ilitate crosscutting multiagency R&D programs. Among these programs intended to harness science and technology to meet 21st century needs are Presidential initiatives on biotechnology, advanced materials, information technologies, and manufacturing.

To strengthen the educational foundations for growth, I convened the 1989 Education Summit and in 1991 transmitted to the Congress the AMERICA 2000 Excellence in Education Act to facilitate the educational reform needed to reach the National Education Goals set forth by the Summit. As part of this reform, my Administration has developed a strategic plan for education in mathematics, science, engineering, and technology that involves the coordinated efforts of 16 Federal agencies.

A particular strength of America’s science and technology effort in my Administration has been its international leadership. The superiority of U.S. science and technology was manifested in the weapons systems that performed so admirably in Desert Storm, allowing us to win the war with minimal loss of life. As we restructure our military systems to face the greatly altered national security threats of the future, we must maintain an active and inventive program of defense R&D. Through our Global Change research program and a vigorous program of domestic initiatives, ranging from the revised Clean Air Act to my decision to accelerate the phaseout of the chemicals that degrade the Earth’s ozone layer, we also have been an international leader in confronting the problems of the global environment. Under my Administration, the United States has provided more support for research on Global Change than all other countries put together—research that is providing a scientific basis for environmentally and economically sound stewardship of the Earth. Finally, my Administration has extended the hand of cooperation in science and technology to many nations, forging new bilateral and multilateral agreements and seeking a truly international basis for proceeding with increasingly large and complex megaprojects in science that have the potential to produce fundamental knowledge of benefit to all humanity.

Despite the strength and overall health of our American science and technology enterprise, I must call the attention of the Congress to a number of areas of concern for the future. My Council of Advisors on Science and Technology has recently reported on signs of stress in our universities. Our precollege educational system still has far to go to meet our National Education Goals and to adequately prepare our work force and our citizens for the 21st century. Private sector investment in R&D is stagnating even as the competitive pressures of a global economy accelerate. In addition, the relationships between the critical elements of our science and technology enterprise—universities, private industry, and the Federal Government—are changing rapidly, even as the nature of science and technology itself is changing.

These considerations suggest that it is time to rethink our national policies for science and technology: to reexamine the role and the rationale for Federal support, to reconsider the structure of the Nation’s R&D capacity, and to revitalize the mechanisms and educational institutions that support that capacity. These ideas as well as a review of selected science and technology policy initiatives in my Administration are described in the Biennial Report of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, which accompanies this Report.

Sincerely,

George Bush

Note: Identical letters were sent to Thomas S. Foley, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Dan Quayle, President of the Senate.

Letter to Congressional Leaders on Regulatory Reform
January 15, 1993

Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. President:)

This Regulatory Program of the United States Government compiles, under one cover, my Administration’s regulatory programs, goals, and objectives for the year 1992-93. By providing a preview of signifi-
cant regulatory activities, we reaffirm our un-
wavering commitment to agency accountabil-
ity for improved regulation, intragovern-
mental coordination, and public and congress-
sional access to our regulatory agenda and
priorities. Our regulatory program con-
stitutes a coherent, consistent, and construc-
tive program with unity of purpose. Our pur-
pose is to promote economic growth while
maintaining this Administration’s strong tra-
dition of upholding health, safety, and envi-
ronmental quality as top priority.

Federal regulations to implement the laws
that safeguard the Nation’s health and safety,
environment, and economic well-being are
essential to maintain and improve the public
welfare. Excessively burdensome regulation,
however, hampers the creativity and energy
of the American people. Regulation should
instead channel this creativity and energy to
maximize social and economic benefits. The
concepts of “efficiency” and “maximized net
benefits” guide our regulatory program in
promoting a strong economy and protecting
our citizenry.

In my State of the Union Address, I called
for a “top-to-bottom” review of Federal reg-
ulation. This occurred during our 90-day reg-
ulatory review and moratorium. That period
was followed by a 120-day extension to im-
plement significant reforms. During this 7-
month period, we strove to eliminate many
overly burdensome Federal regulations and
have promulgated new regulations that will
save American consumers and workers bil-
lion of dollars. We also extended the review
and moratorium for an additional year.

The Federal regulatory environment must
be dynamic and changing to reflect a chang-
ing world. It must be lean and focused on
specific areas where Federal regulation con-
tributes to the public good. An excessive or
static regulatory system loses its ability to
solve problems and instead creates them by
forcing individuals, businesses, and State and
local governments into expensive compliance
exercises. We have “cleaned house” by scrap-
ning obsolete and unduly burdensome regu-
lations; by modifying and updating current
rules; and by implementing new rules to re-
lease American capital and the Nation’s com-
petitive spirit.

Everyone pays for overly burdensome reg-
ulation. Regulatory costs must be reduced.
This report embodies our efforts to aid in
that quest.

Sincerely,

George Bush

Note: Identical letters were sent to Thomas
S. Foley, Speaker of the House of Represen-
tatives, and Dan Quayle, President of the Sen-
ate.

Letter to the United States Trade
Representative on Rubber Thread
Imports
January 15, 1993

Dear Ambassador Hills:

Pursuant to section 201 of the Trade Act
of 1974 (Public Law 93-618, 19 U.S.C.
2252), I have reviewed the Report of the
United States International Trade Commis-
sion (USITC) dated December 21, 1992,
concerning the results of its investigation of
a petition for import relief filed by domestic
producers of extruded rubber thread.

I have accepted the findings of Vice Chair-
man Watson and Commissioners Brunsdale
and Crawford that extruded rubber thread
was not being imported into the United
States in such increased quantities as to be
a substantial cause of serious injury, or the
threat thereof, to the industry in the United
States producing an article like or directly
competitive with the imported articles.

This decision is to be published in the Fed-
eral Register.

Sincerely,

George Bush

Executive Order 12831—Additional
Measures With Respect to the
Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
(Serbia and Montenegro)
January 15, 1993

By the authority vested in me as President
by the Constitution and the laws of the Unit-