

The President. Well, there are 99 Senators other than that person. And I'm looking forward to working with as many Members as we can. Condi Rice is a fine, fine public servant, greatly admired here in America and greatly admired around the world. And she will make a great Secretary of State. And I'm looking forward to working with her.

Listen, thank you all very much for your time. I appreciate this. And I'm looking forward to working with you all as we have a productive 2005.

Thank you.

NOTE: The President's news conference began at 10 a.m. in the James S. Brady Briefing Room at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to President Mahmoud Abbas (Abu Mazen) of the Palestinian Authority; President Viktor Yushchenko of Ukraine; Prime Minister Ayad Allawi of the Iraqi Interim Government; King Abdullah II of Jordan; former President Saddam Hussein of Iraq; Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi of Japan; President Vladimir Putin of Russia; senior Al Qaida associate Abu Musab Al Zarqawi; and Armstrong Williams, television and radio show host and columnist. The Office of the Press Secretary also released a Spanish language transcript of this news conference.

Remarks in a Discussion on Health Care in Bethesda, Maryland January 26, 2005

The President. Thank you all for coming. Please be seated. Thanks for the warm welcome. Thanks for coming. I'm looking forward to having what I think you'll find to be a very interesting dialog about innovative ways to make sure that our health care system addresses the needs of our individual citizens.

This is an issue that requires a lot of dialog so people understand the problems and a lot of innovative thinking to make sure that the system works. My judgment is the system won't work if medical decisions are made by Government. I believe the best kind of decisionmaking occurs when consumers make decisions and the relationship between their doctors and the patients are—become the cornerstone of good health care policy.

And so we're going to have a dialog. I want to thank our fellow citizens for being here.

We just had a little discussion about how to make sure this conversation goes without flaw. [Laughter] I'm confident it will.

First, I want to thank the Governor of the great State of Maryland for joining us today. As you know, at times I take a little—a brief weekend retreat in the great State of Maryland at a fine facility called Camp David. And the last time the Governor was there, was with Laura and me. He and the first lady were there, and it happened to be the day of the blizzard. So I've invited him back in the summer. [Laughter]

I want to thank my friend Elias Zerhouni, the Director of the National Institutes of Health. I appreciate the job you're doing, Doc; you're doing a fabulous job. I want to thank Les Crawford, who's with us today, the Acting Director of the—Acting Commissioner of the FDA. Thank you, Les, for being here. And I want to thank everybody else who has come. I'm honored that you're interested in this very important subject.

Before we talk about health care, though, I do want to talk about a couple of other subjects. One, I am, as you could tell from the speech I gave last week, a firm believer in freedom and the ability of freedom to bring peace to our world. I am so pleased to watch liberty advance throughout the world in places that—where people—in places where people never dreamt liberty would come. I want our fellow citizens to see what is happening in our world in the last couple of months.

I mean, in Afghanistan millions of people voted for a President for the first time in 5,000 years. It's a grand moment in history when people who had been condemned to tyranny—by in this case, the Taliban—have a chance to express themselves in the ballot box—at the ballot box, to let their opinions be known as to how Government ought to respond to their needs.

As well the Palestinians elected new leadership. I am very pleased by the courage and leadership shown by Abu Mazen, his desire to unify security forces within the Palestinian territory, so as to defeat the terrorists there and allow for democracy to advance. I believe a Palestinian democracy will emerge and will grow, enabling us to achieve a goal of two

states, Israel and Palestine, living side by side in peace.

As well the Ukraine swore in a new President, which was a remarkable advance of democracy in that part of the world. And finally, this Sunday, after years of brutal tyranny, the long-suffering people of Iraq will go to the polls to vote for a—freedom is on the march. Freedom will continue on the march, and therefore the world will be more peaceful, and we'll be able to say we left behind a more steady and stable and peaceful world for our children and our grandchildren.

At home, we've got to make sure freedom continues on the march as well. That starts with making sure every child receives a great education. The No Child Left Behind Act is the beginning of making sure high standards and accountability come to our classrooms, so that not one single child is left behind. We're making progress, and over the next 4 years, we'll continue to make progress.

The world is watching as to whether or not we're able to manage our budgets. One of the things people say, "Are you capable of dealing with twin deficits?" On the one hand, we have a fiscal deficit, so I'll be submitting a budget to the United States Congress that sets clear priorities. One of the priorities of my administration was doubling the funding for NIH so we continue to stay on the leading edge of research and technological change.

We understand how important science is. And we understand it's important to be the leading nation when it comes to research, and we'll continue to stay there. But we are funding some things that aren't effective as well. And so the budget I submit to the United States Congress will work on reducing our deficit in half by—over a 5-year period of time, and at the same time, funding much needed priorities.

As terms of the current account deficit—that would be the deficit as far as our trade goes—the best way to deal with the current account deficit is to make sure America is the best place in the world to do business, to risk capital, so that we can continue to grow our economy. And the first step of doing that is for Congress to bring meaningful legal reform to my desk early in this legislative session, reforming the asbestos law, re-

forming class-action lawsuits, and reforming medical liability.

We'll continue to work on free and fair trade. I believe we can compete with anybody, anywhere, so long as the rules are fair. We need to open up markets around the world so our farmers and entrepreneurs and manufacturers can sell our products around the world. We need to make sure that regulations are fair. We've got to make sure that taxes remain low so as not to snuff out the entrepreneurial spirit in America. Our economy is growing. Small businesses are vibrant and alive and well. New jobs are being created by small businesses, and we want to continue that momentum. People are finding work. We've recovered from recession. And it's important for Congress to understand that we've got to create an environment for continued capital expansion if we want our people to find jobs. And so I'm looking forward to working with them.

We've got a lot of big challenges ahead of us. And one of the biggest challenges of all is Social Security. And it's a challenge because if you're a dad, for example, of a 23-, 24-year-old child, when that child comes time to retire, the system is broke. It's flat bust. In 13 years, the system begins to go negative. That's more money going out than coming in.

And so it seems like to me, for people like me who have gotten positions of responsibility, we should deal with this issue and not pass it on in hopes that it gets better. It's not going to get better unless Congress works with the administration to have a permanent, long-term fix for Social Security. If we do not act, the cost becomes more expensive in the out-years. If we do not act, there's going to be a need for huge payroll tax increases and/or major benefit cuts. So now is the time to move. And I understand there's a reluctance by some in Congress to take on a tough decision. But I believe we've been elected for a reason, and that is to confront problems and to work together in a bipartisan spirit.

For those seniors who are worried about the debate on Social Security, you have nothing to worry about. Nothing will change. But your children and your grandchildren do have something to worry about. And so I look forward to working with the Congress to

come up with a long-term solution to fix Social Security.

As well we need to come up with reasonable, commonsense policies to address the rising costs of health care. And so today we're going to talk about some innovative ideas. One is health savings accounts. And we'll be talking to an employer and somebody—a beneficiary, like me, of a health savings account. A health savings account enables a person to be in charge of his or her own health care decisions. Health care savings account will cover major catastrophic problems and, at the same time, allow a person to save and/or a business to save tax-free for the everyday expenses of health care. And if in fact you have not reached your limit for your catastrophic care—in other words, if you have money left over, you can roll it over, tax-free, into a savings account that you call your own.

We've got some people who can probably explain this better than me here, consumers of health savings accounts. But health savings accounts all aim at empowering people to make decisions for themselves, owning their own health care plan, and at the same time bringing some demand control into the cost of health care. Our view is, is that if you're a consumer of health care and you're in the marketplace making health care decisions, it is more likely that there be more cost control in health care than a system in which the consumer of health care has his or her health care bills paid by a third-party provider.

Secondly, we're going to talk about association health plans, which will allow small businesses to pool across jurisdictional boundaries to be able to afford health care insurance at the same discounts that big companies get. The principle behind association health plans is that the more risk you're able to spread amongst beneficiaries, the lower your cost of health care. And unfortunately, too many laws restrict small businesses from being able to pool risk. And so we're going to talk about that.

We're going to talk about an integrative way to establish a national marketplace for health care by allowing people to get on the Internet and buy a health care plan in a State other than that in which you live. It's kind of an interesting way to encourage more con-

sumer activism, more choices for our citizens here in the country.

And finally, we're going to talk about making sure that we expand our children's health savings program. And we're going to talk to a lady who has been very much involved in encouraging people to sign up for what's called SCHIP, so the youngest citizens can take care [advantage]^{*} of the Government programs that are now available.

As well I want to remind you all that we will continue to promote an adequate safety net for our citizens, and by that, we've got community health centers in America today. I want to continue to expand community health centers. This is the place where the poor and the indigent can get primary care. And they're great centers. And Congress has been very cooperative in the past of funding our budget requests, and I hope they do again as we continue to expand these community health centers all across the United States of America.

We will, obviously, continue to make sure Medicare fulfills its promise. Obviously, I felt the system needed to be reformed. It was a system that would pay, for example, for hospitalization of a senior citizen for heart surgery but not for the medicine that could prevent the heart surgery from being needed in the first place. It was a system that needed to be changed, and at the same time, it was a system that needed to respond to the demands of our senior citizens. And so we introduced market forces into the Medicare system to make it such that it can continue to evolve and grow and change as medicine changes and, therefore, meet the needs of our senior citizens.

Tomorrow I'm going to go to Cleveland to talk about the importance and need of information technology in the health care field. If you really think about many industries in America, they've been able to modernize and become more productive by introducing IT, information technology, into their industries. It's a little difficult—a little more difficult task here in health care. We've got 21st century medical practices but a 19th century paperwork system. Doctors are still writing prescriptions by hand. Most doctors can't write

^{*} White House correction.

clearly anyway, and so it's a—[*laughter*—so there's a better way to enable our health care system to wring out inefficiencies and to protect our patients. So medical electronic records is going to be one of the great innovations in medicine. And I look forward to talking about ways to advance information technology and health care.

Finally, a way to make sure that our citizens are able to better afford health care is to speed generic drugs to the market. I want to thank the FDA for propagating rules that prevent pharmaceuticals from delaying the advent and access to our consumers of generic drugs. These drugs do the exact same thing as brandname drugs do and yet cost a fraction of the cost of the brand names. And so we're doing a better job of speeding generics to the markets. And that's a positive development for our seniors and all citizens, for that matter.

So here are some practical ways to address the cost of health care without allowing the Federal Government to become the health care decider. The federalization of health care would be bad medicine for the American people. And one way to prevent that from happening is to propose positive alternatives. And that's what we're going to discuss today.

And the first person I'm going to discuss health savings accounts with is Pat Zakula—correct? Exactly. Pat Zakula. [*Laughter*] She called me George Brush. [*Laughter*]

All right, where are you from?

Patricia Zakula. I'm from northeast Indiana.

The President. Northeast Indiana. Fabulous, yes. And so what do you do?

[*At this point, Ms. Zakula, executive director, Children First Center, Garrett, IN, made brief remarks.*]

The President. Great, thanks for doing that. You're a soldier in the army of compassion. So you've got employees, right? How many?

Ms. Zakula. Yes, we have 70 employees. Because most of our services are home-based, it takes a lot of people to do what we do. Most of our staff are women, some in their twenties to in their fifties.

The President. Right. And you're expected to provide health insurance.

Ms. Zakula. That's right. And we've been doing—providing health care—health insurance for people for many years, as we keep growing. But it became a real struggle, because the costs were just exorbitant, and they would go up, you know, in double digits every year, and sometimes twice a year they would go up.

The President. Right, which is a common problem for a lot of smaller enterprises. So how did you deal with it?

[*Ms. Zakula made further remarks.*]

The President. This is interesting. Listen to what she's saying. First of all, they're going broke. They can't afford health care. Like many small businesses or small enterprise or small nonprofit, she's faced with a choice: "Do I keep the doors open and have employees without health care"—basically, is what you're saying.

The HSA comes along, and so the plan, as I understand it, has a deductible of 1,700—in other words, you pay for the first \$1,700 of expenses—and then you have insurance to cover the—

Ms. Zakula. That's correct, to cover the 100 percent after you reach that \$1,700.

The President. Right. And the way this HSA works is you take the high-deductible plan, of \$1,700 in your case, and contribute \$1,700 into the plan, tax-free, so that the person has the 1,700 to cover expenses, up until the insurance policy kicks in. I think that's the way yours works.

[*Ms. Zakula made further remarks.*]

The President. If the 1,700 isn't spent, it rolls over to the next year tax-free and the owner of the HSA can pull the money out tax-free for health care. And so it's an incentive to save.

Now, think about this, if for example, you make healthy choices in your life and the 1,700 could be rolled over, the healthier you are, the less likely you're going to spend on normal health care needs, the more money you have that you call your own. And secondly, the benefit is, your employees start making decisions. As opposed to saying, "You've got to go buy X, Y, Z for this

amount,” people all of a sudden start to shop for that which is best for them.

Ms. Zakula. That’s true. And people who—when they found out that their visit to the doctor really didn’t cost \$20, which was our co-pay—[laughter]—then they’re not—then they don’t run to the doctor all the time. However, they are using—they’re using preventative care and doing the things that they need to do, but they’re more likely to shop around and to weigh things, whether I need to do this or not.

The President. Part of the issue with health savings accounts is for people to even understand they exist. And so you’re talking to an owner who is on the leading edge of change. These are relatively new products available. And part of the reasons why we’re discussing this is we want small-business owners and individuals to realize that health savings accounts are now available. And I urge everybody to look into the benefits of a health savings account.

And you need to listen to Bill Lomel, who is with us. You are an owner of a health savings account?

William Lomel. Right. I’m Bill Lomel. I’m from Atlanta—

The President. Exactly, Lomel, just as I said. [Laughter] Two for two. [Laughter]

Mr. Lomel. I have a commercial roofing contracting business with 25 employees and, like Pat, was faced with similar decisions. I mean, the monthly premium for our family coverage 2 years ago went from 450 to 750, and then it was going up over a thousand. And the group kept getting smaller because people were dropping out of the plan. The individuals couldn’t afford their portion of the coverage. And it was kind of an effect going on, making it—

The President. Catch-22.

Mr. Lomel. Yes.

[Mr. Lomel, owner, Titan Roofing, LLC, Suwanee, GA, made further remarks.]

The President. You getting that? It’s important for people to understand what he’s saying. He buys the high-deductible policy to cover major medical expenses, and the savings on that policy from what he was paying otherwise more than equals the zero to 5,000 dollars cost up until the insurance kicks in.

It’s his own money, the 5,000. He owns it. It earns interest tax-free. In other words, he’s able to put it in an interest-bearing account. And if he or his three children do not spend the 5,000, whatever the balance is, it rolls over to the next year. And it’s—and it enables, frankly, small businesses to stay in business and families to be able to better afford health care.

You enjoying it?

Mr. Lomel. Yes, it’s great, and it’s made providing that benefit possible again.

The President. Yes.

Mr. Lomel. So we’re meeting with all of our employees to get them signed up individually on programs that I can kind of help facilitate.

The President. Absolutely. Most of the working uninsured in America work for small businesses. And so for small-business owners out there who are worried about being able to pay for insurance for your employees—and a lot of owners are, like you were—I mean, it must be nerve-wracking.

Mr. Lomel. Well, one of the key things that has come out of this is that when I go to the doctor, I’m interested in the cost. [Laughter]

The President. Yes.

Mr. Lomel. And I had—

The President. That’s pretty good.

Mr. Lomel. I had a small skin cancer removed this year. And just—I asked.

The President. Yes.

Mr. Lomel. They offered me two procedures, and I said, “Well, how much does this one cost and how much does that one cost, and what are their effectiveness?” And they were virtually the same, so—

The President. You know, it sounds simple, but it is a dynamic that in many cases is absent from the health care markets because if a third party makes that payment, he never gets to ask the question. He just accepts the decision. And all of a sudden when you have consumers starting to ask questions about cost, it is a governor on cost at the very minimum. And so part of—one way to make sure that costs don’t continue to escalate is to introduce consumer demand into health care decisionmaking. And since HSAs enable a consumer to own their own account and manage their own account and

make decisions for their account, we've introduced demand into the marketplace.

Thank you two for sharing this. I signed up for an HSA. I'm feeling pretty good these days, and—[*laughter*—I think I'll have some money left over. But recognizing that I can prevent disease, I want to encourage people to exercise on a regular basis, make wise choices about what you put in your body, be mindful of what you eat. And if you happen to be an HSA owner, like the three of us, you will realize—more likely realize savings that you can roll over tax-free and call your own.

Hopefully, one of these days when I get to be an old guy, my HSA will be bulging with money—[*laughter*—and I will be comfortable in the security of retirement because my HSA will be a part of a—you know, other options to provide good health care for me and my family.

We've got Rich Parsons with us. I actually got it right, two for three now. What do you do, Rich?

Richard Parsons. I run the Montgomery County Chamber of Commerce, which is a small nonprofit right here in Montgomery County, Maryland, and we represent the employer community.

The President. Good, thanks. Welcome. I'm glad you're here. You are here not only to talk about the wonderful benefits of having a business in Montgomery County but as well to discuss—

Mr. Parsons. Well, what we want to talk about is really the same issue you just heard from a consumer standpoint; it's the lack of choice. It doesn't affect just consumers, but small-business owners in particular and small nonprofits like ours. We have a very small range of choices that we can select from when we go to do what we all want to do, which is provide our employees with good coverage at good prices. We're finding our choices in a State like Maryland, and even though this is one of the leading biotech and medical innovations centers of the world today, we have about four policies—four companies that will even write policies for small businesses in the State. And we've got to expand choices, and that's what I wanted to talk about today.

The President. Well, I appreciate that. That's common sense, isn't it? If you want there to be reasonable price, the more consumers have to choose in a marketplace, the more likely it is you'll be able to find something at the price you want. That's how the marketplace works. You're telling me the marketplace is somewhat restricted here.

Mr. Parsons. Well, because of regulatory factors and just the way the marketplace has turned out here in Maryland, we are not allowed by State law to do what some States are allowed to do, which is to offer association health plans, where my—

The President. Right. Describe what an association health plan is, please.

[*Mr. Parsons, president and chief executive officer, Montgomery County Chamber of Commerce, Derwood, MD, made further remarks.*]

The President. Right. An association health plan will allow people to pool risk. That's what we're saying. And I happen to think that we ought to allow small businesses to pool risk across State boundaries. In other words, I think a restaurateur in Maryland ought to be able to combine in the same insurance plan as a restaurateur in Texas. I think we ought to be focusing on the social objective of making sure our small-business owners can find affordable health care so that fewer people are working uninsured, rather than jealously guarding jurisdictional lines for whatever reason.

And so I look forward to working with Congress to get an association health plan out—bill out that will allow for pooling of risk for small-business owners across jurisdictional boundaries. And nonprofits, by the way, should be allowed to pool risk as well.

Have you heard of health savings accounts, in the meantime? I mean, these are really great. [*Laughter*]

Mr. Parsons. I learned about them at this event. I'm going to look into it.

The President. You seriously ought to look into them. [*Laughter*]

But Congress needs to understand that on the one hand, you cannot complain about people who don't have insurance and you work for a small business and then not allow

small businesses to be able to have the opportunities in the marketplace, the same opportunities afforded companies with large pools, large employee bases. You've got to give them the opportunity to be able to shop.

And so association health plans make a lot of sense. I want to thank you for sharing that with us, Rich.

Mr. Parsons. Well, thank you. We need the help in Congress.

The President. I agree. That's what we're here to do. We're here to remind Congress about the benefits.

Jesse Patton.

Jesse Patton. Correct. [Laughter]

The President. Got that right.

Mr. Patton. Just like the general.

The President. Yes, sir. [Laughter] The founder and president of—

Mr. Patton. Associations Marketing Group in Des Moines, Iowa. We're actually an insurance agency that specializes in the sale and service of both individual and group health insurance plans. And we do business in 42 States, so we work with individuals not only in Iowa but across all of the United States.

The President. And Jesse wants to talk about an idea that I broached early on, and that is to allow consumers to shop.

[Mr. Patton made further remarks, concluding as follows.]

Mr. Patton. The nice thing about this proposal is that people would be able to go across State lines, but they would still have the safety feature of having their products still regulated by insurance division, insurance commissioner.

The President. That's an important point. Sorry to interrupt you. You were on a roll. [Laughter]

Mr. Patton. Go ahead, you're the President.

The President. Thank you.

Mr. Patton. I'm just the general. [Laughter]

The President. So you're a—you heard Bill talk about—he got on the Internet. He was trying to find more information. He was worried about finding a product that he could use. Imagine someone living in Maryland getting on the Internet and being able to

shop nationwide for an insurance plan that meets his or her specific needs—basically what you're saying.

Mr. Patton. Correct. If you look at an example that we did for your staff of a 35-year-old individual with a 35-year-old spouse and two children on a \$500 deductible, premiums from the various States—my home State of Iowa, that premium actually comes in at \$430. Other States that we looked at, those premiums are at 1,500, 1,200, \$1,609. So they're up to a thousand dollars difference in that individual rate for the same product, same insurance carrier, just based on the State that you reside in.

The President. And so, perhaps, one way to encourage reform at the State level is to allow consumers to actually make choices. And the more consumers that buy a product in a certain State may cause other States to have the incentive necessary to change the regulatory burden so that products can be delivered at a less expensive price in their own State.

But the real question people have is, "Well, how do I know I'm not getting cheated?" In other words, it's one thing to open up additional consumer price. But how do you know it's not a fly-by-night or a shyster? We caught a guy the other day flimflaming people on the tsunami relief effort. There was a lot of innocent folks who think they're making a contribution, in this case, to help somebody's life, and it turns out he was a—the FBI found out that he was a flimflam artist. How do we make sure that the innocent consumer is not buying a product from a company that doesn't have the capital base necessary to provide insurance, for example?

Mr. Patton. Correct, and there's actually a couple safety features here. I, as an insurance agent, am licensed and able to do business based on a license I hold by the insurance division of the State that I operate in. I must also get a nonresident license in another State that I plan to sell business. So I'm actually regulated—if I would sell a product here in Maryland, I'm actually regulated by the insurance division in Maryland under my insurance license here, plus I'm also regulated by the insurance division in Iowa, which is my home base. And then, again, you

would have the insurance commissioner's office also regulating the carrier and the product.

The President. Right. So in other words, if you're a Texan buying into Iowa, and you feel like you've been cheated, there would be a complaint mechanism—

Mr. Patton. Correct.

The President. —and the State would, therefore, make the decisions as to whether or not the—on the capital-worthiness of a particular entity offering insurance in that State.

Mr. Patton. Correct. You would actually have two safety features, your home State and your State that you were buying your insurance from.

The President. Right. I think it's an interesting idea. I think the more we give choice to consumers and the more consumers are allowed to be in the marketplace designing and shopping for product that meets their needs, the more likely it is we'll be able to control costs and make the marketplace work. It works in other industry, and I think we need to bring—I know we need to bring market forces into the health care field.

For those of you who live in Maryland, by the way, you're fortunate to have a Governor who understands all this. I appreciate your efforts, by the way, on medical liability reform, addressing the cost. And we look forward to working with you, Governor, and other Governors as well to do the best we can to make this system work on behalf of consumers in the health care field.

Finally, we've got Tammi Fleming with us, from the great city of New Orleans, Louisiana. Isn't that right?

Tammi Fleming. Yes, you got that right. [Laughter]

The President. Tammi runs an interesting program. Why don't you describe your program, Tammi.

[Ms. Fleming, program manager, *Health Care for All*, New Orleans, LA, made brief remarks.]

The President. The point is, is that we have programs aimed at helping people who need help, basically is what you're saying. And one such program is SCHIP—that's the Children's Health Care Insurance Program.

And it's not fully subscribed. In other words, we had the money available, and States did not access the money to help children with good health care.

[Ms. Fleming made further remarks.]

The President. The reason we've asked Tammi to come is because it's very important for States to develop effective outreach programs. At the Federal level, we're willing to help fund outreach programs. We think it's important for people who've qualified for the SCHIP program to know that that program is available without stigma. And it is an effective way to provide our children with the insurance we want our children to have.

And so what Tammi is saying is, she's pointing up the fact that we need a grassroots effort across the country to enable people to know what is available for the Children's Health Care Program.

[Ms. Fleming made further remarks.]

The President. Well, I appreciate what you're doing. Walkers and talkers. That's good. Good job.

Well, listen, I want to thank you all for joining the discussion. The solution is one that—the solution to health care costs is one that requires a myriad of approaches, as opposed to a single Federal Government approach. I believe the more we empower people to make decisions, the better off we are in terms of achieving a national objective, which is affordable health care that's available. And I want to thank you all for sharing with people innovative ideas.

I'm pleased to inform you that Dr. Condi Rice has just been confirmed by the United States Senate. She will be a great Secretary of State for the United States of America. I'm honored to be working with her, and I look forward to spreading freedom and peace.

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

NOTE: The President spoke at 11:49 a.m. at the National Institutes of Health. In his remarks, he referred to Gov. Robert L. Ehrlich of Maryland, and his wife, Kendel; President Mahmoud Abbas (Abu Mazen) of the Palestinian Authority; and President Viktor Yushchenko of Ukraine.

Interview With Al Arabiya Television January 26, 2005

The President. Before you ask your question, Lukman, let me—if you don't mind, I'd like to say one thing to the Iraqi people. This is a historic opportunity for the people of Iraq to vote for a Government. And I want to express my appreciation for the courageous Iraqis who are willing to step forth and promote democracy and urge all the citizens in Iraq to vote and to show the terrorists they cannot stop the march of freedom.

I'm proud of the country. I'm proud of the citizens and look forward to the day when Iraq is democratic and free with Iraqi traditions and Iraqi customs. And it will be a grand day on Sunday.

Upcoming Iraqi Elections

Lukman Ahmed. Thank you, Mr. President. And that's before we thank you again for giving us this opportunity here on Al Arabiya. We'd like to congratulate you for entering your second term. But with regard to this Iraqi election, do you expect a big or a good voter turnout?

The President. You know, it is amazing, first of all, they're having a vote at all. A couple of years ago, people would have been puzzled by someone saying that the Iraqis will be given a chance to vote. And now they are. I know this: I know thousands and thousands of Iraqis want to vote. I know they cherish the idea of being able to vote, and I hope as many Iraqis vote as possible.

U.S. Super Stallion Helicopter Crash in Iraq

Mr. Ahmed. Let me ask you how you feel about this incident today, about the helicopter incident. How do you feel about it, and will that affect your engagement in Iraq?

The President. I appreciate you bringing that up. First of all, any time a soldier loses life is a sad day, sad for the family, sad for the friends, sad for his or her fellow troops. And we offer our prayers and condolences and ask for God's grace and comfort on those who suffer.

Today a tragic helicopter accident is a reminder of the risks inherent in military operations. We mourn the loss of life. But I am

convinced we're doing the right thing by helping Iraq become a free country, because a free Iraq will have long-term effects in the world and it will help the people of Iraq realize their dreams and aspirations and hopes.

Sunni's Role Following Elections

Mr. Ahmed. Some details, sir, about this election. As you know, that the Iraqis will go to vote, Shi'as whom expected to participate in large numbers and Sunni whom expected to participate in smaller numbers. What is the role you see Sunnis as playing in Iraq after the election?

The President. Well, first of all, I hope all Sunnis vote. I think it's very important. Secondly, I've been heartened by some of the comments of Shi'a leadership that has said the new Government must be inclusive, that, in order for Iraq to achieve its ultimate objective, which is a stable, free society, that everybody ought to be able to participate in the writing of the constitution, that there needs to be respect for minority rights. And to me, those are very healthy, important comments that are being made by Shi'a leaders. And it is an understanding that a free society is one which honors the voices of all.

Iran

Mr. Ahmed. Mr. President, there are report coming out of Iraq suggesting that the Iranian are getting millions of dollars into Iraq, sending people to influence the election. First, how do you plan to deal with Iranian to this regard?

The President. Well, one way is to speak clearly and make it very clear that the Iranians should not be trying to unduly influence the elections. I'm confident that the Iraqi citizens will want Iraq to be free from any influence—in other words, they want to be able to vote and elect people that will represent their views, not the views of a foreign government.

Mr. Ahmed. If I may follow up. Will it concern you that some sort of pro-Iranian Government will emerge?

The President. Well, I don't think so. I think that the Iraqis who are willing to serve are people who understand that the future of Iraq depends upon Iraqi nationalism and the Iraq character—the character of Iraq and