

the benefits of people with good health care plans and their companies. You're already paying too much for health care. Why should you pay more in taxes to pay for people who haven't paid anything for their own health care? I don't get that, and I don't think it makes sense.

Now, we're going to go back to Washington, and we're going to have a debate on this. We're going to pass the crime bill. But don't forget, crime is also a health care issue. That's what's filling the emergency rooms on the weekends. We're going to work on welfare reform. But don't forget, if you want people to stay off welfare, they've got to be able to have health care for their children. We're going to keep bringing the deficit down. But don't forget, someday we'll be spending money we ought to be spending on education and training on health care because inflation is destroying the Federal budget all in health care costs.

I am telling you, if you want us to do what you do here, if you want us to get together and get things done, if you want partnership not partisanship, if you want progress not petty politics, if you want us oriented on the future and not the past, we have got to deal with the health care crisis in America. And we're going to have to have your help to do it.

Thank you, and God bless you all.

NOTE: The President spoke at 10 a.m. at the General Motors plant. In his remarks, he referred to Jack Smith, chief executive officer, and Guy Briggs, vice president, General Motors Co.; and Owen Bieber, president, and Steve Yokich, vice president, United Auto Workers.

**Letter to Congressional Leaders  
Transmitting the Report on Science,  
Technology, and American  
Diplomacy**

*February 8, 1994*

*Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. Chairman:)*

In accordance with Title V of the Foreign Relations Act of Fiscal Year 1979, as amended (Public Law 95-426; 22 U.S.C. 2656c(b)), I am pleased to transmit this annual report on Science, Technology and American Diplomacy for fiscal year 1993.

Redefining U.S. foreign policy and consolidating the dramatic changes of the last few years represents a significant challenge. In the post-Cold War world, we seek to support democracy and peace, promote sustainable economic growth, and address global problems such as rapid rates of population growth, environmentally unsound energy production and consumption, global climate change, loss of biodiversity, and the spread of AIDS. This report clearly indicates that these problems can be addressed effectively through international cooperation in science and technology.

The 1993 Title V report describes the role of international science and technology cooperation in the implementation of our foreign policy, highlighting a series of themes relevant to important issues affecting U.S. interests overseas, including emerging infections; energy, environment, and economics; and natural disaster reduction. In addition, the report examines science and technology cooperation in two geographic regions, Latin America and Asia, on which the Administration has placed a renewed emphasis.

For the first time the Title V report provides a detailed examination of science and technology in our foreign assistance programs, emphasizing our focus on sustainable development. The United States is well positioned to shape the international agenda for promoting sustainable development, and to leverage other donors and multilateral institutions, through cooperative research programs and assistance in the fields of science and technology.

The report also describes the significant potential for post-Cold War defense cooperation. Research of dual-use technologies has the potential to enhance our economic well-being through the development of new manufacturing processes or marketable products that improve the global competitiveness of American businesses. We face the challenge of seeking deeper collaborative opportunities with our allies that strengthen our technical flexibility and collective security, while securing foreign technologies with distinct advantages for domestic application.

I will ensure that our Federal science and technology investments are at the forefront of our national agenda, that our country

maintains its world leadership in science and technology, and that international cooperation in science and technology advances our domestic agenda, while also supporting the objectives of U.S. foreign policy in the post-Cold War era.

Sincerely,

**William J. Clinton**

NOTE: Identical letters were sent to Thomas S. Foley, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Claiborne Pell, chairman, Senate Committee on Foreign Relations; and John Glenn, chairman, Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs.

**Letter to Congressional Leaders  
Transmitting the Report on Progress  
Toward Regional Nonproliferation in  
South Asia**

*February 8, 1994*

*Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. Chairman:)*

As required under section 620F(c) of the Foreign Operations Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1993 (22 U.S.C. 2376(c)), I am transmitting a report entitled "Progress Toward Regional Nonproliferation in South Asia." This report is unclassified, with a classified annex. It covers developments between April 1, 1993, and October 31, 1993.

A previous report on this subject was transmitted to the Congress on April 28, 1993.

Sincerely,

**William J. Clinton**

NOTE: Identical letters were sent to Thomas S. Foley, Speaker of the House of Representatives; William H. Natcher, chairman, House Committee on Appropriations; Claiborne Pell, chairman, Senate Committee on Foreign Relations; and Robert C. Byrd, chairman, Senate Committee on Appropriations.

**Statement on Senate Action on  
Education Legislation**

*February 8, 1994*

I would like to congratulate the United States Senate today for moving toward a national framework for lifelong learning by passing both the "Goals 2000 Act" and the "School-to-Work Opportunities Act" on strong bipartisan votes. By approving these bills, the Senate gets an "A" in education.

Since my days as Governor, I have been committed to education reform based on world-class standards and accountability for results. Only if we demand more of our schools and students will we see expanded educational opportunity and nationwide excellence. From the time I helped draft the national education goals on behalf of the National Governors' Association, I looked forward to the day when the Federal Government would finally take the lead on education. Today's Senate action brings us closer to that day.

In today's global economy, what you earn depends on what you learn. The Senate has now opened opportunity for our children during school and as they begin their careers. Goals 2000 will write the national education goals into law and will give States and local schools new tools to meet them. The school-to-work bill will significantly enhance our effort to create an effective apprenticeship system for those who don't go to college.

These steps are vital not only for the education of our children but for the health of our economy as a whole. Our workers will only be able to cope with a world of rapid economic change if they are fully trained and equipped to compete. We will only master new technologies if this training continues throughout a lifetime. World-class education is an investment in a world-leading economy. By its action today, the U.S. Senate has moved us a step closer to setting national standards that will challenge our students, encourage partnerships between parents, schools, and communities, and guarantee