

#4

1. POTUS and VPOTUS
Accomplishments by State
2. SOTU 2000 Memos and Stats
3. Addressing the Condition of
American Democracy
4. Domestic Policy Agenda for
the First 100 Days

Final 05/05/98 11:00am

98 05 05 11:00

PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
REMARKS ON THE DEDICATION OF THE
REAGAN BUILDING
THE RONALD REAGAN BUILDING AND
INTERNATIONAL TRADE CENTER
WASHINGTON, DC

May 5, 1998

THE PRESIDENT WAS SEEN

5-5-98

CC:

Laura Capps

- EASTERN HIGH SCHOOL CHORUS

free

Acknowledgments: Mrs. Reagan; Admin. David

Sen. Loft, Thurman, Robt - John McS, Agnt.

Barram, GSA; Sec. Daley; Sens. Moynihan and Dole;

Gen. Powell; Sec. Schultz; Mayor Barry; Del. Eleanor

Holmes Norton; Members of Congress and my Cabinet.

TH
~~I am glad~~, Mrs. Reagan, ^{for being here today} ~~that you are able to join us~~

~~on this special occasion. You have always shown~~

~~remarkable grace under extraordinary pressure--both in~~

~~your service as America's First Lady and now, as ever, in~~

~~your devotion to President Reagan. You still radiate the~~

~~elegance and charm that were the hallmark of the Reagan~~

~~White House. From your pioneering efforts to keep our~~

~~children~~ ^{to the elegant charm that were the hallmark of the Reagan}
~~safe from drugs,~~ ^{with} to your public support for every

family facing Alzheimer's, your nation thanks you--and

Hillary and I thank you.

The only thing that could make this day more special
is if President Reagan were able to join us here as well.
But ^{Now we feel his presence} ~~in a way he is here~~: his unflagging optimism, proud
patriotism, and unabashed faith in America ~~still resonate~~
~~in freedom's capital city.~~

As Senator Moynihan just described, the Reagan
Building is the completion of ^a ~~that~~ challenge issued 37
years ago by President Kennedy. ^{Ty Sen Moynihan} This building will house
~~our Foreign Affairs, TC, International~~
everything from the Agency for International
Development ^W to the Wilson Center for Scholars. It is
fitting that the plaza on which we gather bears the name
of Woodrow Wilson. From Wilson to Reagan, this
^{Much of} building spans this American Century.

~~The world has changed considerably in the years~~
~~Since President Reagan left office,~~ *the freedom opportunity for which we stood have continued to spread* For half a century,

American leaders of both parties waged a Cold War
against aggression and repression across the globe.

Today, freed from the yoke of totalitarianism, new
democracies are emerging around the world--enjoying
newfound prosperity and a long-awaited peace.

Now nations have claimed the
~~The nations of the world should savor the fruits of~~
this victory: free markets, free elections, free peoples. *the men are struggling to do so.*

~~But we must not grow complacent; we cannot presume~~
Still we Americans must not grow complacent.

~~that the fight for freedom is fully won. No peace can be~~
Today we recall Pres. R's resolve to fight for freedom and
~~permanent unless it is backed by the leadership of great~~
his understanding that American leadership in the world
~~nations.~~
remain indivisible

~~We have seen the end of the Cold War, but not, as some~~
~~have contended, the end of history. America's resolve did~~
~~to a fitting that~~
~~not crumble with the Berlin Wall, a piece of which stands~~
~~in this building. And America's ideals shall never~~
~~collapse like Communism and recede from the world~~
~~they can since, the end of the CW did not bring~~
~~scene.~~
~~the end of the struggle for freedom & justice, peace & opportunity.~~

If the history of this American Century has taught us
anything, it is that we will either work to shape events or
we will be shaped by them. We cannot be partly in the
world; we cannot lead in fits and starts or ^{only} ~~anytime~~ we
believe it suits our ^{short term} interest. We must lead boldly ~~and~~
consistently and without reservation. Because ^{as RAs say} ~~freedom~~ is
always in America's interest.

America's security and prosperity depend above all else upon our willingness to lead in the world. President Wilson said that Americans were participants in the life of the world, like it or not. But his countrymen did not listen; and the result was a Great Depression, the rise of Fascism in Europe and Asia, and a Second World War. Our nation learned then that America could not withdraw from the world.

That is why a new generation of Americans reached outward in the years after World War II. They built new alliances of peace and new engines of prosperity around the globe: NATO, the United Nations, the IMF.

It was no accident that, during this period of great American leadership abroad, Americans experienced unparalleled economic growth at home. And it was no accident that freedom's great triumph came on America's watch.

Today, on the edge of a new century, the challenges we face are more diverse. But the values that guide America must remain the same. ^{The globalization of commerce, & the exploitation of} Information technology ^{do} ~~does~~ not resolve all conflicts between nations, ^{but they do} ~~it~~ creates new challenges. ~~The expansion of global commerce does~~ ^{they do} not diminish our responsibility to lead, ^{they} ~~it~~ heightens it.

THE PRESIDENT 1989-1993
5-5-98

~~At this critical moment, at this time of transition,~~
~~America faces a choice: Will we retreat within our~~
~~borders? Or continue to lead in the world? If we have~~
~~faith in this great experiment, "the American experiment"~~
~~[George Washington], then our responsibility is clear, and~~
~~the outcome is evident.~~

Acc.

~~But~~ Today's possibilities are not tomorrow's
guarantees. We must remain true to the commitment^{to have} that
every American leader of both parties has made during
the last 50 years.

We fought, those 50 years, for a Europe undivided
and free.

Last week, Congress took an important step toward that goal by welcoming Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic into NATO. ^{can achieve our} ~~goal~~ ^{the world would really like it} The alliance that helped keep the peace for a half-century now brings us closer than ever to a united Europe, democratic and secure. Now Congress has another opportunity to protect ^{our} ~~the~~ national interest and ^{Maintaining our world leadership by} ~~fulfill~~ America's responsibilities ~~around the world. It can~~ pay ^{our} share of support to the IMF and settle ^{our} obligations to the United Nations.

Just as we fought for democracy, we worked 50 years for economic freedom. The International Monetary Fund has played a crucial role in steering the global economy in the right direction: toward financial stability and self-sustaining growth.

In this age of economic interdependence, a commitment to the IMF is an investment in our own prosperity. That is why, fifteen years ago, President Reagan made what he called an "unbreakable commitment" to the IMF. ~~If we~~
We should honor President's "unbreakable
~~today break that commitment, we jeopardize the strongest~~
element" today.
~~American economy in decades. We must not risk it.~~

Finally, we fought 50 years for peace and security as part of the United Nations. America was a founder of the U.N. We are proud to be its host and believe in its ideals. As President Reagan said in 1985, the U.N. stands as "the symbol of the hopes of all mankind for a more peaceful and productive world. We must not," he said, "disappoint those hopes." If we are to fulfill those hopes in the 21st century, we must pay our debt to the United Nations.

Wleg. 17.1.1997 → American World → smaller power
~~America is a country that pays its bills.~~ *→ village - have speaking opportunity*
~~History has taught America never to stand passively~~ *→ Global world → getting many to the culture*

in the face of great change. ~~American leaders like Ronald Reagan have understood: We will shape change or be shaped by it. To retreat from our responsibilities is to invite danger and instability;~~ to embrace the obligations of leadership is to build a better future for all. The commerce that will be conducted in this great building will be testament to the opportunities of a truly global economy. As I stand within the Reagan Building, and look across the expanse of Wilson Plaza, I am confident that we will again make the right choice for America and for the world, take up where President Reagan left off, and lead freedom's march boldly into the 21st century, the next American Century.

Final 05/05/98 11:00am

PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON

REMARKS ON THE DEDICATION OF THE

REAGAN BUILDING

THE RONALD REAGAN BUILDING AND

INTERNATIONAL TRADE CENTER

WASHINGTON, DC

May 5, 1998

Acknowledgments: Mrs. Reagan; Admin. David Barram, GSA; Sec. Daley; Sens. Moynihan and Dole; Gen. Powell; Sec. Schultz; Mayor Barry; Del. Eleanor Holmes Norton; Members of Congress and my Cabinet.

I am glad, Mrs. Reagan, that you are able to join us on this special occasion. You have always shown remarkable grace under extraordinary pressure--both in your service as America's First Lady and now, as ever, in your devotion to President Reagan. You still radiate the elegance and charm that were the hallmark of the Reagan White House. From your pioneering efforts to keep our kids safe from drugs, to your public support for every family facing Alzheimer's, your nation thanks you--and Hillary and I thank you.

The only thing that could make this day more special is if President Reagan were able to join us here as well. But in a way he is here: his unflagging optimism, proud patriotism, and unabashed faith in America still resonate in freedom's capital city.

As Senator Moynihan just described, the Reagan Building is the completion of that challenge issued 37 years ago by President Kennedy. This building will house everything from the Agency for International Development to the Wilson Center for Scholars. It is fitting that the plaza on which we gather bears the name of Woodrow Wilson. From Wilson to Reagan, this building spans this American Century.

The world has changed considerably in the years since President Reagan left office. For half a century, American leaders of both parties waged a Cold War against aggression and repression across the globe.

Today, freed from the yoke of totalitarianism, new democracies are emerging around the world--enjoying newfound prosperity and a long-awaited peace.

The nations of the world should savor the fruits of this victory: free markets, free elections, free peoples. But we must not grow complacent; we cannot presume that the fight for freedom is fully won. No peace can be permanent unless it is backed by the leadership of great nations.

We have seen the end of the Cold War, but not, as some have contended, the end of history. America's resolve did not crumble with the Berlin Wall, a piece of which stands in this building. And America's ideals shall never collapse like Communism and recede from the world scene.

If the history of this American Century has taught us anything, it is that we will either work to shape events or we will be shaped by them. We cannot be partly in the world; we cannot lead in fits and starts or anytime we believe it suits our interest. We must lead boldly and consistently and without reservation. Because freedom is always in America's interest.

America's security and prosperity depend above all else upon our willingness to lead in the world. President Wilson said that Americans were participants in the life of the world, like it or not. But his countrymen did not listen; and the result was a Great Depression, the rise of Fascism in Europe and Asia, and a Second World War. Our nation learned then that America could not withdraw from the world.

That is why a new generation of Americans reached outward in the years after World War II. They built new alliances of peace and new engines of prosperity around the globe: NATO, the United Nations, the IMF.

It was no accident that, during this period of great American leadership abroad, Americans experienced unparalleled economic growth at home. And it was no accident that freedom's great triumph came on America's watch.

Today, on the edge of a new century, the challenges we face are more diverse. But the values that guide America must remain the same. Information technology does not resolve all conflicts between nations, it creates new challenges. The expansion of global commerce does not diminish our responsibility to lead, it heightens it.

At this critical moment, at this time of transition, America faces a choice: Will we retreat within our borders? Or continue to lead in the world? If we have faith in this great experiment, “the American experiment” [George Washington], then our responsibility is clear, and the outcome is evident.

But today’s possibilities are not tomorrow’s guarantees. We must remain true to the commitment that every American leader of both parties has made during the last 50 years.

We fought, those 50 years, for a Europe undivided and free.

Last week, Congress took an important step toward that goal by welcoming Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic into NATO. The alliance that helped keep the peace for a half-century now brings us closer than ever to a united Europe, democratic and secure. Now Congress has another opportunity to protect the national interest and fulfill America's responsibilities around the world. It can pay our share of support to the IMF and settle our obligations to the United Nations.

Just as we fought for democracy, we worked 50 years for economic freedom. The International Monetary Fund has played a crucial role in steering the global economy in the right direction: toward financial stability and self-sustaining growth.

In this age of economic interdependence, a commitment to the IMF is an investment in our own prosperity. That is why, fifteen years ago, President Reagan made what he called an “unbreakable commitment” to the IMF. If we today break that commitment, we jeopardize the strongest American economy in decades. We must not risk it.

Finally, we fought 50 years for peace and security as part of the United Nations. America was a founder of the U.N. We are proud to be its host and believe in its ideals. As President Reagan said in 1985, the U.N. stands as “the symbol of the hopes of all mankind for a more peaceful and productive world. We must not,” he said, “disappoint those hopes.” If we are to fulfill those hopes in the 21st century, we must pay our debt to the United Nations.

America is a country that pays its bills.

History has taught America never to stand passively in the face of great change. American leaders like Ronald Reagan have understood: We will shape change or be shaped by it. To retreat from our responsibilities is to invite danger and instability; to embrace the obligations of leadership is to build a better future for all. The commerce that will be conducted in this great building will be testament to the opportunities of a truly global economy. As I stand within the Reagan Building, and look across the expanse of Wilson Plaza, I am confident that we will again make the right choice for America and for the world, take up where President Reagan left off, and lead freedom's march boldly into the 21st century, the next American Century.

Thomson Bob Mulheeny

and.

the airport is an outrage!

JP: Obviously, we pulled the wrong gun to put him in the rt mood

P: Greatest thing of all time - and biggest fed plan named after a P who hated govt.
funded by Repubs who prefer to hate govt but keep on spending

Discreetly quote if the way ~~the way~~ he used to
quote JFK.

Thom: P. Lott, Burns; then joined by Thurmond

PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
REMARKS ON THE DEDICATION OF THE REAGAN BUILDING
THE RONALD REAGAN BUILDING AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE CENTER
WASHINGTON, DC
May 5, 1998

Acknowledgments: Mrs. Reagan; Admin. David Barram, GSA; Sec. Daley; Sens. Moynihan and Dole; Gen. Powell; Sec. Schultz; Mayor Barry; Del. Eleanor Holmes Norton; Members of Congress and my Cabinet

I am glad, Mrs. Reagan, that you are able to join us on this special occasion. You have always shown remarkable grace under extraordinary pressure--both in your service as America's First Lady and now, as ever, in your devotion to President Reagan. You still radiate the elegance and charm that were the hallmark of the Reagan White House. From your pioneering efforts to keep our kids safe from drugs, to your public support for every family facing Alzheimer's, your nation thanks you--and Hillary and I thank you.

The only thing that could make this day more special is if President Reagan were able to join us here as well. But in a way he is here: his unflagging optimism, proud patriotism, and unabashed faith in America still resonate in freedom's capital city.

As Senator Moynihan just described, the Reagan Building is the completion of that challenge issued 37 years ago by President Kennedy. This building will house everything from the Agency for International Development to the Wilson Center for Scholars. It is fitting that the plaza on which we gather bears the name of Woodrow Wilson. From Wilson to Reagan, this building spans this American Century.

The world has changed considerably in the years since President Reagan left office. For half a century, American leaders of both parties waged a Cold War against aggression and repression across the globe. Today, freed from the yoke of totalitarianism, new democracies are emerging around the world--enjoying newfound prosperity and a long-awaited peace.

The nations of the world should savor the fruits of this victory: free markets, free elections, free peoples. But we must not grow complacent; we cannot presume that the fight for freedom is fully won. No peace can be permanent unless it is backed by the leadership of great nations. We have seen the end of the Cold War, but not, as some have contended, the end of history. America's resolve did not crumble with the Berlin Wall, a piece of which stands in this building. And America's ideals shall never collapse like Communism and recede from the world scene.

If the history of this American Century has taught us anything, it is that we will either

work to shape events or we will be shaped by them. We cannot be partly in the world; we cannot lead in fits and starts or anytime we believe it suits our interest. We must lead boldly and consistently and without reservation. Because freedom is always in America's interest.

America's security and prosperity depend above all else upon our willingness to lead in the world. President Wilson said that Americans were participants in the life of the world, like it or not. But his countrymen did not listen; and the result was a Great Depression, the rise of Fascism in Europe and Asia, and a Second World War. Our nation learned then that America could not withdraw from the world.

That is why a new generation of Americans reached outward in the years after World War II. They built new alliances of peace and new engines of prosperity around the globe: NATO, the United Nations, the IMF. It was no accident that, during this period of great American leadership abroad, Americans experienced unparalleled economic growth at home. And it was no accident that freedom's great triumph came on America's watch.

Today, on the edge of a new century, the challenges we face are more diverse. But the values that guide America must remain the same. Information technology does not resolve all conflicts between nations, it creates new challenges. The expansion of global commerce does not diminish our responsibility to lead, it heightens it.

At this critical moment, at this time of transition, America faces a choice: Will we retreat within our borders? Or continue to lead in the world? If we have faith in this great experiment, "the American experiment" [George Washington], then our responsibility is clear, and the outcome is evident.

But today's possibilities are not tomorrow's guarantees. We must remain true to the commitment that every American leader of both parties has made during the last 50 years.

We fought, those 50 years, for a Europe undivided and free. Last week, Congress took an important step toward that goal by welcoming Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic into NATO. The alliance that helped keep the peace for a half-century now brings us closer than ever to a united Europe, democratic and secure. Now Congress has another opportunity to protect the national interest and fulfill America's responsibilities around the world. It can pay our share of support to the IMF and settle our obligations to the United Nations.

Just as we fought for democracy, we worked 50 years for economic freedom. The International Monetary Fund has played a crucial role in steering the global economy in the right direction: toward financial stability and self-sustaining growth. In this age of economic interdependence, a commitment to the IMF is an investment in our own prosperity. That is why, fifteen years ago, President Reagan made what he called an "unbreakable commitment" to the IMF. If we today break that commitment, we jeopardize the strongest American economy in decades. We must not risk it.

Finally, we fought 50 years for peace and security as part of the United Nations. America was a founder of the U.N. We are proud to be its host and believe in its ideals. As President Reagan said in 1985, the U.N. stands as “the symbol of the hopes of all mankind for a more peaceful and productive world. We must not,” he said, “disappoint those hopes.” If we are to fulfill those hopes in the 21st century, we must pay our debt to the United Nations. America is a country that pays its bills.

History has taught America never to stand passively in the face of great change. American leaders like Ronald Reagan have understood: We will shape change or be shaped by it. To retreat from our responsibilities is to invite danger and instability; to embrace the obligations of leadership is to build a better future for all. The commerce that will be conducted in this great building will be testament to the opportunities of a truly global economy. As I stand within the Reagan Building, and look across the expanse of Wilson Plaza, I am confident that we will again make the right choice for America and for the world, take up where President Reagan left off, and lead freedom’s march boldly into the 21st century, the next American Century.

**PRESIDENT CLINTON:
LEADERSHIP AT HOME AND ABROAD**

May 5, 1998

"The nations of the world should savor the fruits of the victory over totalitarianism: free markets, free elections, free peoples. But we must not grow complacent; we cannot presume that the fight for freedom is fully won. No peace can be permanent unless it is backed by the leadership of great nations."

President Bill Clinton
May 5, 1998

Today, President Clinton attends the dedication of the Ronald Reagan Building and International Trade Center (ITC) in Washington, DC. In his remarks, the President emphasizes the need for continued involvement and leadership in the global community to ensure America's security and prosperity. In particular, he stresses the importance of maintaining America's commitment to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the United Nations (U.N.).

International Leadership. As the world enters the Information Age, it is undergoing great change. We are becoming increasingly intertwined in the global community, dependent on a global economy. By involving itself in and helping lead the global community, America has the opportunity to help shape this change. President Clinton is calling on America to embrace its obligations of leadership and use this time as an opportunity to build a better future for all.

NATO: Encouraging Democracy And Prosperity. Last week's vote by the Senate to admit Poland, Hungary, and the Czech Republic into NATO was a milestone on the road to an undivided, democratic, and peaceful Europe. The addition of these democracies to the alliance will strengthen NATO, expand the zone of stability in Europe and reduce the chances American men and women will ever again be called into Europe for battle. The vote should be seen as a bipartisan foundation for an active U.S. role in the world.

IMF: Supporting Financial Stability And Self-Sustaining Growth. Now Congress has another opportunity to protect our national interest and fulfill America's responsibilities to the global community. It should provide funding to pay for America's share of support to the IMF. In the emerging new economy, America's prosperity -- and American jobs -- are more closely linked to the health of the world economy than ever. President Clinton is calling on Congress to give the International Monetary Fund the resources it needs to contain economic crises around the world to better ensure global economic stability and American prosperity.

United Nations: Building A Peaceful, More Productive World. President Clinton is

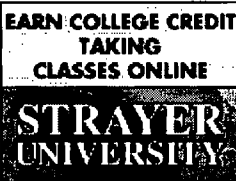
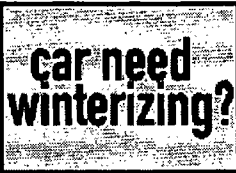
also calling on Congress to authorize funding to pay our debt to the United Nations. For fifty years, America has fought for peace and security as part of the United Nations. As one of its founders, as its host country, and as a believer in its mission and its ideals, America must remain faithful to its commitment to help support the United Nations. America is a country that pays its bills.

HOME INDEX SEARCH ARCHIVES		UMUC  50 	Earn Your Bachelor's or Master's Degree Online											
washingtonpost.com														
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>NEWS</td> <td>STYLE</td> <td>SPORTS</td> <td>CLASSIFIEDS</td> </tr> </table>					NEWS	STYLE	SPORTS	CLASSIFIEDS						
NEWS	STYLE	SPORTS	CLASSIFIEDS											
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>PRINT EDITION</td> <td>TOP NEWS</td> <td>WORLD</td> <td>NATION</td> <td>POLITICS</td> <td>METRO</td> <td>BUSINESS</td> <td>WASHTECH</td> <td>OPINION</td> <td>WEATHER</td> </tr> </table>					PRINT EDITION	TOP NEWS	WORLD	NATION	POLITICS	METRO	BUSINESS	WASHTECH	OPINION	WEATHER
PRINT EDITION	TOP NEWS	WORLD	NATION	POLITICS	METRO	BUSINESS	WASHTECH	OPINION	WEATHER					

**We're winning
the Fight**

Related Items

■ A Post series on the Ronald Reagan building.



Clinton Dedicates Reagan Building

By Sonya Ross
Associated Press Writer
Tuesday, May 5, 1998; 2:47 p.m. EDT

WASHINGTON (AP) -- Nancy Reagan and President Clinton today led dedication ceremonies for a massive federal building named in honor of President Reagan, remembered for his irrepressible spirit and commitment to freedom.

"I wish he could be here to see this magnificent building," Mrs. Reagan said, standing in a huge, glass-roofed atrium. "You know, Ronnie would never think about whether a memorial or a monument would be dedicated to him. It just simply never entered his mind."

The Ronald Reagan Building and International Trade Center stands on what once was a parking lot, just a few blocks down Pennsylvania Avenue from the White House.

The 87-year-old Reagan, president from 1981 to 1989, did not attend. He has been battling Alzheimer's disease.

Clinton said it was fitting that a piece of the Berlin Wall is on display in the Reagan building because of the United States' triumph in the Cold War.

"As I stand within the Reagan building, I am confident that we will again make the right choices for America, that we will take up where President Reagan left off, to lead freedom's march boldly into the 21st century," Clinton said.

He said, "This is a great day for our country."

The \$816 million building bearing Reagan's name is a sprawling mix of government and private offices surrounding an atrium. The second-largest government building ever constructed, after the Pentagon, it already houses 5,000 workers and ultimately will accommodate 7,000.

Inside are restaurants, offices, part of Johns Hopkins University and government agencies, including the Agency for International Development, the U.S. Customs Service and the Environmental Protection Agency.

Legislation providing for the building was approved by Congress and signed by Reagan in 1987. That legislation projected a cost of \$362 million and a completion date of 1993. Clinton signed a bill in 1995 naming the building after Reagan.

It is not the only capital area facility named for Reagan. Earlier this year, the Republican-controlled Congress passed legislation -- signed by Clinton -- that renamed Washington National Airport in suburban Virginia as Ronald Reagan Washington National Airport.

That move angered local officials who say Congress usurped their power. Most local residents still call the airport by its old name -- noting that Reagan fired 11,000 unionized air traffic controllers who went on strike in 1981 and barred the government from rehiring them. Clinton lifted that ban in August 1993.

© Copyright 1998 The Associated Press

[Back to the top](#)

