Clinton Presidential Records
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Divider Title: ___**Reinventing Government**___________________________

ISSUE BRIEFS

AN OVERVIEW

AN OVERVIEW
Reinventing Government

"We can no longer afford to pay more for --and get less from our government. The answer for every problem cannot always be another program or more money. It is time to radically change the way government operates -- to shift from top-down bureaucracy to entrepreneurial government that empowers citizens and communities to change our country from the bottom up. We must reward the people and ideas that work and get rid of those that don't."

Governor Bill Clinton/Senator Al Gore
Putting People First, 1992

A Government that Was Too Big and Cost Too Much

- When Bill Clinton took office in January, 1993, he inherited a government that was bloated and cost too much. The federal deficit was over $300 billion and the bureaucracy had grown to over 2.2 million employees.

President Clinton Boldly Started Reinventing Government

- The goal was simple: create a government that works better and costs less. The President established the National Performance Review, under the direction of Vice President Gore, to reinvent government. Within six months, the Vice President produced a report containing 384 recommendations to reinvent the government - a report which became a New York Times bestseller.

- Since January, 1993, $63 billion in savings have been enacted; federal employment has dropped by over 100,000; 1500 customer service standards have been adopted; and the President signed major procurement reform legislation into law.

Four Main Principles

The Vice President's National Performance Review developed four main principles to guide its efforts to reinvent government:

Cut Government Back to Basics -- cut the size of the Federal work force and constantly find ways to make government work better and cost less -- reengineering how work is done and reexamining programs and processes.

- The Clinton Administration has cut over 100,000 federal jobs already. In less than five years, the federal government civilian work force will drop by at least 272,900 -- the smallest it's been since the Kennedy Administration.

- We've saved the American taxpayer $63 billion through reinventing government.

- We're in the process of closing 1,200 U. S. Department of Agriculture offices.

Put Customers First. Changing government's culture by focusing on what matters to the people it serves.

- For the first time, federal agencies have asked customers what they want and set more than 1,500 customer service standards.

- The Social Security Administration will cut its response time to disability benefit claims from 155 days to 60 days.

- Before President Clinton took office, millions of people did not receive their Social Security cards within five days. Now they do.

- Before President Clinton took office, the Customs Service often took hours, even days, to move fresh flowers and fruit and other perishable cargo through its port in Miami. Today, the U.S. Customs Service international cargo clears within thirty minutes flat

Cut Red Tape. Eliminate unnecessary paperwork, procedures and requirements for the federal government, its state and local partners and its customers.

- The Small Business Administration shrank a 2-inch thick loan application down to 2 pages.

- President Clinton has given 25 states the right to slash through federal regulations to reform their welfare systems.

Empower Employees. To get results -- remove layers of oversight, give front-line employees not only responsibility and accountability.

- In 1994, the President signed into law the Procurement Bill, reinventing the federal government's procurement system.

- Under the new system, thousands of employees will be able to purchase what they need immediately.

- In a move to save billions of dollars, the Defense Department will free contractors from the burdensome "mil specs," making greater use of commercial items and allowing more contractors to seek defense work: competition means better quality and prices.

Latest Update: March 21, 1995

ISSUE BRIEFS

CUSTOMER SERVICE

IMPROVING CUSTOMER SERVICE
REINVENTING GOVERNMENT

"I want a leaner, not a meaner government, that's back on the side of hard-working Americans. A new government for the new economy -- creative, flexible, high quality, low cost, service oriented-- just like our most innovative private companies."

President Clinton
1995 State of the Union

Background

The federal government has never been acknowledged by the American people as customer-oriented. Consider the customer service standard of the now defunct Military Traffic Management Terminal Service, an organization that was roughly in the same business as Federal Express. Unlike FedEx, MTMTS never publicized its customer service standard. But the standard was nonetheless well-known to its customers, who captured its essence by referring to MTMTS as "Maybe Today, Maybe Tomorrow, Someday." Unlike FedEx, MTMTS did not respond to customer needs.

The Clinton Administration Produced the U.S. Government's First Comprehensive Set of Published Customer Service Standards and Called for a Customer Service Revolution.

More than 1,500 customer service standards -- arranged by customer groups and representing commitments from more than 100 federal agencies -- have been published. For example, a section on business customers describes federal agency interaction with businesses and gives highlights of the standards that businesses can now count on.

Our ultimate goal for customer service is to be "equal to the best in business." We chose that goal for two reasons. First, it is the level of quality that Americans enjoy every day in the private marketplace; they deserve and have every right to expect the same from the government they are paying for. Second, equating the goal for government services with the best in business lets federal workers draw on their own experience in deciding how to treat customers.

The customer service standards are very specific. For example, the Social Security Administration promises to mail a new social security card within five days of receiving an application; if you need to know the number even sooner, they will tell it to you in just one working day.

Similarly, the Economics and Statistics Administration, which sells international trade information on compact disks, promises to get your order into the mail within 24 hours, or you get a free CD.

To Meet These Standards, We Are:

- **Organizing for responsiveness and flexibility**. Most of the government was organized for top-down control and risk avoidance. We are changing that.

- **Training and Empowering employees** -- so they can deliver the results customers want. Most federal employees have been trained to follow rigid rules. We are changing that.

- **Designing systems to please customers**. Most government systems were designed to please the boss, or headquarters or some management committee. We are changing that, also.

Some of the Customer Service Standards are being phased in office-by-office across the country as the new organization, training and systems are completed. We are just getting started, and we have a long way to go. Ultimately, we are determined to equal or exceed the best in business. Until then, we will sharpen our focus on customer service, continue to ask our customers what to improve and publish increasingly high standards. We will measure success in terms of customer satisfaction.

Update

"Can We Talk?" It's an invitation Americans take literally when it comes to dealing with their government. On one January day, they placed 1.7 million calls to Social Security. In 1994, they placed 68.7 million calls to the Internal Revenue Service. Each front line telephone worker now handles about 25,000 customer calls per year.

We have listened to your complaints. The first result is SERVING THE AMERICAN PUBLIC: BEST PRACTICES IN TELEPHONE SERVICE, a National Performance Review summary of the world class customer telephone practices of eight of America's most successful corporations. Soon, callers to federal agencies will no longer go away mad. They'll be served by the guidelines of world class organizations including:

- Answering in 15-20 seconds.
- Operating more hours a day, more days a year.
- Giving accurate information.
- Giving front line employees authority to solve problems.

Seven of the most customer-intensive U.S. government agencies, including Social Security and the State Department, have promised the President, in writing, that by September, 1995, they'll give the American people the first class telephone service they deserve.

Latest Update: March 15, 1995

ISSUE BRIEFS

FEDERALISM

Reinventing Government
A New Federal-State Partnership

The Clinton Administration Has Forged A New Partnership with States and Local Governments.

- **Giving States Flexibility.** President Clinton has given 25 states -- more than quadrupling the previous total -- the right to slash through federal regulations to reform their welfare systems. We have also used "waivers" to give states more flexibility to manage federally-funded program such as Medicaid and Food Stamps.

- **Empowerment Zones -- Community-Based Decisions.** In December, President Clinton and Vice President Gore initiated the Community Empowerment Initiative by designating and funding 9 Empowerment Zones and 95 Enterprise Communities as the beginning of a ten-year experiment in community-based decision-making.

- **Performance Partnerships.** The President's FY 96 Budget proposes a first set of agency-by-agency Performance Partnerships, to be followed by others this spring. Performance Partnerships provide increased flexibility to states and local governments on how a program is run in exchange for increased accountability for results.

    - The Department of Housing and Urban Development will consolidate 60 programs into three flexible, performance-based funds; transform public housing into a system that works for people and communities; and create an entrepreneurial Federal Housing Corporation that increases homeownership and affordable housing opportunities.

    - The Department of Transportation will consolidate programs that the Government now funds into three programs: a unified transportation allocation to states and localities;a discretionary grant; and state Infrastructure Banks.

    - The Public Health Service proposes to consolidate 108 activities into 16 grant categories and build performance incentives into the authorizing legislation.

    - The Environmental Protection Agency proposes to allow states to consolidate up to 12 specific grants, e.g., air, water, and hazardous waste) so they can target resources toward their most pressing priorities.

    - The Agriculture Department proposes combining funding for 14 rural development loan and grant programs and authorize its state directors to allocate funds between these programs.

The Oregon Option

A federal inter-agency team has worked with state and local officials in Oregon to design and test a results-oriented approach to intergovernmental service delivery. For example, Oregon will measure changes in the overall teen pregnancy rate rather than count the number of clients served as in the past.

Initially, the effort will focus on stable families, a developed workforce, and healthy children. Under the redesigned system -- which will reduce red tape and administrative burdens for state and local governments -- all partners will work toward clear performance goals for government programs and be accountable for achieving results. **This new federal-state-local partnership could serve as a model for improvements nationwide**.

Other Examples of A New State-Federal Partnership

- **Common Sense**. The President endorsed consolidated planning processes for Indiana and West Virginia that will let them coordinate nearly 200 federal grants to help children and families.

- **Flexibility**. The President has signed legislation to increase state and local flexibility in the Goals 2000, which allows six states to waive federal requirements to target their money to better achieve national education goals.

- **Cutting Paperwork**. Federal, state and local agencies have collaborated to integrate application forms in Atlanta, reducing six separate applications for assistance programs totalling 64 pages to a single, eight-page form.

Latest Update: March 21, 1995

ISSUE BRIEFS

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
Reinventing Government

"It's Saturday and a recent retiree stops at an electronic kiosk in a Denver mall. He gets a fishing license, paying by credit card. At the same kiosk, he enters his social security and personal ID numbers, and he gets a statement listing both his social security and veterans benefit amounts. The whole process takes three minutes. This is not a futuristic idea."

Vice President Al Gore

The Federal Government Has Been Operating in the Industrial Age.

The federal government lags far behind the private sector in information technology. For some government agencies, a 286 computer is "high tech."

The Clinton Administration is Bringing the Government into the Information Age.

President Clinton charged Vice President Gore with the job of using information technology to deliver services to the public on its terms.

The Information Age Plan

- Work groups, plans and completion dates have also been put in place to implement various aspects of creating an electronic government, such as eliminating the need to file route tax returns, creating a national law enforcement/public safety network and establishing one-stop government services kiosks.

- We are moving to improve the government's overall information infrastructure. For example, we created a committee to consolidate federal data centers and we are overseeing efforts to reengineer basic systems to improve service delivery.

- We have drafted principles to establish privacy protection standards and information security principles.

- The Secretary of Commerce has signed a digital signature standard and developed a national crisis response clearinghouse for computer security.

- To streamline the buying of computer equipment, the General Services Administration has drafted rules to delegate purchasing authority to agencies; several agencies have been granted waivers to pilot the purchase of small items; and the Office of Management and Budget is piloting performance-based service contracts.

- The Clinton Administration is working to develop a nationwide Electronic Benefits Transfer (EBT) system in partnership with the states. We envision a national system that relies on direct deposit to deliver benefits to those with bank accounts, and on one user-friendly EBT card that can be used at grocery stores and automated teller machines to deliver benefits to those without bank accounts. When fully operational, the EBT card will deliver more than $111 billion in benefits each year. It will also cut the costs of delivering these benefits by an estimated $195 million a year, strengthen the management of program funds and reduce fraud.

How It Works:

The Clinton Administration is providing greater access to Government information. Information technology provides inexpensive, quick access to citizens when and where they want it.

The Commerce Department's "FedWorld" provides information to Americans on everything from Federal jobs to the President's weekly radio addresses to setting up a small business. FedWorld, which the National Technical Information Service operates, connects users to more than 200 Government bulletin boards and Internet servers. Over 100,000 registered users now make over 3,000 Federal contacts daily. Also, every public document delivered to the White House press corps is published electronically over FedWorld and other Internet access sites. The Clinton Administration has published over 3,000 Federal documents electronically.

Latest Update: March 21, 1995

ISSUE BRIEFS

PROCUREMENT REFORM

PROCUREMENT REFORM
Reinventing Government

"Today I am proud to announce that our procurement laws are becoming more sensible. The changes we are announcing today will require the government to get better value for taxpayers' dollars in the products and services it buys, strengthen our national security and our economy. Gone are the days of the $54 stapler."

President Bill Clinton
October 13, 1994

The Federal System the Clinton Administration Inherited Was a Relic of An Earlier Economic Age.

Over the years, the government adopted page after page of procurement rules. Hoping to prevent profiteering and fraud, it adopted rigid restrictions that gave managers little flexibility to buy what they needed. The system was very complex, cumbersome and expensive to administer -- unsuited to contemporary realities.

Early in his Administration, the President Revolutionized the Federal Procurement Process.

The President proposed legislation to reform the procurement system and won passage of the Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act of 1994.

The Clinton Administration is Bringing Common Sense to the Government Buying System.

- **Saving Costs through Electronic Commerce.** We are establishing a Government-wide electronic contracting system. Initial transactions began early in 1995. The program will transform a labor-intensive, paper-based acquisition environment to one that will let us cut its processing costs, expedite transactions, receive lower prices from increased competition and expand small business participation. We expect to save $123 million a year by implementing these changes for purchases under $100,000.

  Any small business with a computer and modem will be able to learn about, and submit bids for, many Government purchases anywhere in the country; a business in El Paso, Boise, or Buffalo will be able to bid on business from a Government office in Washington.

- **Streamlining Purchases.** We established a new, simplified acquisition threshold to allow for simplified purchase procedures for purchases of up to $50,000 -- that is, 18 million separate purchases a year. For purchases under $2,500, we allow agencies to use a Government purchase card to buy from readily available sources. Agencies complete over 9 million of these transactions each year. This will allow program officials to save $50 in administrative costs for each of the 9 million transactions.

- **Letting the Market Work**. All too often, the Government bought items specified to its unique requirements and forced suppliers to adapt to special demands. We are increasing the Government's reliance on the commercial marketplace, letting agencies more easily buy commercial items like the public does. The Clinton administration will save money by eliminating costly items designed to meet unique, often outdated "made for government" items, like cake mix and floor polish.

How it Works

Even for an expert like Bill Saucier, the top buyer for the Southeast Region of the Animal and Health Inspection Service, buying computers is a frustrating business. The acceptable procedure was: Complete a requisition form AD-700 as well as an APHIS Technical Approval Form and forward at least three copies to the Technical Staff in Hyattsville, Maryland. They spend the next 30 days deciding whether Saucier has ordered the appropriate piece of equipment. Then the order goes to the Information Systems Communications division for evaluation and approval -- another 30 days. After approval, it is sent to the contracting section for processing. In another 30 days, the equipment is shipped to Saucier.

During a recent busy period at the Tampa office, the inspection team's computers were stolen. A shipment of fresh flowers was wilting while waiting for inspection. Saucier, in his desire to serve the customer first, decided to go out on a limb to get the equipment. He called local stores and got the best price and immediate delivery. Not only were the inspectors back in business, but each computer was $2,200 cheaper than it would have been through the red tape process.

Latest Update: March 21, 1995

ISSUE BRIEFS

REINVENTING GOVERNMENT
PHASE II

Reinventing Government -- Phase Two

"I think we all agree that we have to change the way the government works. Let's make it smaller, less costly and smarter, leaner not meaner."
President Clinton
1995 State of the Union

Reinventing Government, Phase One, Asked the Question, "How Can Government Woprk Better and Cost Less?"

In the first two years of this Administration, we:

- Cut over 100,000 federal jobs;
- Saved taxpayers $63 billion;
- Shrank a 2-inch thick loan application down to 2 pages, as an example of cutting our waste; and
- Began closing 1,200 Department of Agriculture offices.

Reinventing Government, Phase Two, Asks the Question, "What Should the Federal Government be Doing?"

Our vision of success will be a smaller federal government that helps communities solve their own problems and delivers quality services so that Americans know they are receiving value for the their tax dollar.

We are examining the basic missions of government to:

- Find and eliminate things that the federal government doesn't need to do; and
- Sort out how best to do the things the federal government should continue to do.

Agency teams are determining whether their programs should be eliminated, consolidated, privatized or given to state and local governments or the private sector.

Phase II Is Off to a Bold Start

Revamping Public Housing. The President has called for a radical transformation of the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), giving back responsibility to cities and states, empowering people and eliminating layers.

- **We Will Transform Public Housing**. Federal assistance will no longer go to public housing projects, but instead will go directly to people, particularly those who work or are making efforts to become employed. We will end the monopoly of public housing agencies. They will have to compete for tenants like others in the marketplace. Current residents of public housing and privately owned assisted housing projects will get certificates and the freedom to move and use these certificates to help pay rent in the private market if they wish.

- We will consolidate some 60 programs into three programs which will invest in local efforts, providing flexible resources to majors and governors for critical economic revitalization of distressed communities.

- We will reinvigorate the Federal Housing Authority (FHA), with new flexibility as a government-owned corporation. The new entrepreneurial FHA will work with private enterprise and non-profit organizations to expand homeownership opportunities to low-and-moderate-income Americans, and provide decent, affordable housing to low-income renters.

Eliminating the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC)

- To make government work better and to get government out of areas it does not belong, we must reduce governmental functions when they are no longer needed and streamline those that are essential. The Interstate Commerce Commission is a relic of nineteenth century government, created to address nineteenth century problems. The President has recommended the elimination of the ICC.

Privatization

- The Energy Department owns and operates one of the largest oil fields in the United States - the Naval Petroleum Reserve. During World War I the Navy changed the fuel for our battleships from coal to oil and decided they needed their own oil field to fuel the battleships if we ran out of oil from all other fields. We no longer need that oil to fuel these battleships, so the federal government is getting out of that business. By letting the private sector operate the oil field, we will get more efficiency at less cost.

  The Department of Energy will save taxpayers over $14 billion by privatizing the Naval Petroleum Reserve and four Power Marketing Administrations, making government contractors more accountable, and consolidating research facilities and programs, and other streamlining activities.

Transportation

- Our reinvented government will no longer perform functions for which the federal government is not best suited. In particular, the core federal role in aviation is to regulate safety and encourage infrastructure investment. **The day to day operations of the air traffic control system need not be part of this direct federal role.**

  We are proposing to transfer the FAA's air traffic control services to a wholly-owned government Air Traffic Services Corporation. The corporation will not be subject to federal procurement, personnel and budget restrictions, so it will have the flexibility to speed modernization of the air traffic system and improve efficiency.

Latest Update: March 21, 1995

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Divider Title: **National Security**

AFRICA

ADMINISTRATION SUPPORT FOR AFRICA

"Africa matters to the United States. It has to matter to us. ...For decades we viewed Africa through a cold war prism and through the fight against apartheid.... We supported leaders on the basis of their anti-Communist or anti-apartheid rhetoric perhaps more than their actions. And often the United States... just simply ignored the realities of Africa. But now the prism(s) through which we viewed Africa have been shattered. In the post-cold war and post-apartheid world... we have a new freedom and a new responsibility to see Africa -- to see it whole, and to see it as specific nations and specific problems and specific promise... Africa illustrates...a central security challenge of the post-cold war era -- not so much conflicts across national borders, but conflicts within them which can then spill over..."

President Clinton
White House Conference on Africa
June 26, 1994

Policy

Our policy towards Africa is to **advance democracy and human rights, promote economic growth, trade and prosperity**, support efforts to **resolve regional conflicts** and protect U.S. national security.

Facts and Figures

Our Africa policy has achieved some notable successes. We have:

- **Eased the debt burden** of Africa's poorest countries. U.S. and Paris Club creditors recently offered up to 67 percent forgiveness of debt service payments over a 1-3 year period.

- **Supported democratic transitions** in South Africa, Angola, Mozambique, Ghana, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Zambia, Niger, Namibia, Uganda, Benin and Malawi.

- **Bolstered South Africa's transition to democracy** with a $600 million multi-year assistance program to meet the urgent need for jobs, housing, health care, basic education, and black private sector development.

- Influenced the growth of **accountable government** by conditioning our economic assistance in countries like Zambia and Kenya.

- Contributed more than $86 million to democracy programs in 1994.

- Since 1992, provided $4.5 million to strengthen the Organization of African Unity's (OAU) Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management, and Resolution.

- Contributed over $30 million to support the **West African peacekeeping** presence in Liberia. In addition, a Presidential envoy was appointed January 20, 1995, to facilitate the process of peace and national reconciliation in Liberia.

- Provided $94 million in **humanitarian aid** through Joint Task Force (JTF) Support Hope to Rwanda, Burundi, and neighboring states, leased peacekeeping equipment to the UN and encouraged regional leaders to revive the Arusha reconciliation process. JTF Support Hope saved more than one million refugees from Rwanda in Zaire.

- Working closely with the Southern Africa Development Community, the U.S. will invest $300 million over the next five years to strengthen economic ties, capitalize small businesses, improve transportation and communication systems, and encourage support for nongovernmental organizations and other advocates of democracy.

- Established a crisis prevention initiative in the Horn of East Africa called the "Greater Horn of Africa Initiative" to: a) gain the world's political leader's attention in an effort to mobilize resources before a famine occurs, b) regionalize the problem for donors and nations of the greater Horn with a view towards long-term sustainable development.

- Lead a UN intervention to Somalia that began in 1992 and once totaled 38,000 soldiers from 21 countries. The force saved tens of thousands of Somalis from starvation that, along with war and disease, killed 350,000 people.

APEC

APEC -- A REGIONAL PROGRAM THAT WORKS

"At our meeting in Bogor . . ., the Asian Pacific leaders pledged to achieve free and fair trade and investment between our nations by the year 2020, with the industrialized countries reaching this goal by 2010. . . From the beginning of this Administration, we have worked to create high-wage jobs and a high-growth economy for the 20th century by expanding our ability to trade with and do business with other nations. The Asia Pacific region is key to the success of this strategy because it's the fastest-growing region in the world."

President Clinton
November 15, 1994

The Policy

APEC is part of President Clinton's strategy for the long-term development of the U.S. economy -- **creating jobs and growth through exports and trade**. Already, one-third of our exports go to Asia and two million American jobs are tied to this region.

At the Leaders Meeting held in Bogor, Indonesia in November 1994, APEC member economies agreed to the goal of establishing free trade and investment within the region by the year 2020 (2010 for more developed economies). **The objective is U.S. growth and jobs through exports and trade**.

Next steps involve bringing the vision into reality, establishing a process and structure to accomplish APEC goals. The President has appointed a senior representative with a working staff within the Department of State to coordinate the U.S. approach.

The next leaders meeting is scheduled for November 1995 in Osaka, under Japan's chairmanship. By that time, we hope to have an action agenda for opening markets and liberalizing the flow of goods, services and capital within the vibrant Asian region.

Facts and Figures

APEC stands for Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (Forum). Established in 1989 at the urging of Australia and the United States. Currently consists of 18 "economies:"

Australia
Brunei
Canada
Chile
China
Hong Kong
Indonesia
Japan
Malaysia
Mexico
New Zealand
Papua New Guinea
Philippines
Singapore
South Korea
Taiwan
Thailand
United States

The Asia Pacific region is the **most rapidly-growing economic region in the world**. APEC economies had a combined Gross National Product of US$13 trillion in 1993, about half the world's annual output. APEC members represent about half the world's population and over 40 percent of global merchandise trade. APEC will probably account for half the world's commerce by the year 2000.

President Clinton made APEC the foremost Asia Pacific regional organization when he hosted the leaders of 14 APEC members at a meeting at Blake Island, Washington in November 1993.

- At that time, all agreed to work together to facilitate economic growth in the region, coordinate efforts to push through completion of the GATT Uruguay Round.
- Within APEC, they established several working groups to develop regional integration in such areas as education, investment, small business, etc.
- Meetings are held regularly among experts, at the "senior official" level, and the ministerial level.

ISSUE BRIEFS

BOSNIA

NOT YET SUBMITTED

(As of April 17, 1995)

ISSUE BRIEFS

THE BALTIC NATIONS

SUPPORT FOR THE BALTIC NATIONS

"The chain that binds [America to the Baltic nations] is unbreakable. We will stand with you. We will help you to restore your land, to bring new markets to light, to find prosperity for all your people. We will be partners so that your nations can be forever free."

President Clinton
Riga, Latvia
July 6, 1994

The Policy

The heart of U.S. policy toward the Baltic nations lies in strong, consistent support for Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania as they emerge from decades of occupation by the USSR and re-establish themselves as sovereign, independent nations with a strong westward orientation. This support was symbolized by President Clinton's July 1994 visit to Latvia -- the first visit ever by a U.S. President to the Baltic states -- and by Vice President Gore's meeting with Baltic Prime Ministers in Estonia in March 1995. Concrete expression of this policy is found in the numerous initiatives and programs already underway in support of Baltic reforms and reintegration with western institutions. This expanding relationship complements the already close ties between the United States and the Baltics owing to the nearly one million Americans who claim Baltic ancestry.

Security

The U.S. considers regional stability in the Baltics as an important aspect of European security overall. In order to contribute to stability and harmony in the region, the administration played an active role in promoting the withdrawal of Russian troops from the Baltic States. President Clinton kept the issue of troop withdrawals high on the agenda in the U.S.-Russia dialogue, personally brokering an important compromise between President Yeltsin and the Latvian President in 1994 over the Skrunda LPAR radar installation. The United States has committed $7 million to assist the Latvians in the destruction of this facility, which is scheduled for final demolition in June 1995. The Administration's program to provide housing for retiring Russian officers demobilizing out of the Baltics provided an important incentive to Moscow to meet its withdrawal commitments.

The U.S. also has been actively engaged in promoting the development of Baltic defense organizations that are firmly grounded in democratic principles. We have expanded our security and defense cooperation with the three Baltic States, primarily through the North Atlantic Cooperation Council and the Partnership for Peace (PFP). The Administration has pledged $10 million in 1995 in support of the Baltic Peacekeeping Battalion. Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania will also receive funds under the President's Warsaw Initiative to complement their own national support for activities under the PFP. We will continue to work with the Baltic States and their Nordic neighbors to promote greater regional cooperation in the defense and security fields.

Support for Economic and Political Reform

The Administration has committed more than $100 million {**this figures includes FY-93 thru 95 SEED appropriations and the FY 96 request**} to Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania to assist with their political and economic transformation and to address humanitarian needs. The Support for East European Democracies (SEED) Act has funded a range of programs and projects to help develop the private sector, support economic restructuring, promote democratic institutions, and protect the Baltic environment. At the 1995 White House Conference on Trade and Investment in Central and Eastern Europe, the President highlighted a number of U.S. initiatives aimed at helping the Baltic economies to grow and become more closely integrated with the West. Programs of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) to encourage U.S. private sector investment in the Baltic States have totaled nearly $50 million since 1993. The Administration has also established a Baltic-American Enterprise Fund, with an intended capitalization of $50 million over three years, to promote private sector development and joint ventures involving U.S. investors in the Baltics.

ISSUE BRIEFS

CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

SUPPORT FOR CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

"I have come to the heart of a new, democratic Central Europe to look ahead; to speak of how we can reverse the legacies of stagnation and oppression, of fear and division; how we can eradicate the artificial lines through Europe's heart imposed by half a century of division; and how we can help chart a course toward an integrated Europe of sovereign free nations."

President Clinton
Warsaw, Poland
July 7, 1994

"Now we have the chance to realize the full promise of Europe's victories without its great disappointment: Normandy without Yalta."

President Clinton
Brussels, Belgium
January 9, 1994

The Policy

The United States seeks the **full integration of the new democracies of Central and Eastern Europe** (CEE) into a growing Transatlantic community. Building on the policies of the previous Administration but going beyond them in key areas, the Clinton Administration has advanced a **comprehensive program for consolidating democracy, market economic transformation and security** in the region. A secure and democratic CEE will benefit American security by reducing the chances of instability and conflict in Europe; an economically successful CEE will be both a **strong economic partner for American firms and a market for American exports**.

Market Economic Transformation

Through the Support for East European Democracies (SEED) Act, the Clinton Administration has committed over $1 billion since FY93 to support CEE's market economic transformation. Projects include establishment of new Enterprise Funds in Romania, Bulgaria, Albania and the Baltic Republics to support the growing entrepreneurial sectors in those countries; the U.S. has committed itself to capitalize the seven existing CEE enterprise funds at a total of $570 million. The U.S. also provides, through the SEED Act, technical assistance to support economic restructuring and privatization, stimulate economically-sound transportation infrastructure in the Balkans, promote independent and democratic institutions and help public administration and local government. The Administration has launched efforts to help governments reform inefficient social programs. In all areas, the U.S. is increasing its cooperation with the World Bank, International Monetary Fund and other international organizations to increase the impact of each U.S. assistance dollar.

Trade and Investment, Not Aid. Trade and investment, not aid, are the long-term keys to successful market economic transformation and the Administration has led efforts to support American investors and exporters. This was the message of the White House Conference on Trade and Investment in Central and Eastern Europe held in Cleveland last January and attended by President Clinton. American exports to CEE have tripled since 1989 and the United States is the number one investor in the region, accounting for 36 percent of the region's post-1989 investment total of $15 billion. Under President Clinton's direction, the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) has established four investment funds for CEE totaling $465 million; these can leverage over $5 billion in business ventures in the region, benefiting U.S. firms and workers as well as CEE. Ex-Im Bank has expanded its coverage in CEE and has $2.1 billion in trade finance outstanding in CEE; Ex-Im recently launched a new program to support joint U.S.-CEE exports to third markets.

Sceurity Cooperation

Through the Partnership for Peace (PFP), the process of NATO expansion and enhanced bilateral programs, the Clinton Administration is forging new security relations with CEE nations. In a PFP exercise held September 1993, American and other NATO forces took the field in a former Warsaw Pact country, Poland, for the first time; other land, air and naval exercises, both bilateral and through PFP, are planned with CEE militaries for 1995 and beyond. President Clinton has announced a $100 million program, the Warsaw Initiative, to support the security integration of CEE and other PFP partners. The Administration has removed cold war restrictions on arms transfers to CEE. The President's initiative to help integrate the airspace systems of CEE countries is well underway. The United States is working closely with CEE governments as discussions about the process of NATO expansion move ahead. The Administration has stressed that NATO's expansion to Europe's new democracies is inevitable and that we are prepared to support that process through to success.

Looking Ahead

Six years of effort by CEE's reformers have yielded impressive results: the countries that reformed the deepest and fastest now have growing economies and substantial private sectors; once drab cities are transformed; once universal shortages have vanished; freedoms once denied are part of daily life. The United States has been part of this since the beginning -- two Administrations and both parties can take pride in America's role in the region.

Yet the remaining tasks are great and success is not assured. The legacy of 45 years of communism lies heavy on the societies of the region. The stresses of social transformation, austerity, government cutbacks, unemployment and uncertainty have exacted a political price on the reformist parties that led the way in 1989-91. Our task as supporter of reform, democracy and security is not yet complete. The United States has made it clear to the people of Central and Eastern Europe that, as long as democracy and the reform process move ahead, the United States will be steady in its support for this historic process.

Latest Update: March 15, 1995

ISSUE BRIEFS

CHINA: US—CHINA TRADE

US - CHINA TRADE RELATIONS

"This is a strong agreement for American companies and American workers . . . we have used every tool at our disposal to fight foreign barriers against competitive U.S. exports."

President Clinton
On the United States-China Intellectual
Property Protection and Market Access Agrrement
February 26, 1995

Overview

China is increasingly important as a market for U.S. goods and services and as a major exporter. Sweeping economic reforms have contributed to explosive growth of income and trade. China's recent rapid real growth rates of 9 percent per year are the highest in the world. China's share of world trade grew from 0.6 percent in 1977 to 2.5 percent in 1993 -- making it the world's eleventh largest trader. China's trade with the United States has also grown rapidly: U.S.-China trade grew to $48 billion in 1994 from a minuscule base in the late 1970s. However, our trade deficit with China has also grown, reaching $29 billion in 1994.

Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Agreement

On February 26, 1995 the United States and China reached an agreement that will provide protection in China of IPR for U.S. companies and increase access to China's markets for our intellectual property-based products. Some of the fastest growing and most competitive industries in the U.S. have been adversely affected by China's failure to enforce intellectual property rights, including computer software, pharmaceuticals, agricultural and chemical products, audiovisual works, books and periodicals, and trademarks. Companies in these industries will benefit from the combination of enhanced access to the Chinese market and improved protection of their intellectual property.

The IPR agreement contains commitments by the Chinese government to crack down on plants manufacturing pirated goods as well as retailers of unlicensed products. It improves the enforcement of intellectual property rights by establishing an effective enforcement structure, eliminating unauthorized use of intellectual property products in China's government ministries, creating a title verification system for U.S. audiovisual goods, and providing U.S. companies with access to effective judicial relief. It improves market access by removing quotas on U.S. audiovisual imports and allowing U.S. companies to enter into joint ventures for the manufacture of products with high intellectual content. The agreement prohibits the export from China of pirated products and pledges to create an effective Customs system for enforcement.

WTO Accession

China has applied for membership in the WTO, and formal negotiations for accession have been in progress since 1988. The United States has consistently made clear that it wants China to become a member of WTO, and is working with China and our other trade partners to achieve this goal. However, the United States and the other members of the WTO are determined that China must join the WTO on commercial terms. We believe this is critical for maintaining the integrity of the global trading system and integrating China into it. China must adhere to basic WTO obligations, including transparency of the trade regime, uniform application of trade rules, national treatment for goods, and a foreign exchange regime that does not constitute a barrier to trade. These basic obligations are the foundation of GATT rules; without them the other disciplines are meaningless. There is no point in negotiating over China's trade laws if they are not uniformly applied throughout the country. There is no point in negotiating over market access if China's trade rules are not transparent.

The Working Party on China's accession to the WTO held discussions in December 1994, where some progress was made in establishing the framework for further work. The Chairman of the Working Party will convene another meeting after consultations with WTO Members and with China, if all parties are willing to make progress. The United States is prepared to continue to negotiate actively and constructively when work recommences.

Market Access

U.S. exporters encounter a wide array of market access problems in China. In October 1992, the United States and China signed a market access agreement that committed China to make sweeping changes in its import regime. Under the agreement, China committed to dismantle 90 percent of all nontariff import restrictions; to eliminate import substitution regulations; to improve transparency; and to refrain from using scientifically unjustified sanitary and phytosanitary standards as barriers to agricultural imports. To date, China has made some progress in implementing the agreement. However, important exceptions remain.

China has yet to live up to its obligations to publish quotas, uniformly apply its laws and regulations, or fully eliminate import substitution as a practice. China has not published schedules for the elimination of 400 remaining non-tariff barriers. China continues to use unscientific standards to block U.S. exports of citrus fruit, stone fruit, wheat from the Pacific Northwest, apples and leaf tobacco. We will continue to work to ensure full implementation of the market access agreement.

Most Favored Nation (MFN) Status

In May 1994, the President renewed MFN status for China in the context of a broader policy that includes:

- Delinking MFN renewal from human rights other than emigration;
- A ban on imports of Chinese munitions;
- Maintenance of economic sanctions imposed in response to the Tiananmen Square tragedy, including denial of Chinese participation in Overseas Private Investment Corporation and Trade Development Administration programs; and
- A vigorous and broad-based human rights policy. The President determined that renewal of MFN status offered the best way to promote the full range of U.S. interests in China, including human rights, strategic, and economic interests.

CHINA AND HUMAN RIGHTS

HUMAN RIGHTS AND CHINA

"I believe the question . . . is not whether we continue to support human rights in China, but how we can best support human rights in China and advance our other very significant issues and interests... I am persuaded that the best path for advancing freedom in China is for the United States to intensify and broaden its engagement with that nation. . . That is not to say that there will not continue to be human rights abuses in China, that there won't be ups and downs in this. But I believe that over the long run we're more likely to make advances if there's more contact with the Chinese, not less.

President Clinton
Press Conference
May 26, 1994

The Policy

- **Achieving progress on human rights is a high priority in our overall relationship with China.**

- We aggressively utilize all opportunities available to press for further progress, including international and bilateral forums such as the United Nations Human Rights Commission.

- The President has **raised human rights concerns** in two meetings with China's President and in separate meetings with three of China's Vice Premiers. Every Cabinet official who has visited China or hosted a high-level Chinese delegation in the United States has raised human rights issues.

- We pressed for adoption of a China resolution in the UN Human Rights Commission and succeeded, for the first time in five years, in defeating the Chinese no-action motion. (NOTE: The actual resolution, however, was defeated by one vote.)

- We are working, particularly in the context of the bilateral human rights dialogue with the Chinese government, to **further the cause of legal reform**, and with U.S. NGOs to improve civil society in China.

- We are **encouraging U.S. corporations operating in China to adopt codes of conduct** in accord with accepted human rights-related principles.

- We have maintained existing Tiananmen sanctions in place pending further progress on human rights, and banned the import of Chinese arms into the United States.

Key human rights objectives include:

- Releasing those imprisoned for peaceful expression of political or religious views
- Preventing export of products of prison labor
- Facilitating reconciliation between the Chinese Government and the Dalai Lama
- Arranging routinized prison visits for the International Red Cross
- Ending the jamming of Voice of America broadcasting into China.

Facts and Figures

- The human rights situation in China, despite some steps, continues to be unsatisfactory.
- Several high-profile releases of religious and political prisoners, including Wang Juntao.
- Legal reform has moved forward significantly, with the passage of laws reforming the prison system and police procedures, as well as of statutes enabling citizens to file suit against the government for wrongful arrest or mistreatment.
- Bilateral human rights dialogue with U.S. is ongoing at Assistant Secretary level.
- On the negative side, arrests and harassment of those who speak out critically of the government continue. Nine of sixteen dissidents arrested two years ago were publicly sentenced to long prison terms.
- No progress in arranging dialogue between the Chinese Government and the Dalai Lama or his representative.
- No progress to date in arranging Red Cross visits to prisoners.

Latest Update: March 15, 1995

ISSUE BRIEFS

COUNTER NARCOTICS PROGRAM

INTERNATIONAL COUNTERNARCOTICS PROGRAM

> "The international drug trade poses a direct threat both to the United States and to international efforts to promote democracy, economic stability, human rights, and the rule of law. An unabated flow of drugs to the Unites States will undercut the effectiveness of domestic efforts to reduce illicit drug use. Strong action must continue so that through interdiction and a reduction of drug cultivation and production in source countries, the flow of drugs into the United States can be reduced."
>
> President Clinton
> National Drug Control Strategy
> February 1995

The U.S. Drug Control Strategy's international objectives are to:

- Strengthen host nation counternarcotics institutions so that they can conduct more effective drug control efforts on their own;

- Intensify international efforts to arrest and imprison international drug kingpins and destroy their organizations; and

- Aggressively support crop control programs for poppy and coca in countries where there is a strong prospect for, or record of success.

International Counternarcotics Policy

The International Cocaine Strategy focuses on building bilateral counternarcotics cooperation with our Latin-American partners, Peru, Colombia, Bolivia and Mexico.

The International Heroin Strategy's goal is to expand and intensify contacts with foreign leaders in the principal source, transit, and consuming nations such as Burma, Thailand, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Colombia and Nigeria.

In its effort to shift primary interdiction emphasis from the transit zones to a stronger focus on source countries and to optimize the use of existing resources, the Administration has improved intelligence capacity to better support and focus U.S. interdiction efforts. Random air and sea patrols have been reduced, and interdiction resources, especially maritime assets, have been better deployed to allow more timely response to intelligence-cued targets.

In 1995, the President denied international certification to eleven countries (five countries were decertified and six were granted national interest certification).

Achievements

- Through his Decision Directive 14, the President has given the Director of ONDCP more authority to coordinate international counter-drug matters, to include taking issues directly to the cabinet table.

- Cocaine seizures in South American source countries increased 25% in 1994 over 1993 (to 75 MT from 60 MT).

- The once powerful Medellin cartel is gone, and all its leaders are either dead or in jail.

- Colombia is the first Andean country to initiate an aggressive eradication campaign against poppy cultivation. By taking this action Colombia is thwarting a serious cartel effort to develop a prosperous heroin market in the U.S.

- The first counter-drug over-the-horizon radar site (ROTHR) is operational providing extremely cost effective wide area radar coverage in the transit zone and allowing us to reduce our more costly air and ship radars.

- The TAGOS air surveillance radar vessels are becoming operational as detection and monitoring resources. These platforms provide similar capabilities to the Navy's surface combatants at significantly reduced cost.

- The Director of ONDCP has appointed a single individual, Coast Guard Commandant Admiral Robert Kramek, to coordinate all U.S. overseas interdiction efforts. This is the first time a single person below the President has been responsible for coordinating our very large interdiction effort.

One-Year Plan to Strengthen Interdiction and International Efforts

The Administration's action plan consists of five targets:

- Coordinating the completion and implementation of a Presidential Decision Directive on heroin;

- Developing measures of effectiveness for international, host country, and interdiction programs;

- Following through on the Summit of the Americas' Declaration of Principles and Plan of Action; and

- Continue implementation of the Presidential Decision Directive on cocaine; and

- Expanding international public diplomacy.

ISSUE BRIEFS

CUBA

THE WHITE HOUSE • OFFICE OF COMMUNICATIONS • (202) 456-5642 • FAX (202) 456-1213

CUBA
THE EFFORT TO RETURN DEMOCRACY TO CUBA

> "The people of Cuba deserve to be free and to determine their own political future through free elections. They deserve to be free of political abuse and dictatorship. Our Administration seeks a rapid and peaceful transition to democracy so that all Cubans can enjoy the fruits of freedom."
>
> President Clinton
> Remarks on Cuban Independence Day
> May 20, 1993

Last December, at the historic Summit of the Americas, leaders of 34 out of 35 countries of this Hemisphere gathered in Miami. The only country that was not invited was Cuba, for it is the only country in the Western Hemisphere to resist the trend towards democracy. The Cuban people have lived under a totalitarian regime for 36 years, they cannot speak their minds openly, speak freely or organize independently. Central control is exercised by the regime over each and every aspect of Cubans' daily life.

The Administration's goal is to promote a peaceful transition to democracy in Cuba. Consistent with the actions of eight United States presidents and with the mandate of the Cuban Democracy Act, which was enacted with broad, bipartisan support, the Administration is following a two-track policy to achieve that objective.

- **Pressure for Peaceful Democratic Change**. The U.S. economic embargo maintains firm pressure on Cuba for peaceful democratic change by denying legitimacy and resources to the Castro regime. The United States will maintain the economic embargo until there are significant, irreversible democratic reforms and respect for human rights in Cuba. At the same time, the United States will respond with carefully calibrated measures when the Cuban government implements meaningful democratic reforms.

- **Accelerate a Peaceful Transition to Democracy**. "Track II" initiatives include supporting the Cuban people through greater contact, encouraging humanitarian donations through non-governmental channels, and taking other steps to promote and defend a fledgling civil society in Cuba. Track II has permitted the American people to extend a helping hand to the Cuban people in a time of great physical hardship. Also under Track II, the Administration has worked to improve telecommunications between the American and Cuban peoples and has stepped up broadcasting to Cuba.

Cuban Migration. The President's most immediate goal during last summer's crisis was **to stop the dangerous, uncontrolled outflow and save lives**. To that end, he ordered that Cuban migrants rescued at sea would no longer be taken to the United States but would be provided safe haven protection at the U.S. naval base at Guantanamo Bay. The United States also was able to reach an agreement under which the Cuban government pledged to take effective action to prevent unsafe and irregular departures.

The Policy Succeeded. The outflow of migrants using rafts or other unsafe means seeking to reach the U.S. has all but ceased. At the same time, our agreement with Cuba increased opportunities for safe and legal migration to the United States by all Cubans. Many lives have been saved and U.S. taxpayers have been spared the financial burden that uncontrolled immigration can represent.

DEMOCRACY

PROMOTING DEMOCRACY ABROAD

"Our efforts to help build more democracies will make us all more secure, more prosperous, and more successful, as we try to make this era of terrific change our friend and not our enemy."

President Clinton
UN General Assembly
September 26, 1994

Strengthening and expanding the community of democratic nations advances our national interests and is consistent with American ideals. Democratic nations are less likely to wage war. They are more likely to promote open markets and free trade. They are also more likely to provide people with the economic and political tools to build a future in their own countries. Expanding the community of democratic nations enhances the physical and economic security of all Americans: it reduces the risk that the United States will have to use military force to defend itself or its allies, stems the flow of refugees to our shores, and ultimately increases opportunities for U.S. exports. Helping build more democratic nations also marries our self-interest with our values; Americans gain as freedom and liberty expand their reach around the globe.

In the past few years, numerous nations have broken the shackles of repressive government and turned toward democracy. The United States has a pragmatic commitment to help freedom take hold where it will help us most. In that spirit, President Clinton has taken decisive steps to support democracy in some of the most vital parts of the world - in Russia and in other states of the former Soviet Union, in Central and Eastern Europe, in South Africa and in our own hemisphere. At the same time, the President has sought to increase respect for fundamental human rights in all states.

Specifically, during the past two years, the United States has:

- Assisted the newly independent states of the former Soviet Union, including Russia and Ukraine, to make progress toward democracy and market reforms.

- Supported the democratic and free market transformation of former communist states in Central and Eastern Europe.

- Helped restore democracy and stability in Haiti.

- Assisted in South Africa's transition to democracy by providing support for elections and development.

- Hosted the Summit of the Americas, the first hemispheric summit in nearly 30 years -- an unprecedented gathering of the leaders of 34 democratic nations.

The Administration will continue to help consolidate and enlarge democracy and markets in ways that vary in each case, but that share common elements. The United States will continue to lead the effort to mobilize international resources, as was done with Russia, Ukraine, and the other new independent states. The United States also will take immediate public positions to help staunch democratic reversals, as exemplified in Haiti or Guatemala. Democratic nations will be given the fullest benefits of integration into foreign markets. And the United States will help these nations strengthen the pillars of civil society, improve their market institutions, and address corruption and political discontent through practices of good governance.

In all these efforts, the Administration will reach out to an enlarged circle of private and non-governmental groups. Private firms are natural allies in the effort to strengthen market economies. Likewise, the goal of strengthening democracy and civil society has a natural ally in labor unions, human rights groups, environmental advocates, chambers of commerce, and election monitors. The Administration will continue to work with these "democracy multipliers" wherever possible.

Latest Update: March 22, 1995

ISSUE BRIEFS

FOREIGN AID

NOT YET SUBMITTED

(As of April 17, 1995)

ISSUE BRIEFS

FREE TRADE AREA OF THE AMERICAS

A FREE TRADE AREA IN THE AMERICAS:
Creating Jobs in the Western Hemisphere

More than a year ago President Clinton said that NAFTA "set the stage for moving to embrace all of Latin America -- 700 million people strong -- in a trading unit that will bring prosperity to them and to us."

Policy

- 34 democratically elected leaders endorsed the U.S. proposal to construct a Free Trade Area of the Americas by the year 2005, with substantial progress by the end of the Century.

- The next meeting of the hemisphere's trade ministers will be in Denver on June 29. This meeting will provide substantive follow-through to the Summit, when trade and other ministers adopt specific recommendations for "immediate action" and some additional measures for long term work.

- Ministers will announce in June issues (such as standards, customs and transparency) on which they will reach agreement by the next trade ministerial in March, 1996.

- Side-by-side with the ministerial, Secretary Brown and Ambassador Kantor will co-chair a meeting of the Trade and Commerce Forum on July 1 and 2. This forum of both experts and ministers of trade, energy, transportation, finance, health and environment will provide impetus to private industry throughout the hemisphere, where integration will ultimately be accomplished.

Facts

- Since the mid 1980s, U.S. exports to Latin America and the Caribbean have increased from $30 billion to over $78 billion in 1993, creating up to 900,000 new U.S. jobs.

- The Western Hemisphere is our most important export market, with 1993 exports of about $177 billion -- more than one-third of our world-wide total. Thirty-eight percent of U.S. exports go to Western Hemisphere nations. Three million jobs are linked to these exports.

- With greater trade liberalization and continued high growth, U.S. exports to the hemisphere could nearly double to $350 billion over the next decade, creating over 2.5 million jobs in the U.S.

- At current trends, U.S. merchandise exports to Latin America are likely to be $180 billion in 2005, exceeding those to Western Europe. These exports will create 1.5 million new jobs.

- Latin America has 30 energy and infrastructure mega-projects scheduled for the 1990s at a cost of $140 billion. The market for environmental goods and services in Latin America is likely to expand by at least 25 percent over the next four years and Brazil alone is expected to spend $4 billion.

Latest Update: March 21, 1995

ISSUE BRIEFS

HAITI: DEMOCRACY RESTORED

HAITI: DEMOCRACY RESTORED

"Haiti was, and is... a critical test of our ability to defend democracy, particularly where it is most fragile... Under the illegitimate regime in Haiti, thousands of Haitians were victims of brutal atrocities... Murder, rape, torture and beatings were among the everyday instruments of intimidation employed by the de facto regime... The United States has an interest in condemning such gross abuses of human rights wherever they occur; we have a particular interest in responding to them when they occur so close to our shores."

President Clinton
Report to Congress on Haiti
November 1, 1994

In September 1994, after exhausting diplomatic and economic options, President Clinton ordered the deployment of a Joint Task Force, to be led by paratroopers of the 82nd Airborne Division, to eject the brutal Cedras regime from power in Haiti. The President also dispatched a high-level delegation, consisting of former President Jimmy Carter, Senator Sam Nunn, and former JCS Chairman Colin Powell, to Port-au-Prince to negotiate one last time with Cedras and his backers. The combination worked. When faced with overwhelming American military force, Cedras and his henchmen backed down. They agreed to leave Haiti, allowing for the peaceful intervention of U.S. and multinational forces.

This peaceful intervention in Haiti, and restoration of the democratically-elected Aristide Government to power, has provided a return to normalcy for the Haitian people. President Aristide has curbed the hated Haitian military, and is replacing it with a professionalized civilian police force. The Haitian Parliament reconvened in September and passed a number of significant new laws to further the democratic process. The flow of refugees from Haiti, which peaked at more than 15,000 per day last July, has dropped to almost zero today. Businesses which had fled the brutal Cedras regime are returning on a daily basis, creating new jobs and new opportunities. International investment is returning to Haiti, as shown by the more than $1 billion that was pledged at Consultative Group meetings in Paris in early February. U.S. troop strength in Haiti, which peaked at more than 21,000 in the weeks following the intervention, has been reduced to less than 6,000 today, and will be reduced still further, to about 2,500, by the end of March. To date, only one operationally-related U.S. fatality has taken place in Haiti, and this was the result of an isolated criminal incident.

The United States Government has begun a number of initiatives to help the Government of Haiti move toward a fully democratic and more economically viable society. The U.S. Agency for International Development has channeled resources into infrastructure repair and upgrade, jobs training programs, food relief for impoverished Haitian families, and judicial reform throughout the country, in addition to many other programs. The Justice Department's International Criminal Investigative Training and Assistance Program has trained more than 3,000 members of Haiti's Interim Public Security Force, and is now training candidates for the permanent police force at the new Haitian Police Academy. The Department of Commerce is spearheading the U. S. Government's Haiti Economic Recovery

Initiative, which is focusing monetary resources and technical expertise to revitalize the Haitian economy. Army Special Forces teams throughout Haiti are working with local officials to maintain public order and the rule of law, and assisting local populations in areas ranging from clean water supplies to bridge repair and construction to providing medical supplies and expertise to local clinics.

The Multinational Force will transition to the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH) on March 31. The UNMIH military commander will be American Major General Joseph Kinzer, U.S. Army, who will lead a UN force of approximately 6,000. UNMIH's mandate will be to preserve the secure and stable environment that has been established in Haiti. This mandate will extend through national elections in December of this year, and the inauguration of a new Haitian President in February 1996.

Latest Update: March 22, 1995

ISSUE BRIEFS

INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

NOT YET SUBMITTED

(As of April 17, 1995)

ISSUE BRIEFS

IRELAND

ADMINISTRATION SUPPORT FOR PEACE IN NORTHERN IRELAND

> "A just and lasting settlement that respects the rights and traditions of the two communities in Northern Ireland is, after so many years of bloodshed, finally within reach."
>
> President Clinton
> December 1, 1994

The transformation of Northern Ireland over the past two years has been extraordinary: the region is enjoying a peace unknown in a generation, there is new hope for economic revitalization, and the British and Irish prime ministers are deeply committed to working closely together with the people of Northern Ireland to reach a lasting, democratic political settlement. From the beginning of his Administration, President Clinton has been deeply engaged in supporting the search for peace and reconciliation in Northern Ireland. For the first time, a U.S. President is seriously engaged in supporting the peace process: the Clinton Administration was the first to put International Fund for Ireland (IFI) funding in the budget it sent to Congress, and is now proposing an increase in funding to help consolidate the peace. The Administration has reached out to a broad spectrum of views in Northern Ireland, including with the granting of a visa to Sinn Fein leader Gerry Adams in January 1993, a decision which helped bring about the IRA cease-fire. Most important, the President has made clear time and again his active commitment to supporting the joint efforts of the Irish and British governments to bring about an end to violence and promote a lasting political settlement.

Following the declaration of cease-fires by the IRA and loyalist paramilitaries in August and October 1994 respectively, the President in November set forth a number of initiatives to increase U.S. support for the political and economic revitalization of Northern Ireland and the border counties of the Republic including:

- President Clinton appointed former Senator George Mitchell as Special Advisor to the President and the Secretary of State for Economic Initiatives in Ireland. Senator Mitchell is leading the efforts of all U.S. government agencies promoting economic development in Northern Ireland and the border counties of Ireland.

- The White House Conference on Trade and Investment in Ireland, scheduled for May 24-26 in Washington, D.C.,

- Increased funding for the International Fund for Ireland to total $60 million over the next two years, and

- New and expanded efforts by the Department of Commerce, USIA and the National Endowment for Democracy to seize the opportunities presented by peace. As part of the initiative, Commerce Secretary Ron Brown led a delegation of U.S. businessmen to the British government-sponsored Belfast Investment Conference and to Dublin in December 1994.

- Americans have deep ties of kinship, culture and history with the United Kingdom and Ireland. U.S. interests also flow from our commitment to a peaceful, democratic and prosperous Europe and to the protection and enhancement of human rights throughout the world. The Administration will continue to be actively engaged in supporting the extraordinary opportunity for peace and reconciliation in Northern Ireland that now exists.

Latest Update: March 15, 1995

ISSUE BRIEFS

JAPAN: US—JAPAN TRADE

US - JAPAN TRADE

> "As the world's second largest market, Japan must be our strategic partner in efforts to spur global growth. That is why I've attached as much importance to our economic alliance as to our political and security alliance. For our relationship to be strong, we must have a more mutually beneficial economic partnership. Such a partnership will benefit all our citizens with more jobs and opportunities for American workers and more choices and lower prices for Japanese consumers." President Clinton, February 11, 1994

Since its start, the Clinton Administration has consistently sought to open foreign markets and expand trade. That was the goal of NAFTA and the Uruguay Round. And that is what lies at the heart of our policy toward Japan.

The U.S.-Japan relationship is among our most important bilateral relationships. We share a range of important political and security interests and have a deep economic relationship. After Canada, Japan is the United States' largest trading partner. In 1994, the U.S. exported $53 billion in goods and $30 billion in services to Japan, while Japan exported $122 billion in goods and $15 billion in services to the United States.

In July 1993, the U.S. and Japan signed the Framework agreement which called for the negotiation of results-oriented agreements and identified areas for priority attention. The Framework stated that progress toward opening Japan's market would be measured by "objective criteria, qualitative or quantitative or both."

Since that time, the Administration has entered into eight agreements under the Framework, including telecommunications procurement, medical technologies procurement, procurement by NTT, insurance, glass, financial services and two intellectual property rights agreements. Outside the Framework, we have reached an additional six agreements covering cellular telephones, construction, copper, rice, apples and harmonized chemical tariffs. We are already seeing results. In the sectors in which we have concluded agreements, U.S. exports are growing at twice the rate as other sectors.

There remain a number of important outstanding market access issues, including those regarding autos and auto parts: the regulation of the auto parts replacement market (i.e., "aftermarket"), the purchase of U.S. auto parts by Japanese auto companies and obstacles to the distribution and sale of U.S.-made autos in Japan. On October 1, 1994, the Administration initiated a Section 301 investigation against Japanese practices in the "aftermarket" and hopes to resolve all of the outstanding auto and auto parts issues as soon as possible. The U.S. also is seeking to address barriers to Japan's market through a dialogue on deregulation and competition policy.

Latest Update: March 15, 1995

U.S.-JAPAN TRADE

"As the world's second largest market, Japan must be our strategic partner in efforts to spur global growth. That is why I've attached as much importance to our economic alliance as to our political and security alliance. For our relationship to be strong, we must have a more mutually beneficial economic partnership. Such a partnership will benefit all our citizens with more jobs and opportunities for American workers and more choices and lower prices for Japanese consumers."

President Clinton
February 11, 1994

The U.S.-Japan relationship is among our most important bilateral relationships. We share a range of important political and security interests. The Mutual Defense Treaty is one of the pillars of our security posture in Asia, and we maintain almost 40,000 troops in Japan as part of our forward presence in the region. Japan contributes $4 billion annually in host nation support for these troops.

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In July 1993, the U.S. and Japan signed the Framework agreement which called for the negotiation of results-oriented agreements and identified areas for priority attention. The Framework stated that progress toward opening Japan's market would be measured by "objective criteria, qualitative or quantitative or both."

Since that time, the Administration has entered into eight agreements under the Framework, including telecommunications procurement, medical technologies procurement, procurement by NTT, insurance, glass, financial services and two intellectual property rights agreements. Outside the Framework, we have reached an additional six agreements covering cellular telephones, construction, copper, rice, apples and harmonized chemical tariffs. We are already seeing results. In the sectors in which we have concluded agreements, U.S. exports are growing at twice the rate as other sectors.

There remain a number of important outstanding market access issues, including those regarding autos and auto parts: the regulation of the auto parts replacement market (i.e., "aftermarket"), the purchase of U.S. auto parts by Japanese auto companies and obstacles to the distribution and sale of U.S.-made autos in Japan. On October 1, 1994, the Administration initiated a Section 301 investigation against Japanese practices in the "aftermarket" and hopes to resolve all of the outstanding auto and auto parts issues as soon as possible. The U.S. also is seeking to address barriers to Japan's market through a dialogue on deregulation and competition policy.

Latest Update: March 22, 1995

MEXICO

THE U.S. ECONOMIC STAKE IN MEXICO

Announcing a $20 billion support package on January 31, the Congressional leadership joined the President in stating "we must act now in order to protect American jobs, prevent an increased flow of illegal immigrants across our borders, ensure stability in this hemisphere, and encourage reform in emerging markets around the world. This is an important undertaking and we believe the risks of inaction vastly exceed any risks associated with this action."

The Administration worked intensely with other countries to prepare a package to help manage the financial crisis which followed Mexico's decision to devalue the peso on December 20, 1994. The financial package announced on January 31 consists of a $20 billion share from the United States' Exchange Stabilization Fund, which the President can authorize without a new act of Congress; $17.5 billion from the International Monetary Fund; and a short-term lending facility of $10 billion from the Bank of International Settlements. On February 21 the United States and Mexico signed agreements covering the conditions by which the U.S. $20 billion in ESF funds would be made available to Mexico, including a mechanism to ensure repayment of U.S. funds from the proceeds of Mexico's oil exports.

- We have a vital economic and strategic stake in a stable Mexico, our third largest trading market and NAFTA partner. We share a 2,000 mile border, and we have substantial environmental, migration, and narcotics and law-enforcement interests.

- A protracted economic crisis would affect U.S. exports and jobs, illegal immigration and other emerging markets. An uncontrolled crisis could endanger Mexican political progress.

- The agreements the U.S. signed with Mexico on February 21 can help Mexico emerge from its liquidity crisis and safeguard U.S. interests.

- **The fundamentals of Mexico's economy are sound**. We are confident that the economic and structural adjustments to which Mexico has committed itself coupled with the international support package should help put Mexico firmly back on the road to economic growth.

Last Update: March 22, 1995

ISSUE BRIEFS

MIDEAST

PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST:
AN ADMINISTRATION COMMITMENT

> "From the outset, America's commitment to a comprehensive peace in the Middle East has been backed by a strong pledge that whenever Arabs and Israelis turn the page on the past, the United States would work with them to write a real, practical future of hope. Those who take risks for peace must not stand alone."
>
> President Clinton
> Jordanian Parliament
> October 26, 1994

Policy

The United States will continue to do all that it can to help bring about a lasting and comprehensive peace in the Middle East which ensures the security of Israel and its neighbors. This involves helping those parties still in conflict to negotiate durable peace agreements with each other; standing firmly by those who have already undertaken such agreements with strong moral and material support; and demonstrating to the enemies of peace that violence and terror will not succeed in disrupting the process. The United States will also continue to push hard to encourage rapid normalization of relations between Israel and all of the Arab states, to put an end to the boycott of Israel, and to promote the conditions for sustained regional economic growth and prosperity.

Facts

The past two years have witnessed unprecedented progress toward a lasting, secure, and comprehensive peace in the Middle East. In September 1993 the leaders of Israel and the PLO signed the Declaration of Principles (DOP) on the White House lawn, ushering in a new era in their relationship. Since then they have moved forward with the implementation of the DOP, despite the tough political issues involved and the murderous acts of terrorists seeking to derail the process. In October 1994 President Clinton presided over the signing of a peace treaty between Jordan and Israel, and since then those two nations have been involved in intensive negotiations on a broad range of issues relating to further cooperation and regional development. The supportive role of the "peace camp" in the Middle East was demonstrated dramatically in February 1995 during a series of meetings, attended by President Clinton, involving leaders and cabinet members from Egypt, Israel, Jordan, the Palestinian Authority, and the United States.

In other developments, the Israelis and the Syrians -- with the facilitation of President Clinton and Secretary Christopher -- have been negotiating on various issues relating to peace between them. Several other Arab countries, especially Morocco, Tunisia, Oman and Qatar, have also recently begun to normalize their relations with Israel. And in September 1994, the members of the Gulf Cooperation Council decided to end the secondary and tertiary boycotts against the Jewish state.

The Clinton Administration has made the achievement of a peaceful, stable and prosperous Middle East a major foreign policy priority. In addition to facilitating political negotiations among the various parties, both bilaterally and multilaterally, over the last two years the United States has also sought to foster conditions favorable to longterm regional economic growth.

In March 1993 President Clinton and Prime Minister Rabin announced the formation of the U.S.-Israel Science and Technology Commission, which promotes cooperate science and technology activities. In October 1993 the U.S.-Jordan-Israel Trilateral Economic Committee was formed to advance development initiatives, and this framework has continued to evolve in the wake of the Jordan-Israel peace treaty, with contributions from the Commerce Department, the Trade and Development Agency, the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, USIA, and USAID. In the fall of 1994 the Administration announced the U.S.-Egypt Joint Committee for Economic Growth, a major initiative promoting economic reform and development. In February 1995 Secretary of Commerce Ron Brown was named U.S. Middle East Commercial Coordinator, in conjunction with his attendance at an unprecedented summit of Israeli, Egyptian, Jordanian, and Palestinian trade and financial leaders. And currently the Administration is coordinating the arrangements necessary to set up a Middle East Development Bank, which would promote regional economic development and cooperation.

Finally, the Administration has sought to maintain a continued flow of U.S. aid to Israel, Egypt, Jordan, and others who have demonstrated their devotion to peace, and it has continued and deepened the U.S. commitment to strengthening Israel's qualitative military edge.

Latest Update: March 22, 1995

ISSUE BRIEFS

NATO AND PARTNERSHIP FOR PEACE

NATO EXPANSION AND THE PARTNERSHIP FOR PEACE

"The question is no longer whether NATO will take on new members, but when and how we will do so."

President Clinton
Brussels, Belgium
January 9, 1994

"In this period of great social and political change, we want to help countries throughout Central Europe achieve stability -- the stability they need to build strong democracies and to foster prosperity. To promote that stability, the United States established the Partnership for Peace. And we have taken the lead in preparing for the gradual, open and inevitable expansion of NATO. In just a year, the Partnership for Peace has become a dynamic forum for practical military and political cooperation among its members. For some countries, the Partnership will be the path to full NATO membership. For others, the Partnership will be a strong and lasting link to the NATO Alliance."

President Clinton
Cleveland
January 13, 1995

Enlargement and engagement are central to U.S. policy toward post-cold war Europe. European stability is vital to our own security, a lesson learned twice at great cost this century. With the end of the Cold War and the dissolution of the Soviet Union and Warsaw Pact, NATO's mission is evolving, but it remains the anchor of American engagement in Europe.

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization has always looked to the addition of new members who shared the Alliance's purposes and values, who upheld its commitment to respect borders and international law, and who could add to its strength. Indeed, NATO has expanded three times since its creation in 1949.

At the NATO Summit in Brussels in January 1994, the Alliance adopted the United States initiative to establish the Partnership for Peace (PFP) and to declare formally that the Alliance "expects and would welcome" the admission of Europe's new democracies to the ranks of Alliance membership. The Partnership for Peace provides the framework for enhanced political and military cooperation between NATO and the states of Central and eastern Europe, including Russia, and the traditional neutrals. As of March 1995, 25 states - including all seven former Warsaw Pact States of Central and Eastern Europe, the three Baltic Republics, Sweden, Austria, Finland, Slovenia, and all but one of the countries of the former Soviet Union -- have joined PFP, attesting to its success.

The Partnership for Peace and NATO expansion are two complementary processes:

- For <u>all</u> PFP members, the partnership will be a means of building long-term ties and cooperation with NATO as a basis for joint action in peacekeeping in crisis management, and to help development of civilian control of the military;

- For <u>some</u> PFP members, the Partnership will also serve to build the habits of cooperation and compatible forces that will be the prerequisite to membership in the Alliance.

Partnership for Peace has gotten off to an impressive start, with three joint exercises last year, including one in Poland where NATO forces trained with forces of the former Warsaw Pact for the first time. Many of the 25 partners have already established representation at NATO headquarters and at the Partnership Coordination Cell near SHAPE. To support partners' efforts to participate in PFP, the Administration has requested $100 million in additional bilateral military assistance for FY-96 under the President's Warsaw Initiative, and has eliminated Cold War restrictions on security assistance.

Last December, NATO took the next step on expansion to develop principles and requirements that will guide NATO decisions on expansion in the years ahead. The Alliance did not decide on a timetable or a list of candidates. This decision was based on the belief that it would be premature to set a timetable until Allies have agreed on the rationale for admitting new members and what membership will entail -- both for the new members and for existing members (what we call the "why" and "how").

During 1995, we will come to agreement with our allies on the process and principles, and we will share our conclusions with the members of the Partnership for Peace (PFP). Once this effort is complete, NATO can turn to the question of candidates and timing. Each nation will be considered individually. No non-member of NATO will have a veto.

Latest Update: March 22, 1995

ISSUE BRIEFS

NORTH KOREA

NORTH KOREA

"We will also continue to work with our allies to fully implement the agreement we reached with North Korea, first to freeze, then to dismantle its nuclear program, all under international monitoring. The critics of this agreement, I believe, are wrong. The deal does stop North Korea's nuclear program, and it does commit Pyongyang to roll it back in the years to come."

President Clinton
Nixon Center Speech
March 1, 1995

Policy Objectives

- The President has repeatedly underscored our firm commitment to the security of South Korea, with whom we share both strategic interests and democratic values.

- The North Korea agreement is strongly in our national interest. It is not based on trust. The IAEA has verified that the North Korean program is frozen. If North Korea abandons its commitments, so will we.

- We consulted very closely with South Korea and Japan during our negotiations with the North. They support and will participate in implementing the Agreed Framework.

Facts and Figures

- North Korea's nuclear program created a significant security threat to our interests and to South Korea. If allowed to proceed unimpeded, North Korea's existing nuclear facilities could produce over 700 kilograms of plutonium by 2000 -- enough to make more than 150 nuclear bombs.

- Under the Agreed Framework, signed October 21, 1994, North Korea has frozen and agreed to dismantle its existing nuclear program under international inspection. If North Korea fulfills its commitments, an international consortium will supply it with safer light-water nuclear reactors and heavy fuel oil.

- On March 8, the U.S. joined South Korea, Japan, twenty other countries and the European Union in a meeting to discuss the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO), an international consortium that will implement important elements of the Agreed Framework. KEDO was formally established on March 9.

Latest Update: March 21, 1995

ISSUE BRIEFS

THE NUCLEAR THREAT

REDUCING THE NUCLEAR THREAT

> "Over the last two years, the United States has made real progress in lifting the threat of nuclear weapons. Now, in 1995, we face a year of particular decision in this era -- a year in which the United States will pursue the most ambitious agenda to dismantle and fight the spread of weapons of mass destruction since the atom was split."
>
> President Clinton
> March 1, 1995

Reducing the Nuclear Threat Today

Recognizing that nuclear threats persist despite the end of the Cold War, the Administration has taken strong and effective action to reduce those threats. Through difficult negotiations, we helped ensure that no new nuclear powers emerged from the breakup of the Soviet Union. U.S. leadership was critical to winning adherence by Ukraine, Belarus and Kazakhstan to START and to the NPT as non-nuclear weapons states.

The START I and II arms control treaties will result in reductions of nearly two-thirds in strategic nuclear forces. Both sides are dismantling nuclear weapons at a steady pace -- up to 2000 weapons a year.

Today, not a single Russian missile is targeted at America. In the U.S., military personnel assigned to strategic nuclear forces have been cut by 70%. New nuclear weapons programs have been eliminated, and defense expenditures for strategic weapons have been cut by two-thirds. Greater international security is being translated into real budget savings.

Through the Nunn-Lugar program, our nuclear labs are helping their Russian counterparts upgrade security on nuclear materials and we've reached agreement with Russia to end verifiably the production of plutonium for weapons purposes. We also shipped nearly 600 kilograms of weapons-usable uranium from Kazakhstan to safe storage in the United States.

The Administration negotiated an Agreed Framework that for the first time commits North Korea to freeze and eventually dismantle its existing nuclear program under international monitoring. It also continues strong support for UN and IAEA monitoring of the elimination of Iraq's nuclear, chemical/biological and missile capabilities.

In other parts of the world, the trend towards proliferation has been reversed as well. South Africa destroyed its nuclear weapons and adhered to the NPT as a non-nuclear weapons state. With Russia, we co-sponsored the Arms Control and Regional Security talks in the Middle East. We are supporting regional nonproliferation dialogue in South Asia and encouraging weapon-free zones where they can help further reduce the dangers of nuclear proliferation on a regional basis. We have also achieved important agreements with Russia and China to restrain missile-related exports, as well as commitments from other key suppliers -- South Africa, Ukraine, and Argentina -- to observe the guidelines of the Missile Technology Control Regime.

Ensuring America's Security Tomorrow

The United States will work with other nations toward indefinite and unconditional extension of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. The NPT is the cornerstone of global nonproliferation efforts. Its internationally verified commitments against nuclear proliferation create a dependable security environment, bolster regional stability and make possible further arms control and disarmament measures.

In addition to securing indefinite and unconditional NPT extension, we have a full arms control and nonproliferation agenda. The President has urged the Senate to give its advice and consent to ratification of START II and the Chemical Weapons Convention, which will ban poison gas worldwide. We are also pushing to conclude a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty and a global ban on the production of fissile material for weapons.

The Administration will continue to fight against international terrorism and redouble our efforts to stop nuclear smuggling and nuclear-related crimes through stepped-up cooperation with our allies.

We are leading efforts to replace COCOM with a new international export control regime that will limit the flow of sensitive technology and conventional arms to potential proliferators, such as Iran.

We are seeking the ratification of the Convention on Conventional Weapons, which will advance U.S. efforts to reduce the suffering caused by the indiscriminate use of antipersonnel landmines.

We are working to negotiate legally-binding measures to strengthen the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention.

Latest Update: March 22, 1995

ISSUE BRIEFS

PEACEKEEPING

THE U.S. ROLE IN INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING

> "Peacekeeping holds the promise to resolve many of the era's conflicts. The reason we have supported such missions is not, as some critics in the United States have charged, to subcontract American foreign policy, but to strengthen our security, protect our interests, and to share among nations the costs and effort of pursuing peace. Peacekeeping cannot be a substitute for our own national defense efforts, but it can strongly supplement them."
>
> President Clinton
> UN Address
> September 27, 1993

The U.S. Role

Peacekeeping is a useful tool to help prevent and resolve regional and other conflicts before they pose direct threats to our national security, which can be addressed only by the use of massive military force. It serves U.S. interests by promoting democracy, regional security and economic growth. Where and when the stakes warrant, we will respond unilaterally or through a coalition or trusted alliance. But often, unilateral action is not appropriate, and we will want to influence the outcome of a crisis without bearing most of the costs or risking the lives of our military personnel. UN peacekeeping provides a middle ground between unilateral American intervention and doing nothing. In improving our capabilities for peace operations, we will not discard or weaken other tools for achieving U.S. objectives. If U.S. participation in a peace operation were to interfere with our basic military strategy, we would always place our vital national interests first. This does not mean that the U.S. seeks the role of global policeman. But it does mean that the U.S. must be ready and willing to protect its interests in a wide range of operational environments.

What We Are Doing

The Clinton Administration is pursuing policies to improve and reform UN peacekeeping so that it better serves U.S. interests. In May 1994, after an extensive review, the President signed a Presidential Decision Directive on Reforming Multilateral Peace Operations. The policy is premised on the need to reform, not debilitate, UN peacekeeping.

The President's policy directive addresses six major issues of reform and improvement. The policy:

- Imposes discipline on peacekeeping decisionmaking by insisting that questions about cost, size, risk, mandate and duration be asked and satisfactorily answered -- both within the U.S. government and by the Security Council -- before operations are started or extended.

- Stresses the U.S. commitment to a reduction in our share of UN peacekeeping costs from the current level of 31 percent to 25 percent.

- Confirms long-standing U.S. policy that the President, as Commander-in-Chief, will never relinquish to the UN, or to anyone else, command authority over our armed forces. U.S. troops will be placed under the operational control of a foreign commander only when it is in our interests and under circumstances in which command and control arrangements are fully satisfactory to us.

- Contains a series of recommendations for making UN peacekeeping more efficient, more effective, and less costly.

- Recommends that the Department of State and Defense share responsibility for managing and funding U.S. participation in UN peace operations, with lead responsibility depending on the nature of the operation.

- Proposes a series of steps to increase and regularize the flow and value of information and consultation between the executive branch and Congress concerning United Nations peacekeeping.

Facts and Figures

- The U.S., with less than 1,000 troops in peacekeeping missions, is 26th out of 78 countries with peacekeeping troops in the field. Other nations pay 70% of the cost of UN peacekeeping. We pay 30%, less than Western Europe's 40%.

- Most UN-authorized U.S. military actions would be taken unilaterally in our own national interest, e.g., the Gulf War. When we provided the UN with services that we would not be undertaking otherwise, the UN pays us. The UN paid the Department of Defense $95 million in FY94.

- Peacekeeping is burdensharing at its best. It protects U.S. interests in the Golan Heights, on the Iraq-Kuwait border, in Cyprus, India, Pakistan and the former Yugoslavia and prevents Iraq from developing weapons of mass destruction.

Latest Update: March 22, 1995

ISSUE BRIEFS

READINESS

MILITARY READINESS:
AN ADMINISTRATION COMMITMENT

"More than anything else, our armed forces guarantee our security and our global influence. They are the backbone of our diplomacy. They ensure our credibility....Time and again, the American military has demonstrated its extraordinary skills. As I pledged from the beginning of our administration, the United States will have the best-equipped, best-trained, best-prepared military in the world. We are keeping that promise every day. Our forces are ready to fight."

President Clinton
Veterans of Foreign Wars
March 6, 1995

Overview

The President is committed to maintaining the best-equipped, best-trained and best-prepared military in the world. Military readiness is central to supporting our strategy of fighting and winning two nearly simultaneous major regional conflicts (MRC). Our military will continue to possess the capability of deterring and defeating aggression in two MRCs, providing a credible overseas presence, countering weapons of mass destruction, contributing to multilateral peace operations, and supporting counterterrorism efforts and other national security objectives.

Prior Readiness-Related Initiatives

The "two-MRC" strategy also means providing the force enhancements we need to fully realize the capabilities of our forces. This commitment was clearly demonstrated in 1994 when the administration won key votes in Congress on the C-17 program, an airframe that demonstrated its great value and versatility when it flew 66,000 pounds of cargo to the Persian Gulf during our reinforcement of Kuwait in October 1994.

During his first two years of office, President Clinton took the following readiness-related initiatives:

- In 1994, he increased the Budget Authority for the FY 1995 defense budget by $2.4 billion and added $11.4 billion back to the defense spending plan across the Future Years Defense Program (FYDP)

- In the FY 1995 defense budget, President Clinton increased Operations and Maintenance funding by 5.7%, even though the size of the force decreased by 7%. In other words, the dollars available for readiness purposes in FY 1995 on a per-soldier basis were substantially increased. This resulted in a higher level of military readiness.

Committed to the Future

The administration is committed to the following readiness-related initiatives:

Adding $25 billion in defense spending over the next six years. This future funding is designed specifically to accomplish four goals:

- Assure continued military readiness;
- Adequately fund the Bottom Up Review (BUR) and Nuclear Posture Review (NPR) conventional and nuclear force structures;
- Improve the Quality-of-Life of the men and women in our Armed Forces (which includes the full pay raise authorized under current law): and
- Fund needed modernization programs.

Working closely with Congress to develop an effective funding mechanism to pay for unexpected contingency operations. Secretary Perry briefed Congress on such a proposal on January 25 when he spoke of a "readiness preservation authority" mechanism that permits DoD to "borrow" from future operations and maintenance funds to pay for contingency operations.

- Passing a $2.6 billion defense supplemental prior to April. The administration is working closely with Congress to ensure rapid passage of the supplemental and preclude the readiness-related difficulties encountered in late 1994 when delays in passing a supplemental forced a reduction in military training activities. In order to prevent training cuts this year, Congress must pass the supplemental before April 1.

Latest Update: March 21, 1995

ISSUE BRIEFS

RUSSIA

POLICY TOWARDS RUSSIA

"We have a tremendous stake in the success of Russia's efforts to become a stable, democratic nation. That is why the United States will not waver from our course of patient, responsible support for Russian reform."

President Clinton
January 13, 1995

Overview

From the start of his Administration, President Clinton has placed support for Russian reform among his highest foreign policy priorities. The United States has a vital stake in encouraging political and economic reform in Russia and promoting its integration into emerging global economic and security systems. This policy is designed to prevent the re-emergence of a threat to U.S. security from Eurasia and reduce the defense burdens of the Cold War years; to create a partner for trade and investment and new markets for U.S. goods and services; and to turn an erstwhile adversary into a partner on important international issues. This policy has seen a number of remarkable achievements. But the tragedy in Chechnya reminds us that Russia's future and the success of democratic reform are not foreordained. America's interests, however, demand continued engagement to ensure that we maximize the chances for the ultimate success of Russia's epochal transformation.

Support for Economic and Political Reform

U.S. assistance to Russia funds a variety of programs in the following areas: development of the private sector, trade and investment, establishment of democratic institutions, energy, health care, housing and the environment. Humanitarian assistance represented a major portion of U.S. aid during the initial transition phase when there was a pressing need for essential commodities. The Administration has entered a second phase of aid, concentrating on technical assistance for economic restructuring and democratic institution-building, and, increasingly, direct support for trade and investment. (A majority of U.S. assistance to the former Soviet Union now goes to the non-Russian republics.) The Administration has taken the lead in mobilizing international support for Russia's reform efforts as well, through its work with the G-7 nations and the international financial institutions.

Security Initiatives

The United States and Russia are working to reduce nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction. We have brought the START I Treaty into force and hope to bring START II into force soon. U.S. and Russian missiles no longer target each other's territory.

U.S. and Russian security cooperation emphasizes stability, nuclear safety, dismantlement of nuclear weapons, and prevention of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems. Under the Cooperative Threat Reduction Act (commonly known as the Nunn-Lugar Act), the Administration has provided financial assistance for the safe dismantlement and destruction of nuclear and chemical weapons and the conversion of defense industries to civilian pursuits. Nunn-Lugar funds have also been set aside for construction of a facility for safe, long-term storage of fissile materials from dismantled nuclear weapons and to improve the security and accounting of nuclear materials in Russia. Overall, the U.S. has committed nearly $500 million in Nunn-Lugar Assistance to Russia.

Gore-Chernomyrdin Commission

Under the leadership of Vice President Gore and Russian Prime Minister Chernomyrdin, the U.S. and Russia are working to advance bilateral cooperation through eight working subcommittees, chaired by Cabinet Secretaries and their Russian ministerial counterparts. The Gore-Chernomyrdin Commission meets twice yearly to address issues in the fields of science and technology, business development, space, energy policy, environmental protection, health, defense conversion, and agriculture. The Commission has been instrumental in securing major agreements between the two sides, including a multi-billion dollar commercial energy exploration and development deal, and an agreement to shut down Russia's plutonium production reactors by the year 2000. In addition, work within the individual subcommittees has served to broaden and deepen U.S. contacts with a wide range of officials across the Russian political spectrum.

Trade and Investment

At their September 1994 summit, Presidents Clinton and Yeltsin agreed to place new emphasis on expanding commerce between the U.S. and Russia. The two Presidents signed a joint statement on a "Partnership for Economic Cooperation" aimed at reducing barriers to trade and investment. As an additional indication of this new emphasis, President Clinton has announced that $100 million in FY 1995 assistance to Russia and other ex-Soviet states would be used to provide direct support for trade and encourage greater private sector investment.

Looking Ahead

Over two years ago, the President set a policy course with Russia to enable us to serve our highest ideals and to advance our most basic interests. Russia is at the dawn of a new stage in its long history. This means turbulence, uncertainty and periodic setbacks. But it also means promise. The Clinton Administration is determined to maintain its policy of energetic, positive and flexible engagement to help Russia make the most of this promise, which offers the prospect of an even more secure and stable world.

Latest Update: March 22, 1995

SOUTH KOREA

U.S.-SOUTH KOREA: A RELATIONSHIP THAT WORKS

"Geography has placed our two nations far apart, but history has drawn us close together. Ours is a friendship formed in blood as our troops fought shoulder to shoulder in defense of freedom. Then as Korea's economy became the miracle on the Han, we built an economic partnership that today exceeds $30 billion in fairly well-balanced trade. Today, Korea's democratic progress adds yet another bond of shared values between our two peoples."

President Clinton
Speech to the National Assembly
Seoul, South Korea
July 10, 1993

The Policy

- Continued close cooperation, consultation and coordination pursuant to the Mutual Defense Treaty in order to enhance deterrence and preserve the peace.

- Shared US/South Korean priority on restarting North-South dialogue, in order to diminish the conventional threat and to increase the prospects for peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula.

- Continued cooperation and coordination on implementing the Agreed Framework on the North Korean nuclear issue.

Facts and Figures

- US-South Korea alliance has successfully deterred the outbreak of another full-scale war on the Korean Peninsula for almost 50 years.

- Presence of approximately 37,000 American troops on Korean Peninsula demonstrates ongoing US commitment to the US-ROK Mutual Defense Treaty.

- During his 1993 visit to South Korea, President Clinton stated unequivocally that US troops would remain in Korea as long as South Koreans wanted them to remain.

- President Clinton also stated during this trip that a North Korean nuclear attack on South Korea would lead to destruction of North Korea. The reiteration of the US' unequivocal commitment to security of South Korea certainly was a key factor in North Korea's subsequent willingness to negotiate Agreed Framework on nuclear issue.

- The preservation of peace on the Korean Peninsula has permitted South Korea to enjoy enormous economic growth, to the point where it is now the United States' 7th largest trading partner with two way trade of approximately $40 billion.

- Unlike our trade relationships with many other Asian countries, our trade balance with South Korea is in rough equilibrium (no major surplus or deficit).

- US security umbrella has also created the stability necessary to foster the growth over time of a strong democratic system in South Korea, disproving the notion that democracy is a Western value not applicable to Asia.

Latest Update: March 21, 1995

ISSUE BRIEFS

SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS

SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS AND THE HEMISPHERIC AGENDA

"We have committed ourselves to 23 separate and specific initiatives and more than 100 action steps including protecting the diversity plant and animal species, phasing out lead from gasoline, reducing infant mortality, improving education and health care. Our goal is to create a whole new architecture for the relationship of nations and peoples of the Americas to ensure that dichos become hechos, that words are turned into deeds."

President Clinton
Miami, Florida
December 11, 1994

At the Summit of the Americas, the hemisphere's 34 democratically-elected leaders signed a Declaration of Principles and Plan of Action dedicated to strengthening the community of democracies of the Americas, promoting a partnership for prosperity through economic integration and free trade, eradicating poverty and discrimination and guaranteeing sustainable development. Specifically, the leaders ratified these major initiatives:

- Negotiating a "Free Trade Area of the Americas" no later than 2005, progressively eliminating barriers to trade and investment, generating a market of 850 million consumers buying $13 trillion worth of goods and services.

- Fostering hemispheric integration through the liberalization of capital markets, improving infrastructure and advancing telecommunications and information technology.

- Promoting democracy by acting together to foster political reconciliation, protect human rights and the rights of women, stimulate a diverse civil society, combat corruption and advance transparency and fight drugs.

- Eradicating poverty by attaining by 2010 a primary school completion rate of 100 percent and a secondary enrollment rate of 75 percent and reducing child mortality by one-third and maternal mortality by one-half from 1990 levels by 2000.

- Conserving the natural environment through partnerships for sustainable energy use, biodiversity and pollution prevention.

The new architecture of the Inter-American system charged with implementing these initiatives rests on three pillars:

- Leadership by reinvigorated international institutions;
- Periodic meetings of senior-level officials from the 34 nations; and
- The forging of public-private partnerships involving non-governmental organizations and business associations.

Latest Update: March 21, 1995

ISSUE BRIEFS

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT ABROAD

"If you look at the rate at which natural resources are disappearing, and you look at the rate at which the gap between rich and poor is growing, if you look at the fact that population has doubled...in 40 years, it is clear that we need a comprehensive approach to the world's future. We call it...sustainable development..."

President Clinton
National Academy of Sciences
June 29, 1994

The case for promoting sustainable development abroad has never been clearer. More than one billion people live in abject poverty; more than 2 billion have no access to sanitation; more than 40,000 human beings, mostly children, die from hunger and malnutrition each day. Yet the world's population and the gap between rich and poor continues to grow. Rich nations have one fifth of the world's population, and four fifths of its income. And world population continues to grow, adding 91 million people each year, mostly in poorer nations. Political, economic, and national security interests drive the U.S. Government's efforts to address these issues. The interaction among physical and societal stresses like endemic poverty, overpopulation, resource scarcity and environmental degradation can lead to mass migration and civil conflict threatening regional and global stability.

The Administration is committed to a strong policy of promoting sustainable development abroad.

- We are active participants in international efforts to move toward sustainable fisheries and forest management and to address large-scale environmental damage caused by industrial pollution, loss of biodiversity, desertification, ocean pollution and climate change.

- We were successful in leading efforts to focus on world population growth, and in developing a consensus plan of action that would increase the availability of family planning and reproductive health services, sustainable economic development, and education and empowerment of women.

- We are working with the Multilateral Development Banks to secure adequate funding for sustainable development and to maintain a focus on environmental protection, primary education and health.

- The U.S. is also aggressively pursuing a program of bilateral science and technology cooperation to better promote our sustainable development goals. One objective is to encourage key emerging markets -- such as China, India, and South Africa -- to adopt environmentally-friendly development policies and introduce them to the best U.S. technology available. Another is to shore up the science and technology communities in these countries so that they might contribute to their own nation's sustainable development.

- The Administration has also taken several steps to promote U.S. environmental technologies to help meet global sustainable development needs. On Earth Day 1993, President Clinton called for an export strategy to enhance the competitiveness of U.S. environmental technologies. Recent reforms of U.S. export control and technology transfer regulations have also unleashed new opportunities to promote environmentally-friendly technologies worldwide.

- Finally, this Administration has launched a series of trade missions -- to South Africa, Russia, China, India, Poland, Argentina, Chile, and Brazil -- to encourage U.S. private sector investment in building the telecommunications, energy, and transportation infrastructure of these economies in transition. Emphasis has been placed on clean energy and other environmental technologies.

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ISSUE BRIEFS

UKRAINE

UKRAINE

"And the agreements we've (Presidents Clinton and Kuchma) reached promise to help deliver concrete results: increased security, increased prosperity for Ukrainians and Americans. Our relations continue to grow stronger as they have since Ukrainian independence three years ago."

President Clinton
Washington
November 22, 1994

Overview

The United States has a critical interest in the development of **an independent, democratic and prosperous Ukraine with solid links to the West**. Such a Ukraine can play a stabilizing role in a key region of the world. The Clinton Administration has worked actively to make this vision of Ukraine a reality. 1994 saw the U.S.-Ukraine relationship take on a qualitatively new character, as our countries **put the old business of nuclear weapons behind us and defined a political and economic agenda to carry the relationship into the 21st century**.

Support for Political and Economic Reform

The United States recognizes that **democratic reform and a strong market economy are central to Ukraine's future**. President Clinton thus directed the allocation of $350 million in FY 1994 assistance funds to support efforts to expand democratization, privatization and small business development in Ukraine. In October, once President Kuchma announced major economic reforms, the Administration provided crucial balance-of-payments support, while pressing the other G-7 nations to extend similar help. At the same time, we urged Russia and Turkmenistan to agree to provide needed debt rescheduling for Kiev.

Ukraine has worked with the International Monetary Fund -- with strong U.S. encouragement -- to develop a reform program that will open access to significant resources from the international financial institutions in 1995. The United States will continue to support Ukraine as it proceeds down the reform path, which is key to the future prosperity of Ukraine and should increase opportunities for mutually advantageous trade and investment.

Security

The end of 1994 saw historic achievements for the security of the American and Ukrainian peoples: Ukraine acceded to the Non-Proliferation Treaty as a non-nuclear weapon state, the START I agreement entered into force, and the U.S., Britain and Russia provided security assurances to Ukraine. Ukraine has removed for dismantlement hundreds of nuclear warheads that once targeted the United States. The Administration recognizes that Ukraine should not bear the burden of nuclear dismantlement alone and is accelerating Nunn-Lugar aid to help eliminate missiles and silos and convert some defense industries to civilian production.

Ukraine and the West

The Clinton Administration has broadened political links with Ukraine; in 1994 there were three meetings between the President and his Ukrainian counterpart, and the Vice President visited Kiev. The United States and Ukraine have also greatly expanded contacts between their respective militaries.

The United States likewise supports the development of strong ties between Ukraine and the West. The Administration has encouraged Ukraine to participate actively in the Partnership for Peace as a means of developing a relationship with NATO and has made clear that, as NATO enlarges, the process should proceed in a manner that strengthens Ukraine's security.

Ukraine and Russia

Ukraine and Russia are in the midst of historic transformations, and neither needs the distraction of dispute-ridden bilateral relations. The Clinton Administration has thus urged Kiev and Moscow to develop a good, durable relationship based on equality and mutual sovereignty. The Administration brokered the January 1994 Trilateral Statement, which provided for the elimination of nuclear weapons in Ukraine, compensation to Ukraine for the nuclear material extracted from the weapons, and security assurances for Kiev.

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WAR POWERS

WAR POWERS: THE ADMINISTRATION POSITION

The Position

In his Presidential Decision Directive on Peacekeeping, the President undertook to regularize periodic consultations with bipartisan Congressional leaders on foreign policy engagements that might involve U.S. forces, including possible deployments of U.S. military units in UN peace operations. The President also indicated his willingness to support amendments to the War Powers Resolution (WPR).

Background

The WPR requires the President to consult Congress whenever possible prior to introducing U.S. forces into hostilities; to report U.S. troop deployments to Congress; and to withdraw U.S. forces after 60-90 days of hostilities, absent Congressional authorization. The WPR was passed in 1973 and was intended to provide a framework for Executive-Legislative accomodation concerning the deployment of U.S. forces. Each Administration has since raised Constitutional objections to some element of the WPR.

Policy

The Administration has acted consistently with the reporting and consultation provisions of the WPR. However, the WPR has not worked effectively as a mechanism for Executive-Legislative contacts on deployments of U.S. forces. The Administration has therefore indicated its willingess to support amendments to the WPR.

To facilitate consultation with the Congress on deployments of U.S. forces, the Administration (a)has initiated periodic consultations with bipartisan Congressional leaders on foreign policy engagements that might involve U.S. forces; (b)conducts monthly staff briefings on the UN's upcoming calendar, including peacekeeping operations; and(c) informs Congress of UN command and control arrangments when U.S. military units participate in UN operations.

Clinton Presidential Records
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Science
Divider Title: __**and Technology**____________

ISSUE BRIEFS

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

TECHNOLOGY ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Improved the Business Environment for Private Sector Innovation and Investment.

- Cut the budget deficit for three years in a row for the first time since Harry Truman. Economic plan will reduce the budget deficit in half as a percentage of GDP, freeing up capital for private investment.

- Worked with industry to eliminate or reform regulation that inhibits private sector investment.

- Won Congressional approval for a 3-year extension of the research and experimentation (R&E) tax credit and a targeted capital gains reduction for investments in small business.

Strengthened Federal Support for Basic Research.

- Increased investment in basic research at agencies such as the National Science Foundation and the National Institutes of Health.

Focused Federal R&D Priorities on Civilian Technologies that Spur Economic Growth and Create Good New Jobs.

- Increased investment in the Commerce Department's Advanced Technology Program, to support cooperative, industry-led projects to develop civilian technologies, and its Manufacturing Extension Partnership, to build a nationwide network of grassroots manufacturing extension services for small firms.

- Created an industry-government Partnership for a New Generation Vehicle that aims for major breakthroughs in automotive technology and lays the foundation for U.S. leadership in the world auto industry in the 21st century.

- Worked with hundreds of representatives of the electronics industries to set priorities for cooperative government-industry R&D that will strengthen electronics manufacturing in the U.S.

- Streamlined the process for developing cooperative research and development agreements (CRADAs) between industry and Federal laboratories to improve technology transfer to the private sector.

Worked Toward World-class Education for all our Children and Lifelong Training for the work force. Reaffirmed support for training of the world's finest young scientists.

- Established Goals 2000 standards for education.

- Emphasized training and education of young scientists, mathematicians and engineers, and increased basic research funding for universities.

- Worked with Congress to create the School-to-Work transition program for young people who don't choose to go directly to college.

- Accelerated development of civilian technologies to increase learning productivity for children and adults. Created National Challenge Grants for partnerships with states, local governments, universities, and the private sector to provide schools in low-income neighborhoods with modern learning technologies. Encouraged the transfer of defense training technologies to civilian uses.

Fought for Trade and Export Policies that support Economic Growth.

- Won Congressional approval of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA).

- Won Congressional approval of a GATT treaty that will support freer, fairer world trade and benefit U.S. technology-based industries by eliminating trade barriers and strengthening protection of intellectual property.

- Freed up $35 billion in exports by reducing controls on U.S. computer and telecommunications products.

Redirected Defense R&D and Purchasing toward Dual-Use Technologies, enabling DOD to draw on leading-edge, affordable commercial technologies to meet military needs.

- Launched the Technology Reinvestment Project to support industry-led dual-use R&D, encourage defense and commercial firms to work together on dual-use applications, and stimulate the creation of an integrated civilian-military industrial base.

- Worked with Congress to reform procurement law, and within DOD to scrap outmoded military-unique specifications and standards, so DOD can take advantage of the best in commercial technologies.

- Initiated a major cooperative, merit-based research program that will help to stimulate U.S. private investment in new generations of flat panel displays.

- Expanded military service R&D in dual-use areas as turbine engines for aircraft (Air Force), land-based vehicle technology (Army), and rotorcraft technology (Army and Navy); and focused service Small Business Innovative Research programs on critical dual-use technologies.

Promoted the National Information Infrastructure.

- Developed an action agenda for the National Information Infrastructure that clarifies private and public sector responsibilities.

- Signed legislation to require the transfer to the private sector of 200 megahertz of the radio frequency spectrum now used by federal agencies, and to allow competitive bidding in granting new licenses.

- Promoted applications of the NII in areas such as education, health care, electronic commerce, and environmental monitoring.

- Made information technology a cornerstone of efforts to make the government work better and cost less.

- Increased investment in key NII technologies and testbeds through the High Performance Computing and Communications (HPCC) initiative.

Developed technology strategies for environmental protection that promote economic growth.

- Pursued a common sense approach to environmental regulation that focuses on performance standards and results, not "command and control" regulation

- Established an Environmental Technology Initiative to help commercialize and deploy a new generation of technologies that will protect the environment while sustaining economic growth.

- Developed an Environmental Technology Export Strategy.

Reinvented the Space Program.

- Redesigned the space station for greater economy and efficiency, integrated Russia into the space station partnership, and won Congressional approval for the new program.

- Developed a national space transportation policy to guide Federal investments in space launch vehicles.

- Solved a decade-long problem of wasteful duplication in the government's programs for orbiting weather satellites.

- Devised a cost-effective way to carry on the Landsat program, thus assuring the continuity of the Landsat data base with its invaluable military, civilian, and environmental applications.

Reorganized Federal science technology efforts for greater efficiency and effectiveness.

- Established a Cabinet level National Science and Technology Council, chaired by the President, to set priorities and guide Federal R&D investments government-wide.

- Greatly increased private sector review of Federal R&D and expanded competitive, cost-shared research.

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ISSUE BRIEFS

CLIMATE CHANGE

NOT YET SUBMITTED

(As of April 17, 1995)

ISSUE BRIEFS

INFORMATION SUPERHIGHWAY (NII)

THE INFORMATION SUPERHIGHWAY (NII)

"Accelerating the introduction of an efficient, high-speed communication system can have the same effect on U.S. economic and social development as public investment in the railroad had in the 19th century."

Technology for America's Economic Growth
Released by President Clinton
February 22, 1993

Access to the information superhighway is changing the way Americans live and work, providing new opportunities at home and on the job. President Clinton and Vice President Gore have made developing the National Information Infrastructure (NII) a top priority because they believe that access to advanced computing and communications technologies can dramatically improve the quality of life of every American. The NII will:

- Provide better access to health care,
- Make American workers more productive,
- Help our children learn,
- Make government more efficient,
- Create millions of new, high-paying jobs, and
- Provide us all with instant access to a huge variety of information and entertainment.

Providing Leadership to Build a National Information Infrastructure (NII) -- Although the private sector will build and operate the telecommunications networks that make up the information highway, the government has several critical roles in promoting its development:

- **Spurring Innovation**--The Administration has expanded Federal research programs to help the U.S. maintain its lead in advanced telecommunications and information technologies. The High-Performance Computing and Communications (HPCC) Program, initiated by then-Senator Gore in 1991, provides over $1.0 billion for research and development in industry, academia, and the Federal labs.

- **Harnessing the NII**--The Clinton Administration is promoting the use of advanced information technologies in both the public and private sector. The Administration is working with industry and state and local governments to connect schools, hospitals, libraries, and businesses to the NII and to develop new information technology tools to improve education, provide better health care, and generate high-paying U.S. jobs.

- **Making Government Work Better and Cost Less** -- The National Performance Review has launched over 75 different projects to "reinvent government" by using information technology more effectively. Federal Agencies are using computers and networks to dramatically cut costs while improving service to the citizen.

- **Overhauling U.S. Telecommunication Policy**--The Administration is working to rewrite outdated Federal regulations, so that consumers will have more choice, enjoy better service, and pay lower prices for telephone, cable TV, and on-line services. U.S. telecommunication regulations--most of which are based on the 1934 Communications Act--have not kept pace with technology.

  The Clinton Administration is working with Congress, state and local governments, and industry to rewrite Federal and state telecommunications laws. The goal is to promote and protect competition and eliminate unneeded regulations, while ensuring that all Americans can enjoy the benefits of the NII.

- **Protecting Privacy and Intellectual Property in Cyberspace**--We must protect the rights of users of the information highway. The Clinton Administration is committed to ensuring that the Constitution applies in cyberspace. As computer and communications technologies become more pervasive--and more and more data is stored electronically--it is essential that government works with the private sector to develop technologies and policies to protect personal data and intellectual property on the information highway. The Administration worked with Congress last year to pass legislation to protect the privacy of wireless communications and has drafted proposals to strengthen protection of copyright and privacy in cyberspace.

- **Providing Global Leadership**--In dozens of high-level international meetings, the U.S. has promoted development of a Global Information Infrastructure, which one day will reach every person on earth. The Administration advocates
  - Open, competitive markets,
  - Breaking up government-controlled telecommunications monopolies,
  - Investment and innovation, and
  - Development of worldwide satellite telecommunications systems

Fighting for a 21st Century Telecommunications Policy. President Clinton and Vice President Gore are fighting to end gridlock in Congress and pass new telecommunications legislation needed to bring U.S. laws and regulations into the information age. Last year, legislation supported by the Administration overwhelmingly passed the U.S. House of Representatives, only to stall in the Senate. The Administration is working closely with Congressional leaders to meet the goal of enacting legislation by mid-summer.

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ISSUE BRIEFS

SPACE PROGRAM

THE SPACE PROGRAM

"By advancing a program in robotic exploration using smaller, less costly spacecraft, we can further expand our understanding......By renewing our commitment to human space flight in concert with other nations, we can strengthen the bonds of international friendship, while fostering the technological development that holds the key to long term economic growth....By completing our "Mission to Planet Earth," we will gain unique insight into our planet's dynamic environment. We have one chance to keep our covenant with generations to come--safeguarding the thin blue shield that sustains all of earth's inhabitants."

President Clinton
Apollo 25th Anniversary

A Long-Term Investment in America's Future

President Clinton believes that a balanced, affordable space program based on revolutionary new partnerships with the private sector and with other spacefaring nations is a critical investment in America's 21st century economy.

Preserving American Leadership in Space

A New NASA - The Clinton Administration is remaking America's space agency to assure continuing U.S. world leadership in science and technology. NASA has implemented personnel reductions and major management changes to cut costs, reduce bureaucracy, and improve performance.

Faster, Better, Cheaper Science Missions - Under President Clinton, NASA is revolutionizing America's space exploration by replacing large, complex spacecraft with smaller, less expensive, more frequent, missions with shorter development times. By FY 1999, this new approach to space exploration will allow NASA to reduce average development cost of space science and Mission to Planet Earth payloads from $590 million in FY 90-94 to $200 million, cut average development time from eight years to four, and increase yearly launches to an average of eight missions instead of two.

New Launch Vehicles - In 1994, the Clinton Administration announced a program to pursue low-cost access to space. This program will develop the technology we need to replace current space launch systems--which are complex and costly to operate--with a new generation of low cost reusable launch vehicles.

<u>Reusable Launch vehicle technology program is underway</u> - In March 1995, the Administration announced a cooperative agreement with three industry teams to begin preliminary designwork on a next generation launch system which might eventually replace the Space Shuttle. The program will focus on development of new technologies and operational techniques which will radically reduce the cost of access to space.

New era of commercial developments -- The long-term goal of the reusable launch vehicle programs is to open up the space frontier to industry and entrepreneurs. Instead of buying and operating rockets, NASA hopes to become just another customer for commercial launch services.

Building the International Space Station President Clinton supports development of the international Space Station as a world class orbiting laboratory and a catalyst for unprecedented peaceful international cooperation in space.

Redesigned to Cut Costs - Under President Clinton's leadership, NASA has redesigned the international space station to cut costs, increase international participation, and expand its research capabilities -- saving $5 billion in development costs, and reducing annual operating costs by half.

A world class orbiting laboratory - The redesigned space station will be a testbed for the technologies of the future and a laboratory for research on new, advanced industrial materials, communications technology and medical research.

Historic Symbol of International Cooperation - The Administration's inclusion of Russia in the 13-nation Space Station partnership--the largest international scientific cooperative program in history--makes the Station a potent tool for fostering productive collaboration among former adversaries and for promoting world peace.

Better management, better performance - In 1993, the Administration restructured the management of the program and capped its annual budget at $2.1 billion. Since the restructuring, the program has met ALL costs, technical and schedule requirements and 37,000 pounds of hardware have been manufactured--12,000 more pounds than program goals required.

Exploring Planet Earth - One of NASA's most important research programs is the exploration of our own planet. NASA's Mission to Planet Earth is using satellite technologies to monitor the Earth's environment and better understand the world on which we live. This program is giving us powerful new tools for analyzing weather, for long-term predictions of floods, drought, violent storms, and other natural occurrences. It is also giving us fundamental new insights into how human activities may also have profound effects on our planet.

Preserving American Leadership in Aeronautics -- The US aeronautics industry -- with annual sales of over $100 billion and US employment of almost 1 million -- is vital to this nation's economic and national security. Together, NASA and industry are working on technologies that will allow to build a new generation of aircraft that will far surpass today's aircraft in affordability, efficiency, and environmental compatibility. A considerable portion of NASA's research is also focused on safety and efficiency. Specific examples of recent aeronautical accomplishments include: new wind shear detection and anti-icing technologies that will save countless lives; a fatigue countermeasure training program for pilots to increase their alertness; and an improved air traffic management tool that is expected to save $600 million by the year 2000.

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ISSUE BRIEFS

TECHNOLOGY POLICY

TECHNOLOGY POLICY

> "Investing in technology is investing in America's future: a growing economy with more high-skill, high-wage jobs for American workers; a cleaner environment where energy efficiency increases profits and reduces pollution; a stronger, more competitive private sector able to maintain U.S. leadership in critical world markets; an educational system where every student is challenged; and an inspired scientific and technological research community focused on ensuring not just our national security but our very quality of life."
>
> President Clinton/Vice President Gore
> Technology for America's Economic Growth
> February 22, 1993

Technology policy is a cornerstone of the President's economic and national security strategy. The Administration is committed to working with the private sector to enhance the role that technology plays in promoting competitiveness, creating high-wage jobs, maintaining America's military superiority, improving education and health care, and protecting the environment.

Often that means getting government out of the way of private sector innovation. It also means taking part in the development of technologies critical to the nation's economic growth and prosperity in the 21st century.

These partnerships are part of our history, not only in building the infrastructure that serves everybody -- highways, harbors, railroads -- but also for nurturing technologies that have built world-leading industries for our nation -- agriculture, aerospace, medicine, electronics and computing. Today, the information revolution and intense global competition make federal support for technology advance more important than ever.

Clinton Administration Technology Strategy

Create an environment that fosters private sector innovation and commercialization by:

- **Reducing the deficit, so government borrowing doesn't crowd out private investment in R&D**, plant and equipment and new and expanding businesses. The Clinton Administration is the first since Harry Truman's to reduce the federal deficit 3 years in a row, and the President's economic plan will cut the deficit in half as a percentage of GDP.

- **Creating incentives for long term investment in technology**. Efforts include working with congress for a permanent extension of the research and experimentation tax credit, without compromising our commitment to budget discipline

- **Reforming Regulations**. Properly designed, regulation can protect the environment and public health without undue burdens on business and the economy. The Administration is working with industry on a common sense approach that focuses on performance standards and results, not "command and control" regulation.

Support Basic Research.

- Fundamental science produces the knowledge that is the foundation for all advances in technology. President Clinton has reaffirmed this nation's historic strong support for science. His Administration has increased funding for the government's great research agencies, the National Science Foundation and the National Institutes of Health, and the FY 96 budget raises support for basic research by 3.5 percent.

Form partnerships with industry, states, and universities and colleges to develop and deploy technologies that promote economic growth and create jobs, protect the environment, improve education, and support other critical national goals. The Clinton Administration is working in these partnerships to:

- **Develop critical technologies that are essential to our long term economic growth** and other national needs, but cannot get off the ground without government risk-sharing. For example, the Advanced Technology Program provides partial funding for R&D to develop high-risk, high-payoff pre-commercial technologies. All ATP projects are cost-shared, industry-led, and selected strictly on merit through a competitive, no-pork process. Other examples include the Partnership for a New Generation of Vehicles (Clean Car).

- **Transfer new manufacturing technologies broadly** to small and medium-sized companies, through a home-grown, grassroots network of industrial extension services (the Manufacturing Extension Partnership) that get at least half their funding from local sources.

- **Develop cost-effective environmental technologies** to clean up pollution from the past, prevent pollution in the future, and help build a U.S. environment industry that is a leader in world markets.

- **Develop and deploy new educational technologies,** that educate our children to world-class standards, help train workers for high-quality jobs, and enable lifelong learning for everyone.

Promote the National Information Infrastructure. The Clinton Administration has given the National Information Infrastructure (NII) and the emerging Global Information Infrastructure top priority. Private business is building the NII and the GII. The job of government is catalyst. Our goals are to:

- **Reform telecommunications policy**, in cooperation with Congress;
- **Open foreign markets** to U.S. information and communication goods and services;
- **Promote new NII applications** for schools and libraries, electronic commerce, health care, and delivery of government services;
- **Address information policy issues**, including privacy, security and intellectual property;
- **Maintain strong support for R&D** in the area of advanced computing and communications technologies.

Exploit commercial and dual use technologies and markets to meet defense needs. To keep our nations's technology-based military advantage, we must be able to tap into commercial markets, or to integrate military technologies into low cost, high quality commercial production for dual use benefits. Our goals are to:

- **Continue investing in leading edge technologies** to maintain our military superiority.
- **Take Advantage of Procurement Reforms** already achieved and work with Congress for further reforms, to provide our military with the latest technologies at the lowest cost;
- **Collaborate with the Private Sector** to develop advanced dual-use technologies critical to defense. Partnerships like the Technology Reinvestment Project and the Flat Panel Display initiative help to create the integrated military-civilian industrial base that can meet defense needs;
- **Encourage "Design for Dual Use"** in new and upgraded military systems.

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