

mate. Visas for investors facilitate investment activity and thus directly support our mutual policy objectives of an open investment climate.

I recommend that the Senate consider this protocol as soon as possible and give

its advice and consent to ratification of the protocol at an early date.

GEORGE BUSH

The White House,
July 30, 1992.

Statement by Deputy Press Secretary Smith on Deployment of C-130 Aircraft to Angola

July 30, 1992

In response to requests by Angolan President dos Santos, UNITA President Savimbi, and U.N. Secretary-General Boutros-Ghali, the President has instructed the Department of Defense to deploy three U.S. C-130 aircraft to Angola for approximately 6 weeks. The aircraft will be used to support transportation of troops demobilized in accordance with the peace accords between UNITA and the Angolan Government and to support the elections that will take place September 29–30.

Since assuming office, the Bush adminis-

tration has worked to achieve a peaceful resolution of the civil conflict in Angola in a fashion that would permit that war-torn country to move into an era of peace and multiparty democracy. The fighting has ended, and Angola is now firmly embarked on the first free elections in its history. Approximately 4 million citizens have already registered to vote for the first time in their lives. President Bush attaches high priority to ensuring that free and fair elections take place as scheduled and that all parties respect the outcome of the elections.

White House Fact Sheet: The Bush Administration's Policies for an American Technological Revolution

July 30, 1992

The President today met with the scientists, management, and workers at the world's largest science and engineering project, the superconducting super collider (SSC). He reaffirmed his continuing strong support of the Federal investment in this unprecedented scientific undertaking which will provide broad societal benefits.

The Problem

Technological innovation is essential to sustained economic growth. Those nations that innovate most successfully will compete best in an increasingly integrated global economy.

International competitiveness requires needed investments in basic research and efficiently commercializing the results of

that research. It involves a technology policy that recognizes the important role of entrepreneurs and the need for flexibility in deploying resources to their most efficient uses.

The Bush Administration Principles

Since 1989, President Bush has aggressively pushed a strong science and technology agenda, and he has proposed devoting an unprecedented level of resources to R&D.

The President's science and technology agenda relies on six basic principles:

The private sector must be free to determine its own research priorities;

The Federal Government must promote sound tax policies that stimulate private

sector investment in R&D and technological innovation;

The Federal Government must assure that its regulations do not impede firms from developing products or from bringing safe, new products to market;

The Federal Government must support a strong program of basic and applied R&D which provides broad societal benefits;

The Federal Government must work cooperatively with the private sector in the development of generic or enabling technologies;

Federally funded technology must be transferred swiftly and effectively to the private sector for commercialization.

The President has taken these six principles and developed a comprehensive strategy for enhancing America's technology prowess and competitiveness. It includes:

Opening up foreign markets to U.S. goods;

Accelerating technology transfer;

Investing in the future: Strengthening our knowledge base and increasing Federal support for emerging technologies;

Educating our students for a world of technology;

Coordinating with the private sector in consortia and other arrangements to develop generic or enabling technologies;

Stimulating private sector R&D through sound tax policies; and

Promoting technology through a sound regulatory system.

OPENING UP FOREIGN MARKETS TO U.S. GOODS

The U.S. remains the world leader in the export of scientific and technological knowledge. Our high-tech exports have increased by two-thirds since 1987, and we enjoy a \$37 billion trade surplus of high-tech exports with the rest of the world. The President is determined to maintain this position by opening new foreign markets and by protecting the intellectual property rights of those on the leading edge of scientific and technological innovation.

1. *Bilateral Agreements With Japan.* The administration has opened Japanese markets to U.S. high-tech goods through trade agreements covering supercomputers, satellites, semiconductors, and amorphous

metals.

2. *Intellectual Property Rights in the Uruguay Round.* The administration is currently negotiating to ensure that the U.S. science and engineering base is protected from foreign pirating of technology.

3. *North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA).* The administration is completing the negotiations on the NAFTA which will open new opportunities for American exporters and the free flow of investment capital into the technologically intensive fields of the environment, medicine, agriculture, electronics, and telecommunications.

4. *U.S./Asia Environmental Partnership.* This unprecedented coalition of U.S. and Asian government units, businesses, and community groups is working together to enhance Asia's environment. This will result in the greater export of American technological know-how and equipment.

ACCELERATING TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

The Federal Government has invested billions of dollars in creating the world's finest, most advanced research laboratories. This valuable national resource can assist civilian research efforts to investigate and develop commercially viable technologies.

Technology Transfer. The FY 1993 budget proposes a significant increase in technology transfer activities, including almost 1,500 cooperative research and development agreements (CRADA's) between Government laboratories and private industry, an increase of 60 percent over the past 2 years; approximately 4,500 new invention disclosures; 2,000 patent applications; and almost 300 technology licenses awarded.

The Administration's National Technology Initiative. Ten conferences have been held across the country, and five more are scheduled between now and December 1, 1992. These conferences act as catalysts for creating new partnerships among Government, universities, and American companies to better translate new technologies into marketable goods and services. A list of the conferences is attached.

Expanding the Role of the National Laboratories. The FY 1993 budget proposes that national laboratories play a greater role in high priority areas of civilian applied

R&D by helping to form R&D consortia industry and academia.
and other collaborative arrangements led by

Remarks at a Breakfast With Community Service Clubs in Riverside, California

July 31, 1992

Thank you very, very much for that warm welcome. And Governor, my friend Pete Wilson, thank you for that kind and generous introduction. You stole most of what I had planned to say—[*laughter*—but I don't want to take up too much of your Friday morning here. Let me just, before getting going, quickly thank some of our hosts: Jim Milam, who I met on the way in; Bill Bonnett; your able emcee, Bob Wolf, of the Lincoln Club, a man who also gave a fine introduction; Ken Calvert, a man who really can and will make a difference in Washington, DC; Paul Rout of the California Department of Social Services. And a quick hello to all you political types on the dais: Dave Kelly, Bill Leonard, Dan Hollingsworth, Ethel Silver. And I want to be sure to mention the various service clubs, particularly the Rotary, who I understand this is a routine breakfast meeting for Rotary here, but the other service clubs that joined in to make me feel so welcome.

This has been a big week for America, especially with Olympic games going on. I admit to being a special fan of Pablo Morales. He's a swimmer who missed out in '84. He didn't make the team in 1988, and then he came back this year to earn a gold medal at the ripe old age of 27. Now, I don't know why, but I kind of like a guy who proves that youth and inexperience are no match for maturity and determination. [*Laughter*]

We gather today at a moment of great change around the world; Pete touched on this. The past 4 years have been a rough time for Robert Ludlum and other fiction writers. With all that's been happening in the world, is there any more room left for imaginative scenarios? They said the Germans would never tear down the Berlin Wall. I remember the ridicule that Presi-

dent Reagan got when he stood and he said, "Take down that wall." A lot of people thought he was out of touch with reality, and he wasn't. They said Russians would never troop to the polls, but they are. They said the world would never come together to say "enough" to a Baghdad bully, but we did, and we will again if we have to. He is going to mind and match every one of those U.N. resolutions and live up to them. You believe me.

Now that we've changed the world, it is high time to change America. I believe our first priority must be to build an economy for the 21st century, a strong, vibrant economy that provides a good job for every American who wants one.

I wanted to come here and give a political speech. But out of total respect for the service clubs and recognizing the nonpolitical nature of these service clubs, I'm going to hold back.

But let me just tell those of you who are interested in politics, you wait 2 years from now—I mean 2 weeks from now—[*laughter*—you wait, because I've been going through a little javelin catching for about 10 months from the political opposition. And I cannot wait for our convention to roll up my sleeves and go after them and tell the American people what's really going on. They've been dishing it out for about 10 months, helped by some on the editorial pages. Let's see if they can take it, starting 2 weeks from now. That's the way I feel about it.

Now, back to my nonpolitical self here. [*Laughter*] Today I want to spend a few minutes really talking about a big part of my strategy for America's future. It's something you all are interested in, and it sometimes transcends politics. I'm talking about reforming our welfare system. We can't