

Originally Processed With FOIA(s):
2005-0336-F

FOIA Number:
2005-0336-F

FOIA MARKER

**This is not a textual record. This is used as an
administrative marker by the George Bush Presidential
Library Staff.**

Record Group/Collection: George H.W. Bush Presidential Records
Collection/Office of Origin: Science and Technology Policy, Office of (OSTP)
Series: Bromley, D. Allan, Files
Subseries: Correspondence Files

OA/ID Number: 62004
Folder ID Number: 62004-007

Folder Title:
D. Allan Bromley Correspondence - Presidential - S-V [1989]

Stack:

Row:

Section:

Shelf:

Position:

0

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

file

February 14, 1989

Dear Bill:

Thank you for your letter recommending David Allan Bromley for an appointment in the Bush Administration.

We appreciate your bringing this candidate's credentials to our attention. We have begun our review process and will contact the individual in the near future.

We hope that you will continue to contact us regarding candidates of the highest caliber to serve in the Bush Administration.

Sincerely,



CHASE UNTERMEYER
Assistant to the President
and Director of Presidential Personnel

Mr. William R Graham
Executive Office of the President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 3, 1989

Professor Edward Teller
Hoover Institution on
War, Revolution, and Peace
Stanford, CA 94305

Dear Edward:

Many thanks for your letter of June 15 in which you recommend some outstanding people, and I much appreciate your thoughtfulness in doing this. I know both Sam Their and Anthony Faucci and, unhappily, have not met either Anthony Gotto or William Grayson as yet.

Since I have not yet been confirmed by the Senate as Director of the OSTP, I am necessarily keeping a low profile and am not yet able to do very much about staffing. I have, however, I think, been successful in convincing the OMB to request a special ammendment allowing me to double the staff that Bill Graham had this year and we have a gentlemen's agreement to increase it further next year. This will allow us to do a great many things that OSTP simply has been unable to even consider during the past few years. I have been also very much gratified by the overall quality of the people who have indicated an interest in joining us once it becomes possible to begin assembling the new staff. In particular, I intend to fill the four presidential level Associate Directorships that were authorized in the original 1976 legislation but never filled subsequently.

As a consultant to OSTP, I have been spending some time in Washington each week meeting people and getting my feet wet and, at the moment, it looks as though my confirmation hearings will take place on or about July 14 and official Senate action on confirmation some time about July 25.

It was good of you to write, and I will always very much look forward to hearing from you. With warmest best wishes.

Sincerely yours,



DAB:lac

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01. Letter	To: Allan Bromley From: Edward Teller Re: Recommendations [personal information redacted] (1 pp.)	6/15/89	(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 - S-V [1989]

Date Closed:	2/9/2010	OA/ID Number:	62004-007
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]
 (b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
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 (b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 31, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

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

On October 13, 1989, in the Oval Office, Dr. D. Allan Bromley was formally sworn in as Assistant to the President for Science and Technology. Dr. Bromley also serves as Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP).

The elevation of the Science Advisor to the status of Assistant to the President reflects the President's keen awareness of the importance of science and technology to U.S. competitiveness, national security, and economic health. Dr. Bromley is an important source of scientific and technical counsel for the President.

Dr. Bromley serves on the Economic Policy Council, the Domestic Policy Council, and the Space Council and will work closely with the National Security Council and the Competitiveness Council on matters relating to science and technology.

Dr. Bromley looks forward to working with the departments and agencies on a wide range of scientific, technological and educational issues.



John H. Sununu
Chief of Staff to the President

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 3, 1989

Dr. David A. Shirley
Director
Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory
One Cyclotron Road
Berkeley, CA 94720

Dear Dave:

Unhappily I still have not been confirmed by the Senate. For a time it looked as though this would happen toward the end of June, but then it was decided that the Senate committees wanted to make an occasion of the confirmation and so they are now talking about a several day extravaganza. I would have been vastly happier with being fitted in at the end of a crowded weeks schedule.

Until such time as I am confirmed, and it now looks as though this will not take place until the end of July, there is essentially nothing that I can do about staffing or much of anything else. I have been spending several days a week in Washington getting my feet wet.

The problems that you raise in your letter are enormously important and ones that will unquestionably end up on my desk. Indeed SSC already has.

Before you receive this letter, I will have been in touch with you by telephone to request a detailed curriculum vitae.

In the meantime, warmest best wishes and thanks for writing.

Sincerely yours,



DAB:lac



Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory

1 Cyclotron Road Berkeley, California 94720

Office of the Director
(415) 486-5111 • FTS 451-5111

June 19, 1989

FOR ADDRESSEE ONLY

Professor D. Allan Bromley
Henry Ford II Professor and Director
A.W. Wright Nuclear Structure Laboratory
Yale University
272 Whitney Avenue
P.O. Box 6666
New Haven, CT 06511

Dear Allan:

When I visited with you in Washington last month, I promised to write about a couple of science policy matters that are on my mind, in hopes that you will bring the talents of the Bush Administration to bear on them.

The first is science education, especially in the early years, say age 10-15. We are not attracting enough young people into science curricula and we pay a heavy price later. In my view this issue is embedded in, and inseparable from, the larger problem of a substandard educational system through high school.

The second issue is associated with large science facilities. The "big science—little science" theme is familiar and needs no further airing here. Of equal concern to me is the way in which we handle big science facility decisions. We do not intercompare and prioritize effectively, with the result that all noses get under the tent, but then we do not proceed rapidly with construction, and the rest of their anatomy freezes in the cold. We may wind up with a collection not of camels but of white elephants!

To take high energy physics as only one example, we seem to be competing with the Europeans in the sense of duplicating facilities, probably a mistake. Worse, they usually win. Our last clear victory was 15 years ago, when the J/psi was discovered in 1974. Since then we Americans have not distinguished ourselves in the PETRA/PEP, CERN/Fermilab, or LEP/SLC pairings. We seem to find a way to be either too little or too late! I am afraid that SSC will come very slowly, by perhaps 2005 AD, at least 5 years after a future Large Hadron Collider at CERN has done the relevant physics.

This is only one example of what I see as a disease of our system. I hope the White House Science Council can tackle—and solve!—this thorny problem.

Best wishes,

Cordially,

David A. Shirley
Director

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 30, 1989

Dear Mr. de Souza:

Thank you for your letter of November 8, 1989, regarding the 1992 International Geographical Congress.

I would be honored to serve as honorary vice chair of the 1992 Congress which, I understand from your letter, will be held here in Washington. The Congress offers a wonderful opportunity to bring together geographers from around the world to discuss issues of paramount importance. As you know, I support and encourage this type of interaction between researchers from different countries. I would be pleased, therefore, to be associated with the 27th Congress.

If I can be of any assistance in the meantime, please let me know. I look forward to hearing from you with more details as planning for the conference continues.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "D. Allan Bromley". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "D." being small and the last name "Bromley" being larger and more prominent.

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

Mr. Anthony R. de Souza
Secretary General
IGU Congress Secretariat
27th Congress of the International
Geophysical Union and Assembly
17th and M Streets, NW
Washington, DC 20036

12/14

Ginny,

I understand that TR has agreed to see de Souza. I called deSouza's secretary & suggested he give TR a ring.....

Thanks,

Marian

12/11/89

APPOINTMENT REQUEST

TO: DAB

FROM: Anthony de Souza
International Geophysical Union Congress

DATE/TIME: January 1990

SUBJECT: Role of the US in the IGU

CONTACT: Mr. de Souza
828-5653

M

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Dear Dr. Shelly:

Thank you for forwarding a copy of your letter to Senator Mikulski regarding support for science education at small- and medium-sized schools. As you no doubt know, science and mathematics education are a high priority of the President and of OSTP. I am committed to developing and maintaining a well-coordinated interagency Federal program in support of science, mathematics, engineering, and technology education. This coordination is being achieved through the Committee on Education and Human Resources within the Federal Coordinating Council on Science, Engineering and Technology (FCCSET).

The purpose of this Committee is to address issues critical to the provision of the best possible science, mathematics, and engineering education and technical training to enable this generation of American students to become well-informed, scientifically literate citizens; to ensure the nation of an adequate, well-trained workforce; and to enable the nation to retain its world leadership position in science and technology. To accomplish this, the Committee will coordinate, on a continuing basis, activities of the Federal agencies related to science, mathematics, engineering, and technology education. Activities under this Committee are well on their way to strengthening science, mathematics, engineering, and technology education.

Improving education for all students, and at all levels, is critically important. Thank you for your concern on this important subject.

Sincerely,



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

Dr. Dennis C. Shelly
Assistant Professor of Chemistry
Stevens Institute of Technology
Castle Point on the Hudson
Hoboken, New Jersey 07030

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 10, 1989

Dear Dr. Shapiro:

I am writing to bring you up to date on our efforts to bring the President's Council of Science and Technology Advisers into existence. You may have been wondering why the delay.

Both President Bush and I had been under the misapprehension that as President, all he had to do was select the members of his Council and then invite them to serve. On that basis, he asked me to draft a letter for his signature, which I did, but at that point we found that even the President cannot take such direct action.

After a number of discussions with C. Boyden Gray, the Counsel to the President, it became clear that it would be advantageous and would, in fact, strengthen the Council, were it to be established by a formal Executive Order signed by the President. Development of such an Executive Order is a matter of some weeks' duration but it is now essentially complete, apart from sign-off by the Justice Department and a few other legal niceties.

In parallel with a number of discussions with lawyers from the White House Office and the Office of Management and Budget, I was able to arrange for Bruce Smith of the Carnegie Commission to undertake a detailed study of the issues involved for advisory groups operating at a senior level in the Federal Government under today's conflict of interest and ethics laws. Many of you will know him from his study, a few years ago, of the status of U.S. universities. Bruce has done an absolutely scholarly job, and now that the final version is available, I am forwarding it to you herewith.

Now that we have the Executive Order establishing the President's Council essentially in hand, we can proceed to have the President formally invite you to serve. It will be necessary also for the President to provide certain formal waivers of potential conflict of interest to allow us to function without undue restriction. In some special cases, it will be necessary for individual members, despite those waivers, to recuse themselves during discussion of specific matters where they may have a special conflict or appearance of conflict.

Although this all may sound rather formidable, I hasten to emphasize that in Bruce Smith's study, he concludes that there is no reason at all that the necessary requirements cannot be satisfied without really, in any way, hindering the effective activity of the Council.

As part of the formal procedures required under the Executive Order, you will be asked to provide the now standard personal and financial data required of all members of federal advisory bodies, and the pertinent forms will be sent on to you shortly. If there are any questions concerning them, please do not hesitate to call me at (202) 456-7116.

You will be hearing from President Bush in the near future and I am very much looking forward to the pleasure of working with you.

With warmest best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Allan Bromley

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

Dr. Harold Shapiro
President
1 Nassau Hall
Princeton University
Princeton, New Jersey 08544-0015

Enclosure

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 24, 1989

Dear Harold:

Many thanks for your note concerning my Senate testimony.

The office is shaping up and I now have a signed Executive Order which will allow the President to get on with the appointing of the members of his Council of Science and Technology Advisers. This has taken an appalling amount of time but the complexities associated with advice in the Federal Government are exponentiating.

I look forward to working with you as soon as the Council gets under way.

Again, thanks for writing. With warmest best wishes,

Sincerely yours,



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

Professor Harold T. Shapiro
President
Princeton University
Princeton, New Jersey 08544

Princeton University

Princeton, New Jersey 08544

President's Room

August 3, 1989

Dr. D. Allan Bromley, Director
Office of Science and Technology Policy
Old Executive Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20506

Dear Allan:

I have just had an opportunity to read your testimony presented before the Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation on July 21. I write now to tell you how effectively it reads and to thank you for one short sentence. The sentence I refer to is "Knowledge and its wise use are critical to our future." Whether your audience realized it or not, it summarizes a great deal. I expect to use it often, as it avoids the unproductive polarity of having wisdom on one side and the advancement of knowledge on the other.

I hope all is going well.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Harold". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "H" and a trailing "d".

Harold T. Shapiro

HTS:hw

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 29, 1989

Dear Dave:

I am very sorry that it was not possible for me to join the reception to be held in your honor on your retirement from the LBL directorship. You can look back on your years as Director with justifiable pride because you have made a very real difference at Berkeley and in the U.S. science and technology communities generally.

I am delighted to know that you and Virginia will get an opportunity to unwind at the Free University of Berlin during this coming fall and I am sure that you will both enjoy the change.

Although the President's Council of Science and Technology Advisers has been formally established, the President has already picked the first round of members and I regret that I must tell you that the various distribution requirements spanning geography, field, and what have you did not make it possible for you to be included in the first round. I expect there to be significant turnover, however, and am certainly keeping you in mind as an outstanding candidate for service on that body.

Whenever your travels bring you to Washington, please do make a point of stopping by. I would be delighted to see you.

With all best wishes,

Sincerely yours,



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

Dr. David A. Shirley
Director
Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory
1 Cyclotron Road
Berkeley, California 94720



Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory

1 Cyclotron Road Berkeley, California 94720

Office of the Director

(415) 486-5111 • FTS 451-5111

August 14, 1989

PERSONAL/CONFIDENTIAL

Dr. D. Allan Bromley
Science Advisor to the President and
Director, Science and Technology Policy
Room 358, Old Executive Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Allan:

On August 31 I'll leave the helm after nearly a decade of service as the fourth Director of Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory, and Charles V. Shank will take over as my successor. Before leaving I want to thank you for your support and advice, which have lightened the burden of my tenure. Now you're supporting the whole country!

Looking ahead, Virginia and I will go to the Free University of Berlin this Fall, for a long-anticipated scientific interlude. We'll both welcome a slower pace for a while!

Thanks again for making my job easier, and best wishes for the future.

Sincerely yours,

David A. Shirley
Director

P.S. Allan, I have enclosed a c.v. that you have not exactly requested, in case you can use me, e.g., on the W.H. Science Council.

Best personal regards,

PERSONAL/CONFIDENTIAL

On August 21, 1964, the following letter was received from the
Director of the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory, and it was
this letter that I am now referring to. Before I begin my
report and before I discuss the details of my work, I
must first acknowledge the assistance of the following
people: [names] and I wish to thank them for their
help in the preparation of this report. We have
also received the assistance of [names] in the
preparation of this report.

Thank you for making this report possible. I am
very grateful to you for your interest in the
work of the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory.
Sincerely,
[Signature]
Director

22. All of I have received a copy of the
report. The report is very good and
I am very pleased with it. I am
very grateful to you for your
interest in the work of the
Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory.

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
02a. Resume	Resume of David Arthur Shirley [personal information redacted] (2 pp.)	8/14/89	(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 - S-V [1989]

Date Closed:	2/9/2010	OA/ID Number:	62004-007
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]
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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.
02b. Biography	Biographical Information of David Arthur Shirley [personal information redacted] (2 pp.)	8/14/89	(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.:
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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
03a. Letter	To: W.O. Studeman From: Allan Bromley Re: OSTP report on High Performance Computing (1 pp.)	8/29/89	(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Science and Technology Policy, Office of (OSTP)
Series: Bromley, D. Allan, Files
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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
03b. Cover letter	Document tracking sheet for Studeman's 7/27/89 letter to Bromley (1 pp.)	8/7/89	(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Science and Technology Policy, Office of (OSTP)
Series: Bromley, D. Allan, Files
Subseries: Correspondence Files
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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
03c. Letter	To:Allan Bromley From: W.O. Studeman Re: OSTP report on High Performance Computing (2 pp.)	7/27/89	(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 - S-V [1989]

Date Closed:	2/9/2010	OA/ID Number:	62004-007
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]
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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

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 29, 1989

Dear Ms. Schechter:

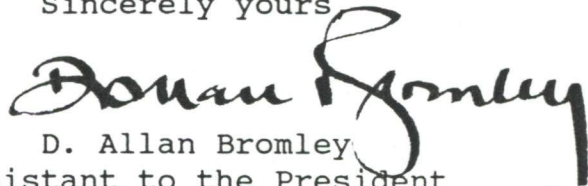
Many thanks for taking the time to come and talk to me about the possibility of joining the OSTP staff. I enjoyed having the opportunity to meet and talk with you.

I regret to say, however, that although I am sure you could make an enormous contribution to the office, I am afraid that I really require someone with substantially more experience with modern electronic information processing than you tell me you have had to date.

Let me then only thank you for your interest in the possibility of joining us and wish you every success and satisfaction in whatever activities you undertake.

With warmest best wishes,

Sincerely yours

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "D. Allan Bromley". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large, sweeping "D" and "B".

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

Ms. Janice E. Schechter
1601 Belle View
Alexandria, Virginia 22307

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
04. Resume	Resume of Janice E. Schechter [personal information redacted] (2 pp.)	8/22/89	(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 - S-V [1989]

Date Closed:	2/9/2010	OA/ID Number:	62004-007
FOIA/SYS Case #:	2005-0336-F	Appeal Case #:	
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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

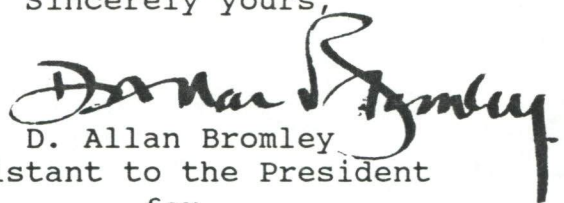
August 30, 1989

Dear Dr. Seitz:

My thanks for your letter of August 19th in which you raised the question of using modern biotechnology in more creative fashion in the current drug war. Obviously, this is not an area in which I have personal expertise but I shall turn your letter over to my associate, Jim Wyngaarden, as soon as he comes aboard. He will be carrying much of the responsibility in my office for the life sciences and the drug problem specifically, and will, I am sure, be in touch with you.

Thank you for writing.

Sincerely yours,


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

Dr. Russell Seitz
Center for International Affairs
Harvard University
1737 Cambridge Street
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138



August 19, 1989

Dr. Allen Brownley
c/o Dr. Richard Rona
Office of Science and Technology Policy
Old Executive Office Building
Washington, DC 20500

Sir:

I have a duty to inform you that the outbreak of Drug War II is on the horizon, for the production of cocaine is ultimately governed neither by the drug lords of Medellin nor the farmers of the Andes. Only one thing can bring it into being: the DNA of Erythroxyton coca.

This adds an additional dimension to the problem of drugs, one embedded in the near future of biotechnology. This rapidly evolving technical context is already producing compounds more complex than cocaine by fermentation biosynthesis at a cost of only pennies per gram. Without intervention, the pervasive production of cocaine more cheaply than it can be grown and extracted as a natural product may supplant the present cartel's operation as the premier problem.

If designer drugs are a present headache, then designer genes that can be fitted into the metabolism of fast-growing bacteria, yeasts, or, worse still, into high-yield temperate zone crop plants are a future nightmare. We are at the mercy of a recombinant DNA technology that already works. Its rate of proliferation and progress rivals that of computer science.

The millennia of plant-breeding that created modern coca cultivars parallels that of Zea mays--the runty ancestor of the bountiful tall hybrid corn of today. Thus, in an odd sense, cocaine is no more a "natural" product than lysine from genetically manipulated hybrid corn. Erythroxyton coca is a human symbiont that no longer can reliably propagate itself. Therefore, what I am about to propose ought not to be dismissed as an excursion into the dark world of biological warfare. I don't want to exterminate the coca bush--just reform its delinquent metabolism.

Dr. Allen Brownley
August 19, 1989
page 2

Not only have genes that express alien alkaloids been transferred into other species of plants--nopaline synthase has been transferred into tobacco, but their unnatural production of such alkaloids has been suppressed stably and heritably by anti-sense RNA gene splicing. If we knew the DNA codon that expresses the enzyme that makes cocaine's molecular precursor we could aspire to transfer the reverse sequence into E. coca, greatly reducing the concentration of cocaine in its leaves.

The one-enzyme-one-gene rule is a mighty two-edged sword. Even if we don't want to pick it up, we'd better consider learning the art of parrying it with anti-sense techniques. I can't predict the timing, but I fear it's a matter of when, rather than if, the cartel gets its hooks into some competent molecular biologists in Colombia or elsewhere.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Russell Seitz', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Russell Seitz

attachments

Stable and Heritable Inhibition of the Expression of Nopaline Synthase in Tobacco Expressing Antisense RNA

(519) 824-2910 4120 Ex. 8571
S.J. Rothstein, J. DiMaio, M. Strand,
and D. Rice

CIBA-GEIGY Corporation, Research Triangle Park 541-8611
, North Carolina 27709

(919)

544,431

Antisense RNA was originally found as a naturally occurring mechanism to control gene expression in bacteria (Simons and Kleckner 1983; Mizuno et al. 1984). Its synthesis has been shown to decrease the level of gene expression in a variety of organisms besides bacteria, including *Dictyostelium* (Crowley et al. 1985), *Drosophila* (Rosenberg et al. 1985), and mammalian cells (Kim and Wold 1985). It has been demonstrated that it is possible to inhibit gene expression in transient expression experiments in *Xenopus* oocytes (Melton 1985), mammalian cells (Izant and Weintraub 1984), and carrot protoplasts (Ecker and Davis 1986). The isolation of many types of mutants in plants is still difficult, and it has not yet proved possible to construct defined mutations by gene replacement via homologous recombination. Therefore, although it is relatively straightforward to increase the expression of an isolated gene, it is at present much more difficult to decrease its expression. In those cases where the construction of a useful cultivar or tissue culture line requires a decrease in the synthesis of a particular gene product, the expression of antisense RNA could be very useful.

The mechanism by which antisense RNA inhibits expression of a gene has been shown to vary, depending on the system studied. It can inhibit translation presumably by preventing ribosome binding (Simons and Kleckner 1983; Izant and Weintraub 1984; Mizuno et al. 1984), it can prevent the mRNA from being transported from the nucleus through the formation of double-stranded RNA (Kim and Wold 1985), or it can cause increased degradation of the mRNA (Crowley et al. 1985) through the formation of double-stranded RNA. The efficacy of

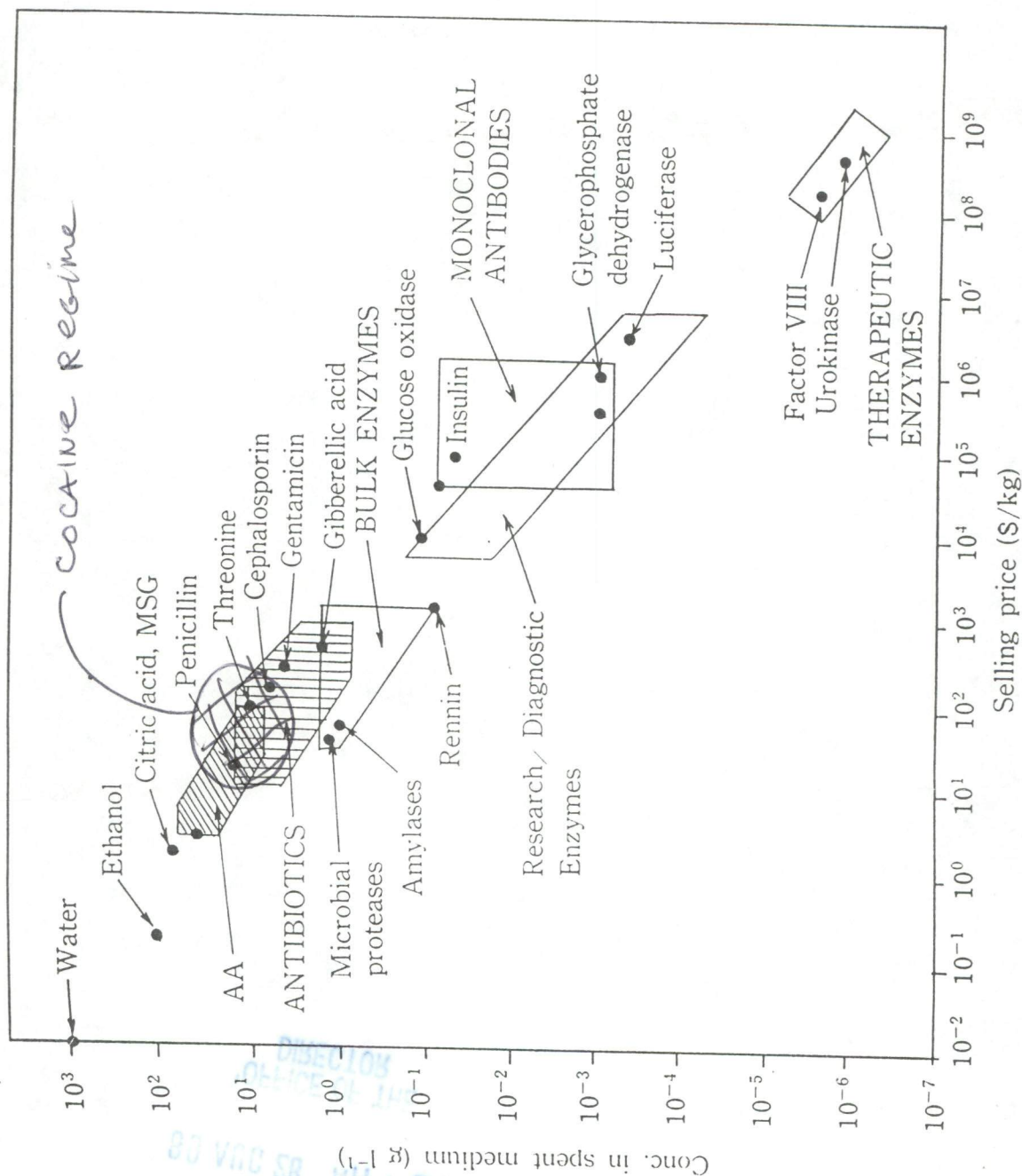


FIG. 3. Product concentration in bioprocesses. Concentrations are generally low especially in processes for high-cost products. In spite of the process made in biochemical engineering, higher product concentrations and better production rates are important goals for the future. Nystrom, J., Dwyer, J.L.: Int. Congr. of Biotechnol. Munich, 1984.

RECEIVED
89 AUG 28 AM 11:24
OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 13, 1989

Dear Professor Shumer:

Many thanks for your warm note of congratulations on my new position and for your kind words concerning my confirmation.

I much appreciate your invitation to visit Israel as a guest of your Ministry and I hope that this invitation is one that I can accept in the not too distant future. You will appreciate that in the near term I have my hands more than full becoming acquainted with my rather broad range of responsibilities and assembling an appropriate staff to deal with them.

I look back with very real pleasure on my earlier trips to your country, first in 1957, and then on several occasions in the 1960s and 1970s. It would indeed be a pleasure to return and to have the opportunity of discussing with you and your colleagues some of the outstanding work in both science and technology that I know you have accomplished in recent years.

If your travels bring you to the United States, I hope that you will make a point of stopping by in Washington so that we can become acquainted and begin those discussions here.

With warmest best wishes and my thanks for both your congratulations and your invitation,

Sincerely yours,



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

Professor Arie Shumer
The Director-General
Ministry of Science and Technology
Government of Israel
Government Offices, Building 3
HaQiryah HaMizrahit
P.O.B. 18195
91181 Jerusalem, Israel



משרד המדע והטכנולוגיה
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

The Director-General

המנהל הכללי

21-AUG-1989

Professor D. Allan Bromley
Science Advisor to the
President of the United States of America
& Director of the Office of
Science and Technology Policy
Executive Office of the President
Washington, DC 20506
U.S.A.

Dear Professor Bromley,

I take great personal pleasure in congratulating you on the confirmation by the US Senate of your nomination by President Bush to your country's highest ranking scientific capacity.

In following the public discussion these past few months concerning your nomination, I was deeply impressed by one fact, namely, the undisputed consensus that you are the right man for a very challenging job at a very critical time. I wish you every success.

I can fully appreciate the high priority demands on your time during the initial assumption of your new responsibilities. Even so, please regard this letter as a cordial invitation to visit Israel as a guest of the Ministry of Science and Technology at any time suiting your convenience. I hope that in any event some opportunity for us to meet will present itself soon.

Till then, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

Arie Shumer

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
05. Letter	To: Richard Starostecki From: Allan Bromley Re: Performance Evaluation for Darrell Huff [personal information redacted] (1 pp.)	9/19/89	(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 - S-V [1989]

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 financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 3, 1989

Dear Allan:

As the President concludes his very historic summit with the nation's governors on the subject of education, I wanted to write and let you know of my appreciation for your many efforts to ensure the triumph of this historic event.

President Bush's Education Summit with Governors is the first time in our country's history that both the states' chief executives and the President's Cabinet have been called together to solve problems of national consequences. The President and Mrs. Bush are extremely grateful to you for your significant contributions to this monumental event.

You should be very proud of the Summit accomplishments. I know I am.

Sincerely,



Stephen M. Studdert
Assistant to the President for
Special Activities and Initiatives

The Honorable D. Allan Bromley
Assistant to the President for
Science and Technology
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20546

*no comment
required*

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

October 5, 1989

Dear Dr. Schacher:

I regret that my schedule did not permit me to meet with you during your recent visit to Washington; however, I am pleased that Mary Harley Kruter of my staff was able to see you. She reports that you have strong interests in contributing to our work with the reform of science and mathematics education in the nation. I welcome your support and your offer of help.

I commend you for your efforts to establish a research center for acoustics. It is a project with potential to revitalize relationships between the university research community and the Department of Defense. I wish you well in this endeavor.

Sincerely,


D. Allan Bromley
Director

Mr. Gordon Schacher
Dean of Science and Engineering
Naval Postgraduate School
Monterey, California 93943

*I read my visit to your campus
last fall with the greatest pleasure
Stop by when you are next in
Washington.*
Don

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

10/7

Senate

ATIONS
-8025

TO: Allan Bromley

FROM: FRED McCLURE *fm*
Assistant to the President
for Legislative Affairs

- ☐ FYI
☒ Comment
☐ Action

Attached is a letter received from Sen. Stevens during your "almost there" period. Please ask someone to provide me with an update on the status of your discussions regarding this matter.

Thanks.

*Called
Fred and
checked this
up
DAB*

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Arctic Ocean
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cheduled in the
ss an Arctic

I would like to meet with you at your convenience to discuss this project, and am hopeful that we could initiate an Arctic Ocean Drilling Program in the near future.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Stevens
TED STEVENS

SOUTH CAROLINA
 LOUISIANA
 NORTH CAROLINA
 VERMONT
 ARIZONA
 ARKANSAS
 CALIFORNIA
 CONNECTICUT
 DELAWARE
 FLORIDA
 GEORGIA
 ILLINOIS
 INDIANA
 IOWA
 KANSAS
 MARYLAND
 MASSACHUSETTS
 MICHIGAN
 MINNESOTA
 MISSISSIPPI
 MISSOURI
 MONTANA
 NEBRASKA
 NEVADA
 NEW HAMPSHIRE
 NEW JERSEY
 NEW YORK
 NORTH DAKOTA
 OHIO
 OKLAHOMA
 OREGON
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 TENNESSEE
 TEXAS
 UTAH
 VERMONT
 VIRGINIA
 WASHINGTON
 WEST VIRGINIA
 WISCONSIN
 WYOMING

MARK O. MATTHEWS, OREGON
 TED STEVENS, ALASKA
 JAMES A. MCCLURE
 JAKE GARN, UTAH
 THAD COCHRAN, MISSISSIPPI
 ROBERT W. EASTER, JR., WISCONSIN
 ALFONSO M. STAMATO, NEW YORK
 WARREN RUSSMAN, NEW HAMPSHIRE
 GLEN SPECTER, PENNSYLVANIA
 PETE V. DOMINICK, NEW JERSEY
 CHARLES E. GRASSLEY, IOWA
 DON NICOLIS, CALIFORNIA
 PAUL GARNER, TEXAS

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
 WASHINGTON, DC 20510-8025

ROBERT E. SLEET

JUL 24 1989

July 17, 1989

The Honorable George Bush
 President of the United States
 The White House
 Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I am writing to suggest to you the possibility of a joint U.S.-Soviet project in the Arctic that would provide scientists with important data for determining whether or not global warming is actually taking place. The Arctic plays an important role in the world's weather system, and core samples of the sediments lying beneath the polar ice cap are needed to determine what weather patterns have taken place in the Arctic for the past forty million years and beyond.

The project I am suggesting, which I have discussed briefly with your science advisor, Dr. Allen Bromley, would involve placing a drilling platform in the ice for four years, during which time it would drill core samples while moving with the Transpolar Drift. As you may imagine, much of the time the platform would be in the Soviet side of the Arctic. This makes Soviet cooperation essential, and provides the opportunity for a jointly-funded project.

Scientists who are interested in this Arctic Ocean Drilling Program have already discussed the possibility of such a project with their Soviet counterparts, and the concept has been greeted with considerable enthusiasm in both countries. In fact, Secretary General Gorbachev mentioned the need for increased cooperation in the Arctic in a June 1988 speech, and a meeting is currently scheduled in the Soviet Union this September to further discuss an Arctic Ocean Drilling Program.

I would like to meet with you at your convenience to discuss this project, and am hopeful that we could initiate an Arctic Ocean Drilling Program in the near future.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,



TED STEVENS

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 7, 1989

Dear Bob:

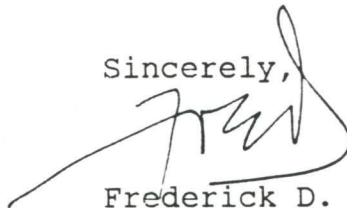
I have been doing some follow-up on our earlier discussions and your correspondence on a mobile drilling and research center for an Arctic Drift project.

I have contacted the President's Science Advisor, Dr. D. Allan Bromley, who has discussed this matter with Senator Ted Stevens. I asked Allan to provide me with an update on the status of the discussions, as well as possibilities for future action. As soon as I have received this update, I will be back in touch with you.

In the meantime, I hope that you are in Washington, D.C., soon so that we can get together again. Houston does not appear to be on my agenda for anytime in the near future. I will be back in touch soon.

With very best regards,

Sincerely,



Frederick D. McClure
Assistant to the President
for Legislative Affairs

Mr. Robert E. Sleet, Jr.
Vice President and Treasurer
Global Marine Inc.
777 North Eldridge Street
Houston, Texas 77079

*Plz make up of Stevens
ltr to POTUS & attach
to ltr from ~~Stevens~~ Sleet. Plz
hold until we hear from
Bromley.
-Tex.*

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 25, 1989

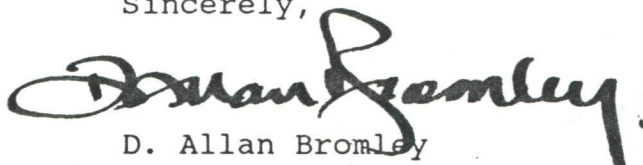
Dear Dr. Stafford:

I commend you and your business colleagues for forming the Science and Mathematics Booster Club in Boerne. It is only with the efforts of concerned citizens such as yourself, working with the local public schools, that we will be able to strengthen the mathematics and science education of our nation's youth.

Organizations similar to your club have found that the National Triangle Coalition offers an informative network. This coalition is operated from the headquarters of the National Science Teachers Association. If you wish further information, you may call (301) 220-0870.

With all best wishes,

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "D. Allan Bromley". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large, stylized initial "D".

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

Dr. Frank Stafford
Science and Mathematics Booster Club
Post Office Box 1971
Boerne, Texas 78006

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

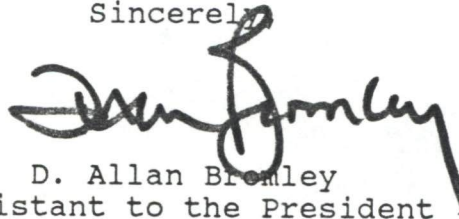
November 3, 1989

Dear Admiral Studeman:

I want to thank you for Tuesday's excellent briefing and discussions with you and your staff. My visit to NSA was most valuable in elucidating areas of mutual interest and concern, which I hope will form the beginning of beneficial interaction between our two agencies.

Let me add my highest compliment to you and to your talented team for the extraordinary work you are doing in service to our nation.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "D. Allan Bromley", written over the typed name.

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

VADM William O. Studeman, USN
Director
Department of Defense
National Security Agency
Fort Meade, Maryland 20755-6000

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 1, 1989

Dear Dr. Silver:

I am very sorry that the President's request that I represent him at an international meeting in the Hague has taken me out of the country during the annual meeting of the Consortium of Social Science Associations. I was very much looking forward to talking to your group because of my firm belief that the social and behavioral sciences must play a much more prominent role in issues of science and technology policy than they have in the past.

Many of the outstanding problems we face today--such as the fate of the environment, the danger of nuclear war, the curse of world hunger, and the burgeoning costs of medical care, to name just a few--are often laid at the door of science and technology. Yet in all of these cases, the science and technology needed to solve these problems are effectively in hand. What we do not know are the social, behavioral, and economic consequences of the various possible courses of action available to us. Nor do we have an adequate understanding of the value systems underlying the decisions we face.

Medical care technology offers a vivid illustration of this point. Modern medical technologies are continuing to make it possible for people to live longer and healthier lives. Yet because of the burgeoning cost of these technologies, we will soon face the necessity of deciding to withhold life-saving or life-extending techniques for the simple reason that we will no longer, as a society, be able to afford them. Who will make such decisions? What value systems will underlie the decisions that must be made? The British have already decided that if you are over 60, high-technology medicine will effectively be denied you. Now that I am over 60 myself, that decision is one I happen not to like nearly as much as I might have at thirty!

In discussions between myself, OSTP's Associate Director for Policy and International Affairs Tom Ratchford, and OSTP's Associate Director for Life Sciences Jim Wyngaarden, we have devoted considerable attention to ways of integrating the social and behavioral sciences into science and technology policy. We are moving forward on several fronts. First, as soon as budgetary considerations allow, we intend to appoint an Assistant Director for the Social Sciences under the Associate Director for

Policy and International Affairs. This individual will work with all four of the office's Associate Directors to ensure that the social and behavioral sciences are represented in OSTP's deliberations.

The social and behavioral sciences will also be represented on the new President's Council of Advisers on Science and Technology (PCAST). PCAST will consist of 12 prestigious, broadly based individuals who will examine a broad range of science and technology issues and make policy recommendations to the President, and at the President's request I will serve as the Council's chairman. It is expected that PCAST will establish smaller groups to focus on specific issues, and questions in the social and behavioral sciences are likely to be among the issues that PCAST decides to investigate in depth.

Finally, we are in the process of revitalizing the Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering, and Technology (FCCSET), which is the entity within OSTP that coordinates the activities of various federal agencies in science and technology. We expect to set up one of more committees within FCCSET that will deal with the broad range of social and behavioral science research now scattered throughout the federal government. We hope that this attention to social science research will bring it a new cohesion and visibility and make explicit its importance in the national agenda. A new activity, just now being established, is the Human Resources Committee (HRC), which will coordinate the activities of all federal agencies in education, generally, and in professional manpower, in particular. Obviously, this will have a large social science component.

In his 1959 Rede Lecture on the BBC, C. P. Snow suggested that the intellectual and practical life of all of western society is increasingly being split into two cultures, with a gulf of incomprehension, misunderstanding, and occasional hostility between the two sides. Though this distinction captures some important aspects of modern life, it glosses over several important facts. In particular, it ignores the crucial position of the social and behavioral sciences as a mediator between the two cultures. Social and behavioral scientists have the opportunity to draw upon the best aspects of the physical sciences on one side and the humanities on the other. You can apply the rigor of the physical sciences to social and behavioral questions that have otherwise defied analysis and, at the same time, demonstrate the social and behavioral constraints on the new capabilities produced by the natural sciences.

The time is long past when we can afford to follow our narrow professional interests in confronting national and international problems. Our future, and the future of our planet, depend on our learning to work together effectively. I

H. Silver

Page 3

look forward to a long and productive partnership with your consortium and with the social and behavioral scientists you represent.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "D. Allan Bromley". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a large initial "D".

D. Allan Bromley

Assistant to the President
for Science and Technology

Dr. Howard Silver
Executive Director
Consortium of Social Science Associations
1522 K St., N.W.
Suite 836
Washington, D.C. 20005

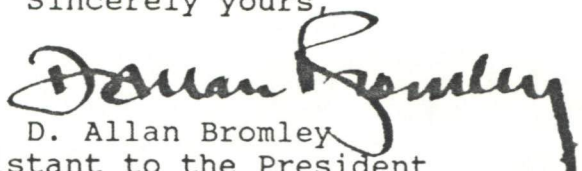
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 15, 1989

Dear Mr. Starobin:

Thank you very much for your letter and its enclosure, "The Basic Value and Its Implications." It provides an interesting approach to an important problem. I have profited from reading it and thank you for sending it.

Sincerely yours,


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

Mr. Leonard Starobin
World Peace Association, Inc.
615 Ashbourne Road
Elkins Park, Pennsylvania 19117

"CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING"

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 8920285

TYPE: Action Item

FROM: LEONARD STAROBIN
WORLD PEACE ASSOCIATION, INC.

TO: BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 10/19/89

SUBJECT: ENCLOSING A COPY OF "THE BASIC VALUE AND ITS
IMPRECATIONS."

ASSIGNED TO: James Wynngaarden

ACTION REQUIRED: ACKNOWLEDGE WITH THANKS

SENDER'S DUE DATE: OSTP DUE DATE: 11/15/89

DATE COMPLETED: -----

COPIES TO:

REMARKS:

DATE RECEIVED: 10/23/89

FILE: NEOB

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 20, 1989


Dear Dr. Sommer:

Thank you for your letter enclosing the overhead slides. They are terrific and I shall share them with my staff.

I will look forward to receiving the entire set. Thank you for thinking of me.

Sincerely,



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

Dr. Jack Sommer
Division of Policy Research
and Analysis
National Science Foundation
1800 G Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20550

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION
1800 G STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20550

November 14, 1989

DIVISION OF POLICY
RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS

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

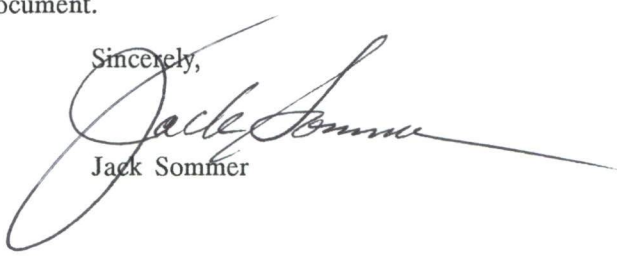
Dear Dr. Bromley:

Attached are some examples of overhead slides from the draft document The State of Academic Science and Engineering. We can produce these on a limited basis with our equipment, but since we have had more than one request for a set we will reproduce the entire set of charts as 35 mm slides from a single set of overheads. An individual in our office is working on this project now and we will get these to you as soon as we can.

PRA is now in the process of revising the draft document for publication by the National Science Foundation. We expect this revision to be complete before the end of the calendar year. Naturally, when we have a final draft in hand we shall transmit a copy to you.

Thank you for your supportive remarks about The State of Academic Science and Engineering; they have encouraged the staff who have worked on the document.

Sincerely,



Jack Sommer

encs.

RECEIVED

89 NOV 15 P 2: 04

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
06. Letter	To: Song Jian From: Allan Bromley Re: Science and Technology cooperation (1 pp.)	11/16/89	(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 - S-V [1989]

Date Closed:	2/9/2010	OA/ID Number:	62004-007
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

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 1, 1989

Dear Art:

Many thanks for your letter of November 7 concerning the Senate language calling for a "review process, which should not be contracted out." I agree with you that this represents an erosion of the peer review system, which I consider absolutely essential to the maintenance of the strength and quality of U.S. science and technology.

I appreciate the fact that you and Dr. Beckman have brought this to my attention and will see what I can do about getting the language changed.

With warmest best wishes,

Sincerely yours,



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

Professor Arthur L. Schawlow
J.G. Jackson - C.J. Wood Professor of Physics
Stanford University
Stanford, California 94305-4060

8920291
STANFORD UNIVERSITY, STANFORD, CALIFORNIA 94305-4060

ARTHUR L. SCHAWLOW
J.G. JACKSON - C. J. WOOD
PROFESSOR OF PHYSICS
TELEPHONE: (415) 723-4356
FAX: (415) 725-2376

November 7, 1989

The Honorable D. Allan Bromley
Assistant to the President for Science and Technology
17th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Washington, D.C. 20506
FAX (202) 395 3261

Dear Dr. Bromley:

I have seen a copy of the letter which Dr. Arnold O. Beckman sent to you on November 3, about the medical free-electron laser program funded under the Strategic Defense Initiative. He is deeply concerned that the language of bill now before the Senate which calls for a "review process, which should not be contracted out," and I share his concern. This is a further serious erosion of the peer review system which has served so well.

This is, of course, a legislative matter which is not directly under your control. I hope, nevertheless, that you will be able to find ways to convince the Senators of the importance of a truly independent external peer review system in maintaining the excellence of American science.

Yours sincerely,

Arthur L. Schawlow

"CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING"

TYPE: Information

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 8920291

FROM: ARTHUR L. SCHAWLOW
STANFORD UNIVERSITY

TO: BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 11/07/89

SUBJECT: FEELS THERE IS A REASON FOR SERIOUS CONCERN IN
REGARDS TO THE FREE-ELECTRON LASER PROGRAM AND THE
LACK OF A PEER REVIEW SYSTEM.

ASSIGNED TO:

ACTION REQUIRED: NONE

SENDER'S DUE DATE:

OSTP DUE DATE:

DATE COMPLETED: 11/07/89

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley
Sara Bowden
Thomas Ratchford
JUDY BOSTOCK

REMARKS: DR. ARNOLD O. BECKMAN'S LETTER WAS SENT TO WYNGAARDEN FOR
ACTION.

DATE RECEIVED: 11/07/89

FILE: NEOB

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 7, 1989

Dear Bruce:

Many thanks for sending me the draft of the last chapter of your new book, American Science Policy Since the Second World War. I have finally had an opportunity, on a recent plane flight, to read this chapter, and I would only congratulate you on the completeness and perceptive approach demonstrated by it. I very much look forward to the complete book as soon as it is published and would only congratulate you on the continued series of extremely important documents for which you have been and are responsible.

I would have no substantial comments or suggestions to make and will simply urge you to get it into print as soon as possible.

With all best wishes,

Sincerely yours,



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

Dr. Bruce Smith
Center for Public Policy Education
The Brookings Institution
1775 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

The Brookings Institution



1775 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE N.W. / WASHINGTON D.C. 20036-2188 / TELEPHONE: (202) 797-6000

Center for Public Policy Education

8 August 1989

Dear Allan,

Enclosed please find
a draft of my last chapter
in the new book American Science
Policy Since the Second World War.

I would greatly appreciate
any thoughts or comments you
might have.

It was good to see you last
week. Many thanks for taking
the time to visit with me.

Cordially,

Bruce

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 7, 1989

Dear Senator Stafford:

Thank you for your letter of November 8 and the enclosed report entitled, "A Forum in Restoration: International Intellectual Cooperation and America's Interests in UNESCO". I and my staff are reviewing it now.

The report is particularly timely, in light of the growing public and private interest in renewed U.S. participation in UNESCO. I believe that UNESCO, under the leadership of Director General Federico Mayor, has come a long way toward addressing many of the concerns that precipitated U.S. withdrawal five years ago. Your report will be helpful as the debate on this issue proceeds.

Thank you for your efforts and those of all the members of the American Panel on UNESCO.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "D. Allan Bromley", with a stylized flourish at the end.

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

The Honorable Robert T. Stafford
United States Senator (Retired)
Chairman, UNA-USA Panel on UNESCO
485 Fifth Avenue
New York, NY 10017-6104

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

December 14, 1989

Dear Mr. Swift:

Many thanks for your letter of November 21, in which you urge support for continued U.S. participation in the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis.

I should tell you that I have recommended to President Bush that we restore full U.S. participation in the Institute, subject to two provisos: one, that the focus of the Institute be changed from energy production and use to the broader one of global change and, two, that the name of the Institute be changed to reflect this new focus.

I agree that at a time when greater East-West communication is essential, it is important for us to use existing institutions wherever possible, and IIASA, in my opinion, is one of those institutions.

Many thanks for your letter.

Sincerely yours,


D. Allan Bromley
Director

The Honorable Al Swift
U.S. House of Representatives
1502 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

December 8, 1989

Dear Congressman Swift:

Thank you for your letter of November 21 concerning U.S. support for the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA). This institute has a record of distinguished research, and its environmental programs are certainly of increasing importance today.

I have looked into the present status of funding for IIASA. You are correct in stating that programmatic funding does limit the flexibility of IIASA in conducting research. However, as you know much better than I, we have a very serious budget problem, such that the various federal agencies are less than enthusiastic about providing the additional \$2 million.

In light of this situation, I want you to know that I am looking into the possibility of other funding approaches, perhaps accompanied by some changes in the original concept of IIASA as an institution that has in the past applied systems analytic techniques to a wide spectrum of global issues. Because of a changed East-West political environment in the generation, since IIASA was established, and because of a variety of changes that have occurred in the scientific world as well, revisions in the IIASA charter and programs may very well make sense.

I want to assure you of my keen desire to find a workable solution to this important problem. Thank you again for your bringing it to my attention.

Sincerely yours,



D. Allan Bromley
Director

The Honorable Al Swift
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

AL SWIFT
2D DISTRICT, WASHINGTON

COMMITTEE ON
ENERGY AND COMMERCE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON TELECOMMUNICATIONS
AND FINANCE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND POWER

SUBCOMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

COMMITTEE ON
HOUSE ADMINISTRATION

CHAIRMAN,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

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(206) 452-3211

TOLL FREE
1-800-562-1385

November 21, 1989

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

Dear Dr. Bromley:

I am writing to urge your support for the United States' continued participation in the International Institute of Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA). The United States is in jeopardy of being eliminated as a participant of IIASA due to our country's diminishing financial support.

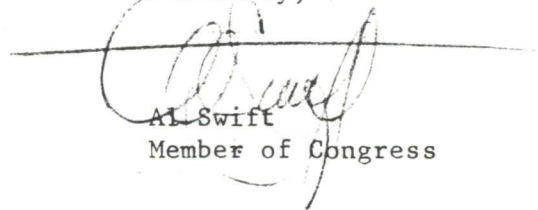
The importance of American membership in IIASA cannot be understated particularly in this time of great change in Eastern Europe. If forced to withdraw in 1990, the U.S. will lose the benefit of the exchange of scientific research as well as the opportunity to provide leadership to the East and West. And as our global climate changes and we attempt to deal with the effects of acid rain and other global problems, world cooperation and coordination toward potential solutions is essential.

Recently, IIASA's Governing Council met and it is my understanding that the Council was pleased to hear that \$900,000 was appropriated for FY-1990 for programmatic funding. The problem, however, is that another \$2.05 million is necessary to meet the unrestricted dues obligation. The current policy of funding IIASA through specific grant requests and private funding sources limits the flexibility that is required for various research projects.

Since the U.S. was instrumental in the founding of IIASA, we cannot afford to lose our voice in the research of the scientific issues of international importance. Therefore, I urge you to express your support to the Administration to help ensure our continued participation in IIASA. I look forward to hearing your response.

Thank you for your prompt and careful attention to this matter.

Sincerely,



AL Swift
Member of Congress

AS/kh

"CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING"

TYPE: CONGRESSIONAL PRIORITY

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 8920512

FROM: US House of Representatives
Al Swift

TO: Bromley

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 11/21/89

SUBJECT: International Institute of Applied Systems Analysis.
Asking support...

ASSIGNED TO: Thomas Ratchford

*Shane dictated
a response*

ACTION REQUIRED: Response for
DAB signature

SENDER'S DUE DATE:

OSTP DUE DATE: 12/06/89

DATE COMPLETED: -----

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley
Judy Bostock

REMARKS: Received in tracking 12/1/89...jj

DATE RECEIVED: 11/27/89

FILE: NEOB

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 18, 1989

Dear Jack:

I very much enjoyed reading your acceptance address, "Something Funny May Happen on the Way to Mars." The points you make are exceedingly well taken and ones that can be crucial to the success of the entire Mars program. I know that the Space Council is taking this input seriously, but I would urge you to keep reminding NASA and the federal government, on all possible occasions, of the importance of the necessary research in this area.

It was good to see you at the Advisory Group meeting, and I look forward to working with you.

With warmest best wishes,

Sincerely yours,



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

Dr. Harrison H. Schmitt
P.O. Box 14388
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87191

Dr. Bromley:
With reference to
the issue of space
adaptation, portions
of this talk may
be of interest,
particularly
pages 3-4.
Jack

SOMETHING FUNNY MAY HAPPEN ON THE WAY TO MARS

Harrison H. Schmitt

Acceptance Address
for

The 1989 Lovelace Award

Society of NASA Flight Surgeons

May 10, 1989

Washington, D.C.

P.O. Box 14388
Albuquerque NM 87191

SOMETHING FUNNY MAY HAPPEN ON THE WAY TO MARS

Harrison H. Schmitt

I am very honored, and maybe slightly embarrassed, to be selected for the 1989 Lovelace Award, but I am most happy to accept. My post-Senate association with the Lovelace Medical Foundation of Albuquerque, New Mexico, and its family of organizations would be reason enough for this award to have special personal meaning. However, let me tell you a little story, and you will see why the award appears doubly meaningful to me.

With a newly minted PH.D. in geology, I found myself in Flagstaff, Arizona, working for the United States Geological Survey. In the spring of 1965, the first ever selection process for Scientist Astronauts had run its course. I was waiting to be rejected for one medical reason or another like the fourteen other naive volunteers who had been selected for the final grueling, eight-day physical at Brooks Air Force Base in San Antonio, Texas. Not many thirty to forty year old, off the street scientists, or off the street anybody's, are free of a juicy medical history if one looks hard enough.

The "heads out" centrifuge runs, the Old Link trainer, the inkblot tests, the tilt table, the voluminous blood draws, the tread mills, and the EKG's, EEG's and LPMP's were behind us. Only waiting remained.

Sporadic double vision, history of osteomyelitis, poor hand-eye coordination, and poor glucose tolerance made up just a few of the medical oddities in our group of 15 candidates. In my particular case, the Air Force doctors certainly had not shown any enthusiasm for Dr. Claude Welch's 1960 surgical craftsmanship, a partial colectomy, which corrected a congenitally malrotated colon and other related intestinal glitches.

With a large pool of pilots from which to choose, NASA had previously been able to reject astronaut candidates with any identifiable medical problem in favor of others without such problems. However, the original pool of about 1400 volunteer scientists had been weeded out so conservatively by the National Academy of Science's selection committee that NASA's medical and psychological options were severely limited if any scientists were to be employed at all.

Peering through an optical "silver lance," or proctoscope, at the inside of my re-arranged colon, the examining physician exclaimed, over my spasmodic grunts,

groans, and induced urges, "God, what a cavern!" His boss, at the final interview with my record in front of him, merely shook his head, sadly. I had the distinct impression that his recommendation to NASA was not going to be favorable.

Later, after personal interviews with a Manned Spacecraft Center selection board comprised of Deke Slayton, Alan Shepard, Cliff Charlesworth, and Dr. Chuck Berry, among others, one had to be surprised that any of us were ultimately selected. We suspected then and learned in more detail during succeeding years just how skeptical the leaders of the astronaut corps were about having scientists in "the program." Predictions had been made, for one thing, that none would get through pilot training. (One of us, yours truly, almost did not make it through, but that story must await another award presentation.)

At any rate, after all the testing and interviewing, I had just about decided to go "back to the future" here on Earth, when a phone call from Dr. Randolph Lovelace came through to my office in Flagstaff. The conversation went something like this:

"Dr. Lovelace? This is Harrison Schmitt."

"Dr. Schmitt, my old friend Claude Welch and I have discussed your problem. You have nothing to worry about. If any problem comes up we can handle it. You're in!"

"I presume you mean I've been selected as a Scientist Astronaut?"

"Yes, yes, of course. Congratulations! The formal word will be out in a few days."

"Thank you, sir. Hope I will have a chance to meet you soon."

Three days later, with a phone call from Deke Slayton, my space career began. Six months later, Dr. Randy Lovelace froze to death following a winter plane crash in the Colorado Rockies. I never met him. So, now you can see the personal significance I attach to the Lovelace Award.

This experience, and that of the eight-day preselection physical, illustrates the great uncertainty NASA and others had about the ability of human beings to adapt to the weightless environment of space. The prevailing medical opinion in the early years of the Space Age stated that human beings might not survive exposure to long periods of weightlessness.

To the credit of people like Dr. Lovelace and Dr. Berry, NASA became both conservative in the physical selection

of astronauts and liberal in their confidence that humans could adapt physically to this new environment.

Unfortunately, once it was clear that survival was not an issue, we undertook little systematic and scientifically credible and repeatable characterization of the process of human adaptation to space. The important look at exposure to a few months of weightlessness which was undertaken during the Skylab Program and occasional well formulated but severely bounded investigations on Spacelab comprise the exceptions that highlight the deficiencies.

Two principal reasons stand out for this lapse in space biomedical research, the results or lack of results of which will have so much to do with the approach we take to the exploration, exploitation, and settlement of space. First, the astronauts were and remain very reluctant to be involved in medical investigations. This reluctance stems from the traditional antagonisms between flight surgeons and pilots -- "Don't tell 'em anything they can use to ground you!" I heard this wisdom early during pilot training with enough seemingly career ending examples to make it credible advice.

The astronauts also could point to the "fact" that no operational objectives were ever missed because they might be feeling bad. Although this was not literally true, it became managerial dogma which even today stands in the way of a clear characterization of the process of human adaptation to space flight. The "fact" really was that after the first two problems with space-sick astronauts on Apollos 8 and 9, Apollo timelines were loosened to allow for two or three days of decreased efficiency during initial adaptation by the crews. As going to the moon required about three days of coasting anyway, this presented no big loss of useful activity.

However, as soon as we began to experience extensive movement inside large volume spacecraft during Skylab and Space Shuttle flights, with much heavier operational demands early in the missions, the difficulties and inefficiencies caused by the adaptation process became more obvious. Even the pilot astronauts had to admit that Rusty Schweikart's Apollo 9 difficulties were more than Rusty's special problem. Still, no systematic and scientifically credible protocol has been instituted to fully characterize the clinical symptoms of space adaptation or to test the most appropriate countermeasures against its adverse effects.

The irresponsibility of the astronaut's attitude reached its peak a few years ago with the claim that the Privacy Act applies to biomedical data collected on astronauts in space, in spite of the fact we fly as volunteers, supported by the American taxpayer. NASA's acquiescence to this claim should be reversed at the earliest possible opportunity.

The second reason we know so little about space adaptation developed within the science community. Many medical researchers in and out of NASA, who were closely involved with this issue, concluded too soon that the problem was largely if not entirely related to terrestrial motion sickness. Thus, they focused most of their attention on Earth based investigations of the human vestibular system and on proving that sensory conflicts between this system and the brain were the principal if not the only cause of space sickness. Only belatedly has some emphasis been placed on bone demineralization and muscle atrophy.

In fact, it appears to many on the outside of NASA that such sensory conflicts represent aggravating factors but not the primary cause. Systemic hemodynamic changes and autonomic nervous system reactions may be far more fundamental. Not surprisingly, after two decades of research there has been no more progress in eliminating or reducing the adverse effects of space adaptation than there has been in understanding its physiological origins.

The development of a systematic clinical characterization protocol, the use of that protocol on an adequately sized cadre of dedicated physician observer-test subjects, and the repeated re-flight of that cadre to investigate countermeasures would appear to be the only truly scientific means to gain both understanding and believable countermeasures. The application of this protocol should begin by flying pairs from the physician cadre on each of the relatively short Space Shuttle flights then re-flying the cadre for longer durations on the Space Station Freedom.

Without this approach, I am afraid that very conservative design parameters and much delay will be imposed on the early years of the next great human adventure, the exploration of Mars. Although the empirical Soviet experience with long duration flight seems to be telling them and us that no insurmountable physiological problems exist, neither they nor we have committed to gathering the data necessary to optimize missions to Mars, to provide appropriate flight medical care, and to hurry the time when the settlement of space away from Earth can begin.

To possibly better view the potential importance of the issues facing space medicine, let us jump ahead to early February, 1990, and try to anticipate what should be the concluding paragraphs of the President's State of the Union Address to the Congress.

"Now, my fellow Americans, as your representatives assembled in these historic chambers know so well, a rising tide of domestic and international political pressure has appeared in support of initiatives for the future. You have made us all increasingly aware

that both vulnerabilities and opportunities in America's future and in the future of humankind require our urgent attention. The unfair inequities of the present still do and will always demand concern and compassion, however, many issues essential to the future well-being of our children and our country have been too long neglected.

"Tonight, because of the central roles played by environment and space in the future of our children, I am calling on the Congress to provide the long term commitments necessary to undertake a specific project focused on the turn of the Third Millennium. Although this rare milestone is only 10 years away, the challenge has grown for a Millennium Project that will match the times and the opportunities.

"Our Millennium Project, in which we invite the family of nations to join, will be the establishment of a permanent human outpost on Mars by 2010 and, by so doing, provide the technology base and resources necessary to preserve the Earth's global environment.

"The creation of a permanent outpost on Mars will have as its primary purposes the eventual settlement of the planet Mars and the provision of abundant and environmentally benign energy on Earth. The development of fusion power plants on Earth, fueled by the helium resources of the moon, forms the bridge between these two essential achievements. This bridge of energy also provides, as by-products from the energy resources of the moon, the oxygen, hydrogen, and other consumable materials critical to sustaining the early settlers of Mars.

"Thus, our Millennium Project combines space ventures to the Earth, moon, and Mars into a single great human mission -- a mission to save the atmosphere, waters, and rainforests of Earth, a mission to settle the moon and utilize lunar resources for the benefit of all, and a mission to establish human civilization and freedom permanently on Mars.

"Immense potential exists for international cooperation in a mission to Earth, moon, and Mars. The nations of Earth now have for their review our draft treaty for international participation in The Millennium Project. This treaty, tentatively called the INTERMARS Charter, proposes a participant based relationship between nations, users, and investors, modeled after the successful INTELSAT Agreements. The United States Government intends to convene an international conference to finalize the INTERMARS Charter before the end of the year.

"Ladies and gentlemen and my fellow Americans, our commitment to the success of The Millennium Project must be unequivocal. It must include an equally unequivocal commitment to carry the sacred institutions of freedom with us as humankind expands into its larger home among the planets and the stars."

Humankind's first explorations of the moon and of space near the Earth between 1968 and 1972 were also the species first clear steps of evolution into the solar system and eventually into the galaxy. As the Pueblo Indians tell the lesson of their ancestors, "We walk on the Earth, but we live in the sky."

Early explorers of the sky not only took their eyes and minds into space and became the eyes and minds of billions of other explorers on the starship Earth, but they began the long process of transplanting civilization into space. This fundamental change in the course of history has occurred as humans also have gained new insight into themselves and their first planetary home.

Limitless seas in space exist not only as new frontiers but as new challenges for humankind. The nations on Earth which effectively utilize technology to exploit the economic and military advantages of the new ocean of space will dominate human activities on this planet well into the next century, if not indefinitely. Those nations also will provide the irreversible templates for the social and political evolution of civilization beyond the next century far into the Third Millennium.

The relative ease or difficulty of the movement of human beings into the Solar System will be determined largely by how well the space biomedical community does its job today and over the next ten years. Many researchers, clinicians, and others outside NASA and DOD stand ready and willing to help in this endeavor. Do not hesitate to give us that opportunity.

Thank you all again for the honor of the Lovelace Award and the pleasure of this opportunity to sound off again on a subject dear to my heart and, indeed, so dear to the future. Good luck to you all.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 18, 1989

Dear Chauncey:

Many thanks for sending me the copy of EPRI's study on the global supply of electricity. As you know, I am becoming ever more heavily involved in matters of energy policy and of the environmental impact of such policies. The EPRI report is an important input to all of this process.

I miss the opportunity to interact with the EPRI group that I had while I was a member of the Scientific Advisory Board, but unfortunately, my current position makes it impossible for me to retain such activities.

Please convey my warmest best wishes to all my friends at EPRI.

Sincerely yours,



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

Dr. Chauncey Starr
President Emeritus
Electric Power Research Institute
3412 Hillview Avenue
P.O. Box 10412
Palo Alto, California 94303



Electric Power
Research Institute

December 1, 1989

Dr. D. Allan Bromley
Science Advisor to the President
Office of Science and Technology Policy
Old Executive Office Building
Washington DC 20506

Dear Dr. Bromley:

The enclosed study of the alternatives for supplying global electricity demand to the year 2060 may be of special interest because of its relevance to the President's position on international energy policy and the greenhouse effect.

The essence of the study is that for the next half century the global dependence on fossil fuels is almost certain to increase, even with a major contribution from conservation and nonfossil sources. Very optimistically, the projected combination of maximum conservation, solar, and biomass might contribute about half of the needed global electricity and the total energy demand.

Consistent estimates of world economic activity are also included. Estimates such as these are essential for realistic analysis of the world CO₂ problem.

The crucial dependence of nations on energy supply for their economic growth is now generally understood. It certainly suggests that extreme caution be exercised before arbitrarily interfering with access to any forms of energy supply, particularly fossil fuels. As this study illustrates, there is very little likelihood that any realistic set of measures could reduce fossil fuel use globally in the coming decades. This is certainly the case if the less developed countries fulfill their expectations for a modest annual economic growth.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Chauncey Starr", followed by a horizontal line.

Chauncey Starr
President Emeritus

enclosure

"CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING"

TYPE: Action Item

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 8920562

FROM: CHAUNCEY STARR

TO: BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 12/01/89

SUBJECT: ENCLOSING A COPY OF A STUDY DONE BY ELECTRIC POWER
RESEARCH INSTITUTE ON GLOBAL SUPPLY OF ELECTRICITY

ASSIGNED TO: Nancy Maynard

ACTION REQUIRED: APPROPRIATE RESPONSE

SENDER'S DUE DATE: OSTP DUE DATE: 12/28/89

DATE COMPLETED:

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley

REMARKS: REPORT TO N. MAYNARD

DATE RECEIVED: 12/04/89

FILE: NEOB

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 28, 1989

Dear Fred:

Many thanks for sending me the material in response to Leslie Roberts's article in the November 24th issue of Science.

I too am sorry that our paths did not cross at the New York Academy of Sciences affair, but I was very much honored to receive the Presidential medal and to have the opportunity to talk to a very distinguished group.

The discourse concerning global warming has become, I think, somewhat more balanced in recent weeks, and your Marshall report I think deserves very substantial credit for introducing more science and less emotion into the entire dialogue.

I have been quite pleased by the activities of the Domestic Policy Council Working Group on Global Change that I am chairing, and I believe that we have come up with a coherent program to recommend to the President ~~that~~ will be both scientifically and economically reasonable, that will continue to demonstrate American leadership in this entire area, and that will allow us to participate effectively in the large number of international fora where global change now forms a major part of the agenda.

You will have noted that at Malta the President announced his intention to host a meeting here in Washington in late April concerning scientific and economic research on the environment. This meeting will be co-chaired by Michael Boskin, the chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, and me, and will involve the senior scientific, economic and environmental officials of a large number of countries, specifically those that have been involved in research activities in this area or which by reason of land mass, population or other special characteristics can be expected to play a substantial role in the global environmental future.

In addition to focusing on the gaps and uncertainties in our scientific and economic understanding of the issue, I look on this conference as being important in sensitizing all three groups of participants to the activities of the others and, in particular, to allowing us to focus on those scientific gaps and uncertainties which are most significant in terms of the economic activities. Overall, our goal is substantial improvement and better understanding of the analytic tools and data required to address environmental problems and, in particular, global warming.

It is my belief that with the activities that we have underway, both under the United Nations' aegis and those of my DPC Working Group, that we will be in a position, when the IPCC process has worked its way through to completion, to be able to participate in the negotiating meeting for the framework convention on global change that President Bush at Malta offered to host in a very much more quantitative and responsible fashion than could have been possible at Noordwijk, for example.

I shall always very much welcome your suggestions and comments.

With warmest best wishes for the holiday season and the new year,

Sincerely yours,



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

Professor Frederick Seitz
President Emeritus
The Rockefeller University
1230 York Avenue
New York, New York 10021



THE ROCKEFELLER UNIVERSITY

1230 YORK AVENUE • NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10021-6399

December 5, 1989

Dr. D. Allah Bromley
Assistant to the President for
Science and Technology
The White House
Old Executive Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20506

Dear Allan:

I am very sorry to have missed your address at the New York Academy of Sciences last Monday evening. Although I am a member of the Academy, something went awry and I learned of your talk only a couple of hours before the event when it was much too late to do anything about it.

The issue of the Greenhouse Effect continues to raise a storm. While no one denies that the potential problem should be of concern, it is not easy to understand why a significant group of scientist believe we should turn back the clock a hundred years almost overnight.

Incidentally, the article by Leslie Roberts which appears in the November 24th issue of Science is a gross distortion of the facts concerning the report of the Marshall Institute. It was thoroughly reviewed by competent people as the accompanying responses by our team indicate.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Frederick Seitz



Dartmouth College HANOVER • NEW HAMPSHIRE • 03755

Department of Earth Sciences • Fairchild Science Center • (603) 646-2373

December 4, 1989

To the Editor:

Leslie Roberts' article <1> on the Marshall Institute study of the greenhouse problem does not, in my opinion, do justice to the standards of objective reporting usually seen in SCIENCE.

I gave Roberts the names of three prominent meteorologists - Richard Lindzen, Jerome Namias and Reginald Newell -- who have endorsed the Marshall report's findings on the inadequacies of current global warming predictions. The article mentions their support, but dismisses them with the comment that their major work is outside the field. This is a major misstatement. Lindzen, Namias and Newell have been far more active in the fields of research pertinent to the greenhouse effect than any critic of the Marshall study quoted in the article. This slighting reference to the only supporters of the Marshall report mentioned in the article betrays a bias.

The report's critics quoted by Roberts lay great stress on the matter of solar variability and climate change. Solar variability is an important topic and a personal research interest of mine, but it is not essential to the principal findings of the report. The emphasis on solar variability is a smokescreen thrown up by the critics to conceal the report's main conclusion -- that clouds and oceans introduce enormous uncertainties into the global warming predictions. This view is widely held in the climatology community <2>. The report just published by the UK Meteorology Office, reducing the UKMO estimate of greenhouse warming from 5.2K to 1.9 K as a result of a change in assumed cloud properties, confirms this judgment <3>.

As a recent editorial in NATURE comments, it is "plainly foolhardy to pretend" in these circumstances that climate modellers can predict just what the future course of the greenhouse warming will amount to <4>.

But the vituperative and nonsubstantive nature of some of the criticisms quoted by Roberts (e.g., "noisy junk science") reveals that more than technical issues are involved in the hostile reaction to the Marshall report.

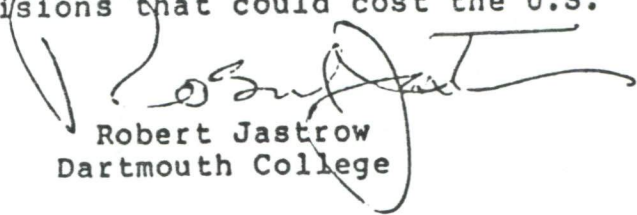
The nature of the hidden issues emerges in the disagreement over the amount of time required to narrow the range of uncertainty in the greenhouse forecasts. Roberts quotes critics of the Marshall report as saying it will take at least 10 years, and possibly decades, to obtain appreciably better results. We have concluded that the models could yield the accuracy needed by policy makers in 3-5 years -- PROVIDED the government accelerates the pace of climate research with a major infusion of funds. The Bush administration has taken a big step in that direction with a

Global Change Research Program budgeted at \$191 million and talk of a further increase to \$250 million.

However, critics of the Marshall report say we can't afford to wait. They would like to see the government move now toward limits on CO2 emissions. That appears to be the policy issue underlying the technical argument.

In our view, the technical facts indicate that early limits on CO2 emission are unnecessary and may be undesirable. A 3-5 year investment in better forecasts will still give the U.S. sufficient time to counter the greenhouse threat if that turns out to be necessary. But if the decision on CO2 limits is made now, and turns out to be the wrong decision because it was based on inaccurate information, the cost to the United States can be staggering. Studies by the Congressional Budget Office and several private groups set the cost to the U. S. of limiting carbon dioxide emissions at \$0.8 to \$3.6 trillion <5>.

With a price tag like that, a few years of waiting for the fruits of an accelerated research program would seem to be in order. Prudence dictates spending \$250 million dollars to obtain guidance on the wisdom of decisions that could cost the U.S. trillions of dollars.



Robert Jastrow
Dartmouth College

1. SCIENCE 246, 992-993 (1989).
2. For example, C.D. Cess, et al., SCIENCE 245, 513-516 (1989).
3. J. F. B. Mitchell, C. A. Senior and W. J. Ingram, NATURE, 341, 132-134 (1989).
4. NATURE, 342, 339 (1989)
5. Reported in the NEW YORK TIMES, November 19, 1989.



Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics

60 Garden Street, Cambridge, MA 02138

(617) 495-7000



November 28, 1989

Editor, *Science*
1333 H Street, NW
Washington, DC 20005

To the Editor:

Leslie Roberts' account on the Marshall greenhouse report ("Global Warming: Blaming the Sun," 24 November 1989, p. 992) is a very inaccurate description of what the report says about solar activity and climate.

According to Roberts, the report asserts that "the warming trend of the past century was probably caused by increased solar activity..." Nowhere in the Marshall report can statements be found that would justify Roberts' remark.

The report's approach to the climate impact of solar variability is suitably cautious. It comments correctly that lulls in solar activity have tended to occur every 200 years or so during the last thousand years, quotes findings by Wigley and Kelly that these solar lulls tend to be correlated with cold spells in climate, and concludes, "if the correlation between low solar activity and low temperature continues," a natural cold spell can be expected in the 21st century.

The operative word in this conclusion is "if". The Marshall statement is not a "prediction," as Roberts called it, but a reasonable comment on the meaning of past trends in solar and climate data.

The Marshall report makes an effective argument for careful research into *all* factors causing climate change. Without an accurate assessment of all sources of climate change, we will not be able to infer the component of change caused by manmade greenhouse gases.

Sincerely,

Sallie Baliunas
(617) 495-7415

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO

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SANTA BARBARA • SANTA CRUZ

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November 29, 1989

Letter to the Editor
SCIENCE Magazine
1333 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Editor:

This is in response to the "News & Comment" article entitled "Global Warming: Blaming the Sun," which appears on page 992 of SCIENCE, Volume 246, 24 November 1989, written by Leslie Roberts.

I object to both the tone and to much of the material presented as slanted or wrong. Immediately, I dispute the statement in the subtitle. Our report does not wish away greenhouse warming. We make two recommendations. One is that a very large increase be made in resources to study these effects. We would not have made this recommendation if we did not believe that the possibilities were extremely serious.

Our second recommendation, that major policy actions not be undertaken until the implications are better understood, seems to be the source of the various criticisms. More to the point seems to be the interest in the possibility that this report has influenced White House thinking in a major way. This gives rise to a second misstatement of fact -- one that I look at as personal criticism. The article says, "Nierenberg, for his part, has been working hard to get the message into the White House." I have done no such thing. I was not even aware that anyone in the White House had a copy of the report when I received a call to come to Washington from La Jolla, on very short notice, to brief some staff. At great personal inconvenience, I did so, but I must say -- from then until now, I have had no further contact with anyone in the White House.

It is more likely that letters to the president and the White House by such distinguished scientists as Jerry Namias and Richard Lindzen have had at least an equal, if not greater, impact. Despite the report's flat statement to the contrary, Lindzen, Newell, and Namias have made important contributions to the subject, unlike some of the critics cited in the article.

In response to John Perry's remark on the climate models, we agree that "...there are hellacious uncertainties..." which is one of the major reasons

Letter to the Editor
SCIENCE Magazine
November 29, 1989
Page 2.

for our recommendation on policy, but I disagree when Perry says that all the uncertainties we present are on the downside. If I were to criticize our report today, it would be for having presented a 0.5°C rise in temperature as a fact when a variety of evidence now makes it seem questionable. Having attended the most recent meeting of the Climate Diagnostics Workshop, I am certain that most working climatologists believe that there has been no significant increase in temperature in the last one hundred years. There were one hundred and fifty attendees and only two papers were directly on global warming. It is not a happy circumstance to note that none of these people were quoted in the SCIENCE article. The only reason that the Namias and Lindzen letters were cited is that I transmitted them to the reporter. Other communications with a similar point of view were not cited nor were their authors interviewed either.

To respond to the remark "snapped" by an unnamed "senior Academy official" about the influence of possible solar variations, it is correct that it was discussed -- but only as an example of the many ill-understood possible contributions to the problem, among which remain water in the form of vapor and clouds (which is the most difficult), the other greenhouse gases, colloidal particles, and turbidity.

Despite Steve Schneider's trivial comment about solar variations, much good work is being done that gives a positive indication of the influence of solar variations, even back over the last century. A paper on the subject covering the atmospheric temperature over the oceans presented by Newell at the Climate Diagnostics meeting showed such an effect. Another paper by C.D. Keeling, analyzing his famous data set, also shows the influence of solar variation and is being prepared for publication.

What I found very perplexing was the repetitious references to the Academy. I was chairman of the Academy committee that submitted the 1983 report on global warming that is the most complete that has been published and is still being widely referenced. It was put forward during the discussions at the same White House meeting where the Marshall Report was summarized. Fred Seitz, Dick Lindzen, Jerry Namias, and I are all members of the Academy, and while we do not speak for the Academy, we do make for a certain presence and it was only natural for me to include the Academy's findings in the White House briefing.

Sincerely,

William A. Nierenberg
William A. Nierenberg



RICHARD S. LINDZEN
SLOAN PROFESSOR OF METEOROLOGY

COPY

December 1, 1989

To the editors, Science Magazine

Re: Global Warming: Blaming the Sun

Leslie Roberts' article "Global Warming: Blaming the Sun" (Science, November 24, 1989) is misleading on several counts. It should first be noted that one of the authors of the Marshall Institute Report, William Nierenberg, also prepared the major NRC report on the topic (the most massive of the 'carefully researched and reviewed expert reports' Roberts refers to). The three scientists referred to as supporters of the report, are reported to be scientists 'whose major work is largely outside the greenhouse field.' It is hard to know what is meant by this. Virtually no one I know of has devoted his or her career to the 'greenhouse field.' However, each of the scientists mentioned (Newell, Namias and myself) has published more papers on climate dynamics in the refereed professional literature than have any of the other figures mentioned in the article. In the letter by Namias and myself that is referred to by Roberts, we simply endorsed the major conclusions of the Marshall report: namely, that *first*, no evidence for the existence of the 'greenhouse effect' can be found in the temperature records of the last 100 years; and *second*, current forecasts of global warming for the 21st Century are so inaccurate and fraught with uncertainty as to be useless to policy-makers. We still endorse these conclusions. As to the importance of research, no one suggests that five years will bring absolute certainty on the issue of the warming, but it seems unreasonable to insist that we can't reduce the degree of uncertainty substantially in roughly this period.

I personally do not know why the discussion of solar effects was included in the report; it certainly was far from central to the main arguments. It would be difficult to argue with the contention attributed to Schneider, Mahlman and others, that 'the only question (concerning the warming) is how much, and by when.' However, what is omitted from such contentions is the plausible possibility that the answer to the question 'how much' may turn out to be very little. It is over this possibility that much current debate centers. To be sure, even five years of debate cannot settle such an issue, but research might.

Richard S. Lindzen,

*Alfred P. Sloan Professor of
Meteorology, M.I.T.
Cambridge, MA 02139*

ROOM 54-1416, CENTER FOR METEOROLOGY AND PHYSICAL OCEANOGRAPHY
MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY - CAMBRIDGE, MA 02139
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"CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING"

TYPE: Action Item

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 8920618

FROM: FREDERICK SEITZ
THE ROCKEFELLER UNIVERSITY

TO: BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 12/05/89

SUBJECT: WRITING TO INFORM YOU THAT THE 11/24 ISSUE OF
SCIENCE ARTICLE ON GREENHOUSE EFFECT WAS GROSSLY
WRONG.

ASSIGNED TO: D. Allan Bromley

ACTION REQUIRED: APPROPRIATE RESPONSE

SENDER'S DUE DATE: OSTP DUE DATE: 12/28/89

DATE COMPLETED: -----

COPIES TO: Nancy Maynard

REMARKS:

DATE RECEIVED: 12/08/89

FILE: NEOB

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 28, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR JOHN H. SUNUNU

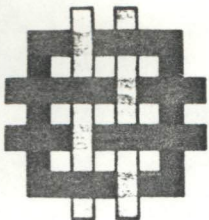
FROM: D. ALLAN BROMLEY *Allan*
SUBJECT: GUS SPETH OF WORLD RESOURCES INSTITUTE

Recently I sent you a memo in response to Ed Rogers request concerning a proposed meeting between you and Gus Speth to discuss his letter, dated May 1989, addressed to President Bush.

Speth has now requested that I meet with him to discuss the same letter and before replying to him I would be interested in whether you met with him -- and if so, how it went.

Happy New Year!

Attachment



WORLD RESOURCES INSTITUTE

1709 New York Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006 Telephone: 202-638-6300
Facsimile: 202-638-0036 Telex: 64414 WRIWASH Direct Dial: (202) 662-

December 1, 1989

Mr. D. Allan Bromley
Science Advisor to the President
Office of Science & Technology Policy
OEOB Room 358
17th & Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20560

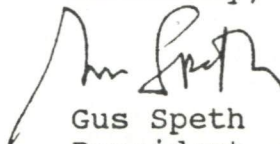
Dear Mr. Bromley:

The enclosed letter to President Bush contains the views of a blue-ribbon panel of leading businessmen, scientists, environmentalists and others on what the Administration should do in response to the challenge of global warming and climate change.

The analysis and recommendations in this letter are as important today as they were when sent to President Bush earlier.

Members of the panel and I would welcome an opportunity to meet with you about this vital subject.

Sincerely,



Gus Speth
President

GS:cf

Enclosure

*We were very pleased with the
global warming meetings announced
by the President at Malta.*

WRI

ISSUES AND IDEAS

MAY 1989

A CALL FOR U.S. ACTION ON GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE

(The following letter was sent to President George Bush by a WRI-sponsored panel in January 1989.)

The Honorable George H.W. Bush
President of the United States
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20500

Dear President Bush:

Congratulations on your election as President of the United States. As you assume that office, you will be faced with many competing issues and challenges that demand your attention. We are pleased that among the issues you chose to highlight during your campaign was global climate change. We are writing to you to emphasize the importance we attach to this problem, and to recommend policy responses your administration can take. Our panel, assembled by the World Resources Institute to develop climate change policy options, has substantial experience in science, government, business, international affairs, and law. We have concluded that global climate change is an issue of critical importance to the United States and to the world, and we urge you to place it among the top issues to be addressed by your new administration.

For the first time in history human activities have begun to alter the global mechanisms upon which our economies, societies and natural systems depend. Although there are some uncertainties about the timing of global warming, the basis of the greenhouse effect is well understood. Deforestation and the combustion of fossil fuels have increased atmospheric concentrations of heat-trapping, greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide to levels 25 percent higher than at any time in the last 130,000 years. Additional gases such as industrial chlorofluorocarbons, urban air pollutants, and methane

and nitrous oxide from agriculture, deforestation and energy use will double the extent of warming beyond that provided by carbon dioxide alone. The temperature has already risen 1° F over the past century, and the earth will continue to warm as we further burden the atmosphere with these gases.

While this past summer's drought, heat waves, air pollution, forest fires and intense hurricanes may not have resulted from the greenhouse effect, these events provided us with a graphic preview of life in a greenhouse world. As global warming progresses, sea level will continue to rise, eroding coastlines, damaging valuable property and infrastructure and destroying wetlands and estuaries which support wildlife and the breeding grounds of much of our commercial and recreational fisheries. Because of the rapid rate of anticipated warming, many of our natural areas will be unable to shift their location rapidly enough to survive. Forest decline can be expected to cause major economic losses, and the present boundaries of our national parks and conservation lands will no longer protect the natural heritage they now contain. Many plant and animal species are likely to disappear. The consequences of projected climate change are certain to cause major damage to the United States economy and be devastating to billions of people in developing countries.

The potential consequences of global warming are severe and irreversible in any human time frame. Because the world may already be committed to major global warming, actions need to be initiated now, before the consequences are evident, to slow the rate of warming and limit the risk for ourselves and our children against the worst of the future scenarios. Because our nation is contributing approximately one-fifth of all greenhouse gases, it has a special responsibility to demonstrate leadership and a commitment to

WORLD RESOURCES INSTITUTE

1709 New York Avenue, N.W.

Washington, D.C. 20006

202-638-6300

finding solutions. The United States can begin responding to the problem of climate change by implementing those options that are the most cost effective and which provide our society with multiple benefits. We strongly urge you to initiate the following actions early in your administration.

1. DEVELOP AN ENERGY POLICY THAT SIMULTANEOUSLY ADDRESSES THE GREENHOUSE EFFECT, U.S. ECONOMIC COMPETITIVENESS, ENERGY SECURITY AND AIR QUALITY.

The highest priority should be devoted to improving the efficiency with which we use energy. This strategy would not only reduce carbon dioxide emissions, it would also lower many of the other greenhouse gases and other air pollutants associated with fossil fuel combustion. We have made great strides in improving the efficiency of U.S. energy use, but the Japanese and West Germans still produce twice as much economic output per unit of energy as we do, while spending only 5 percent of their GNP on energy. Were we as efficient as these two international trade competitors, we could provide all of our current energy needs and pay much of our military budget for the same amount we now spend for energy alone. Stated another way, were it possible to become as energy efficient as the Japanese, we could have up to \$250 billion each year to invest in new technologies that would make us more competitive with them.

We should set a goal of doubling our energy efficiency by meeting the three percent annual efficiency improvements which we achieved earlier in this decade. Getting back on that path would not only free more capital for new investments, but would also reduce our balance of payments deficit and improve our energy security at substantial cost savings.

Two-thirds of U.S. emissions come from the transportation and electric utility sectors. For transportation, there is an urgent need to stimulate fuel efficiency by phasing-in over several years substantially higher fuel fees of the order of one dollar per gallon of gasoline. Initiating such a policy would also substantially reduce our staggering trade deficit. The revenues from such a fee could be targeted to lower the budget deficit, provide incentives for the private sector to address the greenhouse problem, pay for government greenhouse programs, reduce the impact on low income people or be made revenue neutral. To reduce the rapid growth in carbon dioxide emissions from cars and to help our industry remain competitive, we should also provide incentives and encourage development programs to raise the average fuel efficiency of the new U.S. automobile fleet to 45 mpg by the year 2000. Utility

reform is urgently needed so that utilities will receive an attractive rate of return for providing least-cost services for their customers through improved production and end-use efficiency. Deploying new, highly efficient production technologies and encouraging the use of more natural gas during the next decade can reduce both carbon dioxide and air pollutants in a cost-effective manner.

The United States needs to reallocate its R and D expenditures to develop and introduce energy supply technologies that do not release carbon dioxide and other pollutants into the atmosphere. Options to explore should include solar, wind, bio-fuels, geothermal and other renewables, hydrogen fuel and electric vehicles. Some of the renewable technologies are already being introduced, and with appropriate policies, market penetration can be accelerated during the next decade. Ultimately, the vast majority of the world's energy supply needs must come from such sources in order to avoid the drastic consequences of global climate change. These new technologies can form the basis of a reinvigorated, competitive U.S. industry that will serve our domestic and export markets, and help meet the energy supply needs of developing countries. If nuclear power is to make a contribution as a future supply option, it will be necessary to solve the waste problem, and determine the feasibility of a new generation of safe, cost-competitive reactors and proliferation resistant fuel cycles that will be acceptable to investors and the public.

The federal government can set an example, create a market for innovative technology and lower the budget deficit by curbing its own energy use through improved utilization of energy in its own buildings and auto fleets.

2. HALT THE RELEASE OF ALL CHLOROFLUOROCARBONS TO THE ATMOSPHERE BY 1999.

The United States should reassert international leadership as we did a decade ago when we halted the use of chlorofluorocarbons in spray cans, and achieve a complete phase-out by 1999 or sooner if possible.

The United States and other nations are committed to a 50 percent reduction in chlorofluorocarbons by 1999 to protect the ozone layer under the provisions of the Montreal Protocol. Unfortunately, it is now clear that much greater reductions will be necessary both for the sake of the ozone layer and to slow the rate of global warming. The United States must work internationally to gain agreement to more rapidly eliminate chlorofluorocarbons, and domestically to fashion a combination of market and regulatory strategies that will meet that goal in the most cost-effective and least disruptive manner.

3. INITIATE INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL FORESTRY PROGRAMS THAT ABSORB CARBON DIOXIDE.

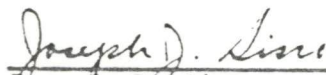
Work with foreign governments to develop foreign policy initiatives that slow the rate of deforestation in tropical countries with a goal of no net loss of tropical forests. Through our foreign aid programs and our participation in multilateral bank lending activities we should promote greenhouse-mitigating development projects and encourage reforestation and the planting of new forests in developing countries while opposing projects that unnecessarily destroy forest resources. Well planned forestry projects not only absorb carbon dioxide, but also support sustainable development in developing countries.

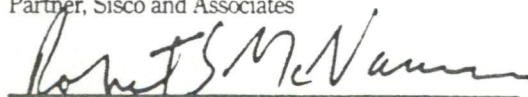
The United States should initiate a major reforestation program in this country that has as its goal the absorption of ten percent of our fossil fuel generated carbon dioxide. We should eliminate the backlog of unplanted National Forest lands, and plant trees on other public lands including closed military bases, appropriate Bureau of Land Management Lands, and state and local parks. Incentives need to be created to encourage private sector planting on conservation reserve program (CRP) agricultural lands, in cities and on other privately owned property. Additional private sector initiatives should be supported through appropriate regulatory and tax policies that link carbon dioxide emissions from power plants, industry and transportation to specific carbon dioxide-absorbing forestry projects in the U.S. and abroad.

4. PROVIDE PRESIDENTIAL LEADERSHIP NATIONALLY AND INTERNATIONALLY ON THE GREENHOUSE PROBLEM.

While no single nation can solve the global warming problem by itself, actions taken by the United States have a disproportionate impact both because of our large contribution to the problem and because of our position in the world. You correctly stated in your campaign that solving the greenhouse problem requires international cooperation and that the U.S. should be the leader in forging agreements. Only the United States President, however, can provide the national and international leadership that is needed.

The development of domestic policies that slow global warming could be greatly facilitated by the


Joseph J. Sisco
Partner, Sisco and Associates


Robert S. McNamara
Washington, D.C.

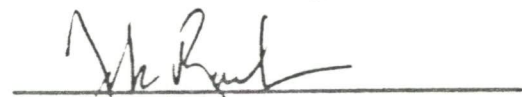
appointment of one member of your cabinet to oversee and coordinate policy development and necessary research. You may wish to use your inaugural address as an opportunity to reiterate your concern for this issue, and share your vision for how the new Administration will address it.

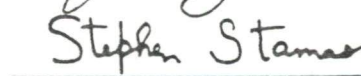
On the international front, we applaud your call for an International Global Conference on the Environment that will address the problem of climate change during your first year in office, but the nations of the world need to be prepared to move beyond discussion and prepare for action. Since establishing international frameworks for addressing the greenhouse effect can require many years to develop, we urge you to begin immediately to work bilaterally and through multinational organizations such as the United Nations, OECD and the Economic Commission for Europe to find existing structures that can begin to formulate policies and agreements.

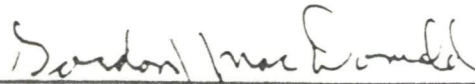
Soviet leaders have made their concerns over global warming quite clear. Perhaps you could build upon the bilateral agreements reached between President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev to cooperate on the climate change issue as a focus of your first summit meeting. We also encourage you to work with our allies such as Mrs. Thatcher whose background as a scientist has given her perceptive insights into the nature of the problem. As she so eloquently stated it in a speech last September to the Royal Society of London, "For generations, we have assumed that the efforts of mankind would leave the fundamental equilibrium of the world's systems and atmosphere stable. But it is possible that with all these enormous changes (population, agriculture, use of fossil fuels) concentrated into such a short period of time, we have unwittingly begun a massive experiment with the system of the planet itself."

Human-caused climate change redefines the concept of national and global security by threatening our economic well-being as well as our environment. Fortunately, we possess the knowledge to understand this strategic threat, and the technology and skill to respond effectively and appropriately. With your vision, foresight and leadership both our nation and the world will emerge from this challenge more secure and stronger than before.

Sincerely,

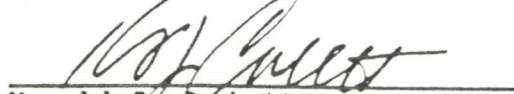

Frank Zarb
Chairman, Smith, Barry, Harris, Upham & Co., Inc.

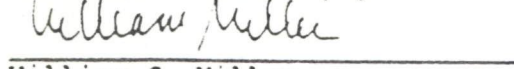

Stephen Stamas
President, New York Philharmonic

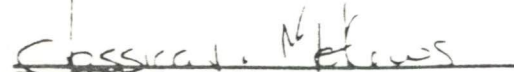

Gordon J.F. MacDonald
 Vice President and Chief Scientist, MITRE Corporation

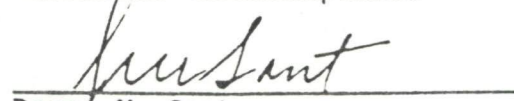

Richard Gardner
 Professor of Law and International Organization,
 Columbia University of Law


James Gustave Speth
 President, World Resources Institute


Harold J. Corbett
 Senior Vice President, Environment, Safety,
 and Health, The Monsanto Company

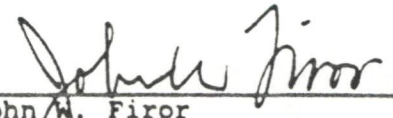

William G. Miller
 President, The American Committee on
 U.S.-Soviet Relations

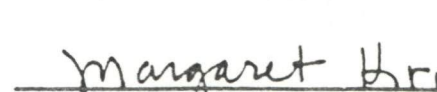

Jessica T. Mathews
 Vice President, World Resources Institute


Roger W. Sant
 Chairman and Chief Executive Officer,
 Applied Energy Services

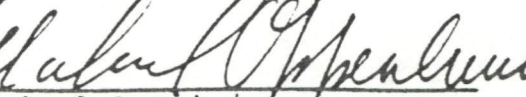

Richard Ayres
 Chairman, National Clean Air Coalition


William R. Moomaw
 Director, Climate, Energy and Pollution Program,
 World Resources Institute


John W. Firor
 Director, Advanced Study Program, National Center for
 Atmospheric Research

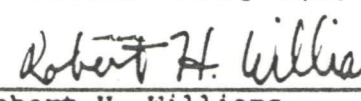

George M. Woodwell
 Director, Woods Hole Research Center


Margaret L. Kripke
 Professor and Chairman, Department of Immunology,
 University of Texas


C. Payne Lucas
 Executive Director, AFRICARE


Michael Oppenheimer
 Senior Scientist, Environmental Defense Fund


George Rathjens
 Professor of Political Science,
 Massachusetts Institute of Technology


Maxine Savitz
 Director, Garrett Processing Company


Robert H. Williams
 Senior Research Scientist, Center for Energy &
 Environmental Studies, Princeton University


 The Honorable Robert T. Stafford
 Rutland, Vermont

ABOUT WRI

World Resources Institute (WRI) is an independent research and policy institute founded in 1982 to help governments, environmental and development organizations, and private business address a fundamental question: How can societies meet basic human needs and nurture economic growth without undermining the natural resource base and environmental integrity?

The institute's 85 staff members span science, economics, and policy to provide accurate information on global resources and

develop viable policy options. WRI currently focuses on four broad areas—forests and biological diversity; energy, climate, and pollution; economics and institutions; and resource and environmental information—and augments policy recommendations with field services and technical support for groups working in natural resource management.

WRI is funded by private foundations, United Nations and governmental agencies, corporations, and concerned individuals.

"CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING"

TYPE: Information

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 8920698

FROM: GUS SPETH
WORLD RESOURCES INSTITUTE

TO: BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 12/01/89

SUBJECT: ENCLOSING A COPY OF A LETTER THEY SENT TO BUSH.

ASSIGNED TO:

ACTION REQUIRED: NONE

SENDER'S DUE DATE:

OSTP DUE DATE:

DATE COMPLETED: 12/18/89

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley
Nancy Maynard
Thomas Ratchford

REMARKS:

DATE RECEIVED: 12/15/89

FILE: NEOB

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
07a. Memorandum	To: Richard Truly From: Allan Bromley Re: European Activities Relating to Mars (1 pp.)	8/31/89	(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 - S-V [1989]

Date Closed:	2/9/2010	OA/ID Number:	62004-007
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.
07b. Schedule	Tentative program for conference in Paris on Space Exploration of Mars (5 pp.)		(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 - S-V [1989]

Date Closed:	2/9/2010	OA/ID Number:	62004-007
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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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)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
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(b)(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
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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

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 29, 1989

Dear Cornelius:

Many thanks for your letter of August 2nd with its enclosures about LIBRA which arrived while I was away from the office.

Unfortunately, as much as I would like to attend the October 9th and 10th meeting that Glenn Seaborg and Jim Watkins have organized at the Lawrence Hall of Science, I find that I must be here in Washington and will necessarily be unable to travel to California.

The brochure on LIBRA is a very impressive one and one that I found extremely interesting.

You may be interested in knowing that Herman Sweet and his collaborators from the Boston area are very much interested in obtaining support for the construction of a modern proton beam therapy unit and have been to see me about this kind of initiative within the past week. The results that are being obtained in your work with light heavy ions and in theirs with protons I find to be extremely impressive, and as soon as Jim Wyngaarden comes aboard as my Associate Director for Life Sciences, I shall be discussing with him what role we in OSTP should be playing in trying to improve the U.S. availability of ion beam treatment facilities in the U.S. In the meantime, if you have a more technical document, as I am sure you must have, about LIBRA, I should appreciate receiving a copy.

If your travels bring you to Washington, I would also welcome an opportunity to talk with you about the most

recent results that you have been obtaining in your light
ion treatment work.

With warmest best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'D. Allan Bromley', with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke extending to the right.

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

Professor Cornelius A. Tobias
Science Director
Advanced Biomedical Science and
Treatment Center
Merritt Peralta Medical Center
450 30th Street
Oakland, California 94609

Advanced
Biomedical
Science
&
Treatment
Center

Cornelius A. Tobias, Ph.D.

August 2, 1989

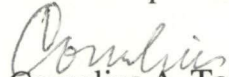
Professor D. Allan Bromley
Science Advisor to the President
Director, A.W. Wright Nuclear Structure Laboratory
Yale University
272 Whitney Avenue
P.O. Box 6666
New Haven, CT 06511

Dear Allan:

Thank you for your letter of May 16th. Glenn Seaborg told me that he expects you to visit him in Berkeley at the Lawrence Hall of Science on October 9th and 10th to talk about the future of Science Education. I know that you will be very busy; however, if you can spare an hour or two in connection with that visit, we could bring you up-to-date on the current status of research with heavy particles and on the progress in planning the LIBRA biomedical accelerator.

I am attaching a general brochure on LIBRA. This was prepared for the general public and has very few technical details. The machine has not been officially proposed to D.O.E., but there have been preliminary talks with Dr. Robert Wood, head of the OHER division. I believe that in addition to DOE, NASA and NCI will also have research interests.

With best personal regards



Cornelius A. Tobias, Ph.D.
Science Director

CAT/kam

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
08a. Letter	To: Thomas Tombrello From: Allan Bromley Re: Response to 8/2/89 and 8/4/89 notes [personal information redacted] (1 pp.)	8/29/89	(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 - S-V [1989]

Date Closed:	2/9/2010	OA/ID Number:	62004-007
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.
08b. Letter	To: Allan Bromley From: Thomas Tombrello Re: Letter of Recommendation for Bari Perlman [personal information redacted] (2 pp.)	8/2/89	(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 - S-V [1989]

Date Closed:	2/9/2010	OA/ID Number:	62004-007
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]
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- P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) 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)]

- (b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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- (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]
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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
08c. Letter	To: Allan Bromley From: Thomas Tombrello Re: Letter of Recommendation for David Saxon [personal information redacted] (1 pp.)	8/4/89	(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 - S-V [1989]

Date Closed:	2/9/2010	OA/ID Number:	62004-007
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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 P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or
 financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
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 and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) 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)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement
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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

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 15, 1989

Dear Professor Traub:

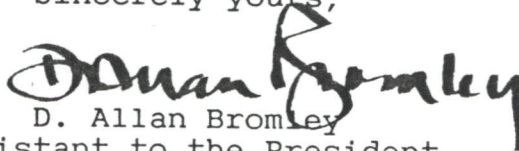
Many thanks for your mailgram concerning our report on high performance computing. The general reaction to this report has been most encouraging, and I myself am very much committed to implementing it as soon as possible. Obviously, one of the questions involved is that of obtaining adequate budgetary support in the various agencies, but I believe that if the community response continues to be positive and even enthusiastic, that response will in itself help to a substantial degree in supporting my discussions with Richard Darman and other leaders in the Office of Management and Budget and with Senators and Representatives on key committees in the Congress.

I very much welcome your support and would also welcome any comments that you and/or your colleagues on the Computer Science and Technology Board of the NRC might care to make on either the report itself or its appropriate implementation.

My thanks again for your response. I shall look forward to the possibility of working with you in trying to make some of our recommendations into reality.

With all best wishes,

Sincerely yours,



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

Professor J. F. Traub
450 Computer Science Building
Columbia University
New York, New York 10027

J F TRAUB COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
450 COMPUTER SCIENCE BLDG
NEW YORK NY 10027 11AM

Western Union Mailgram®



4-0214058254 09/11/89 ICS IPMRNCZ CSP WHSB
2128544397 MGMB TDRN NEW YORK NY 64 09-11 0139P EST

DR D ALLAN BROMLEY
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY
OLD EXECUTIVE OFFICE BLDG ROOM 360
WASHINGTON DC 20506

DEAR DR BROMLEY

DELIGHTED WITH YOUR FEDERAL HIGH PERFORMANCE COMPUTING PROGRAM.
PLEASE LET ME KNOW WHAT I CAN DO TO HELP.

REPLY TO 450 COMPUTER SCIENCE BLDG
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
NEW YORK NY 10027

J F TRAUB CHAIRMAN
COMPUTER SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY BOARD
NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

13:39 EST

MGMCOMP

TO REPLY BY MAILGRAM MESSAGE, PHONE WESTERN UNION ANYTIME, DAY OR NIGHT:

FOR YOUR LOCAL NUMBER, SEE THE WHITE PAGES

OF YOUR LOCAL TELEPHONE DIRECTORY

OR

DIAL (TOLL-FREE) 800-325-6000

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR

89 SEP 13 A 6: 48

RECEIVED

OR DIAL WESTERN UNION'S COMPUTER DIRECTLY:

FROM TELEX I..... 6161 FROM TELEX II (TWX®)..... 910-420-1212

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 13, 1989

Dear Dr. Trickey:

Thank you for your thoughtful letter inviting me to be a plenary speaker at the 1990 meeting of SUPER! on April 23. I accept your invitation and look forward to joining you and other members of SUPER! on that occasion.

I am sending you a copy of the FCCSET report on The Federal High Performance Computing Program, which we released recently.

With all best wishes,

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "D. Allan Bromley", written in a cursive style.

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

Dr. Samuel B. Trickey
Chair, SUPER! Steering Committee
College of Liberal Arts and Sciences
2014 Turlington Hall
University of Florida
Gainesville, Florida 32611-2036

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 29, 1989

Dear Mr. Tribus:

Thank you for your letter describing the work you are doing in upgrading the technical competencies of the American workforce. I would like to have more information on your project and have asked a member of my staff to contact you about our specific information needs.

I am particularly interested in the work of Dr. Bertrand Schwartz; as you cited in your letter, his successes in training the unemployed youth in France are remarkable. If available, I would like to have written reports of Dr. Schwartz's pioneering work in this field.

Please keep me apprised of your plans for the conference you are organizing on upgrading worker capabilities for the next century. I am interested in having a representative of the Office of Science and Technology Policy attend the conference.

With warm regards,

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "D. Allan Bromley". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "D." and last name "Bromley" clearly distinguishable.

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

Mr. Myron Tribus
350 Britto Terrace
Fremont, California 94539

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
09a. Memorandum	To: Charles Untermeyer From: Allan Bromley Re: Recommendation of John Hulm [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 - S-V [1989]

Date Closed:	2/9/2010	OA/ID Number:	62004-007
FOIA/SYS Case #:	2005-0336-F	Appeal Case #:	
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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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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]
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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.
09b. Biography	Biography of John K. Hulm [personal information redacted] (1 pp.)	11/9/89	(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 - S-V [1989]

Date Closed:	2/9/2010	OA/ID Number:	62004-007
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)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 7, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR CHARLES G. UNTERMEYER

FROM: D. ALLAN BROMLEY

Alla

SUBJECT: The National Transportation Safety Board

Dr. Hans Mark, the Chancellor of the University of Texas System, has written to me concerning Dr. John K. Lauber, who is currently completing his first term of service on the National Transportation Safety Board.

As Hans points out, Lauber is currently the only person with a technical background serving on that Board, and I strongly support his recommendation that Lauber be reappointed.

I enclose herewith a copy of Mark's letter of November 3 for your records.

Attachment

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
10. Letter	To: Allan Bromley From: Hans Mark Re: Letter of Recommendation for John Lauber [personal information redacted] (1 pp.)	11/3/89	(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 - S-V [1989]

Date Closed:	2/9/2010	OA/ID Number:	62004-007
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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- 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]

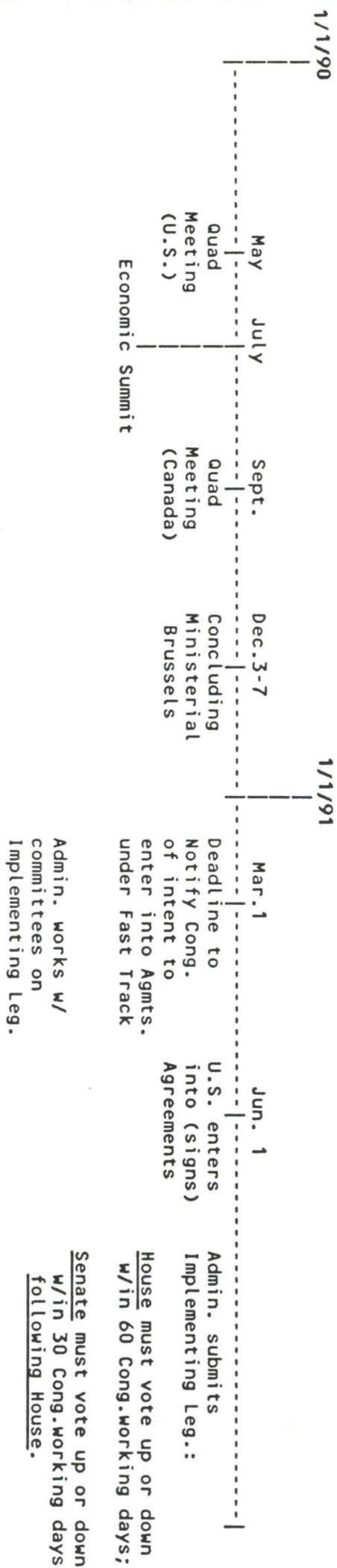
C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

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- (b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
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URUGUAY ROUND TIMETABLE



URUGUAY ROUND NEGOTIATING ISSUES

Market Access

Tariffs

Non-Tariff Measures

Textiles

Tropical Products

Natural Resource Based Products

AGRICULTURE

Rules

Balance of Payments

Safeguards

MTN Codes (e.g., Standards,
Anti-dumping)

Subsidies

Dispute Settlement

Rules of Origin

New Issues

Services

Trade Related Investment Measures (TRIMS)

Trade Related Intellectual Property (TRIPS)

11-7-89

URUGUAY ROUND NEGOTIATING GROUP TEAMS

TARIFFS

Doug Newkirk, USTR*
Melissa Coyle, USTR
Skip Jones, USTR/Geneva
John Andersen, Commerce
Mark Thompson, USDA
Juliet Bender, Commerce
Marie Giovanelli, Labor
Wendy Moore, State
Bill Hart, ITC
Tim Geithner, Treasury
Richard Steinberg, USTR
Caroyl Miller, USTR (Textiles)
Ron Sorini, USTR (Textiles)
Barbara Norton, USTR
Kristen Paulsen, Commerce
Dorothy Dwoskin, USTR

NON-TARIFF MEASURES

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Wendy Silberman, USTR**
Mike Casella, Commerce
Jeri Jensen, Commerce
Marie Giovanelli, Labor
Mark Thompson, USDA
Wendy Moore, State
Tim Geithner, Treasury
Skip Jones, USTR/Geneva
Holly Hammonds, USTR
Dorothy Dwoskin, USTR

NATURAL RESOURCES

Bob Reinstein, USTR*
Don McConville, State **
Skip Jones, USTR/Geneva
Bob Reiley, Commerce
Don Niewiaroski, Treasury
Leslie Berger, USDA
Tim Reif, USTR
Betsy White, Labor
Dorothy Dwoskin, USTR

TEXTILES

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Robert Shepherd, USTR/Geneva**
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Mike Hutchinson, Commerce
John Hoog, State
Florence James, Labor
Janie Hester, Labor
Tim Skud, Treasury
Leslie Berger, USDA
Caroyl Miller, USTR
Mike Hathaway, USTR
Dorothy Dwoskin, USTR

AGRICULTURE

Suzanne Early, USTR*
Joe O'Mara, USDA**
Jim Truran, USTR/Geneva
Bob Riemenschneider, USDA
Craig Thorne, USDA
Jim Vertrees, USDA
Kevin Braech, USDA
Dale McNeill, USDA
Rob Robinson, USDA
Diane Tasnadi, Commerce
Sarah Shackelton, Commerce
Kelly Bryant, Labor
Bruce Norman, NMFS
Bob Hoffman, Treasury
Bruce Beard, OMB
Nancy Schwartz, OMB
Len Condon, USTR
Fredie Bove, State
Ralph Ives, USTR
Amy Porges, USTR
Richard Steinberg, USTR

TROPICAL PRODUCTS

Ralph Ives, USTR*
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Dan Gardner, Commerce
Don Niewiaroski, Treasury
Bill Steigelmann, State
Anna Valdez, Labor
Barbara Steinbock, Commerce
Ken Freiberg, USTR
Richard Steinberg, USTR
Dorothy Dwoskin, USTR

GATT ARTICLES

Doug Newkirk, USTR*
Wendy Silberman, USTR
Nancy Lee, Treasury
Ann Morrison, Commerce
Edward Juanteguy, USDA
Tenny Fiakowski, Labor
Jorge Perez-Lopez, Labor
Jane Bradley, USTR
Richard Steinberg, USTR
Dick Mattheisen, USTR/Geneva
Mary Lee Garrison, State
Dorothy Dwoskin, USTR

MTN CODES

Rich Meier, USTR*
Bruce Miller, Commerce**
Eric Garfinkel, Commerce** (Antidumping)
Dave Shark, USTR/Geneva
Tim Reif, USTR (Antidumping)
Wendy Silberman, USTR (Licensing)
Suzanne Troje, USTR (Standards)
Ron Lorentzen, Commerce
Liliana Monk, Commerce
Brian Dickson, State
Rich Schulman, Labor
Jim Wallace, Treasury
Dorothy Dwoskin, USTR

SAFEGUARDS

Geza Feketekuty, USTR*
Joe Papovich, USTR**
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David Parker, Labor
Matt Ryan, Treasury
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Bill Craft, State
Bill Gearhart, USITC
Stu Chemtob, Justice
Mike Hathaway, USTR
Dorothy Dwoskin, USTR

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Jim Wallace, Treasury
Dan Hunter, Commerce
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Steve Powell, Commerce
Lyn Schlitt, USITC
Tom Dorsey, OMB
Bill Craft, State
Brian Dickson, State
Diana Wanamaker, USDA
Tim Reif, USTR
Betsy White, Labor
Dorothy Dwoskin, USTR

TRIPS

Bruce Wilson, USTR*
Michael Kirk, PTO, Commerce (Deputy Team Leader for Intellectual
Property Policy)
Emery Simon, USTR (Deputy Team Leader for Trade Policy)
Lewis Flacks, Copyright Office
Larry Nelson, State
John Murphy, Treasury
Nancy Schwartz, OMB
Harvey Lapan, CEA
Stu Chemtob, Justice
Rex Young, Justice
Karen Travis, Labor
Alphonse Robles, Customs
Eileen Hill, Commerce
Diana Wanamaker, USDA
Steve Arlinghaus, USTR/Geneva
Catherine Field, USTR
Carmen Suro-Bredie, USTR

TRIMS

Bruce Wilson, USTR*
William Barreda, Treasury**
Dave Shark, USTR/Geneva
Claudi Serwer, USTR
Marilyn Meyers, State
Fran Huegel, Commerce
Larry McDonald, Treasury
Diana Wanamaker, USDA
Dan Price, USTR
David Parker, Labor
Carmen Suro-Bredie, USTR

DISPUTE SETTLEMENT

Jane Bradley, USTR*
Joe Damond, Commerce
Chris Parlin, USTR/Geneva
John Murphy, Treasury
Gerald Rosen, State
Bob Scofield, State
Diana Wanamaker, USDA
David Parker, Labor
Holly Kenworthy, State
Dorothy Dwoskin, USTR

FOGS

Carmen Suro-Bredie, USTR*
Christina Lund, USTR/Geneva**
Jorge Perez-Lopez, Labor
Diana Wanamaker, USDA
Susan Salem, State
Eliza Patterson, USITC
Matt Ryan, Treasury
Mark Linscott, Commerce
Jane Bradley, USTR

SERVICES

Bruce Wilson, USTR*
Dick Self, USTR**
Gerald Newman, Treasury (Financial Services)
Christina Lund, USTR/Geneva
Holly Kenworthy, State
Linda Powers, Commerce
Ron Dobson, Labor
Dick Larm, Justice
Bruce Butterworth, Transportation
Diana Wanamaker, USDA
Tim Geithner, Treasury
Amy Porges, USTR
Dan Price, USTR
Dorothy Dwoskin, USTR

STANDSTILL/ROLLBACK

Dorothy Dwoskin, USTR*
Steve Arlinghaus, USTR/Geneva
Dave Parker, Labor
Joe Damond, Commerce
Jim Wallace, Treasury
Doug Ryan, State
Lee Ann Stackhouse, USDA
Jane Bradley, USTR

* - TEAM LEADER

** - LEAD NEGOTIATOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 21, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR CHASE UNTERMEYER

FROM: D. ALLAN BROMLEY *gab.*
SUBJECT: OSTP ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

Like everyone else in EOP, I am becoming completely swamped and am in dire need of senior staff. I write to ask you for your help in expediting the processing of the nominations of;

Dr. James Wyngaarden
Dr. Thomas Ratchford
and
Dr. Eugene Wong,

with all of whom you have talked and all of whom have completed the FBI and first round at least of your questionnaires. They are outstanding and viewed as such in the S&T community generally.

While I do not have as yet, a firm final candidate for the fourth and last of these Associate Directors, Industrial Technology, I expect to in the very near future and will get the name to you as quickly as possible, as well as the individual so that you can interview him.

I shall much appreciate your help.

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
11. Memorandum	To: Chase Untermeyer From: Allan Bromley Re: EPA Assistant Administration for R&D [personal information redacted] (1 pp.)	9/20/89	(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 - S-V [1989]

Date Closed:	2/9/2010	OA/ID Number:	62004-007
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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gift.

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

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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.
12. Memorandum	To: Charles Untermeyer From: Allan Bromley Re: Senior Scientific Posts [personal information redacted] (1 pp.)	8/24/89	(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 - S-V [1989]

Date Closed:	2/9/2010	OA/ID Number:	62004-007
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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"CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING"

TYPE: Action Item

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 8920288

FROM: PETER B. VAILL
PROFESSOR OF HUMAN SYSTEMS

TO: BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 11/03/89

SUBJECT: REQUESTING A RECOMMENDATION FOR PROFESSOR WILLIAM
WELLS FOR A TENTURE APPOINTMENT.

ASSIGNED TO: D. Allan Bromley

ACTION REQUIRED: APPROPRIATE ACTION

SENDER'S DUE DATE: OSTP DUE DATE: 11/27/89

DATE COMPLETED: -----

COPIES TO:

REMARKS:

DATE RECEIVED: 11/06/89

FILE: NEOB

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
13a. Letter	To: Peter Vaill From: Allan Bromley Re: Letter of Recommendation for William Wells [personal information redacted] (3 pp.)	11/29/89	(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 - S-V [1989]

Date Closed:	2/9/2010	OA/ID Number:	62004-007
FOIA/SYS Case #:	2005-0336-F	Appeal Case #:	
Re-review Case #:		Appeal Disposition:	
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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
13b. Letter	To: Allan Bromley From: Peter Vaill Re: Requests recommendation for William Wells [personal information redacted] (1 pp.)	11/3/89	(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 - S-V [1989]

Date Closed:	2/9/2010	OA/ID Number:	62004-007
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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UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA
CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA 22901
TELEPHONE 804-924-3192

WOODROW WILSON DEPARTMENT
OF GOVERNMENT AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS
232 CABELL HALL

WRITER'S DIRECT LINE
804-924-3422

November 30, 1989

Dr. D. Allan Bromley, Science Adviser
to the President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Dr. Bromley:

The Washington Post, November 30, reports upon some recent testimony by yourself to the Senate Defense Industry and Technology Subcommittee. If I could have a copy of that testimony, if it is available, I should be most obliged.

Sincerely yours,

Matthew Holden, Jr.
Matthew Holden, Jr.

Henry L. and Grace M. Doherty Professor

MH/meh

*12/6/89
sent out!*

0100.2 65.44

RECEIVED

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR

89 DEC 5 P 2: 44

RECEIVED

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 13, 1989

Dear Tom:

Tom Murrin told me about his discussions with you and thought that it might be helpful if we had a chance to follow up on some of the discussions you had with him.

I would be more than happy to do that, either by telephone or the next time you are in Washington. In either event, my telephone number is (202) 456-7116.

I certainly hope that Tom has been able to interest you in joining the team here. We desperately need more people with your background and expertise, and I would look forward with the greatest pleasure to working with you.

With all best wishes,

Sincerely yours,



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

Dr. Thomas Vanderslice
Apollo Computers
330 Billerica Road
Chelmsford, Massachusetts 01824

*Got behind our
phone to our satm
hook forward to
seeing you
DAB*



THE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
Washington, D.C. 20230

August 28, 1989

Dr. Thomas Vanderslice
Apollo Computers
330 Billerica Road
Chelmsford, Massachusetts 01824

Dear Tom,

I enjoyed very much our meeting on Thursday --- and I sincerely hope that we "whet your appetite"! It is a "helluva" problem --- but also an extraordinary opportunity!

After you left, I spoke with Alan Bromley --- and when I mentioned your visit, he immediately volunteered to talk with you!

In general, please let me --- Jack Shaw or Wendell Willkie (who will be off this week) --- know how we can follow up!

The attached may be of interest....

Good Luck!

God Bless!

Most sincerely,

Thomas J. Murrin

cc: Dr. Alan Bromley
President Scientific Advisor

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 24, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR JOHN H. SUNUNU

FROM: D. ALLAN BROMLEY 

SUBJECT: MEMORANDA FOR PRESIDENT BUSH

Enclosed herewith are three memoranda that I would appreciate your bringing to the President's attention.

Two of them relate to Head of State meetings and when you get back I would like to discuss with you some appropriate tasking of NSC and OSTP to provide the necessary science and technology briefings for the President prior to such meetings in the future.

I hope the weather in Maine has been as glorious as it was in northern Canada!

Enclosures

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
14a. Memorandum	To: President Bush From: Allan Bromley Re: Forthcoming Meeting with Prime Minister Brian Mulrooney of Canada (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 - S-V [1989]

Date Closed:	2/9/2010	OA/ID Number:	62004-007
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.
14b. Memorandum	To: President Bush From: Allan Bromley Re: Visit of Japanese Prime Minister (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 - S-V [1989]

Date Closed:	2/9/2010	OA/ID Number:	62004-007
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.
14c. Memorandum	To: President Bush From: Allan Bromley Re: National Science Board Memberships [personal information redacted] (1 pp.)	8/24/89	(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 - S-V [1989]

Date Closed:	2/9/2010	OA/ID Number:	62004-007
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]
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personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

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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.
15a. Letter	To: Nicholas Samios From: Allan Bromley Re: Response to 12/12 letter (2 pp.)	12/29/89	(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 - S-V [1989]

Date Closed:	2/9/2010	OA/ID Number:	62004-007
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

8920682

FACSIMILE - COVER SHEET

PLEASE DELIVER THE FOLLOWING PAGES TO:

NAME: The Honorable D. Allan Bromley

LOCATION: Old Executive Office Building

FROM: N.P. Samios, Director

DATE: December 12, 1989

THIS TRANSMISSION CONSISTS OF 2 PAGES, EXCLUDING
COVER SHEET

PANAFAX UF-260

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
FAX NO.: (516) 282-5803
FTS 666-5803

VERIFICATION NO.: (516) 282-2772
FTS 666-2772

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
15b. Letter	To: Allan Bromley From: Nicholas Samios Re: Technology program funding (2 pp.)	12/12/89	(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 - S-V [1989]

Date Closed:	2/9/2010	OA/ID Number:	62004-007
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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"CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING"

TYPE: Action Item

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 8920682

FROM: N. P. SAMIOS
BROOKHAVEN NATIONAL LABORATORY

TO: BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 12/12/89

SUBJECT: ENCLOSING INFORMATION AND INQUIRES ABOUT A PROGRAM
CALLED TIMBERWIND AND IS A PROGRAM UNDER SDIO.

ASSIGNED TO: MICHELLE VAN CLEAVE

ACTION REQUIRED: APPROPRIATE RESPONSE

SENDER'S DUE DATE: OSTP DUE DATE: 12/30/89

DATE COMPLETED: -----

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley
Judy Bostock

REMARKS:

DATE RECEIVED: 12/12/89

FILE: NEOB