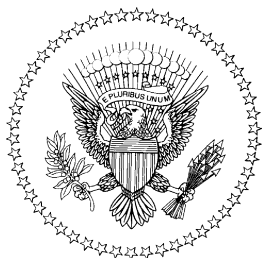


Weekly Compilation of
**Presidential
Documents**



Monday, August 6, 2001
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Editor's Note: The Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents is also available on the Internet on the *GPO Access* service at <http://www.gpo.gov/nara/nara003.html>.

WEEKLY COMPILATION OF

PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS

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Week Ending Friday, August 3, 2001

The President's Radio Address

July 28, 2001

Good morning. This past week our country marked the 11th anniversary of the Americans with Disabilities Act. I'm proud that it was my father who signed that landmark legislation into law. And all Americans can take pride in the changes the ADA has brought into the lives of millions of citizens with disabilities.

Because of that law, Americans with disabilities have gained greater access to public places; they have more options in choosing their homes, using public transportation, traveling, and staying in hotels. Many have joined the workforce, thanks to reasonable accommodations made by their employers. This has made our country a fairer society, more considerate and welcoming to all our citizens.

As people with disabilities find more opportunities to use their gifts and talents, we also become a stronger, more productive nation. Some barriers remain, however, and as long as they stand, our work is unfinished.

In February I announced a plan called the New Freedom Initiative to expand even further the opportunities available to people with disabilities. This initiative will help more Americans with disabilities enter the workforce by improving transportation or making it easier to work from home. It will encourage private companies to develop new assistive technologies, like computer monitors for people with visual impairments, infrared pointers for people who cannot use their hands to operate a keyboard, and lighter wheelchairs to increase mobility. And my New Freedom Initiative will help community groups, churches, synagogues, mosques, and civic organizations to improve access for people with disabilities.

Many of these groups are trying their best to meet the requirements of ADA, and we will help them. We must also work to ensure that people with disabilities are not arbitrarily isolated or kept apart. I recently signed an Executive order requiring Federal agencies to work with State and local authorities to allow people with disabilities to move out of institutions and into community settings. I've also instructed the Attorney General and the Secretary of Health and Human Services to fully enforce title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act, ensuring that no one is unjustifiably institutionalized.

My administration is also committed to requiring all Federal agencies to make sure that their Internet sites are more accessible for people with disabilities, both inside and outside the Government. We have made significant progress in advancing the New Freedom Initiative. But some of these reforms will require the Congress to provide the resources we need to fully implement the New Freedom Initiative and fulfill the promise of ADA.

All of these efforts will build on the progress we have made as a society since the Americans with Disabilities Act became law. During the last 11 years, we have opened the doors of opportunity to millions of people with disabilities, and together, we can ensure that everyone with a disability enjoys the respect that all citizens deserve.

Thank you for listening.

NOTE: The address was recorded at 10:13 a.m. on July 27 in the Cabinet Room at the White House for broadcast at 10:06 a.m. on July 28. The transcript was made available by the Office of the Press Secretary on July 27 but was embargoed for release until the broadcast. The Office of the Press Secretary also released a Spanish language transcript of this address.

**Remarks to the National
Organization of Black Law
Enforcement Executives**

July 30, 2001

Thank you all very much for that warm welcome. I am honored to be here for the 25th anniversary of NOBLE. And I want to welcome each of you to Washington.

I also thank you for giving me a chance to come and talk about a powerful tool to help you all do your job. And that tool is stronger communities and the willingness for our society to welcome faith-based and community-based programs at the grassroots level, all aimed at teaching our children right from wrong; all aimed at making sure there's hope in every neighborhood throughout America.

I want to thank Ida very much for her brief but meaningful introduction. *[Laughter]* I want to thank Leonard Cooke and Maurice Foster, as well.

I've got to say something about Hubert Bell. *[Applause]* Maybe I'd better not, Hubert. It sounds like you're doing pretty good. *[Laughter]* But Hubert was really a part of our family for a long period of time, and we appreciated his service and sacrifice. He protected my mother and dad, for which, of course, not only is their loyal son grateful, but so are they. And it's great to see you, Hubert.

Also riding with me today is a fine man who I, fortunately, convinced to serve our country as the Deputy Attorney General, from the State of Georgia, Larry Thompson. Larry, thank you for your service, as well.

You've always got to say something nice about the police chief in the community in which you live—*[laughter]*—just in case. *[Laughter]* In my case, just in case the liiver drives a little too fast. *[Laughter]* But Charles, thank you for your leadership. I first saw that in action during the inauguration, and he did a fantastic job, and so did the men and women who wear the uniform here in the Nation's Capital. Thank you for your service.

It's also a pleasure to be here today with many of the founding members of NOBLE and its membership. Thank you for giving me a chance.

NOBLE is one of America's most effective police organizations and a voice for justice around our great Nation. And I want to thank you for that. I want to thank you for serving as a conscience in many communities in America.

It's also an important part of law enforcement, the history of law enforcement in America. Until the sixties, few African-Americans could dream of wearing the policeman's uniform and badge. Even those given the authority of the badge sometimes did not get the respect they deserve. I'm told about a man named James Cherry in 1964 who became the first uniformed black officer in Jackson, Tennessee. And on his first house call to the home of a white resident, a woman opened the door and looked at him and said, "I don't want you. I want the real police."

Fortunately, times have changed in America. Fortunately, when Officer Cherry shows up to the door today, people are saying, "Thank you, Officer, for coming to help me. Thank you for your service." Folks in this country have realized law enforcement depends upon the participation of fine African men and women all across America. And I want to thank those officers for the commitment and the risks they take on a daily basis.

And we owe you something in return. We owe you something in return for your service, and that's justice. And that's why I've asked the Attorney General and the Deputy Attorney General to examine racial profiling. It's wrong in America, and we've got to get rid of it.

Law enforcement is one of the great callings in our society; it really is. It's a noble profession. It's also one of the great success stories of the past decade. Last month the Justice Department reported that violent crime fell almost 15 percent last year alone, the largest drop ever recorded. Across America, law enforcement is doing its job, and crime is in retreat.

Some examples of success have captured the attention of the Nation. When Superintendent Richard Pennington of the New Orleans Police Department was appointed in 1994, New Orleans was rated the most violent city in America. And the truth of the matter is, the police department had serious,

serious problems. The chief began by reforming the department, itself. He used the latest technology to track crime and built trusting relationships between the department and neighborhoods all throughout New Orleans.

Today, 7 years after his arrival, the people of New Orleans respect the police department because violent crime is down 75 percent in that city. A leader can make a difference, Chief Pennington, and you have done so. And by working hard in the neighborhoods, the police department has earned their respect. And that's important.

My administration must offer more than just praise, however. We must promote policy that provides active support for police officers around the country. We've begun already with Project Safe Neighborhoods. I don't know whether you know this or not, but the NOBLE officers helped write the program, helped come up with the strategy that says that we need to develop local partnerships all across America to enforce gun laws on the books. We need to spend more resources and energy in a coordinated way that says to people, if you carry—illegally carry a gun, there is a consequence; that if you think you can act out your frustrations by illegally carrying weapons and/or illegally using them, there's only one consequence: That's arrest and jail.

And so we've put \$550 million aside for 2 years, that says, let's have a focused, concerted effort. Let's focus our time and energy and efforts on ferreting out those who hold others hostage in our society, and stand side by side with the police officers all across America—arrest and prosecute and incarcerate those who illegally carry and use guns. It's a mission we must do to make our neighborhoods more safe. And I want to thank NOBLE for helping write and devise the strategy that in my heart of hearts I know is going to work.

But we must have goals beyond just punishment. We must, at the deepest level, embrace our youth instead of fearing them. It starts with making sure we've got good education systems all around America. An educated child is one much less likely to commit a crime.

And we're making pretty good progress here in Washington. We've got a bill passed out of the House and a bill passed out of the Senate, and one of these days, they may get together and put one on my desk—and the sooner, rather than later. The sooner, rather than later, because it's time to get some legislation out so that the local school boards and local districts can start the plan.

And let me tell you the crux of the bill. I think you'll appreciate this. It challenges the soft bigotry of low expectations. It challenges the notion that there are certain children in our society who can't possibly learn, and therefore, let's just move them through. Let's just say, "If you're 10, you're supposed to be in the fourth grade, and if you're 13, we'll put you here, regardless of what you may or may not know." Those days have got to end.

What we've got to start asking of each child is, "What do you know? And if you don't know what you're supposed to know, we will make sure you do, early, before it's too late." See, I believe every child can learn. And I believe our society must focus on accountability to make sure they do. And so we've got a good piece of legislation that starts with setting high standards, challenging that soft bigotry. It says, local people ought to be running the schools around America. One size does not fit all. But it also says that if you receive help, you must show us whether or not you're teaching our children to read and write and add and subtract. And if they were—and if they are, there will be thousands of hallelujahs. But if not, you must change what you're doing because no child in America should be left behind.

Besides learning to read and write and add and subtract, it's so essential that our children learn values that defeat hostility and aggression, the values that will bring dignity and direction to their lives. We want to help them make decisions based upon character and conscience and integrity, not the fear of punishment.

We must prevent crime by reclaiming lives of those who may have lost hope. And I believe we can do so in America. And I believe we've got a great chance to start here in Washington, DC. It starts with making sure that responsible adults are involved in the

lives of our children. These children need consistent, committed love that breaks down walls of distrust. They need a sense of belonging and respect from someone other than the local gang leader. These things are most often done by parents, no question about it. But sometimes, we must encourage mentors and ministers and faith healers to become actively involved in the lives of these young children.

There are so many stories, all around America. Frankly, these stories exist not because of government but because somebody is talking to a higher authority; somebody has heard the call to love a neighbor like he or she would like to be loved themselves.

I think, for example, of the program in Chicago called From Gangs to Grace. It works out of the New Life Covenant Church, which sits right in the middle of gang territory. The program was formed 3 years ago by former gang members whose lives were torn upside down because of drugs. One of them, a fellow, was named Pedro Munez. He spoke eloquently about the program. He says, "My vocabulary has changed, and I don't curse anymore. I treat my family with respect. I just treat everybody with respect now."

A young man who has learned the value of respect is going to be a better man. He's going to honor his father and mother. He's going to treat young women as he should treat them. He's going to live up to his responsibilities. He'll serve to be a good example. There's no limit to what comes when you change one heart, one young man learning to learn because of the virtue of respect.

Most effective police programs in America have learned the value of working with charities and churches and synagogues and mosques on youth development and crime prevention. Most of you have learned that strong communities and strong values make your work a lot easier. Most of you have been involved in the so-called faith-based initiative way before I proposed it to the United States Congress, and I understand that. As a matter of fact, much of the work that you have done that proceeded me here has become the basis for meaningful legislation.

It's legislation that says to the United States Congress, let us fund the faith-based

organizations all across America. Let's give them a chance to compete for Federal dollars. Let's not lock them out just because they have the word "faith" in front of their program. After all, faith-based initiatives and programs can change people's hearts. And when they change people's hearts, they change people's lives. And a changed life is much more likely to be a person—peaceful, respectful person.

We should not fear faith in our society. We should not fear welcoming community groups that not necessarily have been sanctioned by Government, that exists as—apart from Government. We should welcome them. These are the soldiers in the armies of compassion. These are the people whose calling exists because of the church or the synagogue or the mosque, but people who are intent upon helping young people make the right choices in life.

You know, it's amazing, as I travel around the country I hear from people at the grass-roots level who have gotten the message. Sometimes it seems like, to me, the word hadn't quite gotten up to Washington, DC, and it's time for Congress to pass legislation to rally the faith-based programs, so they can stand side by side with those folks in the community who are trying to bring peace and law and order, the people who wear the uniform.

A bill came out of the House of Representatives the other day, and I had a good meeting with Senator Lieberman and Senator Santorum, talking about making sure that the faith-based initiative continues its momentum. It's the right thing to do for America. It is the next step beyond welfare. It is a way to recognize there are still people who are hopeless, people who need help. And it's making sure the American Dream extends its reach in all neighborhoods.

We must call upon all folks, all people who are willing to help change lives in a positive way. Listen, this is a great country, and the reason it's a great country is because it's full of so many decent and honorable and loving citizens. It's a great country because there's love in a lot of people's hearts. It's a great country, and we must rally the greatness of the country, and that's our people. And it's a great country, as well, because there are

thousands of people who are willing to serve a concept greater than themselves in life. And there's no greater concept in life than to try to bring peace to neighborhoods. There's no greater concept than to take risk, like the men and women who wear the uniform do on a daily basis.

And so I'm here to thank you for your work. I'm here to tell you, this is a Government that stands by your side, a Government that understands that an educated child is going to make your job a lot easier, but a Government that also understands that as we rally the community- and faith-based programs—interface with people—it's going to make America a much more compassionate and decent and hopeful land.

Again, I'm so honored that you invited me here. Thank you for hearing me out, and may God bless.

NOTE: The President spoke at 1:30 p.m. in the Marriott Ballroom at the Marriott Wardman Park Hotel. In his remarks, he referred to Ida L. Gillis, national president, Maurice Foster, executive director, Leonard G. Cooke, national vice president, and Hubert T. Bell, Jr., special assistant to the president, National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives; and Charles H. Ramsey, chief of police, Washington, DC.

Videotape Remarks to the Boy Scouts of America National Jamboree

July 30, 2001

Hello, Boy Scouts, and thanks for this opportunity to send a word of greeting to your National Jamboree. Let me also thank General Colby Broadwater and the fine men and women of Fort A.P. Hill for hosting this event.

I'm so sorry the weather didn't allow me to join you in person, but I wanted to say a few words to the Scouts and Scoutmasters who have come to this jamboree from all across the country.

You know, next month I'll be going to my ranch in Crawford, where I'll work and take a little time off. I think it is so important for a President to spend some time away from Washington in the heartland of America. And whenever I go home to the heartland, I am reminded of the values that build

strong families, strong communities, and strong character, the values that make our people unique.

It is those values that are such an important part of Boy Scouts. And I want to thank the adults here who have shown good values, who have taken the responsibility upon yourself to build the wisdom and character of our young people. And the Scoutmasters of America accept this responsibility every day. I want to thank all the Scoutmasters who set a good example and help Scouts learn the values that give direction to their lives.

When you join a Scout troop and put on the Boy Scout uniform, you, too, make a statement. Like every uniform, yours is a symbol of commitment. It is a sign to all that you believe in high standards and that you are trying to live up to them every single day. As you do that, you bring credit to the Scout uniform and credit to your country. And I want you to know your country is proud of you.

Many of you have been to Washington this past week, maybe for the first time. You know, it's interesting, one of my predecessors, President Gerald Ford, saw Washington for the first time a few years after he became an Eagle Scout. Back then, in the thirties, Scouts helped collect food and clothing for people suffering from the Great Depression.

In our own time, you all have taken the lead in the fight against drug abuse. In Texas, Boy Scouts were among the first to take up a reading challenge that I set. All across America, Boy Scouts are doing good turns daily. And every time you do a good turn, this becomes a better country. There are needs in every community, and those needs can be met one heart, one soul at a time.

You can make a difference for America by the life you lead and the lives you serve. Times and challenges change, yet the values of Scouting will never change. Scouts of any era would recognize every word that you live by today, because those words have always defined Scouting. The goodness of a person and of the society he or she lives in often comes down to very simple things and words found in the Scout law. Every society depends on trust and loyalty, on courtesy and kindness, on bravery and reverence. These

are the values of Scouting and these are the values of America.

What you have learned in Scouting will see you through life. In good times and difficult ones, the Scout motto will always help you: "Be prepared." And whatever you do, the Scout oath will always guide you: On your honor, do your best.

I thank every Scout and Scoutmaster for being a part of this great organization and for being a part of this successful jamboree. May God bless you all, and may God bless the United States of America.

NOTE: The President's remarks were videotaped at approximately 2:30 p.m. in the Map Room for later transmission to the jamboree in Bowling Green, VA. A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks.

Remarks on Receiving the Report of the National Commission on Federal Election Reform

July 31, 2001

Thank you, all. Please be seated. After the last election, two former Presidents and a panel of distinguished Americans—from both political parties, I might add—gathered to consider ways to improve America's election system. And they have produced an impressive report. Today I accept their report and recommend the key principles drawn from the report as guidelines for meaningful reform.

I want to welcome President Jimmy Carter back to the Rose Garden and to the Oval Office. President Gerald Ford could not be with us today, but he is well represented by House Minority Leader Bob Michel. Thank you for being here, Mr. Leader.

I want to thank Phil Zelikow for being the executive director of the Commission. I want to thank all the Commission members who are here, and I appreciate the Attorney General for being here, as well. Thanks for coming, John.

Our American democracy is really an inspiration to the world. Yet, the work of improving it is never finished. Presidents Jimmy Carter and Gerald Ford—two men who took part in another close election, I might add, and who went on to have a close friendship—

have come together to produce recommendations for modernizing the electoral system.

I want to thank the University of Virginia's Miller Center and the Century Foundation, as well. Mr. Carter and Mr. Ford recruited a Commission of 20 distinguished Americans from both parties and every region of the country. I respect the members so much that I appointed one of them to become the Ambassador to Japan, Howard Baker.

The others continued to take testimony. They held hearings in four States, listened to dozens of witnesses, and consulted widely with State and local officials. They identified some important concerns. For example, the overeagerness of the media to report the outcome of the elections. [*Laughter*]

Some voting methods have much higher error rates than others. And citizens with disabilities or limited proficiency in English can encounter obstacles to the exercise of their democratic rights.

The Commissioners brought a broad diversity of personal experience to bear. Seven Commissioners, in addition to President Ford and President Carter, have been elected to office, themselves, and have seen Americans' voting procedures up close and personal. Other members have had experience enforcing our Nation's civil rights and voting rights laws. Others are experts in constitutional law and the mechanics of government. This Commission's idealism is reinforced by deep practical experience.

The Commissioners offer many recommendations to strengthen our electoral system. Those recommendations are grounded in four fundamental principles, which I heartily endorse and recommend to the Congress.

First, our Nation must continue to respect the primary role of State, county, and local governments in elections. In 2000 more than 100 million Americans cast votes in more than 190,000 polling places under the supervision of 1.4 million pollworkers. Our Nation is vast and diverse, and our elections should not be run out of Washington, DC.

Second, the Federal Government can have a limited but responsible role in assisting States and localities to solve their problems

with election administration so that our voting technology and practices respect the value of every eligible vote.

Third, we must actively and vigorously enforce the laws that protect the voting rights of ethnic and racial minorities, of citizens who do not speak English fluently, and of the elderly and persons with disabilities.

Let me say, by the way, how pleased I am that the Commission occasionally cited the great State of Texas for its good work.

Fourth and finally, we must act to uphold the voting rights of members of the armed services and of Americans living abroad. We must safeguard absentee ballots against abuse, and we must ensure that those Americans who risked their lives to defend American democracy are never prevented from participating in American democracy.

These are some of the core principles underlying the Commission's report, and they are principles that should guide us all. I commend the Commissioners for their statesmen-like work. They have risen above partisan emotions, put forth practical suggestions for improving democracy, and the United States Congress should listen to them and follow their lead.

It is now my honor to call back to the podium a man who has been here quite often in the past, the President of the United States, Jimmy Carter.

NOTE: The President spoke at 11 a.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to former Representative Robert H. Michel.

Remarks on Signing an Executive Order on Energy Efficiency and an Exchange With Reporters

July 31, 2001

The President. Thank you all for coming. Mr. Secretary, Larry Lindsey, thank you for being here today. I'm signing an Executive order fulfilling a promise that I made that our Federal agencies must lead the way for energy conservation.

One of the ways that our Nation wastes energy is through what they call vampire devices. These will be a battery charger, cell phone chargers, computer systems that we—

we really think we're not using energy when plugged in but, in fact, are. And so we've set what we call a 1-watt standard throughout the Federal Government, that we expect our agencies to be ridding themselves of the vampires and using energy conservation devices.

The Secretary of Energy has agreed to lead this project, and I'm so thankful for it. The Federal Government can be good stewards of our resources, and we fully intend to be.

There's an energy bill working its way through Congress which will encourage new technologies that will help save energy, that will call for research and development to make sure that we're wise about how we use the scarce resources we have in America. But it's also a bill that recognizes that, while on the one hand we must conserve, we also must find additional sources of energy, such as natural gas. And that's why I think it is very important for Congress to pass a balanced energy plan, one that includes the capacity to drill for, explore for, and find natural gas throughout our entire country, including Alaska. And I'm confident we can do so in an environmentally friendly way.

I urge the Members of the House of Representatives to support the energy bill that will include allowing for there to be a small amount of exploration in ANWR, that will yield a lot of energy on behalf of the people of America.

And so it's now my honor to sign this Executive order and look forward to working with the Secretary, to show the Nation—to show the Nation how best to use technologies to conserve energy.

Thank you, Mr. Secretary.

[At this point, the President signed the Executive order.]

I'd be glad to answer a few questions. Gregory [David Gregory, NBC News], you look like you have something on your mind. *[Laughter]*

Patients' Bill of Rights

Q. Mr. President, do you have a deal on a Patients' Bill of Rights bill now with Congressman Norwood? Can you tell us what the outlines of that might be?

The President. Well, Congressman Norwood came into my office and he said, "Mr.

President, would you like to talk about the possibility of reaching an agreement on a Patients' Bill of Rights?" I said, "You bet." After all, in a speech I gave early in my administration, I not only outlined the principles of a bill that would be unacceptable, I more importantly said I would like to see a piece of legislation that protects consumers and doesn't reward lawyers.

So he brought some ideas right here in the Oval Office. He felt like he needed to go back and discuss them with some of the bill sponsors, Senators, and other Members of the House of Representatives. I'm hopeful that he will shake the hand of accommodation that I put out for him, and I believe there's room for compromise, and I'm more than willing to try to do so with him.

We don't have a specific deal yet, David, to answer your question, but we're making good progress.

Q. What are you offering that you think will be acceptable?

The President. I'm offering to sign a bill and not veto it. And that's pretty powerful incentive for someone to try to come up with an agreement. I will not sign a bill that I think will end up tossing people out of health insurance. And if we have too much litigation, if we encourage lawsuits, costly lawsuits, it could drive up the health care for people; it will drive people off the health care rolls; and it will make it very difficult for small-business people to afford health care; and I'm deeply concerned about that.

National Commission on Federal Election Reform Report

Q. Mr. President, today you received the election reforms report from President Carter and President Ford. If those reforms had been in place already, for the last election, do you think you'd be sitting in this room today?

The President. It would have been a landslide. [Laughter] Who knows? But I do appreciate the report. I most appreciate that President Carter, himself, delivered the report to me. Former Congressman Michel, on behalf of President Ford, was here. I walked right out of the Oval Office, having gotten briefed, and stood in front of the American people, and said, "This is a very good report."

And there is a lot of positive things in it, including making sure that America's networks don't prejudge elections by calling them too early. And there are a lot of other reforms in there that make sense. I urge Congress to take a good, close look at them.

I think it's very important to note that one of the principles involved in the Carter-Ford report was that the elections really are local; that the Federal Government should enable and help local jurisdictions develop practices that make sure every vote matters, practices that make sure that our voting rolls and registers are up to date—you know, that people aren't registered three or four times across a State, that people who are eligible to vote are those who are the ones who should be voting.

But I was impressed by the report. I thought it had a lot of very serious recommendations. And I hope Congress takes it seriously.

Yes, Steve [Steve Holland, Reuters].

Trade Promotion Authority

Q. Mr. President, House Republican leaders say that they don't have enough votes for fast track, so they're going to have to delay action until September. Why is it proving so hard to get fast track?

The President. Some people in America don't believe in free trade. Some folks believe that a protectionist policy would be best for our country's economy and the workers. I strongly disagree.

I think trade offers promise for people who want to find work. Trade is important to enhance the growth of small businesses. Trade is important in our own hemisphere. Trade has been important to make sure we've got good relations with Mexico. After all, we want our neighbors to do well; it's a neighborly way to think. And if Mexico and Canada do well, America will do well, as well. So trade is important. Trade is an important—it's also an important part of making sure the world is more free.

But there are some who resist trade because they don't see its benefits. And my job, and the job of those of us who strongly see the benefits and know the benefits of free trade will continue to work hard until we get

a piece of legislation that enables the President of the United States to make sure that America is involved in the world, that we don't miss out on opportunities for the working people of America to find jobs, that we don't miss out on the opportunities for our farmers and ranchers to find markets to feed people. We're the best in the world at growing crops.

And we need to make sure that our farmers and ranchers have the capacity to sell their product in overseas markets. It's to the benefit of our economy. It's a benefit to the people who take risk in America. I believe we'll get a trade promotion authority bill out. Whether or not we get it done before August is, obviously, you know, up in the air. But I believe when it's all said and done, that Congress will realize the benefits of free trade for the people of America.

Situation in the Middle East

Q. What is your view of the kind of targeted attack the Israelis carried out on Hamas today? And do you plan to step up your involvement in the Middle East?

The President. I spoke to King Abdullah of Jordan this morning. I was very much involved, continue to remain actively involved in the process. And step one, in order to get to Mitchell, is to break the cycle of violence.

As I told the King, His Majesty, all of us—all of us—have got to work together to convince both parties to stop the cycle. And, obviously, we've got a lot of work to do. But it is important to get to Mitchell. But the first step in getting into Mitchell is for there to be significantly reduced violence, and that's not the case right now. And so all the world must continue to say to both sides, break the cycle of violence, and then we can get into the Mitchell process.

Obviously, I'm—I wish the levels of violence were lower than they are today. A couple of weeks ago it looked like we had made progress, and then the violence spiked. That means the United States will continue to stay actively involved and urging there to be calm and urging both parties to resist the temptation to resort to violence.

NOTE: The President spoke at 2:53 p.m. in the Oval Office at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to the Report by the Sharm al-Sheikh

Fact-Finding Committee which was chaired by former Senator George J. Mitchell. The President also referred to ANWR, the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.

Executive Order 13221—Energy Efficient Standby Power Devices

July 31, 2001

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the National Energy Conservation Policy Act (Public Law 95-619, 92 Stat. 3206, 42 U.S.C. 8252 *et seq.*), as amended by the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (EPACT) (Public Law 102-486, 106 Stat. 2776), and section 301 of title 3, United States Code, and in order to further encourage energy conservation by the Federal Government, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Energy Efficient Standby Power Devices. Each agency, when it purchases commercially available, off-the-shelf products that use external standby power devices, or that contain an internal standby power function, shall purchase products that use no more than one watt in their standby power consuming mode. If such products are not available, agencies shall purchase products with the lowest standby power wattage while in their standby power consuming mode. Agencies shall adhere to these requirements, when life-cycle cost-effective and practicable and where the relevant product's utility and performance are not compromised as a result. By December 31, 2001, and on an annual basis thereafter, the Department of Energy, in consultation with the Department of Defense and the General Services Administration, shall compile a preliminary list of products to be subject to these requirements. The Department of Energy shall finalize the list and may remove products deemed inappropriate for listing.

Sec. 2. Independent Agencies. Independent agencies are encouraged to comply with the provisions of this order.

Sec. 3. Definition. "Agency" means an executive agency as defined in 5 U.S.C. 105.

For the purpose of this order, military departments, as defined in 5 U.S.C. 102, are covered by the Department of Defense.

George W. Bush

The White House,
July 31, 2001.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register,
11:04 a.m., August 1, 2001]

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

**Statement on House of
Representatives Action To
Prohibit Human Cloning**
July 31, 2001

The moral issues posed by human cloning are profound and have implications for today and for future generations. Today's overwhelming and bipartisan House action to prohibit human cloning is a strong ethical statement, which I commend. We must advance the promise and cause of science but must do so in a way that honors and respects life.

**Notice—Continuation of Iraqi
Emergency**
July 31, 2001

On August 2, 1990, by Executive Order 12722, President Bush declared a national emergency to deal with the unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States constituted by the actions and policies of the Government of Iraq. By Executive Orders 12722 of August 2, 1990, and 12724 of August 9, 1990, the President imposed trade sanctions on Iraq and blocked Iraqi government assets. Because the Government of Iraq has continued its activities hostile to United States interests in the Middle East, the national emergency declared on August 2, 1990, and the measures adopted on August 2 and August 9, 1990, to deal with that emergency must continue in effect beyond August 2, 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 with respect to Iraq.

This notice shall be published in the *Federal Register* and transmitted to the Congress.

George W. Bush

The White House,
July 31, 2001.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register,
11:34 a.m., July 31, 2001]

NOTE: This notice was published in the *Federal Register* on August 1.

**Message to the Congress on
Continuation of the National
Emergency With Respect to Iraq**
July 31, 2001

To the Congress of the United States:

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, stating that the Iraqi emergency is to continue in effect beyond August 2, 2001, to the *Federal Register* for publication.

The crisis between the United States and Iraq that led to the declaration on August 2, 1990, of a national emergency has not been resolved. The Government of Iraq continues to engage in activities inimical to stability in the Middle East and hostile to United States interests in the region. Such Iraqi actions pose a continuing, unusual, and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. For these reasons, I have determined that it is necessary to maintain in force the broad authorities necessary to apply economic pressure on the Government of Iraq.

George W. Bush

The White House,
July 31, 2001.

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

July 31, 2001

To the Congress of the United States:

As required by section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1641(c), and section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1703(c), I transmit herewith a 6-month report on the national emergency with respect to Iraq that was declared in Executive Order 12722 of August 2, 1990.

George W. Bush

The White House,
July 31, 2001.

**Remarks to the National Urban
League Conference**

August 1, 2001

Thank you all very much. Well, Hugh, thank you very much. I'm honored to be introduced by such a good man, and an important leader for our country.

I want to thank the leadership of the National Urban League for inviting me. For those of you who don't live here, I welcome you to the Nation's Capital. You've come here to hold America to its founding promises of justice and opportunity. There are many items on that agenda, from economic empowerment, election reform to criminal justice reform. Right before we came in the hall I had the opportunity to visit with this organization's fine leadership, and my pledge to them and my pledge to you is, I'll work together with you to do what's right for America.

Here in Washington we are reaching a moment of decision on one issue, an issue that is urgent in every urban neighborhood, the issue of education. So this morning, among the Nation's most influential urban leaders, I want to speak about the essential choices facing our Congress and our country when it comes to the reform of our public schools.

Again, I thank my friend Hugh Price for the invitation. I thank him for his diligence.

I thank him for his leadership. I want to thank Ken Lewis, as well. I appreciate so very much Leland Brendsel. I want to thank Ken Blackwell, the secretary of state of Ohio, and Joe Rogers, the Lieutenant Governor of Colorado, who are here. I appreciate so very much the Secretary of Education, Rod Paige, serving our Nation.

You know, when it came to picking the Secretary of Education, I didn't—wasn't interested in picking a theorist or a philosopher; I was interested in picking a doer. And this man has successfully run the Houston Independent School District. He raised the standards, challenged the status quo when there's failure. That's what he and I are both going to do now that we're in Washington, DC.

I also appreciate so very much Larry Thompson, the Deputy Attorney General, for joining us, as well. Thank you, Larry. Where are you, Larry? Somewhere out there.

The men and women of the Urban League know how important our schools are, how much good they can do in the life of a child, and how much is lost when they fail. You've seen both. The mission of the National Urban League is to secure economic self-reliance, parity, power, and civil rights.

And successful schools have always been central to that mission. An equal society begins with in equally excellent schools. But we know our schools today are not equal. The failure of many urban schools is a great and continuing scandal. Rarely in American history have we faced a problem so serious and destructive on which change has come so slowly.

The most basic educational skill is reading. The most basic obligation of any school is to teach reading. Yet, earlier this year, we found that almost two-thirds of African-American children in the fourth grade cannot read at basic grade level. For white children, that figure is 27 percent. The gap is wide and troubling, and it's not getting any better. That gap leads to personal tragedy and social injustice. In America literacy is liberation, and we must set all our children free.

The ability to read is what turns a child into a student. First we learn to read, and then we read to learn. When this skill is not taught, a child has not failed the system; the

system has failed the child. And that child is often put on a path of frustration and broken confidence.

For too long, many schools have been content to blame their failure on parents, on poverty, on circumstances beyond their control. Year after year, children without schools are passed along in schools without standards. Some see this social promotion as an act of compassion. It is, in fact, a form of discrimination, the soft bigotry of low expectations. That bigotry has young casualties, and that bigotry must end.

Listen to the experience of one young girl from New York. She said, "In the fifth grade I missed maybe 90 days of school, and they passed me with no problem. In the sixth grade I missed maybe 100 days, and they passed me with no problem. I don't even remember taking the exam," she said. "They just kept passing me along. I ended up dropping out in the seventh grade. I basically felt that no one cared."

That young woman learned one lesson in school: No one cared. At least no one who could help. Millions of children carry that same lesson throughout their lives, and we owe them better. We owe all our children the pride and promise of learning. We must return the spirit of ambition and achievement to all our public schools.

The Urban League is reaching toward that goal by highlighting student achievement, by focusing on early literacy, by encouraging every child to read and rise. And our Government must have those same priorities.

Education is a local responsibility; yet, improving our public schools is a national goal. And all of us must do our part.

For nearly 40 years, our Federal Government has tried to improve education with money alone. We invested \$158 billion in title I programs, with great intentions and no measurable result. We've been pumping gas into a flooded engine. Just as faith without works is dead, money without reform is fruitless.

Yet, today, after decades of frustration, we're on the verge of dramatic reform. Schools must have the resources they need, and I support more spending. Local folks must be in charge of local schools, because they're closest to the children and their chal-

lenges. But most of all, we need true accountability, the center piece of reform. Consequences for school officials must be determined by proven results for children. Those in authority must show responsibility. The purpose of education, after all, is not jobs for adults; it's learning for students.

Accountability is an exercise in hope. When we raise academic standards, children raise their academic sights. When children are regularly tested, teachers know where and how to improve. When scores are known to parents, parents are empowered to push for change. When accountability for our schools is real, the results for our children are real.

I know this because I've seen it. In Texas, when we first introduced accountability measures, only 56 percent of African-Americans fourth graders could pass our State reading test. Today, 83 percent of those students pass the tests. African-American eighth graders in Texas are writing better than their peers in any other State.

Our Texas State tests require and measure progress amongst every minority group. And the great news is, we've gotten progress amongst every group in Texas. We saw, supposedly, hopeless schools make major progress. We saw students who had been written off find the self-esteem of real accomplishment.

We saw how determined reform can confound the cynics and the skeptics. Accountability can work in all of America. And our Federal Government must take the side of meaningful reform. Our Government must speak for disadvantaged children who are often overlooked and underestimated.

I'm an activist for high standards. I'm an activist for accountability. My administration has set a great goal. We will lift the load of low expectations so that all children will rise. The United States Congress now shares this goal. Our plan passed both the House and the Senate with big bipartisan majorities. Our national debate has come a long way. But in the short distance we have left, there are some vital decisions to be made.

Our landmark education reform is now in what they call a conference committee. We're coming down to the wire. We've got

to finish strong and make sure the accountability measures are right.

So today I'm urging the Congress to act quickly and to act wisely on three major issues. First, we must begin where the need is greatest and focus on the lowest performing schools. The bar for adequate school performance must be rigorous, achievable, targeted to all groups, and raised gradually.

No one should ask that all our goals be met overnight. These goals must be met over time. If, after 3 years, nothing changes for students in a failing school, their parents must be given other options, like a transfer to a better public school or private tutoring.

Now, it's well known I would have preferred those options to include funds to attend a private school. Many in Congress, unfortunately, disagreed. Yet, we all agree that schools which persistently fail must be radically restructured.

Some of my allies in reform want to require dramatically improved performance—immediately, everywhere. I appreciate aiming high, but setting impossible expectations means setting no expectations. The undoable never gets done. If we identify all schools as failures, we won't be able to focus on the greatest needs. If goals are unrealistic, teachers will become discouraged instead of challenged, harassed instead of inspired. By confronting the worst problems, we direct our energies and send a message of reform heard throughout the entire system.

Second, States must choose their own tests. But within a State, those tests must be comparable from place to place and year to year. Right now, a State and its districts can use different tests, and that's okay by me. But there has to be a way to compare the results of those tests to one another. If State accountability systems count easy tests from some districts and hard tests from others without a method to compare them, parents won't really know who's making progress and who's falling behind. Unless there's a fair and consistent measurement among schools, there can be no accountability.

Thirdly, we must have independent evidence that State tests are rigorous and State tests are real. Fortunately, we already have a proven way to get the independent evidence we need, the National Assessment of

Educational Progress or the NAEP. NAEP is not new. Over 40 States now participate. It's not a national test, and we certainly don't need one. But we do need a national report card, and NAEP serves that purpose. We need an objective check on State accountability systems, so we need the NAEP for every State.

You know, not long ago, accountability was controversial. Today, the concept is widely shared. But to make a difference in the lives of children, it must be more than a concept. Accountability must be tough, yet realistic and workable. The Congress has some work to do before we reach that goal, and the time is running short.

We're now in August. In 35 days, school starts in New York City; 34 days, schools open in Oakland, California. In Kansas City, Missouri, children report for class in 26 days. Principals and teachers need to make their plans for changes that will come immediately and for changes that will come next year.

We're asking a lot of our schools and our teachers and our students. They have a big job ahead of them, and so do we, here in Washington. And now is the time, Congress, to get the job done.

Two years ago, when I spoke to the Urban League Conference in Houston, my reforms for America's schools were just a set of proposals. And now, these proposals are within weeks of becoming reality. I'm thanking the Urban League for your support, and I ask you to continue to work with Congress to make sure they become the law of the land. I ask you to join me in building a system of education worthy of all America's children, so that every child has a chance in life, and not one single child, in the greatest land on the face of this Earth, is left behind.

Thank you all for having me, and may God bless America.

NOTE: The President spoke at 10:20 a.m. at the Washington Convention Center. In his remarks, he referred to Hugh B. Price, president and chief executive officer, Kenneth D. Lewis, vice chairman of the board of trustees, and Leland C. Brendsel, trustee, National Urban League. The President also referred to title I of the Improving America's Schools Act of 1994 (Public Law No.

103–382), which amended title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (Public Law No. 89–10).

Remarks on the Patients' Bill of Rights

August 1, 2001

The President. Today I'm very pleased to announce that Congressman Norwood and I have reached an agreement on how to get a Patients' Bill of Rights out of the House of Representatives.

Charlie started on this issue 6 years ago. He's worked diligently to protect Americans, patients, from wrongdoings. I appreciate so very much his spirit, because I share the same concerns. And now after long hard labors, we've reached an agreement on how to amend his bill, that will meet the principles that I outlined.

When I first came to Washington, I gave—right after I came to Washington, I gave a speech that talked about the principles necessary for a Patients' Bill of Rights. In that speech, I wanted a bill—a bill that was good for patients, a bill that allowed for people to be able to air their grievances, a bill that did not encourage frivolous lawsuits.

Charlie also shares the deep concern—I'll let him express his own concerns—but there's no question that he, himself, wanted to get a bill. He was practicing the art of what is possible. It's a spirit we need more of in Washington: people who come to this city with the intent of doing what's right, the intent of having accomplishment, the intent of not playing—you know, bickering over politics and getting intransigence because you don't get everything you want.

And so after a lot of labor and a lot of hard work and a lot of discussion, we shook hands in the Oval Office, about 10 minutes ago. And Charlie is going to head up to the Hill. I've spoken to the Speaker. And he's going to take—we're going to work on the language of the agreed upon amendment. And it'll give the Members something positive to vote for.

I want to thank Charlie Norwood for his hard work, for his—the southern gentlemen that he is—for his willingness to work with

the White House. It's a good signal for a lot of folks in Capitol Hill.

Now, Mr. Norwood.

[At this point, Representative Charlie Norwood briefly discussed the agreement, saying it would protect patients by ensuring that people could choose their own doctor, that a patient who was harmed would have recourse in some type of court setting, and that there would be good, independent, external review.]

The President. Get to work up there on the Hill, Charlie. Thank you very much. I appreciate—*[inaudible]*

Thank you, all.

NOTE: The President spoke at 5:40 p.m. in the James S. Brady Briefing Room at the White House.

Statement on Northern Ireland

August 1, 2001

This morning I telephoned Prime Ministers Blair and Ahern to state my strong support for the package of proposals their governments released today to the political party leaders in Northern Ireland.

I believe the package is fair and that it charts the way forward in areas central to the Good Friday agreement. The package allows the people of Northern Ireland to sustain devolved government and establish a police service with broad public support. It provides further steps for normalizing the security presence in Northern Ireland and assuring the stability and integrity of the Good Friday agreement's political institutions. The proposals also recognize that a commitment to democratic governance and normalized security requires all parties to renounce violence and deal decisively with paramilitary weapons. Consequently, substantial progress on decommissioning is an essential part of today's package.

In my conversation this morning, I commended the Prime Ministers for their continuing leadership on behalf of peace. I reiterated to them that the United States stands ready to help in any way that the governments and the parties find useful. I now urge all parties in Northern Ireland to reflect

carefully on today's proposals and to do everything in their power to make permanent the progress of the past 3 years by taking the next steps to implement the Good Friday agreement.

**Remarks Prior to a Meeting With
Congressional Leaders on Education
Reform Legislation**

August 2, 2001

Listen, thank you all for coming. It's my honor to meet with the Senate conferees and the chairman of the Education Committee in the House and, of course, the Secretary of Education to discuss the Conference Committee on Education and the education reform package and how best to—what I can do to help move the bill and to work with the Members to get a—to continue the spirit of reform that was a part of the Senate bill and the House bill.

Today one of the things that I hope the Nation notices is that the NAEP is out, the national assessment statistics. And one of the things—one of the powerful statistics is that States that use strong accountability systems, States that measure, States that say every child could matter are the States that perform best when it comes to teaching children the basic skills, in this case, math. It so happened to be that one of those States was Texas; the other was North Carolina.

But it is a strong message to the advocates for reform who sit here in the Oval Office, strong message for the Members who doubt whether or not accountability is important, that accountability is crucial for reform. And after all, we're all united in making sure every child can learn in America and no child, not one child is left behind.

So I want to thank the Members for coming. I'm hopeful that we can get a bill on my desk as soon as possible. I know that's the intent of the two chairmen. And when I do—when it is, and when I sign it, it will be really good for the public education of the country.

Thank you all for coming.

NOTE: The President spoke at 2:51 p.m. in the Oval Office at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to NAEP, the National Assessment

of Education Progress. A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks.

**Statement on House of
Representatives Action on the
Patients' Bill of Rights**

August 2, 2001

Today's action brings us an important step closer to ensuring that patients get the care they need and that HMOs are held accountable.

I appreciate the bold leadership and hard work of Speaker Hastert, Congressman Norwood, Congressman Fletcher, and others for their efforts to make patient protections a reality for all Americans after years of gridlock.

As this bill heads to the conference committee, I remain committed to extending the hand of cooperation to all who share a commitment to achieving real results for better health care for every American.

**Remarks Following a Cabinet
Meeting on the Administration's
Agenda**

August 3, 2001

Good afternoon. The Vice President and I are pleased to welcome the Cabinet to the Rose Garden. Together with Congress, we are proving that a new tone, a clear agenda, and active leadership can bring significant progress to the Nation's Capital. We are ending deadlock and drift and making our system work on behalf of the American people.

Six months ago I chose a distinguished Cabinet, took a solemn oath, and promised to fight for the things close to my heart. My administration pledged to bring stability and high standards to Washington and to lead for the sake of all Americans.

Six months later I'm proud of my Cabinet and the White House staff, who have worked with such energy and have brought integrity to their jobs. I'm grateful for the good will shown by Congress, and I am pleased with the progress we have made together, progress that touches every American family.

We acted quickly to pass the first major tax cut in a generation to help families in an economic slowdown and to help rebuild the momentum of our economy.

Both Houses of Congress have passed major education reform legislation, which will bring a new passion for excellence to America's public schools. We have broken 6 years of gridlock in the task of protecting patients from arbitrary medical decisions made by bureaucrats. The House has passed a bill to promote the work of mentoring groups, homeless shelters, and drug treatment facilities. And I have had positive discussions with leaders in the United States Senate on this matter.

The House has also passed an energy plan that addresses current needs. We have put our foreign policy on sound footing. We are strengthening our relationships with our allies and moving to build a world that trades more freely.

We have taken the first steps toward revitalizing and transforming our military so it can meet the threats and challenges of the future. Today the Senate joined with the House to provide our farmers with \$5.5 billion of emergency help. We passed a budget resolution that, for the first time in recent memory, has been respected, not ignored. And we are on our way to the second largest surplus in history, as well as paying down a significant amount of U.S. debt.

On this path, we are headed for a year of strong, meaningful legislative achievements. And I want to express my thanks for every legislator who made tough decisions, every legislator who chose long-term progress over short-term political gain.

There's much more to do. In September the second stage of our work begins, and I will be guided by a few goals. First, we must finish the work we have begun. On the topics of education and the disadvantaged, our Nation has needs that will not wait. Americans, come September, will be watching. They want us to be principled, not partisan. They want us to look for agreement instead of looking for fights and arguments. Americans know obstructionism when they see it, and when necessary, I will point it out.

Second, the Congress must live within the generous limits of our budget. Irresponsible

spending is a threat to our economy and a threat to the essential functions of our Government. I will protect Medicare, Social Security, and our Armed Forces. And I will protect the American taxpayers. The Congress, through its budget resolution, has given its word on spending. So far, Congress has kept its word, and it must continue to do so.

Third, within a limited budget we must have an active, compassionate Government. Beginning in September, I'll be proposing creative ways to tackle some of the toughest problems in our society. We must take the side of parents trying to raise responsible, motivated, and moral children. We must help disadvantaged Americans find opportunity and ownership and the tools to succeed in our free economy. We must show that our welcoming society values the ideals and contributions of immigrants. We must challenge Americans to be citizens, not spectators, in the renewal of their neighborhoods and their cities.

In a few days, I'm headed home to the heartland to listen to the American people and to talk about the values that unite and sustain our country. Members of Congress are going home, as well. When we all come back in September, so many accomplishments are within our reach, and I look forward to the work ahead.

Thank you all very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 2:21 p.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House.

Remarks in a Ceremony Honoring Tour de France Champion Lance Armstrong

August 3, 2001

The President. Please be seated. It's my privilege to welcome you all to the White House and to welcome my friend, a true champ, a great American, Lance Armstrong. America's incredibly proud of Lance, and I know two people who are really proud of him as well, that's Kristin, his wife, and young Luke. Thank you all for coming, as well.

We're also honored to have Chris Fowler of ESPN here. I'm so—thank you for coming, Chris. I was telling Chris a little earlier, it's one of the programs I can watch on TV

that doesn't say anything about me at all. [Laughter]

I want to thank the members of my Cabinet who are here. Thank you all for coming. I want to thank the Members of the United States Congress and the Senate who are here. I see a lot from the Texas delegation here that are sure proud of you.

You all know the Tour de France is perhaps the most physically demanding event in sports. It lasts 3 weeks, stretches over 2,100 miles, and is often run in both sweltering heat and real cold weather. In the end, the race is won or lost in the mountains during 5 days of climbs that are incredibly steep and hazardous. That's when the heart is tested, and that's when Lance Armstrong excels. In the hardest part of the race, Lance reveals an unbending will, uncommon determination, and unquestioned courage. He has shown that courage in sport. He has also shown that courage in life.

Just a few years ago, Lance was diagnosed with cancer. He was weakened by chemotherapy treatments and told he had a 50–50 chance of living. He has done more than survive: He has triumphed.

One observer commented that when you survive cancer, the French Alps start to look like speed bumps. [Laughter]

Lance's story from cancer diagnosis to a third straight victory in the Tour de France is one of the great human stories. It is a story of character, and it's a story of class.

Germany's Jan Ullrich, the 1997 Tour de France champion, is Lance Armstrong's chief competitor. The two of them were leading during a critical stage of this year's Tour de France when Ullrich lost control of his bicycle, missed a turn, and ended up in a ditch. When Lance saw what happened, he slowed down in order to allow his chief competitor to recover. It was, as Lance said, the right thing to do. We need more citizens who know to do the right thing. Lance Armstrong—the guy's something else, isn't he?

Lance Armstrong is a vivid reminder that the great achievements of life are often won or lost in the mountains, when the climb is the steepest, when the heart is tested. There are many children in this audience who are showing similar determination in their fight with cancer and other serious illnesses. You

face tough challenges, and you embrace life day by day. You're showing courage on your own journey, and all of us are inspired by your example, as well.

Ladies and gentleman, it is my honor to present to you a son of Texas, a great American champion, and an extraordinary human being: Lance Armstrong.

[At this point, Mr. Armstrong made brief remarks and presented the President with a bicycle and yellow Tour de France jersey.]

The President. Thank you all for coming to the White House. May God bless you all. Thank you.

NOTE: The President spoke at 3 p.m. in the East Room at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to Luke David Armstrong, son of Lance Armstrong. The transcript released by the Office of the Press Secretary also included the remarks of Mr. Armstrong.

Statement on Senate Action on the “Emergency Agricultural Assistance Act of 2001”

August 3, 2001

The Senate today took wise and prompt action to help America's farmers. This vote is a victory for our Nation's farmers at a time when they need it the most. I praise the Senate for agreeing to the House bill and look forward to signing this helpful measure into law.

Statement on Bringing War Criminals to Justice

August 3, 2001

I welcome today's transfer to the U.N. International Tribunal for former Yugoslavia (ICTY) of three military officers accused of war crimes by the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina. This decision, like similar decisions by the Governments in Croatia and Yugoslavia, shows that the democratic governments of the region are taking seriously their international obligations and the need to make a break from the violence and atrocities of the past.

I also welcome the decision of the Tribunal convicting General Radislav Krstic of genocide in the 1995 massacre of Muslims from Srebrenica. I welcome and fully support the Tribunal's judgment. Those who commit war crimes must face justice. As I said in Kosovo, we must not allow difference to be a license to kill and vulnerability an excuse to dominate.

These two important steps advance the cause of justice but also help to consolidate peace and promote rule of law. They bring closer to reality our vision in which the countries of the Balkans are part of a Europe that is whole, free, and at peace.

Statement on Signing the ILSA Extension Act of 2001

August 3, 2001

Today, I have signed into law H.R. 1954, the "ILSA Extension Act of 2001." This Act provides for a 5-year extension of the Iran and Libya Sanctions Act (ILSA) with amendments that affect certain of the investment provisions.

I believe that we should review sanctions frequently to assess their effectiveness and continued suitability. A new provision in this bill mandates a report on the impact of certain actions taken pursuant to the Act. I approve of this statutorily mandated requirement to periodically assess the effectiveness of sanctions and to recommend whether the Congress should terminate or modify the Act. The Act also continues the President's power to waive sanctions in the national interest.

My Administration shares the Congress' deep concerns about the objectionable policies and behavior of Iran and Libya. We are addressing these concerns in a number of ways. In particular, we are strengthening our efforts with other countries, whose cooperation is essential to pursuing the most effective approaches to solving the problems of proliferation and terrorism addressed by ILSA.

Libya must address its obligations under U.N. Security Council Resolutions. These relate to the 1988 Lockerbie bombing and require Libya to accept responsibility for the

actions of Libyan officials, disclose all it knows about the bombing, renounce terrorism, and pay appropriate compensation. Cooperative action by Libya on these four issues would make it possible for us to begin to move toward a more constructive relationship.

With respect to Iran, we continue to have serious concerns over its support for terrorism, opposition to the Middle East peace process, and pursuit of weapons of mass destruction. I hope that the Iranian people's recently expressed desire for a freer, more open, and more prosperous society will give our two countries an opportunity to identify areas where our interests converge, and where we can work together constructively for our mutual benefit.

George W. Bush

The White House,
August 3, 2001.

NOTE: H.R. 1954, approved August 3, was assigned Public Law No. 107-24.

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.

July 30

In the evening, the President and Mrs. Bush hosted an "In Performance at the White House" program in the East Room, which was videotaped for television broadcast on September 6.

The President announced his intention to nominate Emil H. Frankel to be an Assistant Secretary of Transportation for Transportation Policy.

The President announced his intention to nominate Read Van de Water to be Assistant Secretary of Transportation for Aviation and International Affairs.

July 31

In the morning, the President had a telephone conversation from the Oval Office with King Abdullah II of Jordan concerning the continued violence in the Middle East.

In the afternoon, the President attended a Senate Republican Policy Committee luncheon at the Capitol.

In an afternoon ceremony in the Oval Office, the President received diplomatic credentials from Ambassadors Serge Mombouli of the Republic of the Congo, Wolfgang Ischinger of Germany, Izben Williams of St. Kitts and Nevis, and Ellsworth I.A. John of St. Vincent and the Grenadines.

August 1

In the morning, the President had separate telephone conversations from the Oval Office with Prime Ministers Tony Blair of the United Kingdom and Bertie Ahern of Ireland concerning the Northern Ireland peace process.

Later, the President had a telephone conversation from the Oval Office with President Fernando de la Rúa of Argentina concerning Argentina's economy.

In the afternoon, the President traveled to Arlington, VA, where he attended meetings at the Pentagon concerning Defense Department reviews, and later returned to Washington, DC.

August 2

The President announced his intention to nominate Pamela Hyde Smith to be Ambassador to Moldova.

August 3

In the morning, the President had a telephone conversation with Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi of Japan congratulating the Prime Minister on his upper house electoral victory. Later, he had separate telephone conversations with Prime Minister Tony Blair of the United Kingdom and President Jose Maria Aznar of Spain concerning Argentina's economy.

The White House announced that the President will participate in a Habitat for Humanity building project in Waco, TX, next week.

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 July 31

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Martin J. Silverstein,
of Pennsylvania, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Oriental Republic of Uruguay.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Gilbert G. Gallegos,
of New Mexico, to be a Commissioner of the U.S. Parole Commission for a term of 6 years, vice Janie L. Jeffers.

Kent R. Hill,
of Massachusetts, to be an Assistant Administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development, vice Donald Lee Pressley, resigned.

Leslie Lenkowsky,
of Indiana, to be chief executive officer of the Corporation for National and Community Service, vice Harris Wofford, resigned.

Cranston J. Mitchell,
of Missouri, to be a Commissioner of the U.S. Parole Commission for a term of 6 years, vice Timothy Earl Jones, Sr.

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

Marie F. Ragghianti,
of Maryland, to be a Commissioner of the U.S. Parole Commission for a term of 6 years, vice Michael Johnston Gaines, term expired.

Edward F. Reilly,
of Kansas, to be a Commissioner of the U.S. Parole Commission for a term of 6 years (re-appointment).

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

Submitted August 1

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Submitted August 2

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

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

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

Thomas C. Gean,
of Arkansas, to be U.S. Attorney for the
Western District of Arkansas for the term of

4 years, vice Paul Kinloch Holmes III, re-
signed.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Drew Howard Wrigley,
of North Dakota, to be U.S. Attorney for the
District of North Dakota for the term of 4
years, vice John Thomas Schneider, resigned.

M. Christina Armijo,
of New Mexico, to be U.S. District Judge
for the District of New Mexico, (new posi-
tion).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

James H. Payne,
of Oklahoma, to be U.S. District Judge for
the Northern, Eastern, and Western Districts

of Oklahoma, vice Billy Michael Burrage, re-
tired.

Danny C. Reeves,
of Kentucky, to be U.S. District Judge for
the Eastern District of Kentucky, (new posi-
tion).

Submitted August 3

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Jackson McDonald,
of Florida, a career member of the Senior
Foreign Service, class of Counselor, to be
Ambassador Extraordinary and Pleni-
potentiary of the U.S. of America to the Re-
public of The Gambia.

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

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

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

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

Susan Schmidt Bies,
of Tennessee, to be member of the Board
of Governors of the Federal Reserve System

for a term of 14 years from February 1, 1998,
vice Susan Meredith Phillips, resigned.

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

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

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 July 30

Transcript of a press briefing by Press Sec-
retary Ari Fleischer

Announcement of nomination for U.S. Attor-
ney for the Western District of Virginia

Announcement of nomination for U.S. Attor-
ney for the District of Arizona

Announcement of nomination for U.S. Attor-
ney for the Western District of Missouri

Announcement of nomination for U.S. Attor-
ney for the District of Nebraska

Announcement of nomination for U.S. Attor-
ney for the District of Montana

Announcement of nomination for U.S. Attor-
ney for the District of Idaho

Announcement of nomination for U.S. Attor-
ney for the District of Colorado

Announcement of nomination for U.S. Attor-
ney for the Middle District of North Carolina

Released July 31

Transcript of a press briefing by Press Sec-
retary Ari Fleischer

Statement by the Press Secretary on legislation to shore up Social Security through personal accounts

Released August 1

Transcript of a press briefing by Press Secretary Ari Fleischer

Statement by the Press Secretary on a roadmap for tripartisan Medicare legislation

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

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

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

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

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

Announcement of nomination for U.S. Attorney for the District of South Carolina

Announcement of nominations for U.S. Court of Federal Claims Judges

Released August 2

Transcript of a press briefing by Press Secretary Ari Fleischer

Statement by the Press Secretary on Senate action on the nomination of Mary Gall to be Chairman of the Consumer Product Safety Commission

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

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

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

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

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

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

Announcement of nomination for U.S. Attorney for the District of New Mexico

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

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

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

Announcement of nomination for U.S. Attorney for the District of North Dakota

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

Announcement of nomination for U.S. Circuit Judge for the First Circuit

Announcement of nomination for U.S. Circuit Judge for the Tenth Circuit

Announcement of nomination for U.S. District Judge for the Northern District of Alabama

Announcement of nomination of U.S. District Judge for the Southern District of Alabama

Announcement of nominations for U.S. District Judges for the Eastern District of Kentucky

Announcement of nomination for U.S. District Judge for the Eastern District of Louisiana

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

Announcement of nominations for U.S. District Judges for the District of New Mexico

Announcement of nomination for U.S. District Judge for the Northern District of Oklahoma

Announcement of nominations for U.S. District Judge for the Northern/Eastern/Western District of Oklahoma

Announcement of nominations for U.S. District Judges for the Western District of Oklahoma

Announcement of nomination for U.S. Court of Federal Claims Judge

Released August 3

Transcript of a press briefing by Press Secretary Ari Fleischer

Statement by the Press Secretary on newly introduced bipartisan legislation to strengthen Medicare for seniors and for future retirees

Statement by the Press Secretary announcing the President's upcoming visit to New York City on September 24–26 to participate in the opening of the United Nations General Assembly

Announcement of nominations for U.S. Attorney for the District of Minnesota

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

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

Announcement of nomination for U.S. Attorney for the Western District of North Carolina

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

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

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

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

Acts Approved by the President

Approved August 3

S. 468 / Public Law 107–23

To designate the Federal building located at 6230 Van Nuys Boulevard in Van Nuys, California, as the “James C. Corman Federal Building”

H.R. 1954 / Public Law 107–24

ILSA Extension Act of 2001