

Weekly Compilation of
**Presidential
Documents**



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Editor's Note: The President was at Camp David, MD, on July 1, the closing date of this issue. Releases and announcements issued by the Office of the Press Secretary but not received in time for inclusion in this issue will be printed next week.

WEEKLY COMPILATION OF

PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS

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

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Week Ending Friday, July 1, 2005

The President's Radio Address

June 25, 2005

Good morning. This past week, I had the honor of hosting Prime Minister Jafari, the leader of Iraq's first democratically elected government in more than a half century.

Prime Minister Jafari and I discussed our strong partnership and the dramatic progress his nation has made over the past year. Next Tuesday is the first anniversary of the moment the Iraqi people reclaimed their free and sovereign nation. To mark that historic date, I will travel to Fort Bragg, North Carolina, to speak to our troops and the American people about our mission in Iraq, why it remains important to our safety here at home, and our two-track strategy for victory.

The military track of our strategy is to defeat the terrorists and continue helping Iraqis take greater responsibility for defending their freedom. The images we see on television are a grim reminder that the enemies of freedom in Iraq are ruthless killers with no regard for human life. The killers include members of Saddam Hussein's regime, criminal elements, and foreign terrorists. The terrorists know that Iraq is a central front in the war on terror, because they know that a stable and democratic Iraq will deal a severe blow to their ideology of oppression and fear.

The terrorists' objective is to break the will of America and of the Iraqi people before democracy can take root. Insurgents have tried to achieve that goal before. Two years ago, they tried to intimidate the Iraqi Governing Council and failed. Last year, they tried to delay the transfer of sovereignty to Iraq and failed. This year, they tried to stop the free Iraqi elections and failed. Now the terrorists are trying to undermine the new Government and intimidate Iraqis from joining the growing Iraqi security forces.

Yet democracy is moving forward, and more and more Iraqis are defying the terror-

ists by joining the democratic process. Our military strategy is clear: We will train Iraqi security forces so they can defend their freedom and protect their people, and then our troops will return home with the honor they have earned.

The political track of our strategy is to continue helping Iraqis build the institutions of a stable democracy. The Iraqi people have taken landmark steps by voting in free elections and forming a representative government. Prime Minister Jafari has assured me that his Government is committed to meeting its deadline to draft a new constitution for a free Iraq. Then the constitution will be submitted to the Iraqi people for approval, and new elections will be held to choose a fully constitutional government.

These are monumental tasks for the new democracy of Iraq, and the free world will continue to stand behind the Iraqi people. This past week, more than 80 countries and international organizations came together in Brussels to discuss how to help Iraqis provide for their security and rebuild their country. And next month, donor countries will meet in Jordan to discuss Iraqi reconstruction.

Our Nation's mission in Iraq is difficult, and we can expect more tough fighting in the weeks and months ahead. Yet I am confident in the outcome. The Iraqi people are growing in optimism and hope. They understand that the violence is only a part of the reality in Iraq. Each day, Iraqis are exercising new freedoms that they were denied for decades. Schools, hospitals, roads, and post offices are being built to serve the needs of all Iraqis. Increasing numbers of Iraqis are overcoming their fears and working actively to defeat the insurgents, and every Iraqi who chooses the side of freedom has chosen the winning side.

Americans can be proud of all that we and our coalition partners have accomplished in Iraq. Our country has been tested before, and we have a long history of resolve and

faith in the cause of freedom. Now we will see that cause to victory in Iraq. A democratic Iraq will be a powerful setback to the terrorists who seek to harm our Nation. A democratic Iraq will be a great triumph in the history of liberty, and a democratic Iraq will be a source of peace for our children and grandchildren.

Thank you for listening.

NOTE: The address was recorded at 8:04 a.m. on June 24 in the Cabinet Room at the White House for broadcast at 10:06 a.m. on June 25. The transcript was made available by the Office of the Press Secretary on June 24 but was embargoed for release until the broadcast. The Office of the Press Secretary also released a Spanish language transcript of this address.

Statement on United Nations International Day in Support of Victims of Torture

June 26, 2005

On United Nations International Day in Support of Victims of Torture, the United States reaffirms its commitment to the world-wide elimination of torture. Freedom from torture is an inalienable human right, and we are committed to building a world where human rights are respected and protected by the rule of law.

The United States is continuing to work to expand freedom and democracy throughout the world. We will seek and support the growth of democratic movements and institutions in every nation and culture, and we will help others find their own voice, attain their own freedom, and make their own way. Throughout the world, there are many who have been seeking to have their voices heard, to stand up for their right to freedom, and to break the chains of tyranny. Too many of those courageous women and men are paying a terrible price for their brave acts of dissent. Many have been detained, arrested, thrown in prison, and subjected to torture by regimes that fail to understand that their habits of control will not serve them well in the long term. America will not pretend that jailed dissidents prefer their chains or that women welcome humiliation and servitude or that any human being aspires to live at the mercy

of bullies. All who live in tyranny and hopelessness can know: The United States will not ignore your oppression or excuse your oppressors. When you stand for your liberty, we will stand with you.

Remarks Following Discussions With Chancellor Gerhard Schroeder of Germany and an Exchange With Reporters

June 27, 2005

President Bush. Opening statements and we'll answer two questions a side.

It's my honor to welcome the Chancellor of an ally and a friend back to the Oval Office. We have had and will continue to have a frank and open discussion about very important issues. Germany is a very important country in Europe, and Germany is a friend of the United States. We talked about the EU. We talked about the United Nations. We talked about Iraq. We've talked about how to spread freedom and peace. We talked about Iran. I told the Chancellor how much I appreciated the German Government working with France and Great Britain to send a very strong, unified message to the Iranians.

Our agenda is wide-ranging because we—both countries assume responsibility to help the poor and feed the hungry and help spread freedom and peace. And I want to thank the Chancellor for his willingness to come over, and I want to thank him for such a good discussion.

Chancellor Schroeder. It is, indeed, true that we have covered all those topics that the President has just mentioned and had intense conversations on all of those. I've gone in to say that it is now important in Europe that we go in and adopt our budget for the period from '06 to 2013. And I've obviously also emphasized how important it is for us to continue with the constitutional process in Europe.

I was also very pleased to hear—and that was why I said that to the President as well—that it was so helpful that he said he very much would hope to see a strong, united Europe.

Well, as you can see, we have covered a range of international topics here together. I have very much pointed out to the President what Germany does do around the world, what Germany does do in Afghanistan, for example, what Germany does contribute towards the stabilization of the situation in Iraq. I have mentioned our training schemes in the Emirates, et cetera, et cetera. I've talked about the work, the stabilizing work that Germany is doing in the Balkans, for example. And I have mentioned that since we're doing all these things internationally, we would very much hope that at some point in time, we could also have a right to representation on the Security Council if there were the space. So I said very much we're doing lots of things, so hopefully, we'll be involved with deciding things as well.

President Bush. We'll answer some questions here. First, starting with the American side. Excuse me for a minute. Nedra [Nedra Pickler, Associated Press], there you are, hiding in there. Nedra, excuse me, I miss pronounced her name.

U.N. Security Council Seat for Germany/ U.N. Reform

Q. Hi. Thank you, Mr. President. Do you oppose Germany's bid for a Security Council seat?

President Bush. We oppose no country's bid for the Security Council. We agree that there needs to be U.N. Security Council reform. The U.N. also needs broader reform than just the Security Council. There needs to be management reform. There needs to be reform of the Human Rights Commission. There needs to be broad reform. And part of that reform is the U.N. Security Council, and I want to thank Gerhard's frank discussion about Security Council reform. But we oppose no country.

Do you want to call on somebody?

Chancellor Schroeder. We are very much in agreement that this reform is duly and urgently needed, and it's always been clear that it is first the reform and then the candidacies to potential seats. And, obviously, then the process will have to continue.

And if you ask me about whether I see differences, then I'd possibly say there are differences in the timing. We were pushing

to have things happening very quickly. But I was very pleased, indeed, to hear that there was no opposition vis-a-vis Germany, as such, from the President.

German Elections

Q. Mr. President, Chancellor Schroeder is seeking for early elections in Germany. And what is your position? Have you wished him luck for this election? [Laughter]

President Bush. He's lucky he's got short elections. [Laughter] I still remember my election—month after month after month of campaigning.

We haven't talked about the elections yet. The Chancellor is—you know, he's a seasoned political campaigner, and if there's elections, I'm confident he knows what he's going to do out there. But we have not talked about the elections yet.

As we say in Texas, this won't be his first rodeo. [Laughter]

Steve [Steve Holland, Reuters].

Chancellor Schroeder. We just have to add at this point, it is important that our national German President hasn't even yet decided whether we are going to have these elections. So by that very rule, we shouldn't be discussing them here as a topic.

But when it comes to elections, I think there's this wonderful saying from back home in Lower Saxony where I come from, which says, "Ducks are fat at the bottom end." [Laughter]

President Bush. Steve.

Iran

Q. Iran has a new leader. Do you think this will alter the climate of the nuclear talks? And what's your message to the new leader?

Interpreter. I'm sorry; I couldn't hear you.

President Bush. Iran has a new leader—my message is—to the Chancellor is that we continue working with Great Britain, France, and Germany to send a focused, concerted, unified message that says, the development of a nuclear weapon is unacceptable, and a process which would enable Iran to develop a nuclear weapon is unacceptable. And I want to again appreciate the EU 3's strong unification and message. The message hasn't changed.

Q. Was the election free and fair?

President Bush. It's never free and fair when a group of people, unelected people, get to decide who's on the ballot.

Chancellor Schroeder. Well, firstly, I couldn't agree more with this message. We are going to continue being tough and firm on all of that. The message must stay very crystal clear, and it is.

And secondly, the new President has emphasized that he wants the talks to continue, so here we are.

President Bush. Final question.

Germany's Role in Iraq

Q. Mr. President—[inaudible]—sometimes you praise what Germany is doing in Afghanistan to help that country. How would you qualify what it is doing in Iraq to help the reconstruction? Maybe you even could be so free to label it as a part of a reconstruction coalition of the willing?

President Bush. I think that Germany's contribution in Iraq—

Chancellor Schroeder. I understand. It's okay.

President Bush. Oh, sorry, do you want—

Chancellor Schroeder. No, it's okay.

President Bush. You understand? Okay. Very good English, by the way. [Laughter]

Germany's contribution in Iraq is important. The key to success in Iraq is a—is for the Iraqis to be able and capable of defending their democracy against terrorists. And the training mission that the Chancellor referred to is an important part of helping the Iraqis defend themselves.

Parallel with the security track is a political track. Obviously, the political track has made progress this year when 8 million people went to the polls and voted. And now they must write a constitution and have the constitution approved, then have elections later on this year for a Government elected under the new constitution.

And part of the political process is not only the elections and the constitution, but part of the political process is the reconstruction programs, of which Germany is an important part. And I want to thank the Chancellor and his Government.

A free and democratic Iraq in the heart of the Middle East will help the United States and help Germany, because we have been—we will have laid a foundation of peace for generations to come. And I appreciate the—appreciate your focus.

Chancellor Schroeder. There can be no question a stable and democratic Iraq is in the vested interest of not just Germany but also Europe. And that is why we have committed ourselves to that topic right from the start, actually very much from the beginning. We were the ones that jumped at the idea of having a debt relief initiative right at the start, and we are also the ones who have gone in with practical hands-on help. We've gone in and started training of homegrown Iraqi security forces and admin people right away. By now, we've trained a good 1,200 people, about 50 percent of them security staff, and the other 50 percent admin advisers that help with the reconstruction of institutions from within. And this training happens in the Emirates.

President Bush. Well, thank you all for coming.

NOTE: The President spoke at 11:45 a.m. in the Oval Office at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to President-elect Mahmoud Ahmadinejad of Iran. Chancellor Schroeder spoke in German, and his remarks were translated by an interpreter.

Executive Order 13381— Strengthening Processes Relating to Determining Eligibility for Access to Classified National Security Information

June 27, 2005

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, and in order to assist in determining eligibility for access to classified national security information, while taking appropriate account of title III of Public Law 108-458, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Policy. To the extent consistent with safeguarding the security of the United

States and protecting classified national security information from unauthorized disclosure, agency functions relating to determining eligibility for access to classified national security information shall be appropriately uniform, centralized, efficient, effective, timely, and reciprocal.

Sec. 2. Functions of the Office of Management and Budget. The Director of the Office of Management and Budget (Director):

(a) may, to ensure the effective implementation of the policy set forth in section 1 of this order, assign, in whole or in part, to the head of any agency (solely or jointly) any process relating to determinations of eligibility for access to classified national security information, with the agency's exercise of such assigned process to be subject to the Director's supervision and to such terms and conditions (including approval by the Office of Management and Budget) as the Director determines appropriate;

(b) shall carry out any process that the Director does not assign to another agency (or agencies) under subsection (a);

(c) may, after consultation with the Secretary of State, Secretary of Defense, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Energy, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Director of National Intelligence (DNI), and the Director of the Office of Personnel Management, issue guidelines and instructions to the heads of agencies to ensure appropriate uniformity, centralization, efficiency, effectiveness, and timeliness in processes relating to determinations by agencies of eligibility for access to classified national security information;

(d) may, with regard to determining eligibility for access to Sensitive Compartmented Information (SCI) and "special access programs pertaining to intelligence activities; including special activities, but not including military operational, strategic, and tactical programs" (Intelligence SAPs) under section 4.3(a) of Executive Order 12958 of April 17, 1995, as amended, issue guidelines and instructions with the concurrence of the DNI to the heads of agencies to ensure appropriate uniformity, centralization, efficiency, effectiveness, and timeliness in making such determinations relating to those programs;

(e) may, with regard to determining eligibility for access to special access programs (SAP) as defined in Executive Order 12958 other than Intelligence SAPs, issue guidelines and instructions with the concurrence of the agency head with responsibility for the SAP to ensure appropriate uniformity, centralization, efficiency, effectiveness, and timeliness in making such determinations relating to those programs;

(f) may report periodically to the President on implementation by agencies of the policy set forth in section 1; and

(g) shall submit reports to the Congress relating to the subject matter of this order to the extent required by law.

Sec. 3. Functions of the Heads of Agencies.

(a) Heads of agencies shall:

(i) carry out any process assigned to the agency head by the Director under subsection 2(a) of this order, and shall assist the Director in carrying out any process under subsection 2(b);

(ii) implement guidelines and instructions issued by the Director under subsections 2(c), 2(d), and 2(e) of this order;

(iii) to the extent permitted by law, make available to the Director such information as the Director may request to implement this order;

(iv) ensure that all actions taken under this order take appropriate account of the counterintelligence interests of the United States; and

(v) ensure that all actions taken under this order are consistent with the DNI's responsibility to protect intelligence sources and methods.

(b) The Director and other heads of agencies shall ensure that all actions taken under this order are consistent with the President's constitutional authority to (i) conduct the foreign affairs of the United States, (ii) withhold information the disclosure of which could impair the foreign relations, the national security, the deliberative processes of the Executive, or the performance of the Executive's constitutional duties, (iii) recommend for congressional consideration such measures as the President may judge necessary or expedient, and (iv) supervise the unitary executive branch.

Sec. 4. Definitions. As used in this order:

(a) the term “agencies” means: (i) any “executive department” as defined in section 101 of title 5, United States Code, as well as the Department of Homeland Security; (ii) any “military department” as defined in section 102 of title 5, United States Code; (iii) any “government corporation” as defined in section 103 of title 5, United States Code; and (iv) any “independent establishment” as defined in section 104 of title 5, United States Code, but excluding the Government Accountability Office and including the United States Postal Service and the Postal Rate Commission.

(b) the term “classified national security information” means information that is classified pursuant to Executive Order 12958;

(c) the term “counterintelligence” has the meaning specified for that term in section 3 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 401a); and

(d) the term “process” means: (i) oversight of determinations of eligibility for access to classified national security information, including for SCI and SAPs made by any agency, as well as the acquisition of information through investigation or other means upon which such determinations are made; (ii) developing and implementing uniform and consistent policies and procedures to ensure the effective, efficient, and timely completion of access eligibility determinations, to include for SAPs; (iii) designating an authorized agency for making access eligibility determinations and an authorized agency for collecting information through investigation upon which such determinations are made; (iv) ensuring reciprocal recognition of determinations of eligibility for access to classified information among the agencies of the United States Government, including resolution of disputes involving the reciprocity of security clearances and access to SCI and SAPs; (v) ensuring the availability of resources to achieve clearance and investigative program goals regarding the making of access determinations as well as the collection of information through investigation and other means upon which such determinations are made; and (vi) developing tools and techniques for enhancing the making of access eligibility determinations as well as the col-

lection of information through investigation and other means upon which such determinations are made.

Sec. 5. General Provisions. (a) Nothing in this order shall be construed to supersede, impede, or otherwise affect:

- (1) Executive Order 10865 of February 20, 1960, as amended;
- (2) Executive Order 12333 of December 4, 1981, as amended;
- (3) Executive Order 12958, as amended;
- (4) Executive Order 12968 of August 2, 1995;
- (5) Executive Order 12829 of January 6, 1993, as amended;
- (6) subsections 102A(i) and (j) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 403–1(i) and (j)); and
- (7) sections 141 through 146 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2161 through 2166).

(b) Executive Order 12171 of November 19, 1979, as amended, is further amended by inserting after section after 1–215 the following new section: “1–216. The Center for Federal Investigative Services, Office of Personnel Management.”

(c) Nothing in this order shall be construed to impair or otherwise affect any authority of the Director, including with respect to budget, legislative, or administrative proposals. The Director may use any authority of the Office of Management and Budget in carrying out this order.

(d) Existing delegations of authority to any agency relating to granting access to classified information and conducting investigations shall remain in effect, subject to the authority of the Office of Management and Budget under section 2 of this order to revise or revoke such delegation.

(e) This order is intended solely to improve the internal management of the executive branch and is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by a party against the United States, its departments, agencies, entities, officers, employees, or agents, or any other person.

Sec. 6. Submission of Report and Expiration of Order.

(a) The Director shall submit a report to the President, on or before April 1, 2006,

on the implementation of this order and the policy set forth in section 1 of this order.

(b) Unless extended by the President, this order shall expire on July 1, 2006.

George W. Bush

The White House,
June 27, 2005.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 8:45 a.m., June 29, 2005]

NOTE: This Executive order was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on June 28, and it was published in the *Federal Register* on June 30.

Statement on Senate Action on the Proposed “Energy Policy Act of 2005”

June 28, 2005

The American people expect their leaders to work together to help provide economic and energy security. I applaud the Senate for working in a bipartisan way to pass comprehensive energy legislation consistent with what I proposed in 2001. This bill will help our economic growth by addressing the root causes of high energy prices and reducing our dependence on foreign sources of energy. It will encourage the use of technology to improve energy conservation and efficiency, help increase domestic energy supplies, support alternative and renewable sources, and enhance reliability. I urge the House and Senate to resolve their differences quickly and get a good bill to my desk before the August recess.

NOTE: The statement referred to H.R. 6.

Address to the Nation on the War on Terror From Fort Bragg, North Carolina

June 28, 2005

Thank you. Please be seated. Good evening. I'm pleased to visit Fort Bragg, “Home of the Airborne and Special Operations Forces.” It's an honor to speak before you tonight.

My greatest responsibility as President is to protect the American people, and that's

your calling as well. I thank you for your service, your courage, and your sacrifice. I thank your families, who support you in your vital work. The soldiers and families of Fort Bragg have contributed mightily to our efforts to secure our country and promote peace. America is grateful, and so is your Commander in Chief.

The troops here and across the world are fighting a global war on terror. The war reached our shores on September the 11th, 2001. The terrorists who attacked us—and the terrorists we face—murder in the name of a totalitarian ideology that hates freedom, rejects tolerance, and despises all dissent. Their aim is to remake the Middle East in their own grim image of tyranny and oppression by toppling governments, by driving us out of the region, and by exporting terror.

To achieve these aims, they have continued to kill in Madrid, Istanbul, Jakarta, Casablanca, Riyadh, Bali, and elsewhere. The terrorists believe that free societies are essentially corrupt and decadent and with a few hard blows, they can force us to retreat. They are mistaken. After September the 11th, I made a commitment to the American people: This Nation will not wait to be attacked again. We will defend our freedom. We will take the fight to the enemy.

Iraq is the latest battlefield in this war. Many terrorists who kill innocent men, women, and children on the streets of Baghdad are followers of the same murderous ideology that took the lives of our citizens in New York, in Washington, and Pennsylvania. There is only one course of action against them, to defeat them abroad before they attack us at home. The commander in charge of coalition operations in Iraq, who is also senior commander at this base, General John Vines, put it well the other day. He said, “We either deal with terrorism and this extremism abroad, or we deal with it when it comes to us.”

Our mission in Iraq is clear. We're hunting down the terrorists. We're helping Iraqis build a free nation that is an ally in the war on terror. We're advancing freedom in the broader Middle East. We are removing a source of violence and instability and laying the foundation of peace for our children and our grandchildren.

The work in Iraq is difficult, and it is dangerous. Like most Americans, I see the images of violence and bloodshed. Every picture is horrifying, and the suffering is real. Amid all this violence, I know Americans ask the question: Is the sacrifice worth it? It is worth it, and it is vital to the future security of our country. And tonight I will explain the reasons why.

Some of the violence you see in Iraq is being carried out by ruthless killers who are converging on Iraq to fight the advance of peace and freedom. Our military reports that we've killed or captured hundreds of foreign fighters in Iraq who have come from Saudi Arabia and Syria, Iran, Egypt, Sudan, Yemen, Libya, and others. They are making common cause with criminal elements, Iraqi insurgents, and remnants of Saddam Hussein's regime who want to restore the old order. They fight because they know that the survival of their hateful ideology is at stake. They know that as freedom takes root in Iraq, it will inspire millions across the Middle East to claim their liberty as well. And when the Middle East grows in democracy and prosperity and hope, the terrorists will lose their sponsors, lose their recruits, and lose their hopes for turning that region into a base for attacks on America and our allies around the world.

Some wonder whether Iraq is a central front in the war on terror. Among the terrorists, there is no debate. Hear the words of Usama bin Laden: "This third world war is raging" in Iraq. "The whole world is watching this war." He says it will end in "victory and glory, or misery and humiliation."

The terrorists know that the outcome will leave them emboldened or defeated. So they are waging a campaign of murder and destruction. And there is no limit to the innocent lives they are willing to take.

We see the nature of the enemy in terrorists who exploded car bombs along a busy shopping street in Baghdad, including one outside a mosque. We see the nature of the enemy in terrorists who sent a suicide bomber to a teaching hospital in Mosul. We see the nature of the enemy in terrorists who behead civilian hostages and broadcast their atrocities for the world to see.

These are savage acts of violence, but they have not brought the terrorists any closer to

achieving their strategic objectives. The terrorists, both foreign and Iraqi, failed to stop the transfer of sovereignty. They failed to break our coalition and force a mass withdrawal by our allies. They failed to incite an Iraqi civil war. They failed to prevent free elections. They failed to stop the formation of a democratic Iraqi Government that represents all of Iraq's diverse population. And they failed to stop Iraqis from signing up in large number with the police forces and the army to defend their new democracy.

The lesson of this experience is clear: The terrorists can kill the innocent, but they cannot stop the advance of freedom. The only way our enemies can succeed is if we forget the lessons of September the 11th, if we abandon the Iraqi people to men like Zarqawi, and if we yield the future of the Middle East to men like bin Laden. For the sake of our Nation's security, this will not happen on my watch.

A little over a year ago, I spoke to the Nation and described our coalition's goals in Iraq. I said that America's mission in Iraq is to defeat an enemy and give strength to a friend—a free, representative government that is an ally in the war on terror and a beacon of hope in a part of the world that is desperate for reform. I outlined the steps we would take to achieve this goal: We would hand authority over to a sovereign Iraqi Government. We would help Iraqis hold free elections by January 2005. We would continue helping Iraqis rebuild their nation's infrastructure and economy. We would encourage more international support for Iraq's democratic transition, and we would enable Iraqis to take increasing responsibility for their own security and stability.

In the past year, we have made significant progress. One year ago today, we restored sovereignty to the Iraqi people. In January 2005, more than 8 million Iraqi men and women voted in elections that were free and fair and took time on—and took place on time.

We continued our efforts to help them rebuild their country. Rebuilding a country after three decades of tyranny is hard, and rebuilding while at war is even harder. Our progress has been uneven, but progress is being made. We're improving roads and

schools and health clinics. We're working to improve basic services like sanitation, electricity, and water. And together with our allies, we'll help the new Iraqi Government deliver a better life for its citizens.

In the past year, the international community has stepped forward with vital assistance. Some 30 nations have troops in Iraq, and many others are contributing nonmilitary assistance. The United Nations is in Iraq to help Iraqis write a constitution and conduct their next elections. Thus far, some 40 countries and 3 international organizations have pledged about \$34 billion in assistance for Iraqi reconstruction. More than 80 countries and international organizations recently came together in Brussels to coordinate their efforts to help Iraqis provide for their security and rebuild their country. And next month, donor countries will meet in Jordan to support Iraqi reconstruction.

Whatever our differences in the past, the world understands that success in Iraq is critical to the security of our nations. As German Chancellor Gerhard Schroeder said at the White House yesterday, "There can be no question, a stable and democratic Iraq is in the vested interest of not just Germany but also Europe."

Finally, we have continued our efforts to equip and train Iraqi security forces. We made gains in both the number and quality of those forces. Today, Iraq has more than 160,000 security forces trained and equipped for a variety of missions. Iraqi forces have fought bravely, helping to capture terrorists and insurgents in Najaf and Samarra, Fallujah and Mosul. And in the past month, Iraqi forces have led a major antiterrorist campaign in Baghdad called Operation Lightning, which has led to the capture of hundreds of suspected insurgents. Like free people everywhere, Iraqis want to be defended by their own countrymen, and we are helping Iraqis assume those duties.

The progress in the past year has been significant, and we have a clear path forward. To complete the mission, we will continue to hunt down the terrorists and insurgents. To complete the mission, we will prevent Al Qaida and other foreign terrorists from turning Iraq into what Afghanistan was under the Taliban, a safe haven from which they could

launch attacks on America and our friends. And the best way to complete the mission is to help Iraqis build a free nation that can govern itself, sustain itself, and defend itself.

So our strategy going forward has both a military track and a political track. The principal task of our military is to find and defeat the terrorists, and that is why we are on the offense. And as we pursue the terrorists, our military is helping to train Iraqi security forces so that they can defend their people and fight the enemy on their own. Our strategy can be summed up this way: As the Iraqis stand up, we will stand down.

We've made progress, but we have a lot more work to do. Today, Iraqi security forces are at different levels of readiness. Some are capable of taking on the terrorists and insurgents by themselves. A large number can plan and execute antiterrorist operations with coalition support. The rest are forming and not yet ready to participate fully in security operations. Our task is to make the Iraqi units fully capable and independent. We're building up Iraqi security forces as quickly as possible, so they can assume the lead in defeating the terrorists and insurgents.

Our coalition is devoting considerable resources and manpower to this critical task. Thousands of coalition troops are involved in the training and equipping of Iraqi security forces. NATO is establishing a military academy near Baghdad to train the next generation of Iraqi military leaders, and 17 nations are contributing troops to the NATO training mission. Iraqi army and police are being trained by personnel from Italy, Germany, Ukraine, Turkey, Poland, Romania, Australia, and the United Kingdom. Today, dozens of nations are working toward a common objective, an Iraq that can defend itself, defeat its enemies, and secure its freedom.

To further prepare Iraqi forces to fight the enemy on their own, we are taking three new steps: First, we are partnering coalition units with Iraqi units. These coalition-Iraqi teams are conducting operations together in the field. These combined operations are giving Iraqis a chance to experience how the most professional armed forces in the world operate in combat.

Second, we are embedding coalition transition teams inside Iraqi units. These teams

are made up of coalition officers and non-commissioned officers who live, work, and fight together with their Iraqi comrades. Under U.S. command, they are providing battlefield advice and assistance to Iraqi forces during combat operations. Between battles, they are assisting the Iraqis with important skills, such as urban combat and intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance techniques.

Third, we're working with the Iraqi Ministries of Interior and Defense to improve their capabilities to coordinate antiterrorist operations. We're helping them develop command and control structures. We're also providing them with civilian and military leadership training, so Iraq's new leaders can effectively manage their forces in the fight against terror.

The new Iraqi security forces are proving their courage every day. More than 2,000 members of Iraqi security forces have given their lives in the line of duty. Thousands more have stepped forward and are now training to serve their nation. With each engagement, Iraqi soldiers grow more battle-hardened, and their officers grow more experienced. We've learned that Iraqis are courageous and that they need additional skills, and that is why a major part of our mission is to train them so they can do the fighting. And then our troops can come home.

I recognize that Americans want our troops to come home as quickly as possible. So do I. Some contend that we should set a deadline for withdrawing U.S. forces. Let me explain why that would be a serious mistake. Setting an artificial timetable would send the wrong message to the Iraqis, who need to know that America will not leave before the job is done. It would send the wrong signal to our troops, who need to know that we are serious about completing the mission they are risking their lives to achieve. And it would send the wrong message to the enemy, who would know that all they have to do is wait us out. We will stay in Iraq as long as we are needed and not a day longer.

Some Americans ask me, "If completing the mission is so important, why don't you send more troops?" If our commanders on the ground say we need more troops, I will

send them. But our commanders tell me they have the number of troops they need to do their job. Sending more Americans would undermine our strategy of encouraging Iraqis to take the lead in this fight. And sending more Americans would suggest that we intend to stay forever, when we are, in fact, working for the day when Iraq can defend itself and we can leave. As we determine the right force level, our troops can know that I will continue to be guided by the advice that matters, the sober judgment of our military leaders.

The other critical element of our strategy is to help ensure that the hopes Iraqis expressed at the polls in January are translated into a secure democracy. The Iraqi people are emerging from decades of tyranny and oppression. Under the regime of Saddam Hussein, the Shi'a and Kurds were brutally oppressed, and the vast majority of Sunni Arabs were also denied their basic rights, while senior regime officials enjoyed the privileges of unchecked power. The challenge facing Iraqis today is to put this past behind them and come together to build a new Iraq that includes all of its people.

They're doing that by building the institutions of a free society, a society based on freedom of speech, freedom of assembly, freedom of religion, and equal justice under law. The Iraqis have held free elections and established a Transitional National Assembly. The next step is to write a good constitution that enshrines these freedoms in permanent law. The Assembly plans to expand its constitutional drafting committee to include more Sunni Arabs. Many Sunnis who opposed the January elections are now taking part in the democratic process, and that is essential to Iraq's future.

After a constitution is written, the Iraqi people will have a chance to vote on it. If approved, Iraqis will go to the polls again to elect a new Government under their new, permanent constitution. By taking these critical steps and meeting their deadlines, Iraqis will bind their multiethnic society together in a democracy that respects the will of the majority and protects minority rights.

As Iraqis grow confident that the democratic progress they are making is real and

permanent, more will join the political process. And as Iraqis see that their military can protect them, more will step forward with vital intelligence to help defeat the enemies of a free Iraq. The combination of political and military reform will lay a solid foundation for a free and stable Iraq.

As Iraqis make progress toward a free society, the effects are being felt beyond Iraq's borders. Before our coalition liberated Iraq, Libya was secretly pursuing nuclear weapons. Today, the leader of Libya has given up his chemical and nuclear weapons programs. Across the broader Middle East, people are claiming their freedom. In the last few months, we've witnessed elections in the Palestinian Territories and Lebanon. These elections are inspiring democratic reformers in places like Egypt and Saudi Arabia. Our strategy to defend ourselves and spread freedom is working. The rise of freedom in this vital region will eliminate the conditions that feed radicalism and ideologies of murder, and make our Nation safer.

We have more work to do, and there will be tough moments that test America's resolve. We're fighting against men with blind hatred and armed with lethal weapons, who are capable of any atrocity. They wear no uniform. They respect no laws of warfare or morality. They take innocent lives to create chaos for the cameras. They are trying to shake our will in Iraq, just as they tried to shake our will on September the 11th, 2001. They will fail. The terrorists do not understand America. The American people do not falter under threat, and we will not allow our future to be determined by car bombers and assassins.

America and our friends are in a conflict that demands much of us. It demands the courage of our fighting men and women. It demands the steadfastness of our allies, and it demands the perseverance of our citizens. We accept these burdens, because we know what is at stake. We fight today because Iraq now carries the hope of freedom in a vital region of the world, and the rise of democracy will be the ultimate triumph over radicalism and terror. And we fight today because terrorists want to attack our country and kill our citizens, and Iraq is where they are making their stand. So we'll fight them

there. We'll fight them across the world, and we will stay in the fight until the fight is won.

America has done difficult work before. From our desperate fight for independence to the darkest days of a Civil War to the hard-fought battles against tyranny in the 20th century, there were many chances to lose our heart, our nerve, or our way. But Americans have always held firm, because we have always believed in certain truths. We know that if evil is not confronted, it gains in strength and audacity and returns to strike us again. We know that when the work is hard, the proper response is not retreat; it is courage. And we know that this great ideal of human freedom entrusted to us in a special way and that the ideal of liberty is worth defending.

In this time of testing, our troops can know: The American people are behind you. Next week, our Nation has an opportunity to make sure that support is felt by every soldier, sailor, airman, coast guardsman, and marine at every outpost across the world. This Fourth of July, I ask you to find a way to thank the men and women defending our freedom by flying the flag, sending a letter to our troops in the field, or helping the military family down the street. The Department of Defense has set up a web site, americasupportsyou.mil. You can go there to learn about private efforts in your own community. At this time when we celebrate our freedom, let us stand with the men and women who defend us all.

To the soldiers in this hall and our service men and women across the globe: I thank you for your courage under fire and your service to our Nation. I thank our military families. The burden of war falls especially hard on you. In this war, we have lost good men and women who left our shores to defend freedom and did not live to make the journey home. I've met with families grieving the loss of loved ones who were taken from us too soon. I've been inspired by their strength in the face of such great loss. We pray for the families, and the best way to honor the lives that have been given in this struggle is to complete the mission.

I thank those of you who have re-enlisted in an hour when your country needs you. And

to those watching tonight who are considering a military career, there is no higher calling than service in our Armed Forces. We live in freedom because every generation has produced patriots willing to serve a cause greater than themselves. Those who serve today are taking their rightful place among the greatest generations that have worn our Nation's uniform. When the history of this period is written, the liberation of Afghanistan and the liberation of Iraq will be remembered as great turning points in the story of freedom.

After September the 11th, 2001, I told the American people that the road ahead would be difficult and that we would prevail. Well, it has been difficult, and we are prevailing. Our enemies are brutal, but they are no match for the United States of America, and they are no match for the men and women of the United States military.

May God bless you all.

NOTE: The President spoke at 8:02 p.m. In his remarks, he referred to Usama bin Laden, leader of the Al Qaida terrorist organization; senior Al Qaida associate Abu Musab Al Zarqawi; former President Saddam Hussein of Iraq; and Col. Muammar Abu Minyar al-Qadhafi, leader of Libya. The Office of the Press Secretary also released a Spanish language transcript of this address.

Executive Order 13382—Blocking Property of Weapons of Mass Destruction Proliferators and Their Supporters

June 28, 2005

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*) (IEEPA), the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*), and section 301 of title 3, United States Code,

I, George W. Bush, President of the United States of America, in order to take additional steps with respect to the national emergency described and declared in Executive Order 12938 of November 14, 1994, regarding the proliferation of weapons of mass

destruction and the means of delivering them, and the measures imposed by that order, as expanded by Executive Order 13094 of July 28, 1998, hereby order:

Section 1. (a) Except to the extent provided in section 203(b)(1), (3), and (4) of IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1702(b)(1), (3), and (4)), or in regulations, orders, directives, or licenses that may be issued pursuant to this order, and notwithstanding any contract entered into or any license or permit granted prior to the effective date of this order, all property and interests in property of the following persons, that are in the United States, that hereafter come within the United States, or that are or hereafter come within the possession or control of United States persons, are blocked and may not be transferred, paid, exported, withdrawn, or otherwise dealt in:

- (i) the persons listed in the Annex to this order;
- (ii) any foreign person determined by the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General, and other relevant agencies, to have engaged, or attempted to engage, in activities or transactions that have materially contributed to, or pose a risk of materially contributing to, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction or their means of delivery (including missiles capable of delivering such weapons), including any efforts to manufacture, acquire, possess, develop, transport, transfer or use such items, by any person or foreign country of proliferation concern;
- (iii) any person determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, and other relevant agencies, to have provided, or attempted to provide, financial, material, technological or other support for, or goods or services in support of, any activity or transaction described in paragraph (a)(ii) of this section, or any person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to this order; and
- (iv) any person determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation

with the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, and other relevant agencies, to be owned or controlled by, or acting or purporting to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, any person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to this order.

(b) Any transaction or dealing by a United States person or within the United States in property or interests in property blocked pursuant to this order is prohibited, including, but not limited to, (i) the making of any contribution or provision of funds, goods, or services by, to, or for the benefit of, any person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to this order, and (ii) the receipt of any contribution or provision of funds, goods, or services from any such person.

(c) Any transaction by a United States person or within the United States that evades or avoids, has the purpose of evading or avoiding, or attempts to violate any of the prohibitions set forth in this order is prohibited.

(d) Any conspiracy formed to violate the prohibitions set forth in this order is prohibited.

Sec. 2. For purposes of this order:

(a) the term “person” means an individual or entity;

(b) the term “entity” means a partnership, association, trust, joint venture, corporation, group, subgroup, or other organization; and

(c) the term “United States person” means any United States citizen, permanent resident alien, entity organized under the laws of the United States or any jurisdiction within the United States (including foreign branches), or any person in the United States.

Sec. 3. I hereby determine that the making of donations of the type of articles specified in section 203(b)(2) of IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1702(b)(2)) by, to, or for the benefit of, any person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to this order would seriously impair my ability to deal with the national emergency declared in Executive Order 12938, and I hereby prohibit such donations as provided by section 1 of this order.

Sec. 4. Section 4(a) of Executive Order 12938, as amended, is further amended to read as follows:

“**Sec. 4. Measures Against Foreign Persons.**

(a) Determination by Secretary of State; Imposition of Measures. Except to the extent provided in section 203(b) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1702(b)), where applicable, if the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, determines that a foreign person, on or after November 16, 1990, the effective date of Executive Order 12735, the predecessor order to Executive Order 12938, has engaged, or attempted to engage, in activities or transactions that have materially contributed to, or pose a risk of materially contributing to, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction or their means of delivery (including missiles capable of delivering such weapons), including any efforts to manufacture, acquire, possess, develop, transport, transfer, or use such items, by any person or foreign country of proliferation concern, the measures set forth in subsections (b), (c), and (d) of this section shall be imposed on that foreign person to the extent determined by the Secretary of State, in consultation with the implementing agency and other relevant agencies. Nothing in this section is intended to preclude the imposition on that foreign person of other measures or sanctions available under this order or under other authorities.”

Sec. 5. For those persons whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to section 1 of this order who might have a constitutional presence in the United States, I find that because of the ability to transfer funds or other assets instantaneously, prior notice to such persons of measures to be taken pursuant to this order would render these measures ineffectual. I therefore determine that for these measures to be effective in addressing the national emergency declared in Executive Order 12938, as amended, there need be no prior notice of a listing or determination made pursuant to section 1 of this order.

Sec. 6. The Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, is

hereby authorized to take such actions, including the promulgation of rules and regulations, and to employ all powers granted to the President by IEEPA as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this order. The Secretary of the Treasury may redelegate any of these functions to other officers and agencies of the United States Government, consistent with applicable law. All agencies of the United States Government are hereby directed to take all appropriate measures within their authority to carry out the provisions of this order and, where appropriate, to advise the Secretary of the Treasury in a timely manner of the measures taken.

Sec. 7. The Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, is hereby authorized to determine, subsequent to the issuance of this order, that circumstances no longer warrant the inclusion of a person in the Annex to this order and that the property and interests in property of that person are therefore no longer blocked pursuant to section 1 of this order.

Sec. 8. This order is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by any party against the United States, its departments, agencies, instrumentalities, or entities, its officers or employees, or any other person.

Sec. 9. (a) This order is effective at 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on June 29, 2005.

(b) This order shall be transmitted to the Congress and published in the *Federal Register*.

George W. Bush

The White House,
June 28, 2005.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 9:31 a.m., June 30, 2005]

NOTE: This Executive order was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on June 29, and it and its attached annex were published in the *Federal Register* on July 1.

Memorandum on Strengthening the Ability of the Department of Justice To Meet Challenges to the Security of the Nation

June 28, 2005

Memorandum for the Vice President, the Secretary of State, the the Secretary of Defense, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, the Director of National Intelligence, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, Assistant to the President for Homeland Security and Counterterrorism

Subject: Strengthening the Ability of the Department of Justice to Meet Challenges to the Security of the Nation

The United States Department of Justice has a vital role in the protection of the American people from threats to their security, including threats of terrorist attack. The Department of Justice and its subordinate elements, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), have made substantial progress toward strengthening their national security capabilities and coordinating effectively with other elements of the Government with related responsibilities, but further prompt action is necessary to meet challenges to the security of the United States.

The Report of the Commission on the Intelligence Capabilities of the United States Regarding Weapons of Mass Destruction (March 31, 2005) (chapter 10) recommended:

To ensure that the FBI's *intelligence elements* are responsive to the Director of National Intelligence, and to capitalize on the FBI's progress, we recommend the creation of a new National Security Service within the FBI under a single Executive Assistant Director. This service would include the Bureau's Counterterrorism and Counterintelligence Divisions and the Directorate of Intelligence. The service would be subject to the coordination and budget authorities of the DNI as well as the same Attorney General authorities that apply to other Bureau divisions.

The Department of Justice's primary national security elements—the Office of Intelligence Policy and Review, and the Counterterrorism and Counterespionage sections—should be placed under a new Assistant Attorney General for National Security.

I approve the above recommendations of the Commission and direct the Attorney General to implement them, coordinating with the Director of National Intelligence (DNI), the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, and as appropriate, the heads of other agencies. In implementing such recommendations with respect to the FBI, the Attorney General shall:

1. Combine the missions, capabilities, and resources of the counterterrorism, counterintelligence, and intelligence elements of the FBI into a new National Security Service headed by an Executive Assistant Director or other senior FBI official of an equivalent or higher level of authority, experience, and responsibility;
2. Obtain the concurrence of the DNI before an individual is appointed as the head of the FBI's National Security Service;
3. Assign to the FBI's National Security Service, subject to the authority of the Director of the FBI, principal responsibility within the FBI for the collection, processing, analysis, and dissemination of intelligence to further enhance the security of the Nation;
4. Ensure that the FBI National Security Service's intelligence activities, both at headquarters and in the field, are funded through the National Intelligence Program (except to the extent otherwise agreed by the Attorney General and the DNI, or directed by the President) consistent with the DNI's statutory authorities;
5. Develop procedures to ensure the DNI, through the head of the FBI's National Security Service, can effectively communicate with the FBI's field offices, resident agencies, and any other personnel in the National Security Service, to ensure that the activities of the service are appropriately coordinated, consistent with the authorities of the Attorney General and the DNI granted by law or by the President; and
6. Establish programs to build an FBI National Security Service workforce, including special agents, intelligence analysts, and as appropriate, other personnel, necessary to the effective performance of the national security missions of the FBI.

The Attorney General, after coordination with the DNI, shall submit a report to me, through the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, and the Assistant to the President for Homeland Security and Counterterrorism, within 60 days of the date of this memorandum setting forth steps taken to implement this memorandum and further steps planned to implement it, including a schedule with milestones for completion of implementation. In addition, within 180 days of the date of this memorandum, the Attorney General shall prepare, coordinate with the DNI, and submit, in the same manner as described above, a report of progress in implementing this memorandum.

The Attorney General shall implement this memorandum subject to the availability of appropriations and in a manner consistent with applicable law, including the Constitution and laws protecting the freedom and information privacy of Americans.

George W. Bush

NOTE: This memorandum was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on June 29.

Proclamation 7912—To Modify Duty-Free Treatment Under the Generalized System of Preferences and Certain Rules of Origin Under the North American Free Trade Agreement, and For Other Purposes

June 29, 2005

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

1. Pursuant to section 502(a)(1) of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (the “1974 Act”) (19 U.S.C. 2462(a)(1)), the President is authorized to designate countries as beneficiary developing countries for purposes of the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP).

2. In Proclamation 6425 of April 29, 1992, the President suspended duty-free treatment for certain eligible articles imported from India after considering the factors set forth in sections 501 and 502(c) of the 1974 Act (19 U.S.C. 2461, 2462(c)), in particular section 502(c)(5) of the 1974 Act (19 U.S.C. 2462(c)(5)) on the extent to which India provides adequate and effective protection of intellectual property rights.

3. In Proclamation 6942 of October 17, 1996, the President suspended duty-free treatment for certain eligible articles imported from Pakistan because of insufficient progress on affording workers in that country internationally recognized worker rights.

4. Pursuant to sections 501 and 503(a)(1)(A) of the 1974 Act (19 U.S.C. 2463(a)(1)(A)), the President may designate articles as eligible for preferential tariff treatment under the GSP.

5. Pursuant to section 503(c)(2)(A) of the 1974 Act (19 U.S.C. 2463(c)(2)(A)), beneficiary developing countries, except those designated as least-developed beneficiary developing countries or beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries as provided in section 503(c)(2)(D) of the 1974 Act (19 U.S.C. 2463(c)(2)(D)), are subject to competitive need limitations on the preferential treatment afforded under the GSP to eligible articles.

6. Section 503(c)(2)(C) of the 1974 Act (19 U.S.C. 2463(c)(2)(C)) provides that a country

that is no longer treated as a beneficiary developing country with respect to an eligible article may be redesignated as a beneficiary developing country with respect to such article if imports of such article from such country did not exceed the competitive need limitations in section 503(c)(2)(A) of the 1974 Act during the preceding calendar year.

7. Section 503(c)(2)(F)(i) of the 1974 Act (19 U.S.C. 2463(c)(2)(F)(i)) provides that the President may disregard the competitive need limitation provided in section 503(c)(2)(A)(i)(II) (19 U.S.C. 2463(c)(2)(A)(i)(II)) with respect to any eligible article from any beneficiary developing country if the aggregate appraised value of the imports of such article into the United States during the preceding calendar year does not exceed an amount set forth in section 503(c)(2)(F)(ii) of the 1974 Act (19 U.S.C. 2463(c)(2)(F)(ii)).

8. Pursuant to section 503(d)(1) of the 1974 Act (19 U.S.C. 2463(d)(1)) and after giving great weight to the considerations in section 503(d)(2) of the 1974 Act (19 U.S.C. 2463(d)(2)), the President may, subject to the limitations set out in section 503(d)(4) (19 U.S.C. 2463(d)(4)), waive the application of the competitive need limitations in section 503(c)(2)(A) of the 1974 Act with respect to any eligible article from any beneficiary developing country, if after receiving advice from the United States International Trade Commission (USITC), he determines that such waiver is in the national economic interest of the United States.

9. Section 507(2) of the 1974 Act (19 U.S.C. 2467(2)) provides that in the case of an association of countries that is a free trade area or customs union, or that is contributing to a comprehensive regional economic integration among its members through appropriate means, the President may provide that all members of such association other than members that are barred from designation under section 502(b) of the 1974 Act (19 U.S.C. 2462(b)) shall be treated as one country for purposes of the GSP.

10. Pursuant to section 502 of the 1974 Act (19 U.S.C. 2462) and taking into account the factors set forth in section 502(c) of the 1974 Act, I have decided to designate Serbia

and Montenegro as a beneficiary developing country for purposes of the GSP.

11. After a review of the current situation in India and taking into account the factors set out in section 502 of the 1974 Act, in particular section 502(c)(5), I have determined that India has made progress in providing adequate and effective protection of intellectual property rights. Accordingly, I have determined to terminate the suspension of India's duty-free treatment for certain articles under the GSP.

12. After a review of the current situation in Pakistan, I have determined that Pakistan has taken or is taking steps to afford workers in that country internationally recognized worker rights as provided in section 502(c)(7) of the 1974 Act (19 U.S.C. 2462(c)(7)). Accordingly, I have determined to restore Pakistan's eligibility for certain articles for preferential treatment under the GSP.

13. Pursuant to sections 501 and 503(a)(1)(A) of the 1974 Act, and after receiving advice from the USITC in accordance with section 503(e) of the 1974 Act (19 U.S.C. 2463(e)), I have determined to designate certain articles, some of which were previously designated under section 503(a)(1)(B) of the 1974 Act (19 U.S.C. 2463(a)(1)(B)), as eligible articles. In order to do so for certain articles, it is necessary to subdivide and amend the nomenclature of certain existing subheadings of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS).

14. Pursuant to section 503(c)(2)(A) of the 1974 Act, I have determined that certain beneficiary countries have exported certain eligible articles in quantities exceeding the applicable competitive need limitation in 2004, and I therefore terminate the duty-free treatment for such articles from such beneficiary developing countries.

15. Pursuant to section 503(c)(2)(C) of the 1974 Act, and subject to the considerations set forth in sections 501 and 502 of the 1974 Act, I redesignate certain countries as beneficiary developing countries with respect to certain eligible articles that previously had been imported in quantities exceeding the competitive need limitations of section 503(c)(2)(A) of the 1974 Act.

16. Pursuant to section 503(c)(2)(F)(i) of the 1974 Act, I have determined that the competitive need limitation provided in section 503(c)(2)(A)(i)(II) of the 1974 Act should be disregarded with respect to certain eligible articles from certain beneficiary developing countries.

17. Pursuant to section 503(d)(1) of the 1974 Act, I have received the advice of the USITC on whether any industries in the United States are likely to be adversely affected by such waivers, and I have determined, based on that advice and on the considerations described in sections 501 and 502(c) of the 1974 Act, and after giving great weight to the considerations in section 503(d)(2) of the 1974 Act, that such waivers are in the national economic interest of the United States. Accordingly, I have determined that the competitive need limitations of section 503(c)(2)(A) should be waived with respect to certain eligible articles from certain beneficiary developing countries.

18. Pursuant to section 507(2) of the 1974 Act, I have determined that currently qualifying members of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) should be treated as one country for purposes of the GSP.

19. Presidential Proclamation 6641 of December 15, 1993, implemented the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) with respect to the United States and, pursuant to the North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (Public Law 103-182) (the "NAFTA Implementation Act") incorporated in the HTS the tariff modifications and rules of origin necessary or appropriate to carry out the NAFTA.

20. Section 202 of the NAFTA Implementation Act (19 U.S.C. 3332) provides rules for determining whether goods imported into the United States originate in the territory of a NAFTA Party and thus are eligible for the tariff and other treatment contemplated under the NAFTA. Section 202(q) of the NAFTA Implementation Act (19 U.S.C. 3332(q)) authorizes the President to proclaim, as a part of the HTS, the rules of origin set out in the NAFTA and to proclaim modifications to such previously proclaimed rules of origin, subject to the consultation and lay-over requirements of section 103(a) of the

NAFTA Implementation Act (19 U.S.C. 3313(a)).

21. The United States and Canada have agreed to modifications to certain NAFTA rules of origin. Modifications to the NAFTA rules of origin set out in Proclamation 6641 are therefore necessary.

22. Section 1558 of the Miscellaneous Trade and Technical Corrections Act of 2004 (Public Law 108–429) (the “Miscellaneous Trade Act”) amended section 213(b) of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (CBERA) (19 U.S.C. 2703(b)) to exclude certain footwear from duty-free treatment under the CBERA and to provide duty-free treatment for certain other footwear that is the product of a designated beneficiary Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act country.

23. In order to implement the tariff treatment provided under section 1558 of the Miscellaneous Trade Act, it is necessary to modify the HTS.

24. Section 7(c) of the AGOA Acceleration Act of 2004 (Public Law 108–274) (the “AGOA Acceleration Act”) amended section 112(b)(6) of the of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (title I of Public Law 106–200) (AGOA) (19 U.S.C. 3721(b)(6)) by adding ethnic printed fabrics to the list of textile and apparel goods of beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries that may be eligible for the preferential treatment described in section 112(a) of the AGOA (19 U.S.C. 3721(a)).

25. Section 2 of Executive Order 13191 of January 17, 2001, delegated the President’s authority under section 112(b)(6) of the AGOA to the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements (Committee), in consultation with the then-Commissioner, United States Customs Service, now the Commissioner, Bureau of Customs and Border Protection (Commissioner), to determine which, if any, particular textile and apparel goods of beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries shall be treated as being handloomed, handmade, or folklore articles. Executive Order 13191 further ordered the Commissioner to take actions directed by the Committee to carry out such determinations.

26. In order to implement section 7(c) of the AGOA Acceleration Act, it is necessary to modify Executive Order 13191.

27. Section 604 of the 1974 Act, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2483), authorizes the President to embody in the HTS the substance of the relevant provisions of that Act, and of other acts affecting import treatment, and actions thereunder, including the removal, modification, continuance, or imposition of any rate of duty or other import restriction.

Now, Therefore, I, George W. Bush, President of the United States of America, acting under the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, including title V and section 604 of the 1974 Act, section 202 of the NAFTA Implementation Act, section 1558 of the Miscellaneous Trade Act, section 7(c) of the AGOA Acceleration Act, and section 301 of title 3, United States Code, do hereby proclaim:

(1) In order to reflect in the HTS the addition of Serbia and Montenegro as a beneficiary developing country under the GSP, general note 4(a) to the HTS is modified as provided in section A(1) of Annex I to this proclamation.

(2) In order to provide that one or more countries that have not been treated as beneficiary developing countries with respect to one or more eligible articles should be designated or redesignated as beneficiary developing countries with respect to such article or articles for purposes of the GSP, in order to terminate the suspensions of India’s and Pakistan’s eligibility for certain articles, and in order to provide that one or more countries should no longer be treated as beneficiary developing countries with respect to one or more eligible articles for purposes of the GSP, general note 4(d) to the HTS is modified as provided in section A(2) of Annex I to this proclamation.

(3) In order to designate certain articles as eligible articles for purposes of the GSP, the HTS is modified by amending and subdividing the nomenclature of certain existing HTS subheadings as provided in section B of Annex I to this proclamation.

(4) (a) In order to designate certain articles as eligible articles for purposes of the GSP, the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn for such HTS subheadings is modified as provided in sections C(1) and C(2) of Annex I to this proclamation.

(b) In order to designate certain articles as eligible articles for purposes of the GSP when imported from any beneficiary developing country except for a country or countries exceeding the applicable competitive need limitation in 2004, the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn for such HTS subheadings is modified as provided for in section C(3) of Annex I to this proclamation.

(c) In order to provide preferential tariff treatment under the GSP to a beneficiary developing country that has been excluded from the benefits of the GSP for certain eligible articles, the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn for such HTS subheadings is modified as provided for in section C(4) of Annex I to this proclamation.

(d) In order to provide that one or more countries should not be treated as beneficiary developing countries with respect to certain eligible articles for purposes of the GSP, the Rates of Duty 1-Special subcolumn for such HTS subheadings is modified as provided for in section C(5) of Annex I to this proclamation.

(e) In order to reflect in the HTS the decision that certain members of the SAARC should be treated as one country for purposes of title V of the 1974 Act, and to enumerate those countries, general note 4(a) to the HTS is modified as provided in section D of Annex I to this proclamation.

(5) A waiver of the application of section 503(c)(2)(A)(i)(II) of the 1974 Act shall apply to the eligible articles in the HTS subheadings and to the beneficiary developing countries listed in Annex II to this proclamation.

(6) A waiver of the application of section 503(c)(2)(A) of the 1974 Act shall apply to the eligible articles in the HTS subheading and to the beneficiary developing countries set forth in Annex III to this proclamation.

(7) In order to modify the rules of origin under the NAFTA, general note 12 to the HTS is modified as provided in Annex IV to this proclamation.

(8) The modifications made by Annex IV to this proclamation shall be effective with respect to goods of Canada that are entered,

or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the date provided in that Annex.

(9) General notes 7 and 17 to the HTS are modified as set forth in Annex V to this proclamation.

(10) The modifications made by Annex V to this proclamation shall be effective with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after December 18, 2004.

(11) In order to make technical corrections to the HTS, the HTS is modified as provided in Annex VI to this proclamation.

(12) The modifications made by Annex VI to this proclamation shall be effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn for consumption, on or after the dates provided in that Annex.

(13) Section 2 of Executive Order 13191 of January 17, 2001, is modified by revising the heading to state “Handloomed, Handmade, and Folklore Articles and Ethnic Printed Fabrics” and deleting the phrase “handloomed, handmade, or folklore articles,” and inserting in lieu thereof, “handloomed, handmade, or folklore articles or ethnic printed fabrics.”

(14) Any provisions of previous proclamations and Executive Orders that are inconsistent with the actions taken in this proclamation are superseded to the extent of such inconsistency.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-ninth day of June, in the year of our Lord two thousand five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-ninth.

George W. Bush

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 2:36 p.m., June 29, 2005]

NOTE: This proclamation and its attached annex were published in the *Federal Register* on June 30.

Memorandum on Assignment of Certain Functions Relating to Telecommunications

June 29, 2005

Memorandum for the Director of the Office of Management and Budget

Subject: Assignment of Certain Functions Relating to Telecommunications

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, including section 301 of title 3, United States Code, I hereby assign to you the functions of the President under section 414 of the Transportation, Treasury, Independent Agencies, and General Government Appropriations Act, 2005 (Division H of Public Law 108-447), and the authority to issue regulations to which section 414 refers.

You are authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the *Federal Register*.

George W. Bush

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 8:45 a.m., July 5, 2005]

NOTE: This memorandum will be published in the *Federal Register* on July 7.

Message to the Congress on Blocking Property of Weapons of Mass Destruction Proliferators and Their Supporters

June 28, 2005

To the Congress of the United States:

Pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.* (IEEPA), I hereby report that I have issued an Executive Order that takes additional steps with respect to the national emergency declared in Executive Order 12938 of November 14, 1994, regarding the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and the means of delivering them, and the measures imposed by that order, as expanded by Executive Order 13094 of July 28, 1998.

This order is designed to combat WMD trafficking by blocking the property of persons that engage in proliferation activities and their support networks. It is intended to advance international cooperative efforts

against WMD financing, including with our G-8 partners and through the Proliferation Security Initiative. This order also provides a model for other nations to follow in adopting laws to stem the flow of financial and other support for proliferation activities, as decided in United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540. It further implements a key recommendation of the Silberman-Robb WMD Commission.

Executive Order 12938, as amended, authorizes the Secretary of State to impose certain measures against foreign persons (individuals or entities) determined to have materially contributed to the proliferation efforts of any foreign country, project, or entity of proliferation concern. The measures that the Secretary of State may choose to impose under Executive Order 12938, as amended, are a ban on U.S. Government procurement from the designated foreign person; a ban on U.S. Government assistance to the designated foreign person; and a ban on imports from the designated foreign person.

Recognizing the need for additional tools to defeat the proliferation of WMD, I have signed the new order, which authorizes the imposition of a new measure—blocking—against WMD proliferators and their support networks. This action, sometimes referred to as freezing, will apply to property and interests in property of persons designated under the order and will deny such persons access to the U.S. financial and commercial systems. Modeled after Executive Order 13224 of September 23, 2001, the new order provides broad new authorities to target not only persons engaged in proliferation activities, but also those providing support or services to such proliferators.

In particular, the order blocks the property and interests in property in the United States, or in the possession or control of United States persons, of (1) the persons listed in the Annex to the order; (2) any foreign person determined by the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General, and other relevant agencies, to have engaged, or attempted to engage, in activities or transactions that have materially contributed to, or pose a risk of materially contributing to, the proliferation of WMD or their means of

delivery (including missiles capable of delivering such weapons) by any person or foreign country of proliferation concern; (3) any person determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, and other relevant agencies, to have provided, or attempted to provide, financial, material, technological, or other support for, or goods or services in support of, proliferation-related activities or any person blocked pursuant to the order; and (4) any person determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, and other relevant agencies, to be owned or controlled by, or acting or purporting to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, any blocked person.

In addition, the order amends section 4(a) of Executive Order 12938, as amended, by conforming the criteria for determining that a foreign person has engaged in activity described in that order to the criteria for designations by the Secretary of State set forth in section 1(a)(ii) of the new order. Executive Order 12938, as amended, will continue to be an important tool to combat WMD proliferation.

Actions taken under the order become effective on June 29, 2005. The new order recognizes the need for more robust tools to defeat the proliferation of WMD around the world. The steps that we are undertaking in this new order form yet another part of our evolving response to this challenge.

George W. Bush

The White House,
June 28, 2005.

NOTE: This message was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on June 30.

Interview With the London Times

June 29, 2005

The President. Looking forward to the G-8. First of all, I enjoy the experience of working with leaders. You can imagine my respect for Tony Blair. I'm fond of Tony Blair. I like being around him. It's an enjoyable experience. I like to be with all the leaders. I find

it to be a heady experience, and it energizes me.

Secondly, I'm looking forward to the topics. There will be discussions other than the well known topics. Hopefully, discuss Palestinian peace—or the Middle Eastern peace and a Palestinian state. Hopefully, we'll talk the freedom agenda—I think we will. I know we're going to talk about Africa, and I look forward to talking about Africa. We've got a great record in Africa, and the reason we've got a great record in Africa is that I believe in the admonition, "To whom much has been given, much is required." And I can't wait to share ideas about what we can do going forward.

I'm looking forward to the discussion on climate. You know, this is an opportunity to take the world—the dialog that the world watches beyond Kyoto. I fully recognize my decision in Kyoto was unpopular. I had a reason for doing so, and I've explained it for now 3 or 4 years as to why. But there's a lot we can do together. And we've got a good record, and we've got some important things to share. We're spending a lot of money on research and development. We've got a strategy to move forward, and at this moment, it is important to bring the developing countries into the dialog.

And Tony Blair did a smart thing by inviting developing countries. It will be a great opportunity to be able to discuss not only how we can be good stewards of the environment but how we can develop strategies to become less dependent on hydrocarbons and fossil fuels. And so I'm looking forward to it; I really am. I'm looking forward to getting back to Scotland, which is going to be a neat experience for me.

So let's go around the horn a couple of times here.

U.S. Aid to Africa

Q. Okay. Can we pick up on Africa, then G-8?

The President. Please, yes.

Q. Billions of dollars flow out of the U.S. every year in trade and aid to the developing world. And that figure, as you mentioned, has risen significantly on your watch. But having said that, the U.S. Government still gives only .16 percent of its GDP to Africa. Is that

enough? And have you got anything else to offer?

The President. We will have—we will make some more commitments. First of all, the way I like to describe our relationship with Africa is one of partnership. That's different than a relationship of, you know, a check-writer. In other words, partnership means that we've got obligations and so do the people we're trying to help—a sense of working together. We have a partnership when it comes to African Growth and Opportunity Act, AGOA. It's an aggressive trade pact that President Clinton started with Congress, and then I signed extensions to it. It's working.

The truth of the matter is, when you really think about how to get wealth distributed, aid is one way, but it doesn't compare to trade and commerce. And we've opened up markets, and we're beginning to see a payoff of more commerce but, as well, the effects of commerce, entrepreneurship and small businesses.

My Millennium Challenge Account initiative is a new way of approaching how we work together in partnership to alleviate poverty and hunger. Listen, Americans want to deal with poverty and hunger and disease, but they don't want their money being spent on governments that do not focus attention on health, education, markets, anticorruption devices. And I can't in good faith say, "Let's continue to be generous"—after all, you did mention tripling the money—but I can't guarantee the money is being spent properly. That's just not good stewardship of our own money, nor is it effective in helping the people.

And so the Millennium Challenge Account is an approach that I sponsored and strongly back. We've got to do a better job of getting the money out the door so Congress will continue to embrace the Millennium Challenge Account. In other words, we've got the programs going, but they're slower than I want. And as a result, Congress is saying, "If this is such an important program, how come you're not kicking the money out the door?" And I'm convinced once we get money going out the door and we can show tangible results, we'll be able to fund a lot more programs.

Thirdly, our approach as well has been when we see disaster, let's move it to help people. Recently, I announced a \$674 million food package. I mean, I can proudly proclaim at the G-8 that the United States feeds more of the hungry than any nation in the world.

Fourthly, it is important for people to understand that the contribution of the citizens of the United States is made not only through taxpayers' money but through private contributions. Our tax system encourages people to do this. So, you know, the calculation of whatever you said—point-oh-something of GDP—is one way to look at it. My point to our friends in the G-8 and to the African nations is, is that each country differs as to how we structure our taxes and how we contribute to help. And our contribution has been significant, and there will be some more.

Zimbabwe

Q. Mr. President, one country there is a lot of concern about, as you know, in Britain, in particular, is Zimbabwe, which is headed by a brutal tyrant, frankly.

The President. Yes, he is.

Q. I'm glad you say that.

The President. I think I've called him that.

Q. Right.

The President. Better make sure—remember—I'm sorry to interrupt. The South African press was here with Mbeki, and they quoted back my words—I think I might have used those words, but go ahead.

Q. Well, first, he is, as you say—

The President. He's a tyrant. He's ruined a—a country that used to not only feed Africa, in other words, an exporter of food, they're now an importer of food because of the decisions he has made.

Q. Should it be the responsibility of other African countries to do more to isolate that country? And should you make what they do a condition of rich countries, giving them aid? I mean, they do seem—they don't seem to take this seriously.

The President. Yes, see, I think the programs that—I forgot to mention HIV/AIDS, by the way, a significant commitment. And the reason I just thought of HIV/AIDS, our programs are really designed to help people.

For example, I've always said we should never use food as a diplomatic weapon. And therefore, I think we ought to use the fact that we're working in partnership with countries as an opportunity to convince them to—convince Mugabe to make different decisions. On the other hand, I don't think we ought to make—or allow his tyranny to cause others to suffer on the continent of Africa.

I'm convinced the closer our ties grow as a result of collaborative efforts—again, the aid program that I think about is one that requires governments to work closely together in partnership. I keep emphasizing that, but that's a different approach to development. Partnership when it comes to trade, partnership when it comes to taking direct taxpayers' money, or taxpayers' money directly, and spending it in such a way that—with a government that is committed to people.

Those kinds of programs enable us to be more influential on the other foreign policy concerns of the particular country. And so, no, I don't think we ought to punish the people of Africa because of the man in Zimbabwe. He's already done that. But I do think we ought to continue to speak clearly about the decisions he has made, and I do, as does the Prime Minister of Britain.

Climate Change

Q. On the other main G-8 talk, climate change, do you believe the Earth is, in fact, getting warmer? And if so, do you believe that it is man who is making it warmer?

The President. I believe that greenhouse gases are creating a problem, a long-term problem that we've got to deal with. And we are—step one of dealing with it is to fully understand the nature of the problem so that the solutions that follow make sense. And I think one of the interesting points that I made earlier, that I'll continue to make, is that there's an interesting confluence now between dependency upon fossil fuels, from a national and economic security perspective, as well as the consequences of burning fossil fuels for greenhouse gases.

And that's why it's important for our country to do two things. One is to diversify away from fossil fuels, which we're trying to do. We're leading the—I think we're spending

more money than any collection of nations when it comes to not only research and development of new technologies but the science of global warming. I laid out an initiative for hydrogen fuel cells. We've got a lot—we're doing a lot of work on carbon sequestration. We hope to have zero emissions coal-fired electricity plants available for the United States, as well as neighbors and friends and developing nations.

I'm a big believer that nuclear power, the newest generation of nuclear power, ought to be a source of energy, and we ought to be sharing these technologies with developing countries. I'm going to talk to the Prime Minister of India about that when he comes to see me.

One of these days, I'm absolutely convinced that biodiesel will become an economic form of energy here in America. We're going to need more diesel engines to begin with, but I put regulations in place, by the way, that cuts the emissions from diesel engines by about 95 percent. It's a collaborative effort between manufacturers, government, regulators, that was a substantial change in the—will cause a substantial change in the amount of emissions from diesel engines.

In summary, technology, with the right Government focus and help, is going to change how we live and will make us more economically secure, and does so. We're leading the way. And I want to talk to my friends in the G-8 about how we can work together in such a way to do so.

There are interesting—I think the people and your readers will be interested to note, the market also is working. The hybrid automobiles, mainly manufactured by the Japanese or only manufactured by the Japanese, at least in our country, are now taking off. I think there's only market penetration of a couple hundred thousand. Demand is huge now for them. We've got, in the energy bill, which I think I'll be signing here before the August break, there's a pretty good-sized tax credit for those who purchase a hybrid automobile. And the truth of the matter is, for us to fully deal with the greenhouse gases as well as our dependency upon fossil fuels, we're going to have to figure out how to drive

better. We're going to have to figure out better engines for our cars and different fuel sources for cars.

Iraq

Q. Mr. President, can I ask you about Iraq?

The President. Please, yes.

Q. Last night you talked a lot about it. You mentioned 9/11 repeatedly and the importance of—and how Iraq is part of the broader war on terrorism. But there is evidence, isn't there, that Iraq is becoming a haven for jihadists. There's been a CIA report which says that Iraq is in danger of becoming another Afghanistan or like Afghanistan of the 1980s.

The President. Yes.

Q. Are you creating—are you at risk of creating the kind of—more of the problems that actually led directly to 9/11?

The President. No, quite the contrary. We're going to—this is where you win the war on terror, is you go to the battlefield, and you take them on. And that's what they've done. They've said, "Look, let's go fight. This is the place." And that was my point. My point is, is that there is an ideology of hatred, an ideology that's got a vision of a world where the extremists dictate the lives—dictate to millions of Muslims.

They do want to topple government in the Middle East. They do want us to withdraw. They're interested in exporting violence. After all, look at what happened after September the 11th. One way for your readers to understand what their vision is, is to think about what life was like under the Taliban in Afghanistan. So we made a decision to protect ourselves and remove Saddam Hussein. The jihadists made a decision to come into Iraq to fight us for a reason. They know that if we're successful in Afghanistan—in Iraq, like we were in Afghanistan, that it will be a serious blow to their ideology. And the interesting thing about this debate is you've got to first understand or believe that we are dealing with people that have got an ideology and kind of world vision.

That was part of the campaign, as you might remember. The debate was, "Is this a law enforcement measure or is a war on terror?" And so my speech last night was re-

mindful people about what I believe. General Abizaid told me something very early in this campaign I thought was very interesting. He's a capable man. He's an Arab American, who I find to be a man of great depth and understanding. He said, "When we win in Afghanistan and Iraq, it's the beginning of the end"—talking about the war on terror—"if we don't win in either, it's the beginning of the beginning."

And that's how I view it, and that's what that speech said last night. And the context of September the 11th was this, we came—we learned firsthand the nature of the war on terror on September the 11th, so when the war first came here, is what I say. The last time I went to Europe I said something, which is true, I said, and many in Europe viewed September the 11th as a tragic moment but a moment. I viewed it—view September the 11th as an attack as a result of a larger war that changed how I view the world, as did—and how many other Americans view the world. It was one of these moments in history that changed outlook.

And so long as I'm sitting here in this Oval Office, I will never forget the lessons of September the 11th, and that is that we're in a global war against coldblooded killers. And you're seeing that now being played out in Iraq. And we're going to win in Iraq, and we're going to win because, one, we're going to find them and bring them to justice. And two, we're going to train Iraqis so they can do the fighting. The Iraqis don't want foreign fighters in their country stopping the progress toward freedom.

And the notion that people want to be free was validated by the over 8 million people who voted, which happened not all that long ago, although it appears, it seems to be a long time ago. I mean, it wasn't all that long ago that people were saying, "These people don't really want to be free." And in fact, 8 million of them showed up, or over 8 million. And now we're back to a period where we're moving along the road forward. We're on a dual track between the security process and the political process. And the political process is about to have a key moment, which is the writing of the constitution. And I think it will be written on time, and it will be a

document that will embolden others in the Middle East.

And the other point I made last night, which is very important for people to understand, is that there is a freedom movement taking place around the world. You've seen it in Europe with Ukraine and Georgia, and we're seeing it in the Middle East. And again, the debate was whether or not certain people can be free or not. If you would review my Whitehall speech, I made that point. And frankly, I rejected the kind of intellectual elitism of some around the world who say, "Well, maybe certain people can't be free." I don't believe that. I, of course, was labeled a blatant idealist. But I am, because I do believe people want to be free regardless of their religion or where they're from. I do believe women should be empowered in the Middle East. I don't believe we ought to accept forms of government that ultimately create a hopelessness that then can be translated into jihadist violence. And I believe strongly that the ultimate way you defeat an ideology is with a better ideology. And history has proven that.

Anyway, you got me going. [Laughter] Sorry to give the whole speech again.

Q. Let me just—

The President. That was an important moment to give. It's not the first time I've talked to the Nation about the way forward, and it won't be the last time I've talked to the Nation about the way forward. My job is to occasionally, you know, go out above the—above the filter and speak directly to the people. I did so at the Inaugural Address. I've done so at the State of the Unions. I do so here. And I must continually remind people, make the connection between the—two things, probably—I don't know if I'm giving you more than you need, but two things that are very important for people to understand is that, one, I firmly know that we've got to defeat them there, face them there, or we'll face them again here or in Great Britain or anywhere else where somebody is bold enough to say, "We want to be free."

And the other point is, is that we're laying a foundation for peace, that free societies ultimately yield peace. And I like to remind people that one of my close collaborators and

friends—somebody I'll see in Scotland—is Prime Minister Koizumi of Japan. And it wasn't all that long ago in the march of history that Japan was our mortal enemy. And I'm convinced that they're not our mortal enemy because we helped rebuild the country and at the same time helped them develop a democracy.

Iran

Q. On Iran, quickly, the new Iranian President was a ringleader of the students who took Americans hostage.

The President. Right, right.

Q. He said today the wave of the Islamic revolution will soon reach the entire world. Is this the kind of guy you can—the West, the U.S. and its European allies can really do business with?

The President. Time will tell. The first interface, kind of serious interface with the West will be on the EU-3 discussions about the nuclear ambitions of Iran. And our position is very clear, and that is, is that they should not be able to develop the technologies that will enable the enrichment of uranium, which will ultimately yield a nuclear weapon. I say that because they tried to do that clandestinely before, which, obviously, shows that there's a conspiratorial nature in their thinking.

And secondly, that their stated objective is the destruction of Israel, for example. In diplomacy, it's important to establish common goals. Once you establish a common goal or common objective, it then makes it much easier to work together to achieve diplomatic ends.

Our common goal is that Iran should not have a nuclear weapon. That is, people universally recognize that is a valid goal, and we're hooked together on that. Our position and the position of our EU-3 is that you shouldn't—if that's the case, you shouldn't have the means to develop a nuclear weapon.

And so the first test as to, as you said, whether or not he can relate to the West, will be on this issue, it seems like to me. And I want to thank the foreign ministers of Great Britain, Germany, and France for working in a collaborative way to send that constant—consistent message to the Iranians.

Prime Minister Tony Blair

Q. Tony Blair has taken great risks and shown great loyalty to you over the last 4 years and at occasionally great cost to himself domestically. What have you done for him, and is it enough?

The President. The decisions we have made have laid the foundation of peace for generations. His decisionmaking was based upon what he thought was best for the free world—for Great Britain and the free world. What doesn't happen in our relationship is we sit down here and calculate how best we can help each other personally. That's not our—our job is to represent something greater than that.

And you know, we've had several press avails together, and one of the undercurrents has always been, you know, quid pro quo. Leaders think about visions that are positive and hopeful and optimistic, and you work toward that. And that's what's led my decision-making process, and it's what led—that's why we're a great alliance. Allies work together for the common good. And that's what we have the chance to do in the G-8, work together for the common good in a smart way.

I admire Tony Blair. I admire Tony Blair because he's a man of his word. I admire Tony Blair because he's a leader with a vision, a vision that I happen to agree with, a vision that freedom is universal and freedom will lead to peace. I admire him because in the midst of political heat, he showed backbone. So he's been a good ally for America. And guess what? Americans admire him too.

Europe

Q. A very quick question on Europe. Europe is in turmoil at the moment politically. Tony Blair takes over the Presidency of the EU on Friday. He wants to push—he has a vision of an EU which is open, which is open to trade, which liberalizes its markets, which is economically free and dynamic. And he's got a struggle on his hands. You've said you want a strong Europe. You want a strong and integrated Europe. What's your vision of a strong and integrated Europe?

The President. My vision is one that is economically strong, where the entrepreneurial spirit is vibrant. And the reason I say

that is because Europe is our largest trading partner. We trade a trillion dollars a year. And it's really helpful for our own economy to have a strong, vibrant Europe—economic Europe.

Secondly, a strong Europe is one where we can work in common cause to spread freedom and democracy. A viable EU has been—is very important for sending messages to places like the Ukraine, Georgia, Kosovo, that with the right decisionmaking by their governments, that they're a part of the greater Europe, which is I think a really important role for the EU.

In terms of helping people who hurt, the EU can be a great partner with the United States. We can do a lot when we collaborate. And obviously we're watching with interest what has taken place during the recent EU debate, when Jose Barroso and Prime Minister Juncker from Luxembourg came, Jean-Claude. You know, my message was, was that we want you to succeed. We want you to be a partner. We want to have a partner that is viable and strong. If you have a friend, you want your friend to be strong. Strong friends make it easier to get things done.

And so it's going to be—it'll be of great interest to me to watch how the European Union deals with its current problems. But I believe they will over time.

President's Upcoming Visit to Scotland

Q. Can I just ask you quickly about Scotland?

The President. Yes.

Q. You're actually arriving in Scotland on your birthday.

The President. I am.

Q. And I wondered if you have any plans for an appropriate celebration? *[Laughter]*

Q. Haggis.

Q. That may or may not include haggis?

The President. Yes, haggis. I was briefed on haggis. *[Laughter]* No. Generally, on your birthday you—my mother used to say, "What do you want to eat?" And I don't ever remember saying, "Haggis, Mom." *[Laughter]*

But I'm looking forward to going back to Scotland. I've got fond memories of Scotland. There's a fellow named James Gammell, who was a well-known Scottish investment banker from Ivory & Sime. And he had a lot of

friends in Texas, and one of whom was my dad. And he had son—he had a son my age, and we did an exchange program. And my year to go to visit Scotland was, I think, the year we actually moved from Midland, Texas, to Houston, Texas—quite a dramatic year for me.

Anyway, I went there and spent a month or so on their sheep farm in Glen Isle, I believe it is. It was a fantastic experience. First of all, it's a fabulous family, and their farm is beautiful. They still have the farm. It's still in their family, I'm told, by another son. Jamie is the older son who was my age, and then Billy was a person that I then reconnected with. He was an oil and gas guy—became an oil and gas guy. And he used to come out to Midland, Texas, and we did some deals together. I take it—he's taken his little entity and built it into a big entity. He's a very successful entrepreneur.

I see Billy on occasion. Actually, Billy and his wife, Geraldine, and their two kids came to visit Laura and me, I want to say, last year. We went to Camp David. And so we're in touch. And then I saw—the Queen gave a beautiful dinner for us at Buckingham Palace, and Gammell showed up in his kilt. And I said, "Look, buddy, you can wear your kilt, but I'm not going to wear one, if that's all right." [Laughter]

Q. And how—is there any—you're staying at the most famous golf course in the world. Are you going to have some time for—

The President. I'm afraid Blair has got us over-scheduled. [Laughter] And he didn't—he wants us to work as opposed to get a lot of recreation. I'm looking forward to walking the links, if possible. I'd like to get a little—I'm an exercise person. And I'd like to get some exercise. Laura is going over there, so she and I can walk around together, holding hands in the Scottish mist.

Q. Very romantic. Thank you very much.

The President. Listen, thanks guys, for coming. I appreciate it.

NOTE: The interview was taped at 10:28 a.m. in the Oval Office at the White House for later broadcast. In his remarks, the President referred to Prime Minister Tony Blair of the United Kingdom; President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe; President Thabo Mbeki of South Africa; Prime Minister Manomohan Singh of India; former

President Saddam Hussein of Iraq; Gen. John P. Abizaid, USA, combatant commander, U.S. Central Command; Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi of Japan; President-elect Mahmoud Ahmadinejad of Iran; President Jose Manuel Durao Barroso of the European Commission; and Prime Minister Jean-Claude Juncker of Luxembourg, in his capacity as President of the European Council. Journalists participating in the interview were Gerard Baker and Roland Watson. This transcript was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on June 30. A tape was not available for verification of the content of this interview.

Interview With the Danish Broadcasting Corporation

June 29, 2005

Mr. Kim Bildsoe-Lassen. Thank you, Mr. President. Let me initially thank you for this opportunity. It is actually the first time an American President in office has been interviewed like this on Danish television.

The President. Oh, thanks. Glad to do it. Thank you.

President's Leadership

Mr. Bildsoe-Lassen. And there is obviously an abundance of subjects that would be of great interest to talk about, but since we only have limited time, I would like to start rather bluntly, if I may. There are many people in Europe and in Denmark who feels that America, under your leadership, has become an often arrogant superpower. And the "either you're with us or against us" attitude has created a more violent and dangerous world. What do you say to those people?

The President. Well, first of all, I can understand why some people didn't agree with or support my decision to, for example, take the Taliban out in Afghanistan or take the action I took in Iraq. Those are hard decisions. And I can understand why some said, "Well, gosh, we don't understand why he did that, nor do we agree with it."

On the other hand, people have got to understand my mentality, and it changed after September the 11th. For some in Europe, September the 11th was just a moment, a sad moment. For me, it changed how I looked at the world and changed how many Americans looked at the world because we were attacked. And we believe we're at war

with a group of hateful men who profess an ideology that is the opposite of ours.

And—but having said that, in defense of my policies, I did go to the United Nations, not only for Afghanistan but for Iraq. And we did work with allies, and we did ask people's opinion. And we put a coalition together, of which your great country joined. And I'm thankful for your Prime Minister's tough decision. He's a good man, and he's a friend.

It's—I understand we have an obligation as an influential nation to reach out to others. And I believe I've done so as the President. And we also have an obligation as an influential nation to help others. And I'm going to the G-8 here—I'm going to Denmark first. Then the G-8, and I'm proud to talk about the record we've got when it comes to HIV/AIDS on the continent of Africa or feeding the hungry. But—and I've got a—I look forward to going to Denmark and explaining what's in our heart and our intentions and our desires and our friendship with the Danish people.

Iraq War/Weapons of Mass Destruction

Mr. Bildsoe-Lassen. But I do also sense that there are some who feel that the moral leadership of the United States has been somehow compromised by the fact that the world was led to the war in Iraq believing that there was weapons of mass destruction. It now seems like there wasn't. And I know that there were other nations, there was the U.N., who also believed there were weapons of mass destruction. But you said it again and again; people in your administration said it again and again.

The President. Right.

Mr. Bildsoe-Lassen. How do you feel about that today?

The President. Well, I'm obviously disappointed. I thought there were—I thought we'd find weapons of mass destruction, as did the world. In other words, it wasn't just our intelligence, nor was it just my administration. My predecessor, President Clinton, felt the same way, based upon what everybody thought was solid intelligence. That's why I—here I put together a group of distinguished citizens from both political parties to analyze what went wrong on the intel-

ligence. As a matter of fact—announced today that we were implementing some serious reforms of our intelligence-gathering.

On the other hand, I believe we made the right decision because Saddam Hussein was not only a tyrant, but he was a threat to world peace. He had the capacity to make weapons of mass destruction. Even though we hadn't found the weapons themselves, we certainly know he made the capacity.

And people who went and analyzed the situation came back and said, "Look, he was a dangerous person"—even though no weapons were found, the ability to make weapons and his intent and his relationship with terrorists. So I—

Mr. Bildsoe-Lassen. But do you understand that there are people who say, "Can we believe it the next time a grave danger is emerging?"

The President. Yes, I can. Sure. Absolutely. And I, myself, want to make sure that the intelligence that we share with our friends and allies is—or the intelligence we get from our allies—is good, solid intelligence. Absolutely. I've got to make decisions based upon good information.

And people of Denmark got to understand, listen, committing troops ought to be—is the last option for me. It's the hardest thing a President does, and I don't like to commit troops. Yesterday, I gave a speech to the Nation about a way forward in Iraq. I'm confident Iraq is going to be a free and democratic nation. Before I did so, I met with 38 families, all of whom had a loved one die in Iraq and Afghanistan. And it's hard to do that. It's hard to know that my decision put these kids in harm's way, and they didn't come back to the arms of their loved ones. And you just got to know, it is—it is the last thing I want to do. The last decision I want to make is to put our young folks into harm's way.

And it's—I had to tell every one of them two things. One, I thanked them for their sacrifice, but also reminded them that we're laying the foundations for peace. And I truly believe we are. I would not put those kids out there if I didn't believe there's a better world ahead.

Europe-U.S. Relations/Kyoto Protocol

Mr. Bildsoe-Lassen. Now, you have, as President, been dealing seriously and intensively with Europe for the last 4½ years. And if I may ask you a little unconventional question: What do you think is the most annoying aspect of the way that we Europeans look at the world?

The President. You know, that's a very tough question because if I answer it, obviously I admit there's something annoying about Europeans, which I don't want to admit. I don't want to say that. Listen, I think—

Mr. Bildsoe-Lassen. But we do look at the world very differently, don't we?

The President. Well, for example, Kyoto. Let me bring up a very controversial subject. A lot of the leaders in Europe and a lot of people in Europe believe that all—get the United States to sign Kyoto and everything would be fine with the environment.

Well, first of all, Kyoto would have wrecked our economy. And I couldn't, in good faith, sign Kyoto. And nor—99 Senators, U.S. Senators from both parties, said, "Don't sign Kyoto. We're not for Kyoto." It became a point of contention that I didn't think was healthy or necessary, and yet, it became a—kind of a signpost of whether or not the United States was willing to participate with other nations.

By the way, Kyoto didn't include China and India, for starters, who happen to be big polluters as well. And so I'm going to go to the G-8, by the way, and I'll talk to Anders about this when I see him, about my plans to share a lot of the research and development we're doing. I mean, we're spending \$20 billion to better understand the science and better—and more likely to develop technologies that will enable this country to diversify away from fossil fuels.

See, we got to diversify away from fossil fuels. We're hooked on oil from the Middle East which is a national security problem and an economic security problem and, at the same time, burning fossil fuels is a part of the cause of greenhouse gases.

Domestic Cultural Issues

Mr. Bildsoe-Lassen. Let me change subjects completely, if I may. The cultural war,

as it often described here in America, is something that we in Denmark look upon with some interest and some also maybe lack of understanding—gay marriage, abortion, and so forth.

The President. Sure.

Mr. Bildsoe-Lassen. Why have these subjects become such a focus in America today?

The President. Well, I think abortion—I know abortion has been a focus for quite a period of time. And there is a genuine philosophical debate, a debate amongst good people—good, decent, honorable, patriotic Americans who have a difference of opinion. I happen to be one who believes that we ought to guard life. Life is precious in all forms, all stages. And that then leads into political debates, that philosophy, that belief leads into political debates on issues like whether or not a parent should be notified prior to a daughter's abortion, for example. That's how it has manifested—different laws, for example. Occasionally—somebody proposed a law, for example, if you murder a pregnant woman, should the person be charged with murder once or twice? I happen to believe the person ought to be charged twice, first the mother and second the—the child. And that, of course, sparks debate. And that's why you're seeing debates on this issue.

Gay marriage is another issue—

Mr. Bildsoe-Lassen. Can I just, if I may, your personal—do you think abortion should be illegal?

The President. No, I've always believed that there—we ought to—abortion ought to be illegal with the exception of rape, incest, or life of the mother. But look, I'm a realist as well. I mean, this is an issue that has polarized the American political society. And in order to get good policy in place that protects the life of a child, we're going to have to change hearts. And it's—so I've been promoting what I call a culture of life, at every aspect of the debate remind people that life is precious. And—but I can see why people take an interest in the debates here. It's—it's—I happen to believe a society based upon respect for life is an important society—is a whole society, I guess is a better way to put it.

The Presidency

Mr. Bildsoe-Lassen. When I told my 11-year-old daughter the other day that I was going to interview you, she asked me, “What does a President really do.” And I told her, maybe a little simplistically, that he rules the world. [Laughter] And she then asked me, “What does a man with so much power think about before he falls asleep?”

The President. That’s great.

Mr. Bildsoe-Lassen. So if I may be a little personal here, Mr. President—

The President. Sure.

Mr. Bildsoe-Lassen. — I would like to convey her question to you, and what do you think about when you have time alone?

The President. Yes, fascinating question. Sometimes the 11-year-olds ask better questions than us—than we adults. First, if I— if she asked me what do I do, I would—I would say, I make a lot of decisions. It’s a decisionmaking job, which means I better listen to good people. And I think when the people take a look at my Government, they’ll say, “Gosh, that old George W. is surrounding himself with some great people.” And I have. And I give them a chance to tell me what’s on their mind. I listen carefully, and then I make up my mind, and they say, “Yes, sir, Mr. President.”

You’ve got to tell your daughter that, one, I sleep well at night. I subscribe that—this may be controversial for some—I subscribe it to the fact that I’ve got peace of mind. And I attribute that to my faith, and to this amazing fact about America: Millions of people—no matter what their political affiliation may be or their background—pray for me and Laura. And for that, I am incredibly grateful.

I’m an exerciser. I love to exercise. Your Prime Minister has challenged me to many a run and bike ride. I’m—I can only—I can’t run with him because my knees hurt. And I probably won’t be able to bike with him because he’s a great athlete, but nevertheless, I exercise a lot. And that helps take the stress off.

I read a lot. And so when I—tell your daughter, right before I go to bed, after I do my homework, I’m an avid reader. I like to read history. I just finished a book about George Washington. And so I get my mind

off my work and get my—I get—if I’ve got troubles, I get my—get the troubles off my mind by reading a lot. And then I—I’m kind of getting to be an old guy so I fall asleep about 9:30 p.m., much to the chagrin of Laura Bush. Up at 5:15 a.m., I get to work about 6:45 a.m.

President’s Upcoming Visit to Denmark

Mr. Bildsoe-Lassen. Thank you, sir. Just this very last question.

The President. Please.

Mr. Bildsoe-Lassen. What are you looking forward mostly to your visit to Denmark?

The President. I’m looking forward to seeing your Prime Minister, who I like. He’s a good guy. I’m looking forward to seeing Her Majesty. I have never been to Denmark. I’m looking forward to seeing the beauty of the country. I don’t get out much when I travel, I must confess. I won’t be your average American tourist being able to move around freely. I wish I could. But the job doesn’t afford me to do that, nor—you know, it would be unfair to the people of Denmark if I tried to move around too much because the security would be quite inconvenient to them. But I really am looking forward to having a good discussion, talking about our common interests, talking about a way forward to help promote democracy and peace. And I’m looking forward to a good night’s sleep on the soil of a friend.

Mr. Bildsoe-Lassen. Thank you very much, sir, for your time. And I hope you have a pleasant and enjoyable visit to Denmark.

The President. Thank you, sir, appreciate it.

Mr. Bildsoe-Lassen. Thank you.

The President. Good job.

NOTE: The interview was taped at 1:45 p.m. in Map Room at the White House for later broadcast. This transcript was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on June 30. In his remarks, the President referred to Prime Minister Anders Fogh Rasmussen and Queen Margrethe II of Denmark; and former President Saddam Hussein of Iraq. The Office of the Press Secretary also released a Spanish language transcript of this interview. A tape was not available for verification of the content of this interview.

Remarks on the Upcoming Group of Eight Summit

June 30, 2005

Thank you all. Thanks a lot. Please be seated. Thanks for the warm welcome. It's a pleasure for Laura and me to join you here at the Smithsonian, where America's heritage is kept and where the achievements of all cultures are celebrated.

I thank Wally Stern for your kind introduction and for his leadership of the Hudson Institute. I appreciate all the Hudson Institute members who are here. Thank you for your service to our country.

I want to thank the members of the diplomatic corps who have joined us. I appreciate your coming. I particularly want to say thanks to the Ambassadors from the African nations who are here. I have visited your beautiful and hopeful continent, and next month, Laura will travel to South Africa, Tanzania, and Rwanda to highlight the partnership we're building on education, the empowerment of women, and the fight against HIV/AIDS. She's a really good ambassador for our country.

I want to—I appreciate our Secretary of State who has joined us today. Condoleezza Rice, I'm proud you're here. Thanks for joining us. You're doing a fabulous job, by the way.

Ambassador Rob Portman, the U.S. Trade Representative is with us. Ambassador, thanks for joining us. Andrew Natsios, Administrator of USAID, is with us. Good to see you, Andrew. Thanks for coming, Randy Tobias, who is the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator—Ambassador Randy Tobias—thank you for joining us, Mr. Ambassador. I appreciate your noble work.

I want to thank Senator Sam Brownback and Congressman Jim Kolbe and Congresswoman Nita Lowey for joining for us. We're honored you're here. Thanks for coming.

Secretary Ann Veneman, the UNICEF executive director, is with us. It's great to see you, Ann. Thanks for being here. I want to thank Larry Small, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institute.

I want to thank Dr. Julian Raby, the director of the Freer and Sackler Galleries of Art. I appreciate Herb London, the president,

Ken Weinstein, the executive officer of the Hudson Institute. And thank you all for being here.

Next week, I'm going to head to the G-8 summit in Scotland. Out there, I'll meet with leaders of the industrialized nations. As in earlier meetings, we will discuss the great political and economic progress being made in Africa and the next steps we can take with African leaders to build on that progress. The whole world will benefit from prosperity and stability on the African continent. And the peoples of Africa deserve the peace and freedom and opportunity that are the natural rights of all mankind.

We seek progress in Africa and throughout the developing world because our interests are directly at stake. September the 11th, 2001, Americans found that instability and lawlessness in a distant country can bring danger to our own. In this new century, we are less threatened by fleets and armies than by small cells of men who operate in the shadows and exploit weakness and despair. The ultimate answer to those threats is to encourage prosperous, democratic, and lawful societies that join us in overcoming the forces of terror, allies that we're finding across the continent of Africa. We fight the war on terror with our power. We will win the war on terror with freedom and justice and hope.

We seek progress in Africa and throughout the developing world because conscience demands it. Americans believe that human rights and the worth of human lives are not determined by race or nationality or diminished by distance. We believe that every life matters and every person counts. And so we are moved when thousands of young lives are ended every day by the treatable disease of malaria. We're moved when children watch their parents slowly die of AIDS, leaving young boys and girls traumatized, frightened, and alone. Peoples of Africa are opposing these challenges with courage and determination, and we will stand beside them.

Yet the continent of Africa is so much more than the sum of its problems. After years of colonization and Marxism and racism, Africa is on the threshold of great advances. Economic growth is at the highest level in 8 years. Leaders have emerged from

South Africa to Nigeria to Kenya to broker an end to old conflicts. Last year alone five nations south of the Sahara held successful democratic elections. All who live in Africa can be certain, as you seize this moment of opportunity, America will be your partner and your friend.

In a developing world, we have an unprecedented opportunity to help other nations achieve historic victories over extreme poverty, with policies and approaches that are tested and proven. These victories will require new resources. The United States has tripled overseas development aid to Africa during my Presidency, and we're making a strong commitment for the future. Between 2004 and 2010, I proposed to double aid to Africa once again, with a primary focus on helping reforming countries.

Yet new resources are not enough. We need new thinking by all nations. Our greatest challenge is to get beyond empty symbolism and discredited policies and match our good intentions with good results.

First, overcoming extreme poverty requires partnership, not paternalism. Economic development is not something we do for countries; it is something they achieve with us. Their leaders, by definition, must play the main role as agents of reform and progress, instead of passive recipients of money.

Over the decades, we've learned that without economic and social freedom, without the rule of law and effective, honest government, international aid has little impact or value. But where there's freedom and the rule of law, every dollar of aid, trade, charitable giving, and foreign and local investment can rapidly improve people's lives.

Economic aid that expects little will achieve little. Economic aid that expects much can help to change the world. Through the Millennium Challenge Corporation, established a year-and-a-half ago, America has begun awarding generous financial aid to countries that fight corruption, embrace democratic government, encourage free markets, and invest in the health and education of their people.

Eight nations in Africa are now moving toward grants. In April, Madagascar became the first country to sign a Compact that be-

gins aid to vital development projects. In the last 6 weeks, the MCC board has approved three Compacts, one with an African nation, and I expect the MCC to move quickly in the future. Governments making the hard choices deserve our strong support. I call upon the United States Congress to fully support this initiative for new hope and progress across the developing world.

Second, overcoming extreme poverty goes hand in hand with improving the environment. Stagnant economies are one of the greatest environmental threats in our world. People who lack food and shelter and sanitation cannot be expected to preserve the environment at the expense of their own survival. Poor societies cannot afford to invest in cleaner, more efficient technologies. Indira Gandhi spoke of poverty and need as the greatest polluters. The long-term answer to environmental challenges is the rapid, sustained economic progress of poor nations.

The best way to help nations develop while limiting pollution and improving public health is to promote technologies for generating energy that are clean, affordable, and secure. Some have suggested the best solution to environmental challenges and climate change is to oppose development and put the world on an energy diet. But at this moment, about two billion people have no access to any form of modern energy. Blocking that access would condemn them to permanent poverty, disease, high infant mortality, polluted water, and polluted air.

We're taking a better approach. In the last 3 years, the United States has launched a series of initiatives to help developing countries adopt new energy sources, from cleaner use of coal to hydrogen vehicles to solar and wind power to the production of clean-burning methane to less-polluting powerplants. And we continue to look for more opportunities to deepen our partnerships with developing nations. The whole world benefits when developing nations have the best and latest energy technologies.

Third, overcoming extreme poverty will require lifting a burden of debt that we know poor nations cannot repay. Unending debt payments have fewer resources for governments to spend on the needs of their people and make it impossible to join the global

economy as a full participant. Zambia, for example, is spending more on debt service than the Government's entire budget for health and education. Last year, poor nations owed \$7 billion in debt payments to creditors. This burden is hurting people in desperate need, and this burden must be lifted.

In 2001, I challenged the World Bank to give 50 percent of its aid to poor countries in grants instead of loans. And the bank has moved steadily closer to that goal. With the leadership of Great Britain and the United States, the G-8 countries are urging cancellation of \$40 billion in debt owed by 18 of the world's poorest nations, including 14 nations in Africa. Twenty more countries can qualify for this debt forgiveness in the future, with good government and sound economic policies. We're determined not only to relieve debt but to erase it, so nations in need can face the future with a clean slate.

Fourth, overcoming extreme poverty will require greater trade. While aid and debt relief can create better conditions for development, it is trade that provides the engine for development. Only 30 years ago, South Korea's per capita GDP was equal to that of many African countries. Thanks to export-led growth, South Korea is as rich as many European countries. This example can be multiplied throughout the world and lift great numbers of people out of poverty.

The developing world stands to gain the most from an open trading system. Historically, developing nations that open themselves to trade grow at a rate several times higher than countries that practice protectionism. The poor of the world do not experience trade as globalization. They experience trade as running water and electric power and decent housing, broader education, and better health care for their families.

Too many nations have been cut off from the economic progress of our time, and we must expand the circle of trade to include them. Under the African Growth and Opportunity Act, which has reduced barriers to trade, U.S. exports to sub-Saharan Africa increased 25 percent last year. And America's imports from AGOA countries rose 88 percent. Now we must take the next large step, expanding the entire global trading system through the Doha negotiations. The World

Bank estimates that completing these negotiations could add \$350 billion annually to developing countries' incomes and lift 140 million people out of poverty. The Doha negotiations are the most practical and important antipoverty initiative in the world, and we must bring them to a prompt and successful conclusion.

Fifth, overcoming extreme poverty will require an atmosphere of peace, achieved in some cases by effective African military forces that can end terrible conflicts. Recent wars—recent history shows how wars and internal conflicts can stop the development of whole nations. But we're seeing progress. Tens of thousands of refugees who fled war are returning home in places such as Liberia and Sierra Leone and Burundi. We can add to this progress. Over the next 5 years, America will provide training for more than 40,000 African peacekeepers as part of a broader initiative by the G-8 countries. We will help African forces to preserve justice and order on the African continent.

We're strongly committed to peace for all the peoples of Sudan. American mediation was critical to ending a 20-year civil war between north and south, and we're working to fully implement the comprehensive peace agreement signed last January. Yet the violence in Darfur region is clearly genocide. The human cost is beyond calculation. In the short term, more troops are needed to protect the innocent, and nations of the African Union are stepping forward to provide them.

By September, the African Union mission in Sudan will grow from 2,700 to 7,700 personnel. In a NATO operation next month, the United States military will airlift more than 1,000 Rwandan troops. We will support the construction of additional 16 base camps over the next 2 months, and we will provide communications and vehicle maintenance for the entire force.

In the long run, the tragedy in western Sudan requires a settlement between the Government and the rebels. And our message is clear: All sides must control their forces, end the killing, and negotiate the peace of a suffering land.

Finally, overcoming extreme poverty will require humanitarian aid that focuses on results, not merely on inputs and other flawed

measures of compassion. True compassion is measured by real improvements in the lives of men, women, and children. And that is the goal and that is the focus of American policy.

Aid from America will help avert a famine this year in the Horn of Africa. All told, nearly 60 percent of global food aid to the continent of Africa comes from the United States, and Americans are proud to give that aid.

And since 2003, our country has undertaken a major effort against HIV/AIDS, the largest health initiative in history to combat a specific disease. Across Africa, we're working with local health officials to expand AIDS testing facilities, to train and support doctors and nurses and counselors, to upgrade clinics and hospitals, to care for children orphaned by AIDS, and to support pastors and priests and others who are teaching young people the values of respect and responsibility and prevention. We're making life-giving treatment possible for more than 230,000 adults and children in Africa. We're determined to reach our 5-year goal of treating 2 million.

This effort is succeeding because America is providing resources and Africans are providing leadership. Local health officials set the strategy, and we're supporting them. We're also respecting the values and traditions of Africa. Uganda and other nations are applying a prevention strategy called ABC, Abstinence, Be faithful in marriage, and Condoms. ABC is balanced, effective, and reflects the moral teachings of African cultures. And no one is helped when outsiders try to impose a lower standard of responsibility.

Today, in Africa, the United States is engaged as never before. We're seeing great progress, and great needs remain. So this morning, I announced three additional initiatives to help Africans address urgent challenges. Across the continent, there is a deep need for the empowerment of women, and that begins with education. Educated young women have lower rates of HIV/AIDS, healthier families, and higher rates of education for their own children. Yet only half of the children complete primary education in Africa.

Together with African leaders, we must work for the education of every African child.

And to move closer to that goal, today, I proposed a double funding for America's African Education Initiative. In the next 4 years, we should provide \$400 million to train half-a-million teachers and provided scholarships for 300,000 young people, mostly girls. We hope other nations will join us. We must give more girls in Africa a real chance to avoid exploitation and to chart their own future.

Another important aspect of empowerment and the fight against AIDS is the legal protection of women and girls against sexual violence and abuse. Many African nations have already taken steps to improve legal rights for women. South Africa, for example, has an innovative model to fight rape and domestic violence, special units in hospitals where victims can report crime and receive counseling and care, and special judges and prosecutors and police units to ensure that criminals are punished.

Today I announce a new effort to spread this approach more broadly on the continent. I ask Congress to provide \$55 million over 3 years to promote women's justice and empowerment in four African nations, nations that can stand as examples of reform for others. I'll urge other G-8 nations to join us in protecting the lives and the rights of women in Africa.

African health officials have also told us of their continuing battle with malaria, which in some countries can cause more death than AIDS. Approximately 1 million last year alone died on the African continent because of malaria. And in the overwhelming majority of cases, the victims are less than 5 years old, their lives suddenly ended by nothing more than a mosquito bite. The toll of malaria is even more tragic because the disease, itself, is highly treatable and preventable. Yet this is also our opportunity, because we know that large-scale action can defeat this disease in whole regions. And the world must take action.

Next week at the G-8, I will urge developed countries and private foundations to join in a broad, aggressive campaign to cut the mortality rate for malaria across Africa in half. And our Nation is prepared to lead. Next year, we will take comprehensive action in three countries, Tanzania, Uganda, and

Angola, to provide indoor spraying, long-lasting insecticide-treated nets, and effective new combination drugs to treat malaria. In addition, the Gates Foundation of Seattle is supporting a major effort to control malaria in Zambia. We've had a long tradition of public-private action. I'm grateful to have this strong partner in a good cause.

America will bring this antimalaria effort to at least four more highly endemic African countries in 2007 and at least five more in 2008. In the next 5 years, with the approval of Congress, we'll spend more than \$1.2 billion on this campaign.

An effort on this scale must be phased in to avoid shortages of supplies. Yet we intend this effort to eventually cover more than 175 million people in 15 or more nations. We want to reduce malaria mortality in target countries by half and save hundreds of thousands of lives.

I urge other wealthy nations and foundations to participate and expand this initiative to additional countries where the need is pressing. Together, we can lift this threat and defeat this fear across the African continent.

Over the last 4 years, the United States has stood squarely with reformers in Africa on the side of prosperity and progress. We've tripled our aid to Africa; we plan to double it once again. But more than this, we're standing for good government and energy development and debt relief and expanded trade, all of which will help African peoples live better lives and eventually overcome the need for aid.

America is acting in these areas because we share with Africans, themselves, a vision of what the continent can become, a model of reform, a home to prosperous democracies, and a tribute to the strong spirit of the African peoples. This vision is necessary, realistic, and already on its way to achievement.

By standing with the hopes of Africa, America is also showing the kind of country we want to be. This weekend, we mark the anniversary of our founding. We celebrate our Declaration of Independence and the universal appeal of liberty it proclaims. We celebrate our men and women in uniform who protect and defend our freedom on missions far from home. And Americans on this

Fourth of July can also celebrate a great tradition of generosity, a tradition of relief after World War I, the Marshall plan and the Peace Corps, a tradition that is strong in our own time.

Two years ago, a little girl in Namibia was born to a mother and father who both had HIV. She had the disease as well. The name her parents gave her translates as the phrase, "There is no good in the world." Months ago, the girl was very sick and losing weight and close to death. But today, she and her entire family are receiving lifesaving medicine. Now she's a beautiful, shy, thriving 6-year-old, with a new life ahead of her, and there's a little more good in the world.

Across Africa, people who were preparing to die are now preparing to live. And America is playing a role in so many of those miracles. We're a nation that repays our blessings with generosity to others. When we work with Africans to bring food to starving regions and malaria treatments to remote villages and miracle drugs that restore the dying to strength, this is part of our calling in the world. And as we answer that call, it makes us proud to be Americans.

Thanks for coming. May God bless you. Thank you all.

NOTE: The President spoke at 9:40 a.m. in the Meyer Auditorium at the Freer Gallery. In his remarks, he referred to Walter P. Stern, chairman of the board of trustees, Hudson Institute. The Office of the Press Secretary also released a Spanish language transcript of these remarks.

Statement on Senate Action on the Central American-Dominican Republic Free Trade Agreement

June 30, 2005

I appreciate the bipartisan support in the United States Senate for the CAFTA-DR agreement, which is good for American workers, good for our farmers, and good for small businesses. When passed, it will eliminate trade barriers immediately on 80 percent of U.S.-made goods and the rest within a few years, which will help increase sales abroad and job creation at home. The agreement is also a strong boost for young democracies in our own hemisphere, whose success

is important for America's national security and for reducing illegal immigration.

Letter to Speaker of the House of Representatives Transmitting a Supplemental Appropriation Request

June 30, 2005

Dear Mr. Speaker:

I ask the Congress to consider expeditiously the enclosed request in the amount of \$975 million for a supplemental appropriation for the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA).

I am requesting these resources to cover the increased costs in FY 2005 that the VA is experiencing in its medical care system.

As Secretary Nicholson informed the Congress on June 28th, additional needs in the VA medical care system have also been identified for FY 2006. Details on specific FY 2006 requirements are under review and will be transmitted separately. My Administration is committed to ensuring that our Nation's veterans continue to receive timely and high-quality health care.

The details of the FY 2005 request are set forth in the enclosed letter from the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

Sincerely,

George W. Bush

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

Remarks on the Resignation of Justice Sandra Day O'Connor From the Supreme Court of the United States

July 1, 2005

Good morning. A short time ago I had a warm conversation with Justice Sandra Day O'Connor, who has decided to retire from the Supreme Court of the United States. America is proud of Justice O'Connor's distinguished service, and I'm proud to know her. Today, she has the gratitude of her fellow citizens, and she and John and their family have our respect and good wishes.

Sandra Day O'Connor joined the Nation's highest court in 1981 as the first woman ever appointed to that position. Throughout her tenure she has been a discerning and conscientious judge and a public servant of complete integrity. Justice O'Connor's great intellect, wisdom, and personal decency have won her the esteem of her colleagues and our country.

Under the Constitution, I am responsible for nominating a successor to Justice O'Connor. I take this responsibility seriously. I will be deliberate and thorough in this process. I have directed my staff, in cooperation with the Department of Justice, to compile information and recommend for my review potential nominees who meet a high standard of legal ability, judgment, and integrity and who will faithfully interpret the Constitution and laws of our country.

As well I will continue to consult, as will my advisers, with Members of the United States Senate. The Nation deserves and I will select a Supreme Court Justice that Americans can be proud of. The Nation also deserves a dignified process of confirmation in the United States Senate, characterized by fair treatment, a fair hearing, and a fair vote. I will choose a nominee in a timely manner so that the hearing and the vote can be completed before the new Supreme Court term begins.

Today, however, is a day to honor the contributions of a fine citizen and a great patriot. Many years ago, Sandra Day O'Connor chose the path of public service, and she served with distinction as a legislator and a judge in Arizona before joining the Supreme Court. When President Ronald Reagan appointed Justice O'Connor 24 years ago, Americans had high expectations of her, and she has surpassed those expectations in the performance of her duties.

This great lady, born in El Paso, Texas, rose above the obstacles of an earlier time and became one of the most admired Americans of our time. She leaves an outstanding record of service to the United States, and our Nation is deeply grateful.

Thank you.

NOTE: The President spoke at 11:16 a.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House.

Message on the Observance of Independence Day, 2005

July 1, 2005

Since July 4, 1776, Americans have experienced freedom's power to overcome tyranny, inspire hope in times of trial, and turn the creative gifts of men and women to the pursuits of peace. Across generations, our Nation has defended and advanced liberty.

The words of our Founding Fathers first guided a country of 4 million souls, yet they put large events in motion. When the Liberty Bell sounded at the first public reading of the Declaration of Independence, one who witnessed the birth of freedom in our country said, "It rang as if it meant something." In our time it means something still. America continues to proclaim liberty throughout the world, and we remain a country full of hope and promise where opportunity thrives, where all stand equal before the law, and where our freedoms are celebrated.

Americans live in freedom because of the enduring power of our ideals. In the midst of World War II, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt reminded our troops that our Nation believes in the "right to liberty under God—for all peoples and races and groups and nations, everywhere in the world." Today, a new generation of Americans continues to defend our Nation and spread freedom. On this Fourth of July, we honor the brave men and women of our military, and their families, and we express our gratitude for their courage, dedication to duty, and love of country.

Laura and I send our best wishes to all Americans on Independence Day. May God bless you, and may God continue to bless America.

George W. Bush

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

Memorandum on Assignment of Reporting Function

July 1, 2005

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Subject: Assignment of Reporting Function

My memorandum on "Assignment of Reporting Functions under the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004" of April 21, 2005, is amended by striking "7119(a)" and inserting in lieu thereof "7120."

You are authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the *Federal Register*.

George W. Bush

Digest of Other White House Announcements

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.

June 25

In the morning, the President had an intelligence briefing.

June 26

In the afternoon, the President attended a White House tee-ball game on the South Lawn.

June 27

In the morning, the President had an intelligence briefing. Later, on the South Lawn, he participated in a photo opportunity with the District of Columbia Metropolitan Motorcycle Escort Officers.

In the afternoon, in the Old Family Dining Room, the President had a working lunch with Chancellor Gerhard Schroeder of Germany. Later, he had a meeting with members of the Coalition for the Modernization and Protection of America's Social Security.

Later in the afternoon, in the East Room, the President participated in a photo opportunity with the 2005 Presidential Scholars.

During the day, the President received the 90-day report on the Security and Prosperity Partnership of North America from Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice, Secretary of Commerce Carlos M. Gutierrez, and Secretary of Homeland Security Michael Chertoff.

June 28

In the morning, the President had an intelligence briefing. Later, in the Oval Office, he had a breakfast meeting with congressional leaders to discuss legislative priorities.

In the afternoon, the President met with Republican Members of the House of Representatives to discuss the Central American-Dominican Republic Free Trade Agreement. Later, he traveled to Fort Bragg, NC, where, upon arrival, he met with USA Freedom Corps volunteer Jim Stitt, Jr.

Later in the afternoon, at the Watters Center/Chaplain's House, the President met with family members of soldiers killed in Iraq and Afghanistan.

In the evening, the President returned to Washington, DC.

The White House announced that the President will welcome Prime Minister Lee Hsien Loong of Singapore to the White House on July 12.

The President announced his intention to nominate Phillip Jackson Bell to be Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Logistics and Materiel Readiness.

The President announced his intention to nominate Susan Parker Bodine to be Assistant Administrator, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Environmental Protection Agency.

The President announced his intention to nominate John Hillen to be Assistant Secretary of State for Political-Military Affairs.

The President announced his intention to nominate Darryl W. Jackson to be Assistant Secretary of Commerce (Export Enforcement).

The President announced his intention to nominate David H. McCormick to be Under Secretary of Commerce for Export Administration.

The President announced his intention to nominate Gillian A. Milovanovic to be Ambassador to Macedonia.

The President announced his intention to nominate Michael Retzer to be Ambassador to Tanzania.

The President announced his intention to nominate Ronald M. Sega to be Under Secretary of the Air Force.

The President announced his intention to nominate Josette Sheeran Shiner to be Under Secretary of State for Economic, Business, and Agricultural Affairs.

The President announced his intention to nominate Eric M. Thorson to be Inspector General of the Small Business Administration.

June 29

In the morning, the President had an intelligence briefing followed by a National Security Council meeting. Later, in the Situation Room, he participated in a National Security Council briefing on the report of the Commission on the Intelligence Capabilities of the United States Regarding Weapons of Mass Destruction.

In the afternoon, the President participated in an interview with ITV of the United Kingdom for later broadcast. Later, he met with Lt. Gen. William E. "Kip" Ward, Senior United States Security Coordinator, and James D. Wolfensohn, Quartet Special Envoy for Gaza Disengagement.

Later in the afternoon, in the Oval Office, the President participated in a signing ceremony for the Patient Navigator Outreach and Chronic Disease Prevention Act of 2005.

The President declared a major disaster in Maine and ordered Federal aid to supplement State and local recovery efforts in the area struck by severe storms, flooding, snow melt, and ice jams on March 29–May 3.

June 30

In the morning, the President had an intelligence briefing.

The President announced the nomination of John O. Agwunobi to be Assistant Secretary of Health and Human Services for Health.

The President announced the nomination of James Cain to be Ambassador to Denmark.

The President announced the nomination of Keith E. Eastin to be Assistant Secretary

of the Army for Installations and Environment.

The President announced the nomination of A.J. Eggenberger to be a member of the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board.

The President announced the nomination of Terrell Halaska to be Assistant Secretary of Education for Cultural Affairs.

The President announced the nomination of Kim Kendrick to be Assistant Secretary of Housing and Urban Development for Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity.

The President announced the nomination of Ronald E. Meisburg to be General Counsel of the National Labor Relations Board.

The President announced the nomination of Robert A. Mosbacher, Jr. to be president of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation.

The President announced the nomination of Julie L. Myers to be Assistant Secretary of Homeland Security (Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement).

The President announced the nomination of Patrick M. O'Brien to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for Terrorist Finance.

The President announced the nomination of Peter Schaumber to be a member of the National Labor Relations Board.

The President announced the nomination of Kristen Silverberg to be Assistant Secretary of State for International Organization Affairs.

The President announced his intention to nominate Jendayi Elizabeth Frazer to be Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs.

The President announced his intention to nominate Mark Langdale to be Ambassador to Costa Rica.

The President announced the designation of Joseph Timothy Kelliher as Chairman of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

The President announced the designation of Stephen D. Glavan as Acting Deputy Administrator of the Small Business Administration.

The President announced the designation of Cynthia A. Glassman as Acting Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The President announced the designation of Arthur F. Rosenfeld as Acting General Counsel of the National Labor Relations Board.

July 1

In the morning, the President had an intelligence briefing. Later, he participated in a photo opportunity and meeting with members of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution and received the society's Distinguished Patriot Award.

Also in the morning, in the Oval Office, the President had a telephone conversation with U.S. Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O'Connor to discuss her resignation. Later, in the Oval Office, he met with Prime Minister Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir Al Sabah of Kuwait.

In the afternoon, in the Old Family Dining Room, the President had a working lunch with Prime Minister Sabah. Later, he had separate telephone conversations with Senator Patrick J. Leahy, ranking member, and Senator Arlen Specter, chairman, Senate Committee on the Judiciary, to discuss the U.S. Supreme Court vacancy. He also left a telephone message for Senate Minority Leader Harry Reid concerning the Supreme Court vacancy.

Later in the afternoon, the President traveled to Walter Reed Army Medical Center and visited with U.S. military personnel wounded in Iraq and Afghanistan and their family members, and he presented Purple Hearts to some of the soldiers. Later, he traveled to Camp David, MD.

Nominations Submitted to the Senate

The following list does not include promotions of members of the Uniformed Services, nominations to the Service Academies, or nominations of Foreign Service officers.

Submitted June 28

Phillip Jackson Bell, of Georgia, to be Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Logistics and Materiel Readiness, vice Diane K. Morales, resigned.

Susan P. Bodine,
of Maryland, to be Assistant Administrator,
Office of Solid Waste, Environmental Protection
Agency, vice Marianne Lamont
Horinko, resigned.

John Hillen,
of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of
State (Political-Military Affairs), vice Lincoln
P. Bloomfield, Jr., resigned.

Darryl W. Jackson,
of the District of Columbia, to be an Assistant
Secretary of Commerce, vice Julie L.
Myers.

David H. McCormick,
of Pennsylvania, to be Under Secretary of
Commerce for Export Administration, vice
Kenneth I. Juster, resigned.

Gillian Arlette Milovanovic,
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 Macedonia.

Michael Retzer,
of Mississippi, to be Ambassador Extraordinary
and Plenipotentiary of the United
States of America to the United Republic of
Tanzania.

Ronald M. Segal,
of Colorado, to be Under Secretary of the
Air Force, vice Peter B. Teets, resigned.

Josette Sheeran Shiner,
of Virginia, to be an Under Secretary of State
(Economic, Business, and Agricultural Affairs),
vice Alan Philip Larson, resigned.

Eric M. Thorson,
of Virginia, to be Inspector General, Small
Business Administration, vice Harold
Damelin, resigned.

Submitted June 29

John O. Agwunobi,
of Florida, to be an Assistant Secretary of
Health and Human Services, vice Eve Slater,
resigned.

James Cain,
of North Carolina, to be Ambassador Extraordinary
and Plenipotentiary of the United
States of America to Denmark.

Keith E. Eastin,
of Texas, to be an Assistant Secretary of the
Army, vice Mario P. Fiori, resigned.

A.J. Eggenberger,
of Montana, to be a member of the Defense
Nuclear Facilities Safety Board for a term
expiring October 18, 2008 (reappointment).

Terrell Halaska,
of the District of Columbia, to be Assistant
Secretary for Legislation and Congressional
Affairs, Department of Education, vice
Karen Johnson, resigned.

Karen P. Hughes,
of Texas, to be Under Secretary of State for
Public Diplomacy, with the rank of Ambassador,
vice Charlotte L. Beers, resigned.

Kim Kendrick,
of the District of Columbia, to be an Assistant
Secretary of Housing and Urban Development,
vice Carolyn Y. Peoples.

Robert M. Kimmitt,
of Virginia, to be Deputy Secretary of the
Treasury, vice Samuel W. Bodman, resigned.

Ronald E. Meisburg,
of Virginia, to be General Counsel of the National
Labor Relations Board for a term of
4 years, vice Arthur F. Rosenfeld, term expired.

Robert A. Mosbacher,
of Texas, to be President of the Overseas Private
Investment Corporation, vice Peter S.
Watson.

Julie L. Myers,
of Kansas, to be an Assistant Secretary of
Homeland Security, vice Michael J. Garcia.

Patrick M. O'Brien,
of Minnesota, to be Assistant Secretary for
Terrorist Financing, Department of the
Treasury (new position).

Peter Schaumber,
of the District of Columbia, to be a member
of the National Labor Relations Board for

the term of 5 years expiring August 27, 2010 (reappointment).

Kristen Silverberg,
of Texas, to be an Assistant Secretary of State (International Organization Affairs), vice Kim R. Holmes, resigned.

Withdrawn June 29

Ronald E. Meisburg,
of Virginia, to be a member of the National Labor Relations Board for the term of 5 years expiring August 27, 2008, vice Rene Acosta, resigned, which was sent to the Senate on January 24, 2005.

Submitted June 30

Christopher Cox,
of California, to be a member of the Securities and Exchange Commission for the term expiring June 5, 2009, vice Harvey Jerome Goldschmid, term expired.

Jendayi Elizabeth Frazer,
of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of State (African Affairs), vice Constance Berry Newman.

Michael J. Garcia,
of New York, to be U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of New York for the term of 4 years, vice James B. Comey.

Mark Langdale,
of Texas, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Costa Rica.

John S. Redd,
of Georgia, to be Director of the National Counterterrorism Center, office of the Director of National Intelligence (new position).

**Checklist
of White House Press Releases**

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.

Released June 26

Fact sheet: White House South Lawn Tee Ball

Released June 27

Transcript of a press briefing by Press Secretary Scott McClellan

Statement by the Press Secretary: President Receives 90-Day Report on the Security and Prosperity Partnership of North America

Released June 28

Advance text of the President's Address to the Nation from Fort Bragg, North Carolina

Excerpts of the President's Address to the Nation from Fort Bragg, North Carolina

Statement by the Press Secretary: Visit of Prime Minister Lee Hsien Loong of Singapore

Released June 29

Transcript of a press briefing by Press Secretary Scott McClellan

Transcript of a press briefing by Homeland Security Adviser Fran Townsend *

Statement by the Press Secretary announcing that the President signed H.R. 1812

Statement by the Press Secretary on disaster assistance to Maine

Fact sheet: Bush Administration Implements WMD Commission Recommendations

Released June 30

Transcript of a press briefing by National Security Adviser Stephen J. Hadley on the President's Trip to the G-8

Statement by the Press Secretary: Nuclear Security Cooperation With Russia

Statement by the Press Secretary announcing that the President signed H.R. 483 and S. 643

Fact sheet: Africa Education Initiative (AEI)

* This briefing was released as part of the press briefing by Press Secretary Scott McClellan

Fact sheet: Women's Justice and Empowerment in Africa

Fact sheet: Fighting Malaria in Africa

Fact sheet: President Bush Is Addressing Climate Change

Released July 1

Transcript of a press gaggle by Press Secretary Scott McClellan

Transcript of a press pool gaggle by Press Secretary Scott McClellan

Statement by the Press Secretary announcing that the President signed H.R. 3021 and H.R. 3104

**Acts Approved
by the President**

Approved June 29

H.R. 483 / Public Law 109-16

To designate a United States courthouse in Brownsville, Texas, as the "Reynaldo G. Garza and Filemon B. Vela United States Courthouse"

S. 643 / Public Law 109-17

To amend the Agricultural Credit Act of 1987 to reauthorize State mediation programs

H.R. 1812 / Public Law 109-18

Patient Navigator Outreach and Chronic Disease Prevention Act of 2005

Approved July 1

H.R. 3021 / Public Law 109-19

TANF Extension Act of 2005

H.R. 3104 / Public Law 109-20

Surface Transportation Extension Act of 2005, Part II