

list them very briefly: A permanent extension of the research and experimentation tax credit; completion of the national information infrastructure; specific investments in advanced manufacturing technology. And in response to one of the questions that was asked over here, there is a specific program on high-speed rail to do the work necessary to lay the foundation for a nationwide network of high-speed rail transportation, and a specific project to work cooperatively with the automobile companies in the United States of America to facilitate the more rapid development of a new generation of automobiles that will beat all the world standards and position our automobile industry to dominate the automobile industry of the future in the world.

We also have a specific goal to apply technology to education and training. Dr. Gibbons and others have given a tremendous amount of thought to this because, after all of the dashed hopes and false expectations for computers in schools, ironically, we now have a new generation of educational hardware and software that really can make a revolutionary difference in the classroom, and it's time to use it.

And we are going to save billions of dollars each year part way through this decade with the full implementation of environmental technologies and energy efficiency technologies, starting with Federal buildings. We're going to save a billion dollars a year in 1997 just in the energy costs of

Federal buildings around the United States by using off-the-shelf technology that has a 4-year payback on the investment. And then we're going to encourage the use of those technologies around the country, and we're going to invest in the more rapid creation of new generations of that technology.

Now, the other details of this technology program will be available in the handout that's going to be passed out here. And any of you who have ideas on how we can improve it and make better use of technology, we invite you to contact us and let us know how we can improve this program as we go along.

But one final word: The President's economic program is based, as he said, on cutting spending; reducing the deficit over time, including with some revenue increases that are progressive and fair; and also investing in those things which we know will create good, high-wage, high-skill jobs here in the United States. You all are pioneers in a sense, showing how that can be accomplished. We want to make it easier for working men and women throughout this country and other companies to follow your example and to create more jobs in high technology. And that is the focus of this technology policy, which is part of the overall plan to create more jobs for the American people and get our economy moving again.

The Office of the Press Secretary also released a summary of the technology initiative.

Remarks in a Telephone Conversation With Larry Vilella February 22, 1993

The President. Larry, it's President Clinton. How are you?

Larry. Great. Nice to talk to you.

The President. It's nice to hear your voice. I just heard about you sending me this \$1,000 check on CBS Radio. We just heard it over the radio this morning, and I really appreciate it.

Larry. Okay. I hope that you can use it towards the economy.

The President. Well, I think we can. One of the things that I've asked our staff to do, since citizens are not in the habit of sending money like this, is to see whether we can legally receive it and spend it just the way you want. And

I'm going to also see whether or not your suggestion can be carried out in terms of involving other people doing the same thing you did.

But I think it's a remarkable thing for a 14-year-old young American to do. And it's very impressive that you have a business that's so successful that you can afford to do this.

How long have you been doing that?

Larry. I've been doing it for 3 years now.

The President. And do you do it year-round?

Larry. It's pretty much year-round, except during the wintertime we have a few less sales of the sprinkler.

The President. And what's your annual—what's your sales, your volume of sales? How

much do you sell every year?

Larry. Well, so far we've sold 3,000, and it's been divided between the 3 years since I'm just starting out.

The President. I think that's pretty good.

Larry. Thank you.

The President. Pretty impressive. What do you want to do when you get out of high school?

Larry. I want to go to college and then medical school.

The President. Do you want to be a doctor?

Larry. I'm hoping to be a cardiologist.

The President. That's great. Well, by the time you can get out of medical school and be a cardiologist the American people will be living much longer, but they'll all be worried about their hearts. There will be a big demand for what you do.

Larry. I hope so.

The President. Well, I certainly hope that I get to meet you sometime. And I'm really, really impressed that you did this. I think you're really a symbol of what's best in this country, and I'm proud of you, and I thank you for doing this. And I'm going to be back in touch with you about exactly what we can do with your money and whether we can adopt your suggestion.

Larry. Okay. Thank you. I'd really like to meet you, too.

The President. That's great. Tell your family hello, and you have a good day, okay?

Larry. Okay. Thank you.

The President. Bye-bye.

Larry. Bye.

NOTE: The President spoke at 12:52 p.m. aboard Air Force One while he was en route to Everett, WA.

Remarks to Boeing Employees in Everett, Washington February 22, 1993

Thank you very much, Chairman Shrontz, Speaker Foley, Senator Murray, Governor Lowrey, and Member of the congressional delegation, and most of all to the men and women of Boeing. I have looked forward to coming here for a long time. And I guess what I ought to begin by saying is, thank you for Air Force One.

You know, everywhere I go in that airplane, I am the second most important celebrity. People really just want to see the plane. [Laughter] And I know I can make all my friends and supporters happy, even my mother, just by taking them on the plane and letting them look at your magnificent work.

You should also know that it enables me on these flights across the country and going across the world to continue to work with a full staff almost as if I had never left the office. And it is a real tribute to all of you, and a magnificent set of planes—you know, there are two of them. I know a lot of you made them both, so you know that. But I'm grateful to you for that.

I also think you may know, but I should say that after this meeting with you, I'm going to go to another room and meet with a lot of

folks who have come here to meet with me and with our national leaders about the health of the airline industry, about the commercial airline companies themselves, and about the airline manufacturers, the chief of which obviously is Boeing, but including other companies as well. So when I leave you, I'm going to go and meet with them for about an hour to talk about where we're going from here.

I want to begin by saying that there's an interesting book, which has been written by a very famous economics writer named Lester Thurow called "Head to Head." And Thurow's argument in this book is—it affects your lives, so I'm going to tell you about it—his argument is that there may be a limited number of highway jobs available over the next 20 years, and that seven major technologies will provide most of the growth in those jobs, a lot of them are, as you might suspect, in the computer and electronics field.

I was just down in Silicon Valley before I came here at a magnificent little company named Silicon Graphics that does some work for you, to talk about a technology policy to accelerate the growth in areas where we're doing well. But one of those seven areas is aero-