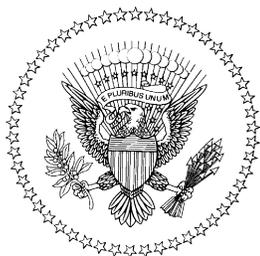


Weekly Compilation of  
**Presidential  
Documents**



Monday, May 7, 2001  
Volume 37—Number 18  
Pages 679–711

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**Editor's Note:** The President was at Camp David, MD, on May 4, the closing date of this issue. Releases and announcements issued by the Office of the Press Secretary but not received in time for inclusion in this issue will be printed next week.

## WEEKLY COMPILATION OF PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS

Published every Monday by the Office of the Federal Register, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC 20408, the *Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents* contains statements, messages, and other Presidential materials released by the White House during the preceding week.

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Week Ending Friday, May 4, 2001

**Remarks at the Dedication of the  
Bob Bullock Texas State History  
Museum in Austin, Texas**

*April 27, 2001*

Thank you, Governor; and thank you, Jan, very much for having Laura and me. We're sure glad to be home. I love my work; I really do. I love what I'm doing. But I've got to confess, I miss my friends in Texas, and it's good to see so many of my friends here today.

It's also good to be here with members of the Bullock family, and the many whose lives he touched. Governor Perry, I appreciate the job you're doing here in Texas. Some of you may recall that I had mixed feelings about leaving the Governor's office, but it was easier knowing that I was leaving the State in pretty darn good hands.

And when I decided to leave, I joined the former Governors club. I'm your newest member. But I see three of the members here today: Governors Briscoe, Smith, and Clements, and we're honored by your presence.

And representing the family of the 36th President is Lucy Baines Johnson. Laura and I live in your former home, and we look forward to the day we can welcome you and your lovely mom back to Washington.

It's good to be here with the Lieutenant Governor, and I congratulate him on his promotion. And of course, my friend, the Speaker. It's great to see both Nelda and Pete; we miss you both a lot.

I see a lot of other familiar faces here, as well, members of the legislature—some of you smiling—[laughter]—some of those same old familiar scowls. [Laughter] And it's good to see a lot of other folks from back in the days when it seemed like everybody worked for Bob Bullock.

This is really a fine museum. Laura and I were honored to be able to tour it. It is magnificent. Everybody in Texas needs to come and see it. And so I want to congratu-

late the members of the preservation board; Clay Johnson and Dealey Herndon and John Nau, who took the idea from paper to reality. They deserve a lot of credit for their vision.

In the years to come, visitors will take the tour we have just taken. They'll view the exhibits. They'll come upon the statue of the 38th Lieutenant Governor of Texas and see it just as the way we saw it today. With time passing, fewer visitors will know Bob Bullock as we knew him, and we're the lucky ones.

If you knew him, you were very much aware of this fact: He had a way of making himself clear. [Laughter] Nobody ever came out of a meeting with Bob Bullock thinking, "Gee, I wonder what's on his mind." [Laughter] As a result, many of us knew that Bob didn't want his name on this building. Well, that's just too darn bad. We have no choice but to overrule him.

You see, to a great building like this, telling the story of Texas and standing right here in the center of our State's capital, the only name to give it was Bob Bullock. I can't help thinking how much he would have loved to hearing "Hail to the Chief" played here in Austin. Bob seemed to know my future before I did. He was among the first people who told me I was going to be the President, and like always, he made it sound like an order. [Laughter] His confidence meant a lot to me, and I've thought a lot about him when I've sat in the Oval Office.

Along with his predictions, I always got some advice from Bob. One of the last times we talked, he had just seen a picture of me on a magazine. He took the oxygen mask off and summoned up some strength in his frail body, and he said, "You need to smile more for the cameras." [Laughter] I seem to remember a few other occasions when Bob gave me advice, and I was always glad he did. Many of his words of advice can't be quoted here—[laughter]—really only meant for mature audiences. [Laughter]

We all remember Bob's gift for a colorful image and the fragrant phrase. But we remember the advice, too, because there was wisdom in it. He spoke with experience and with conviction and authority. In 1994 people warned me about him before I even got to Austin. We were men of different backgrounds and of different political parties, both elected to high offices in our State. He was the one who had been around. I recognized that early. He had the kind of influence you don't get with a title. And no Governor, and certainly no new Governor, had anything to teach him about getting anything done.

We know how it turned out. We know there was a record of shared accomplishment and a record of shared credit, as well. Yet, it all could have worked out differently. It could have been much different. Had he chosen to, Bob—and for that matter, Pete Laney—could have prevented tax reform or legal reform or education reform. In the Constitution, I could stop legislation with a veto. In the capital, Bob Bullock could stop it with a phone call.

But when he exercised power, it was on principle. He was a Democrat and a loyal one. He was a politician and a skilled one. He was a competitor and a tough one. When I met Bob Bullock, he was set in his ways. Bob Bullock had decided on his priorities. He was an American, a Texan, and a Democrat, in that order. He decided things on merits. He took his responsibilities as seriously as his power, and that's what made him an essential ally, a great public servant, and a towering figure to all who knew him.

In Texas, we have a tradition of straight talk and fair dealing, and Bob Bullock embodied that. In the last 97 days I've done my best to take the values I learned here in Texas to the debates in Washington. And there's a way yet to go, but I think we're making some progress. The tone is more civil; the respect is more widespread. I think Bob Bullock would be pleased.

Something about politics in this State—in every generation, a figure comes along who just seems larger than life, and I'm sure they'll keep coming. But he was ours, Bob Bullock, and we'll always remember him. He's been called the last of a breed, and it's true that politics has changed. Let's just hope

it doesn't change too much. We'll always need his kind of strength and toughness and shrewd wisdom. These were the outward qualities of a man who had more kindness and gentleness than he would ever admit. And that's why we miss him so much, not just because he was a character but because he was a charming, loving, and loyal friend.

Twenty-two months ago, we stood in the rain and said goodbye to Bob Bullock. Today, under a warm, Texas sky, we're all here again, to point with pride to a new building and the fine name upon it. It's a happy moment for us who knew him, a day to reunite, a day to offer thanks, and a day to smile for the cameras.

God bless.

NOTE: The President spoke at 12:25 p.m. outside the museum. In his remarks, he referred to Gov. Rick Perry and former Governors Dolph Briscoe, Preston Smith, and William P. Clements, Jr., of Texas; Jan Bullock, widow of Bob Bullock; Lucy Baines Johnson, daughter of President Lyndon B. Johnson; Lt. Gov. Bill Ratliff of Texas; State Speaker of the House of Representatives James E. "Pete" Laney and his wife, Nelda; and Clay Johnson, Dealey Herndon, and John Nau, members, Museum Advisory Committee. This item was not received in time for publication in the appropriate issue.

## **The President's Radio Address**

*April 28, 2001*

Good morning. You have probably seen the newspaper and television stories anticipating the 100th day of my administration. Ever since Franklin Roosevelt's time, the 100th day has been a media marker. But what we are marking is not 100 days of my Presidency; it is 100 days of Congress and the President working together for the American people.

What have we accomplished so far? I think we're making progress toward changing the tone in Washington. There's less name-calling and finger-pointing. We're sharing credit. We are learning we can make our points without making enemies. Bitterness and divisiveness in Washington poison the mood of the whole country. On the other hand, a culture of respect and results in

Washington can change the mood of the country for the better.

We're also moving ahead with an important legislative agenda. There were some last summer who said there's no way anyone could possibly get a tax relief plan through the Congress. Yet the House and the Senate have now both endorsed significant tax relief and are headed toward a final vote. Tax relief is an important principle.

The Federal Government is taking more money than it needs out of the pockets of the people, and we need to return some. Yet tax relief is also an important part of our economic strategy. It will accelerate our economic growth and create more jobs and more opportunity. This has nothing to do with me or my political party. It has everything to do with what is right for the country.

The Senate committee responsible for education voted 20 to nothing in favor of a solid education reform bill. And we'll see results, too, from our initiative to welcoming charities and faith-based organizations into the work of helping Americans in need. We're at work on a plan to increase America's energy supply in the long term. At the same time, we are acting in a commonsense way to defend our environment. We are adopting new, scientifically sensible rules to discourage emissions of lead, to protect wetlands, to reduce the amount of arsenic in drinking water, to curb dangerous pesticides, and to clean the air of pollution from onroad diesel engines.

Internationally, we are building a more peaceful and open world. Our relationship with China is maturing. There will be areas where we can agree, like trade, and areas where we won't agree—Taiwan, human rights, religious liberty. And where we disagree, I will speak frankly.

But it's just as important for us to listen as it is to speak. A week ago, I attended the Summit of the Americas in Quebec City, where I met with the democratically elected leaders of Canada, Mexico, Central and South America, and the Caribbean. We talked about how we can handle common challenges—everything from education and the environment to drugs, energy, and trade. I said my piece, and I listened, as well. That's how good neighbors behave.

In nearly 100 days, we have made a good start. But it's only a start. On a number of important issues, we have laid the foundation for progress. Now we need to turn a good start and good spirit into good laws. And I urge the Congress to join me in seizing the opportunities of the next 100 days and beyond.

Thank you for listening.

NOTE: The address was recorded at 10 a.m. on April 27 at the Bush Ranch in Crawford, TX, for broadcast at 10:06 a.m. on April 28. The transcript was made available by the Office of the Press Secretary on April 27 but was embargoed for release until the broadcast.

### Remarks at the White House Correspondents' Association Dinner

April 28, 2001

Thank you, Arlene. Laura and I are delighted to be here with all the major leaguers. [Laughter] Tonight I've decided to do something a little different. See, my mother, over the years, has put together at least 70 scrapbooks about our life as a family. What I've done is pull out some of the actual, never-before-seen photos from these scrapbooks and create a little slide show. [Laughter] And so, Gordon, if everybody's cell phones are turned off—[laughter]—you can hit the lights.

Tonight I present a Bush family album. What you may not realize is that I grew up at a time in Texas history when it was still a rough and tumble frontier. [Laughter] We were ranchers back then. [Laughter] This was my favorite horse. He was sure-footed, steady. I trusted that horse totally. And here's the really weird part: His name was Dick Cheney. [Laughter]

But times were hard back then. [Laughter] This, of course, was during the great drought of 1953. [Laughter] Dad, Neil, Doro, Marvin, and Jeb—in my family, with all those kids in the tub, it's not arsenic in the water I'd be worried about. [Laughter] Personally, I've always preferred a private bath. [Laughter]

This is my actual first-grade report card. Up top, it says, "George W. Bush." And then notice the final grades on the right: Writing, A; Reading, A; Spelling, A; Arithmetic, A;

Music, A; Art, A. So my advice is, don't peak too early. [Laughter]

Here, I am with my fifth-grade science project. [Laughter] Built it myself. And it's still meeting our energy needs. [Laughter]

I went on to college and graduate school, but somehow, the press has gotten the wrong idea, that I was a smart aleck party guy. [Laughter] This is an unfair perception. See, in college, I actually did a lot of independent reading. [Laughter]

After graduation I joined the Texas Air National Guard. I'm the one who committed the State of Texas to defend Taiwan from attack. [Laughter] Speaking of pilots, I'm so proud and honored to welcome to our Nation's Capital, Lieutenant Shane Osborn and crewmember Lieutenant J.G. John Comerford. I hope you and your crew will be coming to the White House soon. I think you'll like it there. [Laughter] I know I've said this to you personally on the phone, but I'm proud to say it publicly, welcome back, Lieutenant.

Some people wondered—and I'm sure there might have been a few out here—how I would handle the recent incident in China. Truth is, I have long been a serious student of the Orient. [Laughter] My mom and dad, of course, were in China when Dad was the U.S. liaison there. People have asked me, "Is it difficult trying to follow in the footsteps of a man who was President, Vice President, U.N. Ambassador, a man who held so many other important jobs? Is it hard being such a man's son?" Not really. [Laughter]

Most people don't realize it, but Dad has had some tough times. [Laughter] Back in the fifties, he went through a period where he thought aliens were trying to contact him. [Laughter] So he built this contraption to receive their signals. [Laughter]

As for my mom, after bearing six children she herself became a bit stressed. [Laughter] She took to acting very strangely. [Laughter] For a while, she thought she was too tall and walked like this. [Laughter] As if that weren't strange enough, next she wrote a book with that damn, mangy, ill-tempered dog. [Laughter] I hated that dog. [Laughter] My mother treated the dog better than she treated me. [Laughter] She never helped me write my book. [Laughter]

I will say this, however, my mom always stuck up for us kids. Here's Mom replying to a reporter's question about something Barbra Streisand said recently. [Laughter]

Fortunately, I've got great brothers and a great sister. Some people have asked me, however, if the vote recount left any hard feelings between my brother Jeb and me? Not a bit. In fact, here's a picture of the Governor of Florida. [Laughter]

All this brings me to a seriouser point. [Laughter] Eventually, I met a woman named Laura Welch. She changed my life. She has given me as an adult what I enjoyed as a child, and that is a loving family. The defining moments in the Bush family are not when my father was elected President or when I was elected President. The defining moments have been family moments. Ladies and gentlemen, I've been blessed with a family that is full of love, and I pray the same for you.

Good evening.

NOTE: The President spoke at 8:30 p.m. in the Ballroom at the Washington Hilton. In his remarks, he referred to his parents, former First Lady Barbara Bush and former President George Bush, brothers Neil Bush, Marvin Bush, and Gov. Jeb Bush of Florida, sister, Dorothy Bush Koch; Arlene Dillon, president, White House Correspondents' Association; Assistant Press Secretary Gordon Johndroe; and entertainer Barbra Streisand.

## **Proclamation 7430—National Day of Prayer, 2001**

*April 27, 2001*

*By the President of the United States of America*

### **A Proclamation**

Turning to prayer in times of joy and celebration, strife and tragedy is an integral part of our national heritage. When the first settlers landed on the rocky shores of the New World, they celebrated with prayer, and the practice has continued through our history. In 1775, the Continental Congress asked the citizens of the colonies to pray for wisdom in forming a Nation. General George Washington, encamped at Valley Forge, also sought God's guidance as Americans fought

for their independence. The faith of our Founding Fathers established the precedent that prayers and national days of prayer are an honored part of our American way of life.

Continuing in that tradition, many of the men and women who have served at the highest levels of our Nation also have turned to prayer seeking wisdom from the Almighty. President Lincoln, who proclaimed a day of “humiliation, fasting, and prayer” in 1863, once stated: “I have been driven many times to my knees by the overwhelming conviction that I had nowhere else to go. My own wisdom, and that of all about me, seemed insufficient for the day.” Today, millions of Americans continue to hold dear that conviction President Lincoln so eloquently expressed. Gathering in churches, synagogues, mosques, temples, and homes, we ask for strength, direction, and compassion for our neighbors and ourselves.

The theme of the 2001 National Day of Prayer is “One Nation Under God.” In a prayer written specially for the occasion, Americans are asked to pray for “a moral and spiritual renewal to help us meet the many problems we face.” Special observances are scheduled for all 50 States, with local volunteers planning a variety of activities including prayer breakfasts, concerts, rallies, and student gatherings. These events will bring people of all faiths together, each according to his or her own beliefs, to give thanks to the Almighty and to ask for strength and guidance.

The Congress, by Public Law 100–307, has called on our citizens to reaffirm the role of prayer in our society and to honor the religious diversity our freedom permits by recognizing annually a “National Day of Prayer.”

**Now, Therefore, I, George W. Bush,** President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim May 3, 2001, as a National Day of Prayer. I encourage the citizens of our Nation to pray each in his or her own manner, seeking God’s blessings on our families and government officials and personal renewal, moral awakening, and a new spirit of harmony across our land. I urge all Americans to join in ob-

serving this day with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

**In Witness Whereof,** I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-seventh day of April, in the year of our Lord two thousand one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-fifth.

**George W. Bush**

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 9:07 a.m., May 1, 2001]

NOTE: This proclamation was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on April 30, and it was published in the *Federal Register* on May 2.

### **Remarks at the First Hundred Days Congressional Luncheon**

*April 30, 2001*

Thank you all. Thank you for coming. I appreciate you bringing such nice weather. It’s good to see members of my Cabinet who are here. Mr. Secretary, thank you for being here.

Today marks our hundredth day of working together for the American people. We’ve had some good debates. We’ve made some good progress, and it looks like we’re going to pass some good law.

I’ve now met with most of you, and here’s what I think. I think America is lucky to have such distinguished citizens coming to Washington to represent them. I’ve been impressed by the caliber of the person; I’ve been impressed by the conviction that you brought to the Oval Office.

Oh, I know we always don’t agree. But we’re beginning to get a spirit here in Washington where we’re more agreeable, where we’re setting a different tone. So when the good folks of this country look at our Nation’s Capital, they see something they can be proud of.

I want to thank you all very much for your service to the country. I want to thank your families for the sacrifice they make. I also want to thank you for the constructive spirit in which we’ve conducted the people’s business. I know this: That whatever your views on a particular issue are, that we share a common goal, and that is to serve our country.

And it's okay sometimes to share a meal, and that's why we're here. [*Laughter*]

So I want to thank you for being here. If you will join me in the East Room, I think we've got some pretty good food for you.

Thanks for your service. God bless.

NOTE: The President spoke at 11:45 a.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House.

### **Statement on the Death of Richard M. Scammon**

*April 30, 2001*

Richard Scammon was a groundbreaking analyst of American politics. He brought rigor and insight to the study of elections. And he studied elections because he loved democracy. All who share that passion will miss him.

### **Executive Order 13209— Amendment to Executive Order 13183, Establishment of the President's Task Force on Puerto Rico's Status**

*April 30, 2001*

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, and in order to extend by 3 months the time in which the President's Task Force on Puerto Rico's Status is to report to the President as directed in Executive Order 13183 of December 23, 2000, it is hereby ordered that section 4 of Executive Order 13183 is amended by deleting "May 1, 2001" and inserting in lieu thereof "August 1, 2001".

**George W. Bush**

The White House,  
April 30, 2001

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 9:07 a.m., May 1, 2001]

NOTE: This Executive order was published in the *Federal Register* on May 2.

### **Memorandum on Certification To Permit U.S. Contributions to the International Fund for Ireland**

*April 30, 2001*

Presidential Determination No. 2001-14

*Memorandum for the Secretary of State*

*Subject:* Certification to Permit U.S. Contributions to the International Fund for Ireland with Fiscal Year 2000 and 2001 Funds

Pursuant to section 5(c) of the Anglo-Irish Agreement Support Act of 1986 (Public Law 99-415), as amended in section 2811 of the Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1999 (as contained in Public Law 105-277), I hereby certify that I am satisfied that: (1) the Board of the International Fund for Ireland, as a whole, is broadly representative of the interests of the communities in Ireland and Northern Ireland; and (2) disbursements from the International Fund (a) will be distributed to individuals and entities whose practices are consistent with principles of economic justice; and (b) will address the needs of both communities in Northern Ireland and will create employment opportunities in regions and communities of Northern Ireland suffering from high rates of unemployment.

You are authorized and directed to transmit this determination, together with the attached statement setting forth a detailed explanation of the basis for this certification, to the Congress.

This determination shall be effective immediately and shall be published in the *Federal Register*.

**George W. Bush**

**Proclamation 7431—Law Day,  
U.S.A., 2001**

*April 30, 2001*

*By the President of the United States  
of America*

**A Proclamation**

This year marks the 44th commemoration of May 1 as Law Day, U.S.A., a national day of observance to celebrate our legal heritage. On this occasion, we reflect on the role our legal system plays in the lives of every American and how the freedoms we enjoy would not be possible without a strong and independent judiciary. The theme of this year's Law Day, "Ensuring the Rights of Victims," acknowledges our gratitude for a legal system that recognizes the importance of protecting the rights of those who are victimized by crime.

This Law Day, I call upon all Americans to consider how the law, communities, and individuals can better assist and support victims of crime. We must continue to strive for a legal system in which victims receive timely and accurate information regarding offenders and relevant public proceedings. In appropriate circumstances, a victim of crime should have an opportunity for restitution. In addition, social services provided to victims of crime can give the assistance and support that victims deserve in the aftermath of crime.

We are encouraged by the progress our country has made over the last three decades toward better assisting those whose lives are affected by criminal offenses. However, government and laws cannot effectively address this issue alone. More than 10,000 State- or community-based organizations provide help and hope to crime victims. I encourage Americans to celebrate, support, and consider joining these volunteers and other workers in service to their fellow citizens.

Keeping faith with our commitment to the victims of crime also drives us to increased efforts to prevent crimes and effectively punish those who commit them, to ensure that similar violations are discouraged and law-abiding citizens are protected.

Law Day provides an opportunity to express appreciation to professionals who ac-

cept the responsibility to serve justice. From attorneys to judges to the many other professionals working in our legal system, those who serve justice uphold the rule of law on which our democracy is built. They join with law enforcement professionals to give our people confidence to live without fear for their safety.

We must each do our part to build a Nation in which civility and respect for our neighbors overwhelm the powers of injustice. As Thomas Jefferson wrote, "It is reasonable that every one who asks justice should do justice." I encourage all Americans to join with members of the legal community in protecting the rights of crime victims and in celebrating a legal system that, while not perfect, is the best the world has ever known.

**Now, Therefore, I, George W. Bush,** President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim May 1, 2001, as Law Day, U.S.A. I call upon all the people of the United States to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies and activities. I also call upon Government officials to display the flag of the United States in support of this national observance.

**In Witness Whereof,** I have hereunto set my hand this thirtieth day of April, in the year of our Lord two thousand one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-fifth.

**George W. Bush**

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 8:45 a.m., May 2, 2001]

NOTE: This proclamation was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on May 1, and it was published in the *Federal Register* on May 3.

**Remarks at the National  
Defense University**

*May 1, 2001*

Thank you very much, Mr. Secretary. I appreciate you being here. I also want to thank Secretary Powell for being here, as well. My National Security Adviser, Condi Rice, is here, as well as the Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs, General Myers. I appreciate

Admiral Clark and General Ryan here—for being here, as well. But most of all, I want to thank you, Admiral Gaffney, and the students for NDU for having me here today.

For almost 100 years, this campus has served as one of our country's premier centers for learning and thinking about America's national security. Some of America's finest soldiers have studied here—Dwight Eisenhower and Colin Powell. Some of America's finest statesmen have taught here—George Kennan.

Today, you're carrying on this proud tradition forward, continuing to train tomorrow's generals, admirals, and other national security thinkers, and continuing to provide the intellectual capital for our Nation's strategic vision.

This afternoon I want us to think back some 30 years to a far different time in a far different world. The United States and the Soviet Union were locked in a hostile rivalry. The Soviet Union was our unquestioned enemy, a highly armed threat to freedom and democracy. Far more than that wall in Berlin divided us. Our highest ideal was—and remains—individual liberty; theirs was the construction of a vast Communist empire. Their totalitarian regime held much of Europe captive behind an Iron Curtain.

We didn't trust them, and for good reason. Our deep differences were expressed in a dangerous military confrontation that resulted in thousands of nuclear weapons pointed at each other on hair trigger alert. Security of both the United States and the Soviet Union was based on a grim premise that neither side would fire nuclear weapons at each other because doing so would mean the end of both nations.

We even went so far as to codify this relationship in a 1972 ABM Treaty, based on the doctrine that our very survival would best be ensured by leaving both sides completely open and vulnerable to nuclear attack. The threat was real and vivid. The Strategic Air Command had an airborne command post called the Looking Glass aloft 24 hours a day, ready in case the President ordered our strategic forces to move towards their targets and release their nuclear ordnance.

The Soviet Union had almost 1.5 million troops deep in the heart of Europe, in Poland

and Czechoslovakia, Hungary and East Germany. We used our nuclear weapons not just to prevent the Soviet Union from using their nuclear weapons but also to contain their conventional military forces, to prevent them from extending the Iron Curtain into parts of Europe and Asia that were still free.

In that world, few other nations had nuclear weapons and most of those who did were responsible allies, such as Britain and France. We worried about the proliferation of nuclear weapons to other countries, but it was mostly a distant threat, not yet a reality.

Today, the Sun comes up on a vastly different world. The Wall is gone, and so is the Soviet Union. Today's Russia is not yesterday's Soviet Union. Its Government is no longer Communist. Its President is elected. Today's Russia is not our enemy but a country in transition with an opportunity to emerge as a great nation, democratic, at peace with itself and its neighbors. The Iron Curtain no longer exists. Poland, Hungary, and the Czech Republic are free nations, and they are now our Allies in NATO, together with a reunited Germany.

Yet, this is still a dangerous world, a less certain, a less predictable one. More nations have nuclear weapons and still more have nuclear aspirations. Many have chemical and biological weapons. Some already have developed the ballistic missile technology that would allow them to deliver weapons of mass destruction at long distances and at incredible speeds. And a number of these countries are spreading these technologies around the world.

Most troubling of all, the list of these countries includes some of the world's least responsible states. Unlike the cold war, today's most urgent threat stems not from thousands of ballistic missiles in Soviet hands but from a small number of missiles in the hands of these states, states for whom terror and blackmail are a way of life. They seek weapons of mass destruction to intimidate their neighbors and to keep the United States and other responsible nations from helping allies and friends in strategic parts of the world.

When Saddam Hussein invaded Kuwait in 1990, the world joined forces to turn him back. But the international community would have faced a very different situation had

Hussein been able to blackmail with nuclear weapons. Like Saddam Hussein, some of today's tyrants are gripped by an implacable hatred of the United States of America. They hate our friends. They hate our values. They hate democracy and freedom and individual liberty. Many care little for the lives of their own people. In such a world, cold war deterrence is no longer enough.

To maintain peace, to protect our own citizens and our own allies and friends, we must seek security based on more than the grim premise that we can destroy those who seek to destroy us. This is an important opportunity for the world to rethink the unthinkable and to find new ways to keep the peace.

Today's world requires a new policy, a broad strategy of active nonproliferation, counterproliferation, and defenses. We must work together with other like-minded nations to deny weapons of terror from those seeking to acquire them. We must work with allies and friends who wish to join with us to defend against the harm they can inflict. And together we must deter anyone who would contemplate their use.

We need new concepts of deterrence that rely on both offensive and defensive forces. Deterrence can no longer be based solely on the threat of nuclear retaliation. Defenses can strengthen deterrence by reducing the incentive for proliferation.

We need a new framework that allows us to build missile defenses to counter the different threats of today's world. To do so, we must move beyond the constraints of the 30-year-old ABM Treaty. This Treaty does not recognize the present or point us to the future; it enshrines the past. No treaty that prevents us from addressing today's threats, that prohibits us from pursuing promising technology to defend ourselves, our friends, and our allies is in our interests or in the interests of world peace.

This new framework must encourage still further cuts in nuclear weapons. Nuclear weapons still have a vital role to play in our security and that of our allies. We can and will change the size, the composition, the character of our nuclear forces in a way that reflects the reality that the cold war is over.

I am committed to achieving a credible deterrent with the lowest possible number

of nuclear weapons consistent with our national security needs, including our obligations to our allies. My goal is to move quickly to reduce nuclear forces. The United States will lead by example to achieve our interests and the interests for peace in the world.

Several months ago, I asked Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld to examine all available technologies and basing modes for effective missile defenses that could protect the United States, our deployed forces, our friends, and our allies. The Secretary has explored a number of complementary and innovative approaches.

The Secretary has identified near-term options that could allow us to deploy an initial capability against limited threats. In some cases, we can draw on already established technologies that might involve land-based and sea-based capabilities to intercept missiles in midcourse or after they reenter the atmosphere. We also recognize the substantial advantages of intercepting missiles early in their flight, especially in the boost phase.

The preliminary work has produced some promising options for advanced sensors and interceptors that may provide this capability. If based at sea or on aircraft, such approaches could provide limited but effective defenses.

We have more work to do to determine the final form the defenses might take. We will explore all these options further. We recognize the technological difficulties we face and we look forward to the challenge. Our Nation will assign the best people to this critical task. We will evaluate what works and what does not. We know that some approaches will not work. We also know that we will be able to build on our successes. When ready, and working with Congress, we will deploy missile defenses to strengthen global security and stability.

I've made it clear from the very beginning that I would consult closely on any important subject with our friends and allies who are also threatened by missiles and weapons of mass destruction. Today I'm announcing the dispatch of high level representatives to allied capitals in Europe, Asia, Australia, and Canada to discuss our common responsibility to create a new framework for security and stability that reflects the world of today. They will begin leaving next week.

The delegations will be headed by three men on this stage: Rich Armitage, Paul Wolfowitz, and Steve Hadley; Deputies of the State Department, the Defense Department, and the National Security staff. Their trips will be part of an ongoing process of consultation involving many people and many levels of government, including my Cabinet Secretaries.

These will be real consultations. We are not presenting our friends and allies with unilateral decisions already made. We look forward to hearing their views, the views of our friends, and to take them into account.

We will seek their input on all the issues surrounding the new strategic environment. We'll also need to reach out to other interested states, including China and Russia. Russia and the United States should work together to develop a new foundation for world peace and security in the 21st century. We should leave behind the constraints of an ABM Treaty that perpetuates a relationship based on distrust and mutual vulnerability. This Treaty ignores the fundamental breakthroughs in technology during the last 30 years. It prohibits us from exploring all options for defending against the threats that face us, our allies, and other countries.

That's why we should work together to replace this Treaty with a new framework that reflects a clear and clean break from the past and especially from the adversarial legacy of the cold war. This new cooperative relationship should look to the future, not to the past. It should be reassuring rather than threatening. It should be premised on openness, mutual confidence, and real opportunities for cooperation, including the area of missile defense. It should allow us to share information so that each nation can improve its early warning capability and its capability to defend its people and territory. And perhaps one day, we can even cooperate in a joint defense.

I want to complete the work of changing our relationship from one based on a nuclear balance of terror to one based on common responsibilities and common interests. We may have areas of difference with Russia, but we are not and must not be strategic adversaries. Russia and America both face new threats to security. Together, we can address

today's threats and pursue today's opportunities. We can explore technologies that have the potential to make us all safer.

This is a time for vision, a time for a new way of thinking, a time for bold leadership. The Looking Glass no longer stands its 24-a-hour-day vigil. We must all look at the world in a new, realistic way to preserve peace for generations to come.

God bless.

NOTE: The President spoke at 2:40 p.m. outside Eisenhower Hall at Fort McNair. In his remarks, he referred to Vice Adm. Paul G. Gaffney II, USN, president, National Defense University; and President Saddam Hussein of Iraq.

### **Remarks on the Bipartisan Congressional Tax Relief Agreement and an Exchange With Reporters**

*May 1, 2001*

**The President.** Good afternoon. This is a great day for the American people and the American taxpayer. Working together, Republicans and Democrats in the House and the Senate have agreed on a proposal that will provide \$1.35 trillion in tax relief over the next 11 years. One hundred billion will be distributed right away, this year and next, to help stimulate our economy and put money in people's pockets quickly. The rest of tax relief will be provided over the next decade.

I congratulate the Members of the Senate and the House, Republicans and Democrats, who have worked so hard to achieve this bipartisan agreement. You all deserve great credit for agreeing to provide the American people with meaningful, significant, sweeping tax relief—the most tax relief in a generation.

Today Republicans and Democrats have agreed to help Americans send their children to college, pay off their mortgages a little faster, or cope with rising energy costs. In short, once we've funded our Nation's priorities, we've agreed to let the American people spend their own money on their own priorities.

Today's agreement has a larger message, as well. By finding common ground on an issue that divided the two parties throughout

last year's campaign, Republicans and Democrats have today proven we can work together to do what is right for the American people. Achieving the agreement on significant tax relief can help pave the way for consensus on other vital issues, including reforming our public schools, strengthening Social Security and Medicare, and transforming our national defense.

When I spoke to a joint session of Congress just a few months ago to outline my budget and tax relief proposals, I said that in the end, we'll be judged not only by what we say but by what we're able to accomplish.

We have more work to do to complete the full budget. But today we have accomplished significant tax relief and shown we can work together in a constructive way to get things done for the people of this country.

Thank you.

### **Federal Spending**

**Q.** Mr. President, are you going to be able to keep spending in check in order to be able to fund your tax cuts?

**The President.** Well, I'm absolutely convinced we'll be able to fund the tax cuts.

**Q.** Are you going to be able to keep spending—

**The President.** I've worked with Members of the House and the Senate to have a discretionary spending at a reasonable level. I hope—we're making progress. There's a lot of discussions going on. I suspect I'm going to have to remain diligent over the next year to keep the spenders in check. That's a good job for the Chief Executive Officer.

### **Conversation With President Vladimir Putin of Russia**

**Q.** Mr. President, how did your conversation with President Putin go?

**The President.** Terry [Terry Moran, ABC News], it was good. We had a very constructive conversation. I called him early this morning to let him know that I'd be giving the speech that I just gave. I wanted to assure him that my plans were in the best interests of our two countries, that we are going to consult with the Russians, as well as our other friends and allies.

But I also made it clear to him that it's important to think beyond the old days of when we had the concept that if we blew each other up, the world would be safe. I told him the cold war is over and that Russia was not our enemy, and I'd help try to define the threats as realistically as I could and that we needed to have defenses to meet those threats.

I also told him that we would work to reduce our own nuclear arsenals and would do so in time. He asked me whether or not there is a chance we could meet before our upcoming summits. I told him I would love to meet with him beforehand to look him in the eye and let him know how sincere I am about achieving a new way of keeping the peace.

He reminded me at one point in time that he talked about the need to address current threats in our world with systems that might be able to intercept missiles on launch—boost phase—I talked about today. So I felt that it was a very constructive meeting.

### **Resignation of FBI Director**

**Q.** Mr. President, are you concerned about Director Freeh's resignation? Did that catch you by surprise?

**The President.** Actually, Director Freeh came to see me late yesterday afternoon. And he asked if we could meet alone. I said, "Of course." And he said, "I'm resigning." And it did catch me by surprise. And I'm disappointed. I would hope—I was hoping that he would stay on. I think he's done a very good job. I'm sure he explained to you—I didn't see his press conference, but I suspect he explained to you the reason why, and that is, he wanted to spend more time with his family. I found Louie Freeh to be a fine public servant, and our Nation owes him a great debt of gratitude for his service to our country. And now we'll begin the process of finding replacements.

### **National Missile Defense**

**Q.** What response do you expect from the European allies on missile defense? Do you think they will get along—go along eventually, and will participate?

**The President.** Well, I think we've got a lot of explaining to do. That's why yesterday I called the leaders of France and Britain

and Canada and Germany to explain to them exactly what I—and the head of the NATO—to explain to them exactly what I just explained—I told you, that—Mr. Putin. The phone call I made yesterday was nothing new, however. I had met with those leaders before and talked to them about what I meant.

And during the course of the campaign, when I talked about providing defenses to meet the true threats of—that all of us are now faced with, the leaders were pleased that we're sincere about our desire to go through consultations. I've sent a high level team—a team of high level members of my administration, Deputies Armitage, Hadley, and Wolfowitz. It's a clear signal about how, one, important this issue is and how, two, how seriously we take the idea of consulting with our allies and friends. They are very pleased with that.

But they are going to have to speak for themselves. I am a little hesitant to put words in their mouth.

### **Social Security Reform**

**Q.** Mr. President, on the Social Security Commission, some are saying that if the membership is going to be sort of stacked in a way that preordains a recommendation of privatization. What is your—

**The President.** Well, I think—I think—let us—tomorrow is a day when we will be talking about Social Security and that would be a very good question to the members of the Commission, to make sure that there is an objective analysis of Social Security: How do we save it; what do we do to make sure it is viable in the future?

There is a lot of speculation about the Commission that will be cleared up tomorrow afternoon, if I'm not mistaken, right here in this very spot.

Thank you all very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 4:05 p.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to President Jacques Chirac of France; Prime Minister Tony Blair of the United Kingdom; Prime Minister Jean Chretien of Canada; Chancellor Gerhard Schröder of Germany; and NATO General Secretary George Robertson.

### **Statement on the Retirement of Federal Bureau of Investigation Director Louis J. Freeh**

*May 1, 2001*

Louis Freeh is a dedicated public servant who has served his country and the FBI with honor and distinction. I regret the Director is leaving Government. We are fortunate to have had a man of his caliber serve our country, and we will miss him.

### **Letter to Congressional Leaders on Proposed Legislation To Extend the Filing Deadline for Undocumented Immigrants**

*May 1, 2001*

*Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. Leader:)*

I am a strong proponent of government policies that recognize the importance of families and that help to strengthen them. To the extent possible, I believe that our immigration policies should reflect that philosophy. That is why I support legislation to extend the window created under section 245(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act during which qualified immigrants may obtain legal residence in the United States without being forced to first leave the country and their families for several years.

According to agency estimates, there are more than 500,000 undocumented immigrants in the country who are eligible to become legal permanent residents, primarily because of their family relationship with a citizen or legal permanent resident. However, the law generally requires them to go back to their home country to obtain a visa, and once they do so, they are barred from returning to the United States for up to 10 years. Many choose to risk remaining here illegally rather than to be separated from their families for those many years. This issue has been the subject of discussion in the Working Group that Attorney General Ashcroft and Secretary of State Powell co-chair with officials of the Mexican government, and should be addressed to ensure a more orderly, legal, and humane migration flow between our countries.

I encourage the Congress to consider whether there was adequate time for persons eligible under section 245(i) to apply for adjustment of status before the filing deadline expired yesterday. Information indicates an estimated 200,000 were eligible to file but did not meet the deadline. Preliminary reports suggest that many applicants were unable to complete their paperwork in time, due in part to the fact that the rules explaining how the provision would be applied were not issued until late March. It remains in our national interest to legitimize those resident immigrants, eligible for legal status, and to welcome them as full participants of our society. But we will only be able to do this if the path to legalization encourages family reunification. For this reason, I would support legislation that temporarily extends the recently expired April 30, 2001, filing deadline, while maintaining the requirement that the applicant was physically present in the United States on December 21, 2000.

I look forward to working with you on this important legislation.

Sincerely,

**George W. Bush**

NOTE: Identical letters were sent to J. Dennis Hastert, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Richard A. Gephardt, House minority leader; Trent Lott, Senate majority leader; and Thomas A. Daschle, Senate minority leader.

### **Remarks on Establishing the President's Commission To Strengthen Social Security**

*May 2, 2001*

**The President.** Please be seated. Mr. Secretary, thank you for coming. Members of the newly formed Social Security Commission, I want to thank you all for being here. And I want to thank your family members who are here, as well.

Social Security is one of the greatest achievements of the American Government and one of the deepest commitments to the American people. For more than six decades it has protected our elderly against poverty and assured young people of a more secure

future. It must continue to do this important work for decades to come.

Yet, it has been apparent for many years that Social Security, itself, is becoming insecure. Social Security was designed for an era when few Americans lived much past the age of 65 and when families of three or four children were more than the exception.

When Social Security was created, there was about 40 workers paying Social Security taxes for every one retiree receiving benefits. Today, there are three workers for every retiree; soon, there will be two. Long life is a blessing. Smaller families are an individual choice. But the consequence of this blessing and this choice is that the Social Security payroll tax, which was once 2 percent, has now passed 12 percent. Economists calculate that it will have to rise past 18 percent if the baby boomers are to receive the same benefits that Social Security has promised, unless we take steps soon to reform the way Social Security is financed.

The threat to the stability of Social Security has been apparent for decades. For years, political leaders have agreed that something must be done, but nothing has been done. We can postpone action no longer. Social Security is a challenge now. If we fail to act, it will become a crisis. We must save Social Security, and we now have the opportunity to do so.

Our Government will run large budget surpluses over the next 10 years. These surpluses provide an opportunity to move to a stronger Social Security system. Two months ago, in my address to Congress, I described the principles that must guide any reform of Social Security. First, Social Security reform must preserve the benefits of all current retirees and those nearing retirement. Second, Social Security reform must return the Social Security system to sound financial footing. Third, Social Security reform must offer personal savings accounts to younger workers who want them. Today, young workers who pay into Social Security might as well be saving their money in their mattresses. That's how low the return is on their contributions. And the return will only decline further—maybe even below zero—if we do not proceed with reform.

Personal savings accounts will transform Social Security from a Government IOU into personal property and real assets, property that workers will own in their own names and that they can pass along to their children. Ownership, independence, access to wealth should not be the privilege of a few; they're the hope of every American, and we must make them the foundation of Social Security.

Today I am naming a Presidential Commission to turn these principles into concrete reforms. This task is not easy, but the mandate is clear: Strengthen Social Security and make its promise more certain and valuable for generations to come. I have asked the Commission to deliver its report later this fall.

Social Security does not belong to any one political party, so the Commission is drawn from both parties. Social Security does not belong to the Government or to the politicians, and so my Commission has members from many different walks of life. It will be chaired by two outstanding Americans: Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan and Richard Parsons of AOL/Time Warner.

Senator Moynihan has been aptly described as the Nation's best thinker among politicians since Lincoln and its best politician among thinkers since Jefferson. A profound mind, a compassionate heart, and a farseeing imagination have distinguished him throughout his career.

Our task today is to preserve what is the best in Social Security, while updating it, and for a new time. And nobody will do that job better than this great student of Social Security's history, and stalwart champion of Social Security's principles.

As cochief operating officer of AOL/Time Warner, Richard Parsons is one of the leaders of this Nation's information age economy. Few people have served more tours of duty in the American Government and business—a senior aide in the Ford administration, managing partner of a distinguished law firm, CEO of a major savings bank before becoming president of Time Warner.

Mr. Parsons serves his community as ably as he's served his country. He chairs the Upper Manhattan Empowerment Zone Development Corporation, where he mobilized the creativity of the private sector to bring

jobs and opportunity to people in need. And he sits on the boards of Howard University and the Lincoln Center. Richard Parsons represents in our time the spirit of business statesmanship at its highest.

Fourteen other fine Americans have joined the Moynihan-Parsons commission; seven of them are Republicans, and seven are Democrats. They include a former aide to Robert Kennedy and a former aide to Ronald Reagan, political leaders, entrepreneurs, eminent experts on the Social Security system. Every one of these fine men and women is passionately committed to the safety, success, and long-term security of Social Security.

I'm giving this Commission a great task, and its members have my full faith. When it makes its report, the Congress and I will face some serious decisions, but we must be inspired by the example of the founder of Social Security, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

In his Fireside Chat of September 1934, shortly before Congress enacted Social Security, he warned that there will always be those frightened by boldness and cowed by the necessity for making decisions. "They will complain," he said, "that all we have done is unnecessary and subject to great risks."

But now, as then, bold action and serious decisions are necessary, and we in our time must rededicate ourselves to the great ideal Roosevelt defined 67 years ago: greater freedom and greater security for the average man than he has ever known before in the history of America. That's our charge, and we must keep it.

And now, one of the Cochairmen of this Commission, Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan.

[*At this point, former Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan and Richard D. Parsons made brief remarks.*]

**The President.** I now have the honor of signing the Commission into being.

[*The President signed the Executive order.*]

**The President.** Thank you all very much. Thanks for coming.

NOTE: The President spoke at 10:27 a.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House.

## **Executive Order 13210—President’s Commission To Strengthen Social Security**

May 2, 2001

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. App.), and to preserve Social Security for senior Americans while building wealth for younger Americans, it is hereby ordered as follows:

**Section 1. Establishment.** There is established the President’s Commission to Strengthen Social Security (Commission).

**Sec. 2. Membership.** The Commission shall be composed of sixteen members appointed by the President, of which no more than eight shall be members of the same political party. The President shall also designate two members of the Commission to act as co-chairs. The two co-chairs shall not be members of the same political party.

**Sec. 3. Mission.** The mission of the Commission shall be to submit to the President bipartisan recommendations to modernize and restore fiscal soundness to the Social Security system according to the following principles: (a) Modernization must not change Social Security benefits for retirees or near-retirees;

(b) The entire Social Security surplus must be dedicated to Social Security only;

(c) Social Security payroll taxes must not be increased;

(d) Government must not invest Social Security funds in the stock market;

(e) Modernization must preserve Social Security’s disability and survivors components; and

(f) Modernization must include individually controlled, voluntary personal retirement accounts, which will augment the Social Security safety net.

**Sec. 4. Administration.** (a) The Social Security Administration shall, to the extent permitted by law, provide administrative support and funding for the Commission.

(b) Members of the Commission shall serve without any compensation for their work on the Commission. Members appointed from among private citizens of the

United States, however, while engaged in the work of the Commission, may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law for persons serving intermittently in Government service (5 U.S.C. 5701–5707), to the extent funds are available.

(c) The Commission shall have a staff headed by an Executive Director, who shall be selected by the President. To the extent permitted by law, office space, analytical support, and additional staff support for the Commission shall be provided by executive branch departments and agencies as directed by the President.

(d) The Commission shall receive input from and provide briefings to the Congress, by procedures determined by the President in consultation with the congressional leadership and the Commission. Public hearings shall be held at the call of the co-chairs, in consultation with the President.

(e) The functions of the President under the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended, except for those in section 6 of that Act, that are applicable to the Commission, shall be performed by the Social Security Administration, in accordance with the guidelines that have been issued by the Administrator of General Services.

**Sec. 5. Reports.** The Commission shall submit reports to the President as follows:

(a) *Interim Report.* An interim report shall describe the challenges facing the Social Security system and the criteria by which the Commission will evaluate reform proposals. These criteria may include but are not limited to: solvency, sustainability, benefit adequacy, fair treatment across generations and demographic groups, total annual cost obligations, net impact on the Federal budget, impact upon national savings, impact on workforce participation, impact on employer-provided pension plans, rates of return, and protections against poverty.

(b) *Final Report.* The final report will set forth the Commission’s recommendations, in accordance with its stated mission in section 3 of this order, regarding how to strengthen Social Security with personal accounts. The Commission shall submit its final report during the fall of 2001. The submission date shall

be determined by the co-chairs in consultation with the President.

**Sec. 6. Termination.** The Commission shall terminate 30 days after submitting its final report.

**George W. Bush**

The White House,  
May 2, 2001.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 10:58 a.m., May 3, 2001]

NOTE: This Executive order was published in the *Federal Register* on May 4.

### **Letter to Congressional Leaders on the President's Commission To Strengthen Social Security**

May 2, 2001

*Dear Senator Daschle and Congressman Gephardt:*

Thank you for your letter of April 12, providing your recommendations concerning the creation of a Social Security commission.

I have pledged that I will work to develop a bipartisan consensus to strengthen Social Security, preserving the program for senior Americans and building wealth for younger Americans. I believe that a bipartisan commission will provide the renewed energy and focus that can help us transform our common commitment to strengthening Social Security into legislative action on behalf of Americans of all ages.

In your letter, you expressed support for some of the principles that I have outlined as cornerstones for any reform of Social Security. Like you, I believe that we must honor our commitment to pay full promised benefits to those who have made a lifetime of contributions to the Social Security program. I also believe that Social Security surpluses must be dedicated to Social Security only.

I was pleased to see that you do not oppose personal accounts, even while acknowledging legitimate differences regarding their appropriate structure and financing. Please be assured that the commission will consider a full and fair analysis of all methods of designing and financing such accounts.

I share your desire that the commission be truly bipartisan. It is my intention that

the commission be composed of an equal number of Republicans and Democrats, and that the commission make use of the non-partisan and independent projections embodied in the Social Security Trustees' reports.

As you note, it has been nearly two decades since the last significant legislation to shore up Social Security's finances. Too frequently in recent years, commissions and advisory councils have been constructed in a way that reproduced legislative gridlock. Such structures frustrated needed action to strengthen the programs on which Americans depend. It is not a coincidence that the last commission to have contributed significant legislation, the Greenspan Commission of 1981–83, was not handicapped by restrictive voting and approval procedures.

The best way to ensure that the commission receives the necessary internal and external approval is for both the President and the Congressional leadership to provide our support for the development of its recommendations. Those Americans who depend on Social Security today, as well as those who will depend on it in the future, deserve no less from us.

Thank you for your views. I look forward to working with you in the months to come.

Sincerely,

**George W. Bush**

NOTE: Identical letters were sent to Richard A. Gephardt, House minority leader, and Thomas A. Daschle, Senate minority leader.

### **Remarks Prior to a Meeting With Congressional Leaders**

May 2, 2001

#### **Budget Agreement**

It's my honor to welcome back to the Cabinet Room leaders in the House and the Senate, both Republicans and Democrats, who worked hard on the budget. There is a budget deal; it's an agreement that makes a lot of sense. In the agreement is the largest tax cut in a generation and reasonable levels of spending.

This plan could not have been done without the leadership of the Speaker and the

leader of the Senate, nor could it have been done without two really fine budget chairmen, Congressman Nussle and Senator Domenici, both of whom, and their staffs and their committees, worked long, hard hours.

And finally, it couldn't have been done without the cooperation and work of some of our Democrat friends: Breaux in Louisiana and Miller of Georgia, Condit of California; Members around this table, who realized that it's time—it was time to come together to put a good budget together on behalf of the American people; Members who realize that what we're talking about is not partisan politics but good budget politics, good budget policy. They'll always recognize that we're here to serve the people, and this is the people's budget. It's a good budget for the working people of America, and I'm proud to congratulate you all for a job really well done.

Thank you.

NOTE: The President spoke at 1:10 p.m. in the Cabinet Room at the White House. A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks.

**Message to the Congress  
Transmitting the District of  
Columbia Courts FY 2002 Budget  
Submission**

*May 2, 2001*

*To the Congress of the United States:*

In accordance with the District of Columbia Code, as amended, I am transmitting the District of Columbia Courts FY 2002 Budget Submission.

The District of Columbia Courts have submitted a FY 2002 budget request for \$111.7 million for operating expenses, \$41.4 million for capital improvements to courthouse facilities, and \$39.7 million for Defender Services in the District of Columbia Courts. My FY 2002 budget includes recommended funding levels of \$105.2 million for operations, \$6.0 million for capital improvements, and \$34.3 million for Defender Services. My transmittal of the District of Columbia Courts' budget request does not represent an endorsement of its contents.

I look forward to working with the Congress throughout the FY 2002 appropriations process.

**George W. Bush**

The White House,  
May 2, 2001.

**Message to the Congress  
Transmitting a Report on the  
National Emergency With Respect to  
Sudan**

*May 2, 2001*

*To the Congress of the United States:*

As required by section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1641(c), and section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA), 50 U.S.C. 1703(c), I transmit herewith a 6-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to Sudan that was declared in Executive Order 13067 of November 3, 1997.

**George W. Bush**

The White House,  
May 2, 2001.

**Letter to Congressional Leaders  
Transmitting an Implementation  
Report on the Inter-American  
Convention Against Corruption**

*May 2, 2001*

*Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. Chairman:)*

Pursuant to the resolution of advice and consent to ratification of the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption adopted by the Senate on July 27, 2000, the President must submit to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations an annual implementation report each year for a 5-year period. Attached is the first such report.

As this report illustrates, countries throughout our hemisphere have taken important steps through legislative and executive actions to implement the Convention. These actions are indications of the realization that corruption threatens political and

economic stability and undermines democracy. This report also outlines the steps taken to establish an evaluation mechanism—known as the Committee of Experts—to oversee implementation of the Convention.

I look forward to working with the Congress to ensure that we continue to combat corruption in our hemisphere and across the globe.

Sincerely,

**George W. Bush**

NOTE: Identical letters were sent to J. Dennis Hastert, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Jesse Helms, chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations. This letter was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on May 3.

### **Remarks Following a Meeting With Energy Advisers and an Exchange With Reporters**

*May 3, 2001*

#### **California Energy Shortages**

**The President.** I want to thank you all for coming today. I've assembled a team within my administration, in particular, the Secretary of Energy, as well as the Deputy Secretary of Defense, to discuss energy.

As the country knows, we're in the process of developing a comprehensive energy plan that will work to increase supplies, as well as encourage conservation. This is a long-run solution to the energy problems we now face.

This administration is deeply concerned about California and its citizens. We're worried about blackouts that may occur this summer, and we want to be a part of any solutions. Since I became sworn-in, we've been working with the State of California to provide regulatory relief to encourage an increase in the amount of supplies available for the consumers in that State.

Today I am instructing all agencies, Federal agencies, to reduce their peak hour electricity use in the State of California. And the Secretary of Energy will be traveling to the State today to consult with the Governor of the State of California, as well as work with our respective agencies in that State.

Secondly, I am pleased to report that the Secretary of Defense, after a careful review,

believes that this Department, which has got a large presence in the State of California, can reduce peak hour usage by 10 percent and can do so without harming military readiness.

We're also—and the Secretary is going to make it clear to the officials in the State of California that should Governor Davis, or any other Governor, for that matter, request power generating units owned by the Federal Government, they'll be available to help in the case of an emergency.

As well, FEMA, under Joe Allbaugh, is developing plans to help States that do face blackouts, to make sure the citizenry doesn't get harmed in any way.

This is a serious situation in the State of California. And as I said from the very beginning of my administration, we'll work to help California in any way we can. And the best way we can is to be good citizens. So I want to appreciate very much, Mr. Secretary, all your work, and I know you'd like to say a few words.

[*At this point, Energy Secretary Spencer Abraham made brief remarks.*]

**The President.** And we have with us Deputy Secretary of Defense Paul Wolfowitz.

[*Deputy Secretary of Defense Paul Wolfowitz made brief remarks.*]

#### **Government Energy Policy Review**

**Q.** Mr. President, are you asking Federal agencies nationwide to cut back? And what will the White House do?

**The President.** Well, I think we ought to ask all agencies to review energy policy. We're focused right now on California because that's a State that's going to suffer blackouts. But we've always got to be mindful of being energy efficient.

And since I've asked other agencies to review their policy, I'm going to ask the White House to do the same. Chief of Staff Andy Card has done just that today. We want to be good, efficient users of energy here in the White House.

Stretch [Dick Keil, Bloomberg Radio].

### **Energy Conservation**

**Q.** Mr. President, your energy team is preparing a long-term report, and the Vice President earlier this week gave a speech in Toronto that really, frankly, gave short shrift to the concept of conservation and concentrated, instead, on exploration, finding new ways to get natural gas pipelines built.

Will conservation be a primary focus of the long-term plan, or is this really just something that's for the here and now and the short-term in California?

**The President.** Oh, I think conservation has got to be an integral part of making sure we've got a reasonable energy policy. But what the Vice President was saying is we can't conserve our way to energy independence; nor can we conserve our way to having enough energy available. So we've got to do both. We must conserve, but we've also got to find new sources of energy.

I haven't seen the final report yet, but I suspect the American people will find a balanced approach. But what people need to hear, loud and clear, is that we're running out of energy in America. And it is so important for this Nation to improve its infrastructure so we can not only deliver supplies, but we need to go find new supply. And I strongly believe we can do so in an environmentally friendly way.

This Nation is confronted with a major problem. And this administration is going to be honest with the American people about the nature of the problem, and we're going to come up with some solutions. And it's going to take a lot of political will for people to buck some of the trends that somehow believe—who believe that without finding additional supplies of energy, this Nation is going to be okay.

**Q.** If I could follow-up, sir? Will there be a more prominent role for nuclear power, as part of your plan?

**The President.** You must wait until the report comes out, because I'm going to have to, too, until I see the final copy. But I would suggest that what this Nation needs to do is review all options.

John [John Cochran, ABC News].

**Q.** Sir, the Vice President seemed to be saying on Monday that Americans were already pretty energy efficient, so there's not

much to be gained by conservation. Do you agree with that?

**The President.** Well, I agree that we've made great strides in energy efficiency; home building materials are more efficient. But we just found a place where we can reduce energy during peak hours by 10 percent. We must continue to find.

But what the Vice President and I understand is that you cannot conserve your way to energy independence. We can do a better job in conservation, but we darn sure have to do a better job of finding more supply. It is naive for the American people and its—and those who purport to speak for the American people, some of those, to say that we can be okay, from an energy perspective, by only focusing on conservation. We've got to find additional supplies of energy.

One thing this administration will do is we're going to do our part when it comes to conservation in the State of California. But we will be honest with the American people. And the American people need to have an honest assessment of the issues this country faces, not only short term but long term. And that's exactly what the Vice President was saying the other day in Canada. And this report will be that way.

Steve, [Steve Holland, Reuters] final question.

### **China-U.S. Relations**

**Q.** Sir, on the China policy, could you—could I ask you to explain what happened yesterday with the Rumsfeld order, and what will it take now to have military-to-military exchanges with the Chinese?

**The President.** In terms of what they call the ticktock, you need to talk to the folks at the Defense Department. But what the Secretary was rightly doing was saying that we're going to review all opportunities to interface with the Chinese. And if it enhances our relationship, it might make sense. If it's a useless exercise and it doesn't make the relationship any better, then we won't do that.

But each opportunity will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis. That makes sense. We've only been in office for 104 days. We've got to review all policy that we inherited.

But what the Chinese must understand is that we'll be firm in our philosophy, consistent in our beliefs, and we want to work to have a relationship that is a positive relationship for both countries.

#### **Meeting With Israeli Foreign Minister**

**Q.** Do you feel better after seeing Foreign Minister Peres this morning?

**The President.** Had a good visit with him.

**Q.** [*Inaudible*]*—*better after talking to him?

**The President.** Well, he's an optimistic person. And I was so pleased that Mr. Peres came by. I don't know what his statements were like to the press, but he leaves knowing full well this administration is actively engaged at, first and foremost, trying to break the cycle of terrorism that grips that part of the world.

But he gave me a very good assessment of how he viewed the world. And he's always been an optimistic person, so I do feel better having talked to him. He's a fine statesman, as well.

NOTE: The President spoke at 1:55 p.m. in the Roosevelt Room at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to Gov. Gray Davis of California and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres of Israel. A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks.

#### **Memorandum on Energy Conservation at Federal Facilities**

*May 3, 2001*

*Memorandum for the Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies*

*Subject: Energy Conservation at Federal Facilities*

A key component of my Administration's overall commitment to make the most economical use of public dollars and to protect the environment is to improve energy conservation at Federal facilities. Further, with possible electricity shortages in California and in the Northeast and Northwest this summer, the Federal Government should set a good example of conservation by reducing its own energy use, particularly in regions where electricity shortages may occur and during periods of peak electricity demand.

Such conservation would save public money, protect the environment, and help to minimize shortages.

Therefore, I hereby direct the heads of executive departments and agencies (agencies) to take appropriate actions to conserve energy use at their facilities to the maximum extent consistent with the effective discharge of public responsibilities. Agencies located in regions where electricity shortages are possible should conserve especially during periods of peak demand.

In addition, agencies should review their existing operating and administrative processes and conservation programs and identify and implement ways to reduce such use. Agencies should report to me, through the Secretary of Energy, within 30 days from the date of this memorandum on the conservation actions taken. The agencies shall take these and other appropriate energy conservation actions using existing budget authority.

**George W. Bush**

#### **Remarks at a National Day of Prayer Reception**

*May 3, 2001*

Thank you, all. Thank you and welcome to the White House. It's great to see members of my Cabinet here. Secretaries Veneman, Martinez, and Paige, thank you all for coming. Leaders of the United States Congress, thank you all for being here, as well.

Shirley, thank you for the State proclamations. I quickly thumbed through to make sure that Florida was there. [*Laughter*] Otherwise, my little brother might be hearing from me. [*Laughter*] But it was there. And thanks for the beautiful painting. We know how much work it takes to organize the National Day of Prayer, and all of us thank you for your hard work. You've done a very good job.

Wintley, thank you very much for sharing your voice with us. This is the second time I've been privileged to hear your voice since I've been the President. I hope to hear it a lot more. And Angela, it's wonderful to see you again. Thank you for your testimony and your beauty and your grace.

And Reverend Rogers, thank you so much for bringing not only your own words of prayer but that of our mutual friend, Billy Graham, for whom we continue to pray for his health.

This is a day when our Nation recognizes a power above our power and influence beyond our influence, a guiding wisdom far greater than our own. The American character, it's strong and confident, but we have never been reluctant to speak of our own dependence on providence.

Our country was founded by great and wise people who were fluent in the language of humility, praise, and petition. Throughout our history, in danger and division, we have always turned to prayer. And our country has been delivered from many serious evils and wrongs because of that prayer.

We cannot presume to know every design of our Creator, or to assert a special claim on His favor. Yet, it is important to pause and recognize our help in ages past and our hope for years to come.

The first President to live in the White House arrived with a prayer. In a letter to his wife, written on his second night here, John Adams offered a prayer that Heaven might bless this house and all those who would call it home. One of his successors, Franklin D. Roosevelt, thought enough of that prayer to have it inscribed on a mantelpiece in the State Dining Room, where you can still find it today.

In this house I make many decisions. But as I do so, as I make those decisions, I know as surely as you said that many Americans lift me up in prayer, those prayers are a gracious gift, and Laura and I and my family greatly appreciate them.

America has many traditions of faith and many experiences of prayer. But I suspect that many who pray have something in common: that we may pray for God's help, but as we do so, we find that God has changed our deepest selves. We learn humility before His will and acceptance of things beyond our understanding. We discover that the most sincere of all prayers can be the simple words, "Thy will be done." And that is a comfort more powerful than all our plans.

Laura and I really appreciate you being here on this special day. We thank you for

your concerns for your country and your love of the Lord. It's an honor for me to be here, and I would ask that you join me in the State Dining Room for a little fellowship.

God bless America.

NOTE: The President spoke at 3:48 p.m. on the State Floor at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to Shirley Dobson, chair, National Day of Prayer Task Force; gospel singer Wintley Phipps; Miss America Angela Perez Baraquo; Rev. Adrian Rogers, pastor, Bellevue Baptist Church, Memphis, TN, and host, "Love Worth Finding" radio program; and evangelist Rev. Billy Graham.

## Remarks to the American Jewish Committee

May 3, 2001

Well, Bruce, thank you very much for that kind invitation. I'm glad I came, and I'm proud to call you friend.

I appreciate, David Harris, your eloquence. I want to say welcome to the foreign dignitaries who are here; Members of the Congress; Justice O'Connor; my friend Mayor Williams. And I'm proud to be here tonight with such close friends of America.

*Mi amigo, un hombre muy fuerte, muy inteligente, el Presidente de Mexico, Vicente Fox.*

Foreign Minister Fischer and Foreign Minister Peres. I had the honor of meeting with Foreign Minister Peres today in the Oval Office. It is not the first time we have met. He had a sparkle in his eye some 12 years ago when we met; he still has this marvelous sparkle in his eye. I love his optimism. As Bruce mentioned, he said, "When you talk to Shimon Peres, you feel like you're talking to a poet; you know you're talking to a leader." He's been a good friend of the United States throughout his many years of public service, and I look forward to showing him my friendship for the State of Israel over the coming years.

And Mr. Fischer, welcome to Washington. Please take back my best regards to your Chancellor. I had a great visit with him, as well, in the Oval Office.

And Mr. President, thank you for coming by. He also was in the Oval Office. I had

a pretty busy day. [Laughter] This is the third time I've met with President Fox, and it's right that it be that way because relations with Mexico and the United States are incredibly important for our future. We want our friend to the south to be strong and vibrant. A strong Mexico, a healthy Mexico is good for the United States of America.

The four of us don't always agree; we occasionally have our differences. But one thing, obviously, we all agree on is when Bruce Ramer invites us somewhere, we go. [Laughter]

I took a look at this weekend's program before coming here. I was flattered to read that "understanding the new administration" is called a "central feature" of this year's meeting. Well, I may be able to save you some time. [Laughter]

I believe in equal opportunity for all without discrimination or prejudice of any kind. I believe that tolerance and respect must be taught to all our children because too many young minds and souls are lost to hate. I believe that our Government should support the works of charity that are motivated by faith, but our Government should never fund the teaching of faith, itself.

I am a Christian, but I believe with the Psalmist that the Lord God of Israel neither slumbers nor sleeps. Understanding my administration should not be difficult. We will speak up for our principles. We will stand up for our friends in the world, and one of the most important friends is the State of Israel.

Incredibly enough, when I visited Israel 2 years ago, I had the honor of touring many parts of that land in a helicopter with Ariel Sharon. I'm pretty confident he didn't think I was going to be the President. [Laughter] The truth is, I wasn't sure he was going to be the Prime Minister. [Laughter] But nevertheless, here we are. I look forward to working with the Prime Minister. As Foreign Minister Peres told me today—and I agree—he's a man who knows how to keep his word, and that's important when it comes to foreign diplomacy.

For a Texan, a first visit to Israel is an eye opener. At the narrowest point, it's only 8 miles from the Mediterranean to the old armistice line. That's less than from the top

to the bottom of Dallas-Fort Worth Airport. [Laughter] The whole of pre-1967 Israel is only about 6 times the size of the King Ranch. It's a small country that has lived under the threat throughout its existence.

At my first meeting of my National Security Council, I told them that a top foreign policy priority of my administration is the safety and security of Israel. My administration will be steadfast in supporting Israel against terrorism and violence and in seeking the peace for which all Israelis pray.

The Middle East is the birthplace of three great religions: Judaism, Christianity, and Islam. Lasting peace in the region must respect the rights of believers in all these faiths. That's common sense. But it is also something more: It is moral sense, based upon the deep American commitment to freedom of religion.

That commitment was expressed early and eloquently by our first President, George Washington, in his famous letter to the Touro Synagogue in Newport, Rhode Island. He argued for an attitude beyond mere tolerance—a respect for the inherent and equal right of everyone to worship God as they think best. "The Government of the United States," he said, "which gives to bigotry no sanction, to persecution no assistance, requires only that they who live under its protection should demean themselves as good citizens." Over the years, Washington's rejection of religious bigotry has matured from a foundation of our domestic politics into a guiding doctrine of our foreign policy.

The American Jewish Committee deserves special credit for this progress. You were among the very first groups to support the International Religious Freedom Act of 1998. Formed to resist anti-Semitic persecution in czarist Russia, the American Jewish Committee has emerged as a great champion of religious liberty worldwide.

I am proud to say that it was a fellow Texan, Leo Napoleon Levi, who was responsible for one of the earliest American protests against anti-Semitic violence. Levi, a Galveston, Texas, lawyer and the president of the national B'nai B'rith, drafted President Theodore Roosevelt a telegram denouncing a Russian pogrom in 1903. The czar of Russia was so stung by Roosevelt's message that he

formally refused to accept it. Some Americans complained that Roosevelt had gone too far. He replied that there were no crimes so monstrous—that there were crimes so monstrous that the American conscience had to assert itself. And there still are.

Such crimes are being committed today by the Government of Sudan, which is waging war against that country's traditionalist and Christian peoples. Some 2 million Sudanese have lost their lives; 4 million more have lost their homes. Hospitals, schools, churches, and international relief stations have often been bombed by Government warplanes over the 18 years of Sudan's civil war. The Government claims to have halted air attacks, but they continue. Women and children have been abducted and sold into slavery. UNICEF estimates that some 12,000 to 15,000 people are now held in bondage in Sudan.

The story of the Exodus still speaks across the millennium: No society in all of history can be justly built on the backs of slaves. Sudan is a disaster area for human rights. The right of conscience has been singled out for special abuse by the Sudanese authorities. Aid agencies report that food assistance is sometimes distributed only to those willing to undergo conversion to Islam. We must turn the eyes of the world upon the atrocities in the Sudan.

Today I have appointed a special humanitarian coordinator, USAID Administrator Andrew Natsios. He will provide the leadership necessary to ensure that our aid goes to the needy without manipulation by those ravaging that troubled land. This is the first step. More will follow.

Our actions begin today, and my administration will continue to speak and act for as long as the persecution and atrocities in the Sudan last.

I'm pleased to say that many countries in the region show considerable and improving respect for religious liberty: Morocco, Tunisia, Jordan, and Bahrain among them. But there are other regimes, not only in north Africa and the Middle East, whose disrespect for freedom of worship is seriously disturbing. Iraq murders dissident religious figures. Iran systematically maltreats Jews, Christians, and adherents of the Baha'i faith.

The Burmese junta tortures adherents of Islam, Buddhism, and Christianity. Cuba monitors and harasses independent priests and ministers. Afghanistan's Taliban government has horrified the world with its disdain for fundamental human freedoms, epitomized by its destruction of ancient Buddhist works of art. And the newly independent republics of central Asia impose troubling limits on religious expression and missionary work.

We view with special concern the intensifying attacks on religious freedom in China. In many respects, China has made great strides toward freedom in recent decades. China's economy has opened. Chinese people enjoy greater personal mobility, more secure property rights, and enlarged access to information. These are not small achievements, and they do promise even greater change.

But the Chinese Government continues to display an unreasonable and unworthy suspicion of freedom of conscience. The Chinese Government restricts independent religious expression. We hear alarming reports of the detention of worshipers and religious leaders. Churches, mosques have been vandalized or demolished. Traditional religious practices in Tibet have long been the target of especially harsh and unjust persecution. And most recently, adherents of the Falun Gong spiritual movement have been singled out for arrest and abuse.

China aspires to national strength and greatness. But these acts of persecution are acts of fear and, therefore, of weakness. This persecution is unworthy of all that China has been, a civilization with a history of tolerance. And this persecution is unworthy of all that China should become, an open society that respects the spiritual dignity of its people.

No one is a better witness to the transience of tyranny than the children of Abraham. Forty centuries ago, the Jewish people were entrusted with a truth more enduring than any power of man. In the words of the prophet Isaiah, "This shall be My covenant with them, said the Lord: My spirit which is upon you, and the words which I have placed in your mouth, shall not be absent from your mouth, nor from the mouth of your children,

nor from the mouth of your children's children, said the Lord, from now, for all time."

It is not an accident that freedom of religion is one of the central freedoms in our Bill of Rights. It is the first freedom of the human soul, the right to speak the words that God places in our mouths. We must stand for that freedom in our country. We must speak for that freedom in the world. And I thank the American Jewish Committee for your willingness to do both.

God bless.

NOTE: The President spoke at 8:22 p.m. at the National Building Museum. In his remarks, he referred to Bruce M. Ramer, president, and David A. Harris, executive director, American Jewish Committee; Mayor Anthony A. Williams of Washington, DC; President Vicente Fox of Mexico; Foreign Minister Joschka Fischer and Chancellor Gerhard Schröder of Germany; and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres and Prime Minister Ariel Sharon of Israel.

### **Message on the Observance of Cinco de Mayo**

*May 2, 2001*

I am pleased to send warm greetings to all those gathered to celebrate Cinco de Mayo.

May 5th marks the triumph of the spirit of freedom for the people of Mexico. The victory of General Ignacio Zaragoza and his Mexican troops over the superior French forces at the Battle of Puebla served as a stirring reminder of the determination to win the fight for Mexico's freedom from foreign intervention. The Cinco de Mayo display of courage and purpose is a source of pride for all freedom-loving people.

We Americans cherish our deep historical, cultural, economic, and, in many cases, family ties with Mexico and Latin America. Cinco de Mayo celebrations remind us how much Hispanics have influenced and enriched the United States. Hispanic Americans contribute to the shared traditions that are part of our history, including entrepreneurship, a sense of community where neighbor helps neighbor, faith, and love of family. On this special day, I encourage Americans to reaffirm the ties of culture and friendship

we share with the people of Mexico and with Hispanic Americans.

As you enjoy the day with parades, folkloric dancing, and other festive activities, Laura joins me in sending best wishes for a joyous celebration.

**George W. Bush**

NOTE: This message was made available by the Office of the Press Secretary on May 4.

### **Remarks on Presenting the Commander in Chief's Trophy to the United States Air Force Academy Falcons**

*May 4, 2001*

Good morning. Thank you all for coming. It's my honor to welcome you all to the White House. I want to thank the generals who are here, and the members of the congressional delegation that have come. Most of all, I want to welcome Coach DeBerry and the Fighting Falcons of the United States Air Force Academy.

It is my honor to present the Commander in Chief's Trophy, which recognizes gridiron supremacy amongst our Nation's service academies. The Falcons' record of success in service academy football is truly stellar. They won this trophy 10 of the last 12 years—14 times overall. The seniors on this team completed their careers with a 37–12 record. It's the next-to-best record of any group of seniors in academy history, and I want to congratulate you all.

I know you all take special pride in your coach. He's got an outstanding record, as well. This is the 12th time in 17 seasons under Coach DeBerry that the Falcons have won the Commander in Chief's Trophy.

I thought it was interesting that the first time he brought his seniors to the White House was in 1986. Ronald Reagan was still the President; the Berlin Wall still stood; windows were something that you washed. *[Laughter]*

As Coach DeBerry reminded everyone at last year's White House ceremony, Presidents come and go, but coaches do not have

term limits. [Laughter] Coach, a word of caution—[laughter]—winning this trophy is supposed to be a struggle, not a hobby. [Laughter] And the truth is, if you spend any more time in Washington, the folks back in Colorado Springs are going to start saying you're out of touch. [Laughter]

I love Coach DeBerry's motto: Faith, family, and Falcons. This is a man who has his priorities straight. And they must be, because he's not just recruiting football talent; he's recruiting character. He's not just recruiting to win football games; he's recruiting to win our Nation's wars, if we have one.

These seniors know that conference titles, bowl victories, and trophies are not nearly as important as the solemn oath they will take in just a few weeks as newest officers in the world's finest Air Force. Today we honor the history that you've made on the playing field. But we look forward to even more of the history you will make serving our Nation.

Coach DeBerry, if the past is prologue, I suspect you, too, will have a bright future. And you've got an opener next season with another team that recently visited the White House, the mighty Oklahoma Sooners. And my hope is that you try to soften them up a bit before they play the Texas teams. [Laughter]

But it's my honor to congratulate you, and congratulations in advance for the service you will render to our fabulous Nation.

God bless.

NOTE: The President spoke at 9:35 a.m. at the South Portico at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to Fisher DeBerry, football coach, U.S. Air Force Academy. The transcript released by the Office of the Press Secretary also included the remarks of Coach DeBerry.

### Remarks Honoring the 2000 World Series Champion New York Yankees May 4, 2001

Thank you. Please sit down. Well, it's my honor to welcome the mighty Yanks to the Rose Garden, a team that broke my heart many a time, as the owner of the Texas Rangers. [Laughter]

I'm so glad you all are here, and I appreciate the mayor being here—the Yankees'

number one fan—and members of the congressional delegation who are here, as well. Thank you all for coming.

It's good to see my old fellow owner, "the Boss." [Laughter] What a record you've had. A man who demands excellence and oftentimes gets it. [Laughter] But thank you for coming, George. I know the real boss of the Yankees is here, too, Arthur Richman. [Laughter] How are you, Arthur? Good to see you. I told you one of these days we would get to the White House. Just don't take any silverware, Arthur. [Laughter]

It's good to see Randy and Brian Cashman. Thank you all for coming. I am—I understand something about baseball. It not only takes great players to win a championship, it takes a great manager, too. And I know all sports fans are impressed by the class of Joe Torre. What a heck of a man he is. And Don Zimmer, you're not so bad, either. [Laughter]

But one of the things everybody forgets about Joe is that he was a pretty darn good player himself. Thirty years ago, he led the National League with a .363 batting average, 137 RBIs, and it's sure good to welcome you back here, Joe. [Laughter]

And there are fellow Texans on this team, and around here that counts for something. [Laughter] So it's good to see "the Rocket," a friend of my family's Roger Clemens, Andy Pettitte, and Chuck Knoblauch.

I—something about the Yankees. It's one of the greatest names in sport. It's a tradition and a powerful tradition. I mean, you put on a uniform, it's just not work clothes; it's the uniform that Ruth wore or Gehrig wore, and you all have kept up that tradition. And for that, you need to be congratulated.

It's interesting that we're hosting the great Yanks here in the Rose Garden, and then this Sunday there's a little different celebration taking place. It's a baseball celebration. But on the other side of the driveway down there, we've set up a tee-ball park. And it's a chance for moms and dads to bring tee-ball teams to celebrate the great sport of baseball right here on the hallowed grounds of the White House. Yankee Stadium is hallowed grounds, so is the White House.

What's going to be interesting about that day is there is going to be some little kid

trying to adjust his batting gloves just like Jeter does, or somebody trying to look like Mariano Rivera or somebody trying to emulate the swing of Tino Martinez. That's what's going to happen.

And as a reminder to those who are on the field that a lot of kids look at you, they really do. And there's a lot of parents pulling for the Yanks to be champs not only on the field but off the field. And there's no question in my mind that these Yanks will rise to both occasions.

Welcome to the White House.

NOTE: The President spoke at 10:32 a.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to Mayor Rudolph W. Giuliani of New York City; George Steinbrenner III, principal owner, Arthur Richman, senior adviser, Randy Levine, president, Brian Cashman, senior vice president and general manager, Joe Torre, manager, Don Zimmer, assistant manager, Roger Clemens, Andy Pettitte, and Mariano Rivera, pitchers, Chuck Knoblauch, outfielder, Derek Jeter, shortstop, and Tino Martinez, first baseman, New York Yankees.

### Remarks at a Cinco de Mayo Celebration

May 4, 2001

Thank you all. We welcome you to this Cinco de Mayo celebration, even though it's on the *cuatro de Mayo*. [Laughter] But it's such an important holiday, we decided to start early.

I really appreciate *El Embajador de Mexico*, Juan Jose Bremer. Thank you for your kind words, thank you for your leadership, and welcome.

I appreciate so very much Thalia for being here. I am thankful that she did not ask me to dance. [Laughter] But I loved her voice and loved her music. Pablo Montero. Thank you very much, Pablo, for coming. We will treasure that beautiful gift you gave to Laura, via me. [Laughter]

It is a pleasure to see my friend Don Francisco. I had the honor of interviewing with Don Francisco before. He's a good man. And finally *por fin, mi amigo* Emilio Estefan. Emilio, thank you very much for coming. He's lucky we didn't let him in without Gloria. [Laughter] I know you join me in thank-

ing the fantastic dancers and the mariachis. It's such beautiful music, and the White House is blessed by your presence.

Some in my administration are here that I must introduce. Hector Barreto, he's going to make fine leader of the Small Business Administration; Eduardo Aguirre, who is going to be a senior official at the Export-Import Bank—Eduardo. Rosario Marin is here; she is going to be the Treasurer of the United States. We could go on all day long, but there's one other fellow I want to introduce. He's a friend of Mexico. He's a great United States Senator. The Senator from the State of New Mexico, Pete Domenici. Is Ed Pastor here? I don't see Ed.

Today we remember a proud moment for the people of Mexico, when Mexican soldiers won the Battle of Puebla. When the news of that victory reached this house, it was recognized and recorded by Abraham Lincoln. Then, and for many years afterwards, the United States and Mexico lived two very different histories, often divided by misperceptions and mistrust. It's changed.

The United States and Mexico now share ties of history, *familia*, values, commerce, and culture. We are more united in friendship and common purpose than ever before. Just yesterday I had yet another visit with my friend *El Presidente* Vicente Fox. This is the third time my friend and I have had a chance to dialog about the incredibly important relationship between the United States and Mexico. And I hope people take note that in a few months he'll come back as the honored guest of the first state dinner I will have as President of the United States. We have worked together as Governors; we will work together as Presidents. And we'll always work in the spirit of mutual respect.

Cinco de Mayo is a day for special pride and remembrance for people on—it's a reminder of the pride—of the proud heritage of many Americans and the warm and growing friendship between two great nations. It's a day worth celebrating.

I want to thank you all for coming. Laura and I welcome you, so pleased so many folks came.

Again, I want to thank the fantastic artists who are here. *Mi Casa Blanca es su Casa Blanca. Adios.*

Thank you all.

NOTE: The President spoke at 3:23 p.m. on the South Lawn at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to Mexican Ambassador to the U.S. Juan Jose Bremer; entertainers Pablo Montero, Emilio Estefan, Gloria Estefan, and Thalía; Spanish-language television host Mario Kreutzberger, popularly known as “Don Francisco”; and President Vicente Fox of Mexico.

### **Proclamation 7432—Older Americans Month, 2001**

*May 4, 2001*

*By the President of the United States of America*

#### **A Proclamation**

In cities, towns, and communities across the United States, older Americans make countless contributions to the life of our Nation. Each year, during the month of May, Americans acknowledge in a special way the contributions of older Americans to our society. This year’s theme, “The Many Faces of Aging,” calls on us to recognize the richness and the promise of our rapidly increasing older population.

Older adults have much to teach us, from persevering in the face of hardship to sustaining our family structure and caring for those in need. Generations of older Americans have done the hard work of building communities, places of worship, businesses, and schools, laying the foundation for our American way of life. Embodying the steadfast devotion, courage, and sacrifice that our ancestors brought to this country, older Americans continue to energize our national life. Many of these former teachers, leaders of industry, war heroes, and religious figures help new generations learn about our past by taking time out of their lives to share their experiences and to serve as role models. Their values of hard work, determination, compassion, and faith continue to benefit our families and all Americans. As we celebrate Older Americans Month, I encourage Americans to take advantage of the wisdom and experience of our elder citizens.

Working in partnership with States and local organizations, my Administration is pro-

posing that the Federal Government do more to facilitate service opportunities for seniors.

My Administration is committed to improving the quality of life of our Nation’s seniors, who are often burdened with concerns about health care. We will strengthen Medicare for the baby boomers and subsequent generations. We will renew the promise made to our seniors and people with disabilities by providing access to affordable prescription drugs and better options to meet their health care needs. By ensuring that our senior citizens live in comfort and security, we honor them and thank them for their service.

**Now, Therefore, I, George W. Bush**, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim May 2001, as Older Americans Month. I call upon Federal, State, and local government officials, businesses, communities, faith-based organizations, families, health care professionals, volunteers, and all citizens of the United States to publicly reaffirm our Nation’s continuing commitment to honor older Americans.

**In Witness Whereof**, I have hereunto set my hand this fourth day of May, in the year of our Lord two thousand one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-fifth.

**George W. Bush**

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 8:45 a.m., May 8, 2001]

NOTE: This proclamation will be published in the *Federal Register* on May 9.

### **Proclamation 7433—Small Business Week, 2001**

*May 4, 2001*

*By the President of the United States of America*

#### **A Proclamation**

Small business owners who work long hours, juggling family and career responsibilities and serving as community volunteers, are integral to our country’s prosperity and

to the vibrancy of our communities. These entrepreneurs are fundamental to our economy. Through the opportunities offered by the men and women who own and operate our Nation's 25.5 million small businesses, many of our citizens are able to pursue their dreams of a better life.

Federal, State, and local governments can help our small business owners by creating an environment in which the American spirit flourishes, an environment that promotes innovation, risk-taking, and equal opportunity. My Administration is working for lower taxes, reasonable regulations, and a reduction of tariffs and other barriers to free trade that will increase the competitive strength of our small business sector. Education reforms also will ensure that our young people are prepared to enter the global marketplace and small businesses will have the needed pool of talent.

Many of America's entrepreneurs risk everything to make their businesses successful. They are leaders of innovation, and their efforts create a wellspring of new technology, new products, and improved business processes. One of my priorities as President is to encourage that entrepreneurial spirit, and to see that it encompasses all Americans. To that end, we have instituted the New Freedom Initiative, which includes a component to help small businesses better serve customers with disabilities and to hire more people with disabilities. Also, my Administration supports the Drug Free Workplace Program, to help small businesses develop employee education programs and company drug policies. These are examples of our commitment to the ideal that the role of our Government is not to create business barriers, but to help our citizens overcome them.

America's small business owners and their employees represent more than half of the private workforce. These entrepreneurs, who create more than 75 percent of the net new jobs nationwide and generate more than 50 percent of the Nation's gross domestic product, and the employees who work in small businesses, deserve our thanks. We salute them by observing Small Business Week.

**Now, Therefore, I, George W. Bush,** President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by

the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim May 6 through 12, 2001, as Small Business Week. I urge all Americans to join in observing this week with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

**In Witness Whereof,** I have hereunto set my hand this fourth day of May, in the year of our Lord two thousand one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-fifth.

**George W. Bush**

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 8:45 a.m., May 8, 2001]

NOTE: This proclamation will be published in the *Federal Register* on May 9.

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## Digest of Other White House Announcements

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The following list includes the President's public schedule and other items of general interest announced by the Office of the Press Secretary and not included elsewhere in this issue.

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### **April 28**

In the afternoon, the President returned from Crawford, TX, to Washington, DC.

### **April 30**

The President had separate telephone conversations with Chancellor Gerhard Schröder of Germany, President Jacques Chirac of France, Prime Minister Jean Chretien of Canada, Prime Minister Tony Blair of the United Kingdom, and NATO Secretary General George Robertson.

The President announced his intention to nominate Clark T. Randt, Jr., to be Ambassador to China.

### **May 1**

The President announced his intention to nominate Alexander R. Vershbow to be Ambassador to Russia.

The President announced his intention to nominate James Laurence Connaughton to

be a member of the Council on Environmental Quality. Upon confirmation, he will be designated Chairman.

The President announced his intention to nominate John W. Gillis to be Director of the Office of Victims of Crime.

### **May 2**

In the afternoon, the President met with members of the RespecTeen National Youth Forum at the Dwight D. Eisenhower Executive Office Building.

The President announced his intention to nominate Hans H. Hertell to be Ambassador to the Dominican Republic.

The President declared a disaster in Iowa and ordered Federal aid to supplement State and local recovery efforts in the area struck by severe storms, tornadoes, and flooding beginning on April 8 and continuing.

### **May 3**

In the morning, the President met separately with Foreign Minister Shimon Peres of Israel, President Vicente Fox of Mexico, and Foreign Minister Josenka Fischer of Germany in the Oval Office.

The President announced his intention to nominate Edmund James Hull to be Ambassador to Yemen.

The White House announced that the President invited President Vicente Fox of Mexico to the White House for a state visit on September 5–7.

### **May 4**

In the afternoon, the President traveled to Camp David, MD.

The President announced his intention to nominate Ronald Weiser to be Ambassador to the Slovak Republic.

The President announced his intention to nominate Matt Fong to be Under Secretary of the Army.

to the Service Academies, or nominations of Foreign Service officers.

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### **Submitted April 30**

Kathleen Q. Abernathy, of Maryland, to be a member of the Federal Communications Commission for a term of 5 years from July 1, 2000, vice Harold W. Furchtgott-Roth.

Othoniel Armendariz, of Texas, to be a member of the Federal Labor Relations Authority for a term of 5 years expiring July 1, 2005, vice Donald S. Wasserman, term expired.

Eric M. Bost, of Texas, to be Under Secretary of Agriculture for Food, Nutrition, and Consumer Services, vice Shirley Robinson Watkins, resigned.

Michael Chertoff, of New Jersey, to be an Assistant Attorney General, vice James K. Robinson.

Kathleen B. Cooper, of Texas, to be Under Secretary of Commerce for Economic Affairs, vice Robert J. Shapiro, resigned.

David Garman, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Energy (Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy), vice Dan Reichter, resigned.

John W. Gillis, of California, to be Director of the Office for Victims of Crime, vice Kathryn M. Turman, resigned.

James Gurule, of Michigan, to be Under Secretary of the Treasury for Enforcement, vice James E. Johnson, resigned.

William T. Hawks, of Mississippi, to be Under Secretary of Agriculture for Marketing and Regulatory Programs, vice Islam A. Siddiqui.

Robin L. Higgins, of Florida, to be Under Secretary of Veterans Affairs for Memorial Affairs, vice Robert M. Walker, resigned.

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## **Nominations Submitted to the Senate**

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The following list does not include promotions of members of the Uniformed Services, nominations

Kay Coles James,  
of Virginia, to be Director of the Office of  
Personnel Management, vice Janice R.  
Lachance.

Joseph J. Jen,  
of California, to be Under Secretary of Agri-  
culture for Research, Education, and Eco-  
nomics, vice I. Miley Gonzales.

James J. Jochum,  
of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of  
Commerce, vice R. Roger Majak, resigned.

Walter H. Kansteiner,  
of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of  
State (African Affairs), vice Susan E. Rice.

Kevin Keane,  
of Wisconsin, to be an Assistant Secretary of  
Health and Human Services, vice Melissa T.  
Skolfield, resigned.

David D. Lauriski,  
of Utah, to be Assistant Secretary of Labor  
for Mine Safety and Health, vice J. Davitt  
McAteer.

Leo S. Mackay, Jr.,  
of Texas, to be Deputy Secretary of Veterans  
Affairs, vice Hershel Wayne Gober, resigned.

Kevin J. Martin,  
of North Carolina, to be a member of the  
Federal Communications Commission for a  
term of 5 years from July 1, 2001, vice  
William E. Kennard, term expiring.

Bruce P. Mehlman,  
of Maryland, to be Assistant Secretary of  
Commerce for Technology Policy, vice Kelly  
H. Carnes, resigned.

J. B. Penn,  
of Arkansas, to be Under Secretary of Agri-  
culture for Farm and Foreign Agricultural  
Services, vice August Schumacher, Jr., re-  
signed.

David A. Sampson,  
of Texas, to be Assistant Secretary of Com-  
merce for Economic Development, vice  
Arthur C. Campbell, resigned.

Peter S. Watson,  
of California, to be President of the Overseas  
Private Investment Corporation, vice George  
Munoz, resigned.

Grover J. Whitehurst,  
of New York, to be Assistant Secretary for  
Educational Research and Improvement,  
Department of Education, vice Cyril Kent  
McGuire, resigned.

Patrick Henry Wood III,  
of Texas, to be a member of the Federal En-  
ergy Regulatory Commission for the term ex-  
piring June 30, 2005, vice James John  
Hoecker, resigned.

Francis S. Blake,  
of Connecticut, to be Deputy Secretary of  
Energy, vice T. J. Glauthier, resigned.

Nora Mead Brownell,  
of Pennsylvania, to be a member of the Fed-  
eral Energy Regulatory Commission for a  
term expiring June 30, 2006 (reappoint-  
ment).

Nora Mead Brownell,  
of Pennsylvania, to be a member of the Fed-  
eral Energy Regulatory Commission for the  
remainder of the term expiring June 30,  
2001, vice Vicky A. Bailey, resigned.

David S. C. Chu,  
of the District of Columbia, to be Under Sec-  
retary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness,  
vice Bernard Daniel Rostker.

Shinae Chun,  
of Illinois, to be Director of the Women's  
Bureau, Department of Labor, vice Irasema  
Garza.

James Laurence Connaughton,  
of the District of Columbia, to be a member  
of the Council on Environmental Quality,  
vice George T. Frampton, Jr.

Gordon England,  
of Texas, to be Secretary of the Navy, vice  
Richard Danzig.

Donald Cameron Findlay,  
of Illinois, to be Deputy Secretary of Labor,  
vice Edward B. Montgomery, resigned.

Carl W. Ford, Jr.,  
of Arkansas, to be an Assistant Secretary of State (Intelligence and Research), vice J. Stapleton Roy, resigned.

Richard A. Hauser,  
of Maryland, to be General Counsel of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, vice Gail W. Laster, resigned.

Jeffrey R. Holmstead,  
of Colorado, to be an Assistant Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, vice Robert W. Perciasepe, resigned.

Robert D. McCallum, Jr.,  
of Georgia, to be an Assistant Attorney General, vice David W. Ogden, resigned.

Susan B. Neuman,  
of Michigan, to be Assistant Secretary for Elementary and Secondary Education, Department of Education, vice Michael Cohen, resigned.

Jessie Hill Roberson,  
of Alabama, to be an Assistant Secretary of Energy (Environmental Management), vice Carolyn L. Huntoon, resigned.

John E. Robson,  
of California, to be President of the Export-Import Bank of the United States for a term expiring January 20, 2005, vice James A. Harmon, resigned.

Christina B. Rocca,  
of Virginia, to be Assistant Secretary of State for South Asian Affairs, vice Karl Frederick Inderfurth.

Romolo A. Bernardi,  
of New York, to be an Assistant Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, vice Cardell Cooper, resigned.

Ralph F. Boyd, Jr.,  
of Massachusetts, to be an Assistant Attorney General, vice Bill Lann Lee, resigned.

William J. Burns,  
of the District of Columbia, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, class of Minister-Counselor, to be an Assistant Secretary of State (Near Eastern Affairs), vice Edward S. Walker, Jr.

Ann Laine Combs,  
of Michigan, to be an Assistant Secretary of Labor, vice Leslie Beth Kramerich.

Michael Joseph Copps,  
of Virginia, to be a member of the Federal Communications Commission for a term of 5 years from July 1, 1999, vice Susan Ness, term expired.

Lorne W. Craner,  
of Virginia, to be Assistant Secretary of State for Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, vice Harold Hongju Koh.

Ruth A. Davis,  
of Georgia, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, class of Career Minister, to be Director General of the Foreign Service, vice Marc Grossman.

Linnet F. Deily,  
of California, to be a Deputy U.S. Trade Representative, with the rank of Ambassador, vice Rita D. Hayes, resigned.

Thomas C. Dorr,  
of Iowa, to be Under Secretary of Agriculture for Rural Development, vice Jill L. Long, resigned.

Douglas Jay Feith,  
of Maryland, to be Under Secretary of Defense for Policy, vice Walter Becker Slocombe.

Linda J. Fisher,  
of the District of Columbia, to be Deputy Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, vice W. Michael McCabe, resigned.

Peter R. Fisher,  
of New Jersey, to be an Under Secretary of the Treasury, vice Gary Gensler, resigned.

J. Steven Griles,  
of Virginia, to be Deputy Secretary of the Interior, vice David J. Hayes, resigned.

Eugene Hickok,  
of Pennsylvania, to be Under Secretary of Education, vice Judith A. Winston, resigned.

Alphonso R. Jackson, of Texas, to be Deputy Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, vice Saul N. Ramirez, Jr., resigned.

Brian Jones, of California, to be General Counsel, Department of Education, vice Judith A. Winston, resigned.

Jacob Lozada, of Puerto Rico, to be an Assistant Secretary of Veterans Affairs, vice Eugene A. Brickhouse, resigned.

Gordon H. Mansfield, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Veterans Affairs (Congressional Affairs), vice Edward P. Scott, resigned.

Alfred Rascon, of California, to be Director of Selective Service, vice Gil Coronado, resigned.

Eugene Scalia, of Virginia, to be Solicitor for the Department of Labor, vice Henry L. Solano, resigned.

Thomas Scully, of Virginia, to be Administrator of the Health Care Financing Administration, vice Nancy-Ann Min Deparle.

John Charles Weicher, of the District of Columbia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, vice William C. Apgar, Jr., resigned.

***Submitted May 1***

Hector V. Barreto, Jr., of California, to be Administrator of the Small Business Administration, vice Aida Alvarez, resigned.

Thomas E. White, of Texas, to be Secretary of the Army, vice Louis Caldera.

Kathleen Q. Abernathy, of Maryland, to be a member of the Federal Communications Commission for a term of 5 years from July 1, 1999, vice Susan Ness, term expired.

Michael Joseph Copps, of Virginia, to be a member of the Federal Communications Commission for a term of 5 years from July 1, 2000, vice Harold W. Furchtgott-Roth.

***Withdrawn May 1***

Kathleen Q. Abernathy, of Maryland, to be a member of the Federal Communications Commission for a term of 5 years from July 1, 2000, vice Harold W. Furchtgott-Roth, which was sent to the Senate on April 30, 2001.

Michael Joseph Copps, of Virginia, to be a member of the Federal Communications Commission for a term of 5 years from July 1, 1999, vice Susan Ness, term expired, which was sent to the Senate on April 30, 2001.

***Submitted May 2***

Robert Gordon Card, of Colorado, to be Under Secretary of Energy, vice Ernest J. Moniz, resigned.

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**Checklist  
of White House Press Releases**

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The following list contains releases of the Office of the Press Secretary that are neither printed as items nor covered by entries in the Digest of Other White House Announcements.

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***Released April 30***

Transcript of a press briefing by Press Secretary Ari Fleischer

***Released May 1***

Statement by the Press Secretary on the upcoming visit of President Vicente Fox of Mexico

***Released May 2***

Transcript of a press briefing by Press Secretary Ari Fleischer

Statement by the Press Secretary on the appointment of John A. Cloud as Special Assistant to the President and Senior Director for

International Economic Affairs at the National Security Council

Statement by the Press Secretary on disaster assistance to the State of Iowa

Fact sheet: U.S. Support for Macedonia

***Released May 3***

Transcript of a press briefing by Press Secretary Ari Fleischer

Statement by the Press Secretary: State Visit by President Fox of Mexico

Statement by the Press Secretary announcing the first Cinco de Mayo Fiesta on the South Lawn of the White House

***Released May 4***

Transcript of a press briefing by Press Secretary Ari Fleischer

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**Acts Approved  
by the President**

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NOTE: No acts approved by the President were received by the Office of the Federal Register during the period covered by this issue.