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Series: Bromley, D. Allan, Files
Subseries: Correspondence Files

OA/ID Number: 62004
Folder ID Number: 62004-001

Folder Title:
D. Allan Bromley Correspondence - Presidential - H-I [1 of 2] [1989]

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Row:

Section:

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Position:

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 22, 1989

Charles
Dear Dr. Hess:

Your revision to the charter of the Committee on Food, Agricultural, and Forestry Research (CFAFR) appears to be carefully thought out. The changes from the original charter have been noted. The revised charter has been reviewed by several members of OSTP and no reservations have been expressed. On the contrary, there were expressions of approval and enthusiasm for your intentions to reactivate this committee.

With this letter I am approving the revised charter that you have submitted, and concurring with your request to reactivate CFAFR.

Sincerely yours,

Duan

D. Allan Bromley
Assistant to the President
for
Science and Technology

Dr. Charles E. Hess
Assistant Secretary for
Science and Education
Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20250

Honorable Allan Bromley
Science Advisor to the President
Office of Science and Technology Policy
Old Executive Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20506

Dear Dr. Bromley:

This is to request your concurrence in revisions to the charter of the Committee on Food, Agricultural, and Forestry Research (CFAFR), a subcommittee of the Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering, and Technology (FCCSET). A copy of the new charter is attached for your concurrence. A reference copy highlighting changes from the original charter is also submitted.

It is my intention to use this FCCSET subcommittee as a means to bring together those agencies of the Federal government involved in research relating to food, agriculture, and forestry. There are several current issues of concern to the American public and our international trading partners related to the use of agricultural chemicals, growth hormones, and other developments of biotechnology, which need to be discussed among the agencies.

Amendments I propose in the charter relating to environmental issues are intended to allow us to focus on the agricultural and forestry interests, and are not intended to duplicate or usurp the authority of other FCCSET committees.

Secretary Yeutter has concurred with my request to reactivate CFAFR. Your approval of the attached revised Charter will be appreciated. Should you or your staff have any questions, please call me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Charles E. Hess".

CHARLES E. HESS
Assistant Secretary
Science and Education

Attachments: Proposed revised CFAFR charter
Current charter
Highlighted proposed amendments



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20250

COPY FOR YOUR
INFORMATION

771 OCT 1980
Honorable Allan Bromley
Science Advisor to the President
Office of Science and Technology Policy
Old Executive Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20506

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Secretary Yeutter has concurred with my request to reactivate CFAFR. Your approval of the attached revised Charter will be appreciated. Should you or your staff have any questions, please call me.

Sincerely,

CHARLES E. HESS
Assistant Secretary
Science and Education

Attachments: Proposed revised CFAFR charter
Current charter
Highlighted proposed amendments

CHARTER

COMMITTEE ON FOOD, AGRICULTURAL, AND FORESTRY RESEARCH

Federal Coordinating Council on Science, Engineering, and Technology

The Agricultural and Food Act of 1981 mandated the establishment, under the Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering, and Technology (FCCSET), of a Subcommittee on Food, Agricultural, and Forestry Research. The subcommittee was reauthorized in the 1985 Food Security Act. The subcommittee was formally established on December 27, 1983 by the Chairman of FCCSET. The text of the authorizing legislation states: "Section 401(h) of the National Science and Technology Policy, Organization and Priorities Act of 1976 (90 Stat. 471 U.S.C. 6651(h) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following: "Among such standing committees and panels of the Council shall be the Subcommittee on Food, Agricultural, and Forestry Research. This subcommittee shall review Federal research and development programs relevant to domestic and world food and fiber production and distribution, promote planning and coordination of this research in the Federal Government, and recommend policies and other measures concerning the food and agricultural sciences for the consideration of the Council. The subcommittee shall include, but not be limited to, representatives of the following departments or agencies: the Department of Agriculture, the Department of State, the Department of Defense, the Department of the Interior, the Department of Health and Human Services, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the Department of Energy, the National Science Foundation, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Tennessee Valley Authority. The principal representative of the Department of Agriculture shall serve as the chairman of the subcommittee."

In accordance with the provisions of this Act, and in recognition of the complex agricultural, nutritional, environmental, and forestry issues which face this Nation¹ and the other nations of the world for the foreseeable future, the Chairman of FCCSET hereby approves this revised Charter of the Committee on Food, Agricultural, and Forestry Research (CFAFR).

Purpose and Function:

The purpose of the CFAFR is to increase the overall effectiveness and productivity of Federal research and development efforts in the area of food, agriculture, forestry research. In fulfilling this purpose, the Committee:

- a. improves planning, coordination, and communication among Federal agencies engaged in research on food, agriculture, and forestry, including research related to the impacts of agricultural production upon the environment and health;
- b. develops and updates plans for Federal research programs to meet current and future domestic and international needs for food, fiber, and forestry products;
- c. collects, compiles, and disseminates information on food, agriculture, and forestry research; and;
- d. prepares reports describing activities, findings, and recommendations of the Committee.

Scope:

The Committee is concerned with all Federally supported or conducted research in the areas of agriculture, food, nutrition, forestry, and environmentally-related areas.

- a. Food, Agriculture, and Forestry Research relates to crops, animals, and fish and other aquatic life produced for human or animal consumption or industrial purposes. It encompasses all facets of producing, storing, transporting, processing, marketing, and using foodstuffs. It includes: the necessary soil, water, energy, and genetic resources; production inputs such as agricultural chemicals, fertilizers, and agricultural machinery; food safety, contributions of nutrients to human and animal well-being; and waste treatment and recycling.
- b. Forestry Research relates to timber, range and recreation, and wildlife. It encompasses all facets of producing, storing, transporting, processing, marketing, using and recycling forestry products, and of treating waste from forestry resources. It includes protecting and preserving appropriate forestry resources. It also relates to protection of forests against fire, diseases, insects, and environmental degradation.
- c. Nutrition Research relates to the nutrient composition of foods and the biological availability of nutrients; the basic physiological and biochemical mechanisms for digestion; absorption, metabolism, and transport of nutrients; the role of food ingredients in human health and performance and in the prevention and treatment of disease; the determinants of dietary practices; food consumption patterns and nutritional status of the population; and the evaluation of nutritional intervention programs, including education and public policies.
- d. Environmentally-Related Research includes the impact of agricultural and forestry practices on wildlife, water quality, air quality, global climate change as well as the impact of the environment upon agriculture, including the impact of global change.

Where the interests of the Committee overlap with those of another committee, procedures will be developed for effective working arrangements and for keeping the respective committees informed of mutual activities.

Organization of the Committee:

The Chairperson is the principal representative of the U.S. Department of Agriculture who shall designate a Vice Chairperson to act in the absence of the Chairperson. The Executive Secretary is designated by the Chairperson. The Executive Secretary works closely with the Executive Secretary of FCCSET. Chairpersons of task forces or working groups of the Committee arrange for staff assistance from their respective agencies. In addition to the Chairperson, the Committee includes representatives from each agency or department referred to in the legislation authorizing the establishment of the Committee. Other Federal agencies may participate, as appropriate, upon invitation by the CFAFR Chairperson or the Chairperson of FCCSET.

The Committee conducts meetings at the call of the Chairperson. Agendas for meetings are made available for Committee members prior to each meeting. Minutes of meetings are prepared by the Executive Secretary and distributed to all members of the Committee, to leaders of its task forces or workgroups, and to the Executive Secretary of FCCSET.

The Committee has such task forces or working groups as established by the Chairperson for the conduct of required Committee work.

Compensation:

All members are full-time Federal employees who are allowed reimbursement for travel expenses by their agencies plus per diem for subsistence while serving away from their duty stations in accordance with standard government travel regulations.

Annual Cost Estimates:

Estimated annual cost of operating the Committee, excluding staff support, is \$2,500. Estimated annual cost of staff support is one person-year at \$40,000 to be provided by the Department of Agriculture. Costs incurred in the conduct of special projects initiated by the Chairperson on behalf of the Department of Agriculture shall be derived from appropriated funds of USDA. Special projects initiated by other agencies with the approval of the Chairperson shall be derived from appropriated funds of the agency initiating the request.

Termination Date:

Unless renewed by appropriate action prior to its expiration date, the Committee on Food, Agricultural, and Forestry Research of FCCSET should terminate not later than December 31, 1992.

Reports:

The Committee shall prepare a report for the Chairperson of FCCSET not later than 60 days after the end of each fiscal year. This report shall contain, as a minimum, the Committee's functions, a list of members and their businesses addresses, the dates and places of meetings, and a summary of activities and recommendations during the year. Copies of the annual report shall be made available to each member of the Committee, and to the Secretary of Agriculture. *report*

Determination:

I hereby determine that the issuance of this revised charter of the Committee on Food, Agricultural, and Forestry Research is in the public interest in connection with the performance of duties imposed on the Executive Branch by law, and that such duties can be performed through the advice and counsel of such a group.

Approved:

Date: _____

D. Allan Bromley
Chairman, FCCSET

CHARTER
COMMITTEE ON FOOD, AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY RESEARCH
FEDERAL COORDINATING COUNCIL FOR SCIENCE, ENGINEERING, AND TECHNOLOGY

The Agriculture and Food Act of 1981* mandates the establishment, under the Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering, and Technology (FCCSET), of a Subcommittee on Food, Agricultural and Forestry Research. "This subcommittee shall review Federal research and development programs relevant to domestic and world food and fiber production and distribution, promote planning and coordination of this research in the Federal Government and recommend policies and other measures concerning the food and agricultural sciences for the consideration of the Council."

In accordance with the provisions of this Act, and in recognition of the complex agricultural, nutritional, and forestry issues which face this Nation and the other nations of the world for the foreseeable future, the Chairman of FCCSET hereby establishes a Committee on Food, Agricultural and Forestry Research (CFAFR).

Purpose and Function

The purpose of the CFAFR is to increase the overall effectiveness and productivity of Federal R&D efforts in the areas of food, agriculture, and forestry. In fulfilling this purpose, the Committee:

- a. improves planning, coordination, and communication among federal agencies engaged in research on food, agriculture, and forestry;
- b. develops and updates plans for federal research programs to meet current and future domestic and international needs for food, fiber, and forestry products;
- c. collects, compiles, and disseminates information on food, agriculture and forestry research; and
- d. prepares reports describing activities, findings, and recommendations of the Committee.

Scope

The Committee is concerned with all federally supported or conducted research in the areas of food and nutrition.

- a. Food and Agriculture Research relates to products of crops, animals, and fish and other aquatic life consumed by people. It encompasses all facets of producing, storing, transporting, processing, marketing, and using foodstuffs. It includes: the necessary soil, water, energy, and genetic resources; production inputs such as agricultural chemicals and machinery; food safety; contributions of nutrients to human well-being; and waste treatment and recycling.

- b. Forestry Research relates to timber, range and recreation, and wildlife. It encompasses all facets of producing, storing, transporting, processing, marketing, using and recycling forestry products, and of treating waste from forestry resources. It includes protecting and preserving appropriate forestry resources. It also relates to protection of forests against fire, diseases, insects, and environmental degradation.
- c. Nutrition Research relates to: the nutrient composition of foods and the biological availability of nutrients; the basic physiological and biochemical mechanisms for digestion, absorption, metabolism, and transport of nutrients; the role of food ingredients in human health and performance and in the prevention and treatment of disease; the determinants of dietary practices; food consumption patterns and nutritional status of the population; and the evaluation of nutritional intervention programs, including education and public policies.

Where the interests of the Committee overlap with those of another committee, procedures will be developed for effective working arrangements and for keeping the respective committees informed of each other's activities.

Organization of the Committee

The Chairperson is the principal representative of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The Chairperson recommends a Vice-Chairperson to be appointed by the Chairperson of FCCSET. The Executive Secretary is designated by the Chairperson of the Committee. The Executive Secretary works closely with the Executive Secretary of FCCSET. Chairpersons of task forces or working groups of the Committee arrange for staff assistance from their own agencies.

In addition to the Chairperson, the Committee includes representation from:

- Department of Agriculture
- Department of State
- Department of Defense
- Department of Interior
- Department of Health and Human Services
- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
- Department of Energy
- National Science Foundation
- Environmental Protection Agency
- Tennessee Valley Authority

Other federal agencies may participate, as appropriate, upon invitation by the CFAFR Chairperson or the Chairperson of FCCSET.

The Committee holds meetings at the call of the Chairperson. Agendas for meetings are made available for Committee members prior to each meeting. Minutes of meetings are prepared by the CFAFR Executive Secretary and distributed to all members of the Committee, to leaders of its task forces or workgroups, and to the Executive Secretary of FCCSET.

The Committee has such task forces or working groups as established by the Chairperson for the conduct of required Committee work.

Compensation

All members are full-time federal employees who are allowed reimbursement for travel expenses by their agencies plus per diem for subsistence while serving away from their duty stations in accordance with standard government travel regulations.

Annual Cost Estimates

Estimated annual cost of operating the Committee, excluding staff support, is \$1,000. Estimated annual cost of staff support is one person-year at \$20,000 to be provided by the Department of Agriculture.

Termination Date

Unless renewed by appropriate action prior to its expiration date, the Committee on Food, Agricultural and Forestry Research of FCCSET should terminate not later than December 31, 1985.

Reports

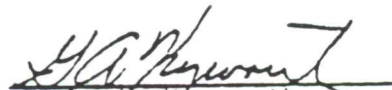
The Committee shall prepare a report for the Chairperson of FCCSET not later than 60 days after the end of each fiscal year. This report shall contain, as a minimum, the Committee's functions, a list of members and their business addresses, the dates and places of meetings, and a summary of the Committee's activities and recommendations during the year.

Determination

I hereby determine that the formation of the Committee on Food, Agricultural and Forestry Research is in the public interest in connection with the performance of duties imposed on the Executive Branch by law, and that such duties can best be performed through the advice and counsel of such a group.

Approved:

December 27, 1983
Date -


G. A. Keyworth
Chairman, FCCSET

DRAFT

CHARTER

COMMITTEE ON FOOD, AGRICULTURAL, AND FORESTRY RESEARCH

Federal Coordinating Council on Science, Engineering, and Technology

The Agricultural and Food Act of 1981 mandated the establishment, under the Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering, and Technology (FCCSET), of a Subcommittee on Food, Agricultural, and Forestry Research. The subcommittee was reauthorized in the 1985 Food Security Act. The subcommittee was formally established on December 27, 1983 by the Chairman of FCCSET. The text of the authorizing legislation states: "Section 401(h) of the National Science and Technology Policy, Organization and Priorities Act of 1976 (90 Stat. 471 U.S.C. 6651(h) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following: "Among such standing committees and panels of the Council shall be the Subcommittee on Food, Agricultural, and Forestry Research. This subcommittee shall review Federal research and development programs relevant to domestic and world food and fiber production and distribution, promote planning and coordination of this research in the Federal Government, and recommend policies and other measures concerning the food and agricultural sciences for the consideration of the Council. The subcommittee shall include, but not be limited to, representatives of the following departments or agencies: the Department of Agriculture, the Department of State, the Department of Defense, the Department of the Interior, the Department of Health and Human Services, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the Department of Energy, the National Science Foundation, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Tennessee Valley Authority. The principal representative of the Department of Agriculture shall serve as the chairman of the subcommittee."

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Determination:

I hereby determine that the issuance of this revised charter of the Committee on Food, Agricultural, and Forestry Research is in the public interest in connection with the performance of duties imposed on the Executive Branch by law, and that such duties can be performed through the advice and counsel of such a group.

Approved:

Date: _____

D. Allan Bromley
Chairman, FCCSET

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

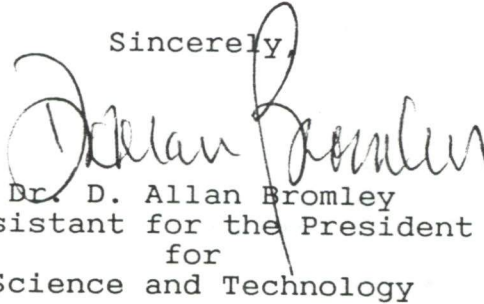
August 22, 1989

Dear Dr. Huband:

Thank you for sharing with me the current draft report of the JTEC Panel on Superconductivity, which was forwarded to me in Washington where I have just become a member of President Bush's team.

I look forward to the final report, which will be of great interest to me and members of the office of Science and Technology Policy.

Sincerely,



Dr. D. Allan Bromley
Assistant for the President
for
Science and Technology

Dr. Frank Huband, Director
Electrical and Communications Systems
National Science foundation
1800 G. Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20550

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 22, 1989

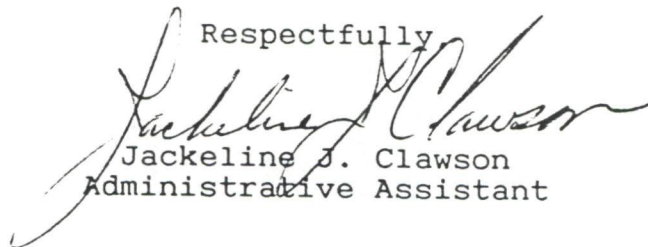
Dear Dr. Gillespie,

Dr. D. Allan Bromley asked that I forward this document to you for review. Dr. Bromley would appreciate your comments on whether there might be anything in this that we should be cognizant of in our long range plan.

This document is not for distribution or reproduction. Dr. Bromley asks that you not distribute or show this document to anyone and return it to our office with your comments. Please sign the copy of this letter and return it to our office within 48 hours.

Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Respectfully



Jackeline J. Clawson
Administrative Assistant

Dr. Thomas Gillespie
University of Michigan
Umtri
2901 Baxter Rd
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109

Signature of Receipt and
Agreement of Non-distribution

Date

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

1800 G STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20550

August 3, 1989

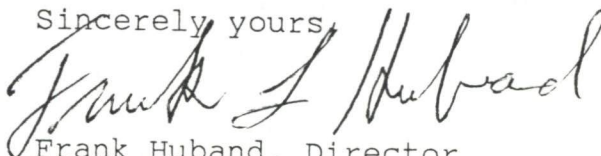
Professor D. Allan Bromley
Director, WNSL
Yale University
272 Whitney Ave.
P.O. Box 6666
New Haven, CT 06511

Dear Professor Bromley:

I thought you might be interested in seeing the current draft report of the JTEC Panel on Superconductivity. This draft was presented at an NSF workshop on August 1, and is still under review by the Panel and a board of outside experts. A list of Panel members and outside reviewers is attached. Please do not distribute the enclosed draft report further or attribute it without contacting me first.

Please call me at 202-357-9618 if you need more information.

Sincerely yours,



Frank Huband, Director
Electrical and
Communications Systems

Enclosures:

Draft Report
List of Panel Members and Reviewers
JTEC fact sheet

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 4, 1989

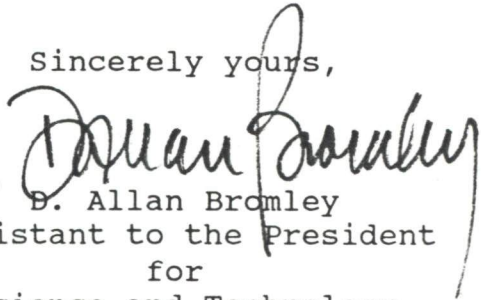
Dear Mr. Heydemann:

Many thanks for your letter of July 12th in which you forward Professor Sharma's invitation to me to participate at a seminar on science and technology for national development on November 14th of this year. I have already informed the Indian Academy directly that it will be impossible for me to accept this invitation.

Please convey my warmest regards to Professor Sharma and my regrets. I would have very much enjoyed having this opportunity to renew many old friendships in India, but unfortunately my schedule here makes the travel impossible.

With all best wishes,

Sincerely yours,



D. Allan Bromley
Assistant to the President
for
Science and Technology

Mr. Peter L. M. Heydemann
Counselor for
Scientific and Technological Affairs
Embassy of the United States of America
New Delhi, India



Embassy of the United States of America

NEW DELHI

July 12, 1989

Dr. Allan Bromley
Science Advisor to the President Designate
Henry Ford - II Professor of Physics
Wright Nuclear Structure Laboratory
Yale University
New Haven - CT-060520

Dear Dr. Bromley:

Prof. M.M. Sharma, President of the Indian National Science Academy has asked me to forward the enclosed letter of invitation to you to participate at a Seminar on Science and Technology for National Development - International and Regional Cooperation. We have already cabled the text of the letter to OSTP for onward transmission to you. It would indeed be very welcome, should you be in a position to accept this invitation.

Several countries plan to send the President or Foreign Secretary of their respective academy for the seminar. List of these countries is attached. I understand that both Dr. William Gordon from NAS and Dr. Atkinson from AAAS have accepted the invitation to participate in this seminar.

Your visit here should give added impetus to the bilateral Indo-U.S. S&T cooperation, an area in which you have contributed so much. It was your recommendations which lead to the establishment of the STI program and your efforts last summer helped reach an agreement on several new areas of cooperation.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Peter L.M. Heydemann
Counselor for Scientific and
Technological Affairs

Enc: Letter of invitation
List of participating countries

दूरभाष : 331 3153

तार : नेटसाईंस

दूरमुद्रक : 31-618 35 इन्सा इन

Telephone : 331 3153

Telegram : Natscience

Telex : 31-618 35 INSA IN



भारतीय राष्ट्रीय विज्ञान अकादमी
INDIAN NATIONAL SCIENCE ACADEMY

प्रोफ़ेसर एम० एम० शर्मा

प्रेजिडेन्ट

Professor M. M. Sharma
President

बहादुरशाह जफर मार्ग

नई दिल्ली-110 002

Behadur Shah Zafar Marg
New Delhi-110 002

No. IA/88-89/1063
June 30, 1989

Dear Dr. Bromley,

You will be pleased to know that the Indian National Science Academy is celebrating the Nehru Centenary Year in 1989. In this context, we have decided to celebrate the Birth Anniversary of our late Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on November 14, 1989. Pandit Nehru was the first Prime Minister of India and his encouragement did much to foster the development of science in India. He is held in very high esteem by scientists in India and abroad.

On this occasion we are planning to hold a seminar. The theme of seminar will be "Science & Technology for National Development - International and regional cooperation".

We would like to invite you to be with us on this occasion and make a short presentation on the theme of this Seminar. The Academy will be happy to take care of your stay in India. We are planning to have this seminar on approximately 3 days within the premises of our Academy. Could you kindly let us know if you will be able to join us and take part in this Conference? If this is possible, please let us know the topic of your presentation.

An early reply will be highly appreciated.

With best regards,

Yours sincerely,

(M.M. Sharma)

Dr. Allan Bromley,
Science Adviser to the President (DESIGNATE)
Henry Ford - II Professor of Physics
Wright Nuclear Structure Laboratory,
Yale University,
New Haven - CT-06520

U.S.A.

Alternate Address

Department of Chemical Technology, University of Bombay, Matunga, Bombay-400019.

Phone : 484306, 484556 (Off.), 481264 (Res.)

LIST OF PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES
FOR THE
INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON S&T FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT -
INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL COOPERATION,
NOVEMBER 14-16, 1989, NEW DELHI

Australia	Philippines
Bangladesh	Poland
China	Singapore
Czechoslovakia	South Korea
France	Sri Lanka
Hungary	Thailand
India	U.K.
Japan	U.S.A.
Kenya	U.S.S.R.
Nepal	Vietnam
Netherlands	West Germany
Pakistan	Yugoslavia

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 24, 1989

Dear Hellmut:

Many thanks for sending me the summary sheet concerning the distinguished U.S. Scientists Awards for this past year and for your warm congratulations on my new appointment.

I had the pleasure of having your colleague, Heinrick Pfeiffer, as a visitor shortly after I came down to Washington and anticipate that we will have many occasions when our paths will cross during this next few years. I look forward to this and will take this opportunity to thank you once again for the superb job that you and your foundation have done in fostering the interchange of American and German scientists. As I believe you know, in my own laboratory back at Yale, we have an outstanding young German scientist as a Lynen Fellow -- Dr. Christoph Winter.

With warmest best wishes,

Sincerely yours,



D. Allan Bromley
Assistant to the President
for
Science and Technology

Dr. Hellmut Hanle
Alexander von Humboldt Foundation
Jean Paul Strasse 12
D-5300 Bonn 2
Federal Republic of Germany

ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT-STIFTUNG

Humboldt-Preisträgerprogramm für Naturwissenschaftler aus den USA

Alexander von Humboldt-Stiftung, Jean-Paul-Str. 12, D-5300 Bonn 2

Prof. Dr. D. Allan Bromley

Yale University
Nucl. Structure Lab.
POB 6666
New Haven/CT 06511.
U S A

Jean-Paul-Straße 12
D-5300 Bonn 2
Telefon (0228) 833-0
Durchwahl (0228) 833- 170
Telex 885627
Telefax (0228) 833199
Telegrammanschrift: humboldtbonn

Bonn, July 26, 1989

III-A

(bei Antwort bitte angeben)

Subject: Senior Distinguished U.S. Scientist Award

Dear Professor Bromley,

Dear Kll

on behalf of the Selection Committee for the U.S. Award Program I would like to thank you for your comment on the nomination of

Prof. Dr. John Lee Wood

You can see from the enclosed list, to which scientists the Selection Committee has granted the Humboldt Award on its last meeting. Your statement has been a decisive help of great value.

Yours sincerely,

Hellmut

(Dr. Hellmut Hanle)

Enclosure

*(wonderful congratulations
to your new
position "on top
of hill" (your
secretary used these
words)!*

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01. List	List of scientists granted the Humboldt Award [in German] [personal information redacted] (2 pp.)	7/89	(b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Science and Technology Policy, Office of (OSTP)
Series: Bromley, D. Allan, Files
Subseries: Correspondence Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: D. Allan Bromley Correspondence - Presidential - H-I [1 of 2] [1989]

Date Closed:	2/8/2010	OA/ID Number:	62004-001
FOIA/SYS Case #:	2005-0336-F	Appeal Case #:	
Re-review Case #:		Appeal Disposition:	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		Disposition Date:	
AR Case #:		MR Case #:	
AR Disposition:		MR Disposition:	
AR Disposition Date:		MR Disposition Date:	

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
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P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

(b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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(b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
(b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
(b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
02a. Letter	To: John Huizenga From: Allan Bromley Re: Interim Report of the Cold Fusion Panel (1 pp.)	8/24/89	(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Science and Technology Policy, Office of (OSTP)
Series: Bromley, D. Allan, Files
Subseries: Correspondence Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: D. Allan Bromley Correspondence - Presidential - H-I [1 of 2] [1989]

Date Closed:	2/8/2010	OA/ID Number:	62004-001
FOIA/SYS Case #:	2005-0336-F	Appeal Case #:	
Re-review Case #:		Appeal Disposition:	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		Disposition Date:	
AR Case #:		MR Case #:	
AR Disposition:		MR Disposition:	
AR Disposition Date:		MR Disposition Date:	

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(b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

UNIVERSITY OF
ROCHESTER

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

John R. Huizenga
Tracy H. Harris Professor

August 17, 1989

Professor D. Allan Bromley
Science Advisor to the President
Executive Office of the President
Room 358
Old Executive Office Building
17th and Pennsylvania, NW
Washington, D.C. 20506

Dear Allan:

Enclosed is a copy of the Interim Report of the Cold Fusion Panel of the Energy Research Advisory Board to Admiral James D. Watkins, the Secretary of Energy.

The Panel plans to submit a final report in November, 1989.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,



John R. Huizenga

Enclosure

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
02b. Report	Interim Report of the Cold Fusion Panel of the Energy Research Advisory Board (8 pp.)	8/89	(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Science and Technology Policy, Office of (OSTP)
Series: Bromley, D. Allan, Files
Subseries: Correspondence Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: D. Allan Bromley Correspondence - Presidential - H-I [1 of 2] [1989]

Date Closed:	2/8/2010	OA/ID Number:	62004-001
FOIA/SYS Case #:	2005-0336-F	Appeal Case #:	
Re-review Case #:		Appeal Disposition:	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		Disposition Date:	
AR Case #:		MR Case #:	
AR Disposition:		MR Disposition:	
AR Disposition Date:		MR Disposition Date:	

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 13, 1989

Dear Dave:

It was indeed good to see you at the affair honoring Judy Bostock on her transition from OMB to OSTP.

I appreciate your sending me a copy of Peter Paul's letter to Bob Hunter concerning the outcome of the long range planning meeting held in Boulder earlier this month. Some time at your convenience I would welcome an opportunity to talk with you about this long range plan in greater detail.

With warmest best wishes,

Sincerely yours,



D. Allan Bromley
Assistant to the President
for
Science and Technology

Dr. David Hendrie
Nuclear Physics Division
Office of Energy Research
Department of Energy
Washington, D.C. 20585



From the desk of

DAVE HENDRIE

Al

Good to see you last night,
You might be interested in an USAC
response to a charge given by
Bob Hunter. The USAC meeting
directly followed the long range
planning session. Both were extra-
ordinarily good meetings. Bob
called the enclosed letter a "good
product"

Dave

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
03a. Letter	To: Robert Hunter From: Peter Paul Re: Scientific goals for nuclear science (2 pp.)	8/18/89	(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Science and Technology Policy, Office of (OSTP)
Series: Bromley, D. Allan, Files
Subseries: Correspondence Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: D. Allan Bromley Correspondence - Presidential - H-I [1 of 2] [1989]

Date Closed:	2/8/2010	OA/ID Number:	62004-001
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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
03b. Letter	To: Peter Paul From: Robert Hunter Re: Long Range Plan (1 pp.)	7/11/89	(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Science and Technology Policy, Office of (OSTP)
Series: Bromley, D. Allan, Files
Subseries: Correspondence Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: D. Allan Bromley Correspondence - Presidential - H-I [1 of 2] [1989]

Date Closed:	2/8/2010	OA/ID Number:	62004-001
FOIA/SYS Case #:	2005-0336-F	Appeal Case #:	
Re-review Case #:		Appeal Disposition:	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		Disposition Date:	
AR Case #:		MR Case #:	
AR Disposition:		MR Disposition:	
AR Disposition Date:		MR Disposition Date:	

RESTRICTION CODES

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(b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 6, 1989

Dear. Mr. Minister:

I apologize for sending such a delayed reply to your letter of May 11, with your kind invitation to visit Indonesia. As you know, I was only recently confirmed by the Senate and have been busy familiarizing myself with many new responsibilities and issues.

My immediate predecessors speak very highly of all you have done to strengthen the research and development base in Indonesia and, in particular, your emphasis on international cooperation with the United States. I agree that it is important for us to ensure that the worthwhile cooperation which you have helped foster be continued and strengthened, and I believe that a renewal of our bilateral S&T Agreement will accomplish this. I understand that the draft renewal documents, with an intellectual property rights annex, were transmitted to your government last week. I look forward to working with you to ensure that the renewal takes place expeditiously.

While I hope to visit Indonesia in the near future, I am not scheduling any overseas travel until my office is completely staffed. We undoubtedly will be in communication as discussions on the renewal of the S&T Agreement proceed, and perhaps something can be scheduled at a later date.

I look forward to working with you to expand an already fruitful bilateral S&T relationship.

Sincerely,



D. Allan Bromley
Assistant to the President
for Science and Technology

The Honorable
Prof. Dr. Ing. B.J. Habibie
Minister of State
for Research and Technology
JL. M. H. Thamrin 8
Jakarta, Indonesia

UNCLASSIFIED
Department of State

1 D - TPHY -
S&T Agreement
INCOMING
TELEGRAM

PAGE 01 JAKART 07482 250459Z
ACTION OES-09

6346 EAP2433

JAKART 07482 250459Z

6346 EAP2433

RESPECT, WE WOULD APPRECIATE STATUS REPORT ON
WASHINGTON AGENCIES' PLANS FOR IPR ANNEX. //

INFO IMBS-02 P-01 UN-01 /004 A3 DOK

CONNORS

INFO LOG-00 ADS-00 NSF-02 EAP-00 /011 W
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TO WHITEHOUSE WASHDC
INFO SECSTATE WASHDC 4575
USDOC WASHDC
AMCONSUL MEDAN
AMCONSUL SURABAYA

UNCLAS JAKARTA 07482

WHITE HOUSE FOR OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
POLICY
DEPT FOR OES; OES/S, OES/E, EAP; EAP/IMB
USDOC FOR 4430/ITA/IEP/OPB/BLABER

E.O. 12356: N/A
TAGS: KSCA, KIPR, TPHY, ID
SUBJECT: HABIBIE WRITES TO BROMLEY

1. FOLLOWING IS SELF-EXPLANATORY TEXT OF LETTER FROM
STATE MINISTER FOR RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY HABIBIE TO
THE PRESIDENT'S SCIENCE ADVISOR, DR. ALLAN BROMLEY,
INVITING DR. BROMLEY TO VISIT INDONESIA:

BEGIN TEXT: NO. 1246/M/V/1989, JAKARTA, MAY 11, 1989.

DR. D. ALLAN BROMLEY
WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20500

DEAR DR. BROMLEY:

I AM WRITING TO CONGRATULATE YOU ON YOUR APPOINTMENT
AS ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY AND AS DIRECTOR OF THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE
OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY. I HAVE HAD VERY CLOSE AND
FRUITFUL RELATIONSHIPS WITH YOUR PREDECESSORS, DR.
KEYWORTH AND DR. GRAHAM, AND I LOOK FORWARD TO
WORKING WITH YOU AT AN EARLY OPPORTUNITY.

I FULLY UNDERSTAND THAT YOU WILL HAVE MANY IMPORTANT
TASKS AWAITING YOU IN YOUR NEW POSITION. HOWEVER, I
DID WANT TO EXTEND MY MOST CORDIAL INVITATION TO YOU
TO VISIT INDONESIA SOON.

OVER THE YEARS, WE HAVE DEVELOPED MANY AREAS OF
MUTUAL INTEREST WITH THE UNITED STATES IN THE FIELDS
OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY. MOST OF THESE TAKE PLACE
UNDER THE UMBRELLA OF OUR BI-LATERAL SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY AGREEMENT. I KNOW BOTH OF OUR COUNTRIES
HAVE BEEN WORKING HARD TO PREPARE THE BASIS FOR A
RENEWAL OF THIS AGREEMENT BEFORE IT EXPIRES IN
OCTOBER. IT OCCURS TO ME THAT IT MIGHT BE VERY
FITTING FOR YOU AND I TO SIGN THE RENEWAL ON THE
OCCASION OF YOUR VISIT.

I LOOK FORWARD TO HEARING YOUR REACTION TO THIS IDEA,
AND OF COURSE, TO WORKING WITH YOU IN THE FUTURE.

YOURS SINCERELY, PROF. DR. -ING. B.J. HABIBIE. END
TEXT.

2. COMMENT: MINISTER HABIBIE MENTIONS HIS DESIRE TO
SIGN RENEWAL OF BILATERAL S&T AGREEMENT. IN THAT

UNCLASSIFIED

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 22, 1989

Charles
Dear Dr. Hess:

Your revision to the charter of the Committee on Food, Agricultural, and Forestry Research (CFAFR) appears to be carefully thought out. The changes from the original charter have been noted. The revised charter has been reviewed by several members of OSTP and no reservations have been expressed. On the contrary, there were expressions of approval and enthusiasm for your intentions to reactivate this committee.

With this letter I am approving the revised charter that you have submitted, and concurring with your request to reactivate CFAFR.

Sincerely yours,

Duan

D. Allan Bromley
Assistant to the President
for
Science and Technology

Dr. Charles E. Hess
Assistant Secretary for
Science and Education
Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20250

71 1 OCT 1989

Honorable Allan Bromley
Science Advisor to the President
Office of Science and Technology Policy
Old Executive Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20506

Dear Dr. Bromley:

This is to request your concurrence in revisions to the charter of the Committee on Food, Agricultural, and Forestry Research (CFAFR), a subcommittee of the Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering, and Technology (FCCSET). A copy of the new charter is attached for your concurrence. A reference copy highlighting changes from the original charter is also submitted.

It is my intention to use this FCCSET subcommittee as a means to bring together those agencies of the Federal government involved in research relating to food, agriculture, and forestry. There are several current issues of concern to the American public and our international trading partners related to the use of agricultural chemicals, growth hormones, and other developments of biotechnology, which need to be discussed among the agencies.

Amendments I propose in the charter relating to environmental issues are intended to allow us to focus on the agricultural and forestry interests, and are not intended to duplicate or usurp the authority of other FCCSET committees.

Secretary Yeutter has concurred with my request to reactivate CFAFR. Your approval of the attached revised Charter will be appreciated. Should you or your staff have any questions, please call me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Charles E. Hess".

CHARLES E. HESS
Assistant Secretary
Science and Education

Attachments: Proposed revised CFAFR charter
Current charter
Highlighted proposed amendments

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR

89 OCT 13 AS: 29

RECEIVED



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20250

**COPY FOR YOUR
INFORMATION**

11 OCT 1989

Honorable Allan Bromley
Science Advisor to the President
Office of Science and Technology Policy
Old Executive Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20506

Dear Dr. Bromley:

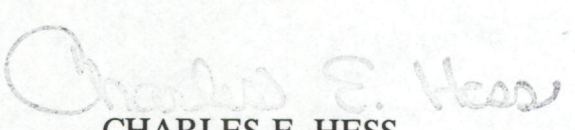
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Secretary Yeutter has concurred with my request to reactivate CFAFR. Your approval of the attached revised Charter will be appreciated. Should you or your staff have any questions, please call me.

Sincerely,


CHARLES E. HESS
Assistant Secretary
Science and Education

Attachments: Proposed revised CFAFR charter
Current charter
Highlighted proposed amendments

CHARTER

COMMITTEE ON FOOD, AGRICULTURAL, AND FORESTRY RESEARCH

Federal Coordinating Council on Science, Engineering, and Technology

The Agricultural and Food Act of 1981 mandated the establishment, under the Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering, and Technology (FCCSET), of a Subcommittee on Food, Agricultural, and Forestry Research. The subcommittee was reauthorized in the 1985 Food Security Act. The subcommittee was formally established on December 27, 1983 by the Chairman of FCCSET. The text of the authorizing legislation states: "Section 401(h) of the National Science and Technology Policy, Organization and Priorities Act of 1976 (90 Stat. 471 U.S.C. 6651(h) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following: "Among such standing committees and panels of the Council shall be the Subcommittee on Food, Agricultural, and Forestry Research. This subcommittee shall review Federal research and development programs relevant to domestic and world food and fiber production and distribution, promote planning and coordination of this research in the Federal Government, and recommend policies and other measures concerning the food and agricultural sciences for the consideration of the Council. The subcommittee shall include, but not be limited to, representatives of the following departments or agencies: the Department of Agriculture, the Department of State, the Department of Defense, the Department of the Interior, the Department of Health and Human Services, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the Department of Energy, the National Science Foundation, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Tennessee Valley Authority. The principal representative of the Department of Agriculture shall serve as the chairman of the subcommittee."

In accordance with the provisions of this Act, and in recognition of the complex agricultural, nutritional, environmental, and forestry issues which face this Nation and the other nations of the world for the foreseeable future, the Chairman of FCCSET hereby approves this revised Charter of the Committee on Food, Agricultural, and Forestry Research (CFAFR).

Purpose and Function:

The purpose of the CFAFR is to increase the overall effectiveness and productivity of Federal research and development efforts in the area of food, agriculture, forestry research. In fulfilling this purpose, the Committee:

- a. improves planning, coordination, and communication among Federal agencies engaged in research on food, agriculture, and forestry, including research related to the impacts of agricultural production upon the environment and health;
- b. develops and updates plans for Federal research programs to meet current and future domestic and international needs for food, fiber, and forestry products;
- c. collects, compiles, and disseminates information on food, agriculture, and forestry research; and;
- d. prepares reports describing activities, findings, and recommendations of the Committee.

Scope:

The Committee is concerned with all Federally supported or conducted research in the areas of agriculture, food, nutrition, forestry, and environmentally-related areas.

- a. Food, Agriculture, and Forestry Research relates to crops, animals, and fish and other aquatic life produced for human or animal consumption or industrial purposes. It encompasses all facets of producing, storing, transporting, processing, marketing, and using foodstuffs. It includes: the necessary soil, water, energy, and genetic resources; production inputs such as agricultural chemicals, fertilizers, and agricultural machinery; food safety, contributions of nutrients to human and animal well-being; and waste treatment and recycling.
- b. Forestry Research relates to timber, range and recreation, and wildlife. It encompasses all facets of producing, storing, transporting, processing, marketing, using and recycling forestry products, and of treating waste from forestry resources. It includes protecting and preserving appropriate forestry resources. It also relates to protection of forests against fire, diseases, insects, and environmental degradation.
- c. Nutrition Research relates to the nutrient composition of foods and the biological availability of nutrients; the basic physiological and biochemical mechanisms for digestion; absorption, metabolism, and transport of nutrients; the role of food ingredients in human health and performance and in the prevention and treatment of disease; the determinants of dietary practices; food consumption patterns and nutritional status of the population; and the evaluation of nutritional intervention programs, including education and public policies.
- d. Environmentally-Related Research includes the impact of agricultural and forestry practices on wildlife, water quality, air quality, global climate change as well as the impact of the environment upon agriculture, including the impact of global change.

Where the interests of the Committee overlap with those of another committee, procedures will be developed for effective working arrangements and for keeping the respective committees informed of mutual activities.

Organization of the Committee:

The Chairperson is the principal representative of the U.S. Department of Agriculture who shall designate a Vice Chairperson to act in the absence of the Chairperson. The Executive Secretary is designated by the Chairperson. The Executive Secretary works closely with the Executive Secretary of FCCSET. Chairpersons of task forces or working groups of the Committee arrange for staff assistance from their respective agencies. In addition to the Chairperson, the Committee includes representatives from each agency or department referred to in the legislation authorizing the establishment of the Committee. Other Federal agencies may participate, as appropriate, upon invitation by the CFAFR Chairperson or the Chairperson of FCCSET.

The Committee conducts meetings at the call of the Chairperson. Agendas for meetings are made available for Committee members prior to each meeting. Minutes of meetings are prepared by the Executive Secretary and distributed to all members of the Committee, to leaders of its task forces or workgroups, and to the Executive Secretary of FCCSET.

The Committee has such task forces or working groups as established by the Chairperson for the conduct of required Committee work.

Compensation:

All members are full-time Federal employees who are allowed reimbursement for travel expenses by their agencies plus per diem for subsistence while serving away from their duty stations in accordance with standard government travel regulations.

Annual Cost Estimates:

Estimated annual cost of operating the Committee, excluding staff support, is \$2,500. Estimated annual cost of staff support is one person-year at \$40,000 to be provided by the Department of Agriculture. Costs incurred in the conduct of special projects initiated by the Chairperson on behalf of the Department of Agriculture shall be derived from appropriated funds of USDA. Special projects initiated by other agencies with the approval of the Chairperson shall be derived from appropriated funds of the agency initiating the request.

Termination Date:

Unless renewed by appropriate action prior to its expiration date, the Committee on Food, Agricultural, and Forestry Research of FCCSET should terminate not later than December 31, 1992.

Reports:

The Committee shall prepare a report for the Chairperson of FCCSET not later than 60 days after the end of each fiscal year. This report shall contain, as a minimum, the Committee's functions, a list of members and their businesses addresses, the dates and places of meetings, and a summary of activities and recommendations during the year. Copies of the annual report shall be made available to each member of the Committee, and to the Secretary of Agriculture. *report*

Determination:

I hereby determine that the issuance of this revised charter of the Committee on Food, Agricultural, and Forestry Research is in the public interest in connection with the performance of duties imposed on the Executive Branch by law, and that such duties can be performed through the advice and counsel of such a group.

Approved:

Date: _____

D. Allan Bromley
Chairman, FCCSET

CHARTER
COMMITTEE ON FOOD, AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY RESEARCH
FEDERAL COORDINATING COUNCIL FOR SCIENCE, ENGINEERING, AND TECHNOLOGY

The Agriculture and Food Act of 1981* mandates the establishment, under the Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering, and Technology (FCCSET), of a Subcommittee on Food, Agricultural and Forestry Research. "This subcommittee shall review Federal research and development programs relevant to domestic and world food and fiber production and distribution, promote planning and coordination of this research in the Federal Government and recommend policies and other measures concerning the food and agricultural sciences for the consideration of the Council."

In accordance with the provisions of this Act, and in recognition of the complex agricultural, nutritional, and forestry issues which face this Nation and the other nations of the world for the foreseeable future, the Chairman of FCCSET hereby establishes a Committee on Food, Agricultural and Forestry Research (CFAFR).

Purpose and Function

The purpose of the CFAFR is to increase the overall effectiveness and productivity of Federal R&D efforts in the areas of food, agriculture, and forestry. In fulfilling this purpose, the Committee:

- a. improves planning, coordination, and communication among federal agencies engaged in research on food, agriculture, and forestry;
- b. develops and updates plans for federal research programs to meet current and future domestic and international needs for food, fiber, and forestry products;
- c. collects, compiles, and disseminates information on food, agriculture and forestry research; and
- d. prepares reports describing activities, findings, and recommendations of the Committee.

Scope

The Committee is concerned with all federally supported or conducted research in the areas of food and nutrition.

- a. Food and Agriculture Research relates to products of crops, animals, and fish and other aquatic life consumed by people. It encompasses all facets of producing, storing, transporting, processing, marketing, and using foodstuffs. It includes: the necessary soil, water, energy, and genetic resources; production inputs such as agricultural chemicals and machinery; food safety; contributions of nutrients to human well-being; and waste treatment and recycling.

- b. Forestry Research relates to timber, range and recreation, and wildlife. It encompasses all facets of producing, storing, transporting, processing, marketing, using and recycling forestry products, and of treating waste from forestry resources. It includes protecting and preserving appropriate forestry resources. It also relates to protection of forests against fire, diseases, insects, and environmental degradation.
- c. Nutrition Research relates to: the nutrient composition of foods and the biological availability of nutrients; the basic physiological and biochemical mechanisms for digestion, absorption, metabolism, and transport of nutrients; the role of food ingredients in human health and performance and in the prevention and treatment of disease; the determinants of dietary practices; food consumption patterns and nutritional status of the population; and the evaluation of nutritional intervention programs, including education and public policies.

Where the interests of the Committee overlap with those of another committee, procedures will be developed for effective working arrangements and for keeping the respective committees informed of each other's activities.

Organization of the Committee

The Chairperson is the principal representative of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The Chairperson recommends a Vice-Chairperson to be appointed by the Chairperson of FCCSET. The Executive Secretary is designated by the Chairperson of the Committee. The Executive Secretary works closely with the Executive Secretary of FCCSET. Chairpersons of task forces or working groups of the Committee arrange for staff assistance from their own agencies.

In addition to the Chairperson, the Committee includes representation from:

- Department of Agriculture
- Department of State
- Department of Defense
- Department of Interior
- Department of Health and Human Services
- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
- Department of Energy
- National Science Foundation
- Environmental Protection Agency
- Tennessee Valley Authority

Other federal agencies may participate, as appropriate, upon invitation by the CFAFR Chairperson or the Chairperson of FCCSET.

The Committee holds meetings at the call of the Chairperson. Agendas for meetings are made available for Committee members prior to each meeting. Minutes of meetings are prepared by the CFAFR Executive Secretary and distributed to all members of the Committee, to leaders of its task forces or workgroups, and to the Executive Secretary of FCCSET.

The Committee has such task forces or working groups as established by the Chairperson for the conduct of required Committee work.

Compensation

All members are full-time federal employees who are allowed reimbursement for travel expenses by their agencies plus per diem for subsistence while serving away from their duty stations in accordance with standard government travel regulations.

Annual Cost Estimates

Estimated annual cost of operating the Committee, excluding staff support, is \$1,000. Estimated annual cost of staff support is one person-year at \$20,000 to be provided by the Department of Agriculture.

Termination Date

Unless renewed by appropriate action prior to its expiration date, the Committee on Food, Agricultural and Forestry Research of FCCSET should terminate not later than December 31, 1985.

Reports

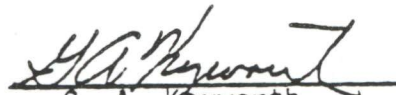
The Committee shall prepare a report for the Chairperson of FCCSET not later than 60 days after the end of each fiscal year. This report shall contain, as a minimum, the Committee's functions, a list of members and their business addresses, the dates and places of meetings, and a summary of the Committee's activities and recommendations during the year.

Determination

I hereby determine that the formation of the Committee on Food, Agricultural and Forestry Research is in the public interest in connection with the performance of duties imposed on the Executive Branch by law, and that such duties can best be performed through the advice and counsel of such a group.

Approved:

December 27, 1983
Date -


G. A. Keyworth
Chairman, FCCSET

DRAFT

CHARTER

COMMITTEE ON FOOD, AGRICULTURAL, AND FORESTRY RESEARCH

Federal Coordinating Council on Science, Engineering, and Technology

The Agricultural and Food Act of 1981 mandated the establishment, under the Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering, and Technology (FCCSET), of a Subcommittee on Food, Agricultural, and Forestry Research. The subcommittee was reauthorized in the 1985 Food Security Act. The subcommittee was formally established on December 27, 1983 by the Chairman of FCCSET. The text of the authorizing legislation states: "Section 401(h) of the National Science and Technology Policy, Organization and Priorities Act of 1976 (90 Stat. 471 U.S.C. 6651(h) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following: "Among such standing committees and panels of the Council shall be the Subcommittee on Food, Agricultural, and Forestry Research. This subcommittee shall review Federal research and development programs relevant to domestic and world food and fiber production and distribution, promote planning and coordination of this research in the Federal Government, and recommend policies and other measures concerning the food and agricultural sciences for the consideration of the Council. The subcommittee shall include, but not be limited to, representatives of the following departments or agencies: the Department of Agriculture, the Department of State, the Department of Defense, the Department of the Interior, the Department of Health and Human Services, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the Department of Energy, the National Science Foundation, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Tennessee Valley Authority. The principal representative of the Department of Agriculture shall serve as the chairman of the subcommittee."

In accordance with the provisions of this Act, and in recognition of the complex agricultural, nutritional, environmental, and forestry issues which face this National and the other nations of the world for the foreseeable future, the Chairman of FCCSET hereby approves this revised Charter of the Committee on Food, Agricultural, and Forestry Research (CFAFR).

Purpose and Function:

The purpose of the CFAFR is to increase the overall effectiveness and productivity of Federal research and development efforts in the area of food, agriculture, forestry research. In fulfilling this purpose, the Committee:

- a. improves planning, coordination, and communication among Federal agencies engaged in research on food, agriculture, and forestry, including research related to the impacts of agricultural production upon the environment and health;
- b. develops and updates plans for Federal research programs to meet current and future domestic and international needs for food, fiber, and forestry products;
- c. collects, compiles, and disseminates information on food, agriculture, and forestry research; and;
- d. prepares reports describing activities, findings, and recommendations of the Committee.

Scope:

The Committee is concerned with all Federally supported or conducted research in the areas of agriculture, food, nutrition, forestry, and environmentally-related areas.

- a. Food, Agriculture, and Forestry Research relates to crops, animals, and fish and other aquatic life produced for human or animal consumption or industrial purposes. It encompasses all facets of producing, storing, transporting, processing, marketing, and using foodstuffs. It includes: the necessary soil, water, energy, and genetic resources; production inputs such as agricultural chemicals, fertilizers, and agricultural machinery; food safety, contributions of nutrients to human and animal well-being; and waste treatment and recycling.
- b. Forestry Research relates to timber, range and recreation, and wildlife. It encompasses all facets of producing, storing, transporting, processing, marketing, using and recycling forestry products, and of treating waste from forestry resources. It includes protecting and preserving appropriate forestry resources. It also relates to protection of forests against fire, diseases, insects, and environmental degradation.
- c. Nutrition Research relates to the nutrient composition of foods and the biological availability of nutrients; the basic physiological and biochemical mechanisms for digestion; absorption, metabolism, and transport of nutrients; the role of food ingredients in human health and performance and in the prevention and treatment of disease; the determinants of dietary practices; food consumption patterns and nutritional status of the population; and the evaluation of nutritional intervention programs, including education and public policies.
- d. Environmentally-Related Research includes the impact of agricultural and forestry practices on wildlife, water quality, air quality, global climate change as well as the impact of the environment upon agriculture, including the impact of global change.

Where the interests of the Committee overlap with those of another committee, procedures will be developed for effective working arrangements and for keeping the respective committees informed of mutual activities.

Organization of the Committee:

The Chairperson is the principal representative of the U.S. Department of Agriculture who shall designate a Vice Chairperson to act in the absence of the Chairperson. The Executive Secretary is designated by the Chairperson. The Executive Secretary works closely with the Executive Secretary of FCCSET. Chairpersons of task forces or working groups of the Committee arrange for staff assistance from their respective agencies. In addition to the Chairperson, the Committee includes representatives from each agency or department referred to in the legislation authorizing the establishment of the Committee. Other Federal agencies may participate, as appropriate, upon invitation by the CFAFR Chairperson or the Chairperson of FCCSET.

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Reports:

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Determination:

I hereby determine that the issuance of this revised charter of the Committee on Food, Agricultural, and Forestry Research is in the public interest in connection with the performance of duties imposed on the Executive Branch by law, and that such duties can be performed through the advice and counsel of such a group.

Approved:

Date: _____

D. Allan Bromley
Chairman, FCCSET

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Dear Dr. Hauser:

It was a pleasure meeting with you and the Physics Olympiad Team last month. They are certainly a remarkable group of students, and I commend their efforts as well as your outstanding efforts on their behalf.

As you know, science and mathematics education are a high priority of the President and of OSTP. Thank you for bringing to my attention the Israeli program which combines the research part of a university faculty position with the teaching duties of a high school teacher.

As you point out, the circumstances in this country are different from those in Israel, and the concept is not without potential pitfalls. Nevertheless, I believe the idea is an interesting one. Please keep me informed should you pursue this idea further.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "D. Allan Bromley". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "D. Allan" written in a smaller, more compact script than the last name "Bromley", which is larger and more prominent.

D. Allan Bromley
Assistant to the President
for
Science and Technology

Dr. Avi Hauser
AT&T Bell Laboratories
480 Red Hill Road
Middletown, New Jersey 07748-3052

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
04a. Letter	To: Hellmyut Hanle From: Allan Bromley Re: Request for comment on qualifications of Charles Cocke and David Vieira [personal information redacted] (1 pp.)	12/7/89	(b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records

Office: Science and Technology Policy, Office of (OSTP)

Series: Bromley, D. Allan, Files

Subseries: Correspondence Files

WHORM Cat.:

File Location: D. Allan Bromley Correspondence - Presidential - H-I [1 of 2] [1989]

Date Closed:	2/8/2010	OA/ID Number:	62004-001
FOIA/SYS Case #:	2005-0336-F	Appeal Case #:	
Re-review Case #:		Appeal Disposition:	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		Disposition Date:	
AR Case #:		MR Case #:	
AR Disposition:		MR Disposition:	
AR Disposition Date:		MR Disposition Date:	

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- (b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- (b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- (b)(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- (b)(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- (b)(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- (b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- (b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- (b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
04b. Form	Questionnaire re: Charles Cocke [personal information redacted] (2 pp.)	12/6/89	(b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Science and Technology Policy, Office of (OSTP)
Series: Bromley, D. Allan, Files
Subseries: Correspondence Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: D. Allan Bromley Correspondence - Presidential - H-I [1 of 2] [1989]

Date Closed:	2/8/2010	OA/ID Number:	62004-001
FOIA/SYS Case #:	2005-0336-F	Appeal Case #:	
Re-review Case #:		Appeal Disposition:	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		Disposition Date:	
AR Case #:		MR Case #:	
AR Disposition:		MR Disposition:	
AR Disposition Date:		MR Disposition Date:	

RESTRICTION CODES

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P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
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C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

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 (b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
04c. Form	Questionnaire re: David Vieira [personal information redacted] (2 pp.)	12/6/89	(b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Science and Technology Policy, Office of (OSTP)
Series: Bromley, D. Allan, Files
Subseries: Correspondence Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: D. Allan Bromley Correspondence - Presidential - H-I [1 of 2] [1989]

Date Closed:	2/8/2010	OA/ID Number:	62004-001
FOIA/SYS Case #:	2005-0336-F	Appeal Case #:	
Re-review Case #:		Appeal Disposition:	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		Disposition Date:	
AR Case #:		MR Case #:	
AR Disposition:		MR Disposition:	
AR Disposition Date:		MR Disposition Date:	

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

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 (b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
 (b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT-STIFTUNG

Humboldt-Preisträgerprogramm für Natur- und Ingenieurwissenschaftler

Alexander von Humboldt-Stiftung, Jean-Paul-Str. 12, D-5300 Bonn 2

Prof. Dr. D. Allan Bromley
Yale University
Nucl. Structure Lab.
POB 6666
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U S A

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Durchwahl (0228) 833- 170
Telex 885627
Telefax (0228) 833199
Telegrammanschrift: humboldtbonn

Bonn, August 22, 1989

III/N-SA

(bei Antwort bitte angeben)

Subject: Scientific Advisor's opinion on Scientists nominated for the Humboldt Research Award

Dear Professor Bromley,

Dear All

With this letter we kindly ask you for short confidential statements on

Prof. Dr. Charles L. Cocke
Dr. David J. Vieira

Please find attached some information concerning the above mentioned candidates. Your statements will be made available to the members of the Selection Committee of the Award Program exclusively as confidential matter. In order to facilitate the procedure of giving your opinion, please find enclosed reply-slips, which you may use to your convenience.

If you know some of the former Humboldt Research Award Winners in your scientific field it would be helpful for us to compare their scientific qualifications with those of the candidates nominated here.

It would be very appreciated, if you could let us have your statements at your earliest convenience, in order that the members of the Selection Committee can be informed of your opinion before the next meeting taking place in the middle of November 1989.

Thanking you in advance for your kind assistance, I remain with best regards,

Hellmut Hanle

(Dr. Hellmut Hanle)

Enclosures

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 12, 1989

Lee
Dear Mr. Hunt:

Thank you for sending me All in a Lifetime: Science in the Defense of Democracy. I will take it home to read and will eventually share it with other members of my staff.

I appreciate your thinking of me.

Sincerely,



D. Allan Bromley
Assistant to the President
for
Science and Technology

Mr. Lee M. Hunt
Executive Director
Naval Studies Board
National Academy of Sciences
2101 Constitution Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20418

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 7, 1989

Dear Dr. Herken:

My apologies for the long delay in getting back to you concerning the book that you are writing on modern Presidential science advising for the Twentieth Century Fund. I have finally had an opportunity to read your draft conclusions and have no significant suggestions or comments to offer. I enjoyed reading the draft and believe that it will be a very useful contribution to the history of this important activity.

You are very correct in emphasizing that the structure of the science advisory apparatus depends critically on the individual President and the chemistry that exists between him and his science adviser. In my own case, I am extremely fortunate that President Bush has been both interested and extremely supportive and that he has seen fit to increase the status of my office and position.

As Assistant to the President for Science and Technology, I automatically serve on the Domestic Policy Council, the Economic Policy Council, the Space Council, and so on, as distinct from my predecessors who were invited to the meetings of these Councils only when other members, usually without scientific background, had decided that there were issues of science and technology involved in the discussions. I find, all too frequently, that such issues arise without their being recognized by the nonscientific members of the Councils and that, in addition, decisions frequently are considered which would have significant impact on science and technology without those impacts being recognized by persons without scientific or technological background. For both these reasons, the change in my position, I believe, gives me a unique opportunity to inject science and technology into the decision-making process at the highest level of government and that in consequence I can function more effectively as the "honest broker" that President Bush had in mind.

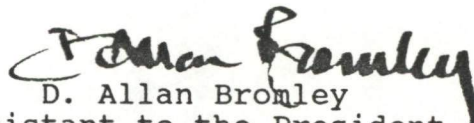
From detailed discussions with Richard Darman and Robert Grady of the Office of Management and Budget, we have now

agreed that in future our staffs will cooperate at all levels in the production of the outyear Presidential budgets. In the past, there has been a tendency for OMB to produce the budgets and then give OSTP the opportunity to comment on the complete package. Given the complexity of that package, it is almost impossible for OSTP to do more than focus on some of the most important and pressing issues. I believe this new approach will make it possible for us to carry out the crosscutting and coordinating function assigned by law to OSTP in a much more effective fashion. I also believe that the Federal Coordinating Council on Science, Engineering and Technology can be used more effectively as an adjunct in that crosscutting and coordinating process, and I would take the activities of the Committee on Earth Sciences in preparing its inter-agency program to address global change research as an excellent example of what can be accomplished in that area.

I shall very much look forward to seeing your book once it becomes available and would wish to thank you for sending me a copy of these draft conclusions.

With warmest best wishes,

Sincerely yours,


D. Allan Bromley
Assistant to the President
for
Science and Technology

Dr. Gregg Herken
Chairman
Space History Department
National Air and Space Museum
Smithsonian Institution
Washington, D.C. 20560

NATIONAL AIR AND SPACE MUSEUM



SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20560

9 August 1989

Dr. Allan Bromley
Department of Physics
Yale University
New Haven, CT. ~~06520~~
06511

Dear Dr. Bromley:

For the past few years I've been involved in writing a history of modern presidential science advising for the Twentieth-Century Fund. That book is now nearing completion--the Fund and I are hoping for publication in 1990.

Enclosed, as of possible interest, is my draft Conclusion, with recommendations for the future of presidential science advising. While I recognize that there must now be even more severe constraints upon your time, I hope that you will find the opportunity to read--and, if possible, comment--on the enclosed.

With best wishes for your new post,

Sincerely,

Gregg Herken
Chairman
Space History Dept.
202 357-2828

Conclusion

The Future of Presidential Science Advising

Gregg Herken

Presidential science advising has seemingly travelled full circle in the fifty years that separate Franklin Roosevelt's decision to proceed with development of the atomic bomb from the end of the Reagan administration. In both the Roosevelt and Reagan administrations, a handful of concerned scientists, operating in secret, persuaded the president of their vision of a world about to be radically transformed by science.

But the difference between the two examples is illustrative of the way that politics have come to dominate science advising. In Roosevelt's case, the decision to proceed with the atomic bomb was in response to technical advice from scientists, and justified by the president's concern with the international developments that would soon draw the country into war. The Strategic Defense Initiative, however, came into being because Reagan's science adviser willingly subordinated his own technical judgment to the president's vaunted political instincts. As Science noted, in the case of the Reagan administration the process of science advising was almost exactly reversed--in that "it seems the President has influenced [his science adviser] and not the other way around." [1]

The increasing politicization of science advising is a trend with its roots in the Manhattan Project, and consequences as recent as the debate over SDI. It is a phenomenon that has fundamentally changed the

way that science advice reaches the president, and likewise the attitude that scientists have toward their government.

Certainly there is, today, something strikingly outdated about the attitude in Robert Oppenheimer's May 1945 report to the Interim Committee that "we, as scientific men, have no proprietary rights," and "no claim to special competence in solving the political, social, and military problems which are presented by the advent of atomic bombs." Less than a generation later, the scientists of Eisenhower's PSAC had tentatively proclaimed "a vested interest in this field." Little more than a decade after that, one of Nixon's science advisers would be openly challenging the president's policies.

Scientists, no less than presidents, bear responsibility for the politicization of science advising. In cases from the H-bomb to the electronic barrier in Vietnam, scientists have used technical arguments to mask their advocacy of a particular policy. In other instances, such as the ABM and SDI, presidents have been guilty of ignoring or even deliberately misrepresenting the technical evidence in order to gain necessary political support for their programs.

Since 1945, the process of presidential science advising has also been complicated by the fact that, Leo Szilard's romantic concept of a scientific "Bund" notwithstanding, scientists have almost never spoken with one voice. From the H-bomb controversy to the laser lobby, scientists have held views no less politically diverse than those of the general populace. Not surprisingly, there has often been, as a result, a powerful competition among scientists for access to the president and the coveted status of "insider."

Even in the White House, moreover, the president's science adviser has had to compete with a multitude of voices. As has been seen, even before Eisenhower's creation of PSAC, there existed an influential group of informal science advisers--in effect, a "shadow PSAC"--in the group of scientists associated with the AEC and the national laboratories. The fact that Eisenhower later found it necessary to warn against the persistent and unwarranted influence of a "scientific-technological elite" suggests that PSAC was not entirely successful in counteracting this influence. It is noteworthy, in this regard, that some of the most important and ambitious scientific projects announced by presidents--including the atomic bomb, the Super, and "Star Wars"--were pushed forward at the urging of "outsiders."

The history of presidential science advising since the Second World War suggests that almost equal in importance to the question of who governs, is "who advises?"

Unfortunately, there is today perhaps less confidence in the process of presidential science advising--on both sides--than ever before. For scientists, this is because of the widespread belief, justified or not, that advisers are often chosen for their political views rather than their technical expertise. For presidents, it is because of a profound and perhaps understandable doubt that the advice they receive will remain confidential.

Unlike the situation that Einstein and Szilard faced in 1939, the American scientific community today remains divided over the role of scientists as government advisers. Yet the complexity and the critical

nature of the threats and challenges facing the president makes the need for well-informed and objective technical advice greater than ever.

It would hardly be realistic to expect of scientists an uncharacteristic--and probably unhealthy--homogeneity of political opinion. The history of cardinal choices from the development of the H-bomb to the origins of "Star Wars" suggests that scientists will continue to allow their political views to influence the nature of their advice.

Nor is there any reason to believe--or to wish--that politics can ever be entirely divorced from science advice. The notion of totally objective technical advice has always been a misconception--as scientists themselves have often been eager to point out. Rather, it should be understood that the making of cardinal choices is one arena where the usually discrete worlds of politics and science are destined to meet--and sometimes collide.

The frictions and collisions of the past half-century are responsible for the climate of distrust that has produced the historical situation of a wary, arms-length truce between presidents and scientists. For the scientists' part, this wariness stems from incidents where sound advice was either willfully ignored, or where expertise was cynically invoked to justify actions that they in fact opposed. For presidents, distrust has been the result of those instances where scientists have mixed ethical or political considerations with scientific advice; where the aura of science has

been used to disguise political judgments; or where open and public opposition to a policy has substituted for confidential advice.

The resulting reciprocal disillusionment and distrust was evident, most recently, in the fact that the Reagan administration refused to consult outside scientists about the feasibility of SDI for fear that leaks and the scientists' public opposition would kill the idea. Likewise, the difficulties that the Reagan administration had in filling the post of science adviser indicates that many distinguished scientists, for their part, are no longer eager to serve as advisers to the government.

The solution to the current dilemma of presidential science advising would seem to lie not in avoiding contact between science and government--a goal that seems neither wise, nor possible of attainment--but in ensuring that when the two meet it is, insofar as possible, on the common ground of mutual interest. To that end, the history of science advising points to a number of specific reforms for the future.

Interviews with former science advisers reveal virtual unanimity upon the vital and even urgent need to return a true forum for scientific advice to the White House, free from congressional or other interference. Whereas there was essential agreement as well that the accomplishments of the President's Science Advisory Committee were unique and impressive, most PSAC alumni nonetheless recognized the necessity for a new beginning and both a real and a symbolic break with the past.

Precisely because of PSAC's long and controversial history, the majority of science advisers believed that it would be a mistake to try to make the future too closely resemble the past by attempting to merely "re-create" the science advisory apparatus that existed at the end of the Eisenhower years. The experience of three presidential administrations since its dissolution also suggests that both science and government have in some ways outstripped the original conception of PSAC, while the subsequent growth of real and prospective rivals in the government has created perhaps-insurmountable barriers to its return. Certainly it appears unlikely that even a reconstituted PSAC would regain anything like the prestige, or influence, of the original.

Beginning with the Nixon administration, and again during Reagan's presidency, various proposals have been put forward for returning a science advisory apparatus to the White House. [2]

The first of these, the one actually adopted by the Ford administration, continued Nixon's practice of treating the director of the National Science Foundation as the science adviser, while restricting his responsibilities to advising on science policy alone.

Congressional hearings in 1974 and 1975 revived the alternate idea--originally suggested in the 1880s, and reappearing periodically since then--of a Cabinet-level Department of Science, to be called in this case the Department of Research and Technology Operations. [3]

A final alternative would have reestablished the Kennedy-era Office of Science and Technology, putting at its head a revitalized PSAC-like entity, led not by a single science adviser but by a three-member

committee of scientists, modelled loosely upon the president's Council of Economic Advisers. [4]

For a variety of reasons, none of the alternatives to PSAC suggested a decade or more ago seems adequate today to the task of providing sound scientific advice to the president. Certainly the notion of making "policy for science" as well as "science for policy" the exclusive responsibility of the executive branch--with the advice on cardinal choices to be left in the hands of a secret and select group of experts, hand-picked by the president--seems anachronistic and unworkable today.

A Department of Science, on the other hand, would be destined to encounter enervating opposition from entrenched bureaucratic interests in the executive branch--including the Defense Department, the Office of Management and Budget, and the National Security Council, whose collective influence in the area of science advising, even before 1973, was growing in proportion to PSAC's decline. Beyond having to compete with the Pentagon for its budget, a Department of Science "would be like having a Department of Common Sense--since science is everywhere," observes Simon Ramo. [5] As noted by a recent Carnegie Commission study of presidential science advising, there were by 1988 some sixty presidential appointments requiring scientific or technical expertise. [6]

There is also a well-founded fear on the part of the scientific community that a Department of Science might only further politicize the process of science advising, insofar as its key figures would still

be presidential appointees, whereas the head of the new agency would still have to face Senate confirmation.

Finally, the idea of placing a "troika" of scientists at the head of a revived PSAC-like committee threatens to even further complicate the problem of presenting the president with clearly-defined alternatives and competent scientific advice in a timely fashion. Perhaps most importantly, it ignores the fact that the science adviser is--and should remain--the president's man; or woman, as may be.

Instead, if there is to be a revitalized scientific presence in the White House, it would do well to retain some of PSAC's most prominent and important advantages, including the committee's original reason-for-being. Primary responsibility for advising on general scientific matters affecting national security properly belongs to the science adviser and his staff of scientists in the White House. This would include, for example, the task of continuously reviewing and assessing for the president the rationale and prospects for major weapons programs.

While it is hardly realistic to expect that the current science advising bureaucracy established in the Pentagon and Congress in the absence of PSAC would be dismantled upon its return, any replacement for PSAC, if it is to be effective, must also have access to all the information concerning an issue on which it is asked to give advice. No less important, the technical expertise of the adviser should be the sole criterion for choosing those who will give the president scientific and technical advice.

Ideally, advice from the president's scientists and those scientists working elsewhere in the government will be complementary, and the groups will work together harmoniously--as they did, on most occasions, during the Eisenhower and Kennedy years. But, if not, the replacement for PSAC should at least provide the scientific equivalent of a medical second opinion. In that role it would once again serve as a needed counter-balance to more parochial interests in the military and at the national labs. Like the original, PSAC's successor should once again be the sponsor, and, if necessary, the defender of good ideas that nonetheless lack a bureaucratic constituency in the government.

One means of guaranteeing such a revitalized role for science advice would be to establish a President's Science Advisory Board, for which the president's science adviser would serve as chairman.

Similar in concept to the former National Estimates Board used by the CIA to identify threats to the nation's security, PSAB would consist of representatives from the various federal agencies that currently employ science advisers. As distinguished from the National Science Board--which oversees the operations of the National Science Foundation--PSAB's purpose would be not only to warn of impending threats and hazards in developing areas of science and technology, but to identify specific opportunities, forwarding periodic reports to the president. Unlike the Federal Council for Science and Technology--the advisory body which was created in the late 1950s, and has since atrophied--PSAB would report directly to the president. [7]

The model for PSAB reports might be the CIA's National Intelligence Estimates. [8] Like those estimates, the reports of PSAB could also indicate when and in what ways individual agencies dissented from the consensus.

A partial model for directly reintroducing science advice to the White House already exists in the White House Science Council, the dozen or so outside scientists who serve as part-time advisers to the head of OSTP. In order to symbolize a break with the past, and to substantively change the way that science advice reaches the White House, the president might consider replacing OSTP with a new and revitalized advisory organization--the White House Science and Technology Advisory Council.

Unlike the present Science Council, scientists belonging to WHSTAC would have responsibility for advising the president as well as the science adviser, who would be the council's chairman. Like PSAC, the members of WHSTAC would be part-time consultants to the government, but with a full-time staff in the executive branch.

Also like the original PSAC, WHSTAC would meet with the president on a regularly-scheduled basis, as well as at his specific request, and would be responsible only to the science adviser and the president. As with PSAC, the membership and associate directors of WHSTAC would be recommended by the science adviser, appointed by the president, and announced to the public.

In order to avoid the kind of problems later encountered by PSAC, WHSTAC would maintain close ties to other White House agencies,

including OMB, the domestic and economic policy councils, and especially the NSC--with which closer cooperation could be assured by sharing a joint staff appointment.

Unlike the latter-day PSAC, WHSTAC's members, by focussing primarily upon the scientific and technological aspects of cardinal choices facing the president--such as weapons development, arms control, and threats to the environment--would leave the investigation of more general concerns and questions relating to scientific discourse in the hands of the scientific community. By putting its primary emphasis upon national security, moreover, WHSTAC's day-to-day operations would be largely unaffected by the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act and the Federal Advisory Committee Act--which have, in any event, proved far less a barrier to confidentiality in government than many originally suspected or feared. [9]

In order to avoid the proliferation of committees and subsequent diffusion of effort that later afflicted PSAC, and yet provide for continuity on vital matters, WHSTAC would appoint no more than a few permanent panels--focussing upon strategic military issues, environmental problems, and perhaps technological innovation--leaving the details of questions outside these realms to investigation by select "blue-ribbon" committees of the sort that Eisenhower used extensively. Unlike the "PSAC-like" panels established in the Carter administration, such ad hoc committees of outside scientists would ultimately have the right to present their findings to the president, if a majority of WHSTAC's members thought it warranted.

Other major needs in the government that have not been adequately met since PSAC's demise, but which Wiesner accounted among his principle responsibilities as science adviser, are those of "early warning" and "horizon-scanning": the task of anticipating major scientific and technological developments. The value of horizon-scanning has been shown repeatedly--by the recognition in the 1960s of the danger posed by pesticides, for example, and more recently by the belated recognition of the threat represented by acid rain, ozone depletion, and planet warming.

Since WHSTAC, like PSAC, will have neither the time nor the resources to identify all potential dangers and opportunities, its role should be that of early warning to the president. Responsibility for horizon-scanning, on the other hand, should be assumed by PSAB, the Office of Technology Assessment, and those federal agencies representing the scientific community--specifically, the National Science Foundation and the National Academy of Sciences' Committee on Science, Engineering, and Public Policy. [10]

Because the progressive specialization of science makes it impossible for any group of experts, however large or ecumenical, to encompass all technical knowledge, WHSTAC's members should include at least a few generalists, representing fields of knowledge outside PSAC's traditional strengths in physics, chemistry, biology, and engineering.

The increasing incidence of environmentally-related diseases, as well as the current AIDS epidemic, suggest that a public health

specialist would best fit this role. However, consideration might also be given to repeating an earlier PSAC experiment by including a social scientist in the ranks of the president's science advisers. In order for WHSTAC to truly represent the interests of the entire society, and not just the scientific community, its membership should reflect, as much as possible, the diversity of that society.

While it is likely to prove impossible to entirely separate "policy for science" from "science for policy," only by insulating the president's scientists from responsibility for deciding how much federal research money will be spent, and on what projects, will they ever be free of suspicions that they represents first and foremost the interests of the nation's scientific community. Responsibility for setting priorities and apportioning funds for scientific research should be assigned to a revitalized Federal Council for Science and Technology, under the direction of the National Science Foundation.

[11]

The custom, observed since PSAC's earliest days, whereby the president gives final approval to the scientists picked by the science adviser should be retained by WHSTAC--on the grounds that only if the president is being advised by "his" scientists is he likely to heed their advice. By being appointed to a single, nonrenewable six-year term, WHSTAC's members would increase the chances for continuity between administrations, without at the same time causing science advice to suffer excessively from what one former science adviser has aptly termed the "hangover principle." [12]

Another way of guarding against the self-perpetuating nature of science advice would be to dispense with the PSAC tradition in which former science advisers automatically became "consultants-at-large," thereby remaining, in effect, non-voting members of the committee. Pointedly, the fact that holdovers from PSAC's "old guard" played a critical role in such controversies as the ABM and the electronic barrier accounted in part for PSAC's unpopularity with Presidents Johnson and Nixon.

Reintroducing a forum for science advice in the White House will be of little advantage if the responsibility and duties of the science adviser are not also clearly spelled out--since the degree of trust between the president and his chief scientist will continue to have a bearing upon the effectiveness of both. William Golden's original definition of the qualities to be sought in a science adviser remains appropriate and timely:

"He must be extraordinarily competent both technically in order to comprehend the major programs and integrate them in his mind, and administratively, in order to avoid distraction by seductive details or special pleaders." [13]

Likewise, what Vannevar Bush observed about science advice to the president in the 1940s remains just as true today: its value depends not only upon who the science adviser is, but who the president is, and how well they get along together.

Historically, the science adviser's task has been perhaps doubly difficult, in that he has been seen as serving two masters--the president, and the scientific community. When these allegiances come into conflict, the science adviser's first loyalty should be to the

president. In the event that he feels that loyalty to the president may be at the expense of vital national interests, the science adviser's resignation from the office seems the proper course of action.

While there may be some institutionalized way of guaranteeing that the science adviser has access to the White House--through regularly-scheduled Oval Office briefings, for example--there is no certain means of insuring that he or she will have influence with the president. Instead, the accomplishments of both the president and the science adviser will continue to depend upon how well the two work together, and whether it is toward a common purpose.

It is probably in equal measure both futile and unwise to try to exclude political considerations from the president's selection of a science adviser. Despite periodic suggestions that a congressional committee or the scientific community be allowed to pick the president's science adviser, any involvement of Congress or the public in the selection process would almost certainly doom the scientist so selected to the status of an outsider in the administration, occupying what would probably become once again a largely ceremonial role.

The president, for his part, should be careful to pick a science adviser who is neither too far ahead nor too far behind his own thinking, especially on vital issues like defense and arms control. Once appointed, the science adviser should immediately set to work re-establishing those ties to Congress and the public which were put under strain almost two decades ago, and have yet to recover fully.

For example, although in theory OSTP has had the responsibility since 1976 of preparing an annual report to Congress as well as a five-year "outlook" on science and technology, in practice those reports have become the task of the National Science Foundation, and have thus far dealt exclusively with science policy. The "state of science" in the country might henceforth be the topic of annual and five-year reports to Congress by PSAB; whereas periodic public reports on specific scientific subjects--like those once done by PSAC-- would come under the purview of WHSTAC.

A more ambitious proposal aimed at assuring accountability in the executive branch would be for the president and Congress to agree to a joint congressional oversight committee on science and technology.

Modelled after the present House and Senate committees given responsibility for overseeing the operations of the CIA, the purpose of oversight for science advice would be to reassure the public, through their representatives, that the president is receiving sound technical advice and that key concerns are not being neglected or overlooked. Oversight would also be in the president's interest. The role that the scientific community played in the ratification of the Limited Test-ban Treaty and in stopping the ABM and the SST demonstrates the importance to the president of having support for administration programs among scientists as well as the public.

Consideration might also be given to establishing some form of informal liaison between the office of the science adviser and representatives of what has been called "public interest science" on

both sides of the political spectrum--from the Union of Concerned Scientists to the "laser lobby."

In order to return the science adviser to a position of true importance in the White House, the title "special assistant to the president"--dropped when PSAC became part of OST--should be restored to the post. Another, related possibility would be to assign the science adviser a permanent seat on the National Security Council, or to make the position a joint appointment with the Office of Management and Budget. As Frank Press has argued, either step would be a "signal that the president really wants this kind of input and advice." [14] But, beyond symbolism, the elevation of the status of the science adviser at the White House would also be of substantive importance.

Consideration should also be given to making the science adviser a Cabinet officer without portfolio. As a level-one appointment, the president's chief scientist would be regularly included in meetings of the Cabinet and the NSC--and hence no longer dependent upon James Killian's clever if unreliable expedient of finding a seat at White House meetings in the president's line-of-sight.

Apart from moving the science adviser up on the White House table of organization, it is important that the individual chosen for the post enjoy the support and confidence of the American scientific community--not only because he or she will be, de facto, the nation's "First Scientist," but also because the science adviser will be required on occasion to give the president advice that will be unwanted or politically unpopular. Accordingly, he or she must be of sufficient

professional stature to risk being, in effect, the bearer of bad news. Historically, in order for a science adviser to function at all, they have had to have the support either of the president or of the scientific community. Those science advisers who have performed best in the role have had the confidence of both.

While the science adviser is, as Kistiakowsky wrote, "first and foremost...a servant of the President," neither he nor WHSTAC's members should consider themselves the president's slaves--which implies a willingness to sacrifice the very independence of judgment which makes their advice valuable.

Conversely, in order to reestablish a reputation for objectivity--which is, arguably, the most important asset a scientist can bring to the government--it will be necessary for future science advisers deliberately to remain apart from the daily political fray, and likewise for presidents to respect this separation. Although science advisers have operated effectively in the past as salemen for particular administration programs, the long-term cost has been to the credibility of the office.

Not only is it the duty of the science adviser to draw the president's attention to promising or threatening new developments in science, it is equally his role to warn against those schemes and claims that are lacking in objective merit.

The president needs to know not only what is scientifically and technologically feasible, but also what is reasonable--for which

information he can only turn to his scientists, whom Eisenhower properly called the only "disinterested" source of advice in the government. Accordingly, one of the most important if seldom-appreciated duties of the science adviser is to protect the president from what C.P. Snow described as "the euphoria of gadgets."

[15]

Ideally, the science adviser's goal should be to help the president strike a balance between the administration's political objectives and scientific reality. On past occasions where one or the other has been disregarded--most notably, in the case of the MX "racetrack" during the Carter administration, and SDI under Reagan--the result has been to waste precious resources and to create confusion about the nation's priorities. While a science adviser can be faulted for advice that turns out to be wrong, or at least misguided, he or she should not have to fear being pilloried for an unpopular opinion.

Finally, in exchange for being assured the right to speak the truth to power, the president's scientists have a responsibility to regard their counsel--and, indeed, all their dealings with the White House--as privileged and confidential. The inevitable tension between the president's requirement for confidential advice, particularly in matters affecting the nation's security, and the need in a democracy to keep the public informed of the government's actions calls for compromise and accommodation.

It is hardly fair for a president to expect his scientists to refrain from speaking out in public on the major issues of the day. However, just as the president's scientists should not allow themselves

to be used as promoters of an administration's policies, neither should they publicly oppose a policy on which they have offered the president confidential advice. Nor should they attempt to change or subvert that policy with their own political agenda in the guise of counsel. While scientists have the same right as any citizen to support or oppose a policy on ethical grounds, they should recognize that--as one former science adviser has noted--scientific opinions founded upon moral considerations constitute advice from scientists, not scientific advice.

Former PSAC members have, in the past, served a useful and even necessary role in bringing the facts on scientific controversies to the attention of Congress and the public. However, for a current science adviser to violate the unwritten oath of confidentiality will continue to undermine the trust of presidents in scientists as advisers. In the future, as in the past, the judgment as to whether and when a scientist's duties as a citizen outweigh his responsibilities as an adviser to the president will remain a matter of individual conscience. But, in all such cases, resignation before public protest seems the logical remedy.

In retrospect, it is difficult to disagree with Jerome Wiesner's contention that the outstanding responsibility of the science adviser is "to explore all the options--even the ones he doesn't like." [16]

Yet the record of fifty years of presidential science advising offers numerous examples of cardinal choices where options were not

explored--and sometimes not even presented. In other instances, the alternatives, if made evident, were simply not sufficiently well explained to be understood by the president.

The missed opportunity of the thermonuclear "standstill" in the Truman administration; President Eisenhower's misplaced optimism about the "clean" bomb and "Project Plowshare"--as well as, more recently, the stockpile reliability argument against the comprehensive test-ban in the Carter administration, and President Reagan's enthusiasm for "Star Wars"--each illustrates one instance where the president made a decision without giving fair hearing to both sides on a complex scientific issue.

To be sure, not even adoption of the reforms suggested here--including the replacement of OSTP with WHSTAC, the creation of a President's Science Advisory Board, the elevation of the role of the science adviser, and congressional oversight of science advising--guarantees that a future occupant of the White House will be any more enlightened or any less isolated from special pleading and parochial concerns than previous presidents. But he or she would be, at least, better advised and hence better informed.

Certainly, too, nothing in past experience gives reason to believe that science or scientists alone will be able to resolve future technical disputes entirely objectively or dispassionately--especially where major ethical, political, or economic issues are at stake. Despite continuing technological advances, therefore, the debate still

rages over the verifiability of a comprehensive nuclear test-ban and the feasibility of an effective ABM.

One idea for resolving the inevitable scientific disputes that arise in the making of cardinal choices, suggested in the wake of PSAC's abolition, proposes creation of a "science court"--wherein experts representing both sides of a technical controversy would formally present their arguments before a panel of scientist/judges, who would then rule upon the objective facts of the case. [17]

A variation on the science court idea that has also been proposed is "scientific mediation," wherein both sides of a dispute would be presented, in private, before a mediating board of outside scientists. Unlike the science court, the aim of scientific mediation would be to explain the reasons for the disagreement to the satisfaction of both parties, rather than to seek to render a "verdict" in the case. Under such an arrangement, WHSTAC and the president's science adviser might assume the mediating role, presenting the president with a summary of the opposing viewpoints, along with the science adviser's own recommendation. Unlike the more public science court, scientific mediation would seem well-suited for dealing with classified questions pertaining to defense and national security. [18]

Scientific mediation, a science court, and other ideas for returning science advice to the White House should be made the subject of a new look at the future of presidential science advising; one that, while drawing upon the past by including previous science advisers, would avoid the partisan bias of previous, administration-sponsored efforts. [19]

The inherent contradiction in a democracy of having life-and-death choices being made in secret by a handful of individuals with specialized knowledge is, of course, a concern not unique to the present era. While campaigning for the presidency in 1912, Woodrow Wilson had warned that this country might be headed toward what he disparagingly called "a government of experts." [20]

A half-century after Wilson, a similar worry inspired President Eisenhower's warning about public policy becoming the captive of a special scientific elite. The same year as Eisenhower's celebrated warning, C.P. Snow observed--in a similarly prescient and cautionary note--that "the results of the lack of communication between scientists and nonscientists...is worth examining. A good deal of the future may spring from it." [21]

We live today with the consequences of that lack of communication. On those occasions when the two worlds risk collision, in the making of cardinal choices, the lack of communication between them has, in the past, resulted in misunderstandings, distrust, missed opportunities, and wasted resources. It will always also have the potential for truly fearsome consequences.

But it may be that we should regard the inevitable distance between the two worlds of science and government as an unsuspected advantage--for it is equally a guarantee of diversity. "Perhaps what is required more than advice"--observes Donald Hornig--"is a communications channel between the world of science and technology and that of politics." [22]

Compelled by the pressure of an impending war, scientists themselves pioneered in opening such a channel to the White House in 1939. With the creation and subsequent rise of PSAC in the years that followed, presidents and scientists reaffirmed its value. Each party, likewise, bears some measure of responsibility for the fact that it later fell into discredit, and disuse. Such a channel should be reestablished.

Notes for Conclusion

1. "Keyworth Quits White House Post," December 13, 1985, Science.
2. On these proposed reforms, see, U.S. Congress, House, "Hearings: A Proposed National Science Policy and Organization Act of 1975," 94th Congress, First Session (GPO, 1975).
3. Ibid. Near the end of his tenure, George Keyworth proposed establishment of a Department of Science in the Reagan administration. See "Science Department in Cabinet is Urged," December 11, 1984, The New York Times.
4. U.S. Congress, *ibid.*
5. Simon Ramo interview.
6. Carnegie Commission on Science, Technology, and Government, "Science & Technology and the President," October 24, 1988, pp. 22-4. The author would like to thank David Beckler for a copy of the Carnegie report.
7. Concerning the activities of the National Science Board, see Simon Ramo, The Business of Science: Winning and Losing in the High-Tech Age (Hill and Wang, 1988), pp. 182, 200. On the origins and fate of the Federal Council for Science and Technology, see Golden (ed.), Science Advice to the President, pp. 73-5; and Science and Technology Advice to the President, Congress, and Judiciary (Pergamon Press, 1988), pp. 56-7. The 1988 Carnegie report also questions the effectiveness of the Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering and Technology (FCCSET), the successor to the FCST. See Carnegie Commission, "Science & Technology and the President," p. 12.

8. Regarding the system of National Intelligence Estimates, see Walter Laqueur, A World of Secrets: The Uses and Limits of Intelligence (Basic Books, 1985), pp. 17-18; 34-6.
9. Jerome Wiesner, in particular, has worried about the effect of FOIA upon the advisory process. See Wiesner, "Science and Technology: Government and Politics," in William Golden (ed.), Science Advice to the President (Pergamon Press, 1980), pp. 33-40.
10. On the origins and functions of COSEPUP, see Harvey Brooks, "Issues in High-Level Science Advising," in Golden (ed.), Science and Technology Advice to the President, Congress, and Judiciary (Pergamon Press, 1988), pp. 51-64.
11. Golden (ed.), Science and Technology Advice, p. 57.
12. Guyford Stever interview.
13. William Golden, "Mobilizing Science for War: A Scientific Adviser to the President," December 18, 1950, William Golden papers.
Concerning the Golden report, see Chapter Four.
14. Frank Press interview.
15. C.P. Snow, Science and Government (Harvard Univ. Press, 1961), pp. 68-9.
16. Jerome Wiesner interview.
17. The "science court" idea was first proposed in 1976 by Arthur Kantrowitz, founder and chairman of Avco Everett Research Laboratory, and chairman at the time of one of the task forces of the Presidential Advisory Group on Anticipated Advances in Science in Technology. On the idea, see "The Science Court Experiment: An Interim Report," August 30, 1976, Science, pp. 653-6. A recent advocate of the science

court is Edward Teller. See Teller, "The Future Role of the Science Advisor," in Golden (ed.), Science and Technology Advice, pp. 344-7.

18. Concerning the idea of scientific mediation, see Nancy Abrams and Stephen Berry, "Mediation: a Better Alternative to the Science Court," April 1977, Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, pp. 50-3.

19. As of this writing, the administration of President George Bush, having finally chosen Yale physicist Allan Bromley as its science adviser, seems embroiled in new controversy concerning alleged political influence upon science advice. See "Nuclear Physicist at Yale is Named as Science Adviser to the President," April 21, 1989, New York Times; and "Experts, OMB Spar on Global Warming," May 9, 1989, Washington Post.

20. Snow, Science and Government, p. 2.

21. Wilson is cited in Ralph Lapp, The New Priesthood: The Scientific Elite and the Uses of Power (Harper and Row, 1965), p. 1.

22. Donald Hornig, "The President's Need for Science Advice: Past and Future," in Golden (ed.), Science Advice to the President, pp. 27-32.