File:

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release April 23, 1990

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
TO THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

National Academy of Sciences Headquarters Building
Washington, D.C.

2:09 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Apologies for being late. To the distinguished members of the National Academy -- all. And to Dr. Press and Dr. Ebert, Dr. Raven, Dr. Gordon, Dr. Blout. Now we start on our side -- Dr. Bromley. (Laughter.) Jim Watkins, a member of our Cabinet. Admiral Truly, ladies and gentlemen: it really is an honor to be with you today.

We stand at a very interesting time. And the advice and council of this academy has been really crucial to American presidents for well over a century. And I'm proud to be the latest to come over here to say thank you. We also stand at a moment of wondrous prosperity. But our wealth goes far beyond the merely material. Ours is an intellectual prosperity, unprecedented in history. For that and the health and security it affords this nation and the world, gratitude is owed to the men and women who have committed their minds and lives to science.

Those devoted to such work -- its patient searching, its passionate struggles -- have engaged themselves in mankind's most exalted mission and the mind's manifest destiny: the search for understanding. That's what it all boils down to.

President Lincoln established this great institution in the dark hours of our nation's greatest crisis -- which testifies to the enduring importance of scientific knowledge. In the years that followed, your academy has responded to urgent national needs in times of war and peace.

When this magnificent building was dedicated, Calvin Coolidge predicted "a new day in scientific research. A new sun is rising," he said. He was right. The awesome scientific advances of this century, many of which you've brought about, bring us ever closer to the understanding that's required of the universe, its origins, and our own. And science has told us a stranger and more wondrous story than myth might ever have written for us.

Fourscore and 10 or 20 billion years ago, the theory goes, it all began -- with a universe of energy and mass unimaginably hot and compressed, containing everything that would become what we now see in the heavens. And then, science tells us, in one incomprehensively powerful instant, energy and matter of every kind exploded in every direction. Or as a layman might explain it, somebody hit that cosmic baseball right out of the park. (Laughter.)

But while the pace of cosmic change may have begin with blinding speed and slowed down since, the pace of our scientific evolution has been rapidly accelerating. Growing in intensity like a series of chain reactions in a critical mass of highly-trained American grey matter -- touching off scientific and technical revolutions in every direction.

Today, I wanted to come over here to outline the role that this administration is playing to advance those revolutions. Because as the pace of science accelerates, I believe that government must keep pace -- and will keep pace.

MORE

First, we've moved to better integrate science and technology into the policy process. We've created an interagency working group that will more closely link science and technology -- link their considerations with the policy-making process of the Economic and Domestic Policy Councils.

My Assistant for Science and Technology, Dr. Bromley, chairs this working group and participates in those councils, advising them on matters related to science and technology, as well as serving on the National Space Council.

And we're also committed to greater cross-fertilization with talent from the private sector, on issues ranging from pure research to manufacturing performance. So this year we created a President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology -- experts whose guidance I value and depend on. I've already had two meetings with that group, myself. We'll also be looking for counsel from this academy's new manufacturing forum, just announced this month.

We want to advance America's tradition of innovation, and we intend to get the biggest bang for the federal buck. And this administration has also taken steps to reinvigorate the Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering and Technology, in order to assure that the federal investments in R&D programs are closely integrated across these agency boundaries.

In January, we sent a budget to Congres that includes a record $71 billion for research and development; an investment in a stronger economy, a more secure nation and, indeed, a brighter future. Our administration is committed to investing in the future; it's evident in the policies we're creating and the budget we're calling for, with everything from a 24-percent increase for NASA, to our support of a major agricultural research initiative.

To improve the international competitiveness of American industry and our overall standard of living, we've called for a permanent extension of the research and experimentation tax credit. And we're working to lower the cost of capital and clear away regulatory burdens so that industry can make the kinds of investment that the future demands.

Along with the applied, market-driven knowledge so crucial to this country's competitive future, let me reaffirm two other priorities:

First -- and I'm going to keep talking about this one -- math and science education. We understand that only with a new generation of scientists and engineers will your work and America's preeminence be assured. And so we're engaged in a broad initiative of reform and restructuring in cooperation with the states. It's an effort that began with our first-ever education summit with the nation's governors last fall. And our goal is to make American students first in the world in science and math achievement by the end of this century, and to convince more women and minorities to study science.

We're providing a number of new incentives for students, like the National Science Scholars Program that I've proposed. We're opening the doors of federal laboratories, facilities, and agencies to students and teachers. Our budget increases funding by 26 percent to over $1 billion for science, math, and engineering education, through the Departments of Education, Energy, Interior and others, as well as the National Science Foundation and NASA.

And today, I ask our industrial and business communities to create new alliances for education, mobilizing more of this nation's great technical resources for the sake of the future. We are committed to ensuring that America has the brainpower to remain at the forefront.

A second priority of this administration is basic

research -- the historical wellspring of this nation's well-being. Science must be able to continue seeking answers to our most fundamental questions.

For such reasons our budget calls for increasing funding for the U.S. Global Change Research Program by 57 percent, to over $1 billion. And earlier this year, I reiterated my commitment to double the National Science Foundation budget by 1993. Today, I want to call on Congress - put our money where our future is. Put an increased National Science Foundation budget back on track.

Today, science and technology are assuming a broader and more interrelated role in human life than ever before. And they're becoming forces for historical change.

Satellites already help us study the Earth's natural systems and assess environmental threats. And the mission to Planet Earth will further our work of global stewardship.

But this past year, in the Revolution of '89, we've also seen communication satellites, along with video cameras and VCRs and FAX machines, becoming a potent force for peace -- both a product of science and a source of conscience -- bringing the actions of nations before the eyes of the world.

Pictures from Poland and South Africa, scenes on the Berlin Wall -- the eye of technology has proved more powerful than chisels for breaking down barriers, etching the idea of freedom on the psyche of humanity, and setting off a wondrous, hopeful, political chain reaction worldwide.

It's no accident that many of the individuals at the center of today's worldwide political revolutions share a vision of the future based on personal freedom, openness, and freedom of inquiry. These values are shared by our political system and by science alike. Science, like any field of endeavor, relies on freedom of inquiry. And one of the hallmarks of that freedom is objectivity.

Now more than ever -- on issues ranging from climate change to AIDS research, to genetic engineering, to food additives -- government relies on the impartial perspective of science for guidance. And as the frontiers of knowledge are increasingly distant from the understanding of the many, it is ever more important that we can turn to the few for sound, straightforward advice.

The National Academy of Sciences is renowned for objectivity and immunity to partisan pressures. Your impartial guidance has been invaluable to American presidents and to the American people for well over a century. So I am confident that the members of this body, the most distinguished scientists in America, will continue the tradition that has been the Academy's hallmark.

On this I know we agree, because so many of our technical and scientific achievemens have been the products of independent minds. And if the Earth-moving events of 1989 reminded us of anything at all, it's that complex bureaucracies and centralized planning don't work well in the governance of societies. We will not try to impose them on science.

Just as entrepreneurs and small businesses fuel the growth of the American economy, the backbone of American science is its brilliant array of individual investigators spread across the nation.

Among so many, think of Chester Carlson, who invented the photocopy machine in a little room over a Long Island pub. Or Barbara McClintock, working alone, who made monumental discoveries in genetics nearly 50 years ago that the world began to understand only in the last decade.

Look, of course, I can't claim to comprehend how science

does its work. Like many, my scientific understanding has been influenced by those Gary Larson cartoons. (Laughter.) Like the one where, after detailed calculations, Einstein discovers that time is actually money.

I'm not here as an expert, but as a believer. And one of the best things government can do to support the magnificent creativity and energy of the American technical community is to locate individual scientists with talent, furnish them with adequate resources and state-of-the-art instrumentation -- through agencies like our marvelous National Institutes of Health, the National Science Foundation, and then the Departments of Defense and Energy and others -- to help these investigators make progress.

But there are also scientific challenges that, because of their unprecedented scope and importance, demand unusual support and international cooperation. Already, the European Space Agency, Japan, and Canada are making hardware contributions valued at more than $7 billion for Space Station Freedom, a key component of our Space Exploration Initiative. Combined with our total investment of about $19 billion, this will be the largest international R&D project ever undertaken.

We're exploring new ways to encourage international cooperation on the big science projects, like mapping the human genome, global change research, and the superconducting super collider -- a technological giant that will recreate the fireball of our origins and allow us to study forms of matter that haven't existed since the birth of the universe.

There's a vote coming up in Congress this week on that super collider, so I'd like to call on the members to support that project, as well as our NASA budget. Only by doing so will we keep America on the leading edge of advancing human knowledge and pushing the limits of space exploration.

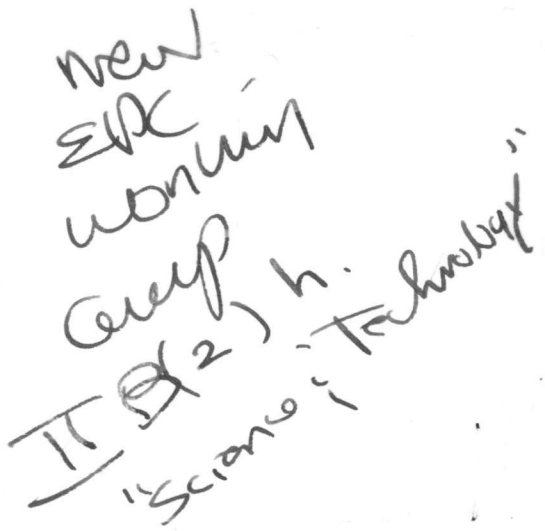
Tomorrow morning, the space shuttle is scheduled to lift into the heavens the most sophisticated celestial object that mankind has ever built -- the Hubble Telescope -- with the power to see the ends of the universe and back to the birth of time. I understand it's half a billion times more sensitive than the human eye. You talk about the vision thing -- try on the Hubble Telescope for size. (Laughter.)

But on the southwest grounds of this great academy rests a bronze memorial to a scientist who helped define mankind's understanding of time and space, of matter and energy. Among the engravings on that memorial are words of wonder -- about the "joy and amazement," Einstein felt, "at the beauty and grandeur of this world of which man can just form a faint notion." Your work, the work of science, daily brings that beauty and grandeur into sharper focus.

I'm blessed to be President at this fascinating time in the history of the world, in the history of our country. And as President, I can assure you of this: my administration is committed to supporting you as you pursue the knowledge that illuminates the world. Knowledge that will surely, ceaselessly continue to bring benefit to all mankind.

Thank you very much for what you do, and God bless each and every one of you. Thank you.

END 2:28 P.M. EDT



Document Originally
Attached to
Previous Page

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 22, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR ALLAN BROMLEY

FROM: STEPHEN I. DANZANSKY
Deputy Assistant to the President
and Director of Cabinet Affairs

SUBJECT: Announcement of Chairmanship

There is one additional point which we caught, but in our haste to get you a document, neglected to include. On page two of the release in the first paragraph is a reference to issues to be taken up by the Working Group and sent to the EPC and DPC. Listed among those is "barriers to the transfer of ideas generated in the laboratory to products in the marketplace."

Since this is the very issue assigned by the President to the Competitiveness Council by the President in his recent speech, I would think it wise to delete it from the mandate of the Working Group. Although it is in the original charter of the EPC Working Group, it is no longer operative.

We will in the next few days address the question of beefing up the charter of your Working Group to include the additional items listed in the draft joint charter we sent you last week. I see no problem to doing that and getting Nick Brady to sign off early next week. We will pursue that forthwith.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 21, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR D. ALLAN BROMLEY

FROM: STEPHEN I. DANZANSKY
Deputy Assistant to the President
and Director of Cabinet Affairs

SUBJECT: Working Group on Science and Technology

Per our discussion and one hour late, I am enclosing herewith our suggested changes to the draft announcement of your chairmanship of the S&T working group. The changes reflect the thinking of both the DPC and EPC (and their corresponding chairmen pro tempore: Treasury and Justice). I believe this will fly with all concerned at the cabinet council level.

Just a word of caution. Although this has our approval as amended, I don't believe it can be sent out as a White House Press Release without clearance through the process (Cicconi et al.). As an announcement, to your P-CAST group, however, I see no problem.

We'd be happy to discuss with you any of the changes we've made. For your convenience I've supplied a newly typed first page as well as your marked-up version for comparison.

Draft Text of Press Release

On S&T Working Group and FCCSET Reorganization

WHITE HOUSE POLICY APPARATUS FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

For Immediate Release March 21, 1990

The White House today announced the appointment of D. Allan Bromley, Assistant to the President for Science and Technology and Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, as chairman of the White House Working Group on Science and Technology. The Working Group currently reports to the Economic Policy Council and assists in the formulation, coordination, and implementation of Administration policies involving science and technology. The Working Group will also develop all science and technology issues related to domestic and social policy for the Domestic Policy Council. Members will include White House officials and senior representatives from all Federal agencies and departments with substantial involvement in scientific and technological issues.

DRAFT TEXT OF PRESS RELEASE

ON S&T WORKING GROUP AND FCCSET REORGANIZATION:

~~PRESIDENT STRENGTHENS~~ WHITE HOUSE POLICY APPARATUS

FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

For Immediate Release

March 21, 1990

The ~~President~~ White House today announced ~~the formation of a~~ the appointment of Working Group on Science and Technology ~~that will report jointly to the Economic Policy Council and the Domestic Policy Council to~~ assist in the formulation, coordination, and implementation of Administration policies involving science and technology. The Working Group will ~~be chaired by~~ D. Allan Bromley, Assistant to the President for Science and Technology and Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy. Members will include ~~Secretaries and Directors or their~~ senior White House officials and representatives from all Federal agencies and departments with substantial involvement in scientific and technological issues.

The Working Group currently reports to the Economic Policy Council and

also develop Science and technology issues related to domestic and social policy for the Domestic Policy Council

as chairman of the White House staff

The Working Group will analyze the scientific and technological components of economic and domestic policy issues, ~~and present its findings to the Economic Policy Council and Domestic Policy Council. Among these issues are~~ including: Federal encouragement of investment in research and development by the private sector; barriers to the transfer of ideas generated in the laboratory to products in the marketplace; cooperation among government laboratories, university laboratories, and business; and access by American firms to international research and technology.

In addition, the Working Group will act as a conduit through which the deliberations and actions of the Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering, and Technology (FCCSET) that relate to policy issues broader than science and technology can be considered by the Economic Policy Council, ~~and~~ or the Domestic Policy Council.

In a related action, ~~the President~~ Dr. Bromley announced a substantial restructuring of the Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering, and Technology, which is charged with reviewing and coordinating Federal activities in science and technology that cut across the missions of more than one Federal agency. Dr. Bromley is the chairman of FCCSET, and a list of the new FCCSET membership is attached. Other agencies may be requested to participate in meetings of the FCCSET concerned with matters of interest to those agencies.

FCCSET is in the process of forming seven umbrella committees, each chaired by a high-level official of a Federal agency or department, to oversee broad areas of science

and technology. Subcommittees and working groups will work within each of these umbrella committees to examine, coordinate, and integrate federal activities in selected areas of science and technology. A list of the umbrella committees, their chairmen and vice-chairmen, and liaison representatives from the Office of Science and Technology is attached.

The Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering, and Technology (FCCSET) was originally established in 1976 by Public Law 94-282, the National Science and Technology Policy Organization and Priorities Act, which also established the Office of Science and Technology Policy. FCCSET is charged with:

o Providing for more effective planning, coordination, and administration of Federal scientific and technological programs.

o Identifying research and development needs, including areas requiring additional emphasis.

o Achieving more effective use of the scientific and technological resources of Federal agencies.

o Developing and reviewing, in close cooperation with the Office of Management and Budget, annual and long-range Federal budget plans in selected cross-cutting areas of science and technology.

o Furthering international cooperation in science and technology.

FCCSET is also charged with identifing scientific and technological issues of importance to the nation and with developing authoritative scientific and technological expertise and advice for the Executive Branch.

FCCSET also expects to receive information and advice on issues of science and technology from the President's Council of Advisers on Science and Technology, which the President established on February 2. PCAST consists of 12 distinguished scientists and engineers from academia and industry and is chaired by Dr. Bromley. PCAST members will chair panels on specific areas of science and technology that in some cases will parallel the the committee structure of FCCSET, allowing private sector input into high-level government policy making.

FEDERAL COORDINATING COUNCIL FOR SCIENCE, ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY COMMITTEES MARCH 1990

Earth and Environmental Sciences

Chairman: Dallas Peck, Director, US Geological Survey, Department of the Interior
Vice Chairman: Eric Bretthauer, Assistant Administrator for Research, Environmental Protection Agency
Leonard Fisk, Associate Administrator for Space Science and Applications, National Aeronautics and Space Administration
OSTP Liaison: James B. Wyngaarden, Associate Director for Life Sciences

Education and Human Resources

Chairman: Adm. James Watkins (Ret.), Secretary, Department of Energy
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Luther Williams, Senior Science Advisor, National Science Foundation
OSTP Liaison: J. Thomas Ratchford, Associate Director for Policy and International Affairs

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Vice Chairman: David O'Neil, Assistant Secretary for Land and Minerals, Department of Labor
James Benson, Acting Commissioner, Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services
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Vice Chairmen: Fred Bernthal, Deputy Director, National Science Foundation
Philip Schambra, Director, Fogarty International Center, National Institutes of Health, Department of Health and Human Services
OSTP Liaison: J. Thomas Ratchford, Associate Director for Policy and International Affairs

Life Sciences and Health

Chairman: James O. Mason, Assistant Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services
Vice Chairman: David Galas, Associate Director for Health and Environmental Research, Office of Energy Research, Department of Energy
OSTP Liaison: James B. Wyngaarden, Associate Director for Life Sciences

Physical, Mathematical and Engineering Sciences

Chairman: Erich Bloch, Director, National Science Foundation
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Technology and Industry

Chairman: Thomas Murrin, Deputy Secretary, Department of Commerce
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OSTP Liaison: William D. Phillips, Associate Director (designate) for Industrial Technology

FOR SCIENCE, ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY
MEMBERSHIP
March 1990

Chairman: D. Allan Bromley
Assistant to the President for Science and Technology
Director, Office of Science and Technology Policy

Members: Manuel Lujan
Secretary of the Interior

Clayton Yeutter
Secretary of Agriculture

Louis Sullivan
Secretary of Health and Human Services

James D. Watkins
Department of Energy

Lauro F. Cavazos
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William K. Reilly
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Thomas J. Murrin
Deputy Secretary
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Alfred A. DelliBovi
Under Secretary
Department of Housing and Urban Development

Elaine Chao
Deputy Secretary
Department of Transportation

Anthony J. Principi
Deputy Secretary
Department of Veterans Affairs

Richard McCormack
Under Secretary for Economic Affairs
Department of State

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scientists and engineers from academia and industry; it reports directly to the President and is chaired by Dr. Bromley. PCAST members will chair panels on specific areas of science and technology that in some cases will parallel the committee structure of FCCSET, allowing private sector input into high-level government policy making.

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March 1990

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Draft #5
(not final)

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 21, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR D. ALLAN BROMLEY

FROM: STEPHEN I. DANZANSKY
Deputy Assistant to the President
and Director of Cabinet Affairs

SUBJECT: Working Group on Science and Technology

Per our discussion and one hour late, I am enclosing herewith our suggested changes to the draft announcement of your chairmanship of the S&T working group. The changes reflect the thinking of both the DPC and EPC (and their corresponding chairmen pro tempore: Treasury and Justice). I believe this will fly with all concerned at the cabinet council level.

Just a word of caution. Although this has our approval as amended, I don't believe it can be sent out as a White House Press Release without clearance through the process (Cicconi et al.). As an announcement, to your P-CAST group, however, I see no problem.

We'd be happy to discuss with you any of the changes we've made. For your convenience I've supplied a newly typed first page as well as your marked-up version for comparison.

Draft Text of Press Release

On S&T Working Group and FCCSET Reorganization

WHITE HOUSE POLICY APPARATUS FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

For Immediate Release March 21, 1990

The White House today announced the appointment of D. Allan Bromley, Assistant to the President for Science and Technology and Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, as chairman of the White House Working Group on Science and Technology. The Working Group ~~currently~~ will report to the Economic Policy Council and assist in the formulation, coordination, and implementation of Administration policies involving science and technology. The Working Group will also develop all science and technology issues related to domestic and social policy for consideration by the Domestic Policy Council. Members will include White House officials and senior representatives from all Federal agencies and departments with substantial involvement in scientific and technological issues.

DRAFT TEXT OF PRESS RELEASE

ON S&T WORKING GROUP AND FCCSET REORGANIZATION:

~~PRESIDENT STRENGTHENS~~ WHITE HOUSE POLICY APPARATUS FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

For Immediate Release March 21, 1990

The ~~President~~ White House today announced ~~the formation of a~~ the appointment of Working Group on Science and Technology. ~~that will report jointly to the Economic Policy Council and the Domestic Policy Council to~~ assist in the formulation, coordination, and implementation of Administration policies involving science and technology. The Working Group will ~~be chaired by~~ D. Allan Bromley, Assistant to the President for Science and Technology and Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy. Members will include as chairman of the White House senior White House officials and ~~Secretaries and Directors or their~~ representatives from all Federal agencies and departments with substantial involvement in scientific and technological issues.

The working Group currently reports to the Economic Policy Council and

also develop Science and technology issues related to domestic and social policy for the Domestic Policy Council

The Working Group will analyze the scientific and technological components of economic and domestic policy issues ~~and present its findings to the Economic Policy Council and Domestic Policy Council. Among these issues are~~ including: Federal encouragement of investment in research and development by the private sector; ~~barriers to the transfer of ideas generated in the laboratory~~ to products ~~in the marketplace~~; cooperation among government laboratories, university laboratories, and business; and access by American firms to international research and technology.

In addition, the Working Group will act as a conduit through which the deliberations and actions of the Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering, and Technology (FCCSET) that relate to policy issues broader than science and technology can be considered by the Economic Policy Council, ~~and~~ or the Domestic Policy Council.

Dr. Bromley
In a related action, ~~the President~~ announced a substantial restructuring of the Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering, and Technology, which is charged with reviewing and coordinating Federal activities in science and technology that cut across the missions of more than one Federal agency. Dr. Bromley is the chairman of FCCSET, and a list of the new FCCSET membership is attached. Other agencies may be requested to participate in meetings of the FCCSET concerned with matters of interest to those agencies.

FCCSET is in the process of forming seven umbrella committees, each chaired by a high-level official of a Federal agency or department, to oversee broad areas of science

and technology. Subcommittees and working groups will work within each of these umbrella committees to examine, coordinate, and integrate federal activities in selected areas of science and technology. A list of the umbrella committees, their chairmen and vice-chairmen, and liaison representatives from the Office of Science and Technology is attached.

The Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering, and Technology (FCCSET) was originally established in 1976 by Public Law 94-282, the National Science and Technology Policy Organization and Priorities Act, which also established the Office of Science and Technology Policy. FCCSET is charged with:

o Providing for more effective planning, coordination, and administration of Federal scientific and technological programs.

o Identifying research and development needs, including areas requiring additional emphasis.

o Achieving more effective use of the scientific and technological resources of Federal agencies.

o Developing and reviewing, in close cooperation with the Office of Management and Budget, annual and long-range Federal budget plans in selected cross-cutting areas of science and technology.

o Furthering international cooperation in science and technology.

FCCSET is also charged with identifing scientific and technological issues of importance to the nation and with developing authoritative scientific and technological expertise and advice for the Executive Branch.

FCCSET also expects to receive information and advice on issues of science and technology from the President's Council of Advisers on Science and Technology, which the President established on February 2. PCAST consists of 12 distinguished scientists and engineers from academia and industry and is chaired by Dr. Bromley. PCAST members will chair panels on specific areas of science and technology that in some cases will parallel the the committee structure of FCCSET, allowing private sector input into high-level government policy making.

FEDERAL COORDINATING COUNCIL FOR SCIENCE, ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY COMMITTEES MARCH 1990

Earth and Environmental Sciences

Chairman: Dallas Peck, Director, US Geological Survey, Department of the Interior
Vice Chairman: Eric Bretthauer, Assistant Administrator for Research, Environmental Protection Agency
Leonard Fisk, Associate Administrator for Space Science and Applications, National Aeronautics and Space Administration
OSTP Liaison: James B. Wyngaarden, Associate Director for Life Sciences

Education and Human Resources

Chairman: Adm. James Watkins (Ret.), Secretary, Department of Energy
Vice Chairmen: Ted Sanders, Deputy Secretary, Department of Education
Luther Williams, Senior Science Advisor, National Science Foundation
OSTP Liaison: J. Thomas Ratchford, Associate Director for Policy and International Affairs

Food, Agriculture and Forest Research

Chairman: Charles Hess, Assistant Secretary for Science and Education, Department of Agriculture
Vice Chairman: David O'Neil, Assistant Secretary for Land and Minerals, Department of Labor
James Benson, Acting Commissioner, Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services
OSTP Liaison: James B. Wyngaarden, Associate Director for Life Sciences

International Science and Engineering

Chairman: Reginald Bartholomew, Under Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services
Vice Chairmen: Fred Bernthal, Deputy Director, National Science Foundation
Philip Schambra, Director, Fogarty International Center, National Institutes of Health, Department of Health and Human Services
OSTP Liaison: J. Thomas Ratchford, Associate Director for Policy and International Affairs

Life Sciences and Health

Chairman: James O. Mason, Assistant Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services
Vice Chairman: David Galas, Associate Director for Health and Environmental Research, Office of Energy Research, Department of Energy
OSTP Liaison: James B. Wyngaarden, Associate Director for Life Sciences

Physical, Mathematical and Engineering Sciences

Chairman: Erich Bloch, Director, National Science Foundation
Vice Chairman: Charles Herzfeld, Director Defense Research and Engineering, Department of Defense
OSTP Liaison: Eugene Wong, Associate Director (designate) for Physical Sciences and Engineering

Technology and Industry

Chairman: Thomas Murrin, Deputy Secretary, Department of Commerce
Vice Chairman: J.R. Thompson, Deputy Director, National Aeronautics and Space Administration
OSTP Liaison: William D. Phillips, Associate Director (designate) for Industrial Technology

FOR SCIENCE, ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY
MEMBERSHIP
March 1990

Chairman: D. Allan Bromley
Assistant to the President for Science and Technology
Director, Office of Science and Technology Policy

Members: Manuel Lujan
Secretary of the Interior

Clayton Yeutter
Secretary of Agriculture

Louis Sullivan
Secretary of Health and Human Services

James D. Watkins
Department of Energy

Lauro F. Cavazos
Secretary of Education

William K. Reilly
Administrator
Environmental Protection Agency

Donald J. Atwood, Jr.
Deputy Secretary of Defense

Thomas J. Murrin
Deputy Secretary
Department of Commerce

Alfred A. DelliBovi
Under Secretary
Department of Housing and Urban Development

Elaine Chao
Deputy Secretary
Department of Transportation

Anthony J. Principi
Deputy Secretary
Department of Veterans Affairs

Richard McCormack
Under Secretary for Economic Affairs
Department of State

Richard H. Truly
Administrator
National Aeronautics and Space Administration

Erich Bloch
Director
National Science Foundation

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date: 3-22-90

TO: OLIN WETHINGTON

FROM: **STEPHEN I. DANZANSKY**
Deputy Assistant to the President
and Director of Cabinet Affairs

I'd appreciate your following through to ammend the S&T charter to include the additional elements contained in the draft joint charter dated March 12, 1990.

Allan Bromley wants the additional elements included in his mandate and I told him we'd take care of it next week. I'll arrange to get the two of you together.

Thanks.

PLEASE RUSH!

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Office of Cabinet Affairs
Fax Transmission Cover

TO: TOM RATCHFORD

LOCATION: OSTP

FAX NUMBER: 3719

FROM: KEN YALE

Number of pages to follow: _____

Office of Cabinet Affairs
Telephone: (202) 456-2800
Fax: (202) 456-2223

Comments:

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 29, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR THE VICE PRESIDENT
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE
THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
THE SECRETARY OF ENERGY
THE DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE
THE CHAIRMAN, COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS
THE ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR ECONOMIC AND DOMESTIC AFFAIRS
THE DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY
THE ADMINISTRATOR, NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION
THE DIRECTOR, NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

SUBJECT: Research, Development, Technology, and Innovation

Economic growth and the standard of living in the United States in the 1990s will depend significantly on our ability to research and develop new technologies and convert these technologies into products for the marketplace.

The President has directed the Economic Policy Council (EPC) to develop a comprehensive strategy for improving research, development, technology, and innovation in our country. The EPC should prepare a report identifying our policy objectives in these areas and developing policy options for achieving those objectives.

The report should review all major research, development, technology, and innovation issues, including:

- The most appropriate means for the federal government to encourage investment in research and development in the United States.

- The best processes for converting ideas in the laboratories to products in the marketplace and removal of barriers to the private sector for converting such ideas into products.

- The appropriate roles of government laboratories, university laboratories, and business and how they can best work together.

- Access of American firms to international basic research and technology projects.

The report should develop broad principles for guiding Administration consideration of specific research, development, technology, and innovation issues, for example, HDTV and superconductivity.

The President has directed the Secretary of Commerce to lead the preparation of the report, working closely with the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy and other EPC members.

To develop the report and regularly review these issues after completion of the report, I am establishing an EPC Working Group on Research, Development, Technology, and Innovation. The Secretary of Commerce should designate a chairman.

The Working Group should include representatives from the Office of the Vice President, Departments of State, the Treasury, Defense, Justice, Agriculture, Commerce, Health and Human Services, and Energy, Office of Management and Budget, United States Trade Representative, Council of Economic Advisors, Office of Policy Development, Office of Science and Technology Policy, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and National Science Foundation. The members of the Working Group should be at the Assistant Secretary level or above.

The chairman of the Working Group should coordinate its activities with the Executive Secretary to the EPC.

The Working Group should present the report to the EPC within 90 days of this directive.

Thank you very much for your cooperation.

Nicholas F. Brady
Chairman Pro Tempore
Economic Policy Council

WHITE HOUSE
BUSH STRENGTHENS POLICY APPARATUS FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

current agreement:

March 12, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR THE VICE PRESIDENT
THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE
THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
THE SECRETARY OF ENERGY
THE SECRETARY OF EDUCATION
THE DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE
THE CHAIRMAN, COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISORS
THE ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
THE ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR ECONOMIC AND DOMESTIC POLICY
THE ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY TO THE CABINET
THE ADMINISTRATOR, NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION
THE DIRECTOR, NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

SUBJECT: Working Group on Science and Technology Policy

A Working Group on Science and Technology Policy will be formed to assist the President in the formulation, coordination and implementation of Administration policy involving science and technology through the Domestic Policy Council and the Economic Policy Council, and utilizing to the fullest extent practicable the resources of the Federal Coordinating Council on Science, Engineering and Technology.

The Working Group will examine and develop Administration policy on scientific research and conduct a fundamental and overall assessment of how Federal scientific research priorities are set. The need for such an assessment is clear in times of budgetary limitations, especially as the Federal government undertakes substantial funding obligations for new basic research programs, such as those concerning AIDS, mapping the human genome, and the superconducting super collider.

The Working Group will also review major issues involving research, development, technology and innovation, including: encouragement of investment in research and development by the Federal government; barriers to the transfer of ideas in the laboratory to products in the marketplace; cooperation among government laboratories, university laboratories, and business; and access by American firms to international research and technology.

Specifically, the working group may: (1) evaluate current basic scientific research efforts of the Federal government, including those of the National Science Foundation, National Institutes of Health, Departments of Energy, Defense, and others; [[(2) examine current research priorities in light of large-scale research efforts in certain areas (e.g., AIDS, superconducting super collider) and whether these efforts are crowding out other basic research; (3) recommend ways to set Federal scientific research priorities and ensure appropriate focus of Federal research and development on basic research;]] (3) investigate innovative approaches to encourage basic research and development by industry and State and local governments; (4) evaluate the establishment and effect of university-based, interdisciplinary research centers of excellence; (5) examine research partnerships between government laboratories, the private sector, and universities to take better advantage of fundamental scientific advances, and other issues related to science and technology for policy.

The Assistant to the President for Science and Technology Policy will chair the working group. Other working group members shall include representatives from the Office of the Vice President, the Departments of Defense, Agriculture, Commerce, Health and Human Services, Energy, Education, the Office of Management and Budget, the Office of the United States Trade Representative, the Council of Economic Advisors, the Office of Policy Development, the Office of Science and Technology Policy, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the National Science Foundation, and other Federal departments and agencies and White House offices, as appropriate.

To foster greater interagency coordination and cooperation, all interagency issues substantially involving domestic or economic science and technology policy will be reviewed by the Working Group. Those meriting Presidential attention or decision will be referred to the Domestic Policy Council or the Economic Policy Council, which serve as the primary channels to advise the President on the formulation, coordination, and implementation of domestic, social and economic policies.

The Working Group shall coordinate its activities with the Executive Secretaries to the Domestic Policy Council and the Economic Policy Council. The Executive Secretaries will ensure coordination of related policy activities with their counterparts in the Competitiveness Council and the Federal Coordinating

Council on Science, Engineering and Technology.

Please forward the name of your agency's representative at the Assistant Secretary level, or above, to Sara Sumner (456-6722), by close of business on March 19, 1990.

Thank you very much for your cooperation.

Nicholas F. Brady
Chairman Pro Tempore
Economic Policy Council

Dick Thornburgh
Chairman Pro Tempore
Domestic Policy Council

File EPC WG on Science & technology

Draft 3/21

DRAFT TEXT OF PRESS RELEASE

ON S&T WORKING GROUP AND FCCSET REORGANIZATION:

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In a related action, the President announced a substantial restructuring of the Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering, and Technology, which is charged with reviewing and coordinating Federal activities in science and technology that cut across the missions of more than one Federal agency. Dr. Bromley is the chairman of FCCSET, and a list of the new FCCSET membership is attached. Other agencies may be requested to participate in meetings of the FCCSET concerned with matters of interest to those agencies.

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Leonard Fisk, Associate Administrator for Space Science and Applications, National Aeronautics and Space Administration
OSTP Liaison: James B. Wyngaarden, Associate Director for Life Sciences

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Chairman: Charles Hess, Assistant Secretary for Science and Education, Department of Agriculture
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James Benson, Acting Commissioner, Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services
OSTP Liaison: James B. Wyngaarden, Associate Director for Life Sciences

International Science and Engineering

Chairman: Reginald Bartholomew, Under Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services
Vice Chairmen: Fred Bernthal, Deputy Director, National Science Foundation
Philip Schambra, Director, Fogarty International Center, National Institutes of Health, Department of Health and Human Services
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Chairman: Thomas Murrin, Deputy Secretary, Department of Commerce
Vice Chairman: J.R. Thompson, Deputy Director, National Aeronautics and Space Administration
OSTP Liaison: William D. Phillips, Associate Director (designate) for Industrial Technology

FOR SCIENCE, ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY
MEMBERSHIP
March 1990

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Assistant to the President for Science and Technology
Director, Office of Science and Technology Policy

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Secretary of the Interior

Clayton Yeutter
Secretary of Agriculture

Louis Sullivan
Secretary of Health and Human Services

James D. Watkins
Department of Energy

Lauro F. Cavazos
Secretary of Education

William K. Reilly
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Donald J. Atwood, Jr.
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Thomas J. Murrin
Deputy Secretary
Department of Commerce

Alfred A. DelliBovi
Under Secretary
Department of Housing and Urban Development

Elaine Chao
Deputy Secretary
Department of Transportation

Anthony J. Principi
Deputy Secretary
Department of Veterans Affairs

Richard McCormack
Under Secretary for Economic Affairs
Department of State

Richard H. Truly
Administrator
National Aeronautics and Space Administration

Erich Bloch
Director
National Science Foundation

report that this week we have a team at COCOM in Paris negotiating the modernization of export controls on computers. These controls have been an important part of our security for decades, and I know our allies want to work with us to ensure their relevance in the 1990's.

To provide a further competitive edge for American firms, we will support legislation to reduce the anti-trust uncertainty that may discourage joint production ventures. Under such a proposal, the courts would weigh, on a case-by-case basis, the competitive benefits as well as costs of joint production ventures. In addition, joint production ventures announced to the government would be liable only for actual damages in private anti-trust suits. Such an initiative would build on the competitive strength of American business, by allowing firms to pool their skills, build new production facilities, and share investment risks.

One risk you all face, of course -- at an intolerable level -- is product liability. And the Council on Competitiveness, ably chaired by Vice President Quayle, has already begun a concentrated effort to significantly reform our cumbersome and expensive product liability system.

Today, I'm going to give the Competitiveness Council another challenge: to form a working group, to **find ways that American industry can better translate new ideas and technologies into marketable products.**

Chairman
Gear

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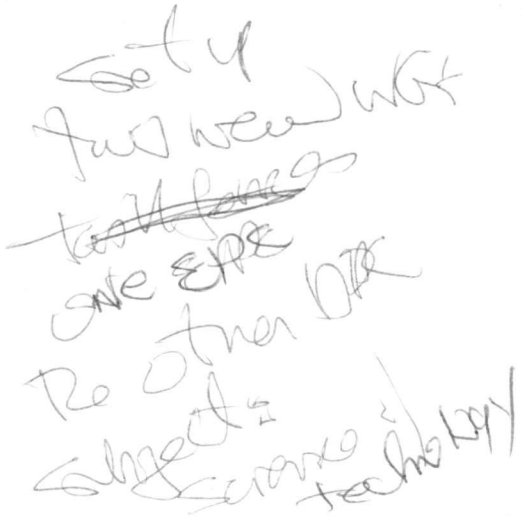
Previous Page



Document Originally
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Previous Page

Steve's copy

(Lange/Cawley)
March 5, 1990
8:15 P.M.
[AEA.DOC]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: AMERICAN ELECTRONICS ASSOCIATION
WASHINGTON COURT HOTEL
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1990
11:30 A.M.

((Thank you, Mitchell [Kertzman]. It's good to see Dick Iverson and so many familiar faces. Many of you came a long way to be here -- so I won't ask you to sit through a long speech. The punishment should fit the crime.

((You know I'm a real fan of high tech. In fact, I've had a car phone for years. Back when I was Vice President, though, I didn't get that many calls on my car phone. In fact, I remember a campaign trip in Iowa once. The phone rings. I sit up to attention, assuming it was the boss. I'm ready to answer the tough questions. I pick up the phone -- you got it. Wrong number.))

((But those were the early years of car phones. I don't get too many wrong numbers anymore.)) \\

It's an honor and a pleasure to be here today. You are the leaders of a **vital** range of our most innovative and interrelated industries -- from semiconductors, microprocessors and circuit boards... to PCs, mainframes, supercomputers, telecommunications, and defense electronics.

But at **every** stage of that impressive technological "food chain," yours are the people -- and the products -- that keep

this country competitive. I'd add a special tip of the hat to President Gary Tooker of Motorola, winner of last year's Malcolm Baldridge National Quality Award.

For almost 50 years now, your industries have been at the center of a remarkable revolution: in the way work is done, the way ideas are managed -- even the way time and the vast reaches of space are understood.

And along the way, you've also become the nation's largest manufacturing employer -- creating jobs for over two and a half **million** Americans. Modernizing services and industries of every kind. Assuring our national security. And providing a vital export market.

As technologies, economies, and geopolitics change almost weekly, your industries stand at a threshold of tremendous opportunity.

So we intend to work with you -- closely, constantly, and consistently -- to **see that American electronics and technologies regain and retain a preeminent position in world markets.** \\\

We're committed to a comprehensive program of both immediate **and** long-term competitive strategies for the future. And while we're only at the start of a process that shows great promise, today I want to outline briefly what we're already doing.

Our first priority is to encourage productivity gains, savings, and long-term investment in high-tech industries, by **lowering** the cost of capital.

We believe that one of the most crucial Federal priorities is to encourage planning for the long term -- because, for too long, where investment is concerned, the Federal government has been more of a hindrance than a help.

So last month, we sent to Congress our Savings and Economic Growth Act -- which includes an innovative family savings plan, to stimulate capital formation. New incentives for IRAs to help first-time home buyers. And a **business-building, job-creating, revenue-enhancing cut in the capital gains differential.**

Without it, every business in America -- of every size -- is at a competitive disadvantage abroad. Let me read you a list of the maximum long-term capital gains tax rate for some of America's competitors. Japan: about five percent; South Korea: zero; Taiwan: zero; West Germany: zero; Singapore: zero; Hong Kong: zero. The list goes on. So we're fighting hard, with your continued support, for that crucial tax cut.

Along with encouraging investment, we've proposed a budget that will bring the deficit **down. Below** the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings targets by 1993. **Without** raising taxes. \\ And, we're committed to **unprecedented support for research and development efforts.** We believe that the R & E tax credit should be made permanent. \\ And our budget includes a record-breaking $70 billion in Federal direct investment for research and development.

Our budget also devotes unprecedented resources to space. Education. The fight against drugs. Environmental initiatives. And other crucial investments in America's future.

Such investments, over the years, have ensured that this country has retained its leadership in terms of the basic research and fundamental discoveries underlying your industry. This Administration is also committed to working with you in the critical pre-competitive development stage where the basic discoveries are converted into generic technologies that support both our economic competitiveness and our national security. Here again we can help to level the international playing field on which you compete.

But we understand, as you do, that **no investment is more important than our human resources.** So together with the nation's governors, we've set ambitious goals for America's students. As one incentive, we've proposed a new National Science Scholars program. We have also requested a 70 percent increase for the Eisenhower Math and Sciences Educational Program and a $100 million increase in the National Science Foundation education budget.

By the year 2000, our kids **can** be first in the world in science and math achievement -- and **with enough involvement and leadership from groups like this one, they <u>will</u> be.**

Your industries face some unique challenges. The marketplace is tough enough without undue constraints and unfair restrictions.

So we've pledged to make sure that trade is free, and fair -- by judiciously but firmly implementing the 1988 Trade Act. We're moving forward with Japan through the Structural Impediments Initiative and by working to develop a more productive relationship overall. Just last weekend, I met with Prime Minister Kaifu and specifically discussed satellites and telecommunications, super computers, forest products, and yes, semi-conductors. I hope, on the basis of our talks, that Japan will be moving toward early resolution of these problem areas.

We agreed that we must both do our very best to make the SII talks a success. We have presented ideas for removing structural impediments in Japan. However, we must remember that SII is a two way street. Our task must be to make the American economy even stronger and even more competitive.

But we're also committed to strengthening and expanding the multilateral trading system, through the Uruguay Round. We've proposed far-reaching reforms of the global trading system, working to bring a wide range of new trade areas under the GATT. These crucial negotiations will help us create a more equitable, more efficient trade climate, worldwide.

I've made it a priority to review and modernize our export controls, to provide vital help to the emerging democracies, without compromising national security. Given the pace of political change, rapid advances in technology, and the competitive position of American industry, we must ensure that export controls are effective or eliminated. I am happy to

report that this week we have a team at COCOM in Paris negotiating the modernization of export controls on computers. These controls have been an important part of our security for decades, and I know our allies want to work with us to ensure their relevance in the 1990's.

To provide a further competitive edge for American firms, we will support legislation to reduce the anti-trust uncertainty that may discourage joint production ventures. Under such a proposal, the courts would weigh, on a case-by-case basis, the competitive benefits as well as costs of joint production ventures. In addition, joint production ventures announced to the government would be liable only for actual damages in private anti-trust suits. Such an initiative would build on the competitive strength of American business, by allowing firms to pool their skills, build new production facilities, and share investment risks.

One risk you all face, of course -- at an intolerable level -- is product liability. And the Council on Competitiveness, ably chaired by Vice President Quayle, has already begun a concentrated effort to significantly reform our cumbersome and expensive product liability system.

Today, I'm going to give the Competitiveness Council another challenge: to form a working group, to find ways that American industry can better translate new ideas and technologies into marketable products.

Charter
Gear

So many of the world's most advanced technologies, from robotics to the VCR, were first developed here. Yet, so many of those concepts were ultimately brought to the marketplace by our competitors. **We can do better. And we <u>will</u> do better.**

Today, I've outlined some of what we're doing to level the field. But it will be leaders like you that have to take the ball and run with it.

You represent the vital core of America's competitive potential, with over 3500 of the most dynamic, technologically advanced, forward-thinking companies in the country.

Your ideas are important to us. And your success is crucial to America's future. So let me encourage you to work together, and with us, on a long-term program to meet the competitive challenge of a new century.

Thank you. And God bless you.

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