

I'm also a big believer in funding adult stem cell research, which does not require the destruction of life. My hope is your hope, that out of the research that exists, that we'll be able to find cures for the diseases. And one of the things that this country will be confronted with over the next decades, particularly as technology advances, is we'll be confronted with very profound ethical decisions that are going to be important decisions.

Cloning, for example, will be a decision that we have to make. I mean, does it make sense to destroy life to create life, is another decision. These are all very valid decisions. And that's what happens when you're the President. You've got to weigh all the evidence, and you think clearly about your philosophy as well as the facts, and decide. And I decided. And I think my decision was balanced and fair, and it balanced good science with good ethics. Thank you.

Last question, then I've got to go. Yes, sir.

#### 2004 Election

Q. Good afternoon, Mr. President, and welcome to Derry, New Hampshire.

*The President.* Thank you, sir. It's great to be back.

Q. I'm a retired chief petty officer in the United States Navy. And I can tell you from the observing of your unworthy opponent, I would not want to serve under him as Commander in Chief. I was directly involved in the Cuban missile crisis—I mean directly—serving aboard the U.S. aircraft carrier *Intrepid*, which is now the Naval Aviation Museum in New York. And I hope someday you'll visit. I'm a member of that organization. My heartfelt prayer to you, sir, is, stay the course and win the election in '04.

*The President.* Thank you, sir. I can't conclude on a better note. Thank you all for coming. God bless.

NOTE: The President spoke at 1:52 p.m. at the SportsZone. In his remarks, he referred to Gov. Craig Benson of New Hampshire; Gov. Jeb Bush of Florida; Senator Zell Miller of Georgia, who made the keynote address at the 2004 Republican National Convention; Thomas D. Rath, national committeeman, New Hampshire Republican State Committee; senior Al Qaida associate Abu Musab Al Zarkawi; Prime Minister Ayad Allawi of the Iraqi Interim Government; Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi of Japan; and Paul A. Volcker, chair, Independent Inquiry into the United Nations Oil for Food Programme.

## Statement on the Final Report of the United States Commission on Ocean Policy

September 20, 2004

I commend the members of the U.S. Commission on Ocean Policy for their hard work and welcome their Final Report.

Our oceans sustain an abundance of natural wonders, enable the transportation of vital goods, and provide food and recreation for millions of Americans. My administration is working with every level of government, the private sector, and other non-governmental organizations to advance the

next generation of ocean policy. In order to foster more effective management and conservation of our ocean and coastal resources, my administration has launched and supported numerous innovative science, management, and policy initiatives. We have created a new integrated ocean observing system with international partners, embarked on deep oceans research with a state-of-the-art research ship, and

advanced legislation to strengthen the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. We are also building an improved, market-based system to help restore our fisheries and keep our commercial and rec-

reational fishing industries strong. Working with Congress and State Governors, my administration looks forward to building on these initiatives assisted by the work of the Commission.

Message to the Congress on Termination of the National Emergency With Respect to Libya  
*September 20, 2004*

*To the Congress of the United States:*

Consistent with subsection 204(b) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1703(b)(IEEPA), I hereby report that I have issued an Executive Order (the "order") that terminates the national emergency declared in Executive Order 12543 of January 7, 1986, and revokes that Executive Order, Executive Order 12544 of January 8, 1986, Executive Order 12801 of April 15, 1992, and Executive Order 12538 of November 15, 1985. I have determined that the situation that gave rise to this national emergency has been significantly altered by Libya's commitments and actions to eliminate its weapons of mass destruction programs and its Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR)-class missiles, and by other developments.

Executive Order 12543 of January 7, 1986, imposed sanctions on Libya in response to policies and actions of the Government of Libya that constituted an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. Those sanctions were modified in Executive Order 12544 of January 8, 1986, Executive Order 12801 of April 15, 1992, and supplemented Executive Order 12538 of November 15, 1985.

Based on Libya's recent commitments and actions to implement its December 19, 2003, commitment to eliminate its weapons of mass destruction programs and its MTCR-class missiles, and other develop-

ments, I have determined that the situation that gave rise to the national emergency declared in Executive Order 12543 has been significantly altered. My order, therefore, terminates that national emergency with respect to Libya and revokes Executive Orders 12543, 12544, and 12801, and lifts the trade, commercial, and travel sanctions imposed against Libya based on that national emergency. The order also revokes Executive Order 12538, which blocked the import of petroleum products refined in Libya into the United States.

While the order formally lifts sanctions under the national emergency with respect to Libya, it will not lift a wide variety of other sanctions imposed on Libya due to its designation as a state sponsor of terrorism under section 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act (restriction on foreign assistance), section 40 of the Arms Export Control Act (restriction on arms exports), and section 6(j) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (restriction on exports of certain items on the Commodity Control List), as well as other statutory restrictions applicable to Libya.

I have enclosed a copy of the order, which is effective at 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on September 21, 2004.

GEORGE W. BUSH

The White House,  
September 20, 2004.