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Collection/Office of Origin: Science and Technology Policy, Office of (OSTP)
Series: Bromley, D. Allan, Files
Subseries: Correspondence Files

OA/ID Number: 62005
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Folder Title:
D. Allan Bromley Correspondence - Presidential - A-Z [1 of 3] [1991]

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February 21, 1991

Dear Judy:

Many thanks to all the students, staff, and parents of Sandstone Elementary School for the thoughtful remembrances which were presented to Dr. Bromley at the President's Award for Excellence in Mathematics and Science Teaching event. I'm delighted to have the poster and T-shirt as tokens of your school's friendship. Congratulations to your teachers on their outstanding achievements.

Mrs. Bush joins me in sending you and everyone at your school our warm best wishes for a rewarding future.

Sincerely,

GEORGE BUSH

Miss Judy Henry
Fourth Grade Class
Sandstone Elementary School
Billings, Montana 59105

GB/CMF/SMG/NER/CH/pw (2PRES)

cc: Dr. D. A. Bromley
cc: Gift Unit

SENT TO:
Miss Judy Henry
Fourth Grade Class
Sandstone Elementary School
1440 Nutter Boulevard
Billings, Montana 59105

February 21, 1991

Dear Friends:

Mrs. Bush and I thank you for the wonderful T-shirts which were presented to Dr. Bromley for us at the President's Award for Excellence in Mathematics and Science Teaching event. We're delighted to be remembered with this thoughtful token of friendship from your school. Our congratulations to your teachers on their outstanding achievements.

Best wishes to everyone at Academy Elementary School for an exciting and rewarding future.

Sincerely,

GEORGE BUSH

Students and Teachers
Academy Elementary School
4 School Street
Madison, Connecticut 06443

GB/MCF/SMG/NER/CH/pw (2PRES)

cc: Dr. D. A. Bromley
cc: Gift Unit

February 21, 1991

Dear Friends:

Many thanks for the photographic volume, which was presented to Dr. Bromley for Barbara and me at the President's Award for Excellence in Mathematics and Science Teaching event. We are pleased to receive this thoughtful remembrance in behalf of the people of Delaware.

Barbara and I join in sending you our best wishes.

Sincerely,

GEORGE BUSH

Employees of the Jared Company
833 Locust Street
Wilmington, Delaware 19899

GB/CMF/SMG/NER/CH/jt (2PRESH)

cc: White House Gifts
Dr. D. A. Bromley, Rm 358 EOB

February 21, 1991

Dear Friends:

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Barbara and I join in sending you our best wishes.

Sincerely,

GEORGE BUSH

Employees of the Jared Company
Post Office Box 945
Wilmington, Delaware 19899

GB/CMF/SMG/NER/CH/jt (5PRESF)

cc: White House Gifts
Dr. D. A. Bromley, Rm 358 EOB

5/13/91 - re-run to correct address

AFTER 5013

file
1991

Dear Miss Slack:

Thank you for the delightful T-shirt, which you presented to Dr. Bromley for me at the President's Award for Excellence in Mathematics and Science Teaching event. You are helping to build a brighter future for our Nation through your dedication to excellence in education, and you have my congratulations on your outstanding achievement.

Barbara joins me in sending you and your students at Jenks our warm best wishes.

Sincerely,

GEORGE BUSH

Miss Denise Slack
c/o National Science Teachers
Association
1741 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20009

GB:CMF:SMG:NER:CH:ba (2PRES)

FOR THE PRESIDENT TO SIGN

cc: Dr. D. A. Bromley
White House Gifts

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 10, 1991

MEMORANDUM TO D. ALAN BROMLEY
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

FROM: DAVID M. CARNEY
SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT AND
DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF POLITICAL AFFAIRS

SUBJECT: 1991 and 1992 elections

Even though 1991 is an "off-year" for elections and 1992 seems far off, many U.S. Senators, Governors and State Legislators will be involved in their own elections.

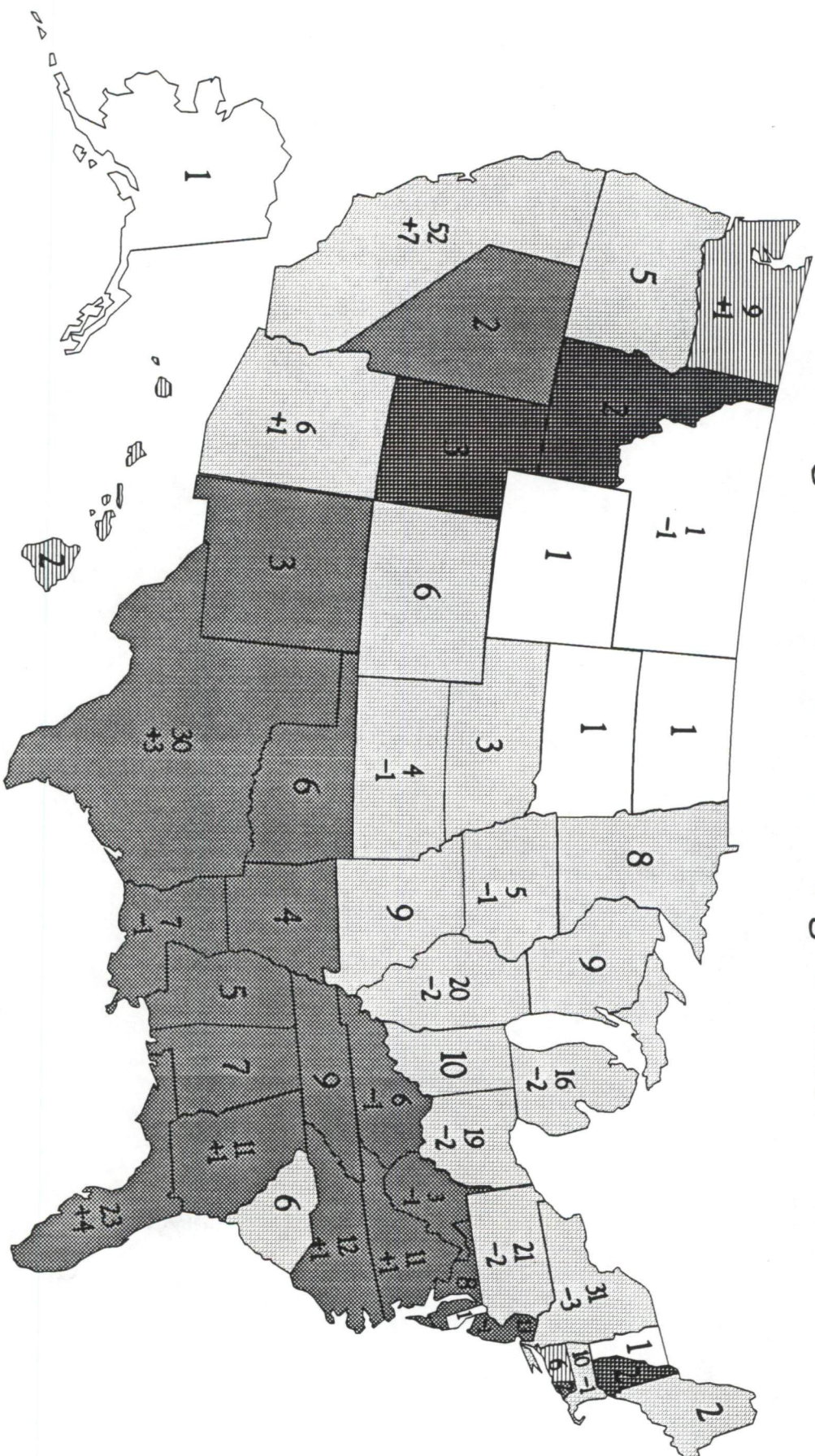
1991 will be highlighted by three Gubernatorial races in the South (Kentucky, Louisiana and Mississippi) and a run-off Gubernatorial race in Arizona between Republican Fife Symington and Democrat Terry Goddard. Additionally, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, and Virginia will hold State Senate and State House races.

In addition to the Presidential election in 1992, twelve Governorships, 34 U.S. Senate seats and all of the U.S. House seats will be contested.

The enclosed information will give more detail on these important races. It also outlines the net changes in Congressional seats determined by the 1990 census. Some of the big winners include California which will gain 7 seats and Florida which will gain 3 seats. The biggest seat loser was New York with a loss of 3 seats.

I thought you would find this information interesting and timely. Please contact this office if you have any questions.

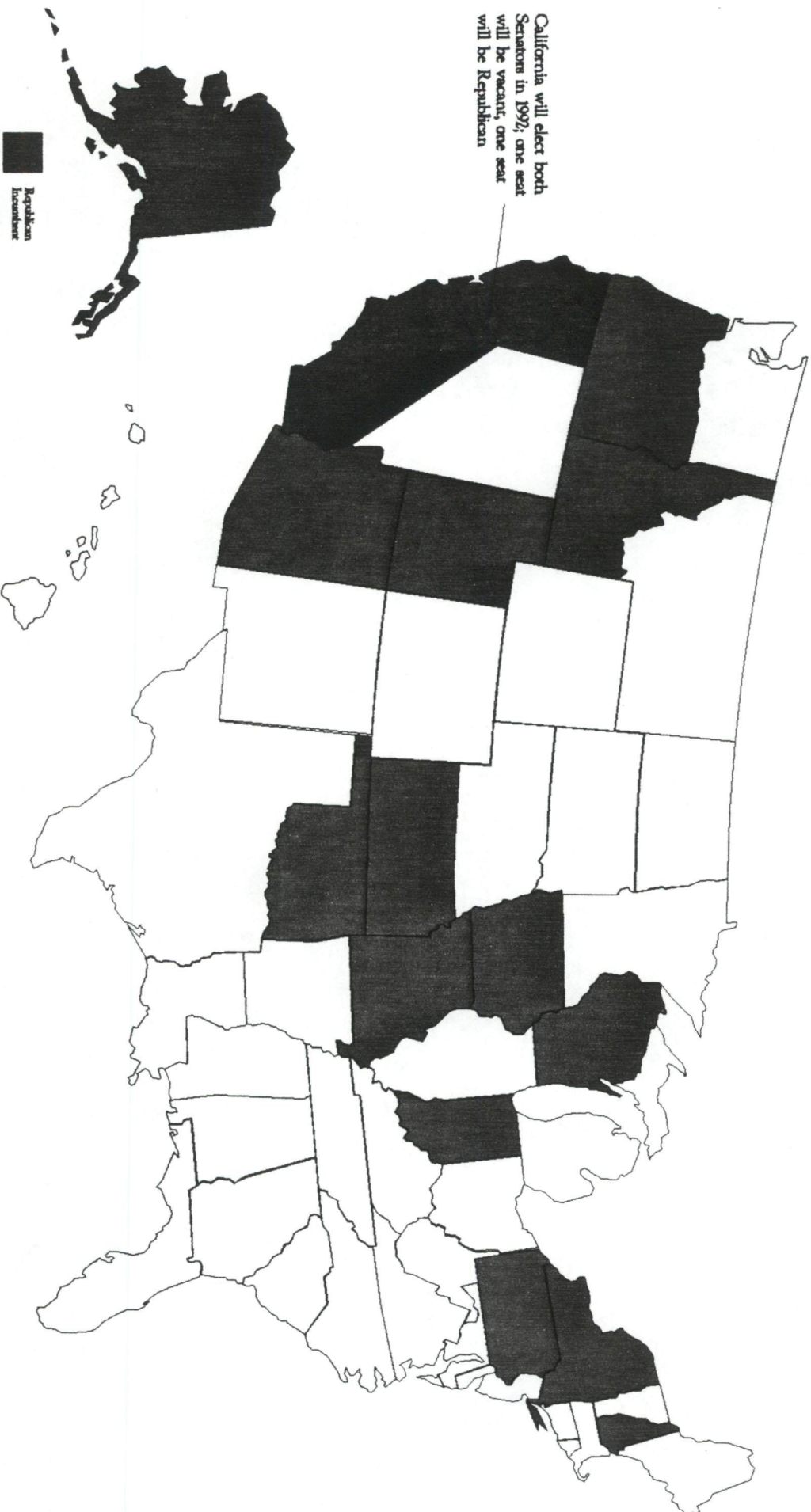
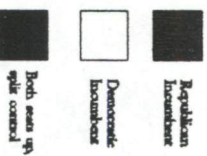
- Projected 1992 Congressional Seats -
 - Net Change by State -
 - Congressional Redistricting Control -



Republican National Committee
 Strategic Information Division
 Political Analysis Department

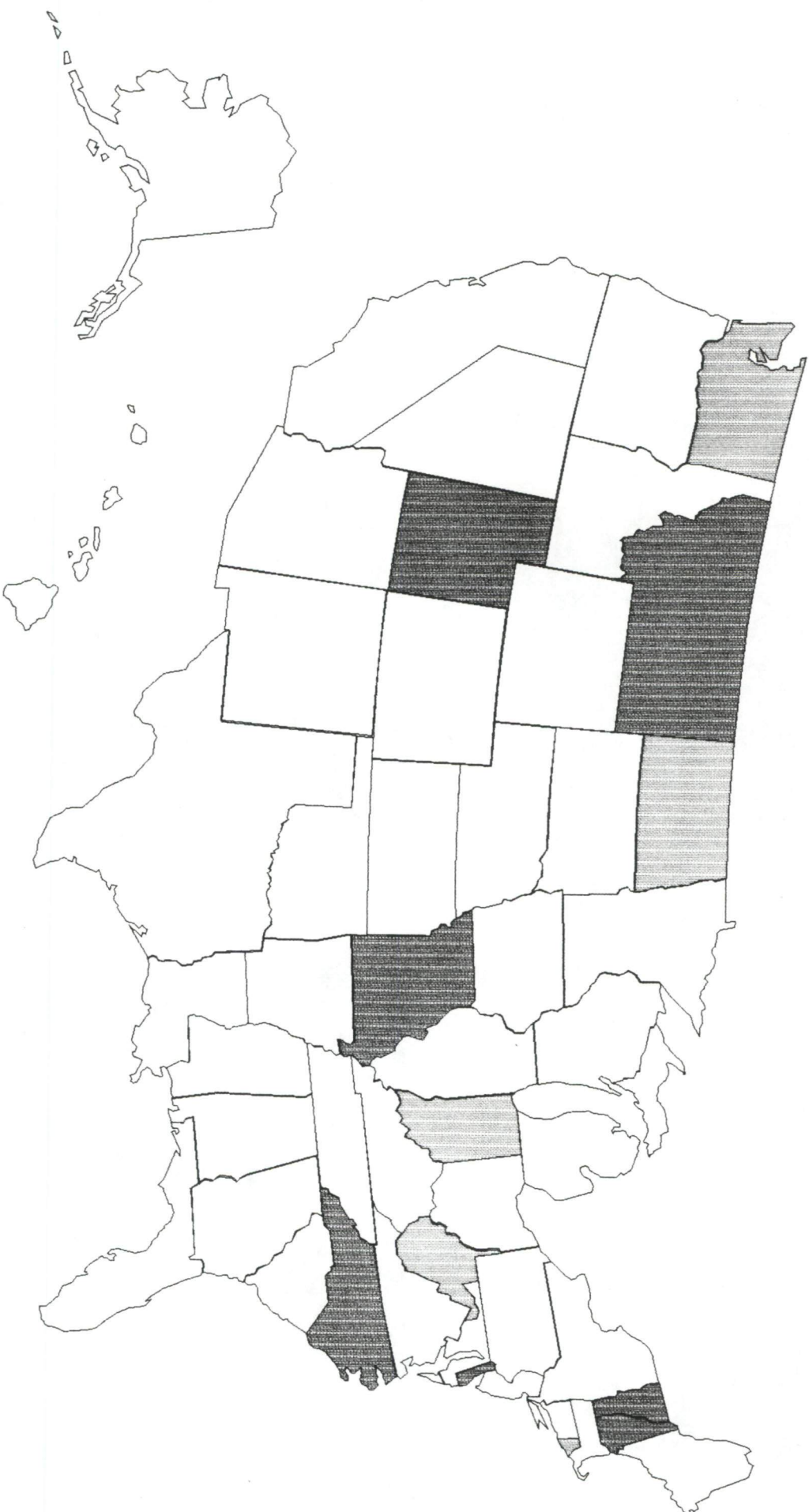
U.S. Senate Seats up in 1992

California will elect both
Senators in 1992; one seat
will be vacant; one seat
will be Republican



Republican National Committee
Strategic Information Division
Political Analysis Department

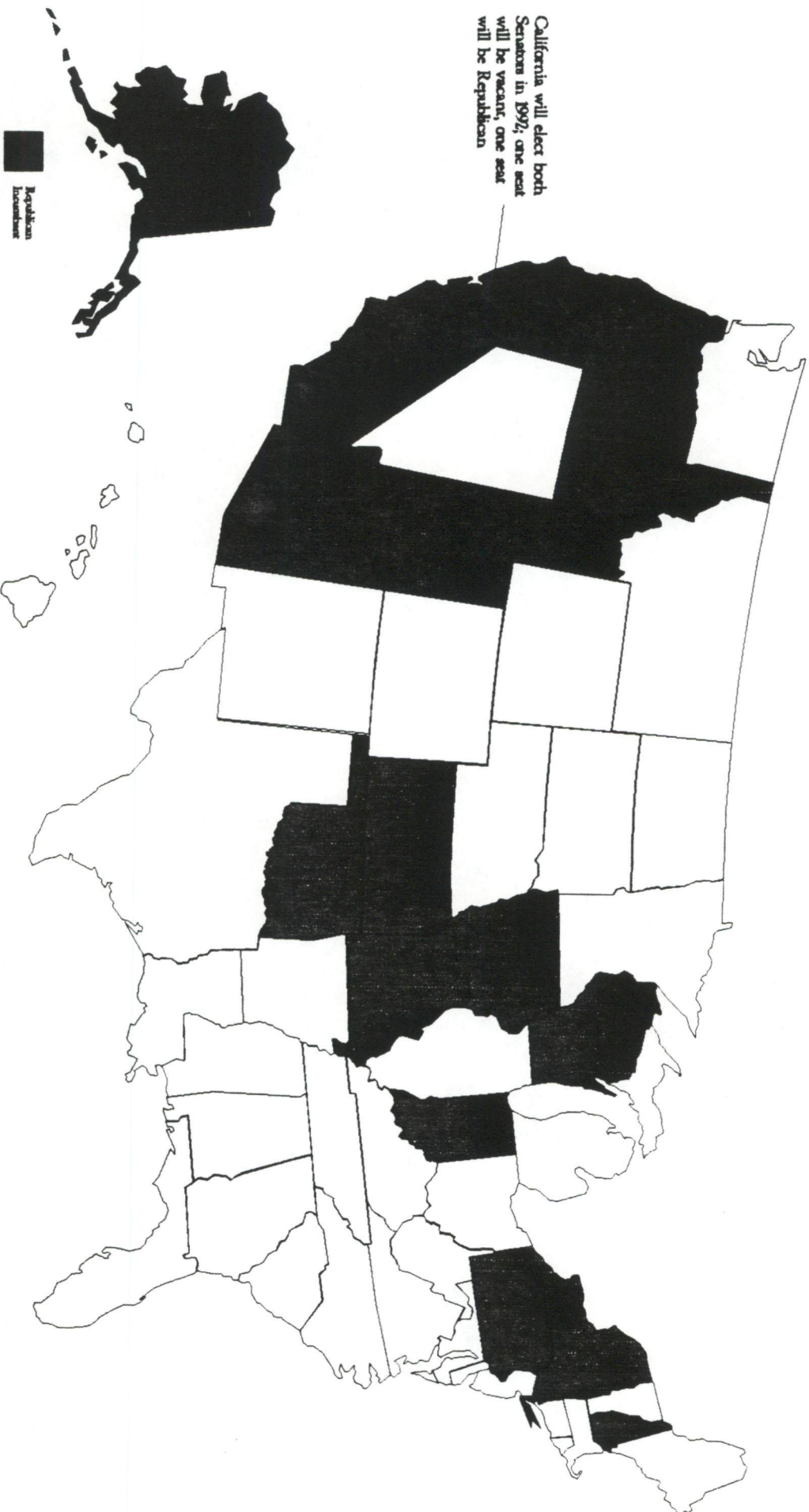
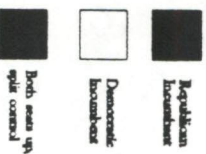
Governors, Seats up in 1992



Republican National Committee
Strategic Information Division
Political Analysis Department

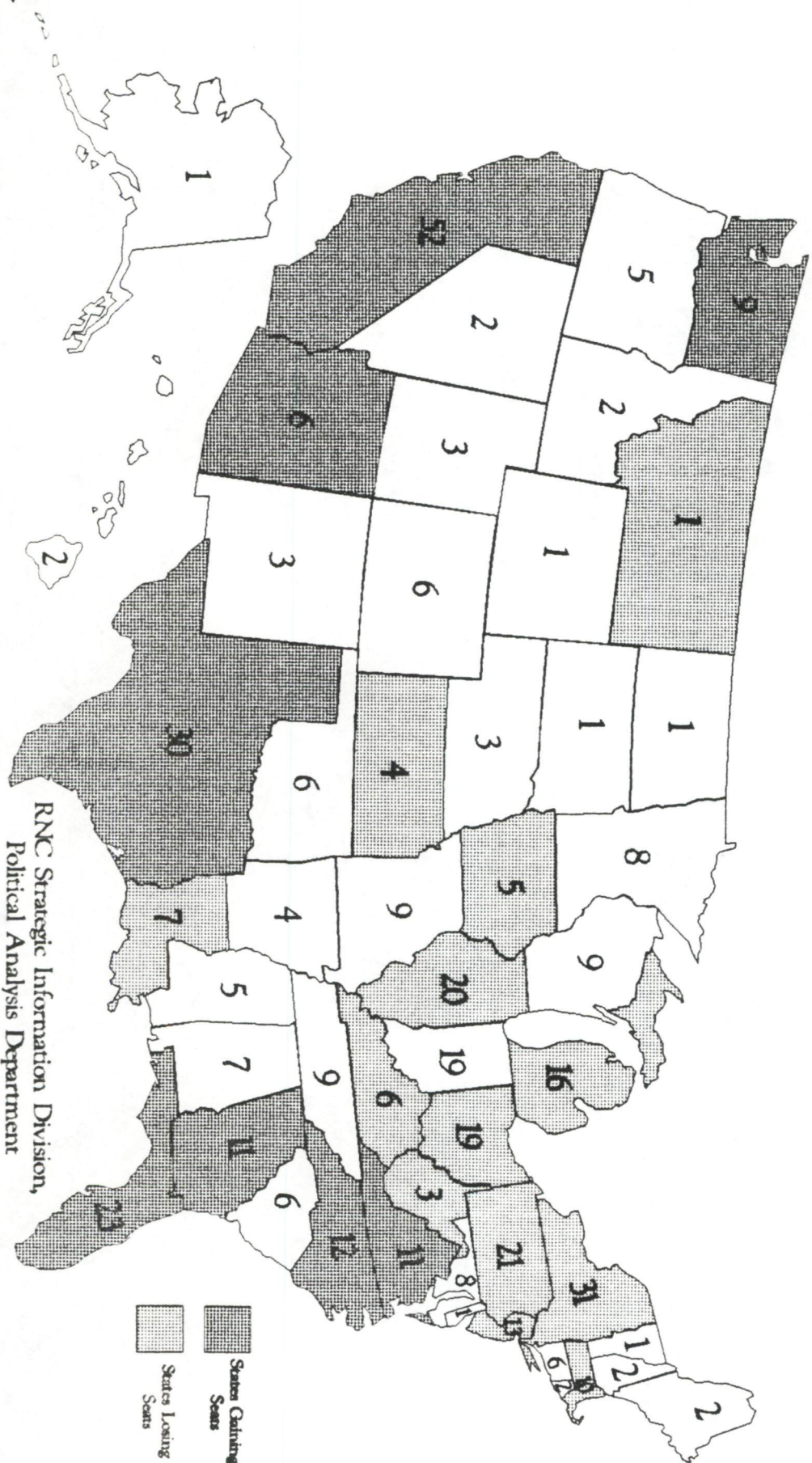
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Republican National Committee
Strategic Information Division
Political Analysis Department

Projected 1992 Congressional Seats by State



RNC Strategic Information Division,
Political Analysis Department

SENATE SEATS UP IN 1992 - 15 REPUBLICANS - 19 DEMOCRATS

<u>ALABAMA:</u>	SEN. RICHARD SHELBY (D) 1986 RESULTS: 50.1% - 49.9%
<u>ALASKA:</u>	SEN. FRANK MURKOWSKI (R) 1986 RESULTS: 54% - 44%
<u>ARIZONA:</u>	SEN. JOHN MCCAIN (R) 1986 RESULTS: 60% - 40%
<u>ARKANSAS:</u>	SEN. DALE BUMPERS (D) 1986 RESULTS: 62% - 38%
<u>CALIFORNIA:</u>	SEN. ALAN CRANSTON (D) 1986 RESULTS: 50% - 47% YET TO BE APPOINTED (R)
<u>COLORADO:</u>	SEN. TIMOTHY WIRTH (D) 1986 RESULTS: 50% - 48%
<u>CONNECTICUT:</u>	SEN. CHRISTOPHER DODD (D) 1986 RESULTS: 65% - 35%
<u>FLORIDA:</u>	SEN. BOB GRAHAM (D) 1986 RESULTS: 55% - 45%
<u>GEORGIA:</u>	SEN. WYCHE FOWLER (D) 1986 RESULTS: 51% - 49%
<u>HAWAII:</u>	SEN. DANIEL INOUE (D) 1986 RESULTS: 74% - 26%
<u>IDAHO:</u>	SEN. STEVEN SYMMS (R) 1986 RESULTS: 52% - 48%
<u>ILLINOIS:</u>	SEN. ALAN DIXON (D) 1986 RESULTS: 65% - 34%
<u>INDIANA:</u>	SEN. DANIEL COATS (R) 1990 RESULTS: 54% - 46%
<u>IOWA:</u>	SEN. CHARLES GRASSLEY (R) 1986 RESULTS: 66% - 34%
<u>KANSAS:</u>	SEN. BOB DOLE (R) 1986 RESULTS: 70% - 30%
<u>KENTUCKY:</u>	SEN. WENDELL FORD (D) 1986 RESULTS: 75% - 25%

SENATE SEATS CONTINUED...

<u>LOUISIANA:</u>	SEN. JOHN BREAUX (D) 1986 RESULTS: 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ - 47 $\frac{1}{2}$
<u>MARYLAND:</u>	SEN. BARBARA MIKULSKI (D) 1986 RESULTS: 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ - 39 $\frac{1}{2}$
<u>MISSOURI:</u>	SEN. KIT BOND (R) 1986 RESULTS: 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ - 47 $\frac{1}{2}$
<u>NEVADA:</u>	SEN. HARRY REID (D) 1986 RESULTS: 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ - 45 $\frac{1}{2}$
<u>NEW HAMPSHIRE:</u>	SEN. WARREN RUDMAN (R) 1986 RESULTS: 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ - 32 $\frac{1}{2}$
<u>NEW YORK:</u>	SEN. ALPHONSE D'AMATO (R) 1986 RESULTS: 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ - 41 $\frac{1}{2}$
<u>NORTH CAROLINA:</u>	SEN. TERRY SANFORD (D) 1986 RESULTS: 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ - 48 $\frac{1}{2}$
<u>NORTH DAKOTA:</u>	SEN. KENT CONRAD (D) 1986 RESULTS: 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ - 49 $\frac{1}{2}$
<u>OHIO:</u>	SEN. JOHN GLENN (D) 1986 RESULTS: 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ - 38 $\frac{1}{2}$
<u>OKLAHOMA:</u>	SEN. DON NICKLES (R) 1986 RESULTS: 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ - 45 $\frac{1}{2}$
<u>OREGON:</u>	SEN. BOB PACKWOOD (R) 1986 RESULTS: 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ - 36 $\frac{1}{2}$
<u>PENNSYLVANIA:</u>	SEN. ARLEN SPECTOR (R) 1986 RESULTS: 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ - 43 $\frac{1}{2}$
<u>SOUTH CAROLINA:</u>	SEN. ERNEST HOLLINGS (D) 1986 RESULTS: 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ - 36 $\frac{1}{2}$
<u>SOUTH DAKOTA:</u>	SEN. THOMAS DASCHLE (D) 1986 RESULTS: 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ - 48 $\frac{1}{2}$
<u>UTAH:</u>	SEN. JAKE GARN (R) 1986 RESULTS: 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ - 27 $\frac{1}{2}$

SENATE SEATS CONTINUED...

VERMONT:

**SEN. PATRICK LEAHY (D)
1986 RESULTS: 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ - 35 $\frac{1}{2}$**

WASHINGTON:

**SEN. BROCK ADAMS (D)
1986 RESULTS: 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ - 49 $\frac{1}{2}$**

WISCONSIN:

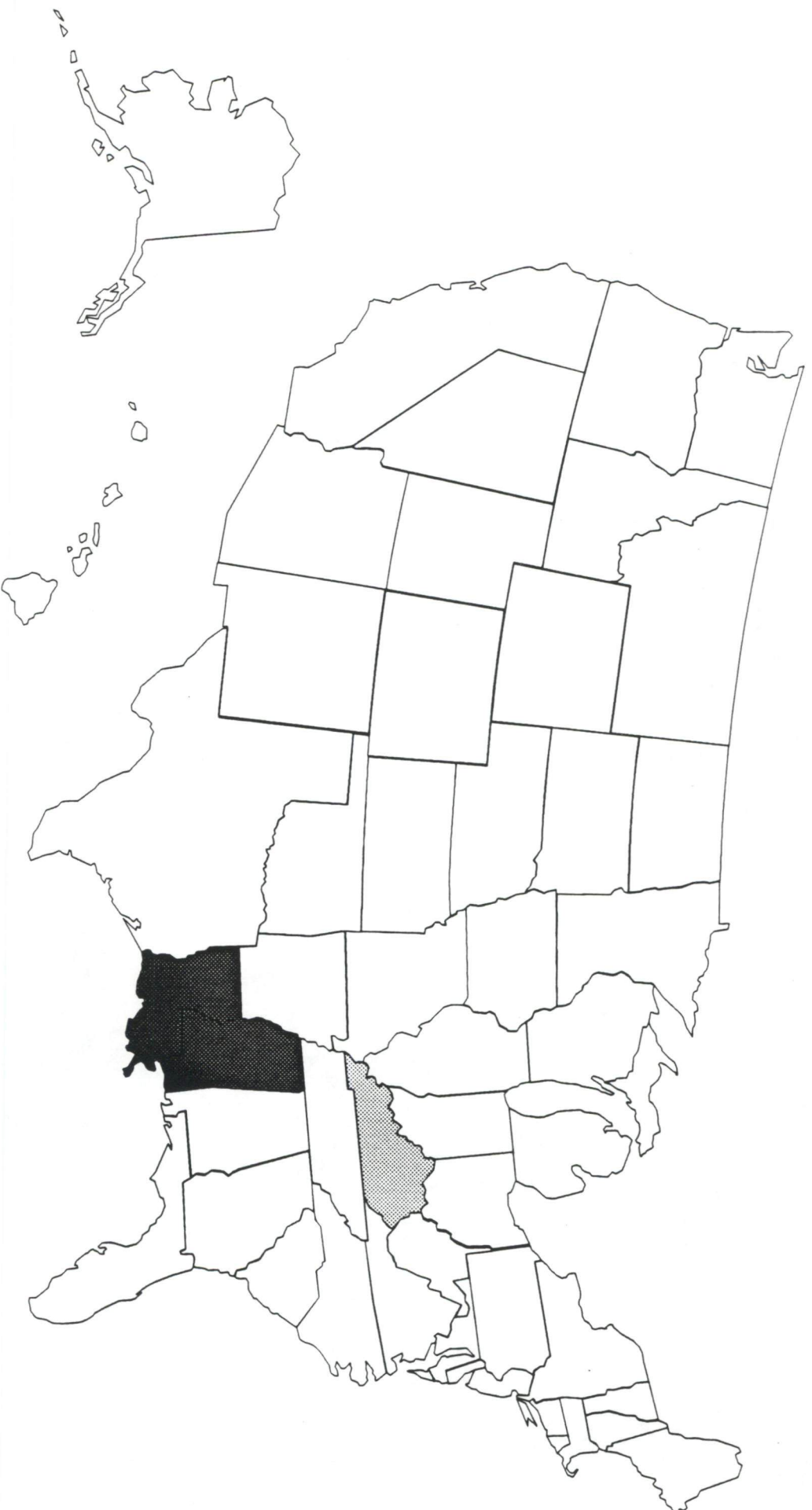
**SEN. ROBERT KASTEN (R)
1986 RESULTS: 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ - 47 $\frac{1}{2}$**

1992 SENATE AND GOVERNOR SEATS UP

GOVERNOR SEATS - 7 REPUBLICANS - 3 DEMOCRATS

<u>DELEWARE:</u>	GOV. MICHAEL N. CASTLE (R) 1988 RESULTS: 71% - 29%
<u>INDIANA:</u>	GOV. EVAN BAYH (D) 1988 RESULTS: 53% - 47%
<u>MISSOURI:</u>	GOV. JOHN ASHCROFT (R) 1988 RESULTS: 64% - 35%
<u>MONTANA:</u>	GOV. STAN STEPHENS (R) 1988 RESULTS: 53% - 47%
<u>NEW HAMPSHIRE:</u>	GOV. JUDD GREGG (R) 1990 RESULTS: 63% - 37%
<u>NORTH CAROLINA:</u>	GOV. JIM MARTIN (R) 1988 RESULTS: 56% - 44%
<u>NORTH DAKOTA:</u>	GOV. GEORGE SINER (D) 1988 RESULTS: 60% - 40%
<u>RHODE ISLAND:</u>	GOV. BRUCE SUNDLUN (D) 1990 RESULTS: 74% - 26%
<u>UTAH:</u>	GOV. NORMAN BANGERTER (R) 1988 RESULTS: 40% - 38%
<u>VERMONT:</u>	GOV. RICHARD SNELLING (R) 1990 RESULTS: 52% - 46%
<u>WASHINGTON:</u>	GOV. WILLIAM BOOTH GARDNER (D) 1988 RESULTS: 62% - 38%
<u>WEST VIRGINIA:</u>	GOV. GASTON CAPERTON (D) 1988 RESULTS: 59% - 41%

Governors, Seats up in 1991

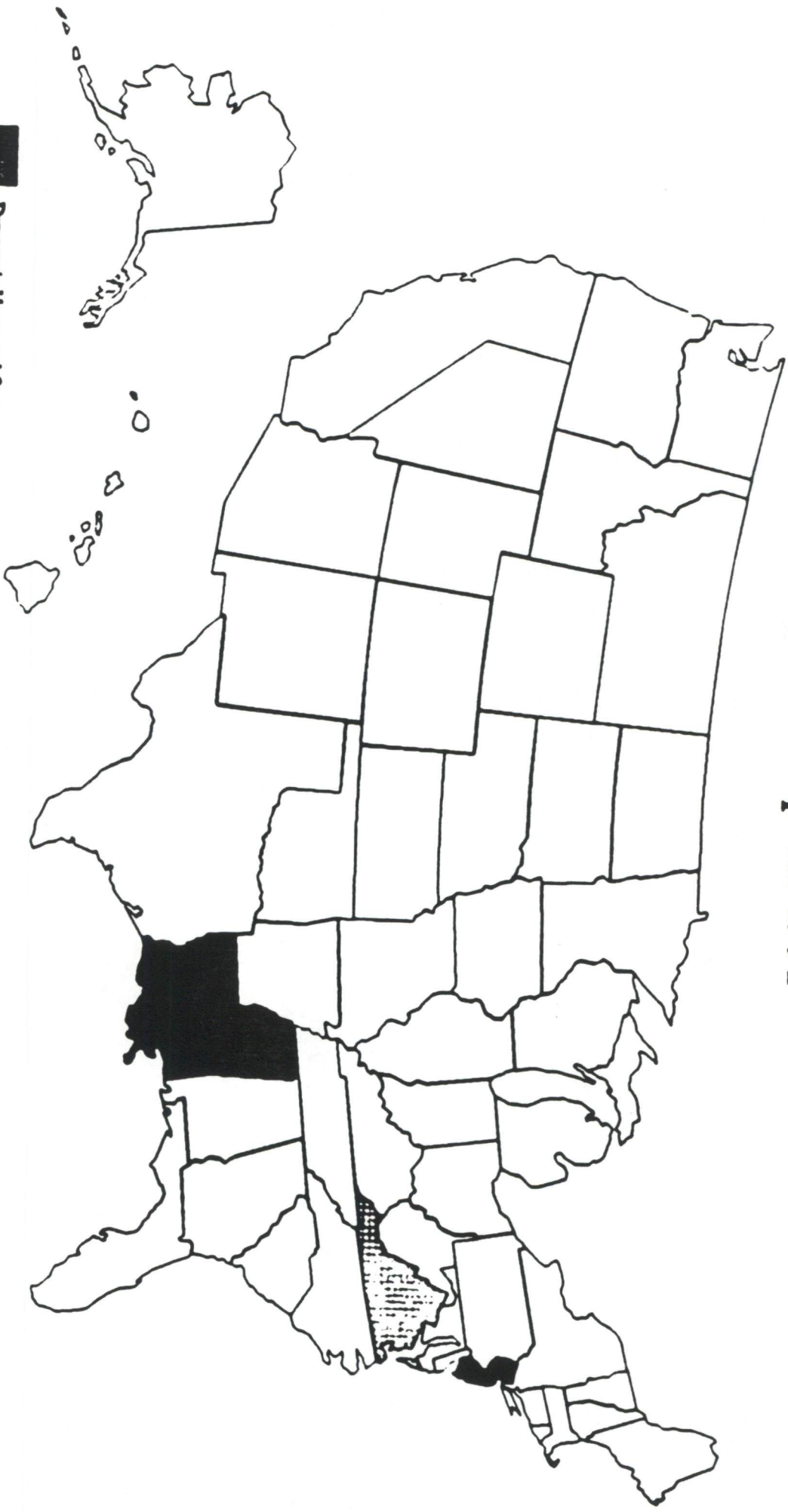


Outgoing Democrat,
Vacant Seat

Democratic
Incumbent

Republican National Committee
Strategic Information Division
Political Analysis Department

State Legislatures: Chambers up in 1991



**Democratic House and Senate
Up for 2 year terms**

**Democratic House and Senate
Up for 4 yrs. House 2 yrs**

**Democratic Senate and House
Up for 4 year terms**

**Republican National Committee
Strategic Information Division
Political Analysis Department**

1991 ELECTIONS

GOVERNORS SEATS UP: 3 DEMOCRATS

KENTUCKY: GOV. WALLACE WILKINSON CAN NOT STAND FOR
REELECTION IN 1991
1987 RESULTS: 65% - 35%

LOUISIANA: GOV. BUDDY ROEMER (D)
1987 RESULTS: 33% - 28% (bipartisan primary)

MISSISSIPPI: GOV. RAY MABUS (D)
1987 RESULTS: 61% - 39%

STATE SENATE SEATS UP:

LOUISIANA: 33 D - 6 R
ENTIRE CHAMBER UP FOR A FOUR YEAR TERM

MISSISSIPPI: 43 D - 9 R
ENTIRE CHAMBER UP FOR A FOUR YEAR TERM

NEW JERSEY: 23 D - 17 R
ENTIRE CHAMBER UP FOR A TWO YEAR TERM

VIRGINIA: 30 D - 10 R
ENTIRE CHAMBER UP FOR A FOUR YEAR TERM

STATE HOUSE SEATS UP:

LOUISIANA: 86 D - 18 R - 1 I
ENTIRE CHAMBER UP FOR A FOUR YEAR TERM

MISSISSIPPI: 104 D - 18 R
ENTIRE CHAMBER UP FOR A FOUR YEAR TERM

NEW JERSEY: 44 D - 36 R
ENTIRE CHAMBER UP FOR A TWO YEAR TERM

VIRGINIA: 59 D - 38 R - 2 I (1 VACANCY)
ENTIRE CHAMBER UP FOR A TWO YEAR TERM

1991 OFF-YEAR ELECTIONS

Six states will hold off-year elections in 1991, as follows:

Arizona

Governor Runoff - Fife Symington (R)
Terry Goddard (D)

Date TBD

Kentucky

Governor - Wallace Wilkinson (D)

Filing - ? (TBD)

Primary - May 28th

General - November 5th

Louisiana

Governor - Buddy Roemer (D)

State Senate (all)

33D

6R

State House (all)

86D

18R

1 vacancy

Filing - September 3rd, 4th and 5th

Primary - October 19th

General - November 5th

Mississippi

Governor - Ray Maybus (D)

State Senate (all)

43D

9R

State House

104D

18R

(MS continued)

Filing - July 19th

Primary - September 17th

General - November 5th

New Jersey

State Senate (all)

23D

17R

State Assembly (all)

43D

37R

Filing - April 11th

Primary - June 4th

General - November 5th

Virginia

State Senate (all)

30D

10R

State House (all)

59D

39R

2I

Qualifying & Primary - June 4th

General - November 5th

THE WHITE HOUSE

Holi'day

Aug 15, 91

Dear Ed:

I like with the proposal for an
ad hoc wetlands research study.
I do not want it to go forward
unless everyone involved is
convinced that it will be useful
and unless Sam convinced that

honor's fees or tariff are being
mangled.

The thought would be to
restrict this study to the relevant
science only ~ and then we need
to understand from the start where
its output would plug into the
broader policy considerations.

Your comments will be most
welcome.

Best regards - Allan

Source:

The final "Wetlands Options Paper" distributed by R.W. Porter, Executive Secretary of the Domestic Policy Council, on July 26, 1991 for review, comment and vote.

II. Positive Nonregulatory Measures to Protect Wetlands (pages 1 & 2):

"...To ensure further progress towards the no net loss goal, we recommend several new initiatives to enhance wetlands protection on federal and private lands. These include:..."

"... . Promoting excellence in research on wetlands. Several agencies conduct their own research on wetlands. This initiative would coordinate, consolidate, and establish priorities for wetlands research...."

CLOSE HOLD

-2-

- Fully funding the Wetlands Reserve Program in the 1990 Farm Bill. The 1990 Farm bill authorized the purchase of up to 1 million acres of wetlands. The FY 1992 budget submitted by the President requested funding for 600,000 acres.
- Initiating an Administration-wide wetlands restoration and creation program on Federal lands. Many agencies, including Interior, EPA, Defense, NOAA, and Energy, have restoration and creation programs. These activities could be coordinated through a standing interagency group. Such a group would develop an overall program for the most effective use of new and existing Federal resources.
- • Promoting excellence in research on wetlands. Several agencies conduct their own research on wetlands. This initiative would coordinate, consolidate and establish priorities for wetlands research.
- Continuing to make wetlands a priority in the allocation of Land and Water Conservation Funds. Assure level funding or increases to this program. Target a portion of state LWCF funds to wetlands.
- Continuing and expanding the existing satellite monitoring program to periodically assess national wetland trends. Satellite imagery provides up to date information on the status and trends of wetlands, and can be effective in conducting periodic change analysis of high value wetland areas. Further accelerate and improve our national inventory of wetlands, with more geographically targeted reporting, and monitoring of the ecological health of our wetlands.
- Focusing existing public outreach and education programs on informing the regulated community about federal wetlands regulations.

III. Balance in Wetlands Regulation

A third objective is to balance progress toward important environmental goals, such as the no net loss of wetlands, with the need to maintain a healthy and growing economy. In the area of wetlands protection, it means reducing unnecessary bureaucratic delays in issuing permits and respecting private property rights.

CLOSE HOLD

**PROPOSED
AD HOC GROUP ON WETLANDS RESEARCH
OF THE
COMMITTEE ON EARTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES**

The Ad Hoc Working Group on Wetlands Research, is hereby established under the Committee on Earth and Environmental Sciences (CEES). The Working Group serves as part of the deliberative process of the CEES, which provides overall guidance and direction on the Ad Hoc Working Group's agenda and activities.

Purpose and Functions:

The purpose of this Ad Hoc Working Group is to develop a wetlands research strategy that addresses the coordination, consolidation, and establishment of priorities for wetlands research. This effort will provide scientific support for national policymaking relevant to wetlands resources within the diverse ecosystems of the United States.

Functions of the Ad Hoc Working Group include:

- o facilitating communication, cooperation, and coordination of the planning and development of a national wetlands research;
- o examining options for establishing a clearinghouse of wetlands research, consisting of research data and GIS data bases, that can be accessed by Federal, State, and local government agencies involved in wetlands activities;
- o preparing a brief interagency handbook to outline wetland research efforts (at research center or laboratory level) giving contacts and broad research topics of each facility, to guide key agency personnel and scientists toward programs and into avenues where interagency coordination is possible.

Scope

The scope of activity for the Ad Hoc Working Group shall be limited to scientific issues relevant to the understanding of wetlands processes and functions in the diverse ecosystems where they occur.

Coordination

- o The Ad Hoc Group will coordinate its efforts with other Executive Office groups including OMB, DPC, EPRG, and the Vice President's Council on Competitiveness.
- o As appropriate, the Ad Hoc Working Group will coordinate its efforts with other CEES Working Groups which address wetlands issues - these include the Working Groups on Water Resources, U.S. Coastal Oceans Science, and Global Change.
- o The Ad Hoc Group will coordinate with appropriate subcommittees of the Federal Oceanographic Data Committee concerned with the development of a national digital wetlands data base for wetland mapping and inventory activities.
- o Scientific advice and input will be solicited from standing committees of the National Academy of Sciences, particularly the Water Sciences Board.
- o The Ad Hoc Group will seek scientific advice and input as needed to accomplish its mission from the private sector as consistent with the Federal Advisory Committee Act.
- o The Ad Hoc Group will seek advice and scientific input as needed from State Government organizations.

THE WHITE HOUSE

August 15 '91
Allan Hubbard:

Send me a draft proposal for
The Scientific Study on wetlands
that we discussed. I do not want
it to go forward unless everyone
involved thinks it would be
useful and until I am convinced
that no one's "face or turf" are being

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suggestions would be most
welcome. Since I would prefer
this to science only we need a clear
view of where the end point would
plug into the broader policy
and political considerations.

I have sent copies to Roger
Porter and Edie Holiday as well.

Best regards
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- o Scientific advice and input will be solicited from standing committees of the National Academy of Sciences, particularly the Water Sciences Board.
- o The Ad Hoc Group will seek scientific advice and input as needed to accomplish its mission from the private sector as consistent with the Federal Advisory Committee Act.
- o The Ad Hoc Group will seek advice and scientific input as needed from State Government organizations.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 9, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR ROSE ZAMARIA

FROM: D. ALLAN BROMLEY
THE ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Allan Bromley", is written over the typed name in the "FROM:" line.

SUBJECT: WHITE HOUSE PASS

Dr. Joseph Broz has joined the Office of Science and Technology Policy to spend his year as a White House Fellow. Dr. Broz will carry the title of Special Assistant to the Director, OSTP, and his assignments will include interacting with senior White House staff on a regular basis to ensure firsthand experience in the process of governing the Nation. As you know, these fellowships are very selective and administered through the President's Commission on White House Fellowships office. Therefore, it would be desirable for Dr. Broz to have a White House pass and mess privileges.

Please let me know if I can provide you additional information or if you have any questions. I shall greatly appreciate your consideration of this request.

NEWS

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON WHITE HOUSE
FELLOWSHIPS



THE WHITE HOUSE

FOR RELEASE: IMMEDIATELY

CONTACT: Phyllis Byrne
(202) 395-4522

PRESIDENT BUSH NAMES JOSEPH BROZ A WHITE HOUSE FELLOW

Washington, D. C., July 19, 1991 -- President George Bush has announced that Joseph S. Broz of Zurich, Switzerland, and formerly of Denver, Colorado, has been awarded a 1991-1992 White House Fellowship.

Broz, a physicist and energy technology consultant, was selected as one of the 16 White House Fellows in recognition of his leadership, professional and intellectual achievements and dedication to his community.

As a White House Fellow, Broz will serve a one-year assignment as a special assistant to the Presidential Science Advisor in the Office of Science & Technology Policy at the White House. He will also participate in an education program which will include meetings with government officials, scholars, diplomats, journalists and leaders of business and industry.

Broz received his bachelor's degree in physics from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge and obtained his Ph.D. in theoretical physics from the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology in Zurich, Switzerland, specializing in the theory of magnetic nucleation.

As an undergraduate, he founded an energy research consulting practice where he developed five patent-applied operating methods for enhancing oil recovery from depleted petroleum reservoirs.

In 1985, Broz assisted in founding a joint U.S.-French public company for the production of ultraporous membranes utilized in semiconductor manufacturing. He was Scientific Advisory Board Chairman and co-directed product research until the public underwriting in New York in early 1989.

(more)

NEWS

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON WHITE HOUSE
FELLOWSHIPS



THE WHITE HOUSE

FOR RELEASE: IMMEDIATELY

CONTACT: Phyllis Byrne
(202) 395-4522

PRESIDENT BUSH NAMES JOSEPH BROZ A WHITE HOUSE FELLOW

Washington, D. C., July 19, 1991 -- President George Bush has announced that Joseph S. Broz of Zurich, Switzerland, and formerly of Denver, Colorado, has been awarded a 1991-1992 White House Fellowship.

Broz, a physicist and energy technology consultant, was selected as one of the 16 White House Fellows in recognition of his leadership, professional and intellectual achievements and dedication to his community.

As a White House Fellow, Broz will serve a one-year assignment as a special assistant to the Presidential Science Advisor in the Office of Science & Technology Policy at the White House. He will also participate in an education program which will include meetings with government officials, scholars, diplomats, journalists and leaders of business and industry.

Broz received his bachelor's degree in physics from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge and obtained his Ph.D. in theoretical physics from the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology in Zurich, Switzerland, specializing in the theory of magnetic nucleation.

As an undergraduate, he founded an energy research consulting practice where he developed five patent-applied operating methods for enhancing oil recovery from depleted petroleum reservoirs.

In 1985, Broz assisted in founding a joint U.S.-French public company for the production of ultraporous membranes utilized in semiconductor manufacturing. He was Scientific Advisory Board Chairman and co-directed product research until the public underwriting in New York in early 1989.

(more)

"INVITATION FOR DR. BROMLEY"

TYPE: Speech

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9024368

SPEECH: YES NO

FROM: Burney, D.H.: Canadian Embassy

DATE OF EVENT: 02/04/91

LOCATION OF EVENT: MONTREAL

TIME OF EVENT:

SUBJECT: Technology and Economy Conference

RSVP: 12/25/90

CONTACT PERSON:

CONTACT NUMBER:

INVITATION ACCEPTED?

YES

NO

COPIES TO:

REMARKS:

*Have agreed to go upon budget
Am 15th until that date*

DATE OF LETTER: 12/12/90

DATE RECEIVED: 12/17/90

FILE: INVITATION

501 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001

December 12, 1990

Dr. D. Allan Bromley
Assistant to the President
for Science and Technology
and Director of the Office
of Science and Technology Policy
Office of Science and Technology Policy
Old Executive Office Building
17th Street and Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.,
Washington, D.C. 20506

Dear Dr. *Allan* Bromley:

It was good to be able to speak with you prior to your recent visit to Ottawa and to see you again at our Christmas tree lighting reception last night.

We recently extended an invitation to you to participate in the Technology and Economy Conference in Montreal in next February. We would also like now to invite you to give the keynote speech to the conference on the Monday evening, February 4. The organizers are keen to have you express your views on the conference's main theme - the impact of technology on the global economy. Given the obvious scope of this subject, you would have the latitude to address whichever aspects of this subject you felt important.

As you can appreciate, we need to know quite soon, for purposes of finalizing conference preparations, whether you are able to accept our offer to be keynote speaker. I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours sincerely,

Deul

D.H. Burney
Ambassador

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 11, 1991

Dear Mr. Minister:

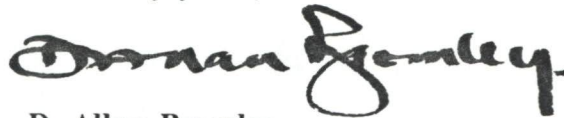
Thank you for your kind letter of November 23 inviting me to participate in the Technology/Economy Conference scheduled to convene in Montreal on February 3, 1991.

✦ As you know, I was planning to join you in Montreal for the Conference, but the President's 1992 budget is scheduled to be released on February 4 and there will be subsequent press briefings in Washington that week. I cannot be away from Washington during that period.

I have called Ambassador Burney to convey my regrets. Thank you both for thinking of me. I offer my best wishes for a successful conference.

With all best wishes,

Sincerely yours,



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

His Excellency
H. G. Rogers
Deputy Minister of
Industry, Science and Technology
Ottawa, Canada K1A 0H5

* Feb 4 also marks the opening of the first negotiating session for the global change framework convention and the President has requested that I represent him. I am extremely sorry because I had much looked forward to joining you in Montreal.



WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 12/26/91 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 3:00PM, FRIDAY, DEC. 27

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: JAPANESE WELCOMING COMMITTEE

HOTEL NEW OTANI

SUBJECT: TOKYO, JAPAN

THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1992

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☒	HORNER	☐	☐
SKINNER	☐	☒	MCCLURE	☒	☐
SCOWCROFT	☒	☐	PETERSMEYER	☐	☐
DARMAN	☒	☐	PORTER	☒	☐
BRADY	☐	☒	ROGICH	☒	☐
BROMLEY	☒	☐	SMITH	☒	☐
CARD	☐	☒	FINDLAY	☐	☒
DEMAREST	☒	☐	SNOW	☐	☒
FITZWATER	☐	☒	PORTER ROSE	☐	☒
GRAY	☒	☐	BOSKIN	☒	☐
HOLIDAY	☒	☐		☐	☐

REMARKS:

Please provide comments on the attached directly to Tony Snow, Rm. 122, x2930, with a copy to this office NO LATER THAN 3:00PM, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

Good! Suggest adding one sentence on page 4.

Dan Bromley.

PHILLIP D. BRADY
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary
Ext. 2702

Grant / Grossman
A:JAPAN Draft four
December 26, 1991

01 DEC 26 P1: 47

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: JAPANESE WELCOMING COMMITTEE
HOTEL NEW OTANI
TOKYO, JAPAN
THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1991

[Acknowledgements: Mr. Prime Minister; Members of the Diet; distinguished guests.]

I come to Japan at the culmination of an historic journey, at a turning point in world events. The Soviet Union has vanished, and with it, the delusions of communism. Arabs and Israelis in the Middle East have set aside ancient hatreds in order to pursue the ideal of peace. Totalitarianism's tyranny has died, and freedom's phoenix is spreading its wings across nations from Latin America to Eastern Europe. Democracy has set down fragile roots even in such places as tiny Cambodia.

Freedom was not reborn without pain. Its triumphs have been inscribed by blood and fire; its truths have been seared into our souls through pain and sacrifice. This Century teaches us two crucial lessons: First -- that protection and isolationism lead to war and poverty, and second -- that engagement and free trade lead to peace and prosperity.

In this century, we learned anew that ideas have consequences. Technologies that transmit ideas in the blink of an eye give people the power to surmount barricades, elude barbed wire and pull down walls designed to hold back the tide of truth. We live in a world transformed -- shrunken by swift travel and instant communication; drawn closer by common interests,

ambitions and needs; propelled by the strength of people's imaginations and dreams.

As leaders of this world, the United States and Japan must face the challenge of building economic freedom, individual liberty and free markets. History demands that we honor the sacrifice of our fathers by constructing a new commonwealth of freedom -- and by ensuring that isolation and protectionism remain the sleeping ghosts of the past, not the waking nightmares of the future.

Today, I ask you to help build a new world -- one enriched by free trade and robust competition; a world that will support good jobs for workers everywhere.

I come here to create opportunities for good American jobs, But let there be no misunderstanding -- American growth is in your best interest. And Asian growth is in ours. American businesses cannot flourish in Asia unless the economies of Asia thrive and grow.

Here in Japan, you have a saying: "The lantern-bearer should go ahead." My friends, we are the lantern-bearers of our age. We must light the way to a world of peace and prosperity for generations to come.

Let us move forward, together. The United States straddles two great oceans, the Atlantic and Pacific. We are an Atlantic nation, but we also are a Pacific nation. Our ties to the Asia-Pacific region grow daily. In the last fifteen years, the number of Americans of Southeast Asian origin has quadrupled. There are

more Laotians in the U.S. today than in the Laotian capital of Vientiane; more Filipinos in California than in Cebu. These Americans, along with hundreds of thousands from China, Japan, Vietnam, Cambodia, Korea, Thailand and Samoa -- enrich our society. They strengthen our bonds of kinship and trade.

America has fought three major wars in the last half-century in the Asia-Pacific theater. What happens here matters very much to us. **But at the core of our continuing Asian engagement stands our alliance with Japan.**

Rarely in history have two nations with such different geographic and cultural roots nurtured such an enduring relationship. Our people are brothers and sisters in democracy; together, we can help ensure the prosperity and security of the region. More broadly, our association will define the shape of the post-Cold War world.

Consider the three key areas of our relationship.

First, we must reinforce the U.S.-Japan security alliance. We enjoy a strong security link with Japan. Let us make the most efficient use of our defense resources by building greater coordination of our military forces and by promoting the two-way flow of defense technology. Such cooperation will enhance our security, and build even stronger political ties between us.

In the wake of the Persian Gulf war, many nations have called upon Japan to share the burdens of world security. Let me say first that the American people appreciate deeply the support you gave us during the Gulf War. We also understand that Japan

has become a key player in the global order. Your foreign policy should reflect your larger responsibilities.

Second, we must deepen our understanding of each other. For all of our interaction politically and economically, our people know very little of the other's history, traditions and language. We welcome the work of the Abe fund to expand exchanges and interactions -- intellectual, scientific and cultural. Thanks to it and programs like it, by the end of the century our two nations will have a much larger group of people who have lived in each other's country, speak each other's language and understand more fully how important we are to each other. Although more than 200,000 Asian students now study in American colleges and universities, more Americans must immerse themselves in Asian societies and cultures.

As the exchange of free people and ideas flows between our nations, our economic relations have taken center stage. We are now each other's largest overseas trading partner. Japan will sell about \$90 billion worth of goods and services to the United States this year; we will sell more than \$40 billion to Japan. Our economies -- the world's two largest and most technologically advanced -- have become increasingly intertwined.

This brings me to my third -- and most important -- point. We must acknowledge the economic tensions between us, and we must reduce those tensions now.

The Asia-Pacific region has become the world's most rapidly growing economic dynamo. We now conduct more trade with Asia

And working together, we have the responsibility and the opportunity to move forward the frontiers of technology and of the science that underlies it.

than with any other region on earth. Our trans-Pacific trade now exceeds 300 billion dollars a year. The United States exports more to Singapore than to Italy or Spain; more to Malaysia than to the entire Soviet Union; and more to Indonesia than to all of Eastern Europe put together. We will not support efforts to carve our planet into trading blocs. We cannot afford it, and we must not allow it.

Instead, we must ensure a strong, two-way economic relationship between Japan and the United States -- with our markets more open to new goods, and our industries more open to new competitive ideas.

American businesses learned during the past decade that the old ways no longer work in our changing, dynamic international marketplace. Our companies have cut costs, improved quality and fostered innovation. As a result, our products sell in markets everywhere -- except in Japan.

We want to reduce the trade imbalance between us -- not through gimmicks or artificial devices, but simply by gaining complete access to your markets.

We want to create fair opportunities for traders and investors -- both buyers and sellers -- by removing the road blocks, both seen and unseen, to free and fair trade. American business doesn't need a hand-out and doesn't want one. Our companies just want a chance to compete fairly in markets around the world. Our government remains committed to free trade, and

we will reduce our own trade barriers, as our allies cut away theirs.

The United States and Japan can light the way to a world of free trade by concluding the Structural Impediments Initiative. This agreement plays a pivotal role in our on-going efforts to improve market access and remove non-tariff barriers to foreign investment.

The United States and Japan also must lead the way to a successful conclusion for the Uruguay Round. Because of the benefits we derive from free trade, Japan and the United States bear a special responsibility for tackling the remaining difficult issues -- quickly and decisively. This is not a matter of charity: Free trade serves both our interests, and gives both our nations an opportunity to grow stronger, to assert even greater leadership in the Post Cold War world.

Improving our trade relations means one thing: opening your markets. Many sectors of the Japanese economy remain closed to outside investment by complex and even unfair business practices. These practices hurt American companies, but they also hurt Japanese consumers.

I've never had one American say to me: "Mr. President, please raise prices in this country." And I bet Japanese don't say that, either. Economic competition brings more consumer choices and lower prices. In fact, the Toys R Us that I visited in Kyoto offers prices thirty percent lower than its Japanese competition. That's good for us and that's good for you.

Many of our Japanese friends argue that the United States must improve its competitive fitness -- and they are right. We recognize that some of our bilateral trade imbalance stems from issues other than market access.

Japan's products are competitive around the world because Japan has saved and invested at a rate double that of the United States. You have focused on applied research and development and new manufacturing technologies. Your companies have established the world's finest quality control systems. You have developed a highly educated labor force, and taken the long view to developing markets abroad.

There is much for us to learn from you. We are taking steps to boost our competitiveness -- improving education, cutting taxes and regulations that hurt our economy; fighting the hidden tax of crime; stimulating innovation and risk; and recognizing companies that enhance productivity while improving product quality.

I've brought with me a delegation of America's top business leaders, the first time in history that a U.S. President has done so. Every one of them can tell you that despite the fact that our economy is in some trouble right now, America still can draw upon tremendous strengths.

Our basic research is still the best basic anywhere. We can boast of the world's finest universities. American technology remains on the cutting edge in such advanced fields as computers and biotechnology. Our society is the most diverse,

energetic, creative and talented in the world. It draws upon the strengths and insights of many cultures -- including yours.

These businessmen will also tell you that they care about American jobs. They care about American exports. They know that the Asian-Pacific market offers enormous potential to American businesses that will accept the challenge of competition.

Indeed, our export business is stronger than ever. We sold more exports last year than ever before. We enjoy a trade surplus with Europe. But our trade deficit with Japan is truly the exception. **Let me say this: We've shown a lot of forbearance. Now we want equal access. We want fair play. //**

The American economy and American jobs -- like the Japanese economy and Japanese jobs -- increasingly depend on free trade and open markets. Nearly half of our GNP growth between 1985 and 1990 was attributable to exports. New exports abroad mean new jobs at home -- good jobs -- 19,000 new jobs for every billion dollars in manufactured exports, and nearly 25,000 jobs for every billion dollars in agricultural exports.

Every American knows that economic engagement can ensure a better quality of life for themselves and their families. Free and fair trade gives people access to high quality at low prices. It enables societies to benefit from the best other societies have to offer. It produces good jobs for everyone.

I've met with men and women from all walks of life in almost every state of the Union and let me say this: **the American people feel very, very strongly in the necessity of creating a level**

playing field for everyone. We want our trading partners to give U.S. companies the same kind of opportunities that their firms enjoy in the United States. That's not just free trade -that's fair trade -- and it creates a basis for even greater freedom and greater prosperity for all.

Free trade has propelled Japan toward world leadership. Free markets have launched Japan toward economic prominence. Japan now must join the ranks of world leadership in strengthening the very institutions that have made us great: free markets and free people.

Today marks a turning point for us in many ways. Together, we face the next millennium -- a new order for the ages, a new world of freedom and democracy. We stand as world powers, with the future presenting us with a decision. The United States has made its choice: against isolationism and in favor of engagement; against protectionism, and for free and fair trade. Today, I bid Japan to do the same -- because engagement and free trade are in your best interests. //

Together, let us shape a new and open world, a world of vigorous competition and furious innovation; a world of greater peace, prosperity and hope than ever before. Let's join together for the sake of our workers, for the sake of world peace, and most importantly, for the sake of the generations to follow us.

#

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 12/19/91 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: FRIDAY, 1/3/92, COB

SUBJECT: ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☐	HORNER	☐	☐
SKINNER	☐	☐	MCCLURE	☐	☐
SCOWCROFT	☒	☐	PETERSMEYER	☐	☐
DARMAN	☒	☐	PORTER	☒	☐
BRADY	☐	☒	ROGICH	☐	☐
BROMLEY	☒	☐	SMITH	☐	☐
CARD	☐	☐	CLERK	☐	☒
DEMAREST	☐	☐	DELAND	☒	☐
FITZWATER	☐	☐		☐	☐
GRAY	☐	☐		☐	☐
HOLIDAY	☒	☐		☐	☐

REMARKS:

Please forward your comments directly to this office no later than FRIDAY, JANUARY 3. Thank you.

PLEASE RETURN THE REPORT

RESPONSE:

*No Comment
CAZ 1/3/92*

PHILLIP D. BRADY
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary
Ext. 2702

- D R A F T -

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

In accordance with the requirements of section 657 of the Department of Energy Organization Act (Public Law 95-91; 42 U.S.C. 7267), I transmit herewith the eleventh Annual Report of the Department of Energy, which covers the year 1990.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

This draft transmittal was prepared by the Office of the Executive Clerk.

- D R A F T -

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

In accordance with the requirements of section 657 of the Department of Energy Organization Act (Public Law 95-91; 42 U.S.C. 7267), I transmit herewith the tenth Annual Report of the Department of Energy, which covers the years of 1988 and 1989.

Cyrus Vance

THE WHITE HOUSE,

September 11, 1990.

Copy of Test Xmittal -

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 11/19/91 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: WED. 11/20/91 2:00pm

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: OHIO 2000 KICKOFF

SUBJECT: COLUMBUS, OHIO - MONDAY, NOV. 25, 1991

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☒	HORNER	☐	☐
SUNUNU	☐	☐	MCCLURE	☒	☐
SCOWCROFT	☐	☐	PETERSMEYER	☐	☐
DARMAN	☒	☐	PORTER	☒	☐
BRADY	☐	☒	ROGICH	☒	☐
BROMLEY	☒	☐	SMITH	☒	☐
CARD	☐	☒	MCBRIDE	☐	☒
DEMAREST	☒	☐	SNOW	☐	☒
FITZWATER	☐	☒		☐	☐
GRAY	☒	☐		☐	☐
HOLIDAY	☒	☐		☐	☐

REMARKS:

Please forward your comments directly to Tony Snow, Rm. 122, x2930, no later than 2:00 p.m., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20th, with a copy to this office. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

*OK per JTRatchford
Asso. Dir Policy
International Affairs, OSTP
11/20/91*

PHILLIP D. BRADY
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary
Ext. 2702

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 9, 1991

**DROP-BY WITH PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL
OF ADVISORS FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

DATE: OCTOBER 10, 1991
LOCATION: ROOSEVELT ROOM
TIME: 3:30 P.M.
FROM: D. ALLAN BROMLEY

Alan

I. PURPOSE

You will meet with Dr. D. Allan Bromley and your Council of Advisors for Science and Technology to briefly discuss the PCAST Panel on Science, Technology, and National Security.

II. BACKGROUND

The PCAST Panel on National Security was initiated this year by Dr. Bromley in cooperation with General Scowcroft. The Panel applauds the direction which you have given to the Government concerning nuclear weapons. The Panel focuses primarily on what has to be done to continue the technical superiority of American forces into the future, and how to strengthen it.

The Panel believes that science and technology will be even more important for U.S. national security in the future than has been the case in the past. The proper use of science and technology will be the best hedge against the many future uncertainties. Resources allocated to science and technology must be kept adequate for this task.

The Panel has reached broad consensus on six matters it believes to be critical:

- * Strengthen the U.S. intelligence effort by using science and technology more effectively in the collection, analysis, and dissemination of intelligence, particularly in connection with "near real time" support of operations.

- * Establish an integrated system to deal with the problem of proliferation of high technology weapons as well as those of mass destruction. This system would integrate intelligence, military, political and financial information, as well as a variety of political and other actions.
- * Improve use of government resources by streamlining the development and procurement of high technology systems.
- * Work to reduce the obstacles to bring the best and most experienced technical people into the 500 or so most senior technical positions in the government.
- * Aggressively use leading edge science and technology to fashion defenses against biological and chemical weapons, and against some types of missile attacks.
- * Enunciate an aggressive science and technology strategy for national security.

III. PARTICIPANTS

See Attached List

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House Photographer only

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

-- You enter the Roosevelt Room

-- After initial greetings, you give brief remarks and ask the Council to proceed

VI. REMARKS

None required

Attachment

Participants

The President
D. Allan Bromley

PCAST

Norman Borlaug
Solomon Buchsbaum
Charles Drake
Ralph Gomory
Bernadine Healy
Peter Likins
Thomas Lovejoy
John McTague
Daniel Nathans

OSTP

Joseph S. Broz
Michelle Van Cleave
Charles H. Dickens
Karl A. Erb
Donald A. Henderson
Charles Herzfeld
Rachel Levinson
Jim Ling
Nancy Maynard
Pierre Perrolle
J. Thomas Ratchford
William W. Snyder
Vickie Sutton
Thomas J. Welch
Eugene Wong
Kenneth P. Yale

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE:

10 - 3 - 91

FROM THE PRESIDENT

TO: Allan Browning

- 1. Thanks
- 2. If you feel inclined you might want to call Dillon on the Fines ; but I will just let this matter rest

AP

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
9/3/91

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 17, 1991

01 SEP 17 P4:57

MR. PRESIDENT:

NSC has no objection.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: D. ALLAN BROMLEY

SUBJECT: Kuwait Oil Fires

You have received a letter, dated 20 August, from Dillon Ripley, an old Yale colleague of mine, former Secretary of the Smithsonian and now Chairman of the Darwin Scientific Foundation. The letter concerned the alleged ill affects of the Kuwait oil fires.

I regret to say that Dillon and his colleagues appear to be overestimating the consequences of these fires and extrapolating to potential worldwide effects for which there are no current scientific foundations.

✓ As you know, at your request, Bill Reilly visited the area and I have been briefed by him, by John Knauss of NOAA, as well as several others who have visited Kuwait recently. While there are, admittedly, always possible surprises, the consensus of those I trust is that the environmental and health consequences of the fires--both locally and globally--are very much less than had initially been anticipated. Largely this reflects the relatively low altitudes to which the smoke plumes have been injected into the atmosphere and the relatively rapid rate at which the oil spills have been cleared at the higher temperatures characteristic of the Gulf as compared to more familiar spills at higher latitudes.

Bill Reilly's op-ed piece--a copy of which I include herewith makes these points.

My impression is that Bill, John and their colleagues are doing an excellent job of monitoring--and measuring--the Kuwait situation and that, although obviously well-meaning, the Darwin Foundation would have little to contribute at least at this time.

Enclosures



NHB Room 336
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
Washington, D.C. 20560
U.S.A.

20 August 1991

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President,

The Darwin Scientific Foundation, of which I am the Chairman, has recently had an interesting meeting in Boston, and there discussed, with a measure of competent, almost unparalleled participation, the scientific implications of the extraordinary oil plume which is now rising in the sky over Kuwait at a temperature estimated in the neighborhood of 2,000 degrees centigrade.

This immense out-thrust of oil under tremendous pressure has produced huge lakes of oil in some places and will, no doubt, continue to burn, in part, and poison the atmosphere up and down the Arabian Gulf and all about creating a vast pall of smoke which has now been visible to the recent astronauts and will potentially envelop the earth at varying altitudes, spreading long-term results which could include disease and carcinogens galore.

I am hopeful that we can conclude these discussions with an additional report emanating from a meeting at the Smithsonian on September 28th, and believe that at that time it could well filter into the consciousness of the agencies involved sufficiently to require continuing concern and supervision. At least it is important in the realm of public concern to see if it would not be possible to initiate some long-term monitoring of these effects which are likely to be somewhat catastrophic as they spread ~~west~~ ^{west} east over central and southern Asia and ~~east~~ ^{west} across Arabia into Africa. As this is an international area, I am wondering if you feel that this can all be paid for at present by the rather hard-up Kuwaitis?

All of this is coming rather close to home, and I am inclined to feel, with others who have been affected in their thinking about these matters, that it would be wise to send out a major military figure as the Arab savants have

urged from their vantage point. However, I would think that such a person should be in a private capacity such as General Sewall. In this way a liaison to the White House could be accomplished without too close a connection.

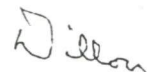
I am sure that such an event, irreparably depressing as it may be, will stir your interest and is of sufficient magnitude to require international attention at the U.N. level. Parenthetically, if the Secretary General is eventually to be replaced with another personality, I would suggest an ideal person like Mrs. Thatcher, now waiting in the wings, one in whom we all have tremendous confidence.

We may well be on the threshold of new developments in this regard, approaching an apocalyptic scale. I have been in touch with Allan Bromley, Brent Scowcroft, Nick Brady and other colleagues who would, I am sure, respect these suggestions and be capable of useful advice to yourself.

After a rather hectic summer, and some bouts with arthritis (an intimation, I suppose, of other coming events?) I hope that I may have a chance to continue to communicate with your offices and to impress these officials with the magnitude of the problem and the vital importance that this represents.

Warmly and with much admiration and respect for all that you have been achieving, I am,

As ever,



S. Dillon Ripley
Secretary Emeritus

William K. Reilly

Facing Facts on the Environment

A recent poll by the Roper Organization on "Environmental Protection in the 1990s" shows that environmentalism tops safe sex, patriotism and "The Simpsons" for what's "in" in 1991. That's heady company, and I hope the environment continues to keep it. It is good news for those of us in the business of protecting it.

But evidence suggests the environment's high standing reflects growing concern over risks large and small, and a feeling that there is no risk so small—and none so expensive—that that government should not work to eliminate it.

Until recently we have made little effort to assess our overall environmental quality objectives, to target our laws and scarce resources to reduce the greatest risks to human health and natural systems. Now I think we've got to. There simply are more anxieties than we can possibly create laws to alleviate, and far more risks than resources to eliminate them. Determining which risks need a full-scale response by government and which do not is a value-laden task. If there is a source of trustworthy information that can lend authority and coherence in helping characterize and even rank risk, it is good science.

In my opinion, the environmental debate has long suffered from too little science. There has been plenty of emotion and politics, but scientific data have not always been featured prominently in environmental efforts, and have sometimes been ignored even when available. As major new environmental problems arise, I propose we approach them as scientifically as possible, asking: "How much do we know? What are the critical questions to which we need answers? Are we organizing to get key information? What do the data tell us about the seriousness of the problem and the magnitude of the appropriate response?"

Suppose we apply this to the Kuwait oil fires. I traveled to Kuwait at the request of the president to assess the environmental threats from the fires and to observe firsthand both the containment and cleanup efforts and the environmental monitoring work of an interagency team of U.S. scientists and technical experts. Two concerns are uppermost: impacts on global climate and short- and long-term health effects.

Both a U.S. interagency team and another team of federally funded scientists operating under the auspices of the National Science Foundation—as well as British scientists from the Royal Meteorological Society—believe global climatic effects from the fires are unlikely. The plumes generally rise to between 10,000 and 12,000 feet, with the highest readings to date taken at around 20,000 feet. This suggests they will not reach heights of 38,000 to 40,000 feet, at which altitude we might see the plumes distributed around the globe by the stream.

So, regarding the risk to the global environment, there is emerging scientific consensus that the volcanic eruptions at Mount Pinatubo in the Philippines—which do reach the upper altitudes—pose a greater threat worldwide to the atmosphere.

And what of risks to public health? Our air monitoring data and those of the Kuwaitis thus far show significant levels of toxic gases—sulfur dioxide or hydrogen sulfide, for instance—that would have meant acute effects for those living in the region. Particulates are heavy—but our initial analyses did not reveal heavy metals, hydrocarbons or volatile organics that would mean problems. We are still studying the samples, and we are mounting a more extensive monitoring effort, so we may yet find something troubling.

We have urged Kuwait to link air monitoring and weather reports, and issue daily air quality advisories. And the World Meteorological Organization is overseeing a long-term monitoring plan at the request of the Saudi Arabian and Kuwaiti governments. These efforts should provide real-time air alerts and establish with some certainty what's happening. Coupled with the work of the World Health Organization, the air monitoring also should begin to give us a picture of any potential for long-term, chronic health effects on the people living in the Persian Gulf countries. Our Department of Defense is monitoring the health of U.S. troops—those who served and those still there.

I caution—as I've made clear all along—that our findings are preliminary and may change as results of ongoing scientific assessments come in, as Kuwait's full monitoring system comes on line, or as the wind and weather patterns shift. It runs counter to experience to see pollution on the scale encountered in Kuwait without also seeing impacts on health, particularly affecting asthmatics and others with lung disorders. Nevertheless, thus far, hospital admissions for respiratory disorders are no greater this year than in prior years. Much of the most polluted area is uninhabited desert or water.

To date, the risk to public health in no way compares to the deadly London fog of 1952, in which almost 4,000 people died, or to the dense fog of 1948 in Donora, Pa., in which 10,000 people were overcome and 20 died. These were acute episodes in heavily populated areas—with clear but immediate evidence of health effects.

Despite the recent U.S. findings, some refuse to believe the data. The Bush administration is committed to environmental policies that are grounded in science. In the matter of the Kuwaiti oil fires—as I hope in all other environmental matters before us—we are prepared to subject our work to the review of outside experts, to be inclusive in the fact-finding process as possible, and to be open always to revising our opinions and strategies in the light of new information. I invite anyone with hard information from Kuwait that contradicts our preliminary findings to get it to us as quickly as possible.

We will continue to monitor the environment of Kuwait, to analyze pollution samples and to calculate risks and advise on any protective policies needed. But we also need to recall that to equate every incident, every problem, with a major risk undermines our ability to focus on the most significant risks. Nothing is 100 percent safe. Neither are all risks equal. That is as true in the United States as it is true in Kuwait.

WASHINGTON POST
August 20, 1991
Page A15

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 3, 1991

**PRESIDENTIAL AWARDS FOR EXCELLENCE
IN ELEMENTARY SCIENCE AND MATHEMATICS TEACHING**

DATE: OCTOBER 4, 1991
LOCATION: ROSE GARDEN
TIME: 10:00 A.M.
FROM: D. ALLAN BROMLEY

Alan

I. PURPOSE

You will address the elementary school teacher recipients of the Presidential Award for Excellence in Science and Mathematics Teaching.

II. BACKGROUND

Last year you, Mrs. Bush, and Vice President Quayle met with the elementary school teachers in the Rose Garden.

Established in 1983 by the Education for Economic Security Act (P.L. 98-377), the awards are given annually to 216 elementary and secondary mathematics and science teachers, (four from each state) from the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the U.S. territories. The secondary school awards will be given in the Spring of 1992 to 108 secondary school teachers.

This award represents the highest honor of its kind that any elementary science or mathematics teacher can receive in the United States. It recognizes the efforts teachers have made to improve the skills of our Nation's youth. The award includes a certificate and a \$7500 grant given to the recipient's school.

Award recipients are chosen on the basis of the excellence of their teaching performance and consideration of their background and formal education, continuing education activities, teaching experience, and other activities related to their role as a teacher.

III. PARTICIPANTS

President Bush
Admiral James Watkins
D. Allan Bromley
108 elementary school teachers and their invited guests

IV. PRESS PLAN

Pooled White House Press Coverage

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- Enter Rose Garden.
- Greet Admiral Watkins and Dr. Bromley, who will be standing on the steps beside you.
- Give remarks
- Depart Rose Garden

VI. REMARKS

To be provided by speechwriters

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 3, 1991

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- Depart Rose Garden

VI. REMARKS

To be provided by speechwriters

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 9/30/91 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: WED. 10/2/91 3:00 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: PRESIDENTIAL ELEMENTARY AWARDS FOR
 EXCELLENCE IN SCIENCE & MATH TEACHING - FRIDAY, 10/4/91

SUBJECT:

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☒	HORNER	☐	☐
SUNUNU	☐	☐	MCCLURE	☒	☐
SCOWCROFT	☐	☐	PETERSMEYER	☐	☐
DARMAN	☒	☐	PORTER	☒	☐
BRADY	☐	☒	ROGICH	☒	☐
BROMLEY	☒	☐	SMITH	☒	☐
CARD	☐	☒	SNOW	☐	☒
DEMAREST	☒	☐		☐	☐
FITZWATER	☐	☒		☐	☐
GRAY	☒	☐		☐	☐
HOLIDAY	☒	☐		☐	☐

REMARKS:

Please forward your comments directly to Tony Snow, Rm. 122, x2930, no later than 3:00 p.m., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2nd, with a copy to this office. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

*Concur. Steve Olson
for DA Bromley, OSTP
10/2/91*

*Called in
comments to
Tony Snow's ofc
10/2*

PHILLIP D. BRADY
 Assistant to the President
 and Staff Secretary
 Ext. 2702

Grant / Bunton
September 30, 1991
A:MATH-SCI
Draft two

01 SEP 30 P6:25

BRIEF REMARKS: PRESIDENTIAL ELEMENTARY AWARDS
FOR EXCELLENCE IN SCIENCE & MATH TEACHING
THE ROSE GARDEN
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1991
10:00 A.M.

Welcome to the White House. I understand we have teachers here from all fifty states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the U.S. territories and our Department of Defense Dependent Schools. From West Germany to Fairmont, West Virginia ... from Waco, Texas to Winetka, Illinois. Congratulations to all of you. ///

((Speaking of Illinois, I heard a story once about a school in Illinois that was named after the comedian Jack Benny. Every year, Jack Benny made a point of going to the school and visiting the children. One year, speaking to a group of twelve year-olds, he asked if there were any questions. A boy put up his hand. "Mr. Benny," he said, "Why did they name you after our school?"))

No matter where their school is -- or who it's named after -- I believe that our math and science teachers are blessed with a gift for inspiration. They possess the same drive that motivates their students to construct skyscrapers, crack DNA codes, craft racecars, create new computer models ... or climb aboard Space Shuttles. Not only are you adventurers, but you inspire your students to take their first steps in the adventure of their lives -- the adventure of becoming educated men and women.

Some teachers with us today -- each one a winner -- arrived here at the White House from Indian reservations, inner cities, and volcanic islands. And while the journey may have been long for some, it's been incredible for all -- because along the way you have ignited the spark of understanding, the power of curiosity, and the wonderful potential that lies latent in every child.

A teacher of young people and a student of man, the late Bart Giamatti, once observed, "Teaching is an **instinctual art**, mindful of **potential**, craving of **realizations**." His observation rings true today, for now we are relying on each of you to practice **the art of realizing potential**.

No one said this would be easy. Two years ago, I met with the Nation's governors and mapped out an ambitious set of educational goals to be met by the turn of the century. Since then, we've been hard at work. Just this week the National Educational Goals Panel issued its first annual "Report Card." We also released the results of the first standardized tests on math proficiency in the 4th, 8th and 12th grades. These results -- while disappointing -- give us our first snapshot of the challenge we face.

There is good news in all of this.

As the Governing Board continues to set standards for national testing in math, science, reading, writing, history and geography, we will have a better and clearer picture of where our strengths and weaknesses lie. We'll know what we need to know.

The standards give us a starting point ... something to build on.

They set forth a challenge. First, they show us how important our America 2000 strategy has become. As I said earlier, the National Education Goals are ambitious. These recent test results show us how far we have to go. But to get there, we must revolutionize American education ... community by community, school by school, and family by family. That's what our America 2000 education strategy seeks. That's where we need your help.

We all agree that we want to teach kids to think straight, to appreciate the past and look to the future, to learn a skill useful in serving others and the community. **But you hold the key to instilling intellectual excellence in your students and your colleagues.** Your vigor, tolerance, academic discipline will stretch young minds, but your **example** will also build know-how for other teachers. **In your classrooms and labs, you can begin the revolution in American education.**

A teacher I once had, a man named Claude Fuess, said a very interesting thing the day he retired from forty years of teaching. He said: "I was still learning when I taught my last class."

As we face the daunting task of redefining American education, let's remember: **the best teachers never stop learning.** The best ones learn constantly to **think anew.** And that **sense of innovation** is the key to creating a new generation of **American schools.** If we are to make a difference in the schools, we must

break the mold and see what works. We need to keep learning new ways and trying new ideas.

You won these awards because you experiment with new ideas and new teaching methods. For that, you have my congratulations and my best wishes. And what's even better -- you have the gratitude and admiration of the most important people in the world: **your students.**

Thank you again for coming to the White House, and God bless you all.

#

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 25, 1991

PHOTO OPPORTUNITY
WITH DR. BROMLEY AND HIS ASSOCIATE DIRECTORS

DATE: SEPTEMBER 26, 1991
LOCATION: OVAL OFFICE
TIME: 1:45 P.M.
FROM: D. ALLAN BROMLEY

Alan

I. PURPOSE

You will meet with Dr. D. Allan Bromley, Assistant to the President for Science and Technology; Dr. D.A. Henderson, OSTP Associate Director for Life Science; Dr. William D. Phillips, OSTP Associate Director for Industrial Technology; Dr. J. Thomas Ratchford, OSTP Associate Director for Policy and International Affairs; and Dr. Eugene Wong, OSTP Associate Director for Physical Sciences and Engineering.

II. BACKGROUND

The four Associate Directors are all positions requiring Senate confirmation. Your Administration was the first to appoint all four Associate Directors called for in the legislation which first created OSTP. One of the Associate Directors Dr. Bill Phillips recently submitted his resignation to you and will be returning to St. Louis on September 30.

III. PARTICIPANTS

President Bush
D. Allan Bromley
D.A. Henderson
William Phillips
J. Thomas Ratchford
Eugene Wong

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House photographer only

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

-- Dr. Bromley, Dr. Henderson, Dr. Phillips, Dr. Ratchford, and Dr. Wong enter the Oval Office.

-- After initial greetings, a photograph is taken of all.

VI. REMARKS

None required

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 25, 1991

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WITH DR. BROMLEY AND HIS ASSOCIATE DIRECTORS**

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VI. REMARKS

None required

DONALD AINSLIE HENDERSON, M.D., M.P.H.

Donald Ainslie Henderson is the Associate Director for Life Sciences, Office of Science and Technology Policy, in the Executive Office of the President. He was formerly Edgar Berman Professor in International Health and Epidemiology at The Johns Hopkins University in late 1990, having served as Dean of The Johns Hopkins University School of Hygiene and Public Health from 1977 through August 1990. The School was the first of its kind in the United States and is now the world's largest with 1,000 graduate students from 70 different countries and more than 300 faculty.

Before coming to Johns Hopkins, Dr. Henderson directed the decade-long World Health Organization (WHO) global campaign that eradicated smallpox. During that campaign, he directed more than 700 advisers from 69 countries and 200,000 national health staff and volunteers. On May 8, 1980, the World Health Assembly declared that smallpox had been eradicated. During the course of the smallpox campaign, Dr. Henderson played an instrumental role in launching WHO's global program of immunization which is now vaccinating 70% of the world's children against six major diseases.

Dr. Henderson has been honored for his work by numerous institutions and governments throughout the world. In 1986, he became the first public health professional to receive the National Medal of Science, presented by the President of the United States. He is the recipient of the National Academy of Sciences' highest award, the Public Welfare Medal, and the Dana Foundation's Award for Pioneering Achievement in Health. Ten universities have conferred honorary degrees and 13 countries have honored him with awards and decorations. In 1978, he was elected to membership in the Institute of Medicine and, in 1986, to fellowship in the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

In addition to his role at Johns Hopkins, Dr. Henderson is active in numerous national and international organizations. He is chairman of the Technical Advisory Group for the Expanded Program on Immunization of the Pan American Health Organization; chairman of the WHO Consultative Group on Poliomyelitis Eradication; and chairman of the U.S. National Vaccine Advisory Committee. He also chairs the Board of Overseers of the American Journal of Epidemiology.

Born in Lakewood, Ohio, on September 7, 1928, Dr. Henderson grew up in the Cleveland suburb. He received his A.B. degree from Oberlin College in 1950, and his medical degree from the University of Rochester in 1954. In 1960, he earned his master of public health from Johns Hopkins.

He lives in Baltimore with his wife, Nana. They have two sons and one daughter.

June 1991

WILLIAM D. PHILLIPS

ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR FOR INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

After receiving a PhD in Physical Chemistry from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1951, Dr. Phillips joined the Central Research Department of E.I. DuPont de Nemours and Co. as a research chemist. Areas of research and research management at DuPont included structure and dynamics of proteins and nucleic acids, pharmaceuticals and agricultural chemicals, electronic and magnetic properties of organic solids and inorganic compositions, biotechnology and specialty polymers. He was a pioneer in the application of nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy to chemical and biological systems. From 1978 to 1984, he served concurrently as Charles Allen Thomas Professor of Chemistry, Chairman of the Department of Chemistry, and Professor of Biological Chemistry in the School of Medicine at Washington University. Dr. Phillips served as Director of the Center for Biotechnology at Washington University from 1982 until 1984 when he became the Senior Vice President for Science and Technology at Mallinckrodt, Inc. in St. Louis. Dr. Phillips has been a member of the National Academy of Sciences since 1971, and of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences since 1970. In addition, he has served on numerous boards of directors, editorial boards, and advisory committees. Prior to his present appointment as Associate Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, Dr. Phillips served as President, Missouri Advanced Technology Institute and as Science Advisor to the Governor of Missouri.

Born in Kansas City, Missouri, he received his B.A. degree in chemistry from the University of Kansas in 1948 and his PhD in physical chemistry from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1951.

Dr. Phillips is married to the former Esther Jean Parker and they have two children, Edward Dale and Katherine Ann, and now reside in Washington, DC.

April 1990

BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

J. THOMAS RATCHFORD

Dr. J. Thomas Ratchford is Associate Director for Policy and International Affairs of the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) in the Executive Office of the President. Prior to his appointment to this post by President Bush in November 1989, Dr. Ratchford was the Associate Executive Officer of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS). At AAAS he served as deputy to the chief executive officer and headed the Association's program directorates: Education and Human Resources, International Programs and Science and Policy Programs.

Educated and trained as a solid state physicist, Dr. Ratchford has taught at Washington and Lee University and served on research staffs of various private and governmental laboratories. From 1964 to 1970, he was responsible for formulating and administering a basic research program in the solid state sciences for the Office of Scientific Research of the Department of the Air Force. Dr. Ratchford was a member of the professional staff of the Committee on Science and Technology of the United States House of Representatives from 1970 to 1977, and was one of the first scientists to serve the Congress on a full-time basis. His responsibilities there dealt mainly with policy and funding for science and technology, and for energy research and development.

As a Congressional Fellow of the American Political Science Association in the late 1960's, Dr. Ratchford served in the offices of members of the House and Senate with particular interests in scientific and technological issues. In 1976, he was a Research Scholar at the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis in Laxenburg, Austria, doing research on the economics and technologies of global energy systems.

Over the years he has chaired outside advisory panels for organizations such as the Gas Research Institute, the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment, and the National Science Foundation, and has served as a consultant and advisor to various governmental, university and industrial organizations.

Dr. Ratchford received his B.S. in mathematics and physics from Davidson College in 1957. The University of Virginia awarded him an M.A. in 1959 and a Ph.D. in 1961, both in physics. A member of Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi, he is a fellow of the AAAS and a member of the American Physical Society and the Virginia Academy of Science. He is married to the former Joanne Walton Causey, and they have four children: Joseph Thomas Jr., Laura Leigh, James Raymond and David Andrew.

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

EUGENE WONG

Eugene Wong is Associate Director for Physical Sciences and Engineering in the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP). He was nominated to the position by President Bush in January, 1990 and confirmed by the U.S. Senate on April 4, 1990. Before going to Washington, he had served in a dual capacity as Professor and Chairman in the Department of Electrical Engineering and Computer Sciences at the University of California, Berkeley.

Dr. Wong began his research career in 1955 with IBM where he served until 1956 and again from 1960 until 1962. He served as Assistant Professor from 1962 to 1965, an Associate Professor from 1965 to 1969, a Professor from 1969, and Chairman from 1985 to 1989, all in the Electrical Engineering and Computer Sciences Department of the University of California at Berkeley. In addition, he has been a consultant to several leading U.S. corporations and was a founder of INGRES Corporation, a major software company.

Dr. Wong has been a National Science Foundation Fellow, a Guggenheim Fellow, a Vinton Hayes Fellow at Harvard, and a Miller Professor at Berkeley. He was elected to the National Academy of Engineering in 1987.

Dr. Wong received his B.S., A.M. and Ph.D. degrees in Electrical Engineering from Princeton University in 1955, 1958 and 1959 respectively. His areas of research include stochastic processes and database management systems.

March 1991

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 09/20/91 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 10:00 a.m. MONDAY 09/23

SENIOR ADVISOR'S VETO THREAT ON H.R. 2521, THE FY 1992

SUBJECT: DOD APPROPRIATIONS BILL

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☒	HORNER	☐	☐
SUNUNU	☐	☒	MCCLURE	☐	☒
SCOWCROFT	☒	☐	PETERSMEYER	☐	☐
DARMAN	☐	☐	PORTER	☒	☐
BRADY	☐	☒	ROGICH	☐	☐
BROMLEY	☒	☐	SMITH	☐	☐
CARD	☒	☐	CLERK	☐	☒
DEMAREST	☒	☐	TREFRY	☐	☒
FITZWATER	☐	☒		☐	☐
GRAY	☒	☐		☐	☐
HOLIDAY	☒	☐		☐	☐

REMARKS:

Please provide any comments directly to Fred McClure by 10:00 a.m. on Monday, 09/23, with a copy to this office. Thanks.

RESPONSE:

*Concur
DAB Bromley
9/23*

PHILLIP D. BRADY
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary
Ext. 2702

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

31 SEP 20 P8:12

September 20, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR PHIL BRADY

FROM: FRED McCLURE *FM*
SUBJECT: Senior Advisor's Veto Threat on H.R. 2521, the FY
1992 DOD Appropriations bill

RE: DOD Appropriations is scheduled for floor consideration in the Senate mid-day Monday. The bill contains objectionable language allowing abortions at overseas military hospitals.

We have just received the attached Statement of Administration Policy from OMB. Please staff it out as soon as possible. Because of scheduled action on this legislation, we need comments back by 10:00 a.m. Monday, September 23.

Please direct all comments to my office at x2230. Thanks.



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

September 20, 1991

MEMORANDUM TO FREDERICK D. McCLURE,
Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs

FROM: Charles Kieffer
OMB Legislative Affairs

A handwritten signature, likely of Charles Kieffer, is written over the printed name. The signature is in cursive and includes a long horizontal stroke at the end.

SUBJECT: White House Clearance of Administration Policy -
H.R. 2521 -- FY 1992 Defense Appropriations Bill

The Senate is scheduled to take up the Defense appropriations bill on Monday at 2:30 pm. A draft SAP evaluating the Senate Committee reported bill is attached.

The bill includes language that would prohibit the use of funds in the Act for implementing the DoD policy which prohibits the use of overseas military hospitals for privately financed abortions for military personnel and their dependents. Similar language was included in the House version of the DoD Authorization bill. A senior advisors veto threat was made on that item for that bill. Based on that position, a senior advisors veto threat is included in this SAP.

For the purpose of receiving guidance on this issue, I have attached the House DoD Authorization abortion provision and the provision contained in the Senate Committee bill. West Wing clearance of the draft SAP is requested by 10:00 am, Monday, September 23rd. Thank you.

Attachments



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

September 23, 1991
(Senate Floor)

STATEMENT OF ADMINISTRATION POLICY

(THIS STATEMENT HAS BEEN COORDINATED BY OMB WITH THE CONCERNED AGENCIES.)

H.R. 2521 -- DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS BILL, FY 1992
(Sponsors: Byrd (D), West Virginia; Inouye (D), Hawaii)

This Statement of Administration Policy expresses the Administration's views on H.R. 2521, the Department of Defense Appropriations Bill, FY 1992, as reported by the Senate Appropriations Committee.

The Administration strongly objects to language that would permit abortions to be performed at U.S. military facilities overseas in cases other than when the life of the mother is endangered. The President has stated that he would veto any legislation presented to him with this provision.

Based on a preliminary review, the Administration finds the budget authority and outlay levels in the bill consistent with the statutory spending limits for national defense provided for in the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990.

The Administration commends the Committee for making significant improvements to the House-passed bill. The bill, however, contains a number of objectionable features. The most troubling would:

- o require passage of additional legislation before procurement funds for the B-2 bomber can be obligated;
- o limit reductions in Reserve and National Guard forces, leading to imbalances in the total force structure;
- o require that land made available under base closure acts be conveyed at no cost to State or local governments, resulting in the loss of receipts of up to \$1.9 billion through FY 1995, which would reduce funds available for closing military bases;
- o establish counterproductive, and in some aspects constitutionally questionable, restrictions on special access programs;

- o terminate the National Aerospace Plane, which is a key factor in maintaining U.S. leadership in aerospace technology well into the next century;
- o fund unrequested programs, such as production of the F-117 in lieu of the F-16 and modification of the M-1 tank;
- o provide \$180 million to implement the National Security Education Act, which is unnecessary and duplicative of programs of the Department of Education;
- o purport to give the classified annex to the report the force of law even though the provisions of the annex have not been subject to debate or to review by the Administration;
- o transfer Coast Guard Aerostat and E-2C programs, costing \$58 million, to the Department of Defense, and provide \$318 million for other Coast Guard programs, all of which should be funded in the Transportation Appropriations Bill and scored as domestic discretionary;
- o require expenditure of \$5 million for the Critical Technology Institute, which the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy has described as unnecessary and unworkable; and
- o provide \$75 million for logistics support for National Science Foundation research activities in Antarctica, which should be funded in the Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Bill and scored as domestic discretionary.

The Administration urges the Senate to address these concerns and ensure a strong and affordable defense for America's future. As review of H.R. 2521 continues, the Administration may propose additional modifications to the bill.

Senate Defense Approp. Bill

2

NEW GENERAL PROVISIONS APPROVED IN SUBCOMMITTEE

The following new general provisions have been added to the bill:

SEC. 8126. Pursuant to section 8133 of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1991 (Public Law 101-511) and other applicable law, an account consistent with the provisions of section 12(b)(7)(iv) of the Act of January 2, 1976, as amended (Public Law 94-204) (43 U.S.C. 1611 note.) shall be established for Calista Corporation, an Alaska native corporation, except that references to the document referred to in subsection (b) are inapplicable. The account may be used to acquire properties consistent with sections 12(b)(7)(v), (vi), and (vii) therein. The account shall be established with a minimum value per acre of not less than \$300 per acre upon conveyance or relinquishment to the Secretary of the Interior of the approximately 165,000 acres of lands and interests in lands identified in the "Calista Conveyance and Relinquishment Agreement" dated September 1991: *Provided*, That the final value of the account will be established by the Secretary following a determination of the public interest values as well as the fair market value of the lands and interest being provided to the United States.

SEC. 8127. None of the funds appropriated or made available in this Act or any Act making appropriations for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 1992 may be obligated for procurement of ball bearings or roller bearings other than in accordance with the provisions of subpart 208.79 of the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement [DFARS] as promulgated effective on July 11, 1989.

SEC. 8128. Notwithstanding section 203 of Public Law 102-27, immediately upon enactment of this Act the Secretary of Defense shall transfer \$105,000,000 from funds appropriated for "Aircraft Carrier Service Life Extension Program" under the heading "Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy 1991-95" to "Other Procurement, Navy 1991-93": *Provided*, That the transferred funds shall be obligated within 60 days of enactment of this Act only for purchase of items to be used for a 24-month complex overhaul of the U.S.S. *Kennedy* at the Philadelphia Navy Yard: *Provided further*, That this overhaul shall include replacement of the engines, and replacement or overhaul of any other major ship component or system necessary for the U.S.S. *Kennedy* to maintain a normal operational schedule through the year 2010.

SEC. 8129. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to carry out the Department of Defense policy set out in the memorandum of the Assistant Secretary of Defense, Health Affairs, dated June 21, 1988 (Subject: DOD Policy Regarding Providing Nonfunded Abortions in Outside the Continental United States Military Medical Treatment Facilities) or to promulgate or carry out any other policy having the same substance, consistent with existing laws and policies governing military medical care for a member of the uniformed services and any dependent of the member.

NEW REPORT LANGUAGE APPROVED IN SUBCOMMITTEE

In the Committee report on page 52 under the section entitled "Operation and Maintenance, Air Force," insert:

Transfer

ortion
language

House DOD Auth. Bill

215

1 **SEC. 1036. REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SERVICES IN MEDICAL**
2 **FACILITIES OF THE UNIFORMED SERVICES**
3 **OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES.**

4 (a) **IN GENERAL.**—(1) Chapter 55 of title 10, United
5 States Code, is amended by inserting after section 1074b
6 the following new section:

7 **“§ 1074c. Reproductive health services in medical fa-**
8 **cilities of the uniformed services outside**
9 **the United States**

10 **“(a) PROVISION OF SERVICES.**—A member of the
11 uniformed services who is on duty at a station outside the
12 United States (and any dependent of the member who is
13 accompanying the member) is entitled to the provision of
14 any reproductive health service in a medical facility of the
15 uniformed services outside the United States serving that
16 duty station in the same manner as any other type of med-
17 ical care.

18 **“(b) PAYMENT FOR SERVICES.**—(1) In the case of
19 any reproductive health service for which appropriated
20 funds may not be used, the administering Secretary shall
21 require the member of the uniformed service (or dependent
22 of the member) receiving the service to pay the ‘full’ cost
23 (including indirect costs) of providing the service.

24 **“(2) If payment is made under paragraph (1), appro-**
25 **priated funds shall not be considered to have been used**
26 **to provide a reproductive health service under subsection**

1 (a). The amount of such payment shall be credited to the
2 accounts of the facility at which the service was provid-
3 ed."

4 (b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections
5 at the beginning of such chapter is amended by inserting
6 after the item relating to section 1074b the following new
7 item:

"1074c. Reproductive health services in medical facilities of the uniformed ser-
vices outside the United States."

8 SEC. 1037. SENSE OF CONGRESS CONCERNING ISSUANCE
9 OF COMMEMORATIVE CARD FOR OPERATION
10 DESERT STORM SERVICEMEMBERS.

11 (a) ISSUANCE OF CARD.—It is the sense of Congress
12 that the Secretary of Defense shall issue a special com-
13 memorative card to each member of the Armed Forces
14 who—

15 (1) served in the Persian Gulf theater of oper-
16 ations in connection with the Persian Gulf conflict
17 (including service as a member of an air crew over
18 that theater); or

19 (2) as a member of a reserve component or a
20 retired member, was ordered to active duty in con-
21 nection with the Persian Gulf conflict.

22 (b) CONTENT.—The commemorative card shall indi-
23 cate that the servicemember was a participant in the Per-
24 sian Gulf conflict.