within our communities, inhibit our travel and make it harder for us to keep or deploy our troops overseas.

In responding to this danger, our goal is grounded in a Coast Guard doctrine -- semper paratus -- always ready, always prepared.

We maintain an arsenal of tough legal and law enforcement measures to fight terror both at home and overseas. We do all we can diplomatically and militarily to see that poison gas and biological weapons do not fall into the wrong hands. We have tightened border security; and we are engaged in constant efforts -- with the Coast Guard's active participation and help -- to safeguard transportation so that our people may move about our nation and the world without fear.

Finally, if Americans are to be secure, we must push ahead hard in the war against narcotics trafficking and the hydra-headed evil of international crime. Drug cartels and the criminal empires they finance threaten us every day, whether we are traveling abroad or going about our daily business here at home.

President Clinton spoke to this danger last week when he unveiled a comprehensive strategy to integrate all facets of the federal response to international crime. The Coast Guard and the State Department are both key partners in this effort, which is designed to extend the first line of defense against crime far beyond US borders.

To this end, we are working together with other nations as never before to train judges, police and Coast Guards; to share information about criminals; to seize drug assets; to expose and close front companies; and to halt money laundering.

I saw an example of this cooperation last month when I met with US, Haitian and Dominican Republic law enforcement officials on the Coast Guard cutter Dallas near Port au Prince. In recent months, we have been engaged in a joint operation that has shut down numerous drug-running efforts, including one by a Colombian vessel under Coast Guard pursuit even while I was on board the Dallas. And I don't think they just put it on for my visit.

(Laughter.)

In each case, we may be satisfied that the drugs involved, whether seized or dumped, will never profit those who sought to peddle them. Those drugs will never incite an attack in which an innocent person might be harmed. And most important, those poisonous drugs will never find their way into the bodies of our children.

Drug law enforcement is a good example of the challenge we face in protecting our citizens today. New technologies are available to both the good guys and the bad. Further, although we are strong, there are many security threats we cannot defeat alone. That is why we moved this past weekend to increase cooperation on crime among the G-8.

It is why we are forging international agreements and establishing higher standards on everything from the elimination of chemical weapons to the extradition of drug kingpins. It is why we place a high priority on Senate approval of the Convention on the Law of the Sea. And that is why it is so important that organizations such as the Coast Guard, that are fighting to extend the rule of law, have the fast ships, modern communications gear and other state-of-the-art tools they need to get the job done.

(Applause.)

Our purpose is to create an ironclad web of arrangements, laws, inspectors, police and military power that will deny criminals and aggressors the space they need to operate and without which they cannot survive.

A half century ago, President Harry Truman addressed the students of this Academy during a visit by the Eagle to our nation's capital. He said then that, "the responsibility of our nation in the world is the greatest that has ever come to any nation."

He said also that this responsibility did not apply to our government alone, for in America there can be no meaningful separation between the government and the people. Every American, concluded Truman, from the digger of ditches to the Commander-in-Chief has a duty to contribute to our nation's larger purpose -- to reflect the values of decency and law; to build and spread prosperity; and to stand as a beacon on behalf of human freedom, even when other lights have flickered and gone out.

Individuals, like nations, face a choice. We can live our lives timidly and narrowly or we can act with boldness and courage. We can shrink from responsibility or we can embrace it and thereby shape the course of our own lives, and of history itself.

In two years and two months time here in New London, the Eagle will lead the tall ships of the world into New London harbor. OPSAIL 2000 is expected to be the largest gathering of tall ships in history. No one can prophesy the future. But from the crow's nest of a tall ship, the lookout can see a little bit further ahead than the others.

This morning, as we gather here to celebrate the accomplishments of the class of '98, our eyes, too, are focused on the far horizon. We, too, are looking ahead as far as we can. And although we cannot foretell what is to come, we are guided by the faith that if we are true to the best traditions of our service and of our country; if we have high standards for ourselves and reach out to others around the world, we can build a global network of purpose and law that will protect our citizens, defend our interests, preserve our values and bequeath to future generations a legacy as proud as the one inherited by your generation and mine.

To that mission I pledge my own best efforts, and now, I summon yours.

Coast Guard Class of 1998, the 21st century is yours to shape on shore, at sea and in the air. You have met every test of excellence this superb academy has set before you. Today, the real test begins. Go forward with proud hearts, free minds and the full backing of your country to get the job done.

Thank you all very much.

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