

Statement on Senate Action on Legislation To Implement the Jobs-and-Growth Package

May 16, 2003

I commend the Senate for its bipartisan passage of a jobs-and-growth package that includes all of the components of my original plan. By including a measure to completely abolish the double taxation of dividends, the Senate has demonstrated that they are committed to creating as many jobs as possible for American workers. The Senate bill also speeds income tax rate cuts for individuals and families, increases the child credit, provides marriage penalty relief, and increases expensing for small businesses.

Jobs are on the line, and I look forward to working with the full Congress to pass a robust economic growth plan. I call on Congress to resolve their differences quickly so that I can sign a bill that will help create jobs, boost take-home pay, and spur economic growth.

Statement on Senate Action on Legislation To Implement the Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief

May 16, 2003

With today's vote in the United States Senate, Congress has given the hope of life to millions of people in countries most afflicted by AIDS. This historic legislation will enable us to provide critical treatment and care for millions who suffer and greatly expand successful prevention programs to help those at risk.

I look forward to this legislation reaching my desk as soon as possible so we can begin to turn the tide in the fight against AIDS.

Notice—Continuation of the National Emergency With Respect to Burma

May 16, 2003

On May 20, 1997, the President issued Executive Order 13047, certifying to the Congress under section 570(b) of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related

Programs Appropriations Act, 1997 (Public Law 104–208), that the Government of Burma has committed large-scale repression of the democratic opposition in Burma after September 30, 1996, thereby invoking the prohibition on new investment in Burma by United States persons contained in that section. The President also declared a national emergency to deal with the threat posed to the national security and foreign policy of the United States by the actions and policies of the Government of Burma, invoking the authority, *inter alia*, of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*

Because actions and policies of the Government of Burma continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States, the national emergency declared on May 20, 1997, and the measures adopted on that date to deal with that emergency must continue in effect beyond May 20, 2003. Therefore, in accordance with section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), I am continuing for 1 year the national emergency with respect to Burma. This notice shall be published in the *Federal Register* and transmitted to the Congress.

George W. Bush

The White House,
May 16, 2003.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 12:06 p.m., May 16, 2003]

NOTE: This notice was published in the *Federal Register* on May 19.

Message to the Congress on Continuation of the National Emergency With Respect to Burma

May 16, 2003

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. I have sent the enclosed notice, stating that the Burma emergency is to continue beyond May 20, 2003, to the *Federal Register* for publication. The most recent notice continuing this emergency was published in the *Federal Register* on May 17, 2002.

The crisis between the United States and Burma that led to the declaration of a national emergency on May 20, 1997, has not been resolved. The actions and policies of the Government of Burma, including its policies of committing large-scale repression of the democratic opposition in Burma, are hostile to U.S. interests and pose a continuing unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. For this reason, I have determined that it is necessary to continue the national emergency with respect to Burma and maintain in force the sanctions against Burma to respond to this threat.

George W. Bush

The White House,
May 16, 2003.

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

May 16, 2003

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 am providing a report prepared by my Administration, covering the 6-month period since November 20, 2002, on the national emergency with respect to Burma that was declared in Executive Order 13047 of May 20, 1997.

George W. Bush

The White House,
May 16, 2003.

**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.

May 10

In the morning, at the home of family friend Roland Betts in Santa Fe, NM, the President had an intelligence briefing.

The President declared a major disaster in Oklahoma and ordered Federal aid to supplement State and local recovery efforts in the area struck by severe storms and tornadoes on May 8 and continuing.

May 12

In the morning, the President had an intelligence briefing. Later, he traveled to Albuquerque, NM, where he met with small-business owners and employees at MCT Industries.

In the afternoon, the President had a telephone conversation with major league baseball player Rafael Palmeiro to congratulate him on hitting his 500th home run. Later, he traveled to Omaha, NE, where, at Airlite Plastics, he participated in a roundtable meeting with married couples to discuss proposed tax cuts.

Later in the afternoon, the President was informed by White House Deputy Chief of Staff Joseph W. Hagin of the terrorist attacks which occurred earlier in the day in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.

In the evening, the President traveled to Indianapolis, IN. While en route aboard Air Force One, he had a telephone conversation with National Security Adviser Condoleezza Rice to discuss the terrorist attacks in Saudi Arabia. At the Westin Hotel in Indianapolis, he met with Indiana Republican Party members.

Later in the evening, the President had a briefing with Deputy Chief of Staff Hagin and then another telephone conversation with National Security Adviser Rice to discuss the terrorist attacks in Saudi Arabia.