

3. Of the approximately \$6.3 million remaining blocked at this time (which includes approximately \$100,000 in interest credited to the accounts since the last report), some \$5.7 million is held in escrow by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York at the request of the Government of Panama. Additionally, approximately \$600,000 is held in commercial bank accounts for which the Government of Panama has not requested unblocking. A small residual in blocked reserve accounts established under section 565.509 of the Panamanian Transactions Regulations, 31 CFR 565.509, remains on the books of U.S. firms pending the final reconciliation of accounting records involving claims and counterclaims between the firms and the Government of Panama.

4. I will continue to report periodically on the exercise of authorities to prohibit transactions involving property in which the Government of Panama has an interest, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1706(d).

Sincerely,

William J. Clinton

NOTE: Identical letters were sent to Thomas S. Foley, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Albert Gore, Jr., President of the Senate.

**Message to the Congress
Transmitting the "Goals 2000:
Educate America Act"**

April 21, 1993

To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to transmit today for your immediate consideration and enactment the "Goals 2000: Educate America Act."

This legislation strives to support States, local communities, schools, business and industry, and labor in reinventing our education system so that all Americans can reach internationally competitive standards, and our Nation can reach the National Education Goals. Also transmitted is a section-by-section analysis.

Education is and always has been primarily a State responsibility. States have always been the "laboratories of democracy." This has been especially true in education over

the past decades. The lessons we have learned from the collective work of States, local education agencies, and individual schools are incorporated in Goals 2000 and provide the basis for a new partnership between the Federal Government, States, parents, business, labor, schools, communities, and students. This new partnership is not one of mandates, but of cooperation and leadership.

The "Goals 2000: Educate America Act" is designed to promote a long-term direction for the improvement of education and life-long learning and to provide a framework and resources to help States and others interested in education strengthen, accelerate, and sustain their own improvement efforts. Goals 2000 will:

- Set into law the six National Education Goals and establish a bipartisan National Education Goals Panel to report on progress toward achieving the goals;
- Develop voluntary academic standards and assessments that are meaningful, challenging, and appropriate for all students through the National Education Standards and Improvement Council;
- Identify the conditions of learning and teaching necessary to ensure that all students have the opportunity to meet high standards;
- Establish a National Skill Standards Board to promote the development and adoption of occupational standards to ensure that American workers are among the best trained in the world;
- Help States and local communities involve public officials, teachers, parents, students, and business leaders in designing and reforming schools; and
- Increase flexibility for States and school districts by waiving regulations and other requirements that might impede reforms.

Though voluntary, the pursuit of these goals must be the work of our Nation as a whole. Ten years ago this month, *A Nation At Risk* was released. Its warnings still ring true. It is time to act boldly. It is time to rekindle the dream that good schools offer.

I urge the Congress to take prompt and favorable action on this legislation.

William J. Clinton

The White House,
April 21, 1993.

Nomination of John Dalton To Be Secretary of the Navy

April 21, 1993

The President announced today that he intends to nominate John Dalton, an Annapolis graduate and former Chairman of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, to be Secretary of the Navy.

"Throughout his distinguished Navy career and his equally distinguished civilian career in public service and private industry, John Dalton has displayed true leadership ability," said the President. "I am proud that he has agreed to serve with me and confident that he will work with Secretary Aspin and the Navy to adjust to the new security realities that we face."

NOTE: A biography of the nominee was made available by the Office of the Press Secretary.

Remarks at the Dedication of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum

April 22, 1993

Thank you very much, Mr. Vice President, Mrs. Gore, President and Mrs. Herzog, distinguished leaders of nations from around the world who have come here to be with us today, the leaders of our Congress, and the citizens of America, and especially to Mr. Meyerhoff and all of those who worked so hard to make this day possible, and even more to those who have spoken already on this program, whose lives and words bear eloquent witness to why we have come here today.

It is my purpose on behalf of the United States to commemorate this magnificent museum, meeting as we do among memorials, within the sight of the memorial to Thomas Jefferson, the author of our freedom, near where Abraham Lincoln is seated, who gave

his life so that our Nation might extend its mandate of freedom to all who live within our borders. We gather near the place where the legendary and recently departed Marian Anderson sang songs of freedom and where Martin Luther King summoned us all to dream and work together. Here on the town square of our national life, on this 50th anniversary of the Warsaw Uprising, at Eisenhower Plaza on Raoul Wallenberg Place, we dedicate the United States Holocaust Museum and so bind one of the darkest lessons in history to the hopeful soul of America.

As we have seen already today, this museum is not for the dead alone nor even for the survivors who have been so beautifully represented; it is perhaps most of all for those of us who were not there at all, to learn the lessons, to deepen our memories and our humanity, and to transmit these lessons from generation to generation.

The Holocaust, to be sure, transformed the entire 20th century, sweeping aside the Enlightenment hope that evil somehow could be permanently vanished from the face of the Earth, demonstrating there is no war to end all war, that the struggle against the basest tendencies of our nature must continue forever and ever.

The Holocaust began when the most civilized country of its day unleashed unprecedented acts of cruelty and hatred, abetted by perversions of science, philosophy, and law. A culture, which produced Goethe, Schiller, and Beethoven, then brought forth Hitler and Himmler, the merciless hordes, who themselves were educated, as others who were educated stood by and did nothing. Millions died for who they were, how they worshiped, what they believed, and who they loved. But one people, the Jews, were immutably marked for total destruction. They who were among their nation's most patriotic citizens, whose extinction served no military purpose nor offered any political gain, they who threatened no one were slaughtered by an efficient, unrelenting bureaucracy, dedicated solely to a radical evil with a curiously antiseptic title: The Final Solution.