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Staff Office-Individual: Speechwriting-Orzulak, Paul				
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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. diagram	re: Commencement set up at Coast Guard Academy (1 page)	05/11/2000	b(7)(E)
002. note	Phone No. (Partial) (1 page)	n.d.	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

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

FOLDER TITLE:

[Coast Guard Academy] [Folder 2] [3]

2008-0702-F

jm208

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

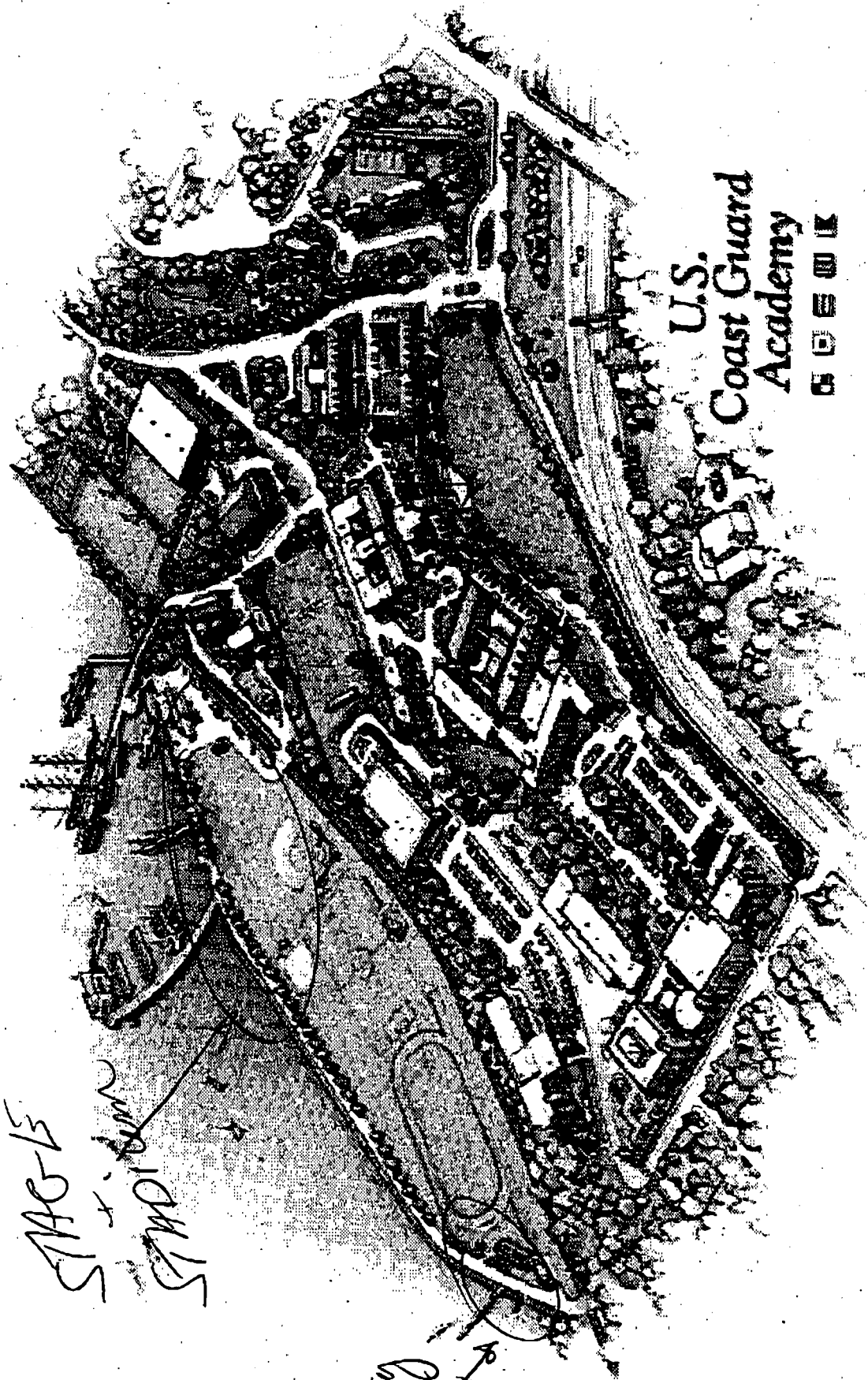
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RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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



U.S.
Coast Guard
Academy

STAG-15
STAG-10
STAG-15

Porter
Camp

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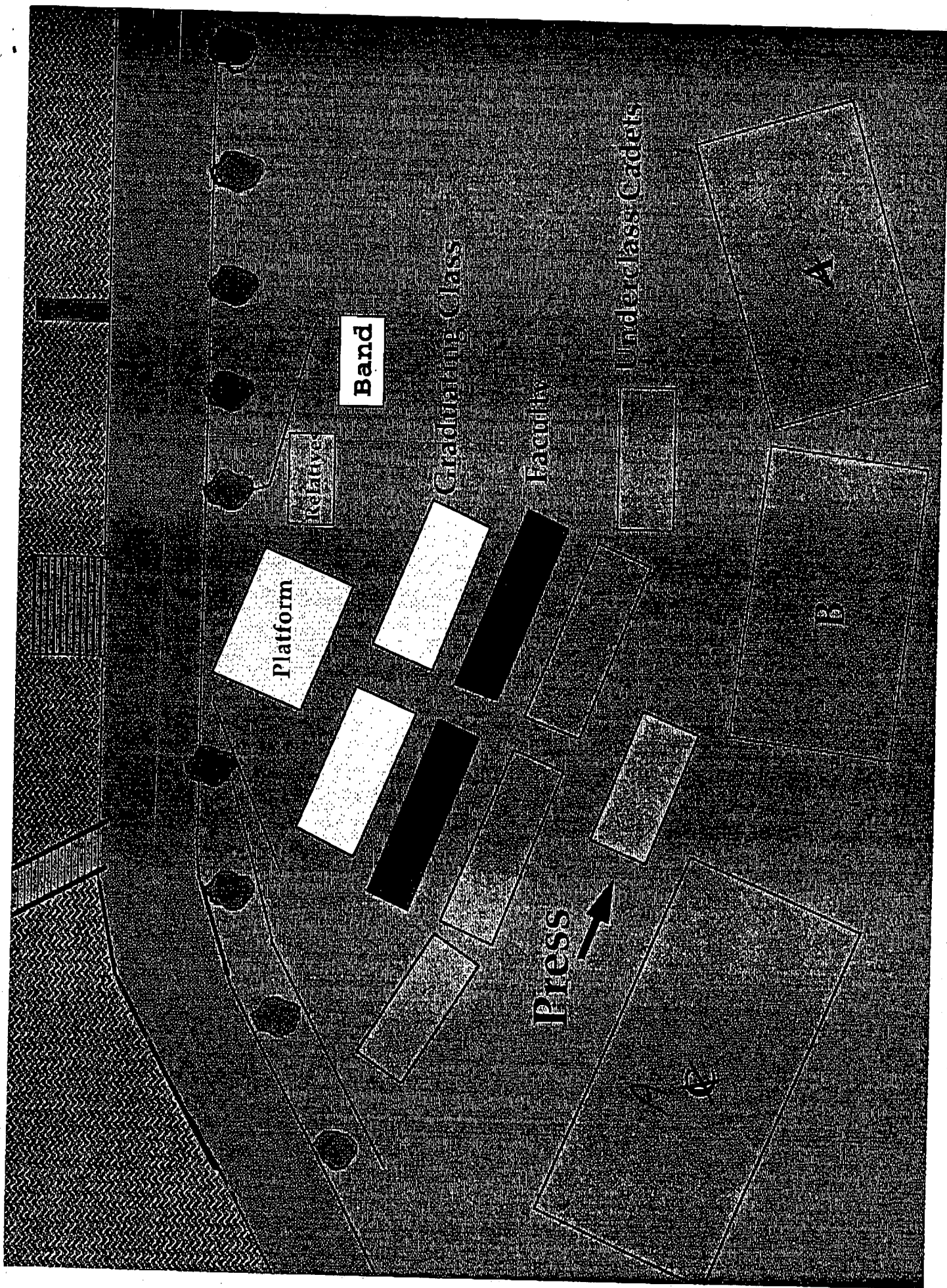
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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

May 22, 1998

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT THE UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY COMMENCEMENT

United States Naval Academy
Annapolis, Maryland

10:22 A.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much. (Applause.) Thank you. Thank you very much. Secretary Dalton, thank you for your generous introduction and your dedicated service. Admiral Larson, thank you. Admiral Johnson, General Krulak, Admiral Ryan -- Visitor's Chair Byron; to the faculty and staff of the Academy; distinguished guests; to proud parents and family members, and especially to the Brigade of Midshipmen: I am honored to be here today. And pursuant to longstanding tradition, I bring with me a small gift. I hereby free all midshipmen who are on restriction for minor conduct offenses. (Applause.)

There was so much enthusiasm, I wonder if you heard the word, "minor" offenses. (Laughter.)

You know, the President has the signal honor of addressing all of our service academies serially -- one after the other in appropriate order. This is the second time I have had the great honor of being here at the Naval Academy. But I began to worry about my sense of timing. I mean, what can you say to graduating midshipmen in a year when the most famous ship on Earth is again the Titanic? (Laughter.) But then I learned this is a totally, almost blindly, confident bunch. After all, over in King Hall you eat cannonballs. (Laughter.) Now, for those of you who don't know what they are, they're not the ones Francis Scott Key saw flying over Fort McHenry, they're just huge apple dumplings. Nonetheless, they require a lot of confidence. (Laughter.)

I will try to be relatively brief today. I was given only one instruction -- I should not take as long as your class took to scale Herndon Monument. (Applause.) Now, at four hours and five minutes -- (applause) -- the slowest time in recorded history -- (applause) -- I have a lot of leeway. (Laughter.)

But you have more than made up for it. You have done great things -- succeeding in a rigorous academic environment, trained to be superb officers. You have done extraordinary volunteer work, for which I am personally very grateful. In basketball, you made it to the NCAAs for the second time in a row. (Applause.) You defeated Army in football last fall. (Applause.) In fact, you were 26-6 against teams from Army this year. And while I remain neutral in these things -- (laughter) -- I salute your accomplishments. (Laughter.)

Let me also join the remarks that Secretary Dalton in congratulating your Superintendent. Admiral Larson has performed remarkable service as an aviator, submarine commander, Commander-in-Chief in the Pacific, twice at the helm of the Academy. I got to know him well when he was our Commander-in-Chief in the Pacific. I came to

appreciate more than I otherwise ever could have his unique blend of intelligence and insight and character, and passionate devotion to duty.

In view of the incident on the Indian subcontinent in the last few days, I think it's important for the historical record to note that the first senior official of the United States who told me that there was a serious potential problem there and we had better get ready for it was Admiral Chuck Larson, several years ago. (Applause.)

When I asked him to return to the Academy, I thought it was almost too much, and then I realized it might have been too little, for he loves this Academy so much this is hardly tough duty. He met all its challenges. He taught you midshipmen to strive for excellence without arrogance, to maintain the highest ethical standards.

Admiral, on behalf of the American people, I thank you for your service here, your 40 years in the Navy, your devotion to the United States. We are all very grateful to you. (Applause.)

I also have every confidence that Admiral Ryan is a worthy successor, and I wish him well.

As I speak to you and other graduates this spring, I want to ask you to think about the challenges we face as a nation in the century that is just upon us, and how our mission must be to adapt to the changes of changing times while holding fast to our enduring ideals. In the coming weeks, I will talk about how the information revolution can widen the circle of opportunity or deepen inequality; about how immigration and our nation's growing diversity can strengthen and unite America, or weaken and divide it.

But nothing I will have the chance to talk about this spring is more important than the mission I charge you with today -- the timeless mission of our men and women in uniform: protecting our nation and upholding our values in the face of the changing threats that are as new as the new century.

Members of the Class of 1998, you leave the Yard at the dawn of a new millennium, in a time of great hope. Around the world people are embracing peace, freedom, free markets. More and more nations are committed to educating all their children and stopping the destruction of our environment. The information revolution is sparking economic growth and spreading the ideas of freedom around the world. Technology is moving so fast today that the top-of-the-line, high-speed computers you received as Plebes today are virtually museum pieces. (Laughter.)

In this world, our country is blessed with peace, prosperity, declining social ills. But today's possibilities are not tomorrow's guarantees.

Just last week, India conducted a series of nuclear explosive tests, reminding us that technology is not always a force for good. India's action threatens the stability of Asia and challenges the firm international consensus to stop all nuclear testing. So again I ask India to halt its nuclear weapons program and join the 149 other nations that have already signed the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. And I ask Pakistan to exercise restraint, to avoid a perilous nuclear arms race.

This specter of a dangerous rivalry in South Asia is but one of the many signs that we must remain strong and vigilant against the kinds of threats we have seen already throughout the 20th century -- regional aggression and competition, bloody civil wars, efforts to overthrow democracies.

But also, our security is challenged increasingly by

non-traditional threats, from adversaries both old and new -- not only hostile regimes, but also terrorists and international criminals, who cannot defeat us in traditional theaters of battle, but search instead for new ways to attack, by exploiting new technologies and the world's increasing openness.

As we approach the 21st century, our foes have extended the fields of battle -- from physical space to cyberspace; from the world's vast bodies of water to the complex workings of our own human bodies. Rather than invading our beaches or launching bombers, these adversaries may attempt cyberattacks against our critical military systems and our economic base. Or they may deploy compact and relatively cheap weapons of mass destruction -- not just nuclear, but also chemical or biological, to use disease as a weapon of war. Sometimes the terrorists and criminals act alone. But increasingly, they are interconnected, and sometimes supported by hostile countries.

If our children are to grow up safe and free, we must approach these new 21st century threats with the same rigor and determination we applied to the toughest security challenges of this century. We are taking strong steps against these threats today. We've improved antiterrorism cooperation with other countries; tightened security for our troops, our diplomats, our air travelers; strengthened sanctions on nations that support terrorists; given our law enforcement agencies new tools. We broke up terrorist rings before they could attack New York's Holland Tunnel, the United Nations, and our airlines. We have captured and brought to justice many of the offenders.

But we must do more. Last week, I announced America's first comprehensive strategy to control international crime and bring criminals, terrorists and money launderers to justice. Today, I come before you to announce three new initiatives -- the first broadly directed at combatting terrorism; the other two addressing two potential threats from terrorists and hostile nations, attacks on our computer networks and other critical systems upon which our society depends, and attacks using biological weapons. On all of these efforts, we will need the help of the Navy and the Marines. Your service will be critical in combatting these new challenges.

To make these three initiatives work we must have the concerted efforts of a whole range of federal agencies -- from the Armed Forces to law enforcement to intelligence to public health. I am appointing a National Coordinator for Security, Infrastructure Protection, and Counterterrorism, to bring the full force of all our resources to bear swiftly and effectively.

First, we will use our new integrated approach to intensify the fight against all forms of terrorism -- to capture terrorists, no matter where they hide; to work with other nations to eliminate terrorist sanctuaries overseas; to respond rapidly and effectively to protect Americans from terrorism at home and abroad.

Second, we will launch a comprehensive plan to detect, deter, and defend against attacks on our critical infrastructures -- our power systems, water supplies, police, fire, and medical services, air traffic control, financial services, telephone systems, and computer networks.

Just 15 years ago, these infrastructures -- some within government, some in the private sector -- were separate and distinct. Now, they are linked together over vast computer-electronic networks, greatly increasing our productivity, but also making us much more vulnerable to disruption. Three days ago, we saw the enormous impact of a single failed electronic link when a satellite malfunction disabled pagers, ATMs, credit card systems, and TV and radio networks all around the world. Beyond such accidents, intentional attacks against our

critical systems already are underway. Hackers break into government and business computers. They can raid banks, run up credit card charges, extort money by threats to unleash computer viruses.

If we fail to take strong action, then terrorists, criminals and hostile regimes could invade and paralyze these vital systems, disrupting commerce, threatening health, weakening our capacity to function in a crisis. In response to these concerns, I established a commission chaired by Retired General Tom Marsh, to assist the vulnerability of our critical infrastructures. They returned with a pointed conclusion: our vulnerability, particularly to cyberattacks, is real and growing. And they made important recommendations that we will now implement to put us ahead of the danger curve.

We have the best trained, best equipped best prepared Armed Forces in history. But, as ever, we must be ready to fight the next war, not the last one. And our military, as strong as it is, cannot meet these challenges alone. Because so many key components of our society are operated by the private sector, we must create a genuine public-private partnership to protect America in the 21st century. Together, we can find and reduce the vulnerabilities to attack in all critical sectors, develop warning systems including a national center to alert us to

attacks, increase our cooperation with friendly nations, and create the means to minimize damage and rapidly recover in the event attacks occur. We can -- and we must -- make these critical systems more secure, so that we can be more secure.

Third, we will undertake a concerted effort to prevent the spread and use of biological weapons, and to protect our people in the event these terrible weapons are ever unleashed by a rogue state, a terrorist group or an international criminal organization. Conventional military force will continue to be crucial to curbing weapons of mass destruction. In the confrontation against Iraq, deployment of our Navy and Marine forces has played a key role in helping to convince Saddam Hussein to accept United Nations inspections of his weapons facilities.

But we must pursue the fight against biological weapons on many fronts. We must strengthen the international Biological Weapons Convention with a strong system of inspections to detect and prevent cheating. This is a major priority. It was part of my State of the Union address earlier this year, and we are working with other nations and our industries to make it happen.

Because our troops serve on the front line of freedom, we must take special care to protect them. So we have been working on vaccinating them against biological threats, and now we will inoculate all our Armed Forces, active duty and reserves, against deadly anthrax bacteria.

Finally, we must do more to protect our civilian population from biological weapons. The Defense Department has been teaching state and local officials to respond if the weapons are brandished or used. Today it is announcing plans to train National Guard and reserve elements in every region to address this challenge. But, again, we must do more to protect our people. We must be able to recognize a biological attack quickly in order to stop its spread.

We will work to upgrade our public health systems for detection and warning, to aid our preparedness against terrorism, and to help us cope with infectious diseases that arise in nature. We will train and equip local authorities throughout the nation to deal with an emergency involving weapons of mass destruction, creating stockpiles of medicines and vaccines to protect our civilian population against the kind of biological agents our adversaries are most likely to obtain or develop.

And we will pursue research and development to create the next generation of vaccines, medicines and diagnostic tools. The Human Genome Project will be very, very important in this regard. And again, it will aid us also in fighting infectious diseases.

We must not cede the cutting edge of biotechnology to those who would do us harm. Working with the Congress, America must maintain its leadership in research and development. It is critical to our national security.

In our efforts to battle terrorism and cyberattacks and biological weapons, all of us must be extremely aggressive. But we must also be careful to uphold privacy rights and other constitutional protections. We do not ever undermine freedom in the name of freedom.

To the men and women of this class of 1998, over four years you have become part of an institution -- the Navy -- that has repeatedly risen to the challenges of battle and of changing technology. In the Spanish-American War, 100 years ago, our Navy won the key confrontations at Manila Bay and off Cuba. In the years between the world wars, the Navy made tremendous innovations with respect to aircraft carriers and amphibious operations. In the decisive battle in the Pacific in World War II at Midway, our communications experts and code breakers obtained, and Admiral Nimitz seized on, crucial information about the enemy fleet that secured victory against overwhelming odds.

In the Cold War, nuclear propulsion revolutionized our carrier and submarine operations. And today, our Navy and Marine Corps are fundamental to our strategy of global engagement, aiding our friends and warning foes that they cannot undermine our efforts to build a just, peaceful, free future.

President Theodore Roosevelt put it succinctly a long time ago. "A good Navy," he said, "is the surest guaranty of peace." We will have that good Navy, because of you. Your readiness, strength, your knowledge of science and technology, your ability to promptly find and use essential information, and above all, your strength of spirit and your core values -- honor, courage and commitment. I ask you to remember, though, that with these new challenges especially, we must all, as Americans, be united in purpose and spirit.

Our defense has always drawn on the best of our entire nation. The Armed Forces have defended our freedom, and in turn, freedom has allowed our people to thrive. Our security innovations have often been sparked and supported over and over by the brilliance and drive of people in non-military sectors -- our businesses and universities, our scientists and technologists. Now, more than ever, we need the broad support and participation of our citizens as your partners in meeting the security challenges of the 21st century.

Members of the Class of 1998, you are just moments away from becoming ensigns and second lieutenants -- and I have not taken as much time as you did to climb the Monument. (Laughter.) I thank you for giving me a few moments of your attention to talk to you and our nation about the work you will be doing for them for the rest of your careers. You will be our guardians and champions of freedom.

Let me say just one thing in closing on a more personal note. We must protect our people from danger and keep America safe and free. But I hope you will never lose sight of why we are doing it. We are doing it so that all of your countrymen and women can live meaningful lives, according to their own lights. So work hard, but don't forget to pursue also what fulfills you as people -- the beauty of the natural world, literature, the arts, sports, volunteer service. Most of all, don't forget to take time for your personal lives, to show your love to your

friends and, most of all, to your families -- the parents and grandparents who made the sacrifices to get you here; in the future, your wives, your husbands, and your children.

In a free society, the purpose of public service, in or out of uniform, is to provide all citizens with the freedom and opportunity to live their own dreams. So when you return from an exhausting deployment, or just a terrible day, never forget to cherish your loved ones, and always be grateful that you have been given the opportunity to serve, to protect for yourselves and for your loved ones and for your fellow Americans the precious things that make life worth living, and freedom worth defending.

I know your families are very proud of you today. Now go and make America proud. Good luck and God bless you. (Applause.)

END

10:48 A.M. EDT

and we are happy to have your wife and son here with you.

NOTE: The President spoke at 10 a.m. in his office at the White House at a ceremony welcoming Edward A. Friskie, "Mr. Rehabilitation of 1962." His opening words "Mr. Secretary" referred to Secretary

of Health, Education, and Welfare Anthony J. Celebrezze. Later in his remarks he referred to Mary E. Switzer, Director of Vocational Rehabilitation, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Among those attending the ceremony were Mrs. Friskie and son Michael.

330 Remarks Aboard the Coast Guard Training Barque *Eagle*. August 15, 1962

Mr. Secretary, Members of the Congress, Mr. Superintendent, Commandant, distinguished officers, cadets:

It's a great personal pleasure for me to have an opportunity, with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Members of Congress, to review the cadets of this ship and to have an opportunity to indicate our great interest in the Coast Guard.

As a sailor on one of the ships of the Coast Guard this weekend, I realized how important and significant this operation which you've carried out today is. I'm not sure there are many other Americans who could climb that rigging and unfurl those sails in good times and in bad times.

I think that the American people have been too long unaware of the high quality and high caliber of the cadets of the Coast Guard. When I was a Member of the Congress I had an opportunity to make an analysis of the kinds of examinations which are given to a cadet entering the Coast Guard and I must say they are most exacting, they are of the highest standard. Academically, the Coast Guard is certainly second to none of its sister academies of the Navy, the Army, and the Air Force. It attracts able young men from all sections of the country who love the sea and who recognize that the Coast Guard, with the Corps of Engineers, has a very special opportunity to serve the American people and our country not only in war-time but also in peacetime. And there is not anyone 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.

This is a very ancient service in our country's history. Its first father, the progenitor of so many distinguished acts, Alexander Hamilton, began the Coast Guard as a revenue collecting service, asked the Congress of the United States for appropriations for 10 vessels, the first of which was to cost a total, when fully equipped, of \$1,000 and was named the *Massachusetts*.

The first *Eagle* was one of our most distinguished warships, and in actions against privateers of France, captured over five vessels, recaptured seven American vessels, had a most distinguished record up to the time it was decommissioned in 1801. A number of *Eagles* have followed since, and we are glad today to visit the most recent. This is the oldest continuous seagoing service in the United States, stretching back to the beginning of our country, so I want all of you who are cadets to know how proud we are of you.

I hope that you and your fellow Americans realize how vital this service is. You serve our country, as I've said, in peacetime, on ice patrols and weather patrols, in protecting the standards of the merchant marine, in protecting safety at sea. And in time of war you, with the American Navy, as you did in World War II and at the time of Korea, defend our coasts by defending the outermost reaches of the approaches to our country. So we are very delighted to see you.

The mission of the Coast Guard in your manual is to graduate young men with sound bodies, stout hearts, and alert minds, with a liking for the sea and its lore, and with that high sense of honor, loyalty, and

obedience which goes with trained initiative and leadership, well grounded in seamanship, the sciences, and the amenities, and strong in the resolve to be worthy of the traditions of the commissioned officers in the United States Coast Guard, in the service of their country and humanity.

This mission has been faithfully carried out and I'm delighted that we have a chance to see today the high quality of the cadets.

The words I like best in this very important mission are "to graduate men with a liking for the sea," and I know that all of you share the great affection we have for that ever-changing ocean upon which we so much depend.

Gentlemen, I have been informed that this constitutes a visit to the Coast Guard Academy which I look forward to making and,

therefore, taking advantage of my prerogatives as Commander in Chief, I want to exempt, with the permission of the Superintendent, the Commandant, the Secretary of the Treasury, and various others, we want to exempt all of you from any penalties which you may now carry with you and to tell you that we are proud of you and wish you many years of service in the Coast Guard and in the service of our country.

NOTE: The President spoke at 10:30 a.m. aboard the U.S. Coast Guard barque *Eagle* at the Navy Yard Annex in Washington, after watching the cadets demonstrate the manning of the yardarms and the lines. In his opening words he referred to Douglas Dillon, Secretary of the Treasury; Rear Adm. Willard J. Smith, Superintendent of the U.S. Coast Guard Academy, New London, Conn.; and Adm. Edwin J. Roland, Commandant of the U.S. Coast Guard.

331 Remarks to Representatives of American Indian Tribes.

August 15, 1962

WE WANT to express our very warm welcome to all of you. I must say the list of tribes that are represented here really are a litany of celebrated American history. We have here representatives of the Creek Tribe, the Mohawks, the Narragansetts, the Sioux, the Arapahoe, the Cherokee, Palm Springs, Winnebago, three affiliated tribes, Oneida, and we have some from Alabama, Virginia, Florida, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Oklahoma, California, and the Southwest.

I want to express our very warm welcome to you, and I also want to say how interested all of us are in the conference which was held in Chicago. I know that those of you who are vitally interested in American Indians are not concerned only with the extraordinary past but also the present and the future and the opportunities which are going to be available to the younger American Indians who will be coming along who we want to live very fruitful lives.

In your Chicago declaration, you reiterated—which of course was unnecessary—your strong love for this country of which

you are the first citizens. So I hope that this visit here which is more than ceremonial will be a reminder to all Americans of the number of Indians whose housing is inadequate, whose education is inadequate, whose employment is inadequate, whose health is inadequate, whose security and old age is inadequate—a very useful reminder that there is still a good deal of unfinished business.

One of the first supplemental appropriation bills I signed last year after becoming President was a special appropriation for building Indian schools. There are still some hundreds and thousands of Indian boys and girls who are inadequately schooled, and we do not wish to add that disadvantage to any other disadvantages which they may have in fulfilling their hope of living very useful lives as citizens of this country.

So I want to congratulate all of you for the work you are doing; for the interest you are showing in your fellow Indians, because your presence here reminds us all of a very strong obligation which any American, whether he

who wrote would know that the CNO really cared and really read the letter.

And finally, one very large African-American sailor from the State of Tennessee stood up in the back of the room, and he said, "Mr. President, how can we ever replace this man?"

In the Bible there is the great story of two warriors and friends, David and Jonathan. When they prepared to part, Jonathan said, "Tomorrow there is a new Moon, and thou shalt be missed, because thy seat will be empty." Mike Boorda's seat is empty, and how we shall miss his warm smile, his easy manner, his wonderful voice, his sharp wit. What a legacy he has left behind: his ferocious devotion to all of you; his commitment to give all of you a chance to be the very best that you can be, to give our country

its chance for true greatness; his deep sense of honor, which no person should ever question.

Now Mike Boorda's ship is moored. His voyage is complete. But I know when the whistle blew and the colors were shifted, he was welcomed on the pier by God's loving, eternal embrace. May God bless and cherish Admiral Mike Boorda as he blessed and cherished our lives and our beloved America.

NOTE: The President spoke at 12:26 p.m. at the Washington National Cathedral. In his remarks he referred to Adm. Jay L. Johnson, Acting Chief of Naval Operations, and Master Chief Petty Officer of the Navy John P. Hagan. The related proclamation of May 17 on the death of Admiral Boorda is listed in Appendix D at the end of this volume.

Remarks at the United States Coast Guard Academy Commencement in New London, Connecticut

May 22, 1996

Thank you very much. Secretary Peña, Commandant Kramek—thank you for doing such an excellent job, Admiral—Admiral Versaw, Commander Wiemer. To the United States Coast Guard Band, thank you today. To the members of this fine class, your families, and your friends, this is your day, and I am deeply honored to share it with you.

I am especially indebted to the Coast Guard right now because there are four members of the White House Staff who are Coast Guard officers. Three of them are graduates of this Academy: Commander Peter Boynton, Lieutenant Matt Miller, Lieutenant Commander Bob Malkowski. The fourth is not a graduate of this Academy, but she is my Coast Guard military aide, and I'm very proud of her: Lieutenant Commander June Ryan. And she informed me that every Coast Guard officer was a supporter of this Academy. I am delighted to be here with all of you.

I must say I only had one pause when I was invited to be your commencement speaker, and that's when I heard that the mascot for the Class of '96 is the guinea pig. [Laughter] Having been in that position more than once in my life, I was not particularly anxious to

take on another one. [Laughter] But then I remembered what a wonderful reception that the "coasties" gave the First Lady and our daughter, Chelsea, when they visited here 2 years ago. And I told the pilot to go on and hold course for New London.

I am honored to be here today. God has given us a beautiful day, and I hope you all enjoy it and remember it fondly for the rest of your lives.

We gather before the Coast Guard cutter *Eagle*, the largest tall ship flying the Stars and Stripes. On its decks and its riggings, you cadets were tested time and again to ready you for the important responsibilities you are about to assume as Coast Guard officers. I can look at you and tell that you are ready.

The course you're on will not always be easy, but it will be exhilarating because you are serving at a time of extraordinary challenge and change, a time of new risks to our security but also real opportunities to make the future brighter for every American, especially the Americans of your generation and the generations to come.

You will know this by the virtue of the work you will be doing week-in and week-out, along

the 47,000 miles of America's coastline, lakes, and rivers, from the frigid waters of the North Pacific and the North Atlantic to the balmy Caribbean, and far from home patrolling the Baltic, the Mediterranean, and the Black Sea with our allies.

Consider the average Coast Guard week—something I hope the American people will get to do as a result of this appearance. Most of your fellow citizens have no idea the sweep, the scope, the importance of the work you do. But in the average week, you and your fellow sailors will seize drugs with a street value of \$50 million, stop hundreds of illegal immigrants from reaching our shores, respond to 260 hazardous chemical spills, salvage property worth \$17 million, conduct 1,250 search and rescue missions, and save the lives of nearly 100 people. That's an average week. That's a pretty good average, and the American people should be very, very proud of the United States Coast Guard.

But since you're facing such a heavy load in the future, I think I should lighten it for now. So as Commander in Chief, I hereby grant amnesty to all cadets marching tours or serving restrictions for minor offenses. *[Laughter]*

To the members of this graduating class, from this day forward you will be guardians of America's security. There is no higher calling. And so as you celebrate today, I ask you just to take a few moments with me to join in thinking about the future that you will help to shape for your fellow Americans and for the citizens of the world. What do you want the future to look like? What do we want the future to look like? How do we want America to enter the 21st century?

Four years ago, I said that the answer to that question for me is as straightforward as the path ahead is full of twists and turns. For me, America must enter the 21st century as a nation of opportunity for all and responsibility from all, a nation that is coming together, instead of drifting apart, a nation that remains the strongest force on Earth for peace, freedom and prosperity.

For nearly 4 years our administration has pursued that vision with a strategy that involves making American people more secure, by leading a powerful movement now sweeping the globe for democracy and peace, by creating greater prosperity for our people, by opening markets abroad.

And that strategy is working. Our military is stronger, our alliances are deeper, the danger of weapons of mass destruction and the other major threats to our security are receding. Conflicts long thought to be unsolvable are moving toward resolution. More markets than ever before are open to our goods and services. And more markets than ever before are open to the goods and services of other nations as well.

The mission before you is to build on these achievements at a time when the world we live in is going through profound and fast-paced change, perhaps the fastest pace of change in all human history. In so many ways this change is clearly for the good, and you have been a part of it. Democracy and free markets are on the march. The laptops, the CD-ROM's, the satellites that are second nature to all of you, send ideas, products, money, all across our planet in a matter of seconds. Political, economic, and technological revolutions are bringing us all closer together and bringing with them extraordinary opportunities for all to share in humanity's genius for progress.

But we know these same forces also pose new challenges. The end of communism has opened the door to the spread of weapons of mass destruction and lifted the lid on religious and ethnic conflicts. The growing openness we so cherish also benefits a host of equal opportunity destroyers: terrorists, international criminals, drug traffickers, and those who do environment damage that cross national borders.

None of these problems has any particular respect for the borders of the nation you are sworn to defend. Because the cold war is over, some of these challenges are underestimated, and Americans that typically don't have much in common from the left to the right find themselves saying it is now time for us to retreat from our global leadership role.

But we cannot withdraw into a fortress America. There is no wall high enough to keep out the threats to our security or to isolate ourselves from the world economy and other trends in the global society. There are some who say we should lead, all right, but they would deny us the resources to do so. To them I also ask, reconsider your position.

One of the most important lessons of the last 50 years is that democracy and free markets are neither inevitable nor irreversible. They need our support, the power of our example, the resolve of our leadership. My job as Presi-

dent is to match the need for American leadership to our interests and to our values, to act where we can make a difference, to do so wisely, not reflexively, relying on diplomacy and sanctions when we can, force when we must, working with our allies whenever possible but alone when necessary, rejecting the call to isolationism, refusing to be the world's policeman.

It also means, as the Secretary said earlier, from time to time making some decisions that are unpopular in the short run. But if you consider some of those, imagine the alternative. Imagine what the Persian Gulf would look like today if the United States had not stepped up with our allies in Desert Storm. Then 2 years ago, we had to do it again to stop Iraqi aggression. Imagine the ongoing reign of terror and the flood of refugees to our shore had we not backed diplomacy with force in Haiti. And by the way, you ought to be proud that it was a Coast Guard cutter that led our forces into Port-au-Prince Harbor on that mission.

Imagine the shells and the slaughter we would still be seeing in Bosnia had we not brought our force to bear through NATO. Imagine the chaos that might have ensued had we not used our economic power to stabilize Mexico's economy. Imagine the jobs we would have lost if we hadn't taken the lead to expand world trade through GATT and NAFTA and over 200 specific agreements. In each case there was substantial, sometimes overwhelming, opinion against America's course. But because we followed the course, Americans are better off.

For all the new demands on our troops and our treasure, the basic tools of leadership still require a powerful military and strong alliances. Those things allowed us to triumph through two world wars and a cold war. And for this new era, we must first sharpen and strengthen these tools. Our military has never been more ready than it is today, prepared to fight and win on two major fronts at once, to deter aggression and to defeat it.

Because of our military strength, we can often achieve our objectives by ourselves or with our allies without a fight. In the last couple of years, that's why Saddam Hussein pulled his forces back from Kuwait's border, why the military dictators stepped down in Haiti, and why, after a bombing but not a ground campaign, the Bosnian Serbs turned from the battlefield to the bargaining table. We still have the best trained, best equipped, best prepared fighting

force in the world. It is being strengthened every day. It is also strengthened by strong alliances and cooperative action with like-minded nations.

As we saw in the Gulf war, in Haiti, and now in Bosnia, there are a lot of other countries who share our goals and who are willing to share our burdens, through NATO, the United Nations, and other coalitions. The end of the cold war presented us with an historic opportunity to broaden our alliances, to build a peaceful and undivided Europe, to forge a stable community of nations in an increasingly open and democratic Asia, to draw our own hemisphere closer together in a shared embrace of democracy and free enterprise. We have seized those opportunities.

In Europe we have reinforced our ties with our longtime friends and opened NATO's doors to new democracies, beginning with the Partnership For Peace. We have worked to support Russia's transition to democracy and a free market economy. Another national election will soon be held there. More than 60 percent of Russia's economy has moved from the heavy grip of the state into the hands of its people. The cooperation between our troops in Bosnia proves that we can have a strong partnership with Russia and with Europe. The main battleground for the bloodiest century in history, Europe, is finally coming together in peace.

We also have vital strategic and economic interests in Asia, the fastest growing part of the world economically. They require new efforts to maintain stability. I recently returned from a trip to Korea and Japan, reaffirming our security relationship with Japan, launching a new initiative to make peace on the Korean Peninsula, committing to maintain 100,000 troops in North Asia, and reaffirming our determination to engage China in developing a productive security dialog.

These are the things that you will have to carry out. By living up to the legacy of American leadership, being steady and strong in the judgments necessary to advance our interests and our values, keeping our military ready, deepening our alliances, we will meet the challenges of your time.

But there is more to be done for America to keep moving forward and to pass on an even safer and more prosperous world to our children as we enter this new century and a new millennium. First, we must continue to seize the ex-

traordinary opportunity to reduce the threat of weapons of mass destruction. We have set the most far-reaching arms control and nonproliferation agenda in history, and I am determined to pursue it and complete it. Already, there are no Russian missiles pointed at our cities or our citizens. We are cutting our arsenals by two-thirds from their cold war height. Ukraine, Belarus, and Kazakhstan have been convinced to give up their nuclear weapons.

Our diplomacy backed with force persuaded North Korea to freeze its nuclear program. We have now secured the indefinite and unconditional extension of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. Sometimes I wonder if people know what that is. Now, I know you do. [Laughter] I wish I could give you a citation. [Laughter]

But we have other things to do. We must continue to help people who will work with us to safeguard nuclear materials and destroy those nuclear weapons so they don't wind up in the wrong hands. We have got to stop an entire new generation of nuclear weapons by signing a comprehensive test ban treaty this year. We have to ban chemical weapons by ratifying the chemical weapons convention now.

All of these things are focused on reducing the threat of weapons of mass destruction. But we also have to be prepared to defend ourselves in the extremely unlikely event that these preventive measures fail. That's why we're spending \$3 billion a year on a strong, sensible, national missile defense program based on real threats and pragmatic responses. Our first priority is to defend against existing or near-term threats, like short- and medium-range missile attacks on our troops in the field or our allies. And we are, with upgraded Patriot missiles, the Navy Lower and Upper Tier and the Army THAAD.

The possibility of a long-range missile attack on American soil by a rogue state is more than a decade away. To prevent it, we are committed to developing by the year 2000 a defensive system that could be deployed by 2003, well before the threat becomes real.

I know that there are those who disagree with this policy. They have a plan that Congress will take up this week that would force us to choose now a costly missile defense system that could be obsolete tomorrow. The Congressional Budget Office estimates that this cost will be between \$30 and \$60 billion.

Those who want us to deploy this system before we know the details and the dimensions

of the threat we face, I believe, are wrong. I think we should not leap before we look. I believe this plan is misguided. It would waste money. It would weaken our defenses by taking money away from things we know we need right now. It would violate the arms control agreements that we have made, and these agreements make us more secure. That is the wrong way to defend America.

The right way to defend America includes eliminating weapons of mass destruction, stopping their spread, and building a smart missile defense system. It also includes continuing the fight against the increasingly interconnected forces of destruction like terrorism, organized crime, and drug trafficking.

Believe me, no one is immune to their danger, and you will see them more in your career, not the people of Tokyo where the sarin gas attack in the subway injured thousands of commuters, the people of Latin America or Southeast Asia where drug traffickers wielding imported weapons have murdered hundreds of innocent people, not the people of Israel where hatemongers have blown up buses full of children, nor the people of the former Soviet Union and Central Europe where organized criminals are undermining new democracies, and of course, not the people of our United States, where homegrown terrorists blew up the Murrah Federal Building in the heart of America and foreign terrorists tried to topple the World Trade Center, where drug traffickers poison our children and bring untold violence to our streets.

As Coast Guard officers, you will be on the frontlines of this struggle against these forces of destruction, especially drugs. With every seizure, like last summer's record haul of 12 tons of cocaine from a Panamanian fishing vessel, you are literally saving the lives of American citizens. Today I pledge this to you: With our military and law enforcement agencies, you will have the tools you need to get the job done.

We must cooperate as never before with countries around the world, sharing information, providing military support, pursuing anticorruption efforts, shutting down front companies and money laundering operations, opening more FBI training centers. We have to keep up the funding, the personnel, the training for our law enforcement agencies. We have to keep the heat on states that sponsor terrorism or violate international law with tough sanctions like

the one the international community has imposed on Iraq since the Gulf war.

And I'd like to take this occasion to congratulate the Coast Guard, which recently completed its 10,000th boarding in the Persian Gulf in support of those sanctions. Thank you, and congratulations.

Since the forces of destruction never give up, we must never give in. And your job will be to help America remain vigilant and victorious. We also have to continue to advance the fight for peace and democracy faster than before. Nothing can strengthen our security more in the long run. When people are free and at peace, they are less likely to resort to violence or to abuse the rights of their fellow citizens. They are more likely to join with us in common cause.

We see this so clearly here in our own hemisphere where the powerful movement to democracy has produced unparalleled cooperation in dealing with drugs and illegal immigrants and has brought freedom to every single country in our hemisphere but one.

We see the promise of peace in Northern Ireland where negotiations are set to begin next month. We see it in the Middle East where a comprehensive, lasting settlement is within reach. In the last 3 years alone, Israel and its Palestinian and Jordanian neighbors have committed to peace, and they're making good on their commitments, including just a few weeks ago, Chairman Arafat fulfilling his pledge to rid the Palestinian Charter of all references to the destruction of Israel.

We know that many difficult issues remain to be resolved between Israel and Syria, between Israel and Lebanon. We know there will be problems from time to time, as there was in the tragic fighting along the border between Israel and Lebanon, which I am grateful has been resolved now. We know that, most importantly, every step along the path to peace, the enemies of peace will show their own desperation with bullets and bombs.

So I say this to the people of Israel: We've been with you every step of the way for the last 3 years. As Israel takes further risks for peace in the future, it can count on further manifestations of American support. We must be with you every step of the way until there is a comprehensive, lasting peace in the Middle East. Now is not the time to turn back, and the United States must do its part.

Finally, we must never forget that the true measure of our country's well-being and our security not only includes physical safety but economic prosperity as well. Decades from now, people will look back at this period and see the most far-reaching changes in the world trading system in 50 years, since the end of World War II. Changes that are making a dramatic difference in the lives of ordinary people through the negotiations that produced the GATT and NAFTA agreements, through the persuasion we had in working with Japan on 21 separate agreements. Barriers to our products have come down, and our exports have gone up, creating more than one million new jobs in the last 3 years alone.

We still have a lot of to do in the Asia-Pacific region and in other areas of the world. We have to extend free and fair trade on every continent. We have the best workers and the best products in the world. If we give them a fair deal with free trade, they will bring even greater prosperity home to America.

Members of the class of 1996, I want to leave you with this one final thought as you go forward. This new era calls on all of us to rise to more different and difficult challenges than in the past. I know the rewards of serving on the frontlines of change may seem distant and uncertain from time to time, but you will succeed if you remember always to measure your success by one simple standard: Have you made the lives of the American people safer? Have you made the future of our children more secure? That must remain our guiding principle for the years ahead.

If it does, we will enter the 21st century with a military whose fighting edge is sharper than ever; with a peaceful, undivided Europe and a stable, prosperous Asia; with fewer nuclear weapons in the world's arsenals and tough new agreements to control chemical and biological weapons; with terrorists, organized criminals, and drug traffickers on the run, not on the rampage; with more barriers to American products coming down; with more people than ever living with the blessings of peace and democracy.

For 50 years now, our country has been the world's leading force for freedom and progress around the world, and it has brought us real security and prosperity here at home. If we continue to lead, if we continue to meet the peril and seize the promise of this new era, that

proud history will also be your future and the future of your children.

Good luck, and God bless you and God bless America.

NOTE: The President spoke at 11:34 a.m. at Nelson W. Nierichman Field. In his remarks, he re-

ferred to Adm. Robert Kramek, Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard; Rear Adm. Paul E. Versaw, Superintendent, U.S. Coast Guard Academy; Commander R.O. Bill Wiemer, who gave the invocation; and Chairman Yasser Arafat of the Palestinian Authority.

Remarks to Fleet Week Participants on Board the U.S.S. *Intrepid* in New York City

May 22, 1996

To the men and women of our Armed Forces gathered here today and their counterparts from Canada and Mexico and the United Kingdom who join us on board the *Intrepid*, first things first: At ease.

Mr. Sowinski, Secretary Dalton, Admiral Johnson, Admiral Flanagan, Rear Admiral Williamson, Mayor and Mrs. Giuliani. I am delighted to be here today. As your Commander in Chief, I've come to see you off on a challenging assignment, one that demands enormous stamina and strength: Fleet Week. A grueling schedule of baseball and theater awaits you, the seamanship olympics, the legendary best chow contests. Your abilities will be put to the test. Your orders for the mission are clear and simple: Enjoy yourselves. Have fun. You've earned it.

All around the world, every day of the year, you show what is best about our country: the commitment to stand up for freedom, to stand against oppression, to give a helping hand, to do all of that together as one America in alliance with our friends.

Among you are soldiers from the 77th Regional Support Command which helped to defeat Saddam Hussein in Desert Storm and now is working to preserve the peace in Bosnia. There are sailors from the U.S.S. *Arleigh Burke* which served as Red Crown in Operation Sharp Guard to protect our Adriatic fleet. There are airmen from McGuire Air Force Base who supported IFOR troops in Bosnia and evacuation airlifts in Liberia. There are coastguardsmen and women from Governors Island who rescued thousands of Haitians and Cubans seeking refuge on dangerous waters. There are marines from Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, who, not shyly, recently returned from Trinidad and Hon-

duras, where they helped to build schools and barracks. And there are citizen soldiers here from New York State who answered the call to action in the wake of recent snowstorms, floods, and fires.

I want all of you to know that America is proud of each and every one of you, grateful for all that you do. Your example explains why people around the world look to us for help and for inspiration.

I also want to say a special word of thanks to those who are here from other nations, for our partnership with our allies have provided us for some of the most important opportunities we have had in recent years to advance America's cause.

Let me say that I know the last few days have not been easy for our Armed Forces and especially for the United States Navy. We lost a great leader and friend in Admiral Boorda. But as we honor his service to our Nation, I ask you to be proud of your own achievements as well. You are members of the world's greatest military, whose values of honor, resolve, and integrity America respects so deeply. You protect our Nation on land, at sea, and in the skies. You project our strength and our values around the world. You stepped forward to serve your country. You do so with courage, commitment, and compassion every time America calls. We are grateful to you and grateful that you are the best trained, best equipped, best prepared fighting force on Earth. As long as I am your Commander in Chief, not only our gratitude but the reality of that statement will remain intact.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(New Delhi, India)

For Immediate Release

March 22, 2000

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
TO THE INDIAN JOINT SESSION OF PARLIAMENT

Parliament
New Delhi, India

11:10 A.M. (L)

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Vice President, Mr. Prime Minister, Mr. Speaker, members of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, I am privileged to speak to you and, through you, to the people of India. I am honored to be joined today by members of my Cabinet and staff at the White House, and a very large representation of members of our United States Congress from both political parties. We're all honored to be here and we thank you for your warm welcome. (Applause.)

I would also like to thank the people of India for their kindness to my daughter and my mother-in-law and, on their previous trip, to my wife and my daughter. (Applause.)

I have looked forward to this day with great anticipation. This whole trip has meant a great deal to me, especially to this point, the opportunity I had to visit the Gandhi memorial, to express on behalf of all the people of the United States our gratitude for the life, the work, the thought of Gandhi, without which the great civil rights revolution in the United States would never have succeeded on a peaceful plane. (Applause.)

As Prime Minister Vajpayee has said, India and America are natural allies, two nations conceived in liberty, each finding strength in its diversity, each seeing in the other a reflection of its own aspiration for a more humane and just world.

A poet once said the world's inhabitants can be divided into "those that have seen the Taj Mahal and those that have not." (Laughter.) Well, in a few hours I will have a chance to cross over to the happier side of that divide. But I hope, in a larger sense, that my visit will help the American people to see the new India and to understand you better. And I hope that the visit will help India to understand America better. And that by listening to each other we can build a true partnership of mutual respect and common endeavor.

From a distance, India often appears as a kaleidoscope of competing, perhaps superficial, images. Is it atomic weapons, or ahimsa? A land struggling against poverty and inequality, or the world's largest middle-class society? Is it still simmering with communal tensions, or history's most successful melting pot? Is it Bollywood or Satyajit Ray? Swetta Chetty or Alla Rakha? Is it the handloom or the hyperlink?

The truth is, no single image can possibly do justice to your great nation. But beyond the complexities and the apparent contradictions, I believe India teaches us some very basic lessons.

The first is about democracy. There are still those who deny that democracy is a universal aspiration; who say it works only for people of a certain culture, or a certain degree of economic development. India has been proving them wrong for 52 years now. Here is a country where more than 2 million people hold elected office in local government; a country that shows at every election that those who possess the least cherish their vote the most. Far from washing away the uniqueness of your culture, your democracy has brought out the richness of its tapestry, and given you the knot that holds it together.

A second lesson India teaches is about diversity. You have already heard remarks about that this morning. But around the world there is a chorus of voices who say ethnic and religious diversity is a threat; who argue that the only way to keep different people from killing one another is to keep them as far apart as possible. But India has shown us a better way. For all the troubles you have seen, surely the subcontinent has seen more innocence hurt in the efforts to divide people by ethnicity and faith than by the efforts to bring them together in peace and harmony.

Under trying circumstances, you have shown the world how to live with difference. You have shown that tolerance and mutual respect are in many ways the keys to our common survival. That is something the whole world needs to learn.

A third lesson India teaches is about globalization and what may be the central debate of our time. Many people believe the forces of globalization are inherently divisive; that they can only widen the gap between rich and poor. That is a valid fear, but I believe wrong.

As the distance between producers large and small, and customers near and far becomes less relevant, developing countries will have opportunities not only to succeed, but to lead in lifting more people out of poverty more quickly than at any time in human history. In the old economy, location was everything. In the new economy, information, education and motivation are everything -- and India is proving it.

You liberated your markets and now you have one of the 10 fastest growing economies in the world. At the rate of growth within your grasp, India's standard of living could rise by 500 percent in just 20 years. You embraced information technology and now, when Americans and other big software companies call for consumer and customer support, they're just as likely to find themselves talking to an expert in Bangalore as one in Seattle. (Applause.)

You decentralized authority, giving more individuals and communities the freedom to succeed. In that way, you affirmed what every successful country is finding in its own way: globalization does not favor nations with a licensing raj, it does favor nations with a panchayat raj. And the world has been beating a path to your door.

In the new millennium, every great country must answer one overarching question: how shall we define our greatness? Every country -- America included -- is tempted to cling to yesterday's definition of economic and military might. But true leadership for the United States and India derives more from the power of our example and the potential of our people.

I believe that the greatest of India's many gifts to the world is the example its people have set "from Midnight to Millennium." Think of it: virtually every challenge humanity knows can be found here in India. And every solution to every challenge can be found here as well: confidence in democracy; tolerance for diversity; a willingness to

embrace social change. That is why Americans admire India; why we welcome India's leadership in the region and the world; and why we want to take our partnership to a new level, to advance our common values and interests, and to resolve the differences that still remain.

There were long periods when that would not have been possible. Though our democratic ideals gave us a starting point in common, and our dreams of peace and prosperity gave us a common destination, there was for too long too little common ground between East and West, North and South. Now, thankfully, the old barriers between nations and people, economies and cultures, are being replaced by vast networks of cooperation and commerce. With our open, entrepreneurial societies, India and America are at the center of those networks. We must expand them, and defeat the forces that threaten them.

To succeed, I believe there are four large challenges India and the United States must meet together -- challenges that should define our partnership in the years ahead.

The first of these challenges is to get our own economic relationship right. Americans have applauded your efforts to open your economy, your commitment to a new wave of economic reform; your determination to bring the fruits of growth to all your people. We are proud to support India's growth as your largest partner in trade and investment. And we want to see more Indians and more Americans benefit from our economic ties, especially in the cutting edge fields of information technology, biotechnology and clean energy.

The private sector will drive this progress, but our job as governments is to create the conditions that will allow them to succeed in doing so, and to reduce the remaining impediments to trade and investment between us.

Our second challenge is to sustain global economic growth in a way that lifts the lives of rich and poor alike, both across and within national borders. Part of the world today lives at the cutting edge of change, while a big part still exists at the bare edge of survival. Part of the world lives in the information age. Part of the world does not even reach the clean water age. And often the two live side by side. It is unacceptable, it is intolerable; thankfully, it is unnecessary and it is far more than a regional crisis. Whether around the corner or around the world, abject poverty in this new economy is an affront to our common humanity and a threat to our common prosperity.

The problem is truly immense, as you know far better than I. But perhaps for the first time in all history, few would dispute that we know the solutions. We know we need to invest in education and literacy, so that children can have soaring dreams and the tools to realize them. We know we need to make a special commitment in developing nations to the education of young girls, as well as young boys. Everything we have learned about development tells us that when women have access to knowledge, to health, to economic opportunity and to civil rights, children thrive, families succeed and countries prosper.

Here again, we see how a problem and its answers can be found side by side in India. For every economist who preaches the virtues of women's empowerment points at first to the achievements of India's state of Kerala -- I knew there would be somebody here from Kerala -- (laughter and applause.) Thank you.

To promote development, we know we must conquer the diseases that kill people and progress. Last December, India immunized 140 million children against polio, the biggest public health effort in human

history. I congratulate you on that. (Applause.)

I have launched an initiative in the United States to speed the development of vaccines for malaria, tuberculosis and AIDS -- the biggest infectious killers of our time. This July, when our partners in the G-8 meet in Japan, I will urge them to join us.

But that is not enough, for at best, effective vaccines are years away. Especially for AIDS, we need a commitment today to prevention; and that means straight talk and an end to stigmatizing. As Prime Minister Vajpayee said, no one should ever speak of AIDS as someone else's problem. This has long been a big problem for the United States. It is now a big problem for you. I promise you America's partnership in the continued struggle. (Applause.)

To promote development, we know we must also stand with those struggling for human rights and freedom around the world and in the region. For as the economist Amartya Sen has said, no system of government has done a better job in easing human want, in averting human catastrophes, than democracy. I am proud America and India will stand together on the right side of history when we launch the Community of Democracies in Warsaw this summer.

All of these steps are essential to lifting people's lives. But there is yet another. With greater trade and the growth it brings, we can multiply the gains of education, better health and democratic empowerment. That is why I hope we will work together to launch a new global trade round that will promote economic development for all.

One of the benefits of the World Trade Organization is that it has given developing countries a bigger voice in global trade policy. Developing countries have used that voice to urge richer nations to open their markets further so that all can have a chance to grow. That is something the opponents of the WTO don't fully appreciate yet.

We need to remind them that when Indians and Brazilians and Indonesians speak up for open trade, they are not speaking for some narrow corporate interest, but for a huge part of humanity that has no interest in being saved from development. Of course, trade should not be a race to the bottom in environmental and labor standards, but neither should fears about trade keep part of our global community forever at the bottom.

Yet we must also remember that those who are concerned about the impact of globalization in terms of inequality, in environmental degradation do speak for a large part of humanity. Those who believe that trade should contribute not just to the wealth, but also to the fairness of societies; those who share Nehru's dream of a structure for living that fulfills our material needs, and at the same time sustains our mind and spirit.

We can advance these values without engaging in rich-country protectionism. Indeed, to sustain a consensus for open trade, we must find a way to advance these values as well. That is my motivation, and my only motivation, in seeking a dialogue about the connections between labor, the environment, and trade and development.

I would remind you -- and I want to emphasize this -- the United States has the most open markets of any wealthy country in the world. We have the largest trade deficit. We also have had a strong economy, because we have welcomed the products and the services from the labor of people throughout the world. I am for an open global trading system. But we must do it in a way that advances the cause of social justice around the world. (Applause.)

The third challenge we face is to see that the prosperity and growth of the information age require us to abandon some of the outdated truths of the Industrial Age. As the economy grows faster today, for example, when children are kept in school, not put to work. Think about the industries that are driving our growth today in India and in America. Just as oil enriched the nations who had it in the 20th century, clearly knowledge is doing the same for the nations who have it in the 21st century. The difference is, knowledge can be tapped by all people everywhere, and it will never run out.

We must also find ways to achieve robust growth while protecting the environment and reversing climate change. I'm convinced we can do that as well. We will see in the next few years, for example, automobiles that are three, four, perhaps five times as efficient as those being driven today. Soon scientists will make alternative sources of energy more widely available and more affordable. Just for example, before long chemists almost certainly will unlock the block that will allow us to produce eight or nine gallons of fuel from bio-fuels, farm fuels, using only one gallon of gasoline.

Indian scientists are at the forefront of this kind of research -- pioneering the use of solar energy to power rural communities; developing electric cars for use in crowded cities; converting agricultural waste into electricity. If we can deepen our cooperation for clean energy, we will strengthen our economies, improve our people's health and fight global warming. This should be a vital element of our new partnership.

A fourth challenge we face is to protect the gains of democracy and development from the forces which threaten to undermine them. There is the danger of organized crime and drugs. There is the evil of trafficking in human beings, a modern form of slavery. And of course, there is the threat of terrorism. Both our nations know it all too well.

Americans understood the pain and agony you went through during the Indian Airlines hijacking. And I saw that pain firsthand when I met with the parents and the widow of the young man who was killed on that airplane. (Applause.) We grieve with you for the Sikhs who were killed in Kashmir -- (applause) -- and our heart goes out to their families. We will work with you to build a system of justice, to strengthen our cooperation against terror. (Applause.) We must never relax our vigilance or allow the perpetrators to intimidate us into retreating from our democratic ideals.

Another danger we face is the spread of weapons of mass destruction to those who might have no reservations about using them. I still believe this is the greatest potential threat to the security we all face in the 21st century. It is why we must be vigilant in fighting the spread of chemical and biological weapons. And it is why we must both keep working closely to resolve our remaining differences on nuclear proliferation.

I am aware that I speak to you on behalf of a nation that has possessed nuclear weapons for 55 years and more. But since 1988, the United States has dismantled more than 13,000 nuclear weapons. We have helped Russia to dismantle their nuclear weapons and to safeguard the material that remains. We have agreed to an outline of a treaty with Russia that will reduce our remaining nuclear arsenal by more than half. We are producing no more fissile material, developing no new land- or submarine-based missiles, engaging in no new nuclear testing.

From South America to South Africa, nations are foreswearing these

weapons, realizing that a nuclear future is not a more secure future. Most of the world is moving toward the elimination of nuclear weapons. That goal is not advanced if any country, in any region, it moves in the other direction.

I say this with great respect. Only India can determine its own interests. Only India -- (applause) -- only India can know if it truly is safer today than before the tests. Only India can determine if it will benefit from expanding its nuclear and missile capabilities, if its neighbors respond by doing the same thing. Only India knows if it can afford a sustained investment in both conventional and nuclear forces while meeting its goals for human development. These are questions others may ask, but only you can answer.

I can only speak to you as a friend about America's own experience during the Cold War. We were geographically distant from the Soviet Union. We were not engaged in direct armed combat. Through years of direct dialogue with our adversary, we each had a very good idea of the other's capabilities, doctrines, and intentions. We each spent billions of dollars on elaborate command and control systems, for nuclear weapons are not cheap.

And yet, in spite of all of this -- and as I sometimes say jokingly, in spite of the fact that both sides had very good spies, and that was a good thing -- (laughter) -- in spite of all of this, we came far too close to nuclear war. We learned that deterrence alone cannot be relied on to prevent accident or miscalculation. And in a nuclear standoff, there is nothing more dangerous than believing there is no danger.

I can also repeat what I said at the outset. India is a leader, a great nation, which by virtue of its size, its achievements, and its example, has the ability to shape the character of our time. For any of us, to claim that mantle and assert that status is to accept first and foremost that our actions have consequences for others beyond our borders. Great nations with broad horizons must consider whether actions advance or hinder what Nehru called the larger cause of humanity.

So India's nuclear policies, inevitably, have consequences beyond your borders: eroding the barriers against the spread of nuclear weapons, discouraging nations that have chosen to forswear these weapons, encouraging others to keep their options open. But if India's nuclear test shook the world, India's leadership for nonproliferation can certainly move the world.

India and the United States have reaffirmed our commitment to forego nuclear testing. And for that I thank the Prime Minister, the government and the people of India. But in our own self-interest -- and I say this again -- in our own self-interest we can do more. I believe both nations should join the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty; work to launch negotiations on a treaty to end the production of fissile materials for nuclear weapons; strengthen export controls. And India can pursue defense policies in keeping with its commitment not to seek a nuclear or missile arms race, which the Prime Minister has forcefully reaffirmed just in these last couple of days.

Again, I do not presume to speak for you or to tell you what to decide. It is not my place. You are a great nation and you must decide. But I ask you to continue our dialogue on these issues. And let us turn our dialogue into a genuine partnership against proliferation. If we make progress in narrowing our differences, we will be both more secure, and our relationship can reach its full potential.

I hope progress can also be made in overcoming a source of tension in this region, including the tensions between India and Pakistan. I share many of your government's concerns about the course Pakistan is taking; your disappointment that past overtures have not always met with success; your outrage over recent violence. I know it is difficult to be a democracy bordered by nations whose governments reject democracy.

But I also believe -- I also believe India has a special opportunity, as a democracy, to show its neighbors that democracy is about dialogue. It does not have to be about friendship, but it is about building working relationships among people who differ.

One of the wisest things anyone ever said to me is that you don't make peace with your friends. That is what the late Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin told me before he signed the Oslo Accords with the Palestinians, with whom he had been fighting for decades. It is well to remember -- I remind myself of it all the time, even when I have arguments with members of the other party in my Congress -- (laughter) -- you don't make peace with your friends.

Engagement with adversaries is not the same thing as endorsement. It does not require setting aside legitimate grievances. Indeed, I strongly believe that what has happened since your Prime Minister made his courageous journey to Lahore only reinforces the need for dialogue. (Applause.)

I can think of no enduring solution to this problem that can be achieved in any other way. In the end, for the sake of the innocents who always suffer the most, someone must end the contest of inflicting and absorbing pain.

Let me also make clear, as I have repeatedly, I have certainly not come to South Asia to mediate the dispute over Kashmir. Only India and Pakistan can work out the problems between them. And I will say the same thing to General Musharraf in Islamabad. But if outsiders cannot resolve this problem, I hope you will create the opportunity to do it yourselves, calling on the support of others who can help where possible, as American diplomacy did in urging the Pakistanis to go back behind the line of control in the Kargil crisis. (Applause.)

In the meantime, I will continue to stress that this should be a time for restraint, for respect for the line of control, for renewed lines of communication.

Addressing this challenge and all the others I mentioned will require us to be closer partners and better friends, and to remember that good friends, out of respect, are honest with one another. And even when they do not agree, they always try to find common ground.

I have read that one of the unique qualities of Indian classical music is its elasticity. The composer lays down a foundation, a structure of melodic and rhythmic arrangements, but the player has to improvise within that structure to bring the raga* to life.

Our relationship is like that. The composers of our past have given us a foundation of shared democratic ideals. It is up to us to give life to those ideals in this time. The melodies do not have to be the same to be beautiful to both of us. But if we listen to each other, and we strive to realize our vision together, we will write a symphony far greater than the sum of our individual notes.

The key is to genuinely and respectfully listen to each other. If we do, Americans will better understand the scope of India's

achievements, and the dangers India still faces in this troubled part of the world. We will understand that India will not choose a particular course simply because others wish it to do so. It will choose only what it believes its interests clearly demand and what its people democratically embrace.

If we listen to each other, I also believe Indians will understand better that America very much wants you to succeed. Time and again -- (applause) -- time and again in my time as President, America has found that it is the weakness of great nations, not their strength, that threatens our vision for tomorrow.

So we want India to be strong; to be secure; to be united; to be a force for a safer, more prosperous, more democratic world. Whatever we ask of you, we ask in that spirit alone. After too long a period of estrangement, India and the United States have learned that being natural allies is a wonderful thing, but it is not enough. Our task is to turn a common vision into common achievements so that partners in spirit can be partners in fact. We have already come a long way to this day of new beginnings, but we still have promises to keep, challenges to meet and hopes to redeem.

So let us seize this moment with humility in the fragile and fleeting nature of this life, but absolute confidence in the power of the human spirit. Let us seize it for India, for America, for all those with whom we share this small planet, and for all the children that together we can give such bright tomorrows.

Thank you very much. (Applause.)

END 11:45 A.M. (L)

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

April 22, 2000

RADIO ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT
TO THE NATION

The East Room

THE PRESIDENT: Good morning, and happy Earth Day. I've always thought it appropriate that Earth Day falls in this season of renewal and hope, as millions of Americans celebrate Easter and Passover. As we celebrate the first Earth Day of the 21st century, I want to challenge all of us to renew our commitment to protect and preserve God's precious gift to us, our earthly home.

Last weekend in California, I stood beneath a magnificent sequoia tree, more than 1,000 years old, to announce permanent protection for more than 30 giant sequoia groves. And I was grateful for every opportunity the Vice President and I have had to act as stewards of our environment over the last seven years.

All Americans can be proud of the tremendous progress we've made since the first Earth Day 30 years ago. Our air, water and land are cleaner, and we've protected millions of acres of America's greenplaces. But today I want to focus on the most critical environmental challenge we face in this new century, global warming.

The 1990s were the hottest decade on record, and the first three months of 2000 were the hottest here in 100 years. Scientists say that the temperature rise is at least partly due to human activity, and that if left unchecked climate change will result in more violent storms, more economic disruptions, and more permanent flooding of coastal areas.

If we value our coastlines, our farm lands, and our vital biodiversity, we must build a national consensus to reduce our emissions of greenhouse gases and to help others around the world do the same. Our government must lead by example.

Today I'm announcing two federal initiatives that point the way to a cleaner environment and a stronger economy. First, I'm issuing an executive order requiring that federal agencies reduce the amount of petroleum their vehicle fleets use by 20 percent in five years. We can do this with technology we already have. For example, the postal service has purchased 500 electric trucks and may purchase more than 5,000. Here in Washington, D.C., 2,600 federal and local government vehicles are running on clean natural gas or ethanol. Next month, we'll open the first of seven gas stations offering those fuels here, and I'll order every White House vehicle that can use these fuels to make the switch. This executive order will cut oil consumption by 45 million gallons a year, help stop global warming and ease pressure on gas prices.

Second, I'm also announcing new incentives to cut pollution and greenhouse gases while we help federal workers across the country reduce the growing hassle of commuting. All federal workers now will be able to set aside up to \$65 tax-free every month to pay for public

transportation. And in the Washington area, every federal agency will actually some or all of its employees' public transportation costs.

It is clear, citizens and businesses across America are building support for a strong response to global warming. But one voice is still missing -- the United States Congress. While the science on climate change has grown stronger, and the need for American leadership has grown greater, some in Congress have buried their heads even deeper in the sand. I urge them to recognize that reversing global warming will strengthen our economy, while safeguarding our future.

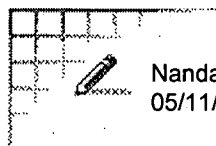
In the next 20 years, the international energy market will reach \$5 trillion, and consumers everywhere increasingly will demand clean energy. We're the world leader in those technologies. We should be promoting them, not denying their need. Instead, for the past seven years, Congress has blocked our initiatives to fight climate change and cut America's fuel bills.

I'm deeply disappointed the Republican budget resolution just adopted fails again to support America's environmental priorities. And again I call on Congress to reverse its opposition and work with us to pass my \$4-billion package of tax credits for energy-efficient homes, cars and appliances; to invest in clean energy research; and to help us promote clean technology in developing countries. Congress should also end its opposition and help us improve the fuel economy of all our cars and trucks, so Americans can have the vehicles they want with the efficiency they deserve.

More than a hundred years ago, the great American poet, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, reminded us that "nature is a revelation of God." This Earth Day, let us remember that we are only stewards in our time of the Earth God gave us for all time. And let us strengthen our resolve to preserve the beauty and the natural bounty that sustains us, and must sustain generations yet to come.

Happy holidays, and thanks for listening.

END



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Subject: Transcript of Diane Rehm Interview of the President

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

May 11, 2000

RADIO INTERVIEW OF THE PRESIDENT
BY DIANE REHM OF WAMU NATIONAL PUBLIC RADIO

The Oval Office
May 10, 2000

3:00 P.M. EDT

Q Mr. President, thank you for joining us.

THE PRESIDENT: I'm glad to do it.

Q It looks as though the normalized trade relations with China isn't likely to go through. Would you agree with that?

THE PRESIDENT: I'm not sure yet.

Q You're still not sure?

THE PRESIDENT: We don't have the votes yet. I think we'll get the votes, because I think it's the right thing for the country. But I think it will be -- I won't know for a few days yet.

Q If you do, how might that hurt or help Mr. Gore in his bid for the presidency?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I think that, on balance, it will help him because he's been a very strong supporter of this agreement and generally of our trade policy. And even though some of the strongest elements of the Democratic Party and some of our best friends are on the other side of this fight, it shows that he's willing to take an independent stand to do what he believes is right. And I think that's very, very important.

I think that's something people will look to, and they might compare that, for example, with Governor Bush's going to Bob Jones University and defending his outreach to Jerry Falwell and the members of the far right and his party, and conclude that -- our people, the people that we're disagreeing with are good folks, and we're proud to have them as a part of our party, we want them to -- but we need a president who will make an independent judgment from time to time.

Q So you think it's not going to hurt him?

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, I think it's a net plus. I think that -- let me just say this -- I think the reverse is it would be a problem for our country. That's the most important thing. I think it would be a big problem for our country if it didn't pass, because it would increase the chances that something bad would happen in that area; it would give aid and comfort to the reactionaries in China; and it would make it possible for people to question whether the Democrats were running away from our global responsibilities.

Right now, that's the burden the Republicans have to bear, because they defeated the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. They opposed our efforts to lead a global march on ending the testing of nuclear weapons. And I think that was a terrible mistake by them, so it's a problem they'll have to come to grips with. I just don't want to see our party responsible for walking away from another big opportunity and responsibility of the United States.

Q The Million Mom March takes place this Sunday. How do you address the concerns of law-abiding citizens who own guns, who feel that any additional controls would be an infringement of their personal rights, on their Second Amendment rights?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I'd just disagree with them. I think that every law-abiding gun owner ought to want to keep guns out of the hands of criminals and children, and should recognize that no strategy will succeed that doesn't have a lot of prevention.

For example, I don't see why any gun owner could

possibly object to closing the gun show loophole and the Brady background check. I know these background checks have kept 500,000 felons, fugitives and stalkers from buying handguns. I don't see why any law-abiding gun owner would object to having a photo ID and a license for anybody buying handguns that proves that, a, you've passed the background check and, b, you've passed a safety training course on a gun. We do that for cars.

If you have to get a license to prove you can drive a car and that you're a law-abiding citizen, and you have to observe seatbelt laws and speed limits, you don't hear people going around complaining about "car control." They don't call it "car control," they call it sensible public safety. I just think we need to look at the specifics of every proposal. Does this keep any law-abiding hunter out of the deer woods in deer season? No. Does it keep any law-abiding sports shooter away from his or her activities? No. Does it prevent any law-abiding gun owner who believes that he'll be safer having a gun in their home from having a gun in their home? No.

So if the answers to those questions is no, but it would clearly keep more guns out of the hands of children and criminals, then we ought to be for it, and everybody ought to be for it. That's what I believe.

Q You've had a number of successes during your administration. The economy is up, unemployment is down, the crime rate is down. What has been your greatest disappointment or failure?

THE PRESIDENT: I'm disappointed that we haven't been able to make health care available to all the working families of the country. You know, the very poorest people have health care through the government Medicaid program. And we have extended health insurance to children of low-income working families through the Children's Health Insurance Program and we're still enrolling more children in that. But I'm very disappointed in that.

And I'm disappointed that the two parties in Congress, once we became financially able to do it when we started running surpluses, we could save Social Security now for the baby boom generation. And as yet, they haven't taken me up on even the easiest part of my proposal, which is to dedicate the savings we will get from paying down the debt, because of the Social Security taxes we pay -- dedicate those savings from lower interest rates on the debt to the trust fund.

If we did that, we could take the life of Social Security out to about 2054 -- just that -- which would take it beyond the life expectancy of all but the most fortunate baby boomers, and get this country over a big hump. Now, I think there are further Social Security reforms that should be enacted, but they'll have to await the election and probably a less --

hopefully, a less partisan climate.

Q Of course, from the time you first came into office, there's been this animosity between you and the Republicans in Congress, and some of the Democrats, as well. What do you think it is that has created this climate of mistrust between you and the Congress?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, first of all, I disagree that there's very much among the Democrats. I have enjoyed, even in my first two years, I got a higher percentage of Democratic support for my programs than Presidents Johnson and Carter did, and Kennedy, as an historical fact. We didn't lose many Democrats. You always lose -- some just disagree with you.

So they've been quite good to me. I think what happened is I had more partisan opposition than at any time in history. And I think there were two causes. I think some Republicans thought that the Democratic majority in Congress had been too hard on their Presidents, and so they thought it was pay-back time. I think there was some of that.

But the overwhelming reason is that they resented the fact that they didn't have the White House. They thought that they owned the White House, and they thought they had found a formula that would always keep Democrats out of the White House. They would say we couldn't be trusted on the economy and foreign policy and national defense and welfare and crime, and we were going to tax people to death, and all the things they always said. And when it didn't work, I think they were very angry.

And they decided that they would oppose me at every turn and in every way. I've had many of them come up to me and tell me that that's what they did. It was about power. It wasn't about all these things -- and it had nothing to do -- oh, some of them may have very strong personal adverse feelings, but they're basically rooted in they thought that they owned the White House. And the people own the White House. I don't own it; the Democrats don't own it, either. But I think that's really what drove it.

And I certainly hope that after this next election that they will moderate their conduct. But we'll just have to see. I don't personally -- you know, I worked with all these people, and I've worked with them, and I think it's important to point out that in spite of all the partisan animosity, we have gotten a great deal done here. We passed the Balanced Budget Act together; we passed welfare reform together; we passed the bill to put 100,000 teachers in the schools together; and a lot of other really big -- we passed financial services reform, telecommunications reform. We got a lot done together because, in the end, if we keep working -- in the end, to get anything done, we have to work together.

And I'd keep thinking this is easing off or we're making improvements. I just -- I have a lot of people that I have very good relationships with in the Republican caucus, and I will continue to just try to bring more of them around to the idea that we should all be in the business of governing. We have these elections on a regular basis, and before you know it we have another one, and before you know it there's a new crowd in town. And it's a terrible waste of energy to spend all your time in partisan fights.

The thing that I'm most discouraged about right now is that the Senate has been here since January and has only approved 11 of my proposed appointments. I've got over 250 proposed appointments up there. And they can say, well, this always happens in election years. That's simply not true. If you look at -- it's true that the appointments process slows down in election years if you have a President of one party and a Senate of another. It slows down. But it doesn't come to a grinding halt like they've done now. And, again, this is about political power. But it's not good for the taxpayers. It's not good for the public interest. And I hope that I'll be able to persuade the Senate to resume fulfilling their constitutional responsibility to act on these appointments. And they ought to vote against them if they don't like them.

Q There seemed to have been some personal animosity against you, personally, right from the start, before you left Arkansas.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, I think there was. But it was rooted in -- there's a new book out by Joe Conason and Gene Lyons called "The Hunting of the President," that explains what it was about. It was they were afraid I was going to win. And they thought it would upset their automatic hold on the White House and their little formula. Maybe they didn't like me, but I think mostly what they didn't like was the prospect that they wouldn't win the White House for ever and ever and ever.

I think it's not too much to say that before the '92 election they really thought they had found a formula and there would never be another Democratic President. Not for a long, long, long time. Maybe a third party would have to come up before they'd ever be challenged. And it made them very angry. And I kept telling them that politics is about ideas and action, and we've got elections all the time and nobody stays around forever. They need to relax and have a good time, and go to work.

Whenever they did, we got a lot done. We got a lot done together. I enjoyed working with them. But I think, to me, spending your time on personal animosity is highly counterproductive. Life is too short for that.

Q How and to what extent do you think the character and the goals of the federal government might change if either George Bush or Al Gore is elected in November?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I think both the nature and the goals will change. I think if the Vice President -- regardless, because the country is changing. And the environment in which our people live and, therefore, in which our government operates will change.

I think if the Vice President is elected, he will do what he said he would do, which is to stay with the economic policy that has brought us this unprecedented prosperity, but to modernize it. I think he will implement his -- keep paying down the debt. He will continue to try to do more for the poor areas of our country, and the cities and the rural areas that have been left behind. And I think he will try to save enough money to make sure we protect Social Security and Medicare, and reform it for the baby boom generation, and to continue to invest in education. So I think that's what he'll do.

If Governor Bush gets elected, I think he'll do what he said he would do. I think it's not necessary to attack these people personally. I mean, most people do what they say they're going to do. And what Governor Bush said he was going to do is have a tax cut much bigger than the one I vetoed before, defense increases bigger than the ones that I proposed, and vouchers for our schools. And I believe if that happens, we'll basically be back to the Reagan-Bush economic philosophy, which is cut the revenues of the government, even if it means going back to deficits and higher interest rates. And it will mean that we won't have much money left over to invest in education or the environment or health care. That's what they've -- but I think you have to just look at what they say they're going to do, and ask yourself what the consequences are.

I think if Al Gore gets elected, he'll try to grow the economy and keep cleaning up the environment. I think if Governor Bush gets elected, he will do what he did in Texas -- he will let the people who basically are the primary polluters control environmental policy. That's what he did in Texas. He got rid of all the environmental commissioners, appointed someone who represented the chemical industry, someone from the Farm Bureau, and someone who was a political activist. I think -- but that's what they -- we shouldn't be surprised if people do what they say they'll do.

I think that the next President will get two to four appointments to the Supreme Court. So I think if the Vice President gets elected, he'll continue to appoint diverse judges who are committed to individual liberties and basically in the mainstream of American constitutional history, the way I've tried to do. And I think if Governor Bush gets elected, he'll appoint judges more like the ones appointed by the previous Reagan and

Bush administrations. And if they get two to four appointments on the Supreme Court, I think Roe v. Wade will be repealed, and a lot of other things that have been a part of the fabric of our constitutional life will be gone. Because -- and again, I just think -- just look at what these people say they believe -- both candidates -- what they say they're going to do, and assume that they will do it. There's been a lot of studies which show that, by and large, people who get elected President do what they say they're going to do.

Q What about foreign policy, and the question of how the two might deal differently with issues of foreign policy?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, the Vice President has a big advantage in the sense that he has worked on this for not only eight years as Vice President, where he's had a major role in issues affecting our nuclear security, and issues affecting biological and chemical warfare, and our relationship with Russia, our relationship with South Africa, our relationship in the Middle East. So he's got a rich, real history here.

Governor Bush, like me when I got elected, is governor, and he served far less time than I did as governor. But he would say, I'm sure if he were here, "but my father was President, and I know all these big-time Republicans, and they're all for me, so I can get them all to come and give me good advice." And so I think, again, the best thing to do is to say that on the question of experience and record, I think the Vice President has the better claim there.

But I'm more concerned about the positions that Governor Bush has taken, because, again, I think you have to assume these candidates are honorable people and they will do what they say. He's opposed to the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, and he says that he wants to build a much bigger missile defense system than the evidence warrants right now -- it may support it later -- no matter what the consequences are to the efforts we're making to reduce the nuclear weapons threat around the world.

So I think that that gives me some pause. I think that's troublesome. Because it could cause the country a lot of trouble in the next four or five years. And he says that's where he says he is, and so I assume he -- I believe he believes that.

Q Mr. President, as your time here in the White House winds down, what role do you see for yourself in the Democratic Party now?

THE PRESIDENT: You mean, right now, or in the future? Right now?

Q Right now.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I'm trying to help -- first of all, I'm trying to help as many of our candidates as possible. I'm trying to help as many of our candidates for the Senate and the House of Representatives. I will do whatever I can to help the Vice President in the fall. I will try to make sure that our side has enough funds to compete with the Republicans. They will have more money as they always do, but I think we've got a better message, and so I think if we've got enough money to get our message out, we'll be fine. So I expect to work on all that.

I remember in '98, they outspent us by \$100 million, and we still won seats in the House, because we had a good message. We said we were for 100,000 teachers in our schools, and we were for modernizing our school facilities; we were for a patients' bill of rights. We had a good specific set of things we were for. And we will in the fall.

And so I'm going to do my best to just be a messenger for that and support other people. That's what I'm doing. I'm not a candidate anymore, so I get to go back to being a good citizen and be supportive of other people.

Q And what are you going to do as a good citizen after you leave the White House?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I haven't decided yet. In terms of any income-earning activities I might undertake, I think that it's premature for me to deal with that, because I need to wait as long as I possibly can -- certainly until after the election, and if possible, when I leave office, to make final decisions on that.

I intend to write a book. I intend to maintain my activities in areas that I care a lot about around the world, in supporting the peaceful resolution of racial and religious and ethnic conflicts; supporting my initiatives when I'm gone from office to provide economic empowerment to poor people at home and around the world. I'm interested very much in our continuing efforts to meet the challenge of global warming, which I think will dominate a lot of our concerns for the next 20 to 30 years.

So those are just three things I want to be involved in. And then I've got to build a library and a museum and a public policy center in Arkansas --

Q Where are you going to live?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I'm going to live in New York with my wife, and then I'm going to be in Arkansas a few days a week while I'm building the library and museum. We're going to build an apartment there, so that I'll have a place there and a place in New York. So I expect to be back and forth between the two places, and then traveling around a little bit.

You know, I'll find something useful to do. I've never -- every stage of my life I've always enjoyed. I've had a good time, and I'm not -- I love this job, I'd do it forever if I could. But I'm not apprehensive, exactly, about what I'll do when I'm gone. I'll just have to think about it, and I don't want to spend too much time thinking about it while I'm here, because I'm trying to squeeze every last drop out of every minute I've got to be President.

Q But, you know, at the White House Correspondents' Dinner, you certainly received a lot of acclaim as a wonderful comedian. I was in the audience, but there certainly seemed to be a little bit of wistfulness in your presentation. What are you going to miss most about being here?

THE PRESIDENT: The job. The work. That's what I'll miss most. I'll miss the opportunity every day to push an agenda that I think is good for America and ordinary citizens and the future of this country. I will miss that terribly, because I love this work. I just love it.

I will miss the people. I will miss living in the White House -- the people who work here are wonderful, and it's a great place to live. I'll miss working in this beautiful office we're sitting in now. It's the most beautiful place I've ever worked because of the shape of the room and the size of the windows -- there's always light here, even when it's raining outside.

I'll miss Camp David. I'll miss the Marine Band. I'll miss flying on Air Force One. I'll miss a lot of things. But the thing I'll miss more than anything else is the chance to do this work for the American people every day. It is a joy.

I've spent a lot of time since I've been here reading histories of other administrations, both ones that are very well-known and those that aren't. And I'm amazed at how many people, beginning with George Washington, complained about how hard it was to be President, and how all their motives were suspect. George Washington said, once he got to be President, people treated him like he was a common criminal. (Laughter.)

And of course, in the beginning of the country, the politics was about as rough as it is now. The three periods which have been most partisan were, in the beginning, Jefferson and Adams; and then around the Civil War; and this time we're living through now.

But a lot of people referred to -- Harry Truman referred to the White House as a great white prison, and all that, you know. And if they were serious, I must say I just disagree with them. I think -- and I've had a pretty rough time here, but it's still -- it's just part of the costs of doing business. And I think the job is a joy. I mean, it's just a

gift to be able to do this kind of work. I've just loved it.

Q What does eight years in the White House do to a marriage?

THE PRESIDENT: Oh, I think it's been good for ours, because I got to live above the store. You know, until Hillary started running for the Senate, we actually probably had more time together than we did previously. And of course, in the early years our daughter was finishing up junior high school and high school, and we were together at night a lot. You know, we talked about her schoolwork and what was going on in her life, and that was a lot of fun for us. Then, after Chelsea left and went off to college, we were able to go to Camp David more.

This is really quite a wonderful place to live. It's a great place to -- there's a swimming pool here, and Hillary and I spent a lot of happy days out there just talking and reading, or on Sunday afternoons up on the Truman balcony. I mean, you can get busy and drift apart, I guess, in any circumstances. But for us, we worked hard before we got here, and we had a lot of things to do, and we've probably had more time together in our time here than at any point in our marriage. And I've enjoyed that immensely. It's been wonderful for us.

Q Looking ahead, when Chelsea is 50, what kind of a world is she going to see? Is it going to be better or worse than it is today?

THE PRESIDENT: I think it will be better. No one can foresee the future, but I believe it will be. I think that it will be a world in which, first of all, the average life expectancy will be bumping 100 years, because of the human genome discoveries and all the things that will happen.

I think the world will be even smaller than it is now, and that the ability to collapse time and space through travel and the Internet will be greater. I think that our familiarity with, understanding of, different cultures and religions and racial groupings will be greater. And I think we will be a much more polyglot society and I think we'll be much more comfortable with it.

Q So you're optimistic.

THE PRESIDENT: I'm very optimistic. I think the problems that we will have will be the flip side of the positive changes. That is, I think that the likelihood is that the security problems over the next 30 years -- that's what you asked me about -- will be from -- we may have a conflict with other nations -- I hope we won't; that's one of the reasons I hope this China initiative will pass -- I hope we won't, but I think it's virtually certain that there will be kind of a global rough alliance between the terrorists, the gun runners, the narco

traffickers, the organized criminals. I think it's virtually certain that the technological advances which may allow us to put computers and DNA strands together in a way that are exponentially powerful may make it possible for the bad guys to have very small -- I mean, less than the palm of your hand -- sized chemical, biological and nuclear weapons. We don't know.

So we're going to have -- and I think the enemies of the nation state, the enemies of the ordered society, under the guise of religious or ideological causes, or maybe just making their purses bigger, will probably be a bigger security threat 20 to 30 years from now than other nations will be to America and to others.

I think that we will -- unless we're prepared to have a much bleaker future, two big challenges we'll have to take on beyond our borders are global warming, which if we don't deal with it is going to be very serious; and we'll also have to view global public health problems as our own. We've got to roll back the AIDS crisis and we've got to deal with malaria, we've got to deal with TB in Africa and other places around the world. And we have to keep working until every child in the world has access to clean water. We still lose as many kids from dysentery and diarrhea and just basically poison polluted water as we do to these diseases every year.

So I think that Americans will be much more in tune to all that and feel much more immediately affected by what goes on in Africa or Southeast Asia or the Indian subcontinent or other places, than they do today.

Q I have one last question. What is your concept of God and how has that belief influenced your presidency?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I believe in a God who is both a Creator, who created the world, who oversees the world, and who has provided an eternal existence for human beings. I believe in the eternal life of the soul.

And I think that that has helped me a lot. It's given me a lot of perspective. It's given me a lot of ability to withstand the bad times; to believe that I could overcome my own short-comings; to understand why I had to forgive people that I thought were being unfair to me, just as I asked them to forgive me; and, basically, to keep my eyes on the bigger things in life and to keep trying to grow personally, even as I was trying to do this job for the American people.

It's very important to me. And I think if you have a concept of the eternity of the human spirit, I think, as the creation of God, I think it makes it a lot easier to live with whatever happens. It keeps your head on straight when things are going well and keeps your back up and your spirits high when things are going poorly.

See that rock there? I always tell people this story. That rock came off the moon. Neil Armstrong picked that off the moon in 1969, and he brought it to me last year for the 30th anniversary of the moon walk. It's a vacuum-packed rock. And it's been carbon-dated at 3.6 billion years old.

Now, when people come in here and they get real mad at me or they're real upset about something, sometimes I say, see that rock? It's 3.6 million years old. We're all just passing through here -- chill out, it's going to be all right. (Laughter.)

Presidents need things that help them stay centered and keep perspective. It's very bad to think about yourself very much in this job. I don't mean in quiet moments, in reading, trying to build your personal life, I don't mean that. But I mean -- most of the time when people attack you it's just part of the job, they're supposed to, that's part of the deal.

Presidents need devices, routines, systems, reminders, and friends and family to keep their focus on the American people. Because you're just here for a little while, and if you get all caught up in the things you started asking me about -- the personal animosities and the partisan fights, and all that -- then you basically give a victory to your adversaries by letting them define how you spend your time and how you shape your feelings.

I used to tell the young people here that our job was to do the job we came here to do for the American people. Their job, they thought, was to stop us from doing our job. They could only win if we helped them by letting them get inside our heads and our hearts. And if we just kind of kept focused on what we came here to do, it was probably going to work out all right. So far it has.

Q Thank you, Mr. President.

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you.

5:32 P.M. EDT

Message Sent To:

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

April 4, 2000

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT DIGITAL DIVIDE KICK-OFF

The East Room

3:04 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much. First of all, Julian, I thank you for your introduction, for your remarks and, mostly, for the power of your example. I find very often when we do these events in the White House, by the time I get up to talk, everything that needs to be said has already been said. And I certainly thank you.

I want to thank you, Senator Barbara Mikulski, for being the first member of Congress to talk to me about the digital divide. And once I realized you were interested in it, I stopped worrying about whether we would address it -- (laughter) -- because no one will ever say "no" to the Senate's spark plug of energy. I want to thank Secretary Herman for her support. And, Secretary Glickman, thank you for being here. Harris Wofford, the leader of our national service movement; and Gene Sperling, my National Economic Advisor, who has pushed this whole digital divide issue so passionately.

I want to thank the members of Congress who are here. Over to my left, Senator John Breaux, my neighbor, from the Mississippi Delta, where we are very interested in the potential of the computer and the Internet. And we just had a large delegation of House members that have come in -- they've been voting and I'm glad they're here. I hope I have all their names, but I'd like to introduce them: Representative Maxine Waters, Representative Bart Stupak, Representative Ellen Tauscher, Representative Lucille Roybal-Allard, Representative Silvestre Reyes, Representative John Larson, Representative Eddie Bernice Johnson, Representative Zoe Lofgren, Representative Ruben Hinojosa. Thank you all for being here. (Applause.) Did I get everybody? Thank you. And Elijah Cummings, from Maryland -- he's on the front row.

I'd also like to thank Governor Angus King, from Maine, for being here. He is working to create an endowment fund in Maine to provide portable computers and Internet access to all 7th graders, so they can actually be taken home.

There are many other distinguished Americans here who have worked on this. Bob Johnson, the head of BET, thank you for being here. And I want to acknowledge the presence of former Governor of West Virginia, Gaston Caperton, now the head of the College Board. West Virginia, under his leadership, was the first state to provide computer access to all elementary school students. So we're glad to have you here, sir. And I thank you all for being here.

I want to talk about what we're doing now as we set the stage for the administration's third New Markets tour, which will begin in the week of April the 16th. But before I begin, I would like to acknowledge two very important developments yesterday in America's ongoing fight to

protect our children from the dangers of guns falling into the hands of criminals and children -- one of them in Senator Mikulski's home state of Maryland.

Last night I called Governor Glendonning and Lieutenant Governor Kathleen Kennedy Townsend to congratulate them and the Maryland Legislature for passing legislation requiring built-in child safety locks on new handguns, ballistics testing for new guns, and safety training for gun purchasers. And yesterday, Massachusetts began enforcing tougher consumer product safety rules, banning junk guns and requiring trigger locks. Next week, I'm going out to Colorado to support a citizen ballot initiative there that would close the gun show loophole.

These are all great efforts, and I think it's worth pointing out that they are bipartisan efforts in these states. (Applause.) Colorado, for example, Republican registration has gone up in the last six or seven years, and this ballot initiative today is overwhelmingly in the lead on the ballot. So this should not be a partisan issue in Washington, D.C. if it is not a partisan issue in the rest of the country.

And again, I say, I challenge the Congress to send me the common-sense gun safety legislation by April 20th, the anniversary of the Columbine tragedy. We have to close the gun show loophole and require child safety locks and ban the importation of large-scale ammunition clips that make our assault weapons ban a mockery. It requires national legislation, as well. So congratulations to Maryland and Massachusetts, and I thank the people in Colorado, but we still have to do our job here.

Now, I cannot imagine a better place for us to kick off our next chapter in the New Markets effort than here in the East Room -- for it was in this very room nearly two centuries ago that Thomas Jefferson and his personal aide, Meriwether Lewis, laid maps on this floor to chart the Lewis & Clark expedition.

Today, we are here again to chart a new expedition, to open new frontiers of possibilities for America -- the digital frontiers. Our mission is to open that frontier to all Americans, regardless of income, education, geography, disability or race. This is a fortunate time for the United States. We have the strongest economy in our history; the lowest African American and Hispanic unemployment rates on record; the lowest female unemployment rate in 40 years.

But we all know there are people and places that have been left behind. Over the last year I have traveled to many of these places. I have been to Appalachia and the Mississippi Delta, to the inner cities of Newark and Watts, to the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation in South Dakota.

Every place I have gone I have seen how we could do more to bring the benefits of free enterprise and empowerment, with private sector and community organization cooperation -- for new businesses, new jobs, new training and education that will make a real difference in people's lives.

I want you to understand that while most people talk about the digital divide -- and it is real and it could get worse -- I believe that the computer and the Internet give us a chance to move more people out of poverty more quickly than at any time in all of human history. That's what I believe. (Applause.) But it won't happen by accident. We'll have to work to make it happen.

On this upcoming New Markets tour, we will focus specifically on how to pool resources to help communities get access to and take best advantage of the tools of the Information Age. We will visit your hometown of East Palo Alto, a community where 20 percent of the residents still live below the poverty line, to show that even in the heart of Silicon Valley there is still a substantial digital divide -- but that things are being done about it.

We will visit Shiprock, New Mexico, a small town in the Navajo Nation, to demonstrate the unique challenges faced by geographically remote Indian reservations. I will speak at the influential Comdex Conference in Chicago, where I'll talk to representatives of every major computer and Internet company in America, and ask them to join our cause.

And then the following week I will go to North Carolina, where we will discuss the importance of connecting rural America to the same high-speed broad-band networks now proliferating in metropolitan areas.

On all these stops, I will make the case that new technologies can be an incredible tool of empowerment in schools, homes, businesses, community centers and every other part of our civic life, arguing that if we work together to close the digital divide, technology can be the greatest equalizing force our society or any other has ever known.

Imagine if computers and Internet connections were as common in every community as telephones are today; if all teachers had the skills to open students' eyes and minds to the possibilities of new technologies; if every small business in every rural town could join worldwide markets once reserved for the most powerful corporations -- just imagine what America could be.

Let me say -- first of all I see Congressman Jefferson and Congressman Rush and Congresswoman Sheila Jackson Lee. There may be other representatives, but as they come in, I'll try to acknowledge them. There's a ton of interest in this.

Let me give you an example. You know, I just got back from India, a country of 900 million people with a per capita income of \$450. We think we have challenges. But I saw what you could do there to close the digital divide, to use technology in an affirmative way.

I went to a little village in Rajasthan called Nayla -- typical low-income Indian village. And in the public building, the village's public building, there is a computer with software where the programs are in both English and Hindi, and can be adapted to other local languages, as the case may be. And the first thing I saw was a mother who had just given birth to a child come in. And they have all the public information from the federal and state government on this computer.

So she goes -- she brings up the Health Department's page on newborn babies. And there's so much visual -- there's such a good visual component to this software that you could be almost illiterate and still work it. And she identifies the instructions that any new mother might want to have, and then she pushes a few buttons, and there's a printer. She prints it out, and she now has information just as good as she could get if her baby were born at the Georgetown Medical Center here, and she were going home.

Then I met with this Women's Dairy Cooperative -- keep in mind, in this little village in India, where every transaction, every time they brought milk in, it was all entered on the computer, what the fat content was, what the volume was, what the price was. And every time

the milk was sold, it was entered, so that they got a regular computerized record of not only what they had put in, but what they got out.

Then I went to Hyderabad, which is sort of a high-tech center of India. But in that whole state, you can now get 18 public services on the computer, on the Internet. Nobody goes to a Revenue Office to buy their license anymore; you can get a driver's license on the Internet. Now, Governor, if you do that, you can be governor for life. They'll repeal the term limits, repeal everything. (Laughter.)

My point is that you can see the potential of this for even the poorest people in the world is truly explosive. That's why we want these 1,000 computer centers out there, because we don't want to wait even for all the schools to do this right. We want adults in rural areas, in isolated areas, in poor areas, to be able to come in and access the same sort of services, and use them, and get the same sort of information and access.

The potential of this is truly staggering. We need not see the digital divide as a threat. It is the greatest opportunity the United States of America has ever had to lift people out of poverty and ignorance. (Applause.)

But I will say again, if you look at the whole history of economic development, whenever there's a change in the paradigm, there's a divide that opens, because some people are well-positioned to take advantage of the new economy. It happened when we moved from being an agricultural nation to an industrial nation. Some people are well positioned to take advantage of it, and others aren't. So new divides always open when the dominant way of making a living in any society changes.

But this empowerment tool gives us a chance not only to close the divide quickly, but to actually lift poor people in a way that has never before been possible.

I just got back from Northern California, and I learned that now -- I met with some people from a lot of different computer companies, but the people from e-Bay told me that there are now 30,000 people-plus, making a living just trading on e-Bay, not working for the company, and that many of them used to be on welfare. So it's important that we see this not only for the problem it presents, but for the phenomenal opportunity that it presents.

Important that we see it not only as a way to close a gap so people don't fall further behind, but a way to give people a tool that will enable them to leap further ahead. But again, I say, it won't happen by accident. It requires government, business, educators, librarians, civil rights, religious leaders, labor union leaders -- thank you, Mr. Barr, for being here today -- community-based organizations, foundations, volunteers. Everybody has got to work together.

Today, I want to issue a national call for action on digital opportunity, to help us achieve two vitally important goals. First, to bring 21st century learning tools to every school. That means we have to finish the job of connecting every classroom to the Internet, ensuring that all students have access to multi-media computers, creating more high quality educational software, helping all teachers learn how to make the best use of these tools. And this is very important.

Again, I want to thank the members of Congress here who have supported our efforts in the aftermath of the Telecommunications Act of 1996, to create the E-rate, which has made it possible for the schools,

no matter how poor they are, to have access to the Internet.
(Applause.)

The second goal is to expand efforts far beyond our schools, to give every citizen Internet access at home, by bringing technology centers and high-speed networks to every single community; by helping adults to gain the skills to compete for I.T. jobs; and inspiring more people to appreciate the great value of getting on line.

Today is the opening of this national call to action. More than 400 organizations already have signed the pledge, and this is just the beginning. For the rest of the year we will try to inspire hundreds, indeed, thousands, more to sign up. We will work with Congress, across party lines, to build support for budget and legislative initiatives to meet these goals. And you heard Senator Mikulski outline some of them. We have to be willing at the national level to do our part. This is a worthy, federal investment.

During the New Markets tour, we'll have an opportunity to announce many commitments tied to this call to action. Today, I'd just like to review four of them -- all of them vivid illustrations of the kind of visionary partnership and barn-raising spirit that we are working to foster.

First, to reprieve something Senator Mikulski mentioned, AmeriCorps will make an enormous contribution to closing the digital divide by marshalling the power of active citizen volunteers. Thanks to the leadership of Senator Mikulski and Harris Wofford, AmeriCorps is committing \$10 million to recruit 750 new members to serve in a brand-new E-Corps. The E-Corps will be a large battalion of volunteers, trained and devoted exclusively to projects like providing technical support to school systems and teaching computer literacy to adults and children.

The Corporation for National Service will also unleash the power of students helping students by providing funds to allow 90,000 high school students to get involved in digital divide projects as part of their educational curriculum.

Most young people I know can run circles around me and most people my age when it comes to computers and the Internet. AmeriCorps is going to tap their capacity so that they can help others in their communities to close the digital divide.

Second, to help get AmeriCorps' E-Corps off to a running start, Yahoo will donate \$1 million in Internet advertising to attract potential E-Corps members with high-tech skills. Third, in partnership with the YWCA, 3Com is launching an innovative initiative called "NetPrep GYRLS" -- g-y-r-l-s. Currently less than 30 percent -- listen to this -- less than 30 percent of our computer scientists and programmers are women. NetPrep GYRLS will help to right this imbalance offering free computer network training and certification to hundreds of high school girls across our country.

Fourth, the American Library Association has pledged to greatly expand the Information Literacy Programs of its members in at least 250 communities. So this is just the beginning, but I want to thank the people who were involved for these four initiatives. There will be many more, but I thank you very much. (Applause.)

I've heard Harris Wofford -- who worked with Martin Luther King, and who was in Selma with me the other day, and was in Selma 35 years ago when the first march took place -- say that making sure all young Americans share in the opportunity and promise of America is the

unfinished business of the civil rights movement.

It is appropriate that we are meeting here on this subject 32 years to the day after Martin Luther King was assassinated in Memphis. He was there working to lift the economic fortunes of disadvantaged people. I think if he were with us today, he would therefore say closing the digital divide is a righteous cause.

In his last Sunday sermon, he ended with a prayer that said, "God grant us all a chance to be participants in the newness and magnificent development of America." That's what this is all about. We need more people Julian. We need more people like you, not only clapping for people like Julian, but helping them to live their dreams.

We do that when we help young people; when we help seniors in rural America get medical advice over the Internet; when we create tools that allow people with disabilities to open new doors of possibility. We give our neighbors a chance to participate in this astonishing American renaissance, we have done something that would have made Dr. King proud. And the new technology of the digital age gives us a chance to do it for more people, more quickly, more profoundly, than at any time in human history. It's up to us to seize that opportunity.

Thank you very much. (Applause.)

END 3:25 P.M. EDT

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

February 17, 2000

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
TO OPENING OF NATIONAL SUMMIT ON AFRICAWashington Convention Center
Washington, D.C.

10:50 A.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very, very much. It's a wonderful thing to be introduced by an old friend. Old friends and people you have appointed to office will tell false, good stories about you every time. (Laughter.)

Africa never had a better friend in America than Andrew Young, and I thank him. (Applause.) I want to say I'm honored to be in the presence today of so many distinguished Africans. Secretary Salim, thank you for your visionary remarks and your leadership. President Moi, thank you for coming to the United States and for giving me another chance to visit with you and for the work we have done together. Vice President Abubakar, thank you for what you are doing in Nigeria to give that great country its true promise at long last. We thank you, sir. (Applause.)

I welcome all our distinguished guests from Africa: Mrs. Taylor, foreign ministers, ambassadors. I thank all the Americans who are here, beginning with Andy's wife, who puts up with this relentless travel of his around Africa. Mayor Williams, thank you for welcoming us to Washington. There are three members of our Congress here today representing what I hope will be a stronger and stronger bipartisan commitment to the future of Africa: Congressman Royce and Congresswoman Barbara Lee and Congresswoman Sheila Jackson Lee, I thank you for being here. (Applause.)

I want to thank Leonard Robinson and Herschelle Challenor and all the people responsible for this remarkable conference. Thank you, Noah Samara and thank you, Bishop Ricard, for being here. And I want to say a special word of appreciation to all the people in our administration who have worked so hard to give us an Africa policy that we can be proud of, that I hope will light up the path for America's future.

I know that Secretary Slater has already spoken here. Our AID Director, Brady Anderson, will speak. Our Vice President will be here. You said, Secretary Salim, you hope future administrations will follow our lead in Africa. I know one that would. (Laughter and applause.)

I want to thank Susan Rice at the State Department, Sandy Berger, Gayle Smith, all the people in our White House, all the ones who have helped us here. (Applause.)

Secretary Salim said Africa lacks a strong constituency in the United States. Well, I open this National Summit on Africa with a simple message: Africa does matter to the United States. (Applause.)

Of whatever background Americans claim -- Leonard Robinson told me when I came here, we even have 17 delegates from Utah here. There they are, you see? (Laughter and applause.) Africa matters not simply because 30 million Americans trace their heritage to Africa, though that is profoundly important. (Applause.) Not simply because we have a strong interest in a stable and prosperous Africa -- though 13 percent of our oil comes from Africa, and there are 700 million producers and consumers in sub-Saharan Africa, though that is important. Africa's future matters because the 21st century world has been transformed, and our views and actions must be transformed accordingly.

For most of history, the central reality in international relations was that size and location matter most. If you were a big country or on a trade or invasion route, you mattered. If not, you are marginalized. The average American child growing up in the past saw African nations as colorful flags and exotic names on a map, perhaps read books about the wonderful animals and great adventures. When colonialism ended, the colors on the flags were changed and there were more names on the map. But the countries did not seem nearer to most Americans.

That has all changed now. For the central reality of our time is globalization. It is tearing down barriers between nations and people; knowledge, contact and trade across borders within and between every continent are exploding. And all this globalization is also, as the barriers come down, making us more vulnerable to one another's problems: to the shock of economic turmoil, to the spread of conflict, to pollution and, as we have painfully seen, to disease; the terrorists, the drug traffickers, the criminals who can also take advantage of new technologies and globalization, the openness of societies and borders.

Globalization means we know more about one another than ever before. You may see the Discovery Channel in Africa. I was thinking of that when that little film was on. The Discovery Channel followed me to Africa and talked about how they were building communications networks in African schools to share knowledge and information. We can find out within seconds now what the weather is in Nairobi, how a referendum turned out in Zimbabwe, how Cameroon's indomitable Lions performed in the latest soccer match. (Laughter and applause.) We can go online and read the Addis Tribune, the Mirror of Ghana, the East African, or dozens of other African newspapers. We sit in front of a television and watch people in a South African township line up to vote.

We also, now, bear witness to the slaughter of innocents in Rwanda, or the ravages of AIDS in scores of lands, or the painful coincidence of remarkable growth and abject poverty in nation after nation. In other words, it is no longer an option for us to choose not to know about the triumphs and the trials of the people with whom we share this small planet. Not just America and Africa; I would imagine millions of Africans identified with the Muslims of Kosovo when they were run out of their country, all of them at one time. We know about each other; we can no longer choose not to know. We can only choose not to act, or to act. (Applause.)

In this world, we can be indifferent or we can make a difference. America must choose, when it comes to Africa, to make a difference. (Applause.) Because we want to live in a world which is not dominated by a division of people who live on the cutting edge of a new economy and others who live on the bare edge of survival, we must be involved in Africa. Because we want to broaden global growth and expand markets for our own people, we must be involved in Africa. Because we want to build a world in which our security is not threatened by the spread of armed conflict, in which bitter ethnic and religious differences are resolved by the force of argument, not the force of arms, we must be involved in Africa.

Because we want to build a world where terrorists and criminals have no place to hide, and where those who wish harm to ordinary people cannot acquire the means to do them harm, we must be involved in Africa. Because we want to build a world in which we can harness our natural resources for economic growth without destroying the environment, so that future generations will also have the chance to do the same, we must be involved in Africa. (Applause.)

That is why I set out in 1993, at the beginning of my presidency, to build new ties between the United States and Africa; why we had the first White House conference, the ministerial and that wonderful trip in the spring of 1998, that I will remember for the rest of my life. (Applause.)

I went to Africa as a friend, to create a partnership. And we have made significant progress. There are challenges that are profound, but in the last two years we have seen thousands of triumphs large and small. Often, they don't make the headlines because the slow, steady progress of democracy and prosperity is not the stuff of headlines.

But, for example, I wish every American knew that last year the world's fastest-growing economy was Mozambique. Botswana was second, Angola fourth. (Applause.) I wish every American knew that and understood that that potential is in every African nation. It would make a difference. We must know these things about one another.

People know all about Africa's conflicts, but how many know that thousands of African soldiers are trying to end those conflicts as peacekeepers -- and that Nigeria alone, amidst all its difficulties, has spent \$10 billion in these peacekeeping efforts? (Applause.)

For years, Africa's wealthiest country, South Africa, and its most populous, Nigeria, cast long, forbidding shadows across the continent. Last year, South Africa's remarkable turnaround continued as its people transferred power from one elected president to another. Nigeria inaugurated a democratically elected president for the first time in decades. It is working to ensure that its wealth strengthens its people, not their oppressors. These are good news stories. They may not be in the headlines, but they should be in our hearts and our minds as we think of the future. (Applause.)

No one here, no one in our government, is under any illusions. There is still a lot of work to be done. Hardly anyone disagrees about what is needed: genuine democracy, good government, open markets, sustained investment in education and health and the environment -- and more than anything, widespread peace. All depend, fundamentally and first, on African leadership. (Applause.) These things cannot be imported, and they certainly cannot be imposed from outside.

But we must also face a clear reality: even countries making the right policy choices still have to struggle to deliver for their people. Each African government has to walk down its own road to reform and renewal. But it is a hard road. And those of us who are in a position to do so must do our part to smooth that road, to remove some of the larger barriers, so that Africa can fully share in the benefits and the responsibilities of globalization.

I tell the American people all the time, and they're probably tired of hearing it now, that I have a very simple political philosophy: everybody counts, everybody has a role to play, everybody deserves a chance. And we all do better when we help each other. That is a rule we ought to follow with Africa. (Applause.)

There are five steps in particular I believe we must take. First, we must build an open world trading system which will benefit Africa alongside every other region in the world. (Applause.) Open markets are indispensable to raising living standards. From the 1970s to the 1990s, developing countries that chose trade grew at least twice as fast as those that chose not to open to the world.

Now, there are some who doubt that the poorest countries will benefit if we continue to open markets, but they should ask themselves: what will happen to workers in South Africa and Kenya without the jobs that come from selling the fruit of their labors abroad? What will happen to farmers in Zimbabwe and Ghana if protectionist farm subsidies make it impossible for them to sell beyond their borders?

Trade must not be a race to the bottom, whether we're talking about child labor, harsh working conditions or environmental degradation. But neither can we use fear to keep the poorest part of the global community stuck at the bottom forever. Africa has already taken important steps, forming regional trade blocks like ECOWAS, the East Africa Community, and SADC. But we can do more. That is why our Overseas Private Investment Corporation in Africa is working to support three times as many business projects in 1999 than it did in 1998, to create jobs for Africans and, yes, for Americans as well. That is why we are working with African nations to develop the institutions to sustain future growth -- from efficient telecommunications to the financial sector.

And that is why, as soon as possible, we must enact in our Congress the bipartisan Africa Growth and Opportunity Act. (Applause.) This bill has passed in one version in our House and another version in our Senate. I urge the Congress to resolve the differences and send me a bill for signature by next month. (Applause.) And I ask every one of you here who just clapped -- and those who didn't, but sympathize with the clapped -- (laughter) -- to contact anyone you know in the United States Congress and ask them to do this. This is a job that needs to be done. (Applause.)

We must also realize that trade alone cannot conquer poverty or build a partnership we need. For that reason, a second step we must take is to continue the work now underway to provide debt relief to African nations committed to sound policies. (Applause.) Struggling democratic governments should not have to choose between feeding and educating their children and paying interest on a debt. (Applause.) Last March, I suggested a way we could expand debt relief for the world's poorest and most indebted countries, most of which are African, and ensure the resources would be used to improve economic opportunity for ordinary African citizens. Our G-7 partners embraced that plan.

Still, I felt we should do more. So in September, I announced that we would completely write off all the debts owed to us by the countries that qualified for the G-7 program -- as many as 27 African nations in all. The first countries, including Uganda and Mauritania, have begun to receive the benefits. Mozambique, Benin, Senegal and Tanzania are expected to receive benefits soon. Mozambique's debt is expected to go down by more than \$3 billion. The money saved will be twice the health budget -- twice the health budget -- in a country where children are more likely to die before the age of five than they are to go on to secondary school.

Last year, I asked Congress for \$970 million for debt relief. Many of you helped to persuade our Congress to appropriate a big share of that. Keep in mind, this is a program religious leaders say is a moral imperative, and leading economists say is a practical imperative. It's not so often that you get the religious leaders and the economists telling us that good business is good morals. (Applause.) It's

probably always true, but they don't say it all that often. (Laughter.) We must finish the job this year; we must continue this work to provide aggressive debt relief to the countries that are doing the right thing, that will take the money and reinvest it in their people and their future. I ask you, especially the Americans in this audience, if you believe in what brought you here, help us to continue this important effort. (Applause.)

A third step we must take is to give better and deeper support to African education. Literacy is crucial -- to economic growth, to health, to democracy, to securing the benefits of globalization. Sub-Saharan Africa has the developing world's lowest school enrollment rate. In Zambia, over half the schoolchildren lack a simple notebook. In rural parts of Tanzania, there is one textbook for every 20 children. That's why I proposed in our budget to increase by more than 50 percent the assistance we provide to developing countries to improve basic education, targeting areas where child labor is prevalent. I ask other nations to join us in this. (Applause.)

I'll never forget the schools I visited on my trip to Africa -- the bright lights in the eyes of the children, how intelligent they were, how eager they were. It is wrong for them to have to look at maps of nations that no longer exist, without maps of nations in their own continent that do exist. It is wrong for them to be deprived the same opportunities to learn that our young people have here. If intelligence is equally distributed throughout the human race -- and I believe it is -- then every child in the human race ought to have a chance to develop his or her intelligence in every country in the world. (Applause.)

A fourth step we must take is to fight the terrible diseases that have afflicted so many millions of Africans, especially AIDS and also TB and malaria. Last year, ten times as many people died of AIDS in Africa as were killed in all the continent's wars combined. It will soon double child mortality and reduce life expectancy by 20 years.

You all laughed when Andy Young said that I was going to get out of the presidency as a young man. Depending on the day, I sometimes feel young or I feel that I'm the oldest man my age in America. (Laughter.) The life expectancy in this country has gone from 47 to 77 in the 20th century. An American who lives to be 65 has a life expectancy in excess of 82 years. AIDS is going to reduce the life expectancy in Africa by 20 years. And even that understates the problem, because the people that escape it will live longer lives as African economies grow and strengthen.

The worst burden in life any adult can bear is to see a child die before you. The worst problem in Africa now is that so many of these children with AIDS have also already lost their parents. We must do something about this. In Africa there are companies that are hiring two employees for every job on the assumption that one of them will die. This is a humanitarian issue, a political issue and an economic issue.

Last month, Vice President Gore opened the first-ever United Nations Security Council session on health issues, on a health issue, by addressing the AIDS crisis in Africa. I've asked Congress for another \$100 million to fight the epidemic, bringing our total to \$325 million. I've asked my administration to develop a plan for new initiatives to address prevention, the financial dimensions of fighting AIDS, the needs of those affected, so that we can make it clear to our African partners that we consider AIDS not just their burden but ours, as well.

But even that will not be enough. Recently, Uganda's Health Minister pointed out that to provide access to currently available treatments to every Ugandan afflicted with AIDS would cost \$24 billion.

The annual budget of Uganda is \$2 billion.

The solution to this crisis, and to other killer diseases like malaria and TB, has to include effective and expensive vaccines. Now, there are four major companies in the world that develop vaccines, two in the United States and two in Europe. They have little incentive to make costly investments in developing vaccines for people who cannot afford to pay for them. So in my State of the Union address, I proposed a generous tax credit that would enable us to say to private industry, if you develop vaccines for AIDS, malaria and TB, we will help to pay for them. So go on and develop them, and we'll save millions of lives. (Applause.)

But I have to tell you, my speech -- and I don't want anybody else but me to be responsible; my speechwriters were so sensitive, they didn't put this in the speech. But I want to say this: AIDS was a bigger problem in the United States a few years ago than it is today. AIDS rates are not going up in African countries, all African countries. They're actually going down in a couple of African countries.

Now, I know that this is a difficult and sensitive issue. I know there are cultural and religious factors that make it very difficult to tackle this issue from a preventive point of view. We don't have an AIDS vaccine yet. We have drugs that will help to prevent the transmission from pregnant mothers to their children, which I want to be able to give out. We have other drugs that have given people with AIDS in our country normal lives, in terms of their health and the length of their lives. I want those to be available.

But the real answer is to stop people from getting the HIV virus in the first place. (Applause.)

I got to see firsthand some of the things that were being done in Uganda that were instrumental in driving down the AIDS rate. Now, I don't care how hard or delicate or difficult this is; this is your children's lives we're talking about. (Applause.) You know, we who are adults, when our children's lives are at stake, have to get over whatever our hang-ups or problems are and go out there and do what is necessary to save the lives of our children. (Applause.)

And I'll help you do that, too. That's not free; that costs money. Systems have to be set up. But we shouldn't pretend that we can give injections and work our way out of this. We have to change behavior, attitudes. And it has to be done in an organized, disciplined, systematic way. And you can do more in less time for less money in a preventive way, to give the children of Africa their lives back, and the nations of Africa their futures back, with an aggressive prevention campaign than anything else. And there is no excuse for not doing it; it has to be done. (Applause.)

Finally, let me say there is one more huge obstacle to progress in Africa, that we are committed to doing our part to overcome. We must build on the leadership of Africans to end the bloody conflicts killing people and killing progress. (Applause.)

You know the toll: tens of thousands of young lives lost in the war between Ethiopia and Eritrea; thousands killed and disfigured at unbelievably young ages in the civil war that nearly destroyed Sierra Leone; 2 million killed by famine and war in Sudan, where government sees diversity as a threat rather than a strength, and denies basic relief to citizens it claims to represent.

Most of the world's conflicts pale in complexity before the situation in the Congo. At least seven nations and countless armed

groups are pitted there against each other in a desperate struggle that seems to bring no one victory, and everyone misery -- especially the innocent people of the Congo. They deserve a better chance. Secretary Albright has called the Congo struggle Africa's first world war. As we search for an end to the conflict, let us remember the central lesson of the First World War: the need for a good peace. If you mess up the peace, you get another world war.

A year ago, I said if the nations of the region reached an agreement that the international community could support, I would support a peacekeeping operation in the Congo. The region has now done so. The Lusaka cease-fire agreement takes into account the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Congo; the withdrawal of foreign forces; the security of Congo's neighbors; the need for dialogue within the nation; and most important, the need for the countries within Central Africa to cooperate in managing the region's security. It is more than a cease-fire; it is a blueprint for building peace. Best of all, it is a genuinely African solution to an African problem.

There is still fighting in Congo. Peace will not happen overnight. It will require steady commitment from the parties and the unwavering support of the international community. I have told our Congress that America intends to do its part by supporting the next phase of the U.N.'s peacekeeping operation in the Congo, which will send observers to oversee the implementation of the agreement.

We need to think hard about what is at stake here. African countries have taken the lead -- not just the countries directly affected, either. They are not asking us to solve their problems or to deploy our military. All they have asked is that we support their own efforts to build peace, and to make it last. We in the United States should be willing to do this. It is principled and practical.

I know -- I see the members of Congress here. I say again -- I see Congressman Payne, Congresswoman Sheila Jackson Lee, Congresswoman Barbara Lee, Congressman Royce -- we need to stand by the people of Africa who have decided how to solve this most complex and troubling problem. (Applause.) We have learned the hard way in the United States, over decades and decades, that the costliest peace is far cheaper than the cheapest war. And we need to remember that as we approach our common responsibilities in central Africa.

Finally, let me say that I intend to continue to work hard on these things for every day that I am President. For me, the remarkable decade of the 1990s began with the liberation symbolized by Nelson Mandela's first steps from Robben Island. (Applause.) In a few days, I will have the opportunity to join by satellite the conference in Tanzania that President Mandela is organizing to build peace in Burundi.

A lot of people look at Africa and think, oh, these problems are just too complicated. I look at Africa and I see the promise of Africa, and think, if the problems are complicated now, think how much worse they'll be if we continue to ignore them. (Applause.)

Other people grow frustrated by bad news, and wish only to hear good news. But empty optimism does Africa no more service than groundless cynicism. What we need is not empty optimism or groundless cynicism, but realistic hope. We need to see the promise, the beauty, the dreams of Africa. We need to see the problems clear and plain, and stop ignoring the evident responses. We in the United States need to understand that our obligations to be good partners with Africa are not because we are certain that everything will turn out all right, but because it is important. Because we're human beings, we can never expect everything to turn out all right.

Africa is so incredibly diverse. Its people speak nearly 3,000 languages. It is not a single, monolithic place with single, monolithic truths. A place of many places, each defined by its own history and aspirations, its own successes and failures. I was struck on my trip to Africa by the differences between Ghana and Uganda, Botswana and Senegal -- between Capetown and Soweto. I was also struck by what bound people together in these places.

In George Washington's first draft of his Farewell Address, he wrote, "we may all be considered as the children of one common country." The more I think about globalization and the interdependence it promises and demands, the more I share that sentiment. Now, we must think of ourselves as children of one common world. If we wish to deepen peace and prosperity and democracy for ourselves, we must wish it also for the people of Africa. Africa is the cradle of humanity, but also a big part of humanity's future.

I leave you with this thought: when I think of the troubles of Africa, rooted in tribal differences; when I think of the continuing troubles in America, across racial lines, rooted in the shameful way we brought slaves here from West Africa so long ago, and our continuing challenges as we integrate wave after wave after wave of new immigrants from new places around the world; I am struck by the fact that life's greatest joy is our common humanity, and life's greatest curse is our inability to see our common humanity.

In Africa, life is full of joy and difficulty. But for too long, the African people have lacked for friends and allies to help the joys overcome the difficulties. The United States will be a friend for life.

Thank you. (Applause.)

END

11:28 A.M. EST

3/2/00 Revised Final
Orzulak

SAMUEL R. BERGER
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR NATIONAL SECURITY AFFAIRS
"FOUR CHALLENGES TO AMERICAN LEADERSHIP"
DARTMOUTH COLLEGE
HANOVER, NEW HAMPSHIRE
MARCH 3, 2000

Thank you, Michael (Mastanduno). (Mass-ten-DO-Know). On the day he received an honorary degree in New Haven, John Kennedy said he had the best of all possible worlds: a Harvard education and a Yale degree. I come here today bearing slightly different Ivy League credentials: a Cornell education, a Harvard degree, and a Dartmouth tuition payment.

As I tell my son, who is a member of the class of 2002: one of the nice things about being part of an Administration that has helped create nearly 21 million new jobs is that it's going to be awfully hard for him to convince me that he can't find at least one.

I am proud to be part of the Dickey Center's lecture series on war and peace. This is the second time in three years I have had the pleasure of being here. As I said during my last visit, we live in a world with very few absolutes. I'm reminded of the linguistics professor who told his class, "remember, a double negative forms a positive. In some languages, such as Russian, a double negative is still a negative. But there is no language where a double positive forms a negative." At which point, a voice from the back of the room piped up: "Yeah . . . right."

As we think about the issues of war and peace at the beginning of the 21st Century, I believe there is one absolute in the world today: America must lead. I want to talk for a few minutes today about why that is true and some of the greatest challenges our leadership will face in the years to come. Then, I look forward to having a discussion with you.

With much fanfare and fireworks, we recently said goodbye to a Century in which America sent its sons and daughters abroad to fight for freedom more often than any nation in history. In the 20th Century, millions of American men and women worked to defeat fascism, contain communism, and sustain liberty when it was most imperiled – including more than 15,000 Dartmouth students who served, some of whose names are enshrined on plaques in the Hopkins Center, the Rockefeller Center and at Memorial Field.

Thanks in no small measure to their sacrifice, we enter this new Century with our values of freedom, democracy and enterprise ascendant in the world and America's power and influence perhaps greater than it has ever been. Today, for the first time in history, more than half the world's people elect their own leaders. For the first time in history, the world's leading nations are not engaged in a deadly struggle for security or territory.

America today is in a unique position. Our military strength is unchallenged, and nations look to us to deliver decisive influence wherever it is needed. Our economy has not only produced unprecedented prosperity here at home; it is the engine of global growth and technological innovation. People from around the world look to our open, creative society as a model for everything from high tech to high finance to what it takes to succeed in a globalized world.

It means that we have a remarkable opportunity to advance the cause of peace, prosperity and freedom for our nation and for people around the world. But it also means that our leadership is needed across the globe, perhaps now more than ever before.

The President has worked hard over the past seven years to make sure we seize that opportunity, and meet that responsibility. America has a lot to be proud of. We've aided the remarkable transitions to free-market democracy in central Europe; helped open our core alliance NATO to new democracies; stopped ethnic cleansing in Bosnia and Kosovo; worked with Russia to deactivate thousands of nuclear missiles; helped broker historic peace agreements from Northern Ireland and the Middle East, to Sierre Leone and the Peru-Ecuador border; and completed a global trading agreement and several hundred individual agreements that fed the export boom which has accounted for nearly one third of our growth. We've also worked to refocus our national security strategy on new dangers in a new age: the organized forces of crime, narco-trafficking, cyber-security, and governments too weak to handle globalization.

The beginning of a new century should cause us to reflect on the larger purpose of our leadership. For we are experiencing something more than just a changing of the digits on the calendar. This has been a genuine changing of the times – a period of collapsing empires, expanding freedoms, eroding barriers, and emerging threats. The question now is: what do we do with the opportunity we have? What are the really big challenges facing us at the beginning of the 21st Century? What fundamental, long-term questions will affect the success of our foreign policy in this new era? Let's go through a few.

One critical question is whether the largest evolving nations of the world will emerge as stable, prosperous, democratic partners of the United States. These are the nations most able, by virtue of their size, power, and economic potential, to affect our interests, for better and for worse.

Russia, China, and India certainly will be three of those countries.

Our engagement with a democratic Russia has produced concrete benefits for America over the last seven years. More than 5,000 Soviet nuclear weapons have been dismantled. Russian troops have withdrawn from the Baltic nations. Russia helped end the conflict in Kosovo, and now helps to defend the peace there alongside NATO. Russia is a profoundly different country today than it was a few years ago. When President Yeltsin resigned on New Year's eve, for example, Russia saw the first constitutional transfer of power in its thousand-year history. But the question that matters to us has never been who rules Russia, but how Russia is ruled.

It is partly for that reason that we have been so troubled by the way force has been used in Chechnya, with indiscriminate rocket and artillery attacks against civilian neighborhoods, and now serious allegations of human rights abuses by Russian troops. Russia has experienced terrible acts of terrorism in the last year. But I am concerned about what kind of country Russia is going to be if its response to the destruction of apartment buildings full of innocent Russian citizens is the destruction of a city full of innocent Russian citizens.

We've made clear to Russia that the most recent reports of abuses in Chechnya offer a moment of truth it should seize to show that it takes its own laws and international obligations seriously: by investigating all credible allegations in an open and unbiased way; by holding perpetrators accountable for their actions; by letting international observers back in, and by giving the Red

Cross full access to Chechnya, including detention camps. And we have urged Russia to seek a peaceful, negotiated solution to this tragic crisis.

Another country that will do much to shape the future of our planet is China. For 30 years now, every single President has worked for the emergence of a China that contributes to the stability of Asia; that is open to our products and our businesses; that allows people access to ideas and information; that upholds the rule of law at home and adheres to the rule of law around the world. The reason is simple: as a nation that has fought three wars in Asia in the 20th Century, we have a big stake in how China evolves. The more we can promote peace and security in Asia, the more we promote our own peace and security.

To advance all of those goals, we signed an agreement last fall to bring China into the World Trade Organization. It is not going to change China or our relationship with that country overnight. We are going to have to continue to press China hard on everything from human rights, to weapons proliferation, to tensions with Taiwan. But the agreement is a huge step in the right direction.

It requires China to open its markets on everything from agriculture to manufacturing, while we simply agree to maintain the market access we already offer China. It will obligate China to dismantle its command and control economic system in a way that increasingly will get the government out of its people's lives – while committing China to play by international rules of the road on trade. It will bring the internet to millions more people in China, making it harder for the government to control what people read, learn and think.

But the only way to lock in the benefits of this agreement is for Congress to provide China what 132 other WTO members have – what is called “Permanent Normal Trade Relations.” I believe this will be the most important vote this Congress will cast this year, and we are doing all we can to get it passed.

Right now, China is the world's largest nation. Soon, it will be surpassed by India. India is already the world's largest democracy. It is forging a vibrant, high-tech economy, more open to the world than ever before. It is living proof that nations forged from many faiths and traditions can be held together by the glue of freedom. But India's challenges are immense: it has the world's largest middle class, but also more desperately poor people than in all of Africa; a spreading AIDS epidemic; environmental challenges; and an intense and now nuclearized rivalry with Pakistan. In many ways, the character of the 21st Century will depend on the success of our cooperation with India for peace, economic development, and environmental progress. That is why, in a little more than two weeks, President Clinton will be the first President in 22 years to visit India, to cement and strengthen our relationship for a new century.

A second question for our future is whether our security will be threatened by regional conflicts that pose the risk of a wider war, especially those deeply rooted in ethnic and religious tensions.

Thanks to the men and women of our armed forces, we turned the tide last year against ethnic cleansing in Kosovo. We should be proud that, in the final year of the bloodiest century of all centuries, America rallied its allies against the expulsion of an entire people from their land, and we prevailed. There is a great deal more we must still do to realize our vision of a peaceful, undivided, democratic Europe: helping Kosovo rebuild while continuing to clamp down on

violence; bolstering the democratic opposition to Slobodan Milosevic in Serbia; encouraging greater cooperation between Greece and Turkey and an end to the long dispute over Cyprus; helping more new democracies get ready for membership in NATO. If we're persistent, we may one day reach a time when no American will ever again be called upon to fight and die in Europe.

We should also be proud of the role America has played to bring both Northern Ireland and the Middle East closer to peace. In both cases, we need a sense of realism and perspective; these conflicts have been raging hot and cold for decades; people have real grievances and bitter memories. Peacemaking under these circumstances is like climbing a mountain, and the further we get, the steeper the climb. The President is going to continue to work – in both Northern Ireland and the Middle East -- to find a way forward.

A third question is whether the inexorable march of technology is going to give terrorists and hostile nations the means to undermine our defenses, and force Americans to live their lives in fear again.

There has never been a time quite like this one in which the power to create knowledge and the power to create havoc rest in the same exact hands. We live in an age when one person sitting at one computer can come up with an idea, send it through cyberspace, and take humanity to new heights. But as we were reminded all too vividly just two weeks ago, we also live in an age when that same person can sit at the same computer, double-click on a mouse, hack into a computer system or overload a system's circuits, and potentially paralyze an entire company, city, or government. As our nation learns to master this new technology to do good, hackers, criminals, and potential adversaries could seek to disrupt our economy and damage our national security by attacking our computer networks. That's why the President developed the first national plan for cyber-security, hosted a conference on this issue last week, and why we have proposed historic funding to strengthen and protect all of our vital networks and systems.

We must be persistent in our fight against all kinds of terrorism. The last weeks of 1999 saw the largest U.S. counter-terrorism operation in history. Terrorist cells were disrupted in eight countries and attacks almost certainly were prevented thanks to the good work of our law enforcement and intelligence agencies. Thankfully, the New Year's celebrations worldwide passed without a terrorist attack. But just because we dodged a bullet doesn't mean there was no bullet to dodge. That is why we must sustain and intensify the fight against terrorists. And that is why we are working to make it more difficult for nuclear weapons or material to fall into the wrong hands. In Russia today, the average salary of a highly-trained weapons scientists is less than \$100 a month. We can help them turn that expertise toward peaceful projects – or we can do nothing and pray that each and every one of them resists the temptation to market their expertise to those who wish us harm. Common sense says to help them. That's why the President has asked Congress to increase funding for programs that help Russia keep its arsenal of weapons and knowledge secure.

A fourth question is whether the stability of the 21st Century will be threatened by an ever-widening gap between rich and poor.

In a world with so many riches, it is unacceptable that more than 1.2 billion people live on less than one dollar a day. It is unacceptable that more than two billion people get sick every year –

many of them children – because they don't have clean drinking water. It is unacceptable that more than three million African children already have died of AIDS. And it is not only morally unacceptable, it is economically unsustainable. It robs the world of the contributions of much of its population.

What can we do about this? Part of the answer is to promote freedom and good government, so that leaders are responsive to the needs of their people. And freedom is expanding: with the hopeful transitions to democracy in Nigeria and Indonesia, more people won the right to choose their leaders in 1999 than in 1989, the year the Berlin Wall fell.

But even countries making all the right choices often have to struggle to benefit from the global economy. That's why we have worked to expand trade – because it's hard to see how people living on a dollar a day will ever be able to live in dignity if we deny them the chance to sell the fruits of their labor beyond their own borders. That's why the President has led a global effort to alleviate the crushing debt in so many nations. No country should have to choose between educating its children and paying interest on debt. It is also why we have begun a concerted effort to fight diseases such as AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis, which are holding so many impoverished nations back. Yesterday, the President hosted a meeting at the White House, in which one of America's leading pharmaceutical companies announced that for the first time, it would begin work on a vaccine for strains of the AIDS virus only found in Africa.

I began by saying that the one absolute in this world is that America must lead in meeting these challenges. But there is actually another one: all of you must be involved. Robert Kennedy once told my generation that "each of us will ultimately be judged – and will ultimately judge ourselves – on the extent to which we personally contributed to the life of this nation and to the world." Today, that challenge falls to all of you.

For more than 200 years, America has been shaped by its young. It was a 32 year-old Thomas Jefferson who wrote the Declaration of Independence, and a 26 year-old Martin Luther King who led the bus boycott at Montgomery. But there has never been an age when young people have been more responsible for defining the world we live in. Steve Jobs started Apple Computers when he was 21. Jeff Bezos was 22 when he began Amazon.com. At the State Department, Susan Rice took over as the Assistant Secretary for African Affairs when she was 32. Congressman Harold Ford Junior was 25 when he was elected to represent the people of Tennessee – the first member of Congress born in the 1970's.

Soon, it will be up to you. The education and training you receive at Dartmouth gives all of you a special responsibility. Take what you have learned here and change some part of the world. At the same time, I hope you will strive to create a world that is not just better off, but better; that you will judge success not by the number of computer networks you connect, but by the number of people you connect; that you will endeavor not just to make better companies, but a better community of people around the world.

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

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[002]

Pepperstray - law enforcement
training - graduation

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

physical
fiber

→ spoke to the Corps of Cadets

the "O"
course

But the Coast Guard Academy is the appropriate place for me to give my last service academy speech as President. Four years ago, when you were freshman, I was honored to have this class march in my second Inaugural parade. The way I see it, I'm just returning the favor. I guess you could say that we came in together and we're going out together.

fourth
class
year

In the past four years, this class survived a lot.

mostly fourth class
the fourth class

? some

You survived the rigors of academic life.

You survived flight training - and more importantly, you survived Bourbon Street.

You even survived golf balls and dog food in the Ward Room. For those who don't know what that is, that's cadet language for hard-boiled eggs and corned beef hash.

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

- name limo

99
Soccer
team
won
ECAC
Championship

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 academic environment, trained to be superb officers. Your basketball team did X. A boat designed by your mechanical engineering team - affectionately called "solar splash" -- is ranked first among 20 in an international competition. Four of your classmates were All-American athletes. Two of your classmates were candidates for Rhodes Scholarship. And from what I understand, one of your classmate even won fame and fortune - as a contestant on the Price is Right with Bob Barker. I'm sure that the flatware Richard Droshe won will come in handy in the months to come.

top-ranked
boat in
nat'l
competition

This is also the first Coast Guard class in history to have a class 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.

↓

Leadership

But it is at soccer games where you distinguished yourself the most. From what I have been told, this class received more letters from opposing college Presidents for heckling at soccer games than any other class in history. [How does that one cheer go: Blue and White, ____ ____]. Pursuant to longstanding tradition, I am here to clear the decks. As Commander in Chief, I hereby grant amnesty to all candidates marching tours or serving restrictions for minor offenses.

↓

Fourth class year - fresh
Second class year

- second class year

Luders - 44-ft sailing vessels

out to Vidy - d

Luders - 14 hrs - 60
ft swells off -
from
Black Island
to Cuth
wink
Mike
Strutts

Coast Guard Academy

Eric Kowack

Where they hang out – Mr. G's, campus pizza, Stash's Café – stumbling distance

Speaking to families: Staying at a beach called Hawk's Nest or Groton Long Point – I'll meet you all at Hawk's Nest – post-graduation parties will be there –

Castle Dance – go to newport and go to a mansion and after christmas – rent out a mansion and have a dinner / dance – invite me to the castle dance

Road Rallies – scavenger hunt – don't take signs – given clue sheets – based on them finding a clue to continue on – they meet up at a hotel – they did quite a few road rallies – people in the class – sort of happen –

Two things:

1) Richard Droshe – contestant on the Price is Right last summer – on vacation – went on there and talked to Bob Barker – won some flatware –

2) class advisor had an acting role on the movie Baywatch – Eric Kowack (Co-Wack) – commanding officer of a patrol boat in LA – a couple episodes – she was there, on the boat, didn't have a dialogue exchange with her – Class Advisor – mentor them in professional things – qualifications standards – how to act as a junior officer aboard the ship – any reference to “personal finance” – they're sick of it – during all their dinner dances – sum up speech – night before graduation – 1500 people in the dinner dance – keynote speaker there – journey through 4 years at the academy –

USCG – statue of alexander hamilton on the quarterdeck – for luck, they rub his nose so it's shiny brass

Hopley Yeaton – body is up at the chapel, in an above-ground iron casket – sleep on it for luck with exams –

There are things they all have to do – physical fitness, running a mile and a half – obstacle

Graduated in 1990

Superintendent to the Admiral – “Go Bears” is the Coast Guard fight song – now he says “Go Books” –

First Class lounge play pool in

Cadets are notorious for excessive heckling at soccer games – every other game – letter of complaint for other school presidents – for heckling at soccer games – understand they get a little

boisterous – I got this letter the other – pretty brutal – “blue and white, fight fight” – maybe you can help me out with this – blue and white _____, _____.

Albright’s speech two years ago was great – spoke about new threats and cyberterrorism and biological and how we’re doing our part.

Some guys on football team –

soccer team have won a few –

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

April 4, 2000

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT DIGITAL DIVIDE KICK-OFF

The East Room

3:04 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much. First of all, Julian, I thank you for your introduction, for your remarks and, mostly, for the power of your example. I find very often when we do these events in the White House, by the time I get up to talk, everything that needs to be said has already been said. And I certainly thank you.

I want to thank you, Senator Barbara Mikulski, for being the first member of Congress to talk to me about the digital divide. And once I realized you were interested in it, I stopped worrying about whether we would address it -- (laughter) -- because no one will ever say "no" to the Senate's spark plug of energy. I want to thank Secretary Herman for her support. And, Secretary Glickman, thank you for being here. Harris Wofford, the leader of our national service movement; and Gene Sperling, my National Economic Advisor, who has pushed this whole digital divide issue so passionately.

I want to thank the members of Congress who are here. Over to my left, Senator John Breaux, my neighbor, from the Mississippi Delta, where we are very interested in the potential of the computer and the Internet. And we just had a large delegation of House members that have come in -- they've been voting and I'm glad they're here. I hope I have all their names, but I'd like to introduce them: Representative Maxine Waters, Representative Bart Stupak, Representative Ellen Tauscher, Representative Lucille Roybal-Allard, Representative Silvestre Reyes, Representative John Larson, Representative Eddie Bernice Johnson, Representative Zoe Lofgren, Representative Ruben Hinojosa. Thank you all for being here. (Applause.) Did I get everybody? Thank you. And Elijah Cummings, from Maryland -- he's on the front row.

I'd also like to thank Governor Angus King, from Maine, for being here. He is working to create an endowment fund in Maine to provide portable computers and Internet access to all 7th graders, so they can actually be taken home.

There are many other distinguished Americans here who have worked on this. Bob Johnson, the head of BET, thank you for being here. And I want to acknowledge the presence of former Governor of West Virginia, Gaston Caperton, now the head of the College Board. West Virginia, under his leadership, was the first state to provide computer access to all elementary school students. So we're glad to have you here, sir. And I thank you all for being here.

I want to talk about what we're doing now as we set the stage for the administration's third New Markets tour, which will begin in the week of April the 16th. But before I begin, I would like to acknowledge two very important developments yesterday in America's ongoing fight to

protect our children from the dangers of guns falling into the hands of criminals and children -- one of them in Senator Mikulski's home state of Maryland.

Last night I called Governor Glendonning and Lieutenant Governor Kathleen Kennedy Townsend to congratulate them and the Maryland Legislature for passing legislation requiring built-in child safety locks on new handguns, ballistics testing for new guns, and safety training for gun purchasers. And yesterday, Massachusetts began enforcing tougher consumer product safety rules, banning junk guns and requiring trigger locks. Next week, I'm going out to Colorado to support a citizen ballot initiative there that would close the gun show loophole.

These are all great efforts, and I think it's worth pointing out that they are bipartisan efforts in these states. (Applause.) Colorado, for example, Republican registration has gone up in the last six or seven years, and this ballot initiative today is overwhelmingly in the lead on the ballot. So this should not be a partisan issue in Washington, D.C. if it is not a partisan issue in the rest of the country.

And again, I say, I challenge the Congress to send me the common-sense gun safety legislation by April 20th, the anniversary of the Columbine tragedy. We have to close the gun show loophole and require child safety locks and ban the importation of large-scale ammunition clips that make our assault weapons ban a mockery. It requires national legislation, as well. So congratulations to Maryland and Massachusetts, and I thank the people in Colorado, but we still have to do our job here.

Now, I cannot imagine a better place for us to kick off our next chapter in the New Markets effort than here in the East Room -- for it was in this very room nearly two centuries ago that Thomas Jefferson and his personal aide, Meriwether Lewis, laid maps on this floor to chart the Lewis & Clark expedition.

Today, we are here again to chart a new expedition, to open new frontiers of possibilities for America -- the digital frontiers. Our mission is to open that frontier to all Americans, regardless of income, education, geography, disability or race. This is a fortunate time for the United States. We have the strongest economy in our history; the lowest African American and Hispanic unemployment rates on record; the lowest female unemployment rate in 40 years.

But we all know there are people and places that have been left behind. Over the last year I have traveled to many of these places. I have been to Appalachia and the Mississippi Delta, to the inner cities of Newark and Watts, to the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation in South Dakota.

Every place I have gone I have seen how we could do more to bring the benefits of free enterprise and empowerment, with private sector and community organization cooperation -- for new businesses, new jobs, new training and education that will make a real difference in people's lives.

I want you to understand that while most people talk about the digital divide -- and it is real and it could get worse -- I believe that the computer and the Internet give us a chance to move more people out of poverty more quickly than at any time in all of human history. That's what I believe. (Applause.) But it won't happen by accident. We'll have to work to make it happen.

On this upcoming New Markets tour, we will focus specifically on how to pool resources to help communities get access to and take best advantage of the tools of the Information Age. We will visit your hometown of East Palo Alto, a community where 20 percent of the residents still live below the poverty line, to show that even in the heart of Silicon Valley there is still a substantial digital divide -- but that things are being done about it.

We will visit Shiprock, New Mexico, a small town in the Navajo Nation, to demonstrate the unique challenges faced by geographically remote Indian reservations. I will speak at the influential Comdex Conference in Chicago, where I'll talk to representatives of every major computer and Internet company in America, and ask them to join our cause.

And then the following week I will go to North Carolina, where we will discuss the importance of connecting rural America to the same high-speed broad-band networks now proliferating in metropolitan areas.

On all these stops, I will make the case that new technologies can be an incredible tool of empowerment in schools, homes, businesses, community centers and every other part of our civic life, arguing that if we work together to close the digital divide, technology can be the greatest equalizing force our society or any other has ever known.

Imagine if computers and Internet connections were as common in every community as telephones are today; if all teachers had the skills to open students' eyes and minds to the possibilities of new technologies; if every small business in every rural town could join worldwide markets once reserved for the most powerful corporations -- just imagine what America could be.

Let me say -- first of all I see Congressman Jefferson and Congressman Rush and Congresswoman Sheila Jackson Lee. There may be other representatives, but as they come in, I'll try to acknowledge them. There's a ton of interest in this.

Let me give you an example. You know, I just got back from India, a country of 900 million people with a per capita income of \$450. We think we have challenges. But I saw what you could do there to close the digital divide, to use technology in an affirmative way.

I went to a little village in Rajasthan called Nayla -- typical low-income Indian village. And in the public building, the village's public building, there is a computer with software where the programs are in both English and Hindi, and can be adapted to other local languages, as the case may be. And the first thing I saw was a mother who had just given birth to a child come in. And they have all the public information from the federal and state government on this computer.

So she goes -- she brings up the Health Department's page on newborn babies. And there's so much visual -- there's such a good visual component to this software that you could be almost illiterate and still work it. And she identifies the instructions that any new mother might want to have, and then she pushes a few buttons, and there's a printer. She prints it out, and she now has information just as good as she could get if her baby were born at the Georgetown Medical Center here, and she were going home.

Then I met with this Women's Dairy Cooperative -- keep in mind, in this little village in India, where every transaction, every time they brought milk in, it was all entered on the computer, what the fat content was, what the volume was, what the price was. And every time

the milk was sold, it was entered, so that they got a regular computerized record of not only what they had put in, but what they got out.

Then I went to Hyderabad, which is sort of a high-tech center of India. But in that whole state, you can now get 18 public services on the computer, on the Internet. Nobody goes to a Revenue Office to buy their license anymore; you can get a driver's license on the Internet. Now, Governor, if you do that, you can be governor for life. They'll repeal the term limits, repeal everything. (Laughter.)

My point is that you can see the potential of this for even the poorest people in the world is truly explosive. That's why we want these 1,000 computer centers out there, because we don't want to wait even for all the schools to do this right. We want adults in rural areas, in isolated areas, in poor areas, to be able to come in and access the same sort of services, and use them, and get the same sort of information and access.

The potential of this is truly staggering. We need not see the digital divide as a threat. It is the greatest opportunity the United States of America has ever had to lift people out of poverty and ignorance. (Applause.)

But I will say again, if you look at the whole history of economic development, whenever there's a change in the paradigm, there's a divide that opens, because some people are well-positioned to take advantage of the new economy. It happened when we moved from being an agricultural nation to an industrial nation. Some people are well positioned to take advantage of it, and others aren't. So new divides always open when the dominant way of making a living in any society changes.

But this empowerment tool gives us a chance not only to close the divide quickly, but to actually lift poor people in a way that has never before been possible.

I just got back from Northern California, and I learned that now -- I met with some people from a lot of different computer companies, but the people from e-Bay told me that there are now 30,000 people-plus, making a living just trading on e-Bay, not working for the company, and that many of them used to be on welfare. So it's important that we see this not only for the problem it presents, but for the phenomenal opportunity that it presents.

Important that we see it not only as a way to close a gap so people don't fall further behind, but a way to give people a tool that will enable them to leap further ahead. But again, I say, it won't happen by accident. It requires government, business, educators, librarians, civil rights, religious leaders, labor union leaders -- thank you, Mr. Barr, for being here today -- community-based organizations, foundations, volunteers. Everybody has got to work together.

Today, I want to issue a national call for action on digital opportunity, to help us achieve two vitally important goals. First, to bring 21st century learning tools to every school. That means we have to finish the job of connecting every classroom to the Internet, ensuring that all students have access to multi-media computers, creating more high quality educational software, helping all teachers learn how to make the best use of these tools. And this is very important.

Again, I want to thank the members of Congress here who have supported our efforts in the aftermath of the Telecommunications Act of 1996, to create the E-rate, which has made it possible for the schools,

no matter how poor they are, to have access to the Internet.
(Applause.)

The second goal is to expand efforts far beyond our schools, to give every citizen Internet access at home, by bringing technology centers and high-speed networks to every single community; by helping adults to gain the skills to compete for I.T. jobs; and inspiring more people to appreciate the great value of getting on line.

Today is the opening of this national call to action. More than 400 organizations already have signed the pledge, and this is just the beginning. For the rest of the year we will try to inspire hundreds, indeed, thousands, more to sign up. We will work with Congress, across party lines, to build support for budget and legislative initiatives to meet these goals. And you heard Senator Mikulski outline some of them. We have to be willing at the national level to do our part. This is a worthy, federal investment.

During the New Markets tour, we'll have an opportunity to announce many commitments tied to this call to action. Today, I'd just like to review four of them -- all of them vivid illustrations of the kind of visionary partnership and barn-raising spirit that we are working to foster.

First, to rephrase something Senator Mikulski mentioned, AmeriCorps will make an enormous contribution to closing the digital divide by marshalling the power of active citizen volunteers. Thanks to the leadership of Senator Mikulski and Harris Wofford, AmeriCorps is committing \$10 million to recruit 750 new members to serve in a brand-new E-Corps. The E-Corps will be a large battalion of volunteers, trained and devoted exclusively to projects like providing technical support to school systems and teaching computer literacy to adults and children.

The Corporation for National Service will also unleash the power of students helping students by providing funds to allow 90,000 high school students to get involved in digital divide projects as part of their educational curriculum.

Most young people I know can run circles around me and most people my age when it comes to computers and the Internet. AmeriCorps is going to tap their capacity so that they can help others in their communities to close the digital divide.

Second, to help get AmeriCorps' E-Corps off to a running start, Yahoo will donate \$1 million in Internet advertising to attract potential E-Corps members with high-tech skills. Third, in partnership with the YWCA, 3Com is launching an innovative initiative called "NetPrep GYRLS" -- g-y-r-l-s. Currently less than 30 percent -- listen to this -- less than 30 percent of our computer scientists and programmers are women. NetPrep GYRLS will help to right this imbalance offering free computer network training and certification to hundreds of high school girls across our country.

Fourth, the American Library Association has pledged to greatly expand the Information Literacy Programs of its members in at least 250 communities. So this is just the beginning, but I want to thank the people who were involved for these four initiatives. There will be many more, but I thank you very much. (Applause.)

I've heard Harris Wofford -- who worked with Martin Luther King, and who was in Selma with me the other day, and was in Selma 35 years ago when the first march took place -- say that making sure all young Americans share in the opportunity and promise of America is the

unfinished business of the civil rights movement.

It is appropriate that we are meeting here on this subject 32 years to the day after Martin Luther King was assassinated in Memphis. He was there working to lift the economic fortunes of disadvantaged people. I think if he were with us today, he would therefore say closing the digital divide is a righteous cause.

In his last Sunday sermon, he ended with a prayer that said, "God grant us all a chance to be participants in the newness and magnificent development of America." That's what this is all about. We need more people Julian. We need more people like you, not only clapping for people like Julian, but helping them to live their dreams.

We do that when we help young people; when we help seniors in rural America get medical advice over the Internet; when we create tools that allow people with disabilities to open new doors of possibility. We give our neighbors a chance to participate in this astonishing American renaissance, we have done something that would have made Dr. King proud. And the new technology of the digital age gives us a chance to do it for more people, more quickly, more profoundly, than at any time in human history. It's up to us to seize that opportunity.

Thank you very much. (Applause.)

END 3:25 P.M. EDT

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

February 15, 2000

PRESS BRIEFING BY
CHIEF OF STAFF JOHN PODESTA;
SECRETARY OF COMMERCE WILLIAM DALEY;
PRESIDENT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ASSOCIATION
OF AMERICA, HARRIS MILLER;
PRESIDENT OF EBAY TECHNOLOGIES, MAYNARD WEBB;
AND THE CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER OF MICROSOFT, HOWARD SCHMIDT ON THE
PRESIDENT'S MEETING ON CYBER SECURITY

The James S. Brady Press Briefing Room

1:43 P.M. EST

MR. SIEWERT: Here to brief on the President's meeting with cyber security we have a number of administration officials and private sector representatives. Mr. Podesta, the Chief of Staff, will kick it off. He'll be followed by Secretary Daley, who has been heading up the effort to work with industry on these issues. And then we'll hear from Harris Miller, the President of Information Technology Association of America; Maynard Webb, the President of eBay Technologies; and Howard Schmidt, the Chief Information Security Officer of Microsoft.

MR. PODESTA: Good afternoon. People can join me if they want. Let me briefly say that I'm going to try to summarize what happened at the meeting, but I think it was an excellent discussion today with the President, members of the Cabinet, leaders of the Internet and e-commerce companies, civil liberties organizations, security experts, reformed hackers, some academic people. I know that many of you have been outside and have heard from people who were inside the meeting. But let me try to briefly summarize what was said and the dialogue that took place, and try to put it in some order.

I think that everyone recognized that the potential of the Internet, the positive implications, the strength that it has brought to the economy needs to be kept in mind as we seek a stronger security situation and address these problems, to build a solid foundation -- a solid security foundation to keep this economic miracle, which the Internet has become, going and strengthening our own economy.

The comments went into the following areas: We need to raise the level of security practice. I think that many of the people in the room commented on the fact that many tools were out there to deal with security threats, but many of the tools were not being used. We need to be more pro-active. One of the participants said that in much of the software that's shipped, that the default mechanisms are never switched on for about a third of the software that's shipped by one of the vendors -- so that we need to be more pro-active in getting the tools out and getting them in use, to practice better hygiene, as many of the people commented.

We need to make the government, secondly, a role model. We're not doing a good enough job in making sure that the government's own systems are secure. We need to enhance the security on the government systems, and make sure that they're not broken into, that the firewalls

are in place, and that we're practicing good security procedures.

We need to increase both the short-term R&D -- again, which is mentioned in the President's program that has been released as part of his budget -- as well as the long-term R&D to make sure that the hardware, the software and the networks that are part of the global information infrastructure are more secure and evolve in a way in which security is built in at the front end, rather than thought about at the back end, when solutions will be more difficult to implement and more expensive to implement.

I think all of that supported the -- and I think there was strong support in the meeting -- for the President's budget initiative, as we have talked before in this briefing room, of over \$2 billion to invest in enhancing security, increasing R&D, creating an institute to work in partnership with the private sector to do more research and development on the security issues.

There was a commitment from industry, and a commitment to share information on a cross-sector basis. The people who follow me will discuss that with greater specificity. But we've had some very good success on the Y2K model. We've had good success already in Secretary Daley's efforts to build a partnership with the private sector to work on these security issues. And we need to get going, enhance those efforts, and get some real solutions on the table.

The solutions that we talked about did not involve greater government regulation, or really even greater governmental power. They were things that we could do, again, in partnership with the private sector to increase security. I think the point was made that we do not need to reduce privacy as we enhance security in the network. Privacy and security go together, in fact.

The Attorney General discussed the fact that -- and a number of the people in the meeting chimed in -- that we need to -- sometimes I think these questions are handled in a way that make them seem rather simple, or low-key, or kind of funny or cute; and that they're not cute. The events of last week show that they can -- they involved attacks that can involve a good deal of money. And again, that will be discussed as we go along -- but that enforcement efforts are a necessary part of this effort. And she invited the business community to come together with her to talk about how we can better enforce the laws that are already on the books.

There was some discussion about enhancing the education and the ethics that go into the use of the Internet; that it isn't cool to trash systems, and that the academic community has an important role to play in both spreading that message and in working with people who are being trained to use these tools, to do those in a proper way.

And finally, there was a good deal of discussion that this is a global issue, a global network, a global problem. It can't be resolved simply by efforts by the United States government, or even by the United States private sector. We need to work in partnership to enhance security, but we need to work around the world on solutions that, as the global information infrastructure is interconnected, will have a reach beyond our borders.

So with that, let me turn it over to Secretary Daley to talk about his efforts in the new partnership.

SECRETARY DALEY: Thanks, John. Let me first thank the participants in the discussion, and the turnout from the private sector was absolutely terrific.

Our information economy is strong, and it is resilient. But last week's incidents were really a wake-up call for all of us. It's an attempt, for those of us who have been trying to work to address some of these problems. It's a first wake-up call for us in government to make sure that our systems are adequately protected, and we are doing that at the direction of the President. All of us are checking our systems to make sure that we have adequate protections. And then at the same time, it is obviously good business for the business community to do that, to make sure that the confidence that is within the American people today about our economy, and about our systems, remains. And that's their interest, and our interest is to make sure that our economy stays strong. And so much of it is dependent upon the infrastructure, which is -- the vast majority of which, of course, is in the hands of the private sector.

So it was a good discussion, as John outlined. We have a number of efforts that we have begun to do with the private sector. We had the first meeting last October of -- or December, pardon me, of about 80 companies in broad -- from different sectors of the economy; not only the high-tech industry, but the -- not only the information sector, but the transportation, energy, telecommunications sectors all working together. And our next partnership meeting will be next week at the Chamber of Commerce, to try to develop mechanisms by which we can share information and move forward, but in a multi-sector approach and not just a narrow sector.

So I appreciate the tremendous, already the tremendous support that the private sector has given to our efforts at the Department of Commerce to try to work with them. We can support them. It is not about the government regulating this, or taking steps to take actions that would at all impede the Internet, because of course it is the dynamic engine that is driving our economy today, and we must keep that open. And we will make sure that it is protected, those of our systems. But the private sector is taking the lead in making sure that the overall systems of theirs are protected. So I thank them very much for their strong involvement in the partnership.

Harris?

MR. MILLER: Hello, I'm Harris Miller. I'm President of the Information Technology Association of America. We are one of the three associations officially designated by the Department of Commerce to be the sector coordinator for the information and communications sector, along with the Telecommunications Industry Association and the United States Telephone Association. And we also help to facilitate the planning of the industry participants for today's meeting.

It was a very, very positive meeting. We had very excellent turnout from many leaders of the information technology and Internet industries. And they were able to deliver to the President and to the Cabinet officials and other senior government officials very clear messages about our interests and concern in focusing on information security on the Internet.

And we provided to the President and the other U.S. government officials who were present a statement, which has been endorsed by 38 companies just initially, and 10 high-tech trade associations, committing to sharing information and working together through a mechanism, particularly to focus on cyber attacks, vulnerabilities, countermeasures, and best information security practices. Participation in this mechanism will be voluntary, industry-led, and may be virtual.

During the meeting today, the companies helped to share with

the President and the other officials many of their views on the particular technology challenges that are being faced in dealing with this; that even though some of the technology challenges in protecting the Internet are relatively easy to address, in fact it's a very hard issue. As one of the industry representatives said, both the blessing and the curse of the Internet is that it is so open, and that makes it such a tremendous challenge. And we indicated that the technology challenge is very important.

We also shared with the President the need for industry itself to focus much more on widespread adoption of best practices -- that when technology solutions are available, when best practices are available, it is important we make sure not just within the industry, the Internet industry itself, but across sectors, that we share this information. And that's why the partnership that Secretary Daley referred to and that Howard Schmidt will discuss in a minute is so very important.

We also discussed with the President the important global nature of this challenge, and the need to move forward in looking at this issue on a global basis.

In terms of industry's expectations for government, we were very pleased that President Clinton reiterated that industry leadership here is key, that collaboration with the government is also a part of this, but dealing with the issue of Internet security must be industry-led. And the President and his Cabinet members in attendance, and Mr. Podesta, reaffirmed that, and that is very positive, because the Internet has succeeded and become such a tremendous engine of economic growth and opportunity not just now but into the future because of industry leadership. And that was a very positive message coming out of the meeting.

In terms of next steps coming up, Mr. Schmidt will discuss the partnership meeting coming up next week. I also indicated that our association, along with others, will be pulling together many companies and other associations in two weeks, following the partnership meeting -- companies within the industry sector in particular -- to talk about, how do we now operationalize this commitment to establish a mechanism? What concrete steps do we need to take to make sure that the information sharing is carried out in the most efficient and effective way possible? So we're going to move quickly; this isn't some kind of long-term plan. It's a short-term plan to move quickly, and you should be seeing some outcomes happening in the very near future.

Thank you very much.

MR. WEBB: Hello, I'm Maynard Webb, and I'm the President of eBay Technologies. eBay strongly applauds the efforts that are going on to work across the industry and with our government friends and our educational partners to work on the ways to combat this. There is no silver bullet for what we're going after, it's a difficult problem. But when we work together we can solve it, as we're able to do in resolving our effort last week -- working with our industry vendors and partners and ISPs.

So we're very excited about the work that's going on here and look forward to participating strongly in it.

MR. SCHMIDT: Good afternoon. I'm Howard Schmidt, and as was pointed out by both Secretary Daley and Harris Miller, next week we kick off phase two, if you would, the Partnership for Critical Infrastructure Security. We had our first meeting in New York in December of last year. Next Tuesday is the meeting that works on specific areas of concern, areas of sharing of information.

We have five work groups currently established for the meeting next week, looking at issues cross-sector. This is not strictly an IT sector, this is transportation, energy, communications -- all the various sectors -- looking at interdependencies and vulnerability assessments; best practices sharing, which is really key; the awareness and outreach, making sure that everyone has the information they need to make this much more secure. Also issue relative to legislation and public policy development, and a couple of other very key areas such as research and development and work force development as well.

We want to make sure that -- we're very much in support of the President's national information assurance plan. It was offered up about a week or so back. All these issues map directly to that plan, and we cross-sector, cross-industry, are all behind that and will continue to work that through the Partnership for Critical Infrastructure Security. Thank you.

Q Mr. Podesta, as we speak, do you have an ironclad assurance that some malicious hacker, to pick a site, couldn't pick White House.gov and bring it down?

MR. PODESTA: We probably should go back and check, based on the question. (Laughter.) Look, I think we shouldn't overstate the problem, we can't understate the problem. I think that there are -- even yesterday, in the President's on-line interview on CNN.com, we had hackers get into that. So I think that anything I could say in answer directly to that question would probably just throw out a challenge.

I think that what we have done, I think has worked, again, to try to develop this partnership, to try to develop solutions, to try to make those solutions more widely available and raise the level of knowledge, and therefore, raise the level of implementation of security fixes. I think we're trying to do a good job in the federal government, and Bill mentioned this in his comments, by surveying all the sites, not just our national security sites, but all the sites of the federal government, to try to enhance the level of security in those individual sites.

But I don't think there's any single magic bullet, or it would be foolish of me to stand up and say that no hacker could attack our website. In fact, that's happened in the past and that person was caught and prosecuted. But I think we can do a lot better job than we have done in both enhancing the federal government level of security -- and that's what our \$2 billion initiative is all about -- as well as sharing with our private sector partners the information that we have and developing the research and development to deal with the tools to go after the kinds of things that are out on that.

Q Does the private sector feel the laws on the book are stringent enough on hackers?

MR. PODESTA: Well, I might let them answer that.

Harris, do you want to --

MR. MILLER: We're examining that right now. During the meeting, the Attorney General said she would be interested in having a follow-up meeting with industry to discuss this. I think there is a feeling in industry right now that some courts do not take these cases seriously enough. There is a feeling in industry, which I don't think the Attorney General would disagree with for one second, that the federal government does not have all the technology resources to always do the forensic work necessary or to do the prosecution necessary, and

so they need additional resources also. But as to whether specific statutes need to be amended, I think that requires further analysis and discussion.

Q To go to the opposite side of this thing, the truth is that you can't have convenience and really tight security on the Internet. A lot of these companies are chasing money and security is not the top issue. Isn't there some culpability on the part of these sites that don't include the patches? We're talking about now service attacks -- that's an inconvenience. There's also been several reports about databases being compromised -- 300,000 or more credit card numbers being stolen because they didn't have good enough security. We have laws to deal with the hackers. What about some culpability on the site of the e-commerce sites that are not protecting the privacy because they're being inadequate or apathetic about installing these patches?

MR. MILLER: First of all, I disagree with the premise of your question. Every company that does business on the Internet understands that in terms of customer loyalty, relationship with the marketplace, that they have to, in fact, be focused on security. None of you in this audience, not I, no one in this room is going to go on a website where we believe that the information that we're providing to that company through the website is going to be prey to anybody who wants to get access to it. And these companies understand that.

Now, I think there is a legitimate question about the level of resources and the adoption of some of these best practices, because the challenge is constantly changing. That's one of the difficulties of security on the Internet. In an automobile, certain standards get set. You say, okay, you need airbags and they need these specifications, and that sits in place for several years. And so everybody kind of knows that. Unfortunately, in the Internet the security challenges are new every day, and every time someone comes up with a countermeasure, then you have the possibility of someone coming up with a new threat.

I think what happened last week and what has happened in the last few weeks has helped to focus the attention of many people in the industry that they are going to have to put more resources into security, and certainly the meeting today and the information that was developed by the meeting that Secretary Daley held on December 8th and the follow-up meeting next week does show that people on the Internet -- not just the information technology industry, not just the .com industry, but all industries which are now part of this new economy are prepared to work together.

This is not an issue where you somehow get some kind of competitive advantage over your competitor because you somehow have better security. Everyone realizes we're in this together, we must protect the Internet so that the consumers and the businesses and the governments who do business on the Internet are confident that the information they share is protected, and that an individual and corporate privacy is protected.

Q On the question of whether the laws are adequate to deal with hackers, Mr. Podesta, when President Clinton announced the change in encryption policy last September, he said the administration would promote a cyberspace electronic security act. We haven't heard more from the administration on whether you intend to submit a request to tighten the laws to deal with either malicious hackers or people who make use of encryption in ways that are not conducive to law enforcement.

MR. PODESTA: Well, I mentioned that the Attorney General invited people into a separate dialogue on that question. We're working

to try to make sure -- I think both of these points were made -- we need to make sure the laws are adequate and tight. And I think that the Justice Department will discuss that with the private sector and with representatives of the civil liberties community, the privacy community, and make sure that we can move forward, and see if we need updates of the laws that were largely about a decade old now. They were mostly passed in the mid 1980s -- to see if there are any additional authorities or tweaks in those laws. But the basic framework of the computer crime statute, the Electronic Communication Privacy statute, et cetera, are in place.

But whether those need to be enhanced, I think the Attorney General will discuss with representatives of the Hill and people here. But in addition to that -- and I think Harris also mentioned this -- we need to make sure that we have adequate funding and adequate resources both on the law enforcement side and the security side, to make sure that we have the tools available and that the FBI and others have the expertise.

One of the problems I think that got raised in the meeting -- not to facetiously -- is that every time we develop expertise in the federal government there is such a draw from this powerful economy that's going on that people leave government service and get into the private sector. And that's one of the reasons I think that the President has proposed this program to create a federal cyber service in which people can get trained in the security fields in exchange for debt forgiveness or college loan forgiveness, to move forward and give back in government service some years of service, kind of modeled on the ROTC program.

Q Are you saying that this administration has no plans at this point to call for tighter laws to deal with --

MR. PODESTA: I think we're still examining that and we'll discuss that again with the private sector, and we may have some more to say about that.

Q Mr. Podesta, it took the PanAm 103 crash to have the government move away from a no double standard policy for terrorism warnings. Was there a consensus in this meeting that as far as cyber threats go, there should be complete public access to all information the government or the private sector has about potential security threats? Or are there still going to be circumstances where private warning is appropriate?

MR. PODESTA: The short answer to your question about the meeting is that that issue wasn't discussed. I think there was a recognition that we needed to have cross-sector dialogue, discussion, and sharing of information -- sharing of security solutions across sectors, not limited to one sector or another -- and that the meetings that Bill intends to hold next week and in the future to create this partnership and create potentially a center for exchanging that kind of information, the details of which still need to be worked out.

SECRETARY DALEY: There is -- I think it would be fair to say there's been a hesitancy to share information in the past. I think that is changing. I think the incidents of the last week, the sort of support that the President got today at the meeting, and the statements made by Harris. And we are looking forward to next week's meeting to begin to put together a mechanism, led by the private sector, in which this sort of information can be more widely shared.

Of course, there's no way we could force somebody to tell something that they found out in the private sector, or to give some

sort of proprietary information about their own company. But this whole process is to try to get a better acknowledgement of the fact that we're all interconnected, and that has to be acknowledged. And how do we deal with this interconnection, and diminish the negatives of it?

Q Mr. Podesta, you had talked about the need for more R&D, research and so on. Are you all planning on revisiting the 2001 budget and perhaps asking for a little bit more?

MR. PODESTA: Well, as you know, we've got a 16 percent increase in the 2001 budget over FY '99. And much of that is aimed at enhancing the R&D accounts in that budget. We -- Neal Lane has been charged with -- he's meeting with the PCST, the President's Committee on Science and Technology, or thereabouts -- on Friday, to discuss how we go forward with developing the institute, which will be housed at NIST, to begin to develop a research and development plan for broader Internet security. And we want to involve the private sector in partnering in that institute as well. And our Science Advisor Neal Lane, head of OSTP, will be dealing with that on Friday, and may have more to say about that.

But the accounts themselves, in terms of R&D, were plussed up to a good extent in this 2001 budget. And one of the things that I think we got strong support from the private sector on is a commitment to see that those are not just -- they're not just proposals, but they actually get enacted into law. I think last year we asked for about \$1.75 billion, and -- \$1.77 billion, and the Congress appropriated about \$1.75. So we've had pretty good success with getting those accounts appropriated. But we've obviously done a big plus-up here, and we want to make sure that we get that money appropriated.

SECRETARY DALEY: If I could just add one thing. The program John mentioned that's going to be through NIST is \$50 million, which is obviously a substantial amount to begin this process for R&D.

Q Mr. Podesta, the President said he was going to cut loose \$9 million to jump-start some of these initiatives? Where is that \$9 million going? Where's it coming from?

MR. PODESTA: That really is to do some preparatory work, some jump-start work, spade work if you will, to get the work going on our cybercorps, our federal cyber-service initiative, to get people involved in colleges to go into the security field and return for some government service, as well as to begin this institute that will be housed eventually at NIST.

Q Mr. Daley, when you have this meeting, this cross-sector meeting, there's been stories and questions all day today about how the financial industry, the banking industry, has this network that's set up to share information. They insisted that that information not be shared with anyone else. Are you going to implore them, strong-arm them, whatever term you want to use, to come in and share information as well? Because as far as they're concerned, the people I've talked to, they've said they don't want to share information. Everybody else is fine, but they're not going to share information about when they're getting hacked -- because they had a heads-up last Friday, or before that, on the 4th, that something was going on. And nobody else knew.

SECRETARY DALEY: I would only implore somebody. I would never do anything beyond that. (Laughter.) And of course, we will do that and we will do it strongly, as the President did today. The fact of the matter is, we are all interconnected. Some companies may take that position that they'll share nothing with anyone, but the fact of the matter is at some point that worm may turn on them and they would

wish that someone else had shared some information with them.

So the fact is the private sector, hopefully, by encouraging their colleagues in different sectors, will be able to move someone who may have that attitude that you indicated.

Q CNN reported that on January 29th, a company called Envisioneering (phonetic) observed that its servers were being used in an attempt at denial of service attack on both Yahoo and Amazon -- terminated that, but did not really understand the significance until more than a week later when it met in professional conference on the West Coast. How will these new entities that you're describing make it possible for that passage of time does not occur, and will there be a way that people can -- on-line or by telephone, or whatever -- contribute these reports and --

MR. PODESTA: Well, I think that's the fundamental point of -- I may ask Harris to address this question as well -- which is, by creating a more formal partnership, by dealing with a situation in which people have essentially protocols for sharing information and then for -- for understanding both the attacks, distributing solutions, and then encouraging people to actually use them, rather than waiting to be -- that was another point I think that was made very strongly in the meeting today -- that people kind of wait for their sites to be attacked before they implement the appropriate tools that might prevent it. And I think by creating this partnership, again understanding the security holes and being able to patch them, and encouraging individual companies and places in the Net that might be weak points in the Net to actually implement those solutions, we can essentially cut down on that time that you describe between understanding an attack may be coming and seeing it to fruition. So the defensive tools can most clearly marry up with kind of the offensive threat.

Harris, do you want --

MR. MILLER: I think a lot of what came out at the meeting today is that there is a lot of information out there, but, for various reasons, it is not necessarily getting systematically to the widest possible audience. So this commitment and effort, through this effort and others, is to get every business person who is on the Internet -- which is soon to be every business person -- to understand that in his or her risk management assessment, paying attention to information security has to be a high priority.

And what we're going to try to do in this sharing information is to make it as simple as possible, because people are very busy. Business people are very busy with lots of different priorities -- making money, meeting payroll, developing new technology, et cetera, et cetera. So if we can simplify this as much as possible, make the information sharing as much as possible, get people to practice what some referred to in the meeting today and Mr. Podesta mentioned, as good personal hygiene, realizing this is a priority, then I think a lot of this problem would be solved.

As one of the people pointed out in the meeting today, the problem isn't in the Internet, itself, so much. The challenge is primarily on the businesses and organizations on the Internet. And so getting them

to buy into giving information security a higher priority and making it simple for them to do so is the key to widespread adoption.

Q Mr. Miller, in the Y2K experience it became necessary to pass legislation to give the business community some antitrust

protection before they could share this kind of information. Do you think the same thing is going to have to be done for cyber security?

MR. MILLER: Our legal committee is actually looking at that issue right now to decide whether that would be appropriate and necessary. There are also questions about information shared with the government in certain provisions under the Freedom of Information Act, because obviously companies don't want to share information in what they believe to be a proprietary closed system, and then find because of existing FOIA provisions that somehow that information is available.

So one of the provisions which you'll see in the statement which we issued today, which is fairly general, but it says we're going to look at all appropriate laws and make sure there are no impediments to information sharing in the current legal system. And I would hope that if we identify those we'll be able to work with the administration and the Congress to get those impediments removed.

Q Mr. Podesta, you said that this was a global problem, a global issue. Are other countries doing enough? Should they be doing more?

MR. PODESTA: Well, I think that the other countries are doing more, and other countries need to step up their efforts. One of the things that the person who runs the CERT out at Carnegie Mellon said is that there are now 80 countries that have a similar threat center in their own countries. Obviously, there are more than 80 countries connected to the Internet, and within those 80 countries themselves, there's probably a higher or a lower level of participation.

So I think we need to step up the pace of work around the world because, again, these are network of networks that are global in scale and need to be addressed in that fashion -- the borders are going to matter a little bit less with regard to the kinds of attacks even that we saw this past week.

MR. MILLER: The private sector is also trying to increase collaboration globally. My association works with 38 other high-tech associations worldwide. We've had info-sec on our agenda for the past year and a half. Again, it's been slow getting other countries to pay attention to it. I think the events in the last week will help that. Our next meeting of our global association, which is called the World Information Technology and Services Alliance, is going to be Geneva next week -- because we're going to visit the WTO, Mr. Secretary. But while we're there, one of the issues we will be discussing is information security, and also under consideration is possibly of a global conference.

We were very instrumental in hosting one of the first global conferences on Y2K back in 1998, in conjunction with other business organizations, such as the International Chamber of Commerce. And we're going to look to see whether a global conference on information security, either late this year or early in 2001, might also be appropriate.

THE PRESS: Thank you.

END

2:17 P.M. EST

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

January 7, 2000

PRESIDENT CLINTON AND VICE PRESIDENT GORE:
PROMOTING CYBER SECURITY FOR THE 21ST CENTURY

January 7, 2000

Today, President Clinton launches the National Plan for Information Systems Protection and announces new budget proposals for initiatives to strengthen America's defenses against the emerging threats posed to our critical infrastructure, computer systems, and networks.

The United States has benefited from the most advanced information technology (IT) infrastructure in the world. This same IT infrastructure, however, makes us particularly vulnerable to cyber attack. The most vital sectors of our economy -- power generation, telecommunications, banking and finance, transportation and emergency services -- are potentially susceptible to disruptions from hackers, terrorists, criminals or nation states. President Clinton has increased funding on critical infrastructure substantially over the past three years, including a 16% increase in the FY2001 budget proposal to \$2.03 billion. He has also developed and funded new initiatives to defend the nation's computer systems from cyber attack. To jumpstart the FY01 program initiatives, the President will also propose a \$9 million supplemental this spring.

In the 18 months since the President signed Presidential Decision Directive 63, we have made significant progress in protecting our critical infrastructures. Last year the President called for the development of a National Plan to serve as a blueprint for establishing a critical infrastructure protection (CIP) capability. Version One, the "National Plan for Information Systems Protection," was released today. It is called Version One and invites a national dialogue leading to future editions. This plan lays out two broad goals: the establishment of the U.S. government as a model of information security, and the development of a public-private partnership to defend our national infrastructures.

The Federal Government as a Model of Information Security. The Clinton has developed and provided full or pilot funding for the following key initiatives designed to protect the federal government's computer systems:

- Working to Recruit, Train and Retain Federal IT Experts. We have developed and provided FY2001 funding for a Federal Cyber Services Training and Education initiative led by OPM and NSF which calls for two programs: the first is an ROTC-like program where we pay for IT education (B.S. or M.S.) in exchange for federal service; and the second is a program to establish competencies and certify your existing IT workforce. (\$25 million)
- Conducting federal agency vulnerability analyses and developing agency CIP plans. Federal agencies have all developed CIP plans, and these have been reviewed by a newly created "Expert Review Team" (ERT) of federal computer security experts. We have also established the ERT as a permanent team (at the Commerce Department's NIST), with funding lines in FY2000 and 2001. (\$5 million)
- Designing a Federal Intrusion Detection Network (FIDNET). To protect vital systems in Federal civilian agencies, we are providing funding for development of a cyber "burglar alarm" which alerts the federal

government to cyber attacks, provides recommended defenses, establishes information security readiness levels, and ensures the rapid implementation of system "patches" for known software defects. (\$10 million)

- Piloting Public Key Infrastructure Models. The Clinton Administration is funding seven PKI pilot programs in FY2001 at different federal agencies. (\$7 million)

- Developing Federal R&D Efforts. In addition to the Institute, we have worked to ensure that R&D investments in computer security will grow more than 35% in the FY2001 budget. (\$621 million)

Building the Public-Private Partnership. The President is committed to building partnerships with the private sector to protect our computer networks through the following initiatives:

- Institute for Information Infrastructure Protection. Building on a Science Advisory Panel, we are proposing to create an Information Infrastructure Institute which would combine federal and private sector energies to fill the gaps in critical infrastructure R&D that are not now being met in the private sector or the Department of Defense. It would also provide demonstration and development support in key areas like benchmarks and standards, and curriculum development. (\$50m)

- Partnership for Critical Infrastructure Security. This alliance of more than ninety Fortune 500 companies is spearheaded by Secretary Daley and had a successful kickoff in New York on December 8th. We will build on this partnership to provide public education and cooperation with the private sector on a wide variety of information security issues

- Information Sharing and Analysis Centers (ISACs). Two of the proposed six private sector computer security centers have been established (banking and finance and telecommunications). We are working with the other four sectors to get their proposed ISACs operational in 2000.

- National Infrastructure Assurance Council. The President signed an Executive Order creating this advisory Council, last year. Its members are now being recruited from senior ranks of the IT industry, key sectors of the corporate economy, and academia.

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FAX

To: Paul Orzulak, NSC speech writing
From: LT Eric Kowack, USCGA

4 pages

Paul-

Enclosed please find the material you requested. I left a message about the cadets marching in the inauguration parade when they were 4/c (freshmen). I hope this helps but feel free to give me a ring anytime.

Eric

Paul-

enclosed is
first draft.

COR Kunt
COLLECA will
be calling you.
Eric

FIRST DRAFT

Admiral Teeson, CAPT Paar, distinguished guests, friends and family of the graduating class 2000, and especially the class of 2000, good evening and welcome. I would like first to thank Jen McGaw and the graduation committee staff for their hard work to make this week possible and to acknowledge the service of Stephanie Supko who has been one of the hardest working members of the class behind the scenes.

Tonight I would like to talk to the parents and to the graduates and reflect on the last four years, a time when Stephanie and I had the privilege of advising this great class. It wasn't always easy – they all knew that it's true that hard work never killed anybody, but some figured, "why take the chance"? Many of them were known to put in a hard day's work, but it usually took them a week to do it! Regardless, over the last 4 years, or 1049 days or so they have passed all, or enough exams, finished their PQS and passed the Rules of the Road. But parents, your sons or daughters had to complete much more than that to graduate tomorrow.

Right class of 2000?

There were many other requirements you fulfilled, some more important than the academics including returning safely from your road rallies, you chanted wildly at all the soccer and basketball games that you could. You have each eaten over 2000 meals in this wardroom and 400 box lunches in various places. As a class you had 960 wisdom teeth pulled out of your mouths, ran 2600 miles around the track during the fitness test, have been in 56 parades and have attended 64 Operation Spotlights – 58 of which you were awake. You sailed Luders, vomited in a rainbow of colors on both the lee and windward rails of Eagle and even volunteered to have pepper spray ejected into your eyes. You gladly challenged the officers to games of football, basketball, softball and volleyball but were trounced each time. You endured countless lectures in FCAOP, on the proper use of email and on the

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wisdom of foregoing a CD purchase to invest in the stock market. And last....., you have finally cleaned up from the castle dance.

Through it all, you reminded Stephanie and I and really all of us on staff how fun it is to be young – and we enjoyed spending time with you at all sorts of functions - though we drew the line at the toga parties.

All of that is just a portion of the real cadet experience and every single one of you passed... so Parents as a reward, tomorrow they will all be given great jobs with upward mobility potential and guaranteed employment for the next several years. And no student loans! What other college has that?

Class, ... On August 16th of last year, CAPT Brooks talked to you during CAP week to remind you of the responsibilities you had and some advice to succeed. He said and I quote, "I challenge to lead the Corps. The Corps will succeed or fail based on 2000. Do not coast and make the most of playing sports this year!" Then he said something about the Foreigner concert, that's not important right now..... (laughter, I hope)

You took his word to heart and under the leadership of Smitty, Peggy Gross and Paul Lalicata, the class of 2000 has been an enormous source of pride for the Academy and The Coast Guard this year and since you arrived, really. Like Chris Burrus who sailed on Dr. Ballard's crew to the Mediterranean to discover some of the oldest ships in the world. Teresa Grano and Tim Som-ella were the first ever CG delegates to take part in a 3 week national security exchange of ideas and techniques - Not in a convention center, but overseas in the military camps at the borders of Israel and Lebanon. A group of you designed a deep-water surface cutter and a replacement for the Mackinaw. You engineered Solar Splash, the top ranked solar powered boat in the nation this year. The Electrical Engineers invented and implemented various GPS

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and Loran modifications, improving the CG response to distress signals. You even built two bridges from unused railroads, working with the National Guard and CT EPA in the Rails to Trails program. All this pales in comparison of course to Richard Droshe who we will never forget made it as a winning contestant on the "The Price is Right".

Academically you finished with a GPA just below a 3 and had 16 classmates elected to "Who's Who of America". 2 of you, Tim Sommella and Peggy Gross competed strongly as Rhodes Scholarship candidates this year.

On the sports field you were stellar. 25 All New England athletes this year. 4 All Americans with two of our classmates, Jackie James and Marcus Canady, going on after graduation to compete at the Outdoor Track Nationals. Jackie James was a two time All American in track. Kyle Gahan – our three time All American and 6 time ECAC Champion diver was this year's NEWMAC diver of the year. Our wrestlers stood out, including Mike Lee and Marshall Newburry who won All New England honors three times. Of course, you all know Chris Fertig who has been an All American in wrestling for 3 years, losing only to the Rock for the national championship. This one will blow Captain Brooks away - as one wrestler even combined brains with brawn – Greg Madalena was a Scholar Athlete as a wrestler.

We had fast runners in our class – just try and keep up with Jeff Rasnake and Chris Keene who were all conference in cross country. Matt Heron was a fast runner too, but only when chasing down opponents on the soccer field and earned all conference honors for his gritty gamesmanship. When you get a pickup game of softball going, make sure you get Jackie Obar, who was all conference for softball and Hai Dang, our all-conference baseball player on your team. Of course I should mention Jon Murphy; Murph is the latest 1000+ point scorer and new Academy record

holder for the 3 point shot. And yes, even football players were all conference this year as Marcus Canady and Brian Murphy were recognized for their play. I know I missed some of you, and I apologize, but a round of applause for all these tremendous cadets!

It's clear you have been successful while in school. Now it's time to put your experiences into your seabag, and use them from time to time as you lead our Coast Guard. Never forget where you came from. You are the showcase of the future. And it is within your power to mold that future – this year and for decades to come. It can be as grand and as great as you make it. No crisis is beyond the capacity of our people to solve; no challenge too great. Your training here at the Academy has been exemplary – your seabag is full of the skills necessary to succeed as an officer. Have the courage to use these skills as officers as you do what your class motto, *Ducentes viam en millennium* says “leading the way into the new millennium”. I look forward to seeing you at your 5th reunion, as it will be my 15th. On behalf of Stephanie, thank you for letting us be a part of your over the last 4 years and best wishes for tomorrow and beyond!

wont be using

John F Kennedy said in a visit to cadets onboard Eagle that “to be courageous requires no exceptional qualifications, no magic formula, no special combination of time, place and circumstance”.
Quote from the city....

"TEN RULES TO LIVE BY"
A Commencement Address Delivered by
Senator Tom Harkin
DRAKE LAW SCHOOL
May 14, 1993

President Ferrari, Provost Gitenstein, Dean Walker, distinguished members of the Board of Governors and the Board of Trustees, alumni, parents, friends, and most of all, the graduating class of 1993 -- first and foremost, I want to say congratulations.

You've worked three long, hard years to make it here today, and you should be proud of your accomplishments. Today, you join a long and distinguished list. Drake Law School has turned out some of the best and brightest lawyers in America for 112 years. And it's that great tradition that you enter today.

But now comes the hardest part -- sitting through the commencement speech. It was an Irish priest who gave me the best advice I've ever received about the art of delivering a commencement speech.

Father John Ryan was pastor at St. John's Church in my hometown of Cumming. Like most Irishmen, he was wise in the ways of the world. The first time I was ever asked to speak at a graduation, I asked Father Ryan how I should approach it.

"Commencement speakers," said Father Ryan, "should think of themselves as the body at an old-fashioned Irish wake. They need you in order to have the party, but they don't expect you to say very much."

That's advice I intend to follow today.

My part today is small. We're here to celebrate your accomplishments, not my insights. To be honest, the advice I'm going to give all of you today pales in comparison to the advice, love, encouragement, and support you've gotten from your families all these years. Before I start, let's hear it for your families . . .

I wondered how best to get my message across today. I've chosen a method that has survived the test of time. Something that has imparted wisdom to millions of people through the years. Something that undoubtedly helped all of you get through college and law school. I speak, of course, about David Letterman and his top ten list.

I sat down and made a list of ten things that I have learned that surprised me the most in my life. Let's call them ten rules to live by. It was actually 15, but Bob Dole insisted the list be cut to 10. I hope you find some of these useful:

Number ten. Don't Panic. You're going to find a job.

Some of you here today already have job offers. Others are still looking. But whether you have a job right now or not, don't worry, I don't see deep fat frying in any of your futures.

I know this for one reason: because you came to the right school. Your family and Drake University have seen to it that you are all competent, capable, and competitive in the job market. If that doesn't convince you then maybe this will: nearly all of the graduates from the 1992 Drake graduating class that we know about have found jobs as lawyers.

I know the job market is tight. But don't make the mistake of looking only to the big cities and big firms. Many towns and small communities in the Midwest are looking for young lawyers to help them build for the future. They not only need your talent and training, they need your leadership and your energy. You can really make a difference in a small community. And it will be one of the most satisfying parts of your career.

Don't forget, when Bill and Hillary Clinton graduated from law school, they didn't go to a big city law firm -- they went back to Arkansas, to help make that state a better place to live. Like them, you are all future leaders. But to get there, you've got to follow rule number nine . . .

Number nine. Believe in yourself and your profession.

You have to believe there is nothing -- nothing -- you cannot accomplish by hard work and commitment. Let nothing or no one ever destroy that belief you have in yourself. It's your strongest asset.

It's tough being a lawyer. You know the rules are basically as follows:

When you're in law school, you're called idealistic. When you graduate, you're ambitious. If you go into Legal Service, you're a bleeding heart. If you hook on with a big-city firm, you're a yuppy. If you go to corporate law, you're a sell-out. And if you're a successful lawyer, then Ross Perot makes fun of your shoes and briefcase on t.v.

A doctor friend of mine used to make fun of lawyers, and I always had the same response: when your predecessors were bleeding George Washington with leeches, our predecessors were writing the Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

We have a proud history, going all the way back to English Common Law and the case of the "hairy hand." I became a lawyer because I believe law is an honorable profession, and I still do. You probably came to Drake for the same reason. Don't let anybody take that passion away from you.

A lot of times people say we have too many lawyers in America. But look at it from a different perspective. We're a nation of 250 million people with different religions, colors, and creeds. For the most part, we solve our differences in a court of law.

Now compare that to another place with diverse religions and creeds -- Bosnia. They settle differences with bloodshed and war. We may have strains in this country, but for the most part, we settle them through law rather than violence. Oliver Wendell Holmes once said that "taxes are the price we pay for a civilized society." I think the same can be said about lawyers.

Number eight. Love Your Work.

Whatever it is that the best people are doing -- farming, medicine, teaching, preaching -- they don't do it for the money. The money might be good, or it might not. But all the happy people I know love their jobs for the excitement, the challenge, the fun, and the satisfaction of doing something they do well.

Whether you make a lot of money or not, if you love your work, you will have a wonderful time, you will probably do a better job, and nobody will ever be able to take that away from you.

Number seven. Don't go to New Hampshire.

I'm sorry, my mistake. This belongs in the top ten pieces of advice if you run for president.

Number seven. Don't let a few stumbles stop you dead in your tracks.

I speak from experience. In 1962, I worked for a Senate campaign, and we lost. In 1963, when I was a jet pilot in the Navy, I tested to become an astronaut, and passed the test, but never made it into space. In 1968, I ran a campaign for governor, and we lost.

In 1972, I ran for Congress, and lost. And last year, of course, we all know what happened to President Harkin. I've stumbled a lot. But the real failure would have been if I had given up. Lawyers suffer setbacks every day -- maybe a judgement doesn't go your way, a piece of evidence falls through, or testimony you were counting on doesn't work out. You can't let that deter you. You've got to keep fighting -- in law and in life.

I think that looking back, and having regrets, and wondering what might have been is about the worst thing a person can live with.

Number six. Don't take yourself too seriously.

One thing they don't tell you in law school is that real life is weirder than any hypotheticals you read in class. People lead complicated lives. Law school can't prepare you for how to deal with a grieving mother, or a victim of rape, or an abused child. To do the job, you've got to be able to sympathize, to put yourself in their place -- and you can't if you sit on a pedestal.

Remember that old saying: "there, but for the grace of God go I." You'll succeed if you're able to see your clients and their cases through their eyes as well as yours.

Number five. Never go to a doctor whose office plants have died.

That's just a nice way of saying don't blindly follow someone else's advice. Don't look for all the answers in statutes and procedure, use your head. We all use precedents, but we sometimes forget that somebody had to set them. Don't be afraid to set a precedent.

And don't sweat the small stuff -- don't spend your life wondering why so many Iowa towns are named after water towers. There are better things to do with your time.

Number four. Ask questions and be a healthy skeptic.

Don't automatically believe everything you read or see. Ask yourself this: How many times have you read a story about something that you actually know about? It's never quite right, is it? Try this: read tomorrow's story about today's graduation, and I'll bet it doesn't happen quite the way they say it did. People see and interpret things differently.

As a lawyer, you must be able to question conventional wisdom, to see beyond appearances to get to the truth. Drake has taught you to do that. There will come a day when all the evidence points to your client being guilty, and he or she says no. It's going to be up to you to find the real story. Follow your instincts based on your legal training.

Number three. Never sacrifice your family for your job.

Nothing is more important than your family. My wife Ruth and I have two daughters, Amy and Jenny. And since the day they were born, we have never missed a birthday, a holiday, or trick-or-treating on Halloween. I help them with homework and try to make every basketball game I can. Family vacations are sacred time. And let me tell you, it drives my staff nuts.

But when all is said and done, your family, the people in your life, and the friendships you form are what give shape and substance to your life. Never, ever sacrifice that.

Number two. Be a decision-maker

Don't fall victim to what some people call the "ready-aim-aim-aim-aim" syndrome. You must be willing to fire. Decision-making is the most important quality of being a good leader.

Gather facts; analyze; ask questions; make decisions, then move on. Which brings us to:

Number one. Be part of something larger than yourself.

Get involved in your community. You know, I heard an interesting story recently.

A minister wanted to clean up his neighborhood. So he went to the city council to ask for help, he went to the state legislature, he went to Congress, and they just dragged their feet.

Instead of giving up, he went out and formed a group. He raised money, he brought concerned citizens together, and they fixed up the parks, cleaned yards and streets, painted over the graffiti, closed up a crack house -- and infused a whole new spirit into the community. And now the neighborhood is a better, safer place to live.

But it took a spark plug -- one person with the foresight, energy, and leadership to organize and move people into action.

Each of you can be that sparkplug. You've all proven that you have the talent and energy to accomplish great things. Don't forget, most people in America don't go on to college, let alone law school. All of you have had opportunities most people can only dream of -- but now it's time to give something back.

Volunteer at a homeless shelter. Help clean a park. Teach somebody to read. And if you see a need in your community, take charge and mobilize people into action. Be that sparkplug. I hope your generation makes the 1990s a new era of activism and public service. Leave Drake knowing that your one life truly can make a difference and help change the world.

So, there they are: Harkin's top ten rules to live by. If nothing else, I think it clearly shows why I didn't get the Letterman job.

Once again, congratulations. And let me leave you with this: never doubt that America needs you. There will always be work for you to do. And if you get ever discouraged, always remember the words of Art Buchwald: Even if the meek do someday inherit the earth, some lawyer will have to probate the will.

Thank you.