

in the accompanying report of the Department of State. The White House,

WILLIAM J. CLINTON October 12, 2000.

Statement on Signing Legislation To Permanently Authorize the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum

October 12, 2000

I am pleased to sign into law H.R. 4115, which would permanently authorize the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum.

One of my earliest acts as President was to dedicate the Museum, and since then almost 15 million people have visited the institution, which serves as a constant and painful reminder that racism, anti-Semitism, and all forms of hatred are ever-present dangers, and that indifference to hatred makes each of us complicit in some way. Each generation must be taught these critical lessons anew, and therefore the Museum's special emphasis on reaching America's young people is vitally important for our country's future.

The Museum has become a moral compass that must endure, especially as the Holocaust recedes in time. When the survivors are gone, our Nation will have this vital American institution to illuminate humanity's darkest potential and to inspire our eternal vigilance.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

The White House,
October 12, 2000.

NOTE: H.R. 4115, approved October 12, was assigned Public Law No. 106-292. This statement was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on October 13.

Statement on Signing the Presidential Transition Act of 2000

October 12, 2000

Today I am pleased to sign into law H.R. 4931, the "Presidential Transition Act of 2000." This Act amends the Presidential Transition Act of 1963, which was enacted to promote the orderly transfer of power when general elections result in a change in the Presidency. Before 1963, there was no formal provision for such transfer of power, nor were there any Federal funds available to pay for the expenses of the transition. The Presidential Transition Act of 1963 authorized the use of Federal funds for transition activities and charged the General Services Administration (GSA) with providing, upon request, office space and a variety of services to the President-elect.

This Act will further improve the process by which the United States changes Presidential Administrations. It authorizes the GSA to develop and deliver orientation activities for key

prospective Presidential appointees. To ensure coordination between the parties involved in this process, GSA should consult with the Office of Personnel Management and the White House Office of Presidential Personnel in the development of these programs. In addition, this Act authorizes the GSA to consult with Presidential candidates prior to the general election, so that they can develop a plan for computer and communications systems that will support the transition between the election and the inauguration.

This Act also requires the GSA, in consultation with the National Archives and Records Administration, to develop a transition directory. The directory will draw upon the existing body of information that describes the organization and interrelationships of the executive branch, as well as the authorities and functions of the various departments and agencies. It will serve

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as a valuable “one-stop shopping” guide to Presidential appointees as they begin to carry out their various responsibilities. The Office of Personnel Management and the White House Office of Presidential Personnel should also be consulted in the development of this directory.

In approving this measure, I note that section 3 of the Act instructs the Office of Government Ethics to conduct a one-time study and submit to two Congressional committees “a report on improvements to the financial disclosure process for Presidential nominees,” which “shall include recommendations and legislative proposals.” There is good reason to believe that the financial disclosure process can be improved through streamlining and elimination of duplication without harming the positive intent of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978. The Recommendations Clause of the Constitution (U.S. Const.

Art. II, Sec. 3), however, protects the President’s power to decline to offer any recommendation to the Congress. Accordingly, to avoid any infringement on the President’s constitutionally protected policy making prerogatives, I will construe section 3 of this Act not to extend to the submission of proposals or recommendations that the President finds it unnecessary or inexpedient for the Administration to present.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

The White House,
October 12, 2000.

NOTE: H.R. 4931, approved October 12, was assigned Public Law No. 106–293. This statement was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on October 13.

Statement Congratulating President Kim Dae-jung of South Korea on Winning the Nobel Peace Prize

October 13, 2000

I congratulate President Kim Dae-jung on his selection as the winner of this year’s Nobel Peace Prize. I can think of few leaders who have done so much over so many years to earn this honor. It is a fitting tribute to his courage in promoting peace and reconciliation on the Korean Peninsula and to his lifelong dedication to the principle that peace depends on respect for human rights.

This Prize not only celebrates what President Kim has accomplished; it inspires those of us who cherish peace and freedom to help him realize his vision. Since his historic summit with Chairman Kim Chong-il, prospects for a better future on the Korean Peninsula have risen greatly. The American people will stand with the people of Korea until the sunshine of peace and freedom illuminates the entire Korean Peninsula.

Statement on Action To Support the Third Generation of Wireless Technology

October 13, 2000

Today I am pleased to sign an executive memorandum that will help ensure that America maintains its leadership in two of the most important technologies driving the U.S. economy—wireless telecommunications and the Internet. I am directing Federal agencies to work with the Federal Communications Commission and the private sector to identify the radio spectrum

needed for the “third generation” of wireless technology. These so-called 3G systems will allow Americans to have mobile, high-speed access to the Internet and new telecommunications services anytime, anywhere.

My administration is committed to strengthening U.S. leadership in the information and communications industry. Over the last 5 years,