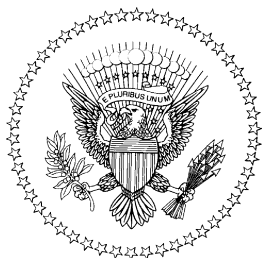


Weekly Compilation of  
**Presidential  
Documents**



Monday, July 9, 2001  
Volume 37—Number 27  
Pages 999–1017

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**Editor's Note:** The President was in Kennebunkport, ME, on July 6, 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.

The *Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents* is published pursuant to the authority contained in the Federal Register Act (49 Stat. 500, as amended; 44 U.S.C. Ch. 15), under

regulations prescribed by the Administrative Committee of the Federal Register, approved by the President (37 FR 23607; 1 CFR Part 10).

Distribution is made only by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. The *Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents* will be furnished by mail to domestic subscribers for \$80.00 per year (\$137.00 for mailing first class) and to foreign subscribers for \$93.75 per year, payable to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. The charge for a single copy is \$3.00 (\$3.75 for foreign mailing).

There are no restrictions on the republication of material appearing in the *Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents*.

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Week Ending Friday, July 6, 2001

**The President's Radio Address**

*June 30, 2001*

Good morning. It's the Fourth of July this coming week, a proud day for all Americans. Two hundred and twenty-five years ago the Continental Congress adopted the Declaration of Independence. That document's bold words defined our Nation and inspired the world, but words alone did not secure America's independence. In 1776 liberty had to be defended by brave soldiers and sailors at the risk of their lives, and liberty is still defended by brave men and women today.

Much has changed over the past two centuries for the people who wear the uniform of the United States. Our Armed Forces have grown into the mightiest on Earth, and their responsibilities extend all over the world. Yet, the courage and patriotism of our service men and women are as sure and as strong as ever, and we owe them the same appreciation that we feel for the soldiers of Bunker Hill, Valley Forge, and Yorktown. We owe them fair salaries, first-class health benefits, and decent housing. And what we owe, we will pay.

This past week I announced an amended budget request for the Department of Defense in 2002—32.6 billion more than in 2001—to improve the training, readiness, and quality of life of our troops. This is the biggest defense increase since the Reagan buildup of the mid-1980s. For too many years, our strength has dwindled. Now we are rebuilding once again, and our first priority is the well-being of men and women in uniform.

Two-thirds of our military family housing units are listed by the Department of Defense as being in poor condition. This will change. We have other defense priorities, as well. Secretary Rumsfeld is completing a review of the mission and structure of our Armed Forces. Soon we'll be proposing a new defense strategy for a new age, a strategy

that recognizes the cold war is over but that threats to our security still remain. We are consulting with our allies, with Russia, and with others on a defense system that will protect our country, our forces, and our friends from missile attack and nuclear blackmail.

It's time for fresh thinking and rapid change in our national defense, to prepare for challenges that are changing just as quickly. One thing will never change, the quality and dedication of the men and women who wear America's uniform. They give their best; they are the best; and they deserve the best. There is no greater honor for a President than to serve as Commander in Chief. And my budget priorities reflect the pride I feel in the outstanding people who serve and protect us all.

I urge the Congress to promptly approve my defense requests, which will assure better pay, better housing, and better health care for our Armed Forces. And I wish you and your family a happy and safe Fourth of July.

Thank you for listening.

NOTE: The address was recorded at 1:04 p.m. on June 29 in the Cabinet Room at the White House for broadcast at 10:06 a.m. on June 30. The transcript was made available by the Office of the Press Secretary on June 29 but was embargoed for release until the broadcast. The Office of the Press Secretary also released a Spanish language transcript of this address.

**Remarks Following Discussions With Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi of Japan and an Exchange With Reporters at Camp David, Maryland**  
*June 30, 2001*

**President Bush.** It is my honor to welcome the Prime Minister of a—of our close friend and ally. We had a 2-hour meeting, a very frank and open discussion. There's no question we will work together. There's no

question in my mind our relationship will never be stronger than under our leadership.

We talked about security matters. We talked about economics, and I want to praise the Prime Minister for his vision for reform for the Japanese economy. He's willing to make difficult choices, and that's what a leader does.

We talked about the environment. We talked about baseball. And we talked about the need to make sure that we work for a more peaceful world. And I'm confident we'll be able to do so.

So, Mr. Prime Minister, welcome.

**Prime Minister Koizumi.** It was a wonderful meeting, and I believe we were able to establish a relationship of trust. It was a heart-to-heart meeting. This was truly a wonderful meeting. I did not feel—or I did not, at the outset, believe that I would be able to establish such a strong relationship of trust with the President in my first meeting, which was much more than I expected.

In the Genoa summit, upcoming summit, and during the President's visit to Tokyo this fall, I am certain that we will be able to have an even closer relationship during our meetings.

**President Bush.** We'll answer a few questions.

Mr. Prime Minister.

**Q.** I have a question for both of you, if you don't mind. First—

**President Bush.** He's given one question, and of course, he asks two.

### ***Japan's Economic Growth/Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change***

**Q.** I thought it was one each. [*Laughter*]

Sir, Mr. President, the Prime Minister acknowledges that his reforms will slow the economic growth in Japan, at least in the short term. Wouldn't that threaten to drag down our economy, as well?

And to you, Mr. Prime Minister, do you still think that President Bush's position on the Kyoto treaty is disappointing? And if so, why hasn't your country ratified it, or at least pledged to do so, without the United States?

**President Bush.** Let me first answer. First of all, the Prime Minister recognizes that there needs to be deep and meaningful reform. I talked to him about our experiences

in Texas in the eighties, where we acted—or the marketplace acted, we acted to remedy a situation in which we had bad loans, nonperforming assets, and there was some pain. But as a result of making the very difficult decisions, our economy was restructured and came back stronger than before.

I support the Prime Minister—strongly support the Prime Minister's reform agenda for the economy. He reminded me that in the course of winning his election, he had to appeal to the people of Japan and made a very strong, direct appeal in laying out this aggressive agenda. And we support him strongly.

I believe, Ron [Ron Fournier, Associated Press], it's in our Nation's best interests that the Japanese economy flourish, that it's strong and vibrant. And we had a very meaningful discussion, ranging from economic restructuring and reform to trade, the new global round of WTO, as well. And I believe he's the leader that Japan needs for this moment in her history.

He wants you to talk about Kyoto.

**Prime Minister Koizumi.** I am not disappointed at the President's position. The President is enthusiastic about environmental issues, and there is still time to discuss this issue.

I believe if the United States and Japan were to cooperate in dealing with environmental issues, we will be able to create means which will be more effective in dealing with the global warming issue and also in reducing our gas emissions. And I believe that in doing so, we will further be able to cooperate with the rest of the world.

Presently, I do not have the intention of proceeding without the cooperation of the United States. To the very last moment, I will work with the United States in cooperating on environmental issues. There's still time left to discuss ways to cooperate with each other.

### ***President's Meeting With the Prime Minister***

[*At this point, a question was asked in Japanese, and no translation was provided.*]

**Prime Minister Koizumi.** No, we did not exchange nicknames, like Ron—[*inaudible*—in the eighties. [*Laughter*]] But we still

had a meeting in which we were able to have a truly frank exchange of views in a friendly manner. It was very warm, and it was a very, truly enjoyable, meaningful meeting.

Only people who are called *hen-jins* are able to proceed with reforms or making changes. But when I say *hen-jin*, this is not strange or eccentric, but this means extraordinary. [Laughter]

#### **Vice President Dick Cheney**

**Q.** Mr. President, are you concerned about the Vice President's health, and do you think perhaps he should slow down?

**President Bush.** Mr. Prime Minister, my great friend and the Vice President of our country went to the hospital today and put a pacemaker on his heart. It's a procedure that is viewed as something not out of the ordinary for the people who have had a heart condition. I'm told the operation went well. I'm going to speak to him in about an hour. I look forward to hearing his strong and steady voice on the phone.

No, I don't think he ought to slow down. I think he ought to listen to his body. I think he ought to—which he has been doing. I think he ought to work at a pace that he is comfortable with. And I know Dick Cheney well, and if I were to say, "You've got to slow down, Mr. Vice President," he's going to say, "Forget it," because he's got a job to do. And he's a valuable member of my administration. He and his doctors made the right decision. And I'm told that he's going to be back to work Monday morning, and I look forward to seeing him in the Oval Office Monday morning. But I'm going to speak to him directly.

**Q.** They did put it in?

**President Bush.** They did put it in.

#### **Prime Minister's Economic Reforms**

**Q.** Mr. President, after the meeting with the Prime Minister for almost 2 hours now, did you find out why he's so popular in Japan? Did you wholeheartedly support his economic reform plans, which could result in very slow growth in Japan for as long as 3 years? Didn't you have any reservations at all about his plans, namely, implications for the global economy and for the U.S. economy?

**President Bush.** I have no reservations about the economic reform agenda that the Prime Minister is advancing. He talks about tackling some difficult issues that some leaders in the past refused to address.

I came—I knew the Prime Minister was dynamic; I've heard that; I've read it. But you don't really realize how dynamic he is until you have a chance to witness his conversation. He's got a great sense of humor. He loves to laugh, but he's a courageous leader, as well. And I admire a person who recognizes that his duty is not to avoid but to lead. His duty is to speak plainly to the people of his country. And I believe strongly that we will have a good relationship, not only to foster what's in the best interests of our country—countries—and in the region, but we'll have a good personal relationship, as well. After all, he's the only world leader I've ever played catch with, with a baseball.

Listen, thank you all for coming.

**Prime Minister Koizumi.** In meeting with President Bush, I instantly felt that with this person I will be able to give my frank views, and I will be able to speak from the bottom of my heart. He has that kind of an atmosphere within himself. And with our common, shared values between Japan and the United States, I am certain that I will continue to be able to have these frank exchange of views with him.

**President Bush.** Thank you all.

NOTE: The President spoke at 11:09 a.m. outside the Holly Cabin. Prime Minister Koizumi spoke in Japanese, and his remarks were translated by an interpreter.

### **Joint Statement by President George W. Bush and Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi: Partnership for Security and Prosperity**

*June 30, 2001*

President George W. Bush and Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi met today at Camp David to reaffirm the partnership between the United States and Japan based on shared values, mutual trust, and friendship.

***Cooperation for Peace and Stability***

Welcoming the fiftieth anniversary of the U.S.-Japan security relationship, the President and Prime Minister reaffirmed that the U.S.-Japan alliance is the cornerstone of peace and stability in the Asia Pacific region. The two leaders agreed on the importance of strengthening strategic dialogue, and decided to intensify consultations on the Asia Pacific region and other areas of the world. The President and Prime Minister emphasized the importance of encouraging China's constructive role in the international community and early accession to the WTO, working with the Republic of Korea to achieve peace on the Korean peninsula, furthering non-proliferation efforts around the globe, and promoting United Nations Security Council reform and obtaining for Japan a permanent seat on the Security Council.

The President and Prime Minister decided to intensify consultations at various levels on further steps in security cooperation, building on continuing implementation of the Defense Guidelines. The two leaders noted that these consultations will focus on an assessment of the regional security environment, and areas such as force structure and force posture, security strategies, bilateral roles and missions during contingencies, and cooperation in peacekeeping. The two leaders reaffirmed that forward U.S. presence is critical to regional stability, and the President thanked the Prime Minister for Japan's host-nation support. They agreed on the importance of working on issues related to U.S. forces in Japan, such as the steady implementation of the SACO process to reduce the burden on the people of Okinawa, and thereby strengthen the U.S.-Japan alliance. Recognizing the growing threat from the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and ballistic missiles, the two leaders emphasized the need for a comprehensive strategy to address this threat, including a variety of defense systems and diplomatic initiatives, such as arms reductions. The President and the Prime Minister agreed that the two governments should continue to consult closely on missile defense, together with strengthened non-proliferation and counter-proliferation measures. The Prime Minister reiterated Japan's understanding regarding the Presi-

dent's call for exploring a new approach to transforming deterrence. The President and Prime Minister also reiterated the importance of cooperative research on ballistic missile defense technologies.

***Economic Partnership for Growth***

The President and Prime Minister affirmed their belief that open markets and sound macroeconomic and regulatory policy are vital for sustained prosperity. The Prime Minister expressed his determination to vigorously and comprehensively implement structural and regulatory reform to revitalize the Japanese economy, including through effectively addressing corporate debt and non-performing loans. The President expressed his appreciation for the Prime Minister's plan, "Structural Reform in the Japanese Economy: Basic Policies for Macroeconomic Management." The Prime Minister welcomed the President's strong intention to support sustained economic growth in the United States through tax cuts and other measures. They noted with satisfaction the completion of the Fourth Joint Status Report on Deregulation and Competition Policy, and called for increased collaborative efforts to improve their nations' climates for foreign direct investment.

The two leaders announced the launch of a new bilateral economic initiative called the U.S.-Japan Economic Partnership for Growth (detailed in Annex). This initiative establishes a structure for cooperation and engagement on bilateral, regional and global economic and trade issues. Both governments also will engage in cooperative efforts to address other key issues.

President Bush and Prime Minister Koizumi reaffirmed their determination to stay personally engaged in the effort to launch a new WTO round later this year in Qatar, to further liberalize world trade and to clarify, strengthen and extend WTO rules, so as to promote economic growth and equip the trading system to meet the challenges of globalization.

***Cooperation on Global Challenges***

The President and Prime Minister recognized the past cooperative efforts of the two

countries in tackling complex global challenges, and pledged to build on these successes to further expand bilateral global cooperation.

The Prime Minister announced his intention to commit 200 million U.S. dollars for the Global Health Fund. The President, who has already pledged 200 million U.S. dollars to help establish the fund, welcomed the Prime Minister's announcement with gratitude.

The President and Prime Minister expressed their shared understanding of the seriousness of the challenge posed by climate change. The Prime Minister pointed to the importance of the Kyoto Protocol in this regard. The President and Prime Minister recognized that climate change is a pressing global problem requiring a global approach. Bearing in mind Japan's leadership at Kyoto, the President welcomed the Prime Minister's offer to initiate promptly high-level U.S.-Japan government-to-government consultations to explore common ground and areas for common action on climate change.

#### ***Partners in an Enduring Alliance***

The meeting at Camp David provided an opportunity for the President and Prime Minister to get to know each other on a personal basis so that they can work together as leaders of an enduring alliance and as close friends. Noting that the strength of the alliance rests on the robust support of the American and Japanese people, the two leaders welcomed expanded exchanges among the citizens of both nations. The President and Prime Minister decided that at their meeting in Tokyo in the fall they will review progress on strategic dialogue and the Economic Partnership for Growth, and that they will work to expand bilateral cooperation on global challenges.

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

#### **Notice—Continuation of Emergency With Respect to the Taliban**

*June 30, 2001*

On July 4, 1999, the President issued Executive Order 13129, "Blocking Property and

Prohibiting Transactions with the Taliban," to deal with the unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States posed by the actions and policies of the Taliban in Afghanistan. The order blocks all property and interests in property of the Taliban and prohibits trade-related transactions by United States persons involving the territory of Afghanistan controlled by the Taliban. The last notice of continuation was signed on June 30, 2000.

The Taliban continues to allow territory under its control in Afghanistan to be used as a safe haven and base of operations for Usama bin Laden and the al-Qaida organization who have committed and threaten to continue to commit acts of violence against the United States and its nationals. For these reasons, I have determined that it is necessary to maintain in force these emergency authorities beyond July 4, 2001. Therefore, in accordance with section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), I am continuing the national emergency declared on July 4, 1999, with respect to the Taliban. This notice shall be published in the *Federal Register* and transmitted to the Congress.

**George W. Bush**

The White House,  
June 30, 2001.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 10:52 a.m., July 2, 2001]

NOTE: This notice was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on July 2, and it was published in the *Federal Register* on July 3.

#### **Letter to Congressional Leaders on the National Emergency With Respect to the Taliban**

*June 30, 2001*

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

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency

is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent the enclosed notice to the *Federal Register* for publication, stating that the emergency declared with respect to the Taliban, is to continue in effect beyond July 4, 2001.

The Taliban continues to allow territory under its control in Afghanistan to be used as a safe haven and base of operations for Usama bin Laden and the al-Qaida organization who have committed, and threaten to continue to commit, acts of violence against the United States and its nationals. This situation continues to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy interests of the United States. For these reasons, I have determined that it is necessary to maintain these emergency authorities in force beyond July 4, 2001.

Sincerely,

**George W. Bush**

NOTE: Identical letters were sent to J. Dennis Hastert, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Richard B. Cheney, President of the Senate. This letter was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on July 2.

**Letter to Congressional Leaders  
Transmitting a Report on the  
National Emergency With Respect to  
the Taliban**

*June 30, 2001*

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

As required by section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1641(c), and section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA), 50 U.S.C. 1703(c), I transmit herewith a 6-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to the Taliban that was declared in Executive Order 13129 of July 4, 1999.

Sincerely,

**George W. Bush**

NOTE: Identical letters were sent to J. Dennis Hastert, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Richard B. Cheney, President of the Senate. This letter was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on July 2.

**Remarks Following a Meeting With  
Leaders of National Service  
Organizations and an Exchange With  
Reporters**

*July 2, 2001*

**The President.** Good morning. Thank you all for coming. Laura and I are so honored to welcome leaders from five of the largest service organizations in our country: Kiwanis, the Lions, the Rotarians, the Optimists, the Big Brothers and Big Sisters.

First, thank you all for coming, and thank you for your service to the country. We've had a discussion that will really help change the country, I think, and that is all five organizations have agreed to join in urging their members to mentor a child.

We've set a goal amongst us to recruit one million mentors to provide love and comfort to children around America. I can't think of a more noble goal for the organizations here. So I want to thank you all very much for your commitment to America, for your love of the country. Please thank your members for their commitment, as well.

For others around the country who are wondering how best to help a neighbor in need, I strongly urge them to think about joining one of these service clubs, a club whose sole existence is to help make America a better place. And so, I know there are some in our country that say "What can I do to help?" Well, here is five good opportunities.

One of the things you do when you run for office is, you get to go to the service club lunches all around our country. [*Laughter*] And I will tell you, some of the most meaningful lunches as a gubernatorial candidate, for example, in Texas was at the service clubs in rural Texas or in urban Texas. I was able to meet a lot of really good, fine folks.

America is strong because of our people. America is strong because of the compassion of our citizens. And I believe we can meet the goal of a million mentors, so that everybody in America feels the great promise of our country and so that not one child is left behind.

Thank you all for coming.

**Vice President Dick Cheney**

**Q.** Who has a tougher schedule today, Mr. President? You or the Vice President?

**The President.** The Vice President is feeling great. I had a meeting with him. At Camp David, I was asked whether or not he would be at work on Monday. I said I was confident he would be there at 8 o'clock sharp, during our national security briefing, and there he was. He looks great. His spirits are high. He sets such a good example for Americans who may share the same condition he has, and that is to listen to your body, to take precautionary measures, and to be active. And he's active, and he's—we were all thrilled to see how good he looked this morning.

**Q.** Are you worried about him at all, Mr. President?

**The President.** No, I'm not worried about him. I'm not worried about him. He's doing great.

NOTE: The President spoke at 11:04 a.m. in the Roosevelt Room at the White House.

**Remarks Prior to a Meeting With  
New Jersey Gubernatorial Candidate  
Bret Schundler and an Exchange  
With Reporters**

*July 2, 2001*

**The President.** Mr. Mayor, congratulations. The Vice President and I are so honored you and Lynn came to the Oval Office. It gives us a chance to, one, congratulate you on winning the primary and congratulate you on being a great reformer in Jersey City. I don't think people understand, but that's a city with 6 percent Republicans, and yet, he continues to win overwhelmingly because he's got great ideas. And we look forward to helping you become the Governor of New Jersey.

I think you and I share something in common: We're always underestimated. And a lot of people didn't think I'd be sitting here. Of course, a lot of people didn't think you would be sitting here, either. And so, I appreciate your record.

I'm intrigued by the idea of eliminating the tollbooth in New Jersey. I think the working people in New Jersey are going to really

appreciate that idea, and when you couple that with your strong vision of education reform, I think you've got a good chance of winning.

[*At this point, Jersey City Mayor Schundler made brief remarks.*]

**The President.** You're going to win. [*Laughter*] We're glad to have you.

**Vice President's Health**

**Q.** How do you feel, Mr. Vice President?

**The Vice President.** Very good.

**Q.** Are you sore?

**The Vice President.** A little tender, still. It will pass.

**Q.** Are you taking any painkillers or anything?

**The Vice President.** No.

**Florida Offshore Drilling**

**Q.** Mr. President, did you talk to your brother about—

**The President.** We were thinking about doing some jumping jacks before you came in, but—

**Q.** Go right ahead. [*Laughter*]

**Q.** Did you ask your brother about oil and gas leases, Mr. President?

**The President.** What?

**Q.** Have you had a chance to talk to your brother about oil and gas leases, as they were announced today?

**New Jersey Gubernatorial Election**

**Q.** Are you going to campaign for him? Make any stops?

**The President.** What?

**Q.** Are you going to campaign in New Jersey for him?

**The President.** That's what we're going to discuss, how we can help him. We'd like to help him in any way we can. We want him to win.

NOTE: The President spoke at 2:35 p.m. in the Oval Office at the White House. A reporter referred to Gov. Jeb Bush of Florida. A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks.

## Exchange With Reporters at the Jefferson Memorial

July 2, 2001

### Fourth of July

**Q.** What's the occasion, Mr. President?

**The President.** Wanted to come over. We're looking right out our window every day at the Jefferson. It's a beautiful day—wanted to come over and begin the beginning of the Fourth of July celebration here at the Jefferson Memorial. It's an opportunity to say hello to some of our fellow Americans.

**Q.** What does the Fourth mean to you, Mr. President?

**The President.** Well, it's an unimaginable honor to be the President, during the Fourth of July, of this country. It means what these words say, for starters. The great inalienable rights of our country. We're blessed with such values in America. And I—it's—I'm a proud man to be the Nation based upon such wonderful values.

I can't tell you what it's like to be in Europe, for example, to be talking about the greatness of America. But the true greatness of America are the people. And it's another reason we're here, is to be able to say hello to some of our fellow Americans who are here to celebrate.

It's good to see everybody. John [John Ber- man, ABC News], when are you getting married?

**Q.** Three weeks, sir.

NOTE: The exchange began at 3:40 p.m. A tape was not available for verification of the content of this exchange.

## Executive Order 13220—Waiver Under the Trade Act of 1974 With Respect to the Republic of Belarus

July 2, 2001

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including subsection 402(c)(2) of the Trade Act of 1974,

as amended (the "Act") (19 U.S.C. 2432(c)(2)), which continues to apply to the Republic of Belarus pursuant to subsection 402(d) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 2432(d)), and having made the report to the Congress required by subsection 402(c)(2), I hereby waive the application of subsections 402(a) and 402(b) of the Act with respect to the Republic of Belarus.

**George W. Bush**

The White House,  
July 2, 2001.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11:05 a.m., July 3, 2001]

NOTE: This Executive order was published in the *Federal Register* on July 5.

## Memorandum on the Extension of Normal Trade Relations Status With Belarus

July 2, 2001

Presidential Determination No. 2001–20

*Memorandum for the Secretary of State*

*Subject:* Determination under Section 402(c)(2)(A) of the Trade Act of 1974— Republic of Belarus

Pursuant to section 402(c)(2)(A) of the Trade Act of 1974 (Public Law 93–618, January 3, 1975; 88 Stat. 1978) as amended (the "Act"), I determine that a waiver by Executive Order of the application of subsections (a) and (b) of section 402 of the Act with respect to the Republic of Belarus will substantially promote the objectives of section 402.

On my behalf, please transmit this determination to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and to the President of the Senate.

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

**George W. Bush**

**Letter to Congressional Leaders  
Transmitting a Report on the  
Extension of Normal Trade Relations  
Status With Belarus**

*July 2, 2001*

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

I hereby transmit the report referred to in subsection 402(c)(2) of the Trade Act of 1974, with respect to a waiver of the application of subsections 402(a) and (b) of that Act to the Republic of Belarus.

I have determined that such a waiver will substantially promote the objectives of section 402, and I have instructed the Secretary of State to provide a copy of that determination to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and President of the Senate. The report also indicates that I have received the assurances with respect to the emigration practices of the Republic of Belarus required by section 402(c)(2)(B) of the Act.

Sincerely,

**George W. Bush**

NOTE: Identical letters were sent to J. Dennis Hastert, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Richard B. Cheney, President of the Senate.

**Letter to Congressional Leaders  
Transmitting a Report on the  
Extension of Normal Trade Relations  
Status for Certain Former Eastern  
Bloc States**

*July 2, 2001*

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

On September 21, 1994, President Clinton determined and reported to the Congress that the Russian Federation was not in violation of paragraphs (1), (2), or (3) of subsection 402(a) of the Trade Act of 1974, or paragraphs (1), (2), or (3) of subsection 409(a) of that Act. On June 3, 1997, he also determined and reported to the Congress that Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldova, and Ukraine were not in violation of the same provisions, and made an identical determination on December 5, 1997, with respect to Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. These actions allowed for the continuation of normal

trade relations for these countries and certain other activities without the requirement of an annual waiver.

On June 29, 2000, pursuant to subsection 302(b) of Public Law 106–200, President Clinton determined that title IV of the 1974 Trade Act should no longer apply to Kyrgyzstan, and on December 29, 2000, pursuant to section 3002 of Public Law 106–476, he determined that title IV of the 1974 Trade Act should no longer apply to Georgia.

As required by law, I am submitting an updated report to the Congress concerning the emigration laws and policies of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Moldova, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan.

The report indicates continued compliance of these countries with international standards concerning freedom of emigration.

Sincerely,

**George W. Bush**

NOTE: Identical letters were sent to J. Dennis Hastert, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Richard B. Cheney, President of the Senate.

**Letter to Congressional Leaders  
Transmitting the District of  
Columbia's Fiscal Year 2002 Budget  
Request Act and Fiscal Year 2001  
Supplemental Budget Request**

*July 2, 2001*

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

Pursuant to my constitutional authority and consistent with sections 202(c) and (e) of The District of Columbia Financial Management and Responsibility Assistance Act of 1995 and section 446 of The District of Columbia Self-Governmental Reorganization Act as amended in 1989, I am transmitting the District of Columbia's Fiscal Year 2002 Budget Request Act and Fiscal Year 2001 Supplemental Budget Request.

The proposed FY 2002 Budget Request Act reflects the major programmatic objectives of the Mayor and the Council of the District of Columbia. For FY 2002, the District estimates total revenues and expenditures of \$5.3 billion, resulting in an adjusted surplus of \$85.8 million.

The FY 2001 Supplemental Budget Request seeks approval for the District to use \$92.5 million in surplus local revenues to address FY 2001 budget pressures, and approval for the Water and Sewer Authority (an enterprise fund) to spend \$2.2 million of its own revenue.

Sincerely,

**George W. Bush**

NOTE: Identical letters were sent to J. Dennis Hastert, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Richard B. Cheney, President of the Senate. This letter was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on July 3.

**Remarks During a Visit to a White House Staff Member at Inova Fairfax Hospital and an Exchange With Reporters in Fairfax, Virginia**

*July 3, 2001*

**The President.** You know, when they come it reminds us of the responsibilities that we have in life. And Vivienne is lucky to have a mother and dad who will love her all the time. And she doesn't know it, yet, but she's learning pretty quickly. She's less than 24 hours old.

We also have a responsibility to make sure education systems provide excellence for every child. We have a responsibility—and Congress needs to bring me a bill that will help the patients who come to these hospitals maintain a reasonable insurance, and a bill that doesn't help lawyers.

We have a responsibility to encourage love all throughout our communities. That's why the faith-based initiative is so important. A lot of babies are born sometimes where the—some babies are born where people just don't love them like they should. And as a society, we've got to make up for that love.

Yesterday I had the opportunity to meet with service organizations all across—representing people from all across the country, committed to finding a million mentors to love children.

The good news for this little baby is she's got a mom and dad who know their responsibilities. It's a great Fourth of July gift.

Congratulations.

Okay.

**Stem Cell Research**

**Q.** Mr. President, do you know when you'll actually make a decision on stem cell research funding?

**The President.** In a while.

NOTE: The President spoke at approximately 9:30 a.m. In his remarks, he referred to Vivienne Anna Sayle, daughter of Desiree Sayle, Director of Correspondence for the First Lady, and attorney Stephen Sayle. A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks.

**Message on the Observance of Independence Day, 2001**

*July 3, 2001*

Two hundred and twenty-five years ago, the signers of the Declaration of Independence boldly asserted that all are “created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness.” With these words, the Signers announced the birth of a new Nation and put forth a vision of liberty and democracy that would forever alter history.

Every Fourth of July, Americans celebrate this pivotal moment in our national story, which set into motion the development of a land of freedom and opportunity unequalled in the world. The Declaration brought forth a new style of government, where democratic institutions gained their power from the consent of the governed. Today, we recognize that people around the globe have also drawn inspiration from the Declaration of Independence. Our prosperity and strength stand as a testament to the ideals it embodies.

Independence Day serves as a special time to remember the achievements of our great statesmen, social reformers, inventors, and artists. We pause to give thanks for the many men and women who gave their lives to defend our freedom. At the same time, the Fourth of July provides a unique occasion to reflect on the challenges ahead. By building on the efforts of previous generations and pursuing opportunity and justice for all our

citizens, we will continue our Nation's development and help ensure a brighter future for all Americans.

On this great day, I extend my best wishes to all Americans for a safe and memorable Independence Day. God bless you, and God bless America.

**George W. Bush**

**Remarks at an Independence Day  
Celebration in Philadelphia,  
Pennsylvania**

*July 4, 2001*

Mr. Mayor, thank you very much. I appreciate so much your hospitality. Laura and I are honored to be here in Philadelphia. It's the perfect place to celebrate our Nation's birthday.

I told the mayor in front of the country when I addressed the Congress that I was coming to Philadelphia to celebrate the wonderful missions that take place in this grand city. Mr. Mayor, thank you for allowing me to come, and thank you for your gracious hospitality. Same to the Governor of this great State, our close friend Tom Ridge and his wife, Michelle. Thank you all very much for your hospitality.

It's an honor to be on the stage with the senior Senator, who married quite well, himself. [*Laughter*] I appreciate you being here, Senator, and the honorable—it's an honor to be on the stage with leaders of the faith community in Philadelphia.

Distinguished guests, my fellow citizens, thank you for your warm welcome.

And thank you, Mr. Mayor, for your lovely gift. Laura and I will make a special place for it at the White House.

Today we celebrate American independence in the place of America's birth, close to a symbol of American liberty. As millions know, to see the Liberty Bell is a moving experience. In America, we set aside certain places and treasures like this to protect them from the passing of the years. We grant them special care to mark a moment in time. Here in Philadelphia, these markers are all around us, reminders of our history.

This is a dynamic and modern city. Yet if the Founders, themselves, were here, they

would know the place. Benjamin Franklin and his wife could still find their way from here to the corner where they first saw each other, at Market and 4th. John Adams could make his way to City Tavern and show us the spot where he first shook the hand of George Washington. Thomas Jefferson would still find waiting for him the room where he drafted the Declaration of Independence. And each of the Founders, coming here, would know the ring of the Liberty Bell. It rang to announce the first public reading of the Declaration of Independence 225 years ago.

Those new citizens of a nation just 4 days old heard inspiring words but not original thoughts. Our Founders considered themselves heirs to principles that were timeless and truths that were self-evident. When Jefferson sat down to write, he was trying, he said, to place before mankind "the common sense of the subject." The common sense of the subject was that we should be free, and though great evils would linger, the world would never be the same after July 4, 1776.

A wonderful country was born, and a revolutionary idea sent forth to all mankind: Freedom, not by the good graces of government but as the birthright of every individual; equality, not as a theory of philosophers but by the design of our Creator; natural rights, not for the few, not even for a fortunate many but for all people in all places, in all times.

The world still echoes with the ideals of America's Declaration. Our ideals have been accepted in many countries and bitterly opposed by tyrants. They are the mighty rock on which we have built our Nation. They are the hope of all who are oppressed. They are the standard to which we hold others, and the standard by which we measure ourselves. Our greatest achievements have come when we have lived up to these ideals. Our greatest tragedies have come when we have failed to uphold them.

When Abraham Lincoln wondered whether civil war was preferable to permanent slavery, he knew where to seek guidance. Speaking in Independence Hall he said, "I have never had a feeling, politically, that did not spring from the sentiments embodied in the

Declaration of Independence. The Declaration," Lincoln said, "gave promise that in due time the weight would be lifted from the shoulders of all men and all should have an equal chance."

From the ideals in the Declaration came the laws and the Constitution, including the free exercise of religion. The Liberty Bell was originally cast to mark the 50th anniversary of William Penn's Charter of Privileges, the first guarantee of religious freedom in this Commonwealth. Now, exactly three centuries after William Penn's charter, the Founders would be pleased to see that we have respected this right of the people and the limitation on the Government. They knew what dangers can follow when Government either dictates or frustrates the exercise of religion.

Our Founders would also be pleased to walk these streets again and to find, amid the problems of modern life, a familiar American spirit of faith and good works. They would see the signs of poverty and want but also acts of great kindness and charity. They would see addiction and the wreckage it brings, but they would also see in the works of the religious groups and charities throughout this city, the power that can rescue abandoned hopes and repair a broken life.

In a world very different from theirs they would see different kinds of hardships, fears, and suffering. Yet, they would also recognize the brotherly love that gave this city its name.

Your mayor and I have just come from an Independence Day celebration in north Philadelphia, organized by a great American named Herbert Lusk. Herb first came into prominence as an athlete. Today, he is pastor of Greater Exodus Baptist Church, and his parishioners still like him. [*Laughter*] Herb's church is one of the hundreds of churches and synagogues and mosques in this city where worship of the Almighty is expressed in service to neighbors in need.

In every part of Philadelphia, caring people are doing the work of compassion. They teach boys and girls to read, as in a program called Youth Education for Tomorrow, where more than 20 faith-based literacy centers are producing great results for your city's children.

At the Jesus School in north Philadelphia, little Aneeisha Graham came a year ago, not knowing any letters of the alphabet. Today, at age 7, she reads at the fourth grade level. Aneeisha is with us today. It's great to see you, darling. Thank you for coming.

Other faith-based groups in this city operate shelters for the destitute and the homeless. They bring kindness and understanding to young women facing domestic violence or crisis pregnancies. They give time and attention to the children of prisoners. These are the kinds of citizens every society needs, citizens who speak for the voiceless and feed the hungry and protect the weak and comfort the afflicted.

America's founding documents give us religious liberty in principle; these Americans show us religious liberty in action. Religious liberty is more than the right to believe in God's love; it is the right to be an instrument of God's love. Such work is beyond the reach of government and beyond the role of government. And those who hold positions of power should not be wary or hostile toward faith-based charities, or other community groups which perform important and good works. We should welcome their conviction and contribution in all its diversity.

So today I call on the United States Congress to pass laws promoting and encouraging faith-based and community groups in their important public work and to never discriminate against them. These soldiers in the armies of compassion deserve our support. They often need our support, and by taking their side, we act in the best interests and tradition of our country.

Without churches and charities, many of our citizens who have lost hope would be left to their own struggles and their own faith. And as I well know, they are not the only ones whose lives can be changed and uplifted by the influence of faith in God.

The founding generation discerned in that faith the source of our own rights, a divine gift of dignity, found equally in every human life. Our Nation has always been guided by a moral compass. In every generation, men and women have protested terrible wrongs and worked for justice, for the abolition of slavery, the triumph of civil rights, for the

end of child labor, the equal treatment of women, and the protection of innocent life.

Not every reformer in our history has been religious, but many have been motivated by a scriptural vision in which “justice rolls down like waters, and righteousness like an ever-flowing stream.”

We welcome religion in our common life because it leads millions of Americans to serve their neighbor and because it leads countless others to speak for justice, from African-American churches to Catholic bishops. “Religious people,” said Dr. Martin Luther King, “should not be the servant of the state nor the master of the state but the conscience of the state.”

In my Inaugural Address, I asked Americans to seek a common good beyond their comfort, to serve their Nation, beginning with their neighbor. Today I urge Americans to consider what contributions we all can make, and there’s plenty work for us all. Every person can find another to help. Nearly every community of conscience and faith has more to share, and corporate and foundation America can give more and give wiser.

In this way, we all become more responsible citizens. And by extending to all the promise of America, we show an important kind of patriotism. Seventy-five years ago our 30th President, the only President born on Independence Day, spoke words that apply to our time. Calvin Coolidge said, “We live in an age of science and of abounding accumulation of material things. These did not create our Declaration. Our Declaration created them. The things of the spirit come first.”

On this Fourth of July, 2001, a great anniversary of our Nation’s birth, and a great anniversary of religious liberty, we remember the ideals of America and the things of the spirit that sustain them.

The Liberty Bell has been mostly silent for two centuries. And during the Revolution, it was unseen, hidden under the floorboards of a church in Allentown. Yet even in silence, it has always borne one message, cast for the ages with the words of the Old Testament: “Proclaim liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof.”

In this place of history, we honor the first generation of Americans who followed those

words, and we give thanks to the God who watched over our country then and who watches to this very day.

Thank you, all. And may God bless America.

NOTE: The President spoke at 4:30 p.m. at Independence Historic National Park. In his remarks, he referred to Mayor John F. Street of Philadelphia.

### **Memorandum on a United States Contribution to the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization**

*July 4, 2001*

Presidential Determination No. 2001–21

#### *Memorandum for the Secretary of State*

*Subject:* Provision of \$20 million for a U.S. Contribution to the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO)

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by section 614(a)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, 22 U.S.C. 2364(a)(1) (the “Act”), I hereby determine that it is important to the security interests of the United States to furnish up to \$20 million in funds made available under the title II (Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs) of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2001 (Public Law 106–429), for assistance for KEDO without regard to any provision of law within the scope of section 614(a)(1). I hereby authorize the furnishing of this assistance.

You are hereby authorized and directed to transmit this determination to the Congress and to arrange for its publication in the *Federal Register*.

**George W. Bush**

NOTE: This memorandum was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on July 5.

**Letter to Congressional Leaders  
Transmitting a Report on the  
National Emergency With Respect  
to Libya**

July 4, 2001

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

As required by section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1641(c), and section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA), 50 U.S.C. 1703(c), I transmit herewith a 6-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to Libya that was declared in Executive Order 12543 of January 7, 1986.

Sincerely,

**George W. Bush**

NOTE: Identical letters were sent to J. Dennis Hastert, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Richard B. Cheney, President of the Senate. This letter was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on July 5.

**Remarks on the Nomination of  
Robert S. Mueller to be Director of  
the Federal Bureau of Investigation**

July 5, 2001

**The President.** Thank you all for coming. General, thank you for being here. It is my honor to nominate Robert S. Mueller, of California, to become the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I want to welcome his wife, Anne, here, and I want to welcome you all to the Rose Garden.

When confirmed, Mr. Mueller will be only the sixth person to hold this position. He assumes great responsibilities. He was chosen with great care, and he has my full confidence. Bob Mueller earned my trust and that of the Attorney General when he served as Acting Deputy Attorney General earlier this year. He also has earned the confidence of other Presidents before me.

He is the current U.S. Attorney for the Northern District of California. He was appointed to that position by President Clinton. He served in my father's administration, as well. Before that, he was U.S. Attorney for Massachusetts, making him one of the very few ever to serve as Chief Federal Prosecutor in two jurisdictions.

Our next FBI Director has given nearly all his career to public service, going back to his days in the Marine Corps. He served with distinction and was decorated during the Vietnam war. As a lawyer, prosecutor, and Government official, he has shown high ideals, a clear sense of purpose, and a tested devotion to his country.

As Director, Mr. Mueller will succeed a good and honest man, Director Louis Freeh, who has my respect and the gratitude of our Nation. I also want to thank Acting Director Pickard, who has served well during this transition.

The FBI has a great tradition that Mr. Mueller must now affirm and some important challenges he must confront. Like the Department of Justice, the FBI must remain independent of politics and uncompromising in its mission.

Bob Mueller's term in office will last longer than my own. And the next 10 years will bring more forms of crime, new threats of terror from beyond our borders and within them. The tools of law enforcement will change, as well. The FBI must be ready to protect Americans from new types of criminals who will use modern technology to defraud and disrupt our society.

The Bureau must secure its rightful place as the premier counterespionage and counterterrorist organization in the United States. It must continue to serve as a resource and training center for law enforcement. And it must do all this with a firm commitment to safeguarding the constitutional rights of our citizens.

Bob Mueller's experience and character convinced me that he's ready to shoulder these responsibilities. Agents of the Bureau prize three virtues above all: fidelity, bravery, and integrity. This new Director is a man who exemplifies them all.

Congratulations.

[*At this point, Director-designate Mueller made brief remarks.*]

**The President.** Congratulations.

**Mr. Mueller.** Thank you very much, sir.

**The President.** Thank you all for coming.

NOTE: The President spoke at 11:30 a.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to Thomas J. Pickard, Acting Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation. The transcript released by the Office of the Press Secretary also included the remarks of Director-designate Mueller.

### **Remarks on Departure for Kennebunkport, Maine, and an Exchange With Reporters**

*July 5, 2001*

#### **Education Reform Legislation**

**The President.** Thank you very much. Looking forward to spending the weekend with my family. I know Congress is spending weekends with their families, as well. And when they come back, there's going to be a lot of work to do. And there's nothing more important than getting the education bill to my desk.

I urge Congress to come back to work hard to reconciling differences that may exist between the House and the Senate bill and to get a bill to my desk quickly. It's important to do so. All you've got to do is ask the Governors and superintendents and local officials standing behind me.

These good folks have come to Washington to urge me to urge Congress to get the people's business done, because they've got plans to make for the public school-children of America.

Behind me are three Governors and superintendents from around the country, education leaders who know full well what is required to plan an education year. And if the rules are to be changed—and I hope they are in a constructive way—Congress must act quickly so people at the local level can plan.

Our bill out of the House and the Senate passed with large majorities and bipartisan support. There's no reason to delay. The Secretary of Education joins me in urging the Congress to act. And I'm confident if the will is there, we can resolve any differences and get the bill to my desk.

This is a good bill. It's a good piece of legislation because it aligns authority and responsibility at the local level, because it believes in setting high standards. It challenges the soft bigotry of low expectations, and its cornerstone is strong accountability measures so that we can make sure not one single child gets left behind in America.

So I wish the Members of Congress a great weekend, but I remind them the people's work's ahead.

Thank you all for coming.

#### **Federal Bureau of Investigation**

**Q.** Mr. President, do you feel there needs to be a change in the culture at the FBI?

**The President.** Have a great weekend.

NOTE: The President spoke at 2:45 p.m. on the South Lawn at the White House.

### **Statement on the Church of God in Christ's Endorsement of the Faith- Based and Community Initiative**

*July 5, 2001*

I am pleased to receive the Church of God in Christ's strong endorsement of my Faith-Based and Community Initiative. The Church of God in Christ's support is even greater evidence that people dedicated to serving their communities and neighbors are fully supportive of my plan. This influential organization joins groups including the Roman Catholic Bishops, Salvation Army, Prison Fellowship, and AMEN, our Nation's largest Latino community serving ministries network, in supporting this important initiative.

NOTE: The statement released by the Office of the Press Secretary noted that the Church of God in Christ is the Nation's second largest historically black congregation, with 5 million members and 16,000 churches nationwide. The Office of the Press Secretary also made available the letter of endorsement from Presiding Bishop C.E. Patterson, Church of God in Christ.

**Exchange With Reporters During a Round of Golf With Former President George Bush in Kennebunkport**

July 6, 2001

**President's Golf Game**

**Q.** Are you going to shoot your age, sir?  
[*Laughter*]

**President Bush.** On the front nine. [*Laughter*] Thanks for the optimism. [*Laughter*] We may get to hit two from the first tee, just to loosen up, that's it.

**Former President Bush.** Absolutely.

**Q.** He doesn't need a second one.

**President Bush.** We're only playing one off the first tee. [*Laughter*]

**Former President Bush.** Do any of you guys understand these cameras?

**Q.** Sir, we might have some union issues here. [*Laughter*]

**Former President Bush.** I'm not asking you to use it; I'm just asking you to see what's wrong with it.

**President's Birthday**

**President Bush.** Nobody is commenting on the birthday hat.

**Q.** So what do you want for your birthday? Is that what you got?

**President Bush.** I want—I'm going to get what I want for my birthday, spend time with my family, a couple of good phone calls from some little girls down in Texas.

**Q.** Did they already call you?

**President Bush.** No. It's a little early. [*Laughter*] Remember, they're 19. [*Laughter*]

**Q.** Who gave you the hat, sir?

**President Bush.** Forty-one gave me the 43 hat.

**Q.** And you gave him?

**President Bush.** "Thank you, sir."  
[*Laughter*]

**Former President Bush.** A guy in Fort Worth gave me the 41.

[*At this point, the Presidents played a round of golf.*]

**President's Golf Game**

**Q.** Sir, tell us about your birdie on six.

**The President.** Thank you for noticing. I got two.

**Q.** What did you shoot?

**President Bush.** I don't know. It's hard to add an X into the score.

**Q.** Two birdies, sir?

**President Bush.** I had two birdies, a couple pars, a couple of double bogeys. We did play 2 hours and 15 minutes.

**Q.** We were timing it.

**President Bush.** What time did we tee off?

**Q.** I had 7:05 a.m.

**Robert Hanssen Espionage Case**

**Q.** Sir, is there anything you want to say about the Hanssen case, with the pleas being entered today?

**President Bush.** No.

**Death of Hannelore Kohl**

**Q.** Anything about former President Kohl's wife?

**Former President Bush.** We made a statement yesterday to the—knew her very well. Of course, we have great respect and affection for Helmut Kohl, so I sent him a message, simply telling him that we had great sorrow in our hearts for his loss. She's not been well for some time. We haven't seen her in the last 12 months, but she was always very pleasant to Barbara.

And we saw her on many occasions, in her home, small home, and they were our guests at Camp David. So this was a genuine condolence message we sent to the former Chancellor. And it's sad, but life goes on. And you know, he's got two wonderful sons.

**Q.** Did you send that in a cable, or something, to them?

**Former President Bush.** Yes. Well, I sent it through the Embassy, through the German Embassy.

**Former President's Health**

**Q.** Sir, how's your hip?

**Former President Bush.** It's all right. You couldn't tell it out there, but no, it's fine. It feels pretty well.

**Q.** Still hitting them okay?

**Former President Bush.** No. [*Laughter*] But we're enjoying it. I can go out in the boat. I can play some. But it's doing all right.

**President's Birthday**

**Q.** Mr. President, what else are you going to do for your birthday?

**President Bush.** I have a national security briefing. I'm going to speak to Mr. Putin this morning. Part of it's just to kind of continue our general conversation on world affairs. I've got a few specific things I want to talk to him about; he probably has some things on his mind.

And then I'm going to throw some horse-shoes, probably regain the family championship.

**Former President Bush.** No. No way. [Laughter]

**President Bush.** Fishing. And I might go for a jog, too—complete the day. So if you see a rather old guy, kind of moving along slowly, that will be me. [Laughter]

**President's Discussion With President Putin**

**Q.** Can you tell us what you plan to talk to the Russian President about?

**President Bush.** No. [Laughter] No, he asked to call—I presume he's calling to wish me a happy birthday. If not, I'll remind him it's my birthday, so he can do that. But I look forward to talking to him.

We left some—you know, I told him I'd stay in touch with him. I want to talk to him about Iraq. So to answer your question, yes, I'm going to talk to him about Iraq. I'm going to talk to him about the Balkans, Macedonia. I know it's on his mind; it's on my mind, as well. And I look forward to listening to what he has to say. It'll just be a series of conversations we have over the summer.

As you know, I'm going to see him in a couple of weeks. I look forward to continuing what has been a very good relationship. And it's important that I have a good relationship with Mr. Putin, because it's good for the—it's good for our nations, and it's also good for the world for us to develop a good relationship so we can work together to make the world more secure.

And we share common interests. He's deeply concerned about extremism and what extremism can mean to Russia. And as you know, I am, too. He recognizes there are new threats in the 21st century. The United States is not a threat, and we can work cooperatively

to address the new threats of the 21st century.

We're beginning some bilateral dialogs with Russia here in a while. I want to make sure—I want to confirm to him that Evans and O'Neill—Secretaries Evans and O'Neill are looking forward to going over there. So we'll talk a little trade and economic activity, and then—I don't know what he wants to talk about.

**Q.** Happy birthday, again.

**Former President Bush.** We're off.

**President Bush.** Have fun. I'll try not to do too many public events, so you all can kick back and relax. [Laughter]

NOTE: The exchange began at 7 a.m. at the Cape Arundel Golf Club. In his remarks, the President referred to President Vladimir Putin of Russia. Former President Bush referred to former Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany. A tape was not available for verification of the content of this exchange.

**Statement on the Death****of Heinz C. Prechter**

*July 6, 2001*

Laura and I were saddened to hear of the death of Heinz Prechter. He will be missed. He was a great friend of ours as well as the entire Bush family. He was an honorable and loyal man. Our thoughts and prayers are with his family during this very difficult time.

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**Digest of Other  
White House Announcements**


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

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**July 1**

In the afternoon, the President returned from Camp David, MD, to the White House.

**July 2**

The President announced his intention to nominate Wanda L. Nesbitt to be Ambassador to Madagascar.

The President announced his intention to nominate Mattie R. Sharpless to be Ambassador to the Central African Republic.

The President announced his intention to nominate George McDade Staples to be Ambassador to Cameroon and Equatorial Guinea.

**July 3**

In the morning, the President traveled to Fairfax, VA, and later, he returned to Washington, DC.

The President announced his intention to nominate Clifford M. Sobel to be Ambassador to The Netherlands.

The President announced his intention to nominate James Gilleran to be Director of the Office of Thrift Supervision in the Department of the Treasury.

The President announced his intention to nominate John L. Howard to be Chairman of the Special Panel on Appeals.

The President announced his intention to nominate Phillip Bond to be Under Secretary of Commerce for Technology.

The President announced his intention to nominate B. John Williams, Jr., to be Chief Counsel for the Internal Revenue Service and an Assistant General Counsel in the Department of the Treasury.

The President announced his intention to nominate Robert Geers Loftis to be Ambassador to Lesotho.

The President announced his intention to nominate Michael E. Malinowski to be Ambassador to Nepal.

The President announced his intention to nominate Kent R. Hill to be Assistant Administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development for Europe and Eurasia.

The President announced his intention to nominate J. Edward Fox to be Assistant Administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development for Legislative and Public Affairs.

The President announced his intention to nominate E. Anne Peterson to be Assistant Administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development for Global Health.

The President announced his intention to nominate Stephen Michael Minikes to be U.S. Representative to the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, with the rank of Ambassador.

The President announced his intention to nominate Tony Brown to be Administrator of the Community Development Financial Institutions Fund.

The President announced the designation of Mary J. Hutzler as Acting Administrator of the Energy Information Administration.

The White House announced that the President will meet with Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Chief Executive Chee-Hwa (C.H.) Tung at the White House on July 11.

**July 4**

In the afternoon, the President traveled to Philadelphia, PA, where he visited the Greater Exodus Baptist Church and attended a nearby block party. In the evening, he returned to Washington, DC.

**July 5**

In the morning, the President had a telephone conversation with President Jiang Zemin of China. In the afternoon, he traveled to Kennebunkport, ME.

**July 6**

In the morning, the President had a telephone conversation with President Vladimir Putin of Russia.

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## **Nominations Submitted to the Senate**

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NOTE: No nominations were submitted to the Senate during the period covered by this issue.

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## **Checklist of White House Press Releases**

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The following list contains releases of the Office of the Press Secretary that are neither printed as

items nor covered by entries in the Digest of Other White House Announcements.

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**Released June 30**

Statement by the Deputy Press Secretary announcing that the President received a report on Japan's environment for foreign direct investment

**Released July 1**

Statement by National Economic Council Director Larry Lindsey correcting Majority Leader Daschle's statement on Social Security and Medicare funds

**Released July 2**

Transcript of a press briefing by Press Secretary Ari Fleischer

**Released July 3**

Statement by the Press Secretary: Meeting With Chief Executive Tung of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

**Released July 5**

Statement by the Press Secretary announcing that the President signed S. 1029

**Released July 6**

Transcript of a press briefing by Press Secretary Ari Fleischer

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**Acts Approved  
by the President**

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**Approved July 5**

S. 1029 / Public Law 107-18  
To clarify the authority of the Department of Housing and Urban Development with respect to the use of fees during fiscal year 2001 for the manufactured housing program