

them to disrupt the finances, the travel, the communications. We will find them in their hiding places, and we'll get them moving, and we'll bring them to justice. Make no mistake about it.

Q. Mr. President—

President Bush. Yes, Patsy [Patricia Wilson, Reuters].

Middle East Cease-Fire

Q. Do you think the Middle East cease-fire will hold? And what do you think the next step should be for both the Israelis and the Palestinians?

President Bush. We've had very positive developments in the Middle East today, and it's one of the subjects that my friend and I will discuss. I was very pleased by the statements by Chairman Arafat, followed by the strong statements by the Israelis that they would stand down troops.

And I hope in my heart of hearts that out of this evil comes good. I think it will; I'm a very optimistic person. And one of the goods that can come is that people involved with the Middle East conflict, that both leaders here want to resolve, realize that a terrorist way of life is not going to lead to a peaceful resolution for people.

The next step, of course, is to stay involved in the region, is to work with both the Palestinians and the Israelis to encourage them to seize the moment, to hold Mr. Arafat to his word that he will fight violence, and to encourage the Israelis to sit down and have meaningful dialog, with the attempt to get into the Mitchell process. And it's a glimmer of hope that all of us hope that the parties involved will seize.

U.S. Response to Terrorist Attacks

Q. Mr. President, how will this new war be fought, this new war against terrorism?

President Bush. It is new, and it's important for the world to understand that there are no beaches to storm, there are no islands to conquer, there are no battle lines to be drawn. It's a war that is going to take an international effort. It's going to take all of us to gather the necessary intelligence, the necessary information, to be able to find the location of terrorists, to work with governments to smoke them out of their safe houses, to

get them moving, and then have the courage to bring them to justice.

My Government will commit whatever resources is necessary to be effective in this all-important cause. I repeat: We're fighting for liberty and freedom, a way of life that is so essential for humankind, mankind to be able to realize their full potential. And we are focused on achieving the goal.

There's going to be a time when free nations settle into what is viewed as an ordinary life, and I hope that happens soon; I hope that happens soon. But make no mistake about it: My goal, my intentions will not diminish with time. I am absolutely—I know that we are called to respond to terror now. This is the time, and the world is ready for leadership. And Jacques Chirac is ready to provide that leadership, as am I.

I want to thank you all for being here.

NOTE: The President spoke at 6:30 p.m. in the Oval Office at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to Chairman Yasser Arafat of the Palestinian Authority. President Chirac spoke in French, and his remarks were translated by an interpreter.

Statement on Signing Legislation To Create the Brown v. Board of Education 50th Anniversary Commission

September 18, 2001

Today I have signed into law H.R. 2133, to create the "Brown v. Board of Education 50th Anniversary Commission." The Commission will advise the Secretary of Education on activities to help celebrate one of the most important decisions ever issued by the U.S. Supreme Court—the decision that recognized the constitutional right to freedom from racial discrimination in our public schools. Establishing a commission to help celebrate the decision is particularly appropriate as we work to secure passage by the Congress of my Administration's educational initiatives, so that we leave no child behind.

Consistent with the requirements of the Appointments Clause of the Constitution, I welcome the participation, in an advisory capacity on the commission, of representatives of the Judiciary; the Brown Foundation for

Education Equity, Excellence, and Research; the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund; and the Brown v. Board of Education National Historic Site in the activities of the commission. While the Constitution does not permit them to participate in the performance of executive functions, their advice will be crucial to the effective functioning of the commission. As I exercise my constitutional power of appointment to name 11 members of the commission, under the Appointments Clause and the enabling legislation, I welcome, as a matter of comity, the suggestions of the congressional leadership for those positions.

I look forward to the national celebration in 2004 of the 50th anniversary of the Supreme Court's decision in *Brown v. Board of Education*.

George W. Bush

The White House,
September 18, 2001.

NOTE: H.R. 2133, approved September 18, was assigned Public Law No. 107-41. This statement was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on September 19.

**Remarks Prior to Discussions With
President Megawati Sukarnoputri of
Indonesia and an Exchange With
Reporters
September 19, 2001**

President Bush. President Megawati was just telling me she had visited Washington during President Kennedy's time. It is my honor to welcome you back to Washington and to the Oval Office as President of your great nation.

I look forward to having a very good discussion about our relations, as well as what we're going to do, as people who love freedom, about terrorism. I want to thank you very much for your strong statements of support for the American people and your strong statement against terrorist activities. It meant a lot to us. You represent the nation with the most Muslim people in the world. I've made it clear, Madam President, that the war against terrorism is not a war against Muslims, nor is it a war against Arabs. It's a war

against evil people who conduct crimes against innocent people.

And so, welcome to Washington, DC. I look forward to a long discussion. I appreciate so very much your vision for your very important country. Welcome.

President Megawati. Thank you, Mr. President. I will speak in Indonesian. I'm very honored to be your guest here today, even though we are in a moment of grief. I would like to express on behalf of the people and Government of Indonesia our deepest condolences to the American people. And we share this moment of grief with you.

I also want to say thank you, because even though you're having a difficult time, you're still able to meet me in this place which I'm quite familiar with. Thank you very much, Mr. President.

The President. Yes. Ron [Ron Fournier, Associated Press].

**U.S. Response to Nations Harboring
Terrorists**

Q. Mr. President, do you have any reason to believe Iraq is connected with the terrorist attack? And if so, what would your response be?

And could I ask your guest if she could respond to her Vice President saying that the tragedy would cleanse the sins of the United States?

President Bush. First, let me—anybody who harbors terrorists needs to fear the United States and the rest of the free world. Anybody who houses a terrorist, encourages terrorism will be held accountable. And we are gathering all evidence on this particular crime and other crimes against freedom-loving people.

And I would strongly urge any nation in the world to reject terrorism, expel terrorists. I would strongly urge the Taliban to turn over the Al Qaida organizers who hide in their country. We're—we're on the case. We're gathering as much evidence as we possibly can to be able to make our case to the world about all countries and their willingness to harbor or not harbor terrorists.

Q. A specific message to Iraq?

President Bush. The message to every country is, there will be a campaign against terrorist activity, a worldwide campaign. And

In the first half of 2003 we are expecting an official visit by the President of Indonesia, Megawati Sukarnoputri, to Russia. We will actively get ready for providing a new impetus for the development of our cooperation during this visit. Our countries are actively coordinating in the international arena. Today we heard a report of the co-chairmen of the Russian-Indonesian Joint Commission on Trade, Economic and Technical Cooperation. We are convinced that the present level of trade does not correspond to the potentials of our countries, and agreed to actively cooperate in the expansion of ties in various fields. I would like once more to greet my counterpart, Mr. Wirayuda, and to note that the previous visit by an Indonesian Foreign Minister was made 13 years ago. While lacking in overall policy direction, Megawati Sukarnoputri's presidency carries the legacy of reining in the process of Indonesia's decentralization. The capstones of this legacy are law no. 32/2004 on regional governance and law no. 33/2004... Prior to becoming president, Megawati was known for her nationalistic views. Some expected that, as president, Megawati could reverse the decentralization process that began in 1999. Political scientist Priya. Continue Reading. While lacking in overall policy direction, Megawati Sukarnoputri's presidency carries the legacy of reining in the process of Indonesia's decentralization. Researchers report that they sometimes ignore the permit requirements, but officials can and do order research stopped when they learn that researchers have not complied with the permit requirements.¹⁸⁸ The permit procedures are labyrinthine. As one Indonesian researcher described his experience: At the time I intended to conduct research in East Java . . . but I lived in Central Java. Blacklists. Military and civilian intelligence agencies in Indonesia maintain lists of individuals deemed to pose a threat to public order. Although the scope of restrictions varies from case to case, critical writers, activists and dissidents were often banned from appearing in public, including appearing as speakers at campus seminars.