

found in Sunnyvale, California, which the Vice President mentioned, get advanced notice of that. And then we want to offer them an array of choices that will help them to find the opportunities and the training they need from a computer-based network with information on job openings throughout the country to counseling on job searches, on-the-job training, long-term training for new skills, and training for people who want to start their own businesses.

For workers who start those new businesses, our plan will allow them to make a start while still drawing unemployment insurance. And for every worker, we offer the opportunity to make his or her own choices about employment and training, not to have someone else make those choices for them.

We want to also train people for real jobs. That's why the third part of the plan is to make sure that the efforts are guided by people who have real experience in those jobs, American business and labor folks. Local work force investment boards, appointed by local elected officials, will oversee these one-stop centers. Business representatives from CEO's to plant managers will form the majority. There will be representatives from labor and from the schools. And because business and labor are already doing so much to train workers, we want to encourage companies and unions to establish their own one-stop centers for their own workers hit by layoffs and plant closings.

Finally, this approach will demand accountability. We cannot afford to waste the taxpayers' time or money or, more importantly, the workers' time and the benefits that run by all too quickly, on fly-by-night proprietary schools or Government programs long on redtape and short on results. We have to empower laid-off workers to choose their training from among private and public providers who will compete

for their business, require that the providers offer them consumer reports so they'll be able to make informed choices: how many people got what kind of jobs at what kind of pay? That, after all, is the ultimate test.

And the Secretary of Labor, under this approach, must define measurable performance standards for training programs, and those that fall short of the standards should lose their right to the money. In 5 days, the leaders of the world's industrial nations will meet in Detroit to discuss how to create high-wage jobs for all our people. Our country's great strength is our resilience and adaptability. That's what helps our businesses and our workers to be as dynamic as this economy.

We know that other countries marvel still at the amount of flexibility in our work force and in our economy. And the amount of increased productivity we saw in the last quarter—just today, the report that we had the highest increase in productivity in the last 3 months of last year that we had in 8 years. But we know that that still is not benefiting too many Americans who are lost in the gaps of change.

The "Reemployment Act of 1994" builds on our greatest strengths, invests in our most important resource—our people—so that we can turn the 20th century safety net into a 21st century springboard to succeed and win in the global economy.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 2:26 p.m. in the East Room at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to Lane Kirkland, president, AFL-CIO; Larry Perlman, chief executive officer, Ceridan Corp.; and John Hahn, Deb Woodbury, and Donald Hutchinson, participants in the Department of Labor conference on reemployment held on February 2.

## Message on the Observance of Id al-Fitr

*March 9, 1994*

My family and I wish to extend our personal greetings to all in the Muslim Community celebrating the Id al-Fitr.

This week marks the end of the holy month of Ramadan for Muslims in the United States

and around the world. A time for rejoicing and celebrating, this Id in particular also reminds us of our shared responsibility to work for a better future for all the world's people—especially in the wake of the Hebron massacre. Let

us all rededicate ourselves to realizing this goal in the Middle East and around the world.

In the United States, this is an occasion for us to reflect with pride on the achievements of Muslim Americans and to take satisfaction in the historic and constructive relations which we have had with Muslim countries around the world. Central tenets of the Ramadan fast that is now ending are responsibility for those less fortunate and rededication—individual by individual—to the creation of a better community

and a better world. These are ideals that stand as beacons for people of all faiths everywhere.

On this occasion, let me convey to you my very best wishes with the traditional greeting: May peace be with you and may God grant you health and prosperity now and in the years ahead.

NOTE: An original was not available for verification of the content of this message.

## Message to the Congress on Nuclear Cooperation With EURATOM

*March 9, 1994*

### *To the Congress of the United States:*

The United States has been engaged in nuclear cooperation with the European Community (now European Union) for many years. This cooperation was initiated under agreements that were concluded over three decades ago between the United States and the European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM) and that extend until December 31, 1995. Since the inception of this cooperation, EURATOM has adhered to all its obligations under those agreements.

The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Act of 1978 amended the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 to establish new nuclear export criteria, including a requirement that the United States have a right to consent to the reprocessing of fuel exported from the United States. Our present agreements for cooperation with EURATOM do not contain such a right. To avoid disrupting cooperation with EURATOM, a proviso was included in the law to enable continued cooperation until March 10, 1980, if EURATOM agreed to negotiations concerning our cooperation agreements. EURATOM agreed in 1978 to such negotiations.

The law also provides that nuclear cooperation with EURATOM can be extended on an annual basis after March 10, 1980, upon determination by the President that failure to cooperate would be seriously prejudicial to the achievement of U.S. non-proliferation objectives or otherwise jeopardize the common defense and security, and after notification to the Congress. President Carter made such a determination 14 years ago and signed Executive Order No. 12193, permit-

ting nuclear cooperation with EURATOM to continue until March 10, 1981. President Reagan made such determinations in 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, and 1988, and signed Executive Orders Nos. 12295, 12351, 12409, 12463, 12506, 12554, 12587, and 12629 permitting nuclear cooperation to continue through March 10, 1989. President Bush made such determinations in 1989, 1990, 1991, and 1992, and signed Executive Orders Nos. 12670, 12706, 12753, and 12791 permitting nuclear cooperation to continue through March 10, 1993. Last year I signed Executive Order No. 12840 to extend cooperation for an additional year, until March 10, 1994.

In addition to numerous informal contacts, the United States has engaged in frequent talks with EURATOM regarding the renegotiation of the U.S.-EURATOM agreements for cooperation. Talks were conducted in November 1978, September 1979, April 1980, January 1982, November 1983, March 1984, May, September, and November 1985, April and July 1986, September 1987, September and November 1988, July and December 1989, February, April, October, and December 1990, and September 1991. Formal negotiations on a new agreement were held in April, September, and December 1992, and in March, July, and October 1993. They are expected to continue this year.

I believe that it is essential that cooperation between the United States and EURATOM continue, and likewise, that we work closely with our allies to counter the threat of proliferation of nuclear explosives. Not only would a disrup-