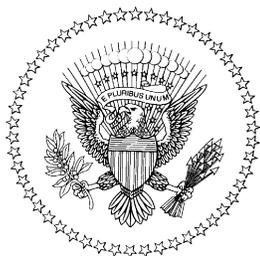


Weekly Compilation of  
**Presidential  
Documents**



Monday, September 10, 2001  
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**Editor's Note:** The Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents is also available on the Internet on the *GPO Access* service at <http://www.gpo.gov/nara/nara003.html>.

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## WEEKLY COMPILATION OF PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS

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Week Ending Friday, September 7, 2001

**Memorandum on Presidential Determination on the Proposed Protocol Amending the Agreement for Cooperation Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Kingdom of Morocco Concerning Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy**

*August 31, 2001*

Presidential Determination No. 2001-25

*Memorandum for the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Energy*

*Subject:* Presidential Determination on the Proposed Protocol Amending the Agreement for Cooperation Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Kingdom of Morocco Concerning Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy

I have considered the proposed Protocol Amending the Agreement for Cooperation Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Kingdom of Morocco Concerning Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy signed at Washington on May 30, 1980, along with the views, recommendations, and statements of the interested agencies.

I have determined that the performance of the Protocol will promote, and will not constitute an unreasonable risk to, the common defense and security. Pursuant to section 123 b. of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2153(b)), I hereby approve the proposed Protocol and authorize you to arrange for its execution.

The Secretary of State is authorized and directed to publish this determination in the *Federal Register*.

**George W. Bush**

NOTE: This item was not received in time for publication in the appropriate issue.

**Letter to Congressional Leaders Transmitting a Report on Continued Deployment of United States Forces to East Timor**

*August 31, 2001*

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

In my report to the Congress of March 2, 2001, I provided information regarding the continued deployment of U.S. Armed Forces in support of East Timor's transition to independence. I am providing this supplemental report, consistent with the War Powers Resolution, to help ensure that the Congress is kept fully informed regarding U.S. Armed Forces in East Timor.

As you are aware, U.N. Security Council Resolution 1272 established the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET) on October 25, 1999. The UNTAET's mandate includes providing security and maintaining law and order throughout East Timor, establishing an effective administration, ensuring the coordination and delivery of humanitarian assistance, and supporting capacity-building for self-government. The United States currently contributes three military observers to UNTAET. These personnel are assigned to the United Nations pursuant to the United Nations Participation Act (Public Law 79-264) and operate under U.N. operational control.

The United States also maintains a military presence in East Timor that is separate from UNTAET. This includes the U.S. Support Group East Timor (USGET), comprised of approximately 20 U.S. personnel, including a security detachment, which facilitates and coordinates U.S. military activities in East Timor, and a rotational presence of U.S. forces through temporary deployments to East Timor. These rotational presence operations include monthly U.S. Navy ship visits, and deployments of military medical and engineering teams that conduct humanitarian

and civic assistance activities in areas critical to East Timor's citizens. United States forces assigned to USGET and those conducting rotational presence operations operate under U.S. command and control and U.S. rules of engagement. The United Nations, and Australia as a leading contributor to UNTAET, have indicated that East Timor has benefited greatly from U.S. military deployments to and engagement activities in East Timor. Both the United Nations and Australia strongly support continued U.S. presence in East Timor.

At this point, U.S. rotational presence operations are envisioned to continue through December 2001. We are reviewing options for our military presence in 2002. My objective is to reduce the rotational presence operations, as well as to redeploy USGET, as circumstances permit, giving due regard to the situation on the ground and the views of our friends and allies in the region, including Australia.

I have authorized the continuation of this action pursuant to my constitutional authority to conduct U.S. foreign relations and as Commander in Chief and Chief Executive. I am providing this report as part of my efforts to keep the Congress fully informed, consistent with the War Powers Resolution. I appreciate the support of the Congress in this action.

Sincerely,

**George W. Bush**

NOTE: Identical letters were sent to J. Dennis Hastert, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Robert C. Byrd, President pro tempore of the Senate. This item was not received in time for publication in the appropriate issue.

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

*September 1, 2001*

Good morning. On Monday, Americans will celebrate Labor Day. It's a day to salute the most productive person on Earth, the American worker.

Whether you work on a farm, in an office, or on a factory floor, whether you design computer chips, build houses, or teach school, whether you're just starting out or whether you built your own company from

nothing, your Nation thanks you for your labor.

American productivity has risen so high because Americans work hard and because they work smart. When Congress recognized the Labor Day holiday in 1894, most of this country's jobs demanded only a strong back and willing hands. Today, good jobs demand math skills, technical knowledge, and fluent reading.

The progress of our economy and the future of our children starts in the classroom. And that's why education must be our Nation's highest priority.

At this time of year, many of our children have already returned to school, and others are about to return. Congress, too, is returning from its summer recess, and it left behind some unfinished business: my education reform plan. Different versions of this plan have passed the House and the Senate. Congress should now produce a single bill that incorporates the strong reforms I have proposed.

It is vital that this bill uphold clear standards, require regular testing, and provide real accountability. Our children need the help my education plan will provide, a new commitment to reading and early intervention to catch those who fall behind.

Our educators need to get ready for the new accountability era that's coming to our schools. The more swiftly Congress acts, the more time educators will have to prepare. If Congress delays to play political games, they put another generation of students at risk.

The education reform bill I support offers new resources to schools. In return, it calls for improvements in math and reading, proven by testing, from every school in America. Higher standards will lead to higher quality education; yet, meeting those standards will require careful planning in local districts. Every day counts, and the sooner we start, the better. We want to start adopting reforms this school year so they can be up and running by the beginning of next school year. We've made good progress; now we must finish the job.

There is always something exciting about the new school year, the eager faces, the new books and shoes, scrubbed hallways. It's a

new start and a new opportunity. That's true for students; it's true for teachers; and it's true for Congress.

I'm looking forward to welcoming Congress back to Washington and back to work. Together we can make this a year of accomplishment. I challenge the Congress: Send me a good education reform bill to sign, and send it quickly, so that our children will return next year to schools that prepare them for good jobs through many Labor Days to come.

Thank you for listening.

NOTE: The address was recorded at 1:40 p.m. on August 31 in the Cabinet Room at the White House for broadcast at 10:06 a.m. on September 1. The transcript was made available by the Office of the Press Secretary on August 31 but was embargoed for release until the broadcast. The Office of the Press Secretary also released a Spanish language transcript of this address.

### **Labor Day Greeting to the Nation**

*September 2, 2001*

Hello, and happy Labor Day. On this day we celebrate the hard work of Americans. Teachers and doctors, farmers and factory workers, policemen and engineers, bankers and mechanics—the working men and women of America are a model for the world.

Work is important to our human dignity. Everyone should know the satisfaction that comes from working hard and seeing results from your labor. That is why we need a strong and growing economy that creates jobs for all.

Americans everywhere have reason to be proud this Labor Day. We also have reasons to be profoundly grateful. We live in a blessed land, strong and free, at peace in the world, where we are able to enjoy the fruits of our labor and pursue our dreams. We should never forget what a rare and hopeful time in history this is. May God continue to bestow His blessings upon our land.

I hope you have a safe and enjoyable Labor Day.

NOTE: The greeting was videotaped at approximately 2:30 p.m. on July 30 in the Map Room for later broadcast. It was made available by the Office of the Press Secretary on August 30 but

was embargoed for release until 4 p.m. on September 2. It was fed by satellite to networks and local television stations on August 31. A tape was not available for verification of the content of this greeting.

### **Remarks to the Northern Wisconsin Regional Council of Carpenters in Kaukauna, Wisconsin**

*September 3, 2001*

Thank you all. I brought the A team with me. *[Laughter]* I tell you, I can't tell you how proud I am of the job that Laura is doing. Both of us are thrilled to be back in the great State of Wisconsin, in the neighborhood of the mighty Green Bay Packers. I'm old enough to remember the Ice Bowl—*[laughter]*—but I shouldn't bring up a sore subject—*[laughter]*—well, I mean, a fine subject. *[Laughter]* At any rate, we're thrilled to be here.

Doug, I want to thank you for a couple of things. First of all, I want to thank you for your leadership. Doug is a plain-spoken fellow. There's no question where he stands—*[laughter]*—which is good. There's also no question of where his heart is, and his heart is with the working men and women of the country, and I appreciate that, Doug.

There are a lot of talkers in Washington, DC, a lot of fancy-footwork people, but there's also some doers. And Doug puts his mind to getting something done; he can get it done. And as he said, "Sometimes we agree; sometimes we don't." But I will tell you, we'll always answer his phone; we'll always listen to what he has to say.

He brought a severe problem to my administration that relates to the carpenters and hard-working people of America. It had to do with pension benefits, that the pension plans weren't fair for the carpenters and for the working people. So we sat down with Doug and his folks and worked with some Members of Congress. And part of the tax relief plan that we got passed is a part that Doug had a lot to do with, which is pension reform, 401(k) reform, IRA reform—reform that's good for everybody in America who works with their hands, who works every single day.

Doug McCarron is a can-do guy, and I'm honored to call him friend, and I'm honored to be able to work with him on behalf of the working people of America. Thank you, sir.

I want to thank Jim Moore. I want to thank old Jim Moore. [*Laughter*] First person he introduced me to was his wife, and the second person he introduced me to was his mother—[*laughter*—which reminds me of one of my favorite stories about my mother.

I had just been elected Governor of Texas. Laura and I were in a central Texas town called Fredericksburg, Texas. Mother and Dad were going to be there to pay homage to the folks that had fought in the Pacific Theater in World War II. And by the way, all the World War II vets not only deserve a sense of thanks from us, but I'm proud to announce we're going to build a World War II memorial in Washington, DC.

At any rate, you may relate to this story, Jim. I got up, and I said, "Welcome to central Texas," to my dad, and everybody gave me a nice round of applause and gave him a nice round of applause. And I said, "It's also a privilege to welcome my mother." And before I could get the words out of my mouth, people went wild. [*Laughter*] And I said, "Mother, it's clear the people of central Texas still love you, and so do I. But you're still telling me what to do, after 50 years." [*Laughter*] And a guy in a cowboy hat strode right out in the middle of Main Street, Fredericksburg, and he said, "And you better listen to her, too, boy." [*Laughter*] I asked Jim if he was listening to Evelyn—your mother's name is Evelyn? Yes, he said he's still listening to Evelyn. [*Laughter*] I'm still listening to Bar. [*Laughter*]

I want to thank Elaine for traveling with me, too. Elaine is the Secretary of Labor. She's doing a fabulous job. There is another member of my Cabinet who isn't here, but comes from the great State of Wisconsin, is doing a fabulous job—you trained him well—and that's Tommy Thompson.

Tommy has been replaced by a good man, and he's with us today, the Governor of the great State of Wisconsin, Scott McCallum, and his wife, Laurie. Thank you, Scott.

You sent a good Congressman from here up to Washington. He's a good, solid fellow.

He's down to Earth. He cares deeply about the folks in his district in Wisconsin, and that's Mark Green.

As well traveling with us today, and we're honored to have him with us, is a fine fellow, as well. He's got a lot of experience in the Congress. He represents the folks in his district well, from Wisconsin, that's Tom Petri. Thank you, Tom, for coming. I appreciate it.

And I want to thank you all for coming today. Thanks for taking time out of your Labor Day to come and say hello to Laura and me. We are honored to be here. We're honored to be able to deliver a Labor Day message here in Wisconsin, particularly in the midst of—in a hall of a group of hard-working folks that really make America go.

Labor Day, as Doug mentioned, is a day in which we celebrate truly one of the great strengths of the country, and that's the working people of America. The thing that makes our Nation unique is that American people work hard to provide for their families. They're not afraid of hard work. They welcome hard work. The productivity of America is high because of the working people.

And today our Nation takes a moment to say thanks: Thanks for what all you do; thanks for those who are on the—who carry a hammer; thanks for the police; thanks for the schoolteachers; thanks for the firefighters; thanks to people from all walks of life who work all across our country. It's fitting we honor the strength of America.

I must say that our life in Washington is exciting. It's been a fantastic 8 months. We've got some problems on the horizon. One of my jobs is not to shirk problems; it's to deal with them. And on this Labor Day, I've got to tell you, I'm concerned about working families. I'm concerned our economy is not as strong as it should be.

For the past 12 months our growth in our economy has been anemic, at best. It's been a paltry one percent over 12 months. That's not good enough for America. You know, they talk about unemployment statistics, and they're relatively good so far. But if you've been laid off of work, you're 100-percent unemployed, and I worry about it. I worry about the families affected. I'm concerned about the children whose dad or mom may not be

able to find work right now. And I intend to do something about it. I intend—and it started with doing something strong for our economy, and that’s taking your money and sending it back to where it belongs, the taxpayers of America.

Make no mistake about it: Tax relief was the right thing to do at the right time. The rebate checks are now hitting; people have got more money to spend or invest, the very things needed to make sure that we sustain economic vitality and growth.

There are some second-guessers in Washington. There are folks who, on the one hand, wish they had more money to spend. But I’m going to tell you, we’ve got ample money in Washington, DC, to spend if we set our priorities, if we do what you do on a regular basis—say, “Here’s my budget. Here are the priorities.” If Washington would only prioritize, we’ve got plenty of money to spend in Washington, DC.

Like any piece of policy, there will be second-guessers, and you’ll hear them. They’ll say, “Oh, we shouldn’t have had tax relief.” My question to them is, do they want to raise taxes? My question to the critics is, if you’re against tax relief, does that mean you’re for now raising peoples’ taxes? The worst thing that could happen to our economy, the absolute worst thing, is to raise the taxes on the working people.

There is a fundamental difference of opinion in Washington, and it starts with folks in Washington forgetting whose money we’re spending. All that money is not the Government’s money; it’s the working people’s money.

It’s the right thing at the right time to make sure our economy grows. And even though people are hurting today—and I know they are—I’m confident in the basic underpinnings of the American economy. I’m confident in the productivity levels of our people. I’m confident that we’ll recover. I’m confident that we’ll have sustained growth. And I’m confident in the values, the hard work and values, that make our Nation—the values of hard work that make our Nation unique.

There’s another issue that we’ve been working on that I want to talk to you about that’s incredibly important for you and your

jobs, and that’s energy. We don’t have enough of it. We import a lot of energy from parts of the world that are unstable. And we need more energy, and we need to do a better job of conserving the energy we have. And I applaud the conservation efforts that take place all across America.

And we’re doing our part at the Federal level. We’ve told the military to increase savings of energy. We’re beginning to use more cost-effective technologies to save energy. But the thing I appreciate Doug and the people who’ve got common sense in Washington, DC, is they also understand that we need to find energy in an environmentally friendly way. We, for the first time, have got an energy policy that’s supported by members of the unions, because they understand good energy policy equals good jobs in America. And that’s what we ought to be asking: How can our people find good jobs?

Part of a good economic plan is to make sure we’ve got a good education policy. And one of the reasons we came here is because of the training center that’s here. It’s good to see a union not only care about health care or pension benefits or wages but a union that cares about educating its workforce. This is a thoughtful union; this is a progressive union that understands.

So I appreciate what Doug and Jim are doing, and I hope you appreciate what’s taking place in Washington when it comes to educating our children. We’re working hard to reform public education. And let me tell you what the philosophy behind our reforms are.

The philosophy behind our reforms is this: We trust the local people to run their own schools; we trust the people of Wisconsin. I don’t believe in federalizing education. I know that one size doesn’t fit all when it comes to educating our children.

Now, having said that, I also believe we’ve got to challenge what I call the soft bigotry of low expectations. Now, when you lower the bar, you’re going to get lousy results. We need to raise standards all across America. And the Federal Government can help. The Federal Government can help.

And I also believe in results. I’m a results-oriented person. It seems like, to me, it makes sense that if you spend money, you

ought to ask the question, “What are the results?” If we spend money at the Federal level trying to teach children, we ought to say, “Can they learn?” And so part of the reform is that we are going to insist upon strong accountability measures.

It says that States will measure because we want to know. We want to know whether or not children can read or write and add and subtract. That’s what we want to know. That’s a fundamental question we ought to be asking all across America. You in Wisconsin need to be demanding a return for your taxpayers’ money. You ought to be asking the schools whether or not they’re teaching the children to read. You ought to be demanding they use a curriculum based upon phonics, so that children can learn.

We got a good bill out of the House; we got a good bill out of the Senate. And I hope when the Members come back tomorrow, they don’t play politics with an education bill, and they get it on my desk so I can sign it so the local folks can start planning for the school year coming up.

Good tax policy is important for our country, good energy policy, good education policy. We need to teach children more than just reading and writing and adding and subtracting. We need to teach them the right values. We need to not be afraid. We need to teach them right from wrong.

One of the reasons I love coming to a Labor Day rally is because so many of you brought your families. And let me tell you, one of the great values of America is our family, family life.

I think that one of my most important jobs is to remind the moms and dads of America that the most important job, if you happen to be a—well, since you are a mom or a dad, one of the most important jobs you’ll ever have is loving your children with all your heart and all your soul. That that is the most important way you can make a contribution to our country, is to tell your children you love them and not be afraid to teach them the difference between right and wrong.

I talked about the strength of the country being the willingness of our folks to work hard. But there’s another strength, too, and that’s in the hearts and souls of Americans. We’re a compassionate nation based upon

fantastic values, a nation that’s strong because our people are strong, a nation that’s decent because our people are decent, a nation that’s compassionate because we’ve got folks who will walk right across the street and say to a neighbor in need, “What can I do to help?” It doesn’t matter whether you have a union card or not a union card; you love your neighbor just like you’d like to be loved yourself, because there’s a higher calling amongst many in America.

Now, on this Labor Day, we’ve got to remember the values not only of hard work but tried and true values of honoring your mother and dad and telling the truth, bringing integrity to whatever you do, and loving a neighbor just like you’d like to be loved yourself.

This is a great land, and I’m honored to be the President of the greatest land on the face of the Earth. I’m honored to be here in Wisconsin. Laura and I want to thank you from the bottom of our hearts for your prayers and your support. Thank you for coming out today to say hello. May God bless the American worker, and may God bless America.

Thank you very much. God bless.

NOTE: The President spoke at 9:42 a.m. in the Hands-On Shop at the Northern Wisconsin Regional Council of Carpenters Training Center. In his remarks, he referred to Douglas J. McCarron, general president, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners; James Moore, executive secretary-treasurer, Northern Wisconsin Regional Council of Carpenters, and his wife, Jeanne; the President’s mother, Barbara Bush; and Gov. Scott McCallum of Wisconsin.

### **Remarks on Departure From Green Bay, Wisconsin**

*September 3, 2001*

Happy Labor Day. Thank you all for coming out to say hello. Every time I’ve come to Wisconsin, I’ve been greeted by the friendliest folks that I’ve ever met. I’m so honored that you would take time out of your Labor Day celebrations to come and say hello to Laura and me. I look forward to saying hello to you after I give you a couple of remarks.

First, let me say something about your Governor. I appreciate so very much his hospitality. I know you appreciate his leadership. You've got a good one as Governor of Wisconsin, and make sure you send him back here in 2 years' time. And like me, he married well. [*Laughter*] We're honored to be here with the First Lady of Wisconsin.

And of course, I'm honored to be traveling with the First Lady of the United States. I'm really proud of the job that Laura is doing. She's spending a lot of time heralding literacy all across America. And she's also working on making sure we convince folks to spend time in the classroom. We need more teachers in America. We need to herald those who teach. We need to welcome new folks into the classrooms all across the country. And Laura's doing a great job of promoting the noble profession of teaching.

I'm also here with your fantastic United States Congressmen. I can't tell you what a great job Mark Green is doing on behalf—[*applause*]. We're also traveling today with Congressman Tom Petri, who is right south of here. I appreciate you reducing your immigration standards and letting him in. [*Laughter*]

I put together a fabulous Cabinet. A President can't do the job alone; it requires putting together a good team. And I brought one of my Cabinet officials with me. After all, today we're celebrating Labor Day, and so the Secretary of Labor, Elaine Chao, is traveling with me. Please welcome Elaine Chao. [*Applause*]

By the way, my Cabinet has got a good man from Wisconsin in it. Your former Governor is doing a fabulous job, and that's Tommy Thompson.

Today is Labor Day. We had the honor of going down the road to meet with some carpenters and joiners, to thank them for their hard work, to remind our fellow Americans that the strength of our country is the fact that we've got hard-working people all across our land, people who aren't afraid of labor, people who work hard to enhance their communities.

Traveling with me today is a good, solid leader. He's the president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, a man named Doug McCarron. I'm proud to

call him friend; the Carpenters are proud to call him boss; and he's a good American. Doug, thank you for coming.

I hope Coach Sherman noticed what kind of jacket I was wearing. A while ago, I had the honor of meeting Coach Sherman and members of the mighty Green Bay Packer team as they were working out at the stadium. He asked me if I was old enough to remember the Ice Bowl. I told him, "Just barely." [*Laughter*]

But Coach, I can't thank you enough for being here, and I want to thank Bob Harlan, as well. I wish you all the best this season. You've got a good man as the head coach of the Green Bay Packers.

And I want to thank the Bishop for being here as well. I'm so honored you're here, sir. Thank you very much for coming. And I want to thank my fellow Americans for giving me the opportunity to serve as President of the greatest nation on the face of the Earth.

We've been there 8 months. It has been a fantastic 8 months to represent our country. And I believe we're making a difference. I told the American people, if you gave me a chance to be President, I would work hard to get some things accomplished. I would work hard to try to change the tone in Washington, DC, to get rid of all the bitterness and all the ugliness and finger-pointing and name-calling. I felt that it wasn't serving our Nation well, that people would rather tear each other down than lift our Nation up.

And so I believe we're making progress on changing the tone in Washington, DC. It's going to require a lot of work. Old habits are hard to break. But one way to do it is to focus on getting things done. It's to say to the people up there in Washington, "Let's get some things done on behalf of the American people." And I'm proud to report we're making progress.

I had the honor of signing the first major tax relief in a generation. When I came to Wisconsin all those times during the campaign, I said, "Give me a chance, and I'll take your message of tax relief to Washington, DC." And guess what? It worked. They heard your voice. Mark Green didn't require much convincing. Evidently some of the Members of the Senate didn't hear too well. [*Laughter*]

But nevertheless, we did the right thing. Tax relief was the right thing for our country. Our economy is not clicking on all cylinders. As some of you all know, for the past 12 months our economic growth has been anemic at best. We haven't achieved the kind of growth levels necessary to keep our folks working. There's people in Wisconsin who hurt because they laid off their—they've been laid off their job. There are families who are hurting, and I understood that was taking place.

And one thing the Federal Government can do is to stimulate the economy, and we believe the best stimulus package is to give people their own money back. So tax relief was important for economic growth and economic vitality.

But it's also an important philosophical statement. You see, we said loud and clear that once the Federal Government meets its needs, we ought to trust the people with their own money. It's a fundamental question of, who do you trust? Do you trust the Government, or do you trust the people with their own money? I'd rather have the Wisconsin families—[*applause*].

So those checks are hitting home. I saw a sign coming in that said, "Mr. President, thanks for the \$600." I felt like stopping the limo—[*laughter*]—and giving her a big hug, but reminding her, it wasn't the Government's money to begin with. It's not the Government's money. It's your money.

I'm proud of the tax relief package. It's going to make sense for our economy. It says loud and clear, we trust you with your own money. And by the way, there's a good feature in the tax relief plan that makes a lot of sense for Wisconsin farmers, and that is we're finally getting rid of the death tax, so people can pass their farm from one generation to the next without getting taxed twice.

We have been working hard to fulfill another promise, and that's the promise of making sure every child in America gets a good education. A domestic priority of mine is to make sure every child—I mean every child—learns to read. I fully understand a literate child is one more likely to be able to learn. And yet, we've got to admit there's too many children that can't read in America.

Now, lest you think I forgot where I came from, inherent in the education bill that I proposed is this solid principle: I trust local people to run their schools. I would rather the people of Green Bay, Wisconsin, make the decisions on the public education than people in Washington, DC. So we passed legislation that has bills—has power coming out of Washington to empower local people to run the schools.

But inherent also in the education bill, as passed the House and passed the Senate—not only says we're going to spend more money, we're going to spend it more wisely. And in return for more money, we're going to ask the question, can our children read and write and add and subtract? We expect there to be accountability because by measuring, we will know. By measuring, we will make sure we correct problems early, before it's too late. By measuring, we will make sure that no child gets simply shuffled through the system.

And so we've got a plan that makes sense. And I call upon the House, and I call upon the Senate conferees to get together and get that education bill on my desk so I can sign it, so that public education fulfills its hope and promise for every child in America.

Dick Cheney and I made this promise. And by the way, he's doing just fine. I couldn't have picked a better man as Vice President of the United States than Dick Cheney.

We say this: We say we'll have a foreign policy that's clear-eyed and steady and realistic. And good foreign policy starts with making sure our military is well funded and that there's high morale amongst those who wear the uniform. And we're making good on that promise.

It starts with making sure our troops get paid well and are housed better. Morale begins with the understanding that those who wear the uniform deserve the utmost respect and the utmost help by their Federal Government. I signed an appropriations bill that does just that.

I also requested the highest increase in defense spending since Ronald Reagan was the President. A strong defense means we'll have a more peaceful world.

And I call upon the appropriators in Washington, DC, to let the country know the level of defense appropriations and the level of education appropriations early in the process, rather than late. These are national priorities, and they ought to be priorities of our appropriators in the Halls of Congress, as well.

And finally, we're making good progress—I want to thank Congressman Green for his work—on what I call a faith-based initiative. It's an initiative that recognizes there are still people who hurt in America. There are people who suffer. There are people who are trapped in addiction, in neighborhoods without hope. And yet, this Nation doesn't believe in leaving people behind. And so I proposed to the United States Congress that we capture the true strength of the country, and the strength of the country lies in the hearts and souls of our citizens. We are a compassionate nation because we are a compassionate people. And there are faith-based programs and community-based programs all across our country that ask the question, "What can I do to make my neighborhood a better place? What can I do to love a child who needs love? What can I do to help a citizen who needs help?"

And the Federal Government ought not to fear faith-based programs. We ought to welcome faith-based programs. We ought not to discriminate against those programs based upon a universal call to love a neighbor just like we'd like to be loved ourselves.

We passed a good bill out of the House. I call upon the United States Senate to get the faith-based initiative moving, to make sure that no person in America is left out of the great American experience.

No, we're making good progress, I believe, in Washington, DC. It's because I'm listening to the people. I understand the strength of the country lies not in the halls of our Government but lies in the hearts and souls of our people all across America. And that's why it's such a huge honor to be your President. It's an honor to be a President of a nation that's been blessed by great values and blessed with wonderful people.

Laura and I love the challenge. We respect the process, but we also understand we have responsibilities. And the responsibilities inherent in our job are to call upon the best

of every American, and that begins by making sure that we set the right example for young and old alike. It's a challenge I accept. It's a challenge I welcome. And it's a challenge that—I am bolstered because of the prayers and thoughts of people such as yourselves.

Thank you all for coming. May God bless you, and may God bless America.

NOTE: The President spoke at 11:01 a.m. at Austin Straubel International Airport. In his remarks, he referred to Gov. Scott McCallum of Wisconsin, and his wife, Laurie; Mike Sherman, head coach, and Bob Harlan, president and chief executive officer, Green Bay Packers; and the Most Reverend Robert J. Banks, Bishop of Green Bay.

### Remarks at a Teamsters Barbecue in Detroit, Michigan

September 3, 2001

**The President.** Thank you, all. Larry Brennan said there hadn't been a President come to a Teamster rally in 50 years—only he's been long enough to know if that's 50 years. [Laughter] I appreciate it.

Listen, I want to thank you all very much. First of all, thank you for your hospitality, and thank you for being so nice to my wife. Yes, I brought my wife. You think I travel without her, you're crazy. [Laughter] Best decision I ever made was to ask Laura to marry me. There's a lot of folks wondering whether the best decision she ever made was to say yes. [Laughter]

But we are honored to be here on Labor Day to celebrate the American worker. And it's a good place to be, right here in Michigan, where people work hard, with the Teamsters, who made an historical record of setting the example of how to work hard.

I want to thank the working families who are here to greet us, and I want to thank the working families all across America, who make our Nation unique and different. I mean, we're different because our folks aren't afraid of hard work, and they know what it means to support family, and they know what it means to make their communities better.

So thanks for having us and giving us a chance to celebrate. I appreciate the officials

who are here, your Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, and the mayor of the great city of Detroit, all out here to say a few nice words to the President. It makes me feel good on Labor Day.

I also want to thank Bill Black for his hospitality and the leadership of this local for letting me come. Some folks might have thought they took a risk inviting a Republican here, but I stand before you—I stand before you as a proud American, first and foremost.

And I'll tell you, another proud American is traveling with me—we just came from the Green Bay, Wisconsin, area, and Doug McCarron is the president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. Where's Doug? There he is. He gave them a stemwinder this morning. But we were there to celebrate the carpenters of America, as well.

And I understand we don't necessarily agree on every single issue, but we agree to listen. And I agree about this, that you've got a good man running the Teamsters in Jimmy Hoffa. I don't know if that will help him or hurt him in his reelection campaign. [*Laughter*] But let me tell you something about him. Like Doug, if he's got an issue, he brings it forward in a straightforward way with the union workers—with the union workers in mind.

And we listen. We listen. Ours is an administration that answers the phone. We don't ask the question, "How did you vote?" We ask the question, "What's on your mind? Is it good for America?" And that's why we're working together on some key issues.

Let me tell you another thing about Jimmy Hoffa. He's running a good union. And in an above-board way, in an above-board way. And make no mistake about it, people are beginning to notice, particularly in Washington, DC. [*Laughter*]

Now, let me tell you, I'm a little concerned. I'm proud of our workers; I'm concerned about the fact that our economy is just bumping along. This is a Labor Day where we can't celebrate a booming economy. For the last 12 months—let me repeat—for the last 12 months the economy has been way too slow. And people are hurting. And people are suffering. And there are families who wonder about how they're going

to feed their kids. And I understand that, and we've got help in Washington.

But the best thing we can do is ask the question, how do we make sure our economy grows? And I came up with this answer: Our economy can grow best when we give people their own money back, when we give the hard-working Americans their own money back in the form of rebates, so that you spend it. And that's what's going to help this economy rebound. The Federal Government must keep a lid on spending and remember that when the American consumer spends, it is the best way to kick-start a soft economy. The biggest threat to economic vitality and economic growth is if Congress overspends. And that's why I'm glad to have Peter Hoekstra on my side. He not only supported tax relief for the American families; he understands that Congress and Washington should not overspend.

Now, I came in, I saw a sign that said, "Thank you for the rebate, Mr. President," as if that's my money to give back. But the person holding the sign, I appreciate the thanks—

**Audience member.** It's my money.

**The President.** Yes. It's not the Government's money. It's the hard-working Teamsters' money. It's your money to begin with.

There's another issue that we're working on, and Jimmy Hoffa was on national TV yesterday talking about it. And that's energy. He understands good, sound energy policy means jobs for American workers. And if we run out of energy, if we become more beholden to foreign sources of energy, it's going to be hard on the working families in America. So he stood strong, as did Doug, with our administration as we developed the first energy plan in a long period of time for this Government.

Now, energy means we've got to conserve better, and we will. But it also means that when we can find exploration activities in our own country, it makes sense to do so. It not only means independence; it means jobs. And I appreciate the leadership that Jimmy Hoffa took on good, sound energy policy in America.

We're working hard on good education policy. One of the reasons I like to come to picnics like this is people bring their families.

They bring their families to say hello to the President. They bring their families because they want to celebrate their off days with their kids. That's what I like. And I understand a lot of folks in this audience understand the most important priority you have—and not necessarily driving a truck—but if you have a child, it's to love your child with all your heart and all your soul. The most important thing you can do—it doesn't matter what your job is, what your political party is. If you're a mom or a dad, your most important job is to love your child and let them know that on an everyday basis. In order to make sure America works the way we want it to, we've got to have an education policy that starts at home, with moms and dads setting a good example for their children, surrounding their children with love, giving their children confidence.

And then we've got to make sure we've got a public school system that works. And that's why we're proposing education reform that insists upon local control of schools but at the same time that says, we're going to measure to find out whether or not children are learning to read and write and add and subtract. And if they are, we're going to praise the teachers. But if we find schools that won't teach and won't change, we'll demand something different. There are no second-rate children in this country called America, and there are no second-rate dreams, as far as I'm concerned.

We're going to be focusing on the economy and education. And another issue I'm focusing on is security. And for those of you who serve the United States in the military, I want to thank you for your service. For those of you who have got relatives in the military, let me assure you I understand a strong military is needed to keep the peace.

And finally, we'll be talking about opportunity. Opportunity not only means good education; opportunity means not only letting people keep their own money so you can spend it, so you can make the decisions for your families. But opportunity means also understanding there are people in our society who hurt.

And therefore, in order to make sure people realize the American Dream is meant for them, that we must rally the great compas-

sion of America. And oftentimes that's found in our churches and synagogues and mosques. And our Government must not fear institutions of faith that exist to love a neighbor just like you'd like to be loved yourself. We shouldn't resist faith-based programs. We ought to welcome them. We ought to encourage them. We ought to spread them out in neighborhoods so nobody feels left out in America.

I was walking in the audience here and somebody stuck out their hand and said, "Mr. President, I pray for you." I can't tell you how good that makes me feel. They didn't say, "Let me check your voter registration card." [Laughter] They said, "I'm praying for you."

And that speaks to the greatness of our country. I want you to know that—that ours is a nation of people on bended knee. Ours is a nation that's got great values. One of the values is hard work; another value is family; and another value is faith. We're a nation where you're free to choose.

But there are a lot of faithful people in America, and that's what gives me great hope for the future of this country. I know we can work our way out of the economic doldrums we have. But I also know that we can love our way out of the problems we find in our neighborhoods, in our communities.

And my job as your President is to set a tone that will encourage the very best from each citizen. My job as the President is to lift our sights and raise our spirits. And my job as the President of the United States is to set an example for which you'll be proud.

I accept the challenge. I'm honored to be here as your President. Thank you for your hospitality, and may God bless you all. May God bless you.

NOTE: The President spoke at 2:36 p.m. on a lot across the street from the Teamsters Joint Council 43 headquarters building. In his remarks, he referred to Larry Brennan, president, and Bill Black, D.R.I.V.E. director, Joint Council 43, and James P. Hoffa, general president, International Brotherhood of Teamsters; Gov. John Engler and Lt. Gov. Dick Posthumus of Michigan; and Mayor Dennis W. Archer of Detroit.

## Remarks Prior to a Meeting With Senate Minority Leader Trent Lott and an Exchange With Reporters

September 4, 2001

### Legislative Agenda

**The President.** I'm honored to welcome my friend Senator Lott to the Oval Office. He is just back from an active month. I'm meeting with him, and I'm meeting with Senator Daschle a little later on today. I look forward to talking about our need to work together to accomplish some important goals—two goals I'd like to talk about with both Senators.

One is to make sure we get an education bill on my desk quickly. Many children are starting school today. Some have started prior to Labor Day. We need to get a bill. And Senator Lott worked with me very closely, and we got a good bill out of the Senate. I'm confident that the conferees can reconcile their differences and get a bill to my desk quickly.

And secondly, we're going to talk about the budget. There's been a lot of noise about the budget. I hope the budget—the appropriations process discards the old-style politics of trying to scare seniors. Our seniors have got to know that every Social Security promise will be fulfilled, and Social Security checks will arrive on time, and that there's not much difference in the overall numbers than what we proposed, what some others have proposed. I'm confident we can come together and get a good budget together, one that will reflect the priorities of the Nation, which will be education and defense.

There's been a lot of talk over August about the tax relief plan. Half the rebate checks have gone out. There are still more checks to go out, and I believe it's going to provide good stimulus for our economy, when the plan is fully implemented. And then, of course, come January, there will be an overall rate reduction, another rate reduction, which will be a part of the fiscal stimulus package that we all worked on.

Some are arguing that maybe we ought to roll back the taxes. I guess they're saying that. They're now against tax relief, and if you're against tax relief, it must mean you're for maybe rolling it back. I think that would be

terrible for the economy. Most Americans understand that as well.

At any rate, I've had a good chance to recharge my batteries in Crawford. I'm glad to see my old friend. I look forward to working with him.

[At this point, Senator Lott made brief remarks.]

### Capital Gains Tax

**Q.** Mr. President, speaking of stimulating the economy, do you agree with Republican lawmakers, including your guest here, that a capital gains tax cut would stimulate the economy, injecting revenue into a very tight budget?

**The President.** Well, I think—I agree with the assessment that a capital gains tax relief would pile up some revenues early in the process. As I mentioned, only half of our rebate checks have gone out, and the stimulus package that we all worked on prior to the recess is not fully in place yet.

What I'd like us to do is take a look-see to make sure that the stimulus package that we've now—are implementing works. And I'm openminded. I look forward to speaking to the Senator about it and to Speaker Hastert about it, as well.

### Tax Cut Trigger

**Q.** Mr. President, you can't say for certain whether the tax cut will stimulate the economy the way you think it needs to. Even Alan Greenspan supported the idea of a trigger on the tax cut, if surpluses didn't materialize the way everybody thought they would. Why not consider that, given the fact that, in fact, the surpluses have vanished?

**The President.** We've got the second largest surplus in the Nation's history. And according to CBO, we'll have even a bigger surplus next year. We've got ample money to meet our Nation's needs. What we need is fiscal discipline in Washington, DC. We need to make sure we have—prioritize the spending and not overspend. No question tax relief was the right thing to do at this point in our Nation's history. And I repeat, I reckon some of them up here want to roll it back. But they're going to meet strong opposition, I know, from the White House and, I know, from Senator Lott, as well.

**Mexico and Immigration Policy**

**Q.** Mr. President, do you agree with President Fox's assessment that immigration reform would take 4 to 6 years? And are you going to—why won't you have a guestworker deal at the summit this week?

**The President.** Well, I look forward to talking with my friend again about this subject. Immigration reform is a very complex subject. It's one that obviously entails dealings with Mexico, but there are other immigrants in the Nation—other folks from countries other than Mexico.

I have explained to the President that there's no appetite for blanket amnesty in Congress. I've also told him our desire is to make it easier for an employer looking for somebody who wants to work and somebody who wants to work to come together. But that in itself is a complex process. And so this is a complex issue. This is going to take a while to bring all the different interests to the table. But we've made good progress so far.

And I'll tell him that this administration—I know many Members of Congress are committed to treating Mexicans with respect when they come to our country. We want them to be treated like you'd want any neighbor to be treated. Secondly, that we've got to do a better job of making our borders more safe. Thirdly, that we'll look at a guestworker program that will benefit America as well as benefit the Mexicans. But there's a lot of work to be done.

But we're making good progress. You're going to find that this is a—two administrations that are cooperating more closely than other administrations in the past have. And it's a—we've got a great relationship. You just happened to mention one issue that's quite complex.

**Senator Lott.** If I could just comment briefly on that, this is the first joint session of Congress that we've had in quite some time, certainly the first one this year. And I think that is a show of respect for the visiting President you are having here for an official state visit. And I think it is important that the Congress also hear directly from him, as we are going to hear from you, about the plans you're working on. And I think this is a very positive development.

**The President.** The other thing we will confirm is that there is a need to stay focused on the long term, as well. Trade with Mexico benefits American workers; it also benefits Mexican workers. The best way to take pressure off our border is for Mexico to grow a middle class, and the avenue for Mexico to grow a middle class is trade.

And that's why—and not only do we need trade with Mexico, I need trade promotion authority. And I look forward to working with the Senator on that. I hope Senator Daschle will move a bill as quickly as possible. There seems to be a consensus forming amongst Republicans and Democrats for the need for free trade as a part of an economic stimulus package as well. And I look forward to working with Members of Congress.

**National Economy/Federal Spending**

**Q.** A quick question on timing. For some time, economists said the second half of this year the economy would be coming back. Here we are about to—we're moving into the final quarter of the year. When do you think—barring any other changes by Congress, when do you think Americans will see the economy improve to the point where they can feel it?

**The President.** You know, this economy has been slow now for a year. The economic slowdown started last summer, right in the middle of our campaign. And growth is anemic. It's been about one percent for the year, and that's very disappointing. We looked at that fact and worked with Congress to pass a package of tax relief that hopefully will stimulate the economy as quickly as possible. I guess if I knew the answer, I'd be an economist, not the President. But I will tell you that we made the right decision.

And of course, there will be second-guessers here in Washington. And I suspect those who are second-guessing really are saying, "We'd like to get rid of that tax relief. We'd like to roll back the tax relief." And I'm going to resist that mightily, and I call upon the leadership on both sides of the aisle not to fall prey to a false set of economic assumptions that say if you raise taxes it'll help the economy. It will hurt the economy.

But Ann [Ann Compton, ABC News], to answer your question, I hope soon. But I'm

not a forecaster, and evidently there are not many good forecasters around.

**Q.** What kind of growth rate, sir, do we need to see to get Washington out of the fiscal straitjacket that it is in now?

**The President.** Well, you know, it's interesting—the question was, what kind of growth rate we need. I would put it this way: We need a new attitude, that in order to earn the confidence of the American people, Congress must set good priorities. And I know the Senator and I share the priorities of national defense and education. Those are our priorities, and we ought to meet those priorities.

There is a new attitude in Washington, DC. It used to be, let's see how much we can spend. Now it's going to be, let's show the American taxpayer we can be smart with taxpayers' money. And Congress is just going to have to adjust their appetites and realize they can't spend their way out of town. And I'm willing to work with them on that.

But we've got ample money to meet our priorities. Interestingly enough, if you'll look at the CBO revenue forecast and OMB's revenue forecasts, we're off by \$1 billion for the year 2002. There's only \$1 billion difference.

There's a lot of money coming into the Treasury of the United States: \$2.135 trillion is what we project; \$2.134 trillion is what CBO projects. Now, surely we can fit our desires and our appetites within those numbers without affecting the Social Security checks that go to the American people.

And I understand how politics works up here. There's always that scare tactic, trying to tell the American people that the budget process is going to lead them to not get their Social Security check. That's just ridiculous. It's just not right.

### **Social Security Surplus**

**Q.** Can you say definitively that you will veto any appropriations bill that taps into the Social Security surplus?

**The President.** I can say definitively, every Social Security recipient is going to get their check. And that's what the American people need to understand. And I can also say definitively, we've got ample money to meet our needs.

And I can thirdly say, tax relief was the absolute right thing to do to make sure our economy grows. What we ought to be thinking about is, how do we grow the economy of the United States? And the Senator is going to have some ideas, and I'm interested in listening to them.

But we took action. This economy started slowing down 12 months ago. And this administration saw a problem, and we worked with our friends and allies on the Hill, and we addressed it. And one half of the stimulus package is out the door for this year, and then, of course, there will be another part of the stimulus package kicking in in January of next year.

**Q.** [Inaudible]—address that one question?

**The President.** I addressed your question.

**Q.** Will you veto, or will you not?

**Q.** You're not changing policy there, though, are you? Would you veto a bill that dips into Social Security?

**The President.** I answered your question.

NOTE: The President spoke at 1:40 p.m. in the Oval Office at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to President Vicente Fox of Mexico. A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks.

### **Statement on Senator Phil Gramm's Decision Not To Seek Reelection**

*September 4, 2001*

The Senate is losing a principled leader with the decision of Phil Gramm to retire after over two decades of distinguished service to the people of Texas and America. Senator Gramm is a man of common sense and uncommon courage who bases decisions on principle and always fights for what he believes is right.

Senator Gramm has been a consistent and committed advocate of tax relief for working Americans, beginning with his work on President Reagan's tax cut in 1981 as a Member of the House of Representatives and continuing with his tireless efforts to pass this year's monumental tax relief package.

As chairman and ranking member of the Senate Banking Committee, Senator Gramm

has been responsible for major reforms, including the landmark Gramm-Leach-Bliley Financial Services Modernization Act.

Senator Gramm is a close friend and valued adviser, and I look forward to working closely with him during the remainder of his term.

Laura and I extend our thanks to Phil, Wendy, and their children, Marshall and Jeff, for their family's commitment to public service and wish them all the best in the future.

### **Remarks at a Welcoming Ceremony for President Vicente Fox of Mexico**

*September 5, 2001*

Mr. President, Mrs. Fox, members of the Mexican delegation, distinguished guests: On behalf of the American people, it is my honor to welcome you to the United States.

Mexico is the first country I visited as President. Today it is my privilege to welcome President Fox for the first state visit of my administration. This is a recognition that the United States has no more important relationship in the world than the one we have with Mexico.

The starting point of a sound foreign policy is to build a stable and prosperous neighborhood with good relations amongst neighbors. Good neighbors work together and benefit from each other's successes.

Mr. President, you are a Mexican patriot with a great vision for a great people, a vision of justice and prosperity. Your election signaled a new birth of freedom for Mexico and set an example for the entire world. The United States is proud to stand beside you as your partner and as your friend.

Our nations have an historic opportunity to build an authentic partnership grounded in trust and in freedom. Since 1994, the Free Trade Agreement amongst our two countries and Canada has created millions of jobs and lifted millions of lives. NAFTA stands as a model for the benefits that are possible when trade is open and free. Today, our two nations are working together to extend the benefits of free trade throughout our hemisphere and throughout the world.

Our common interests, however, extend far beyond commerce. We value the cultural

contributions each nation makes to each other. We treasure the family ties that bind so many millions of our citizens. We understand that the border we share is a vibrant region that unites us.

We understand that our two nations must work together in a spirit of respect and common purpose to seize opportunities and tackle challenges on the issues that affect the lives of our citizens, including migration, the environment, drugs, crime, corruption, and education. And both our Governments share a great project, a fully democratic Western Hemisphere that grows in prosperity and trades in freedom.

Some have described the century that just passed as the American Century. Now, we look forward. We have a chance to build a century of the Americas, in which all our people, North and South, find the blessings of liberty. This goal is worthy of our two great nations.

A Mexican proverb tells us that "*Que tiene un buen vecino tiene un buen amigo.*" "He who has a good neighbor has a good friend." Today, both our countries are committed to being good neighbors and good friends. Friends deal in good faith and disagree with respect. Friends stick together in good times and in bad.

Most of all, friends bring out the best in each other. Today, Mexico and the United States are bringing out the best in each other in commerce, in culture, and in our shared commitment to democratic values. We're building a relationship that is unique in the world, a relationship of unprecedented closeness and cooperation. And this visit is a milestone on that journey.

President Fox, in February you welcomed me in your home in Guanajuato. Today Laura and I and the American people are honored to welcome you and Mrs. Fox to the *Casa Blanca nuestro pais*. [Laughter]

Thank you for coming.

NOTE: The President spoke at 10:12 a.m. on the South Lawn at the White House, where President Fox was accorded a formal welcome with full military honors. In his remarks, he referred to Martha Sahagun de Fox, wife of President Fox. The transcript released by the Office of the Press Secretary also included the remarks of President Fox.

## Remarks Following a Joint Cabinet Meeting With President Fox of Mexico

September 5, 2001

**President Bush.** Mr. President, first, let me introduce you to many of the members of our press corps, which are fine Americans. [Laughter]

We have had an extraordinary meeting. Not only did the President and I meet in the Oval Office for a continuation of our frank discussions on very important issues that relate to our two countries, we then just had a joint Cabinet meeting.

I suspect this is the first time there has been a joint Cabinet meeting between the Mexican Government and the United States Government, or the United States Government and any government for that matter. And some of our Cabinet officials briefed the President and me on a variety of subjects: crime, agriculture, water issues, energy, migration, and foreign policy within the region.

What I came away with is that the spirit of cooperation has never been stronger, that not only do the President and I consider ourselves friends but our Cabinet officials have gotten to know each other on a personal basis. And the dialog is very important and very frank.

Our relationship with Mexico is an incredibly important relationship. It's one where there's a lot of opportunity, and it's a relationship where there are problems. And in order to deal with those problems and take advantage of those opportunities, it's important to have discussions at all levels in our government. And this is what we've begun.

Mr. President, I'm so honored you are here. This is the first state visit that I've had as the President, and I can't think of a better state visit and a better way to culminate the morning than to have had a frank discussion amongst the able team that you've put together and the able team that I've put together.

I'd be glad to have some of your comments, Mr. President.

**President Fox.** Thank you very much. I think there are a lot of expectations out of this visit, the state visit to the United States. We are very pleased and honored to be here,

especially to witness the effort, the amount of jobs, the amount of work and meetings that have gone through since we last met in Mexico.

As was mentioned here, the *ambiente* is the correct *ambiente*; it is of a professionalism; it is a frank and open discussions; it is of productivity, this *ambiente* which we are living during the day.

It was mentioned here that today we have an everyday contact on most of the working teams that are doing this job behind the scene that we're seeing here. I'm very, very satisfied, where we have been reported today as the work that has been done in the last 6 months. And there is clear advantage on each of the subjects.

But more so, there is a clear advance on this philosophy of trust that we are building in, that we have built in the process, and that is the foundation of the actions, the deliberations, the discussions, and the conclusions and decisions that are being taken all along through the process.

So to us, today we reaffirm that this friendship, this strong relationship that has been built between Mexico and the United States, is becoming now very productive. So we make—that this will come on flowing in this close future and keep advancing on each of the subjects that we have discussed.

Thank you.

**President Bush.** Thank you all very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 12:33 p.m. in the Cabinet Room at the White House. President Fox spoke partly in Spanish, and those portions of his remarks were translated by an interpreter. A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks.

## Remarks at a State Dinner Honoring President Fox of Mexico

September 5, 2001

It's my honor to offer a toast to the—our guests from Mexico. After I do so, President Fox will offer a toast, and then Cardinal Mahony of Los Angeles, California, will offer to bless the meal.

Mr. President and Mrs. Fox, on behalf of the American people, Laura and I welcome

you to the United States and to the *Casa Blanca*. [Laughter]

This is not only a state dinner; it's like a family gathering. The most important ties between your country and mine, Mr. President, go beyond economics and politics and geography. They are the ties of heritage, culture, and family. This is true for millions of Mexican and American families, including my own.

The Mexican people have changed and enriched America. Together, our nations are now working to strengthen the Americas. A long border lies between us, but it does not divide us. Nearly one million people cross that border every day; a quarter-trillion dollars worth of trade crosses it every year. Because of the visionary NAFTA agreement of 1994, the trade between us crosses in ever greater freedom. That's a benefit to both our peoples and a model to the world.

A sound foreign policy begins by ensuring the safety and security of the neighborhood we share. A good neighborhood is made by good neighbors. And good neighbors work as we are working, with shared obligations and mutual respect.

Mr. President, you and I are keeping the pledges we made in Guanajuato this past winter to expand the freedom of trade, to build an equitable prosperity, and to honor the rule of law.

We have before us a great prospect, an era of prosperity in a hemisphere of liberty. In this task, our cooperation is broad and unprecedented. Our sense of trust is strong, and it's growing.

A century and a half ago, another occupant of this house, Abraham Lincoln, paused in the darkest hour of this country's history to send a word of hope to Mexico. Lincoln knew how closely the fates of our two countries were linked. And he never lost faith in the character of our two people. In April of 1861, he directed his Secretary of State to tell Mexico of his high respect for the heroism of their people, and above all, their inextinguishable love of civil liberty.

My message to the Mexican people is the same. The respect of my Nation endures, and it deepens. The United States has no more important relationship in the world than our relationship with Mexico. Each of our coun-

tries is proud of our independence, our freedom, and our democracy. We are united by values and carried forward by common hopes.

And so, Mr. President, speaking friend to friend, partner to partner, neighbor to neighbor, I offer a toast to you, to your gracious wife, and to your great nation.

NOTE: The President spoke at 8:30 p.m. in the State Dining Room at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to Cardinal Roger Mahony, Archbishop of Los Angeles; and Martha Sahagun de Fox, wife of President Fox. The transcript released by the Office of the Press Secretary also included the remarks of President Fox.

### **Remarks Announcing the Appointment of John Danforth as Special Envoy for Peace to The Sudan**

*September 6, 2001*

I'm pleased to announce today my appointment of John Danforth of Missouri as America's envoy for peace in the Sudan. It's my honor to welcome the former United States Senator, his wife, Sally, and distinguished guests here to the Rose Garden for this important announcement.

I am under no illusions: Jack Danforth has taken on an incredibly difficult assignment. The degree of difficulty is high. But this is an issue that is really important. It is important to this administration—it's important to the world—to bring some sanity to the Sudan.

I'm honored to be on the stage with our Secretary of State, who is doing a fabulous job for America. When he speaks, the world listens. And when he speaks on this subject, the world will listen.

I'm honored to welcome Members of the United States Congress who have taken this issue very seriously. Thank you all for coming. And I want to thank members of the diplomatic corps who are here, as well.

For nearly two decades, the Government of Sudan has waged a brutal and shameful war against its own people. And this isn't right, and this must stop. The Government has targeted civilians for violence and terror. It permits and encourages slavery. And the

responsibility to end the war is on their shoulders. They must now seek the peace, and we want to help.

Today, the tragedy in Sudan commands the attention and compassion of the world. For our part, we're committed to pursuing a just peace, which will spare that land from more years of sorrow.

We're committed to bringing stability to the Sudan, so that many loving Americans, nongovernmental organizations, will be able to perform their duties of love and compassion within that country without fear of reprisal.

Recently, I appointed a humanitarian envoy, Andrew Natsios, the administrator of USAID, to address the material needs. Today I take a step further. By naming a distinguished American, a former United States Senator and ordained minister, a man of enormous respect, the United States will continue to signal to the rest of the world our interest in this subject, our desire to bring governments together to achieve a lasting peace.

I will repeat what I told Jack in the Oval Office: Our administration is deeply committed—is deeply committed—to bringing good folks together, from within our country and the leadership of other nations, to get this issue solved once and for all. It's a test of the compassion of the world.

As I said, the degree of difficulty is high. Jack Danforth brings a realistic assessment to what is possible. But he also brings a big heart and enormous amounts of energy and a great commitment. And so it is my honor to bring a good man back into Government to take on a difficult yet important assignment.

Please welcome John Danforth.

NOTE: The President spoke at 10:30 a.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House. The transcript released by the Office of the Press Secretary also included the remarks of former Senator Danforth.

## **Remarks on Departure With President Fox for Toledo, Ohio, and an Exchange With Reporters**

*September 6, 2001*

**President Bush.** Thank you very much. The President and I are about to get on Marine One and then Air Force One and fly to Toledo, Ohio. I look forward to a joint appearance in the heartland of America. We're going to have a great day in Toledo.

We had a great day here yesterday as well. Not only did we have a successful state dinner last night, but we had a series of meetings that confirmed our close relationship and built on our trust. As I said, Mexico is an incredibly important part of the United States' foreign policy. It is our most important relationship, because Mexico is our neighbor, and neighbors must work together. And we do.

We're confronting a series of opportunities and issues. Over the past hours, we discussed the importance of NAFTA, not only between Canada and Mexico and the United States but free trade throughout the hemisphere.

We discussed a variety of issues that relate to trade. Trucking is an issue about which we had a long discussion. Mexican trucks ought to be moving in the United States. I call upon Congress to take that provision out of the appropriations bill. Otherwise, I will veto the bill.

We talked about some commodity issues that we have faced. We had an issue on avocados, for example. For those of you avocado lovers, you'll be pleased to hear that we've solved that problem, and I believe the President is pleased with the progress we're making.

When we trade as much as we do, there are going to be issues that inevitably arise. And we will deal with those with mutual respect and honest discourse.

Secondly, I'm pleased to report that we've made great progress in cooperation in fighting crime. The President told me yesterday about some additional criminals who have

been arrested in Mexico. This is a crime-fighting President. He is dedicated to working with our law enforcement officials to interdict drugs and guns and “coyotes” on the border. And Mr. President, I appreciate your effort.

Our Congress ought to change the decertification process that, to me, sends the wrong signal to our friends to the south. To have an annual certification process really, I don’t think, is fair to Mexico, and I think it’s counterproductive. And I hope they change the law on decertification.

And finally, an area that has gained a lot of interest, because it’s an important issue, of course, is the issue of migration. We’ve had a lot of frank discussions on migration. We share a lot of principles: one, that we both recognize how important the contribution to our economy the Mexican workers have made; that we want people treated with respect; that we both have a mutual and shared responsibility to make sure our border is safe and that we enforce the border; that I hope to come forward with a program that will pass the Congress, that deals with guestworkers with some sense of normalization. And I would like to do that as soon as possible.

There’s obviously a sense of urgency in the President’s message. I hear that sense of urgency, and my administration is willing to work as hard as we possibly can to get something done in a constructive fashion.

Mr. President, I think this is a continuation on the road for trust, respect, and cooperation. And I want to thank you very much for your coming here. I appreciate so very much you bringing your beautiful wife. I look forward to our trip to Toledo, and then our dinner tonight at the Blair House with the President.

Mr. President.

**President Fox.** Okay, I will not have much more to add on this summary of what great has been these 2 days to us Mexicans and to us in Mexico. The trust factor, no doubt that is key. And these 2 days have been a great opportunity to advance in our conversations, in our frank speaking—all of this aimed at increasing that trust

And for the rest, I’m fully recognized and totally honored on the warm reception we

have had, on the opportunity, extended opportunity, to discuss and dialog on different issues and matters with President Bush. And so, to me, if I would describe this, it’s a process, a process that started back in Mexico in our first formal meeting, a process that has continued on an everyday basis by our working teams. And this I would call a station, one first station, which has been this state visit to the United States, where we had the opportunity to review the issues, to advance on each of the issues, and to keep on the commitment to work hard for the coming months and the coming years.

So that’s totally satisfactory to us. I really thank the American people for the warm welcome we have had, and specifically from Mr. Bush and his lovely wife, the attentions we have had are just something that we—overexceeded any expectations that we would have had.

[At this point, President Fox made brief remarks in Spanish, and no translation was provided.]

### **Immigration Policy**

**Q.** Mr. President, even with this sense of urgency on immigration, tell me how difficult it will be to get a deal in the next year. And when you do give legal status to undocumented immigrants, how will you justify that action to the millions of Mexicans still waiting in line for legal entry and the millions more people who are living in this country now after plowing through the legal process?

**President Bush.** Right. Ron [Ron Fournier, Associated Press], you’ve just identified one of the complexities of the migration issue. I explained this to President Fox, that there are some—many in our country who are undocumented. And we want to make sure that their labor is legal. And so part of the issue is, how do we match a willing employer with a willing employee, to recognize the value of the work and to legalize that part of the process? And that’s where we need to think creatively on a guestworker program.

I mean, the truth of the matter is that if somebody is willing to do jobs others in America aren’t willing to do, we ought to welcome that person to the country, and we

ought to make that a legal part of our economy. We ought not to penalize an employer who's trying to get a job done who hires somebody who's willing to do that kind of work.

So that's part of the complexity. The second half of your question really does point out another problem that we have to work through, and that is there are—one of the things I have told the President is, I am willing to consider ways to—for a guestworker to earn a green card status. And yet I fully recognize there are a lot of people who have stood in line, who have said, "I'll abide by the laws of the United States." And we're trying to work through a formula that will not penalize the person who's chosen the legal route, and at the same time, recognizes the contribution that the undocumented has made.

That is part of the reason I say this is an incredibly complex issue. It is complex to the point where my administration is going to spend a lot of time on resolving that type of question. But to make matters even more complicated, we've got to work with the Congress, and we've got to come up with a solution that will—Congress can accept.

Now, I fully understand President Fox's desire for us to expedite our—to come up with a solution quickly, to expedite the process. And we're going to do that. I think one of the useful parts of this visit is for me to be able to sit down face to face, *ojo a ojo*, and to talk about why this is a complex issue within the country. That's precisely part of the issue.

**Q.** You don't sound like you can get it done in 4 months, though.

**President Bush.** Well, he's asked that we do it within the year. One thing he will find is that we will put 100 percent effort into it during the year, and I hope we can come up with a solution. I want to accommodate my friend.

He's got a very important role to play, and that is as a spokesman for Mexican nationals living in this country, as someone who is deeply concerned about their future, their lives. And I completely understand that, and I can assure the President and the people of Mexico, we have heard his call. He is a strong, forceful leader, and we will do every-

thing we can to come up with a solution to this complex problem.

**Q.** Mr. President, along those same lines—

**President Bush.** Him? Which President? [Laughter]

**Q.** President Bush, I'm sorry.

**President Bush.** Here we go again, six to nothing. [Laughter]

**Q.** Sir, could you be more specific as to whether or not, among the set of issues, or the set of values or principles that you share on immigration, you share specifically the goal of finishing this negotiation by the end of the year? And—

**President Bush.** I share the idea of working as hard as we possibly can. Listen, we came—the President came to Washington—I'm sorry to interrupt you.

**Q.** Well, I'm sorry. I just wanted to say—

**President Bush.** Actually, I'm not sorry to interrupt you. I did it—it's an old trick here. [Laughter]

**Q.** I just wanted to ask you if—what would the United States want to see in return? Something—

**President Bush.** In return?

**Q.** In return for this negotiation, and for maybe regularizing a number of Mexican—illegal Mexican immigrants in the United States.

**President Bush.** Well, I think—first of all, I think that—I don't think we ought to view this issue necessarily as a quid pro quo issue. This is an issue that we must confront regardless of a Mexican response. This is an employment issue in the United States.

We've got employers who can't find workers and, therefore, then employ undocumented workers. And under our law, that's illegal. And it seems like, to me, we ought to have a direct and honest assessment of reality. But we are getting what we wanted from Mexico, regardless of the details of this particular issue, and that is strong cooperation. That's all we can ask.

And the President is been very forward-leaning in working with us on a variety of matters, including better border enforcement and making sure we find those "coyotes" who are gathering illegals or undocumented folks and trying to run them into

our country for profit. I can't think of anything worse. And yet, this administration and this Government and our Governments are cooperating very closely on ferreting out those people who are willing to prey on innocent hard-working people, and stop that kind of activity. That's the kind of cooperation we expect and we're getting.

### **Microsoft Antitrust Case**

**Q.** Mr. President, why are you abandoning the Clinton administration's attempt to break up Microsoft? Will this help consumers? And did you sign-off on this decision?

**President Bush.** He's asking about a legal matter, Mr. President.

During the course of the campaign and throughout my administration, I have made it abundantly clear that on issues relating to lawsuits, ongoing lawsuits, that I expect the Justice Department to handle that in a way that—in a way that brings honor and thought to the process. I respect and hold our Attorney General in high esteem, and I honor the work he's done. And I'm going to leave it at that.

**Q.** You're satisfied with the decision?

**President Bush.** I am satisfied with the fact that John Ashcroft is doing a fine job as the Attorney General.

*[At this point, a question was asked in Spanish. President Bush answered the question in Spanish, and a translation was not provided.]*

**President Bush.** For those of you who don't speak Spanish, he said, "President Bush's tax cut came right at the right time." *[Laughter]*

### **Social Security Surplus**

**Q.** Mr. President, on that same rough subject, when you met with Republican leaders this morning, did you promise them, as they describe it, that no—that every dime of Social Security will be protected? Does that mean you will not sign any bills that even temporarily take from it?

**President Bush.** I told the Republican—

**Q.** And President Fox is welcome to take a swing at that, too.

**President Bush.** He probably doesn't want to. I told the Republican leaders, like

I told Mr. Daschle and I will tell Mr. Gephardt tomorrow, we can work together to avoid dipping into Social Security. I have repeatedly said the only time to use Social Security money is in times of war, times of recession, or times of severe emergency. And I mean that. I mean that.

I think it is best for me to start working in a cooperative fashion with the Members of Congress, start by saying, let's work together to make sure that our budgets don't cause us to dip into Social Security. And of course, I've always got the ultimate way to make sure we bring fiscal sanity into Washington. That's what we call a veto, Mr. President. But rather than come from the negative perspective, my attitude, as we begin the fall session, is to say, we can work together. Let's do so.

I'll repeat to the American people, there is ample money coming into our Government to fund our priorities. And what we need is fiscal discipline in Washington, DC. The tax cut that we passed was a very important move to make sure our economy begins to gather momentum and grow.

The President knows what I know: When our economy is ill or slow or not meeting expectations, it affects our neighborhood. He's getting blamed for something that's taking place in America, and that's not fair. And so our tax relief plan is a part of an economic growth package.

I urge the Congress to pass an energy package. That's a job creation package. That's part of economic growth. I urge the Congress to pass trade promotion authority. If people are interested in growing our economy so that there are more jobs available, then they ought to not only herald the tax relief plan; they ought to be thinking about how to pass an energy package and a trade promotion authority package, as well. That's important for growth. We ought to be thinking, in Washington, DC, how to grow the economy.

Now, I realize, Mr. President, sometimes there are second-guessers in the political process, and there are some in Washington who appear to be second-guessing the tax relief plan. My guess is, is that they probably want to raise taxes. If they're against relief, the fundamental question is what they're for. And I suspect, if they're against one thing,

they must be for raising taxes. And my argument to them is, that would hurt the economy.

The best way for us to continue economic growth is to have a pro-growth plan in place and have fiscal discipline in Washington, DC. I look forward to working with the members of both parties to insist upon and implement a package that is fiscally disciplined. And we can do that, and I'm confident we can do that.

NOTE: The President spoke at 12:30 p.m. on the South Lawn at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to Martha Sahagun de Fox, wife of President Fox.

### Remarks at the University of Toledo in Toledo

September 6, 2001

Thank you all very much. Governor, thank you very much. It's a great honor to be back in Ohio. Today I come bringing a special visitor, *un amigo de mio y tambien un amigo de los Estados Unidos*. It's an honor to bring a good friend of mine and a friend of our country, President Vicente Fox, to Ohio. I have the honor of introducing him. But before I do so, I wanted to introduce him to Ohio.

Mr. President, Ohio is an extraordinary State. It's a State full of decent and compassionate and hard-working people—Toledo. Not all the wisdom exists in Washington, DC. There's a lot of wisdom in towns like Toledo, Ohio. And it was my honor that the President had accepted not only the invitation for the first state dinner I had as your President, but agreed to travel with me to the heartland. So I want to thank you all for a warm welcome.

I want to thank so very much the leadership of the University of Toledo and the students who are here, the faculty that have made this event possible. Thank you for your hospitality. Mr. Mayor, thank you for your hospitality, as well. It's a thrill to be traveling with members of the United States congressional delegation, some of whom do what I tell them to do—[laughter]—some of whom are a little hard to persuade but all of whom love America. And all of whom bring honor

to the office they hold. Thank you all very much for coming with me today.

I'm very proud to be traveling with one of my Cabinet Secretaries, a man who is doing a fabulous job at HUD. His name is Mel Martinez. When he was a young boy, his mother and daddy put him on a boat—I guess it was an airplane—to come to America from Cuba. They weren't ever sure whether they would see him again. They were sure, however, they were sending him to a place that loved freedom, a place where you can be anything you want to be in America. Today, this good man is in the Cabinet. It shows what a wonderful country we have and shows what a great man Mel Martinez is. Thank you for coming, Mel.

We've got distinguished members from the Mexican delegation traveling with us. We've got Ambassadors traveling with us. And we've even got the Treasurer of the United States traveling with us. My friend Rosario Marin is now the Treasurer of this great country. Please welcome her and all of the members of the Mexican delegation, as well.

We just had a really good visit in Washington. It was a commitment to friendship. It's important for my fellow Americans to understand my foreign policy, and it starts with this: Good foreign policy says you want your neighborhood to be peaceful and prosperous; a good foreign policy starts with being friends with your neighbors. We're friends with our neighbors to the North, and we're very good friends with our neighbors to the South, the *Mexicanos*.

Friends hold each other with respect—treat each other with respect and hold each other in high esteem. And the speaker I'm going to introduce is a man I hold in high esteem. Friends are willing to have honest dialog. And we've had a series of honest dialogs over the last 24 hours, had a frank discussion, but this isn't our first discussion. We've been discussing common opportunities and common problems for months. And as a result, our relationship has never been better and never been stronger.

I know there are some in this world and our country who want to build walls between

Mexico and the United States. I want to remind people: Fearful people build walls; confident people tear them down. And I'm confident that a strong relationship—and I'm confident that good neighbors and a strong relationship is in our Nation's best interests. I've seen it firsthand. Trade between Mexico and the United States has grown to a quarter of a trillion dollars. That means jobs in the United States, and as importantly, that means jobs in Mexico.

There's a lot of discussion about trade. I can't tell you how hopeful trade is and how important it is. It's not only important for job-seeking Americans; it's incredibly important for Mexico to grow and to prosper, to develop a middle class for people in Mexico to be able to find work close to home.

Oh, I know there's a lot of talk about Mexican laborers coming to the United States. But I want to remind my fellow citizens of this fact: Family values do not stop at the Rio Bravo. There are mothers and dads in Mexico who love their children just as much as mothers and dads in America do. And if there are a mother or dad who can't find work, worried about food on the table, they're going to come and find work in America.

And what we want to do is to have a trading relationship that encourages job creation in America but job creation in Mexico, as well. We want Mexico to grow a middle class so the citizens of Mexico can find work to feed their families just like the citizens of America can find work to feed their families. We're talking about migration issues. It's a complex subject, but one that this country of ours must confront and have an open dialog about. And we've made good progress on that important issue.

I want to tell you, President Fox is doing everything in his power to fight crime and drugs, and we're cooperating with him. But I also want to remind my fellow Americans, it's important to fight the supply of drugs. But we have an obligation inside this country to fight to reduce the demand for drugs, as well. We need to tell our children: Don't use drugs; make the right choices in life. We're working hard on environmental issues on our border. But our fellow citizens must understand that there's more than just economics

that is important or crime-fighting that's important in our relationship with Mexico.

We share values with Mexico. They're common values, values that unite people, whether they live in the United States or whether they live in Mexico. And what are those values? Faith, the strong value of faith exists in our country. As a matter of fact, I think it's the strength of America in many ways, and it exists in Mexico, as well. The love of family—it's incredibly important for the future of our country. It's a strong value in the Mexican culture. The willingness to work hard. America is known for our ability to work hard. Think about the Mexican worker who walks 500 miles across a desert to find work. Those are hard-working citizens. We share that very important value of people willing to roll up their sleeves and work hard. No, we've got incredibly important relationship. It starts with leaders being willing to have open dialog.

We've got something in common, by the way, that you probably haven't thought about. President Fox's grandfather was raised in Cincinnati, Ohio. My grandfather was raised in Columbus, Ohio. I guess you could kind of say we're Ohioans, except it's kind of hard to tell by our accents. *[Laughter]*

Not only do we share background; we share love for our respective countries. The first trip I took to foreign soil was to Guanajuato, Mexico, to visit President Fox on his ranch. By the way, I kind of like going to mine on occasion, too. And this is a man deeply committed to his country. He loves the people of Mexico. And I hope by now there's no question that I love the people of America, as well. President Fox and I share the desire to do what we think is right for our countries. I think both of us are tired of the policy driven by polls and focus groups. I don't need a poll and focus group to tell me what to think and where to go, and neither does he. We both are doing in office what we said we would do. I told the people, by the way, that if they gave me the chance to be the President, the first thing I would do is remember whose taxpayers' money we're talking about when we're talking about budgets. The tax money up in Washington, that's not the Government's money; it is the people's money. And I'm

proud to report we've got the largest tax relief package in a generation.

We both are dedicated to educating—to making sure our children are educated. President Fox shares the same passion I do about good schools and good quality education. He knows what I know, that an educated child is one much more likely to be able to realize the dreams of our respective countries. That's why I'm hopeful Congress will quit talking about an education bill, get one out of conference committee, so I can sign a good reform package to make sure public education fulfills the promise of our schools.

One of the things in Texas we like to say: Here's a good man. I hope that sums up how I feel about our speaker and guest. This guy is a good man, *un buen hombre*.

Ladies and gentlemen, please welcome *el Presidente de Republicano de Mexico*, Vicente Fox.

NOTE: The President spoke at 3:31 p.m. in Savage Hall. In his remarks, he referred to Mayor Carleton S. Finkbeiner of Toledo; Gov. Bob Taft of Ohio; and President Vicente Fox of Mexico. The transcript released by the Office of the Press Secretary also included the remarks of President Fox.

### **Joint Statement Between the United States of America and the United Mexican States**

*September 6, 2001*

The three-day State Visit of Mexican President Vicente Fox to the United States celebrates the special friendship and authentic partnership that has been achieved by new leadership in the United States and Mexico.

This first State Visit of the Bush Administration highlights the mutual trust and respect between our two Presidents and governments. It also testifies to the unequalled priority both Presidents attach to a practical and cooperative approach to the common opportunities and challenges we face as the well-being and prosperity of our peoples becomes increasingly intertwined in our shared North American community. This results-oriented approach, and the commitment to shared responsibility and partnership under-

girding it, are already generating unprecedented levels of cooperation throughout our rich and diverse relationship.

With trade and investment between the United States and Mexico at record levels, the Presidents took stock of the success of NAFTA in bringing economic growth and development, and with it higher wages, more jobs, and lower prices for our citizens. They stressed the need to abide by the provisions of our free trade agreement and agreed to the importance of vigorous measures to ensure that the full benefits of economic development and trade are extended to all regions of Mexico.

To serve urgent environmental priorities in the border area, the Presidents agreed that immediate measures were needed to strengthen the performance of the North American Development Bank (NADBank), and its sister Border Environmental Cooperation Commission (BECC), to identify and fund environmental infrastructure projects on the border. Presidents Bush and Fox agreed that a binational working group—which will consult with national legislatures, border states, communities, and other stakeholders—will develop joint recommendations and report back to the Presidents by October 31, 2001.

The Presidents praised the success of efforts to heighten cooperation on legal issues as a major step toward enhancing the rule of law and protecting public safety. They highlighted growing cooperation against migrant smuggling and other organized trans-border crime, including a new agreement signed September 5, 2001, on sharing forfeited assets seized as a result of joint investigations. They praised in particular the growing trust between our law enforcement agencies that is making it possible to broaden the scope of cooperation in this area. Presidents Bush and Fox also expressed their support for new and more effective national and multilateral measures to increase international cooperation against drug trafficking. Specifically, they expressed support for the Organization of American States' "Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism" as a promising example of such measures. In this regard, President Bush reiterated his Administration's commitment to work with the U.S.

Congress, on a priority basis, to replace the annual counter-narcotics certification regime with new measures designed to enhance international cooperation in this area.

These and other areas of bilateral engagement were highlighted in an historic joint meeting of the U.S. and Mexican Cabinets on September 5. That session enabled the Cabinet-level chairpersons of our Binational Commission, streamlined and reinvigorated following the Presidents' meeting in Guanajuato, Mexico in February 2001, to report on the specific steps achieved since then to strengthen bilateral cooperation.

Their reports testified to the breadth of our relationship and to the progress we are achieving in countless areas that directly benefit the quality of life of our people. Examples of other items covered in the reports include:

- measures to improve safety and protect lives along our shared border;
- means of facilitating better coordination on border issues;
- a new agreement on food safety;
- steps to enhance cooperation on renewable and more efficient energy resources and cross-border interconnections;
- a major new scholarship program (\$50 million) focused primarily on economic development disciplines; and
- regional cooperation to strengthen democracy and prosperity in the Western Hemisphere.

President Bush and President Fox also had a frank discussion about water resources and the importance of living up to our mutual treaty obligations in this regard. They agreed that in the future this could be well served by greater cooperation aimed at more effective watershed management and improved infrastructure, including formation of a joint advisory council.

The Presidents reviewed the progress made by our joint working group on migration chaired by Secretaries Powell, Castaneda, and Creel and Attorney General Ashcroft and noted this represented the most fruitful and frank dialogue we have ever had on a subject so important to both nations. They praised implementation of the border safety initiative, and recognized that migra-

tion-related issues are deeply felt by our publics and vital to our prosperity, well-being, and the kind of societies we want to build.

They renewed their commitment to forging new and realistic approaches to migration to ensure it is safe, orderly, legal and dignified, and agreed on the framework within which this ongoing effort is based. This includes: matching willing workers with willing employers; serving the social and economic needs of both countries; respecting the human dignity of all migrants, regardless of their status; recognizing the contribution migrants make to enriching both societies; shared responsibility for ensuring migration takes place through safe and legal channels. Both stressed their commitment to continue our discussions, instructing the high-level working group to reach mutually satisfactory results on border safety, a temporary worker program and the status of undocumented Mexicans in the United States. They requested that the working group provide them proposals with respect to these issues as soon as possible. The Presidents recognized that this is an extraordinarily challenging area of public policy, and that it is critical to address the issue in a timely manner and with appropriate thoroughness and depth.

To help address some of the root causes of migration, they agreed to form a public-private alliance to spur private sector growth throughout Mexico. This "Partnership for Prosperity" initiative will harness the power of free markets to boost the social and economic well-being of citizens particularly in regions where economic growth has lagged and fueled migration. The development of this alliance will be spearheaded by senior-level coordinators on both sides, and will draw on the best expertise among Mexican and U.S. economists, business people and civil society to develop a concrete plan of action to be presented to the Presidents not later than March 1, 2002.

The Presidents expressed their strong support for the launch of a new round of trade negotiations in November at the WTO ministerial.

Both Presidents agreed that U.S.-Mexican relations have entered their most promising moment in history. Our governments are

committed to seizing the opportunities before us in this new atmosphere of mutual trust. The depth, quality and candor of our dialogue is unprecedented. It reflects the democratic values we share and our commitment to move forward boldly as we deepen this authentic partnership of neighbors.

NOTE: An original was not available for verification of the content of this joint statement.

### **Remarks Following a Meeting With Congressional Leaders**

*September 7, 2001*

#### **Unemployment Rates**

Thank you all for coming. Today, visiting with the Speaker and the Leader, it's the end of a long week of discussing how to make sure our economy begins to grow again.

I want to appreciate Denny and Trent for coming down again. They've been visiting with their Members, and I've been visiting with them and their Members. I also had a good discussion today with Minority Leader Gephardt and, of course, Senate Majority Leader Daschle the other day, as well, about how we can kind of get away from all the distractions that tend to dominate Washington and focus on a pro-growth agenda for this fall.

The unemployment numbers today are evidence that I've seen firsthand as I travel the country, and that is, too many people are losing their jobs as a result of a slowdown that began when Dick and I were campaigning across our country last summer. This slowdown is real, and it's affecting too many lives, and we're concerned about it.

Any American out of work is too many Americans out of work. And that's why it's absolutely essential that we work together to put a growth plan in place to create jobs for hard-working Americans. It starts with having a responsible budget that meets our Nation's obligations without affecting Social Security or dipping into Social Security.

We made a great step toward economic growth when we worked together to pass tax relief. One-half of the checks have gone out; more relief is on the way this fall, which should help our economy. Beginning in Janu-

ary 1st, Americans will see lower tax rates, lower withholding from their paychecks, and a larger tax credit.

Tax relief is just now making its way in the economy, and there are some, it seems like, who are beginning to say, maybe we ought to raise taxes. But I can assure you, the four of us on this stage are not going to let anybody pick the pockets of the American taxpayer.

To help get our economy moving again, Congress needs to enact an energy plan which will lower energy costs and create jobs. To get the economy moving again, Congress needs to enact trade promotion authority, so we can open up new markets for American products.

We've got a plan to get our economy moving so Americans can find work. And today I want to thank the leadership of the Congress from the Republican side that came and strategized with the Vice President and me as how to get this plan moving. I want the American people to know we're deeply concerned about the unemployment rates, and we intend to do something about it.

Thank you all very much.

NOTE: The exchange began at 3:07 p.m. on the South Grounds of the White House.

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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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#### **September 2**

In the evening, the President and Mrs. Bush returned from Camp David, MD, to Washington, DC.

#### **September 3**

In the morning, the President and Mrs. Bush traveled to Kaukauna, WI, and then to Green Bay, WI. Later, they traveled to Detroit, MI. In the afternoon, they returned to Washington, DC.

**September 4**

In the afternoon, the President met in the Oval Office with Senate Majority Leader Tom Daschle to discuss the administration's legislative priorities and fall agenda.

**September 5**

The President announced his intention to nominate William R. Brownfield to be Ambassador to Chile.

**September 6**

In the afternoon, the President and President Vicente Fox of Mexico traveled together to Toledo, OH. Later, they returned to Washington, DC.

The White House announced that the President will travel to Jacksonville, FL, and Sarasota, FL, on September 10–11 to speak to teachers and students about his education and reading initiatives.

The President announced his intention to nominate Andrea G. Barthwell to be Deputy Director for Demand Reduction at the Office of National Drug Control Policy.

The President announced his appointment of John C. Danforth as Special Envoy for Peace to The Sudan.

**September 7**

In the evening, the President and Mrs. Bush went to the Library of Congress to participate in National Book Festival events.

The President announced his intention to nominate Ernest L. Johnson to be a U.S. Alternate Representative to the General Assembly of the United Nations.

The President announced his intention to nominate Nancy Cain Marcus to be a U.S. Alternative Representative to the General Assembly of the United Nations.

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

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**Submitted September 4**

Eduardo Aguirre, Jr., of Texas, to be First Vice President of the Export-Import Bank of the United States for a term expiring January 20, 2005, vice Jackie M. Clegg, term expired.

George L. Argyros, Sr., of California, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Spain, and to serve concurrently and without additional compensation as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Andorra.

M. Christina Armijo, of New Mexico, to be U.S. District Judge for the District of New Mexico, vice a new position created by Public Law 106-553, approved December 21, 2000.

Brigadier General Edwin J. Arnold, Jr., United States Army, to be a member and President of the Mississippi River Commission, under the provisions of Section 2 of an Act of Congress, approved June 1879 (21 Stat. 37)(33 USC 642).

Jo Anne Barnhart, of Delaware, to be Commissioner of Social Security for the term expiring January 19, 2007, vice Kenneth S. Apfel, term expired.

John D. Bates, of Maryland, to be U.S. District Judge for the District of Columbia, vice Stanley S. Harris, retired.

Charlotte L. Beers, of Texas, to be Under Secretary of State for Public Diplomacy, vice Evelyn Simonowitz Lieberman.

Susan Schmidt Bies, of Tennessee, to be a member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System for a term of 14 years from February 1, 1998, vice Susan Meredith Phillips, resigned.

Marion Blakey, of Mississippi, to be a member of the National Transportation Safety Board for a term expiring December 31, 2005, vice John Arthur Hammerschmidt, term expired.

Marion Blakey,  
of Mississippi, to be Chairman of the National Transportation Safety Board for a term of 2 years, vice James E. Hall, term expired.

J. Richard Blankenship,  
of Florida, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Commonwealth of The Bahamas.

Lawrence J. Block,  
of Virginia, to be a Judge of the U.S. Court of Federal Claims for a term of 15 years, vice Eric G. Bruggink, term expired.

Robert C. Bonner,  
of California, to be Commissioner of Customs, vice Raymond W. Kelly, resigned.

Karon O. Bowdre,  
of Alabama, to be U.S. District Judge for the Northern District of Alabama, vice Sam C. Pointer, Jr., retired.

Terrence W. Boyle,  
of North Carolina, to be U.S. Circuit Judge for the Fourth Circuit, vice J. Dickson Phillips, Jr., retired.

Linton F. Brooks,  
of Virginia, to be Deputy Administrator for Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation, National Nuclear Security Administration (new position).

Susan W. Brooks,  
of Indiana, to be U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of Indiana for the term of 4 years, vice Judith Ann Stewart, resigned.

John L. Brownlee,  
of Virginia, to be U.S. Attorney for the Western District of Virginia for the term of 4 years, vice Robert P. Crouch, Jr., resigned.

David L. Bunning,  
of Kentucky, to be U.S. District Judge for the Eastern District of Kentucky, vice William O. Bertelsman, retired.

Timothy Mark Burgess,  
of Alaska, to be U.S. Attorney for the District of Alaska for the term of 4 years, vice Robert Charles Bundy, resigned.

Scott M. Burns,  
of Utah, to be Deputy Director for State and Local Affairs,  
office of National Drug Control Policy (new position).

Jay S. Bybee,  
of Nevada, to be an Assistant Attorney General, vice Randolph D. Moss, resigned.

Karen K. Caldwell,  
of Kentucky, to be U.S. District Judge for the Eastern District of Kentucky, vice Henry R. Wilhoit, Jr., retired.

Laurie Smith Camp,  
of Nebraska, to be U.S. District Judge for the District of Nebraska, vice William G. Cambridge, retired.

Leura Garrett Canary,  
of Alabama, to be U.S. Attorney for the Middle District of Alabama for the term of 4 years, vice Charles Redding Pitt, resigned.

Brian E. Carlson,  
of Virginia, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, class of Career Minister, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Latvia.

Paul G. Cassell,  
of Utah, to be U.S. District Judge for the District of Utah, vice David Sam, retired.

Paul K. Charlton,  
of Arizona, to be U.S. Attorney for the District of Arizona for the term of 4 years, vice Jose de Jesus Rivera, resigned.

Margaret M. Chiara,  
of Michigan, to be U.S. Attorney for the Western District of Michigan for the term of 4 years, vice Michael Hayes Dettmer, resigned.

Joseph M. Clapp,  
of North Carolina, to be Administrator of the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (new position).

Edith Brown Clement,  
of Louisiana, to be U.S. Circuit Judge for the Fifth Circuit, vice John M. Duhe, Jr., retired.

Richard R. Clifton,  
of Hawaii, to be U.S. Circuit Judge for the Ninth Circuit, vice Cynthia Holcomb Hall, retired.

Bruce Cole,  
of Indiana, to be Chairperson of the National Endowment for the Humanities for a term of 4 years, vice William R. Ferris, term expiring.

Colm F. Connolly,  
of Delaware, to be U.S. Attorney for the District of Delaware for the term of 4 years, vice Carl Schnee, resigned.

Robert J. Conrad, Jr.,  
of North Carolina, to be U.S. Attorney for the Western District of North Carolina for the term of 4 years, vice Mark Timothy Calloway, resigned.

Deborah L. Cook,  
of Ohio, to be U.S. Circuit Judge for the Sixth Circuit, vice Alan E. Norris, retired.

Fred L. Dailey,  
of Ohio, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation, vice Gordon Clyde Southern.

Grace Trujillo Daniel,  
of California, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation, vice Clyde Arlie Wheeler, Jr.

Deborah J. Daniels,  
of Indiana, to be an Assistant Attorney General, vice Laurie O. Robinson, resigned.

John J. Danilovich,  
of California, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Costa Rica.

Joseph M. DeThomas,  
of Pennsylvania, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Estonia.

Nils J. Diaz,  
of Florida, to be a member of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission for the term of 5 years expiring June 30, 2006 (reappointment).

Kenneth M. Donohue, Sr.,  
of Virginia, to be Inspector General, Department of Housing and Urban Development, vice Susan Gaffney, resigned.

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

Thomas C. Dorr,  
of Iowa, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Commodity Credit Corporation, vice Jill L. Long, resigned.

Claire V. Eagan,  
of Oklahoma, to be U.S. District Judge for the Northern District of Oklahoma, vice Thomas Rutherford Brett, retired.

Kurt D. Engelhardt,  
of Louisiana, to be U.S. District Judge for the Eastern District of Louisiana, vice Morey L. Sear, retired.

Ellen G. Engleman,  
of Indiana, to be Administrator of the Research and Special Programs Administration, Department of Transportation, vice Kelley S. Coyner, resigned.

Miguel A. Estrada,  
of Virginia, to be U.S. Circuit Judge for the District of Columbia Circuit, vice Patricia M. Wald, retired.

J. Robert Flores,  
of Virginia, to be Administrator of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, vice Sheldon C. Bilchik.

Sharee M. Freeman,  
of Virginia, to be Director, Community Relations Service, for a term of 4 years, vice Rose Ochi, term expired.

Stephen P. Friot,  
of Oklahoma, to be U.S. District Judge for the Western District of Oklahoma, vice Wayne E. Alley, retired.

Thomas C. Gean,  
of Arkansas, to be U.S. Attorney for the  
Western District of Arkansas for the term of  
4 years, vice Paul Kinloch Holmes III, re-  
signed.

James Gilleran,  
of California, to be Director of the Office  
of Thrift Supervision for the remainder of  
the term expiring October 23, 2002, vice  
Ellen Seidman, resigned.

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

Callie V. Granade,  
of Alabama, to be U.S. District Judge for the  
Southern District of Alabama, vice Alex T.  
Howard, Jr., retired.

Todd Peterson Graves,  
of Missouri, to be U.S. Attorney for the  
Western District of Missouri for the term of  
4 years, vice Stephen Lawrence Hill, Jr., re-  
signed.

James Ming Greenlee,  
of Mississippi, to be U.S. Attorney for the  
Northern District of Mississippi for the term  
of 4 years, vice Calvin D. Buchanan, re-  
signed.

James E. Gritzner,  
of Iowa, to be U.S. District Judge for the  
Southern District of Iowa, vice Charles R.  
Wolle, retiring.

Raymond W. Gruender,  
of Missouri, to be U.S. Attorney for the East-  
ern District of Missouri for the term of 4  
years, vice Audrey G. Fleissig, resigned.

Janet Hale,  
of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of  
Health and Human Services, vice John Jo-  
seph Callahan, resigned.

Terrell Lee Harris,  
of Tennessee, to be U.S. Attorney for the  
Western District of Tennessee for the term  
of 4 years, vice Veronica Freeman Coleman,  
resigned.

Patricia de Stacy Harrison,  
of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of  
State (Educational and Cultural Affairs), vice  
William B. Bader.

Harris L. Hartz,  
of New Mexico, to be U.S. Circuit Judge for  
the Tenth Circuit, vice Bobby Ray Baldock,  
retired.

Joe L. Heaton,  
of Oklahoma, to be U.S. District Judge for  
the Western District of Oklahoma, vice  
Ralph G. Thompson, retired.

Michael G. Heavican,  
of Nebraska, to be U.S. Attorney for the Dis-  
trict of Nebraska for the term of 4 years, vice  
Thomas Justin Monaghan, resigned.

Thomas B. Heffelfinger,  
of Minnesota, to be U.S. Attorney for the  
District of Minnesota for the term of 4 years,  
vice Byron Todd Jones, resigned.

Hans H. Hertell,  
of Puerto Rico, to be Ambassador Extraor-  
dinary and Plenipotentiary of the United  
States of America to the Dominican Repub-  
lic.

Larry R. Hicks,  
of Nevada, to be U.S. District Judge for the  
District of Nevada, vice Johnnie B.  
Rawlinson, elevated.

Kent R. Hill,  
of Massachusetts, to be an Assistant Adminis-  
trator of the U.S. Agency for International  
Development, vice Donald Lee Pressley, re-  
signed.

Marianne Lamont Horinko,  
of Virginia, to be Assistant Administrator,  
office of Solid Waste, Environmental Protec-  
tion Agency, vice Timothy Fields, Jr., re-  
signed.

Marian Blank Horn,  
of Maryland, to be a Judge of the U.S. Court  
of Federal Claims for a term of 15 years (re-  
appointment).

Jeffrey R. Howard,  
of New Hampshire, to be U.S. Circuit Judge  
for the First Circuit, vice Norman H. Stahl,  
retired.

John L. Howard,  
of Illinois, to be Chairman of the Special  
Panel on Appeals for a term of 6 years, vice  
Barbara Jean Mahone, term expired.

Roscoe Conklin Howard, Jr.,  
of the District of Columbia, to be U.S. Attor-  
ney for the District of Columbia for the term  
of 4 years, vice Wilma A. Lewis, resigned.

David Claudio Iglesias,  
of New Mexico, to be U.S. Attorney for the  
District of New Mexico for the term of 4  
years, vice Norman C. Bay.

Jeffrey D. Jarrett,  
of Pennsylvania, to be Director of the Office  
of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforce-  
ment, vice Kathleen M. Karpan.

P. H. Johnson,  
of Mississippi, to be Federal Cochairperson,  
Delta Regional Authority (new position).

William P. Johnson,  
of New Mexico, to be U.S. District Judge  
for the District of New Mexico, vice John  
E. Conway, retired.

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

Frederico Juarbe, Jr.,  
of Virginia, to be Assistant Secretary of Labor  
for Veterans' Employment and Training, vice  
Espiridion A. Borrego.

Patrick Francis Kennedy,  
of Illinois, a career member of the Senior  
Foreign Service, class of Career Minister, to  
be Representative of the United States of  
America to the United Nations for U.N.  
Management and Reform, with the rank of  
Ambassador, vice Donald Stuart Hays.

Carolyn B. Kuhl,  
of California, to be U.S. Circuit Judge for  
the Ninth Circuit, vice James R. Browning,  
retired.

Charles W. Larson, Sr.,  
of Iowa, to be U.S. Attorney for the Northern  
District of Iowa for the term of 4 years, vice  
Stephen John Rapp, resigned.

Hilda Gay Legg,  
of Kentucky, to be Administrator, Rural Util-  
ities Service, Department of Agriculture, vice  
Christopher A. McLean, resigned.

Leslie Lenkowsky,  
of Indiana, to be Chief Executive Officer of  
the Corporation for National and Commu-  
nity Service, vice Harris Wofford, resigned.

Charles F. Lettow,  
of Virginia, to be a Judge of the U.S. Court  
of Federal Claims for a term of 15 years,  
vice John Paul Wiese, term expiring.

Michael E. Malinowski,  
of the District of Columbia, a career member  
of the Senior Foreign Service, class of Min-  
ister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraor-  
dinary and Plenipotentiary of the United  
States of America to the Kingdom of Nepal.

Harry Sandlin Mattice, Jr.,  
of Tennessee, to be U.S. Attorney for the  
Eastern District of Tennessee for the term  
of 4 years, vice Carl Kimmel Kirkpatrick, re-  
signed.

Robert Garner McCampbell,  
of Oklahoma, to be U.S. Attorney for the  
Western District of Oklahoma for the term  
of 4 years, vice Daniel G. Webber, Jr., re-  
signed.

Michael W. McConnell,  
of Utah, to be U.S. Circuit Judge for the  
Tenth Circuit, vice Stephen H. Anderson, re-  
tired.

Jackson McDonald,  
of Florida, a career member of the Senior  
Foreign Service, class of Counselor, to be  
Ambassador Extraordinary and Pleni-  
potentiary of the United States of America  
to the Republic of The Gambia.

Bonnie McElveen-Hunter,  
of North Carolina, to be Ambassador Ex-  
traordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United  
States of America to the Republic of Finland.

Paul J. McNulty,  
of Virginia, to be U.S. Attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia for the term of 4 years, vice Helen Frances Fahey, resigned.

Matthew Hansen Mead,  
of Wyoming, to be U.S. Attorney for the District of Wyoming for the term of 4 years, vice David D. Freudenthal, resigned.

Patrick Leo Meehan,  
of Pennsylvania, to be U.S. Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania for the term of 4 years, vice Michael Rankin Stiles, resigned.

Michael J. Melloy,  
of Iowa, to be U.S. Circuit Judge for the Eighth Circuit, vice George G. Fagg, retired.

William Walter Mercer,  
of Montana, to be U.S. Attorney for the District of Montana for the term of 4 years, vice Sherry Scheel Matteucci, resigned.

Michael P. Mills,  
of Mississippi, to be U.S. District Judge for the Northern District of Mississippi, vice Neal B. Biggers, retired.

Michael W. Mosman,  
of Oregon, to be U.S. Attorney for the District of Oregon for the term of 4 years, vice Kristine Olson Rogers, resigned.

Thomas E. Moss,  
of Idaho, to be U.S. Attorney for the District of Idaho for the term of 4 years, vice Betty Hansen Richardson, resigned.

Elsa A. Murano,  
of Texas, to be Under Secretary of Agriculture for Food Safety, vice Catherine E. Woteki, resigned.

Richard R. Nedelkoff,  
of Texas, to be Director of the Bureau of Justice Assistance, vice Nancy E. Gist, resigned.

John D. Negroponte,  
of the District of Columbia, to be the Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations, with the rank and status of Ambassador Extraordinary and Pleni-

potentiary, and the Representative of the United States of America in the Security Council of the United Nations, vice Richard Holbrooke.

John D. Negroponte,  
of the District of Columbia, to be Representative of the United States of America to the Sessions of the General Assembly of the United Nations during his tenure of service as Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations.

Ronald E. Neumann,  
of Virginia, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the State of Bahrain.

Terrence L. O'Brian,  
of Wyoming, to be U.S. Circuit Judge for the Tenth Circuit, vice Wade Brorby, retired.

Joan E. Ohl,  
of West Virginia, to be Commissioner on Children, Youth, and Families, Department of Health and Human Services, vice Patricia T. Montoya, resigned.

Mark W. Olson,  
of Minnesota, to be a member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System for the unexpired term of 14 years from February 1, 1996, vice Alice M. Rivlin, resigned.

John Malcolm Ordway,  
of California, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Armenia.

Priscilla Richman Owen,  
of Texas, to be U.S. Circuit Judge for the Fifth Circuit, vice William L. Garwood, retired.

John N. Palmer,  
of Mississippi, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Portugal.

Barrington D. Parker,  
of Connecticut, to be U.S. Circuit Judge for  
the Second Circuit, vice Ralph K. Winter,  
retired.

Michael Parker,  
of Mississippi, to be an Assistant Secretary  
of the Army, vice Joseph W. Westphal.

James H. Payne,  
of Oklahoma, to be U.S. District Judge for  
the Northern, Eastern, and Western Districts  
of Oklahoma, vice Billy Michael Burrage, re-  
tired.

Stephen Beville Pence,  
of Kentucky, to be U.S. Attorney for the  
Western District of Kentucky for the term  
of 4 years, vice Steven S. Reed, resigned.

Mary E. Peters,  
of Arizona, to be Administrator of the Fed-  
eral Highway Administration, vice Kenneth  
R. Wykle, resigned.

Charles W. Pickering, Sr.,  
of Mississippi, to be U.S. Circuit Judge for  
the Fifth Circuit, vice Henry A. Politz, re-  
tired.

Sharon Prost,  
of the District of Columbia, to be U.S. Cir-  
cuit Judge for the Federal Circuit, vice S.  
Jay Plager, retired.

Danny C. Reeves,  
of Kentucky, to be U.S. District Judge for  
the Eastern District of Kentucky, vice a new  
position created by Public Law 106-553, ap-  
proved December 21, 2000.

Otto J. Reich,  
of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of  
State (Western Hemisphere Affairs), vice  
Peter F. Romero.

Arlene Render,  
of Virginia, a career member of the Senior  
Foreign Service, class of Minister-Counselor,  
to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Pleni-  
potentiary of the United States of America  
to the Republic of Cote d'Ivoire.

Mark Edward Rey,  
of the District of Columbia, to be Under Sec-  
retary of Agriculture for Natural Resources  
and Environment, vice James R. Lyons.

Mark Edward Rey,  
of the District of Columbia, to be a member  
of the Board of Directors of the Commodity  
Credit Corporation, vice Karl N. Stauber.

John G. Roberts, Jr.,  
of Maryland, to be U.S. Circuit Judge for the  
District of Columbia Circuit, vice James L.  
Buckley, retired.

James Edward Rogan,  
of California, to be Under Secretary of Com-  
merce for Intellectual Property and Director  
of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office,  
vice Q. Todd Dickinson, resigned.

Marvin R. Sambur,  
of Indiana, to be an Assistant Secretary of  
the Air Force, vice Lawrence J. Delaney.

Thomas L. Sansonetti,  
of Wyoming, to be an Assistant Attorney  
General, vice Lois Jane Schiffer, resigned.

Eugene Scalia,  
of Virginia, to be Solicitor for the Depart-  
ment of Labor, vice Henry L. Solano, re-  
signed.

Joseph E. Schmitz,  
of Maryland, to be Inspector General, De-  
partment of Defense, vice Eleanor Hill.

Dennis L. Schornack,  
of Michigan, to be Commissioner on the part  
of the United States on the International  
Joint Commission, United States and Can-  
ada, vice Thomas L. Baldini.

Donald R. Schregardus,  
of Ohio, to be an Assistant Administrator of  
the Environmental Protection Agency, vice  
Steven Alan Herman, resigned.

Mattie R. Sharpless,  
of North Carolina, a career member of the  
Senior Foreign Service, class of Career Min-  
ister, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary of the United States of  
America to the Central African Republic.

Dennis W. Shedd,  
of South Carolina, to be U.S. Circuit Judge  
for the Fourth Circuit, vice Clyde H. Ham-  
ilton, retired.

Lavenski R. Smith,  
of Arkansas, to be U.S. Circuit Judge for the  
Eighth Circuit, vice Richard S. Arnold, re-  
tired.

Brigadier General Carl A. Strock,  
United States Army, to be a member of the  
Mississippi River Commission, under the  
provisions of Section 2 of an Act of Congress,  
approved 28 June 1879 (21 Stat. 37)(22 USC  
642).

Michael J. Sullivan,  
of Massachusetts, to be U.S. Attorney for the  
District of Massachusetts for the term of 4  
years, vice Donald Kenneth Stern, resigned.

John W. Suthers,  
of Colorado, to be U.S. Attorney for the Dis-  
trict of Colorado for the term of 4 years, vice  
Thomas Lee Strickland, resigned.

Jeffrey S. Sutton,  
of Ohio, to be U.S. Circuit Judge for the Sixth  
Circuit, vice David A. Nelson, retired.

Mauricio J. Tamargo,  
of Florida, to be Chairman of the Foreign  
Claims Settlement Commission of the  
United States for a term expiring September  
30, 2003, vice John R. Lacey.

J. Strom Thurmond, Jr.,  
of South Carolina, to be U.S. Attorney for  
the District of South Carolina for the term  
of 4 years, vice J. Rene Josey.

John F. Turner,  
of Wyoming, to be Assistant Secretary of  
State for Oceans and International Environ-  
mental and Scientific Affairs, vice David B.  
Sandalow.

Timothy M. Tymkovich,  
of Colorado, to be U.S. Circuit Judge for the  
Tenth Circuit, vice John C. Porfilio, retired.

Joseph S. Van Bokkelen,  
of Indiana, to be U.S. Attorney for the North-  
ern District of Indiana for the term of 4  
years, vice Jon Ernest DeGuilio, resigned.

Gregory F. Van Tatenhove,  
of Kentucky, to be U.S. Attorney for the  
Eastern District of Kentucky for the term of  
4 years, vice Joseph Leslie Famularo, re-  
signed.

Kirk Van Tine,  
of Virginia, to be General Counsel of the De-  
partment of Transportation, vice Nancy E.  
McFadden.

Odessa F. Vincent,  
of the District of Columbia, to be an Asso-  
ciate Judge of the Superior Court of the Dis-  
trict of Columbia for the term of 15 years,  
vice Evelyn E. Crawford Queen, term expir-  
ing.

Anna Mills S. Wagoner,  
of North Carolina, to be U.S. Attorney for  
the Middle District of North Carolina for the  
term of 4 years, vice Walter Clinton Holton,  
Jr., resigned.

Marcelle M. Wahba,  
of California, a career member of the Senior  
Foreign Service, class of Minister-Counselor,  
to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Pleni-  
potentiary of the United States of America  
to the United Arab Emirates.

R. Barrie Walkley,  
of California, a career member of the Senior  
Foreign Service, class of Minister-Counselor,  
to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Pleni-  
potentiary of the United States of America  
to the Republic of Guinea.

John P. Walters,  
of Michigan, to be Director of National Drug  
Control Policy, vice Barry R. McCaffrey, re-  
signed.

Reggie B. Walton,  
of the District of Columbia, to be U.S. Dis-  
trict Judge for the District of Columbia, vice  
Stanley Sporokin, retired.

B. John Williams, Jr.,  
of Virginia, to be Chief Counsel for the Inter-  
nal Revenue Service and an Assistant Gen-  
eral Counsel in the Department of the Treas-  
ury, vice Stuart L. Brown, resigned.

Mary Ellen Coster Williams, of Maryland, to be a Judge of the U.S. Court of Federal Claims for a term of 15 years, vice Sarah L. Wilson.

Terry L. Wooten, of South Carolina, to be U.S. District Judge for the District of South Carolina, vice a new position created by Public Law 106-553, approved December 21, 2000.

Roy L. Austin, of Pennsylvania, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Trinidad and Tobago.

Phillip Bond, of Virginia, to be Under Secretary of Commerce for Technology, vice Cheryl Shavers, resigned.

Raymond F. Burghardt, of Florida, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Franklin Pierce Huddle, Jr., of California, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Tajikistan.

Laura E. Kennedy, of New York, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, class of Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Turkmenistan.

Harold Craig Manson, of California, to be Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife, vice Kenneth Lee Smith.

Kevin Joseph McGuire, of Maryland, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Namibia.

Pamela Hyde Smith, of Washington, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, class of Minister-Coun-

selor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Moldova.

Ronald Weiser, of Michigan, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Slovak Republic.

***Submitted September 5***

Jorge L. Arrizurieta, of Florida, to be U.S. Alternate Executive Director of the Inter-American Development Bank, vice Lawrence Harrington.

Daniel G. Bogden, of Nevada, to be U.S. Attorney for the District of Nevada for the term of 4 years, vice Kathryn E. Landreth, resigned.

Mary Beth Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, to be U.S. Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania for the term of 4 years, vice Harry Litman, resigned.

Jeffrey Gilbert Collins, of Michigan, to be U.S. Attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan for the term of 4 years, vice Saul A. Green, resigned.

Steven M. Colloton, of Iowa, to be U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of Iowa for the term of 4 years, vice Don Carlos Nickerson, resigned.

Thomas M. DiBiagio, of Maryland, to be U.S. Attorney for the District of Maryland for the term of 4 years, vice Lynne Ann Battaglia, resigned.

William S. Duffey, Jr., of Georgia, to be U.S. Attorney for the Northern District of Georgia for the term of 4 years, vice Richard H. Deane, Jr.

Peter W. Hall, of Vermont, to be U.S. Attorney for the District of Vermont for the term of 4 years, vice Charles Robert Tetzlaff, resigned.

Thomas E. Johnston, of West Virginia, to be U.S. Attorney for the Northern District of West Virginia for the term of 4 years, vice Melvin W. Kahle, resigned.

Edward Hachiro Kubo, Jr., of Hawaii, to be U.S. Attorney for the District of Hawaii for the term of 4 years, vice Steven Scott Alm, resigned.

Gregory Gordon Lockhart, of Ohio, to be U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of Ohio for the term of 4 years, vice Sharon J. Zealey, resigned.

Sheldon J. Sperling, of Oklahoma, to be U.S. Attorney for the Eastern District of Oklahoma for the term of 4 years, vice Robert Bruce Green, resigned.

Donald W. Washington, of Louisiana, to be U.S. Attorney for the Western District of Louisiana for the term of 4 years, vice Michael David Skinner, resigned.

Maxwell Wood, of Georgia, to be U.S. Attorney for the Middle District of Georgia for the term of 4 years, vice Beverly Baldwin Martin, 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 September 4***

Transcript of a press briefing by Press Secretary Ari Fleischer

Fact sheet: NAFTA

Fact sheet: U.S.-Mexican Relations

Fact sheet: Joint Cabinet Meeting/BNC

Announcement of nomination for U.S. Attorney for the Northern District of Georgia

Announcement of nomination for U.S. Attorney for the Middle District of Georgia

Announcement of nomination for U.S. Attorney for the District of Hawaii

Announcement of nomination for U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of Iowa

Announcement of nomination for U.S. Attorney for the Western District of Louisiana

Announcement of nomination for U.S. Attorney for the District of Maryland

Announcement of nomination for U.S. Attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan

Announcement of nomination for U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of Ohio

Announcement of nomination for U.S. Attorney for the Eastern District of Oklahoma

Announcement of nomination for U.S. Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania

Announcement of nomination for U.S. Attorney for the District of Nevada

Announcement of nomination for U.S. Attorney for the District of Vermont

Announcement of nomination for U.S. Attorney for the Northern District of West Virginia

#### ***Released September 5***

Transcript of remarks by Attorney General John Ashcroft, Mexican Attorney General Macedo de la Concha, Education Secretary Roderick R. Paige, Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Christine Todd Whitman, and Mexican Commissioner for Social Development Jose Sarukhan on Mexico-U.S. meetings

Transcript of a press briefing by National Security Adviser Condoleezza Rice on the visit of President Vicente Fox of Mexico

Fact sheet: Border Safety Initiative

Fact sheet: Trucking

Fact sheet: Environment

Fact sheet: Migration

Fact sheet: Law Enforcement Cooperation

Fact sheet: BECC and NADBank

#### ***Released September 6***

Transcript of a press briefing by Press Secretary Ari Fleischer

Statement by the Press Secretary: Senator John Danforth as Envoy for Peace in Sudan

Fact sheet: "Partnership for Prosperity"

Announcement: President To Travel to Florida

Statement by the Press Secretary on Senate passage of immigration legislation

***Released September 7***

Transcript of a press briefing by Press Secretary Ari Fleischer

Announcement of nomination for U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi

Fact sheet: A "Principles Plus" Approach to Migration and Mexico

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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.