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Series: Bromley, D. Allan, Files
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D. Allan Bromley Correspondence - Presidential - A-Z [2 of 3] [1991]

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 18, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: D. ALLAN BROMLEY *Alan*
SUBJECT: Your Upcoming Meeting with Mathematics and Science
Teachers - October 4, 1991

The enclosed letter from a student of one of the teachers selected to represent those in North Carolina is one that I thought I should forward to you. Graham Farrell sounds like an unusual third grader!

Your spending a little time with these outstanding teachers, who are here in Washington as your guests for a week, is one of the high points in each of their lives. Superb elementary school teachers of science and mathematics are an endangered species and these teachers are superb ambassadors for the Bush Administration in their home locations.

Enclosure

2200 Robert Ruark Drive
Southport, NC 28461
September 14, 1991

The President of The United States
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20500

Dear President Bush:

Thank you for the letter and the picture. You are a great President. I appreciate all the work you have done for Americans.

I am surprised that my first grade teacher is going to have lunch with you and Mrs. Bush. Her name is Carol Midgett. She was my favorite teacher. If she comes in time, please share this letter with her. I bet you she will be surprised because she knows me. She won The Presidential Award for Excellence in Mathematics and Science Teaching. She is one of those points of light I've heard you talk about. You will enjoy meeting her.

I am enclosing a newspaper article about Mrs. Midgett. It was in The State Port Pilot, our town's newspaper. I hope you will enjoy reading about her.

Sincerely,

Graham Farrell

Graham Farrell
Third Grade
Southport Elementary

Enclosure

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 18, 1991

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

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

Alan

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL AWARDS FOR EXCELLENCE IN SCIENCE AND
MATHEMATICS TEACHING

- I. ACTION-FORCING EVENT: Approval of 216 elementary school teachers to receive this year's Presidential Awards for Excellence in Science and Mathematics Teaching on October 2, 1991. (The secondary teacher nominees will be forwarded for approval at a later date. They are scheduled to receive their award in March 1992.)
- II. BACKGROUND: This award represents the highest honor of its kind that any elementary science or mathematics teacher can receive in the United States. It applauds the efforts these teachers have made to improve the skills of this Nation's young people. The award includes a certificate and a \$7,500 grant given to the recipient's school.

Established in 1983 by the Education for Economic Security Act (P.L. 98-377), and amended by the National Science Foundation Authorization Act of 1988 (P.L. 100-570), the awards are given annually to 216 teachers, four from each state, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. Secondary school teachers have received the awards each year since 1983. Awards to elementary school teachers have been given since 1990 as a result of a 1988 amendment to the law.

Last year you greeted the elementary teachers in a Rose Garden ceremony. The Vice President and Mrs. Bush participated as well.

Prior to your review, the attached list of names has undergone an extensive selection process administered by the National Science Foundation. Nominations may come from any source and are sent to the state directors of the National Council of Teachers of Mathematics or the Council of State Science Supervisors for consideration. Six mathematics teachers (three

elementary, three secondary) and six Science teachers (three elementary, three secondary) from each of the 50 states, the District of Columbia, the U.S. territories, Puerto Rico, and the Department of Defense Dependent Schools are selected by committees of their peers in each state for local recognition. The names are then forwarded for consideration by two National Selection Boards. The National Science Teachers Association provides staff and administrative support for the Selection Boards, whose members are chosen by the National Science Foundation from nominations submitted by various elementary and secondary, mathematics, and science organizations. The Boards select the four finalists from each state and transmit their recommendations to the Assistant to the President for Science and Technology for approval and forwarding to the President for final decision.

Award recipients are chosen on the basis of the excellence of their teacher performance and consideration of their background and experience including their formal education, continuing education activities, teaching experience, as well as professional and non-professional activities, teaching experience, as well as professional and non-professional activities related to their role as a teacher. During the selection process, secondary teachers are asked to identify one critical problem to teaching science or mathematics in their school and discuss ways this problem might be resolved. Elementary teachers are asked what they consider to be the three to five most important things that children should learn from their science or mathematics experiences at their grade level. They are also asked how they would modify their mathematics or science programs to reflect the current thinking in the field, and what type of support they would need to implement such changes. In addition, teachers must provide evidence of their teaching through their students' work. Three letters of support from colleagues, students, former students, parents, or supervisors are requested from each applicant.

Upon receipt of this year's nominees by Dr. Bromley, the Assistant to the President for Science and Technology, general White House security checks necessary for any Presidential award were successfully completed by the White House Counsel's office.

III. ACTION: This slate of nominees is forwarded to you for final decision.

IV. RECOMMENDATION: I recommend approval of the attached list of nominees, and the forwarding of the approved list to the clerks office so certificates can be signed.

V. DECISION: Sig. _____ Date _____
_____ Approve _____ Reject _____ no action

Attachments

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 8, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR KENNETH P. YALE

Chief of Staff

Office of Science and Technology Policy

FROM:

JANET REHNQUIST *JR*
Associate Counsel to the President

SUBJECT:

Clearance for Nominees for the Presidential Awards
for Excellence in Science and Mathematics Teaching
(Elementary and Secondary Levels)

At your request, Counsel's office has reviewed the 216 names
relative to the above-referenced Presidential Awards for
Excellence. We have no legal objections to the 216 individuals.

Thank you for the opportunity to review this matter.

1991 PRESIDENTIAL AWARDS FOR EXCELLENCE IN SCIENCE AND MATHEMATICS TEACHING

RECOMMENDED AWARDEES--ELEMENTARY

<u>STATE & DISCIPLINE</u>	<u>AWARDEE</u>	<u>SCHOOL</u>	<u>HOME</u>
Alabama Mathematics	Linda Kilpatrick Winters	Ridgecrest Elementary School 3505 Cerro Vista Huntsville, AL 35805 (205) 532-4818	10005 Westleigh Drive Huntsville, AL 35803 (205) 883-9430
Alabama Science	Terry Kirchler	J.F. Drake Middle School 655 Spencer Avenue Auburn, AL 36830 (205) 887-2130	1323 Owens Road Auburn, AL 36830 (205) 821-9065
Alaska Mathematics	Pat Hartland	Mendenhall River School 10014 Crazy Horse Drive Juneau, AK 99801 (907) 789-1967	8619 Gail Avenue Juneau, AK 99801 (907) 789-7659
Alaska Science	Trisha Herminghaus	O'Malley Elementary School 11100 Rockridge Road Anchorage, AK 99516 (907) 346-2323	5621 Whispering Spruce Drive Anchorage, AK 99516 (907) 345-5512
Arizona Mathematics	Jean Black	Sunnyslope Elementary School 240 E. Vogel Phoenix, AZ 85020 (602) 866-5292	1124 W. State Avenue Phoenix, AZ 85021 (602) 944-4347
Arizona Science	Marjorie Masino	Sandpiper Elementary School 6724 East Hearn Road Scottsdale, AZ 85254 (602) 493-6210	4232 West Cielo Grande Glendale, AZ 85310 (602) 780-2187
Arkansas Mathematics	Paula Smith	Booker T. Washington Magnet 115 West 27th Street Little Rock, Ar 72206 (501) 324-2470	11500 Lisa Lane Little Rock, AR 72206 (501) 888-5612
Arkansas Science	Debra Susan Linder Ward	Carlisle Elementary School P.O. Box 68 Carlisle, AR 72024 (501) 552-3261	Rt. 1, Box 108W Lonoke, AR 72086 (501) 676-7671

<u>STATE & DISCIPLINE</u>	<u>AWARDEE</u>	<u>SCHOOL</u>	<u>HOME</u>
California Mathematics	Vicki Newman	McGaugh Elementary School 1698 Bolsa Avenue Seal Beach, CA 90740 (213) 431-1389	5912 Bixby Village Drive #76 Long Beach, CA 90803 (213) 498-7445
California Science	Sachi Kanenaka	Windsor Hills Magnet 5215 Overdale Drive Los Angeles, CA 90043 (213) 293-6251	1030 Hillvale Drive Monterey Park, CA 91754 (213) 269-7619
Colorado Mathematics	Eva Brandsma	Lasley Elementary School 1401 South Kendall Street Lakewood, CO 80232 (303) 922-1116	7420 W. Arizona Place Lakewood, CO 80232 (303) 922-0667
Colorado Science	Lawrence D. Dorsey-Spitz	Hellbeck Elementary School 3000 Lakeview Avenue Pueblo, CO 81005 (719) 549-7555	8 Ravens Court Pueblo, CO 81005 (719) 561-9538
Connecticut Mathematics	Mary E. Santilli	Read School 130 Ezra Street Bridgeport, CT 06606 (203) 576-8030	137 Wood Avenue Stratford, CT 06497 (203) 386-8959
Connecticut Science	Katheryn J. Nissen	North Stratfield School Putting Green Road Fairfield, CT 06430 (203) 255-8322	15 Pinehurst Street Trumbull, CT 06611 (203) 261-3148
DODDS Mathematics	Keith H. Bruning	Binictican Elementary School Box 70-B FPO San Francisco, CA 96651 38-28946	Box 70-B FPO San Francisco, CA 96651 38-24395
DODDS Science	Sarah J. Yoshida	Seoul American Elementary DODDS-P/K APO San Francisco, CA 96301 736-4378/4613	DODDS-P/K, SAES Box 168 APO San Francisco, CA 96301 723-8374,x3701
Delaware Mathematics	Janet Baldwin	West Park Place Elementary 193 West Park Place Newark, DE 19711 (302) 454-2290	722 Swarthmore Drive Newark, DE 19711 (302) 737-5207

<u>STATE & DISCIPLINE</u>	<u>AWARDEE</u>	<u>SCHOOL</u>	<u>HOME</u>
Delaware Science	Renee G. O'Leary	Wilmington Manor Elementary 200 E. Roosevelt Avenue New Castle, DE 19720 (302) 323-2901	3 Fox Lane Newark, DE 19711 (302) 731-4777
District of Columbia Mathematics	Jacqueline Goodloe	Burrville Elementary School 801 Division Avenue, NE Washington, DC 20019 (202) 724-4598	1834 Capitol Avenue, NE Washington, DC 20002 (202) 526-2118
District of Columbia Science	Charles Hatch	St. Albans School Mount St. Alban, N.W. Washington, DC 20016 (202) 537-6448	2124 Randolph Street Arlington, VA 22204 (703) 486-0640
Florida Mathematics	Cheryl Cliett	Sealey Elementary 2815 Allen Road Tallahassee, FL 32312 (904) 488-5640	2215 Ellicott Drive Tallahassee, FL 32312 (904) 385-9389
Florida Science	Judith Stacy Gault	Heights Elementary School 15200 Alexandria Court Fort Myers, FL 33908 (813) 481-1761	687 Astarias Circle Fort Myers, FL 33919 (813) 482-5185
Georgia Mathematics	Eleanor Madelyn Willingham	Bungalow Road Elementary 2216 Bungalow Road Augusta, GA 30906 (404) 796-4965	4455 Whisperwood Drive Martinez, GA 30907 (404) 860-1188
Georgia Science	Catherine R. Robinson	Windsor Forest Elementary 414 Briarcliff Circle Savannah, GA 31419 (912) 921-3747	716 Beechwood Drive Savannah, GA 31419 (912) 927-4207
Hawaii Mathematics	Karen K. Yanagida	Makalapa Elementary School 4435 Salt Lake Blvd. Honolulu, HI 96818 (808) 422-8613	98-1941 Hoala Street Aiea, HI 96701 (808) 487-2249
Hawaii Science	Arlene Keiko Yoshimura	Mililani-Uka Elementary School 94-380 Kuahelani Avenue Mililani, HI 96789 (808) 623-1344	94-397 Keehuhiwa Street Mililani, HI 96789 (808) 625-0919

<u>STATE & DISCIPLINE</u>	<u>AWARDEE</u>	<u>SCHOOL</u>	<u>HOME</u>
Idaho Mathematics	Marlene Yvonne Triplett	Orofino Elementary School P.O. Box 2507 Orofino, ID 83544 (208) 476-4212	Rt. 1, Box 91 Culdesac, ID 83524 (208) 836-5788
Idaho Science	Marilee Donivan	McCall-Donnelly Elementary P.O. Box 967 McCall, ID 83638 (208) 634-2219	Rt. 1, Box 114-F McCall, ID 83638 (208) 634-4485
Illinois Mathematics	Linda Eileen North	Winkler School 1218 West Freeman Carbondale, IL 62901 (618) 457-5393	1436 East Grand Carbondale, IL 62901 (618) 457-6881
Illinois Science	Carol A. Van De Walle	Alwood Elementary School Box 67, 100 East A Street Alpha, IL 61413 (309) 529-5011	Rt. 1, Box 90 Lynn Center, IL 61262 (309) 476-8236
Indiana Mathematics	Graceann Merkel	Klondike Elementary School 3311 Klondike Road W. Lafayette, IN 47906 (317) 463-5505	8310 Grant Road Battle Ground, IN 47920 (317) 589-3739
Indiana Science	Sheryl Jean Braile	Burtsfield Elementary School 1800 N. Salisbury Street West Lafayette, IN 47906 (317) 497-0072	1509 Woodland Avenue West Lafayette, IN 47906 (317) 463-6295
Iowa Mathematics	Judy M. Christiansen	West Ridge Elementary School 1401 19th Street Harlan, IA 51537 (712) 755-2725	2012 19th Street Harlan, IA 51537 (712) 755-5310
Iowa Science	Joan Braunagel McShane	Jefferson Elementary School 1027 Marquette Street Davenport, IA 52804 (319) 322-3557	1121 W. 15th Street Davenport, IA 52804 (319) 323-5886
Kansas Mathematics	Cecile LaSalle Beougher	Washington Elementary School 305 Main Street Hays, KS 67601 (913) 625-9717	502 W. 30 Hays, KS 67601 (913) 625-5703

<u>STATE & DISCIPLINE</u>	<u>AWARDEE</u>	<u>SCHOOL</u>	<u>HOME</u>
Kansas Science	Wendy Rose	Wichita Collegiate School 9115 E. 13th Street Wichita, KS 67206 (316) 634-0433	921 N. Battin Wichita, KS 67208-3515 (316) 683-9615
Kentucky Mathematics	Susan B. Slesnick	Louisville Collegiate School 2427 Glenmary Avenue Louisville, KY 40204 (502) 451-5330	1703 Tyler Parkway Louisville, KY 40204 (502) 451-7912
Kentucky Science	Linda G. Williams	Centerfield Elementary School 4512 South Highway 393 Crestwood, KY 40014 (502) 241-1772	3505 Echo Valley Circle LaGrange, KY 40031 (502) 241-1759
Louisiana Mathematics	Lois B. Rector	University Laboratory School LSU Campus Baton Rouge, LA 70803 (504) 388-3221	Route 1, Box 71-AA Slaughter, LA 70777 (504) 683-9708
Louisiana Science	Tammy Wood	Park Ridge Elementary School 5905 Groom Road Baker, LA 70714 (504) 775-5924	6120 Rollins Road Zachary, LA 70791 (504) 654-6837
Maine Mathematics	Judy C. Bishop	Pleasant Street School 27 Pleasant Street Waterville, ME 04901 (207) 872-8071	39 Morrill Avenue Waterville, ME 04901 (207) 873-5001
Maine Science	Lucille Lothrop	South Bristol Elementary Rt. 129, Box 301 South Bristol, ME 04568 (207) 577-8177	RR 2 Box Newcastle, ME 04553 (207) 563-3725
Maryland Mathematics	Lynn Ellen Whittington	Skyline Elementary School 6311 Randolph Road Suitland, MD 20746 (301) 735-9010	14538 Marlborough Circle Upper Marlboro, MD 20772 (301) 627-2921
Maryland Science	Carol Cobb	Elkridge Elementary School 6135 Old Washington Road Elkridge, MD 21227 (301) 313-5006	5170 Ilchester Road Ellicott City, MD 21043 (301) 747-6858

<u>STATE & DISCIPLINE</u>	<u>AWARDEE</u>	<u>SCHOOL</u>	<u>HOME</u>
Massachusetts Mathematics	Maureen Chapman-Fahey	John Marshall School 35 Westville Street Dorchester, MA 02124 (617) 436-3130	6 Lothrop Avenue Milton, MA 02186 (617) 698-2399
Massachusetts Science	Shirley T. LeMay	Calvin Coolidge School Florence Street Shrewsbury, MA 01545 (508) 792-1569	29 Deernolm Street North Grafton, MA 01536 (508) 839-7731
Michigan Mathematics	Kim Davison	Woods Lake Elementary School 3215 Oakland Drive Kalamazoo, MI 49008-2825 (616) 384-0456	2010 South Westnedge #4 Kalamazoo, MI 49008-1957 (616) 349-7137
Michigan Science	Sarah J. Katchorek	Fox Elementary School 17500 Millstone Mt. Clemens, MI 48044 (313) 286-5920	37625 Moravian Drive Mt. Clemens, MI 48043 (313) 469-1870
Minnesota Mathematics	Kathleen McGree	Kenwood Elementary School 2013 Penn Avenue South Minneapolis, MN 55405 (612) 627-3205	1920 W. Franklin Avenue South Minneapolis, MN 55405 (612) 377-8340
Minnesota Science	Karen Mason	Lake Elmo Elementary 11030 Stillwater Blvd. North Lake Elmo, MN 55042 (612) 439-5160 x329	6403 - 47th Street North Oakdale, MN 55128 (612) 777-8318
Mississippi Mathematics	Barbara G. Albritton	W.L. Smith Elementary School 400 Hillcrest Drive Petal, MS 39465 (601) 584-7660	99 McKenzie Road Petal, MS 39465 (601) 544-6614
Mississippi Science	Patricia Atkins	East Elementary School East 3rd Street Corinth, MS 38834 (601) 286-5245	814 Webster Corinth, MS 38834 (601) 286-5073
Missouri Mathematics	Marsha Tischler	Spoede Elementary School 425 N. Spoede Road Creve Coeur, MO 63141 (314) 432-4438	2515 Meghan Court St. Louis, MO 63129 (314) 894-3545

<u>STATE & DISCIPLINE</u>	<u>AWARDEE</u>	<u>SCHOOL</u>	<u>HOME</u>
Missouri Science	Candice Steiner Marshall	Truman Elementary School 9601 James A. Reed Road Kansas City, MO 64134 (816) 761-2073	5837 Marion Avenue Kansas City, MO 64133 (816) 356-9188
Montana Mathematics	Nina DiMauro	Longfellow Elementary School 516 South Tracy Bozeman, MT 59715 (406) 585-1640	15401 Cottonwood Road Bozeman, MT 59715 (406) 763-4569
Montana Science	Connie Wining	Arlee Elementary School P.O. Box 37 Arlee, MT 59821 (406) 726-3218	P.O. Box 314 Arlee, MT 59821 (406) 726-3378
Nebraska Mathematics	Debra S. Stuto	Catlin Elementary School 12736 Marinda Omaha, NE 68144 (402) 399-5745	1512 South 123 Street Omaha, NE 68144 (402) 334-5462
Nebraska Science	Suzanne Roesch Kirby	Randolph Elementary School 1024 South 37th Street Lincoln, NE 68510 (402) 436-1163	5910 Meadowbrook Lane Lincoln, NE 68510 (402) 488-8854
Nevada Mathematics	Kathleen J. Rice	Glenn Duncan Elementary School 1200 Montello Street Reno, NV 89512 (702) 333-5190	3286 Montezuma Way Sparks, NV 89434 (702) 626-0611
Nevada Science	Judith B. Roach	Estes McDoniel Elementary 1831 Fox Ridge Drive Henderson, NV 89014 (702) 799-7788	7625 So. Bruce Street Las Vegas, NV 89123 (702) 361-5131
New Hampshire Mathematics	Nancy Ann Belsky	Westmoreland School Glebe Road Westmoreland, NH 03467 (603) 399-4421	Box 211 Spofford, NH 03462 (603) 363-4786
New Hampshire Science	Susan L. Duhaime	St. Anthony Elementary School 148 Belmont Street Manchester, NH 03103 (603) 622-0414	736 Belmont Street Manchester, NH 03104 (603) 623-3956

<u>STATE & DISCIPLINE</u>	<u>AWARDEE</u>	<u>SCHOOL</u>	<u>HOME</u>
New Jersey Mathematics	Carolyn Taylor	Rumson Country Day School 35 Bellevue Avenue Rumson, NJ 07760 (908) 842-0527	11 Bay Street Rumson, NJ 07760 (908) 747-2387
New Jersey Science	Linda A. Madison	Cranford Public Schools P.O. Box 646, Thomas Street Cranford, NJ 07016 (908) 272-9100 x274	6 Marigold Lane Somerset, NJ 08873 (908) 418-8720
New Mexico Mathematics	Jennie Oney	Edison Kindergarten Center 406 N. Alameda Street Carlsbad, NM 88220 (505) 885-5570	1206 S. Country Club Circle Carlsbad, NM 88220 (505) 887-3430
New Mexico Science	Betty B. Graham	E.J. Martinez Elementary San Mateo at Galisteo Santa Fe, NM 87501 (505) 989-5486	1102 Calle la Resolana Santa Fe, NM 87505 (505) 471-4428
New York Mathematics	Ann Caren	Cayuga Heights Elementary 110 E. Upland Road Ithaca, NY 14850 (607) 257-8557	506 Hudson Street Ithaca, NY 14850 (607) 277-6749
New York Science	Carol Duron Taylor	Harbor Country Day School 17 Three Sisters Road St. James, NY 11780 (516) 584-5555	51 Burnett Lane Brookhaven, NY 11719 (516) 286-3634
North Carolina Mathematics	Carol Wickham Midgett	Southport Elementary School 9th Street Southport, NC 28461 (919) 457-6036	201 River Drive Southport, NC 28461 (919) 457-6341
North Carolina Science	Lee Ann Townsend	Stokesdale Elementary School 8025 Highway 158 Stokesdale, NC 27357 (919) 643-3523	3613 Calyx Court Greensboro, NC 27410 (919) 665-0118
North Dakota Mathematics	Becky Meduna	Jefferson Elementary School 5th Street and 11th Avenue West Dickinson, ND 58601 (701) 225-8313	1068 Fairway Dickinson, ND 58601 (701) 225-9256

<u>STATE & DISCIPLINE</u>	<u>AWARDEE</u>	<u>SCHOOL</u>	<u>HOME</u>
North Dakota Science	Jacqueline Wilcox	CannonBall Elementary School Box 218 CannonBall, ND 58528 (701) 544-3341	1804 Linda Drive Mandan, ND 58554 (701) 663-2608
Ohio Mathematics	Linda Ann O'Neill	Glendale Primary School 400 West Glendale Bedford, OH 44146 (216) 439-4227	4801 Chestnut Oval Independence, OH 44131 (216) 524-9625
Ohio Science	Robert C. Terwillegar	Indian Hill Elementary School 6100 Drake Road Cincinnati, OH 45243 (513) 561-6020	723 Floral Avenue Terrace Park, OH 45174 (513) 831-0147
Oklahoma Mathematics	Betty J. C. Wright	Bodine Elementary School 5301 S. Bryant Oklahoma City, OK 73129 (405) 677-5222	3804 Larkwood Drive Del City, OK 73115 (405) 670-3131
Oklahoma Science	Elizabeth Ann Zadorozny	5th and 6th Center P.O. Box 592 9th and Maple Woodward, OK 73802 (405) 256-5357	1604 Hillcrest Woodward, OK 73801 (405) 256-6350
Oregon Mathematics	Diane Price-Stone	Philomath Elementary School P.O. Box 71 Philomath, OR 97370 (503) 929-3253	2852 Monterey Place Corvallis, OR 97330 (503) 757-1300
Oregon Science	Barbara Bannister	Edwards Elementary School 1715 Southeast 32nd Place Portland, OR 97214 (503) 280-6204	1925 Southeast Taggart Portland, OR 97202 (503) 231-0466
Pennsylvania Mathematics	Nathan C. Cattell	Ferguson Township Elementary P.O. Box 237 215 Pine Grove Road Pine Grove Mills, PA 16868 (814) 231-4119	Box 157 Pine Grove Mills, PA 16868 (814) 238-8130

<u>STATE & DISCIPLINE</u>	<u>AWARDEE</u>	<u>SCHOOL</u>	<u>HOME</u>
Pennsylvania Science	William C. Metz	Cook-Wissahickon Elementary Righter and Salaignac Street Philadelphia, PA 19128 (215) 487-4463	1008 Highland Avenue Fort Washington, PA 19034 (215) 646-6669
Puerto Rico Mathematics	Anita Domenech	Cupeyville School Carr. #844, Km. 0.4, Cupey Bajo Rio Piedras, PR 00926 (809) 761-3736	638 Cupido Street, Venus Garden Rio Piedras, PR 00926 (809) 761-0255
Puerto Rico Science	Carmen B. Morales	Villas de Castro 10 Street J-11 Urb. Villas de Castro Caguas, PR 00625 (809) 744-6447	7 Street CJ7 Residential Bairoa Caguas, PR 00625 (809) 744-7848
Rhode Island Mathematics	Judith Leonard	Narragansett Pier School 235 South Pier Road Narragansett, RI 02882 (401) 792-9420	235 Essex Raod North Kingstown, RI 02852 (401) 884-0428
Rhode Island Science	Albert E. Menard	East Woonsocket Elementary 990 Mendon Road Woonsocket, RI 02895 (401) 767-4820	388 Elm Street Woonsocket, RI 02895 (401) 765-1134
South Carolina Mathematics	Diane G. Boyd	Kingstree Elementary School 500 Academy Street Kingstree, SC 29556 (803) 354-7233	114 E. Brooks Street Kingstree, SC 29556 (803) 354-7960
South Carolina Science	Terry Lanahan Whisenant	Fort Mill Primary School P.O. Box 399, Munn Road Fort Mill, SC 29715 (803) 548-4677	2046 Manila Bay Lane Fort Mill, SC 29715 (803) 548-0901
South Dakota Mathematics	Sherry Kay Petera	South Park Elementary School 1816 Valley Drive Belle Fourche, SD 57717 (605) 892-2091	1714 13th Avenue Belle Fourche, SD 57717 (605) 892-4501
South Dakota Science	Beverly C. Stanford	Howard Hedger Elementary 815 North 2nd Street Aberdeen, SD 57401 (605) 622-7160	108 15th Avenue, S.E. Aberdeen, SD 57401 (605) 225-0381

<u>STATE & DISCIPLINE</u>	<u>AWARDEE</u>	<u>SCHOOL</u>	<u>HOME</u>
Tennessee Mathematics	Janice Page Russell	Anderson Elementary School 901 Ninth Street Bristol, TN 37620 (615) 764-9342	321 Camelot Drive Bristol, TN 37620 (615) 878-2149
Tennessee Science	Bobbie Grissim	Walter Stokes Middle School 3701 Belmont Blvd. Nashville, TN 37215 (615) 298-8423	6035 Wellesley Way Brentwood, TN 37027 (615) 373-3561
Texas Mathematics	Karen Sue Lindig	Hillcrest Elementary School 1701 Crozier Lane Del Valle, TX 78617 (512) 385-1427	4312 Sendero Drive Austin, TX 78735 (512) 892-5369
Texas Science	Pamela Stryker	Harvey S. Williams Elementary 500 Mairo Austin, TX 78748 (512) 282-2813	3112 Ammunition Drive Austin, TX 78748 (512) 280-2584
U.S. Territories Mathematics	Carolyn Tyson	Muller Elementary School Dept. of Education Kongensgada 44-46 St. Thomas, VI 00802 (809) 774-0059	9-33 Estate Vessup St. Thomas, VI 00802 (809) 775-6109
U.S. Territories Science	Donna L. Tiapula	Alofau Consolidated Elementary c/o Department of Education Alofau, AS 96799 (684) 622-7659	P.O. Box 3555 Pago Pago, AS 96799 (684) 622-7641
Utah Mathematics	Jolene Prestwich	Manti Elementary School 150 West 100 South Manti, UT 84642 (801) 835-2271	86 West 100 North Manti, UT 84642 (801) 835-9101
Utah Science	Rebecca Olson	Providence Elementary School 91 East Center Providence, UT 84332 (801) 752-6010	574 Von's Way Providence, UT 84332 (801) 753-4171
Vermont Mathematics	Patricia Cummings Pierce	Bristol Elementary School 57 Mountain Street Bristol, VT 05443 (802) 453-3227	RFD 2, Box 2740 Bristol, VT 05443 (802) 453-4516

<u>STATE & DISCIPLINE</u>	<u>AWARDEE</u>	<u>SCHOOL</u>	<u>HOME</u>
Vermont Science	Susan L. Lewis	Mary Hogan School Court Street Middlebury, VT 05753 (802) 388-4421	Box 353, Middle Road Salisbury, VT 05769 (802) 352-4411
Virginia Mathematics	Judy A. Heard	Cheney Elementary School 1741 Meeres Road Fort Belvoir, VA 22060 (703) 799-0862	5900 Bond Court Alexandria, VA 22310 (703) 922-8707
Virginia Science	John Edgar Donlan	Chesterfield Heights Elem. 2915 Westminster Avenue Norfolk, VA 23504 (804) 441-2683	8822 Commodore Drive Norfolk, VA 23503 (804) 583-3262
Washington Mathematics	Diana A. D'Aboy	Arlington Elementary School N. 6363 Smith Street Spokane, WA 99207 (509) 353-5281	E. 1004 Mission Spokane, WA 99202 (509) 487-4185
Washington Science	Karen A. Moreau	Sherwood Forest Elementary c/o North Lake Elementary 3405 S. 336th Auburn, WA 98001 (206) 661-2290	31933 14th Way SW Federal Way, WA 98023 (206) 941-0606
West Virginia Mathematics	Patty Jo Whitescarver	East Dale Elementary School Route 3 Fairmont, WV 26554 (304) 367-2132	P.O. Box 232 111 Mohawk Drive Barrackville, WV 26559 (304) 366-5558
West Virginia Science	Catherine L. Rogers	Jayenne Elementary School Country Club Road Fairmont, WV 26554 (304) 367-2136	403 Reidy Street Monongah, WV 26554 (304) 534-3779
Wisconsin Mathematics	Mary E. Richards	Manawa Elementary School 585 E. Fourth Street Manawa, WI 54981 (414) 596-2238	332 W. Union Street Waupaca, WI 54981 (715) 258-6118
Wisconsin Science	Kathryn Lee	John Muir Elementary School 6602 Inner Drive Madison, WI 53705 (608) 829-4130	2215 Wood Road Middleton, WI 53562 (608) 836-1598

STATE &
DISCIPLINE

AWARDEE

SCHOOL

HOME

Wyoming
Mathematics

Glenda Reynolds

Lebhart Elementary School
807 Coolidge
Cheyenne, WY 82001
(307) 634-2157

5149 McCue Blvd.
Cheyenne, WY 82009
(307) 638-9464

Wyoming
Science

Vicki Anne Foster

Westwood Elementary School
2300 Bellaire Drive
Casper, WY 82604
(307) 577-6735

3801 Valley Drive
Casper, WY 82604
(307) 234-6827

Doob 5 am

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 9/16/91

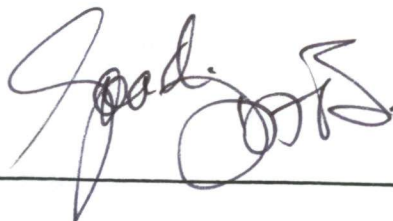
ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: ---

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: NASA TELECONFERENCE

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☒	MCCLURE	☐	☒
SUNUNU	☐	☐	PETERSMEYER	☐	☐
SCOWCROFT	☐	☒	PORTER	☐	☒
DARMAN	☐	☒	ROGICH	☐	☒
BRADY	☐	☒	SMITH	☐	☒
BROMLEY	☐	☒	UNTERMAYER	☐	☐
CARD	☐	☒	<u>ALBRECHT</u>	☐	☒
DEMAREST	☐	☒	<u>SNOW</u>	☐	☒
FITZWATER	☐	☒	_____	☐	☐
GRAY	☐	☒	_____	☐	☐
HOLIDAY	☐	☒	_____	☐	☐

REMARKS:

The attached has been forwarded to the President.



RESPONSE:

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

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

01 SEP 13 P5:05

September 13, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: TONY SNOW *TS*
FROM: CURT SMITH *CS*
SUBJECT: NASA TELECONFERENCE

On Thursday, September 19, at 2:40 p.m., you will deliver brief remarks (3 minutes, teleprompter) to an audience of approximately 18 third and fourth graders from several DC-area elementary schools at NASA headquarters and, via a satellite hookup, a classroom of fourth graders at College Park Elementary School in LaPorte, Texas. Acknowledgements include Admiral Richard Truly, astronauts Charlie Bolden and Tammy Jernigan, and aerospace educator Lisa McLeod.

Your remarks focus on the importance of math and science in education and the value of learning about space exploration. A question-and-answer session with the school children will follow.

(Smith/Nix)
September 13, 1991
Draft Three
SCHOOL

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: TV SCHOOL
NASA HEADQUARTERS
TUESDAY, SEPT. 17, 1991
2:40 P.M.

Thank you, Admiral Truly, Charlie, Tammy, and Lisa. I was watching part of the program before we came in, and let me say how exciting I think the efforts of the Spacemobilers and astronauts are to teach students about space and space exploration. / When I was a kid, we had some idols we thought were out of this world. With people like Charlie Bolden and Tammy Jernigan -- they really are. //

It's also a privilege to be with so many fine students interested in learning about the future of space. And I especially want to salute the national winners of the Space Science Student Involvement Program who are in the studio with us. Their academic achievement deserves special recognition. //

((You know, looking forward to today, for a few minutes I was a hero with one of my young grandkids. When I told her I was going to be on television, she thought I had finally made it to "Sesame Street.")) //

As you begin the school year, think of what you can make of the future. Many of you are the Class of the Year 2000. In NASA lingo, that's T minus 8 years, 3 months, and 13 days. // You -- the students of today -- will help keep America the world's leader. All of you can turn learning into an adventure. //

To do this you have to prepare not just by studying but by studying hard -- especially math and science. / That means doing what I too often failed to do -- homework. It means setting goals -- both for you and for America. /

This is why our Administration and the Nation's Governors created six National Educational Goals -- one of which is to be first in the world in math and science. Together, you can help say of American education: "All systems are go." //

Ours is a changing world. Just think: Since I've been talking to you, we have traveled more than 67,500 miles through space -- nearly one quarter the distance from the Earth to the moon. // And since this telecast began, the astronauts orbiting in the Space Shuttle Discovery have traveled half way around the planet Earth -- about 12,000 miles. And even if you don't end up working in space, what you learn about math and science and all the rest of the subjects you study will help you for the rest of your life.

So do your best. Make America proud. Help achieve "a liftoff" to learning. Now, Charlie, I understand some students have questions that they would like to ask me.

#

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 13, 1991

CEREMONY TO PRESENT THE
NATIONAL MEDAL OF SCIENCE AND THE
NATIONAL MEDAL OF TECHNOLOGY

DATE: SEPTEMBER 16, 1991
LOCATION: ROSE GARDEN
TIME: 10:30 a.m.
FROM: D. ALLAN BROMLEY *DAB*

I. PURPOSE

You will present the National Medal of Science to 20 outstanding individuals and present 13 National Medal of Technology awards to 18 outstanding individuals.

II. BACKGROUND

The National Medal of Science was established in August 1959, to provide recognition for individuals who make outstanding contributions in the physical, biological, mathematical, and engineering sciences (P.L. 86-209). Under this statute, not more than twenty individuals shall be awarded the Medal of Science annually and the awardees must be U.S. citizens. Since the first presentation in 1962 there have been 284 National Medal of Science Awards. This year there are 20 individual awards to be presented.

The National Medal of Technology was established by Congress in 1980 as part of the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act to give Presidential recognition for outstanding contributions to the well-being of the United States from the development or application of technology. There is no annual limit to the number of Medals of Technology which may be awarded. Since the first presentation in 1985 there have been 52 Medals awarded (50 individuals and 2 companies). This year there are 18 individual awards. The award may be given to any U.S. citizen, to as many as four U.S. citizens as a group, or to any U.S.-owned company.

The Medals of Science nominees are reviewed by the President's Committee on the National Medal of Science. The Committee was established by Executive Order in 1961 and is composed of 13 members appointed by the President.

The committee receives nominations from the National Academy of Sciences and other scientific and engineering organizations. The Committee selects its candidates from among these nominations and transmits its recommendations through the Science Advisor to the President for final decision.

The Medals of Technology nominees are reviewed by the National Medal of Technology Nomination Evaluation Committee. The committee, appointed by the Secretary of Commerce, makes recommendations for the most outstanding nominees to the Secretary. The final candidates are then forwarded to the President for his decision.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President
 Secretary Mosbacher - Department of Commerce
 Dr. D. Allan Bromley - Assistant to the President for Science and Technology
 Dr. Walter Massey - Director, National Science Foundation
 Recipients of Medals and their invited guests

IV. PRESS PLAN

Pooled White House Press coverage

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- Enter Rose Garden and proceed directly to the dais
- Greet Secretary Mosbacher and Dr. Bromley, who will be standing on the dais
- Give remarks
- At conclusion of remarks, you step to the side of the stage with Secretary Mosbacher and Dr. Bromley
- Dr. Massey proceeds to the dais to read the citations of the award recipients
- Recipients come forward, receive Medal from you, and have their photograph taken with you and Secretary Mosbacher (Technology) or Dr. Bromley (Science)
- Depart Rose Garden

VI. REMARKS

To be provided by speechwriters

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 12, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: D. ALLAN BROMLEY *Alan*
SUBJECT: Global Change Research Institutes

The purpose of this memo is to provide you with some information on a very successful, recent development from your April 1990 White House Conference on Science and Economics Research Related to Global Change.

Background

At the White House Conference on Science and Economics Research Related to Global Change in April 1990, you proposed the establishment of several global change research institutes to bring together the critical mass of research and capabilities to undertake global change research in three important regions of the world: the Americas, Europe/Africa, and the far East/SW Pacific.

It was decided that the first institute to be set up should be an Institute in the Western Hemisphere (the Americas) and, to carry out the detailed planning for setting up such an institute, the U.S. hosted an international workshop this past July in Puerto Rico. The workshop was sponsored by the FCCSET Committee on Earth and Environmental Sciences (CEES) Global Change Working Group.

The Workshop

Representatives of 22 countries from the region plus a number of "observer" countries and international organizations attended the workshop in San Juan, Puerto Rico, from July 15-19, 1991. All of the countries you visited during your trip to Latin America were enthusiastically represented and provided very constructive support for the institute concept.

During the workshop, the attendees prepared options/recommendations on three specific issues: (1) The science agenda, (2) Organization and management, and (3) Criteria for selection of a site or sites. A draft workshop report was produced, consisting of the three working group reports and statements delivered by participating

countries and organizations. An interim Working Group of representatives from participating countries was formed to further develop the specific options for consideration by a high-level group in April 1992.

Future Actions:

A second workshop has been planned for March 1992 with the same composition as the Puerto Rico workshop to finish the work of the Interim Group and plan for the high level meeting in April 1992 where commitments will be made on the science agenda, organization/management details, and selection of the site(s) for the institute. It is hoped that detailed proposals for establishing this first InterAmerican Institute for Global Change Research will be ready for high-level approval by April/May 1992, in time for announcement at the June 1992 UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED).

Comment

In my estimation, the workshop was a genuine success - scientifically, politically, and substantively. The original premise of this workshop was to have the concept development and the detailed planning accomplished by the countries in the region in order to promote a sense of ownership by those countries. This objective was, indeed, accomplished and there was a remarkable degree of cooperation among the participants.

It is significant that this first institute - as a prototype for the others proposed by the US to follow - will be a concrete and very positive indication that the US means business in our pledge to work with developing countries as well as other developed countries to address the important science questions on global change - on both a global and regional basis. In addition, it also makes clear that we are serious in our statements that we do want to help developing countries strengthen their own infrastructure, expertise, and capabilities to study and deal with global climate change and its impacts.

The successful implementation of the institute concept will strengthen our position in the continuing climate change discussions by demonstrating that your administration is, indeed, continuing to take action.

The institute concept is also a positive, new tangible contribution/proposal that the US may wish to bring to the table at UNCED.

I shall be happy to provide any additional details that might be of interest concerning this Western Hemisphere Institute.

In parallel with this we are concentrating our efforts - thus far successfully - to redirect the activities of the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA), that we rejoined recently, toward environmental matters so that it can provide the Europe-Africa focus for a second institute. We are also in contact with the Indonesians,

Japanese, Koreans, Australians, and New Zealanders concerning a Western Pacific rim institute. The Indonesians are particularly enthusiastic about hosting such an institute but are waiting to see how the Western Hemisphere one develops as a possible model for their efforts. Once all three of the institutes that you suggested last April are in place we can work to build strong latitudinal ties and thus have a global network to address what is truly a global issue.

The response in general has been enthusiastic and I shall keep you informed.

OSTP STAFFING SHEET

was signed
on 8-13 Fred dotted

SUBJECT: Presidential letter W BCL-Security

ORIGINATOR: Nancy Maynard PHONE: X6202

DATE ORIGINATED: 8-10 DATE DUE: CORR TRACKING NO:

EXTERNAL COORDINATION: _____

		COMMENTS	DATE
✓	DIRECTOR		
	CHIEF OF STAFF		
	GENERAL COUNSEL		
	EXEC. ASST.		

ACTION REQUESTED:

[illegible]

CLOSE HOLD

Document No. 260-061

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 08/06/91

ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: Thursday 4:00pm 08/08

SUBJECT: REPORT ON FEDERAL CIVIL JUSTICE REFORM

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☒	MCCLURE	☒	☐
SUNUNU	☐	☒	PETERSMEYER	☒	☐
SCOWCROFT	☐	☐	PORTER	☒	☐
DARMAN	☒	☐	ROGICH	☐	☐
BRADY	☐	☒	SMITH	☐	☐
BROMLEY	☒	☐	UNTERMAYER	☐	☐
CARD	☒	☐	HUBBARD, Al	☒	☐
DEMAREST	☒	☐		☐	☐
FITZWATER	☐	☒		☐	☐
GRAY	☒	☐		☐	☐
HOLIDAY	☒	☐		☐	☐

REMARKS:

Please provide any comments directly to Al Hubbard, x6640, Rm. 200, no later than 4:00 p.m. on Thursday, 08/08, with a copy to this office. Thanks.

RESPONSE:

No Comment.

[Signature]
d. Allan Bromley

CLOSE HOLD

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

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 8, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: D. ALLAN BROMLEY *Ann*
SUBJECT: OP-ED PIECE FOR THE WASHINGTON POST

Enclosed herewith is a piece entitled "Science and the Space Station" that will appear in the Wednesday issue of the **Washington Post**. I have written it in an attempt to respond to some serious misunderstandings in the scientific and engineering communities regarding the rationale for the station and its relation to your continuing and generous support for investing in the Nation's future via a strong and vital science and technology enterprise.

Enclosure

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SCIENCE AND THE SPACE STATION

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

Since he became President, George Bush has sought to cast the annual budget negotiations with Congress in a new light. He has emphasized investments in the future -- in education, preventive health care, the transportation infrastructure, environmental protection, the exploration of space, and scientific research. In fact, George Bush has given stronger support to science and space than has any President during the past two decades.

Congress also recognizes the importance of investing in science, technology, and space, and it has taken a number of steps to increase those investments. But the tight fiscal climate created by the need to reduce the deficit has presented both the Congress and the Administration with difficult choices. The whole point of last fall's budget agreement was to encourage priority-setting. As the budget season progresses, we must keep in mind the consequences of the choices Congress makes in setting its priorities for the nation's future.

One difficult choice for the Congress involves Space Station Freedom. Earlier this month a House Appropriations Subcommittee voted to eliminate funding for the space station. The full House later reversed the subcommittee's decision on space station, but chose to offset station by freezing all of NASA. Although space science funding would continue to constitute about 20 percent of NASA's activities -- as recommended by the Augustine Commission -- needed growth in NASA programs requested by the Administration would be lost.

The opponents of the space station have presented the tradeoff as being between space and science, but the Administration does not believe that the debate should be cast in these terms. The debate is not between science and the space station. Nor is it between big science and little science. It is between investments in the future and current consumption.

The Administration believes that its budget strikes a careful balance between our current needs -- including our commitments to veterans and the plight of the homeless -- and future investments. By funding the Veterans Administration and HUD at levels higher than the increases requested by the Administration, the House is tilting this balance and contributing to a long-term decline in future investments by the federal government.

Unfortunately, many scientists and engineers have accepted the mistaken premise that the tradeoff is between manned space flight and science. Space Station Freedom has never been primarily a science project, just as the Apollo program was not primarily a science mission. Rather, the space station is our initial permanent step into space, the critical next chapter in a grand story of exploration that will take humans away from the home planet into an endless frontier.

Indeed, there is one form of scientific research that can be done only with a permanent, manned outpost in space: the life sciences research essential for the next step in human exploration of space and beyond. We need to know how humans can adapt to the harsh and unforgiving environment of space and to prolonged weightlessness. A major scientific effort, involving substantial numbers of astronauts in space, will be needed to understand the physiological and behavioral changes that occur in space and to devise methods for coping with them. Much work needs to be done to carry out such a program. Scientists and engineers need to work constructively with NASA, the Administration, and Congress toward this end.

Like the scientific returns, the technological return from the station are impossible to predict but are certain to be rich. The Apollo program offers a good analogy. When the National Academy of Engineering recently picked the top ten engineering projects of the past quarter century, the Apollo program ranked first, ahead even of the microprocessor and communication satellites. The Apollo program also represented the first time in the history of our species where a quantum leap in both science and technology took place without the impetus of a global war.

Those who argue that money saved from the station will go to research and development overlook the pressures being exerted on Congress. The point missed is that the probability of funding both science and space is maximized when the two stick together as part of one, future-oriented coalition. As Budget Director Richard Darman said in testimony before the House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, "The reality is that appropriators will tend to do exactly what the station-killing committee has proposed to do: give no more to science than in the President's budget; reduce station to zero; and reallocate every single dollar thus 'saved' to non-science."

Killing the space station would also threaten our ability to succeed in funding areas of science and technology far removed from space. The public supports scientific research and manned space exploration for two primary reasons: because it believes that these investments pay off, and because of the intellectual excitement and adventure that these activities provide. Space exploration has captured the imagination of much of the American public, especially our youth. In the 1960s the Apollo program inspired many young people to become scientists and engineers, even if they did not work directly in the space program. To attract the next generation of scientists and engineers, and to promote science and technology much more broadly in our society, a manned space program is essential as part of a balanced space exploration program.

The House's decision to save the space station has set the stage for more positive actions by the Senate. But the Congress now faces a choice: By expanding only one third of one percent of our GNP on NASA we can embrace a new age of exploration. Or we can choose to spend the money on the political system's insatiable consumption habits, thereby closing the door on space -- the next great frontier--and on America's leadership on it. The choice, to me, seems clear.

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

July 3, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: D. ALLAN BROMLEY *AB*

SUBJECT: FEDERAL COORDINATING COUNCIL FOR SCIENCE,
ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY

I would like to update you on recent progress of the Federal Coordinating Council for Science Engineering and Technology (FCCSET). As you may recall, in February of this year, I provided you with reports (Global Climate Change, Math and Science Education, High Performance Computing and Communication) that were prepared by FCCSET. These reports described three integrated, coherent, national programs which you recognized as priority areas for research and development in the FY 1992 Budget to the Congress.

Your FY 1992 Budget initiative in High Performance Computing and Communications (HPCC) has drawn much attention in the Congress. Though the HPCC program requires no further legislation, authorization committees in both Chambers are proceeding in this direction. The Office of Science and Technology Policy continues to work closely with the Economic Policy Council, White House Legislative Affairs, Counsel and FCCSET member agencies to negotiate acceptable Congressional language which endorses your Administration's proposal. The House of Representatives is due to take the measure to the Floor on July 11; Senate Energy and Senate Commerce Committees are nearing a compromise measure, with Floor action likely to occur shortly thereafter. We anticipate an enrolled bill in the early fall.

I am pleased to be able to report to you that there is an excellent fit between America 2000 and the specific priorities identified by FCCSET for mathematics and science education strategies within the Federal agencies. Lamar Alexander, David Kearns, Jim Watkins, and I have met personally to discuss these issues and I am pleased that the Secretary of Education will be joining the FCCSET as a member of the Council. Deputy Secretary of Education Kearns has accepted an invitation to serve as Co-vice Chairman of the FCCSET Committee on Education and Human Resources (CEHR), thereby helping provide leadership to interagency efforts to develop the FY 1993 Budget options.

Progress continues on your initiative to create regional environmental research institutes to advance global change research, a result of your leadership during the White House Conference on Science and Economics Research Related to Global Change. Through the work of member agencies of the FCCSET Committee on Earth and Environmental Sciences, the United States will convene a workshop from July 15

to July 19, 1991 in San Juan, Puerto Rico to discuss a draft agenda for the Western Hemisphere Institute's scientific and economic research program. The National Science Foundation has played a key role in organizing the workshop and working with the international scientific community. I shall be giving the keynote address and we expect the workshop to result in a report containing a series of options and recommendations on the overall functions of such an institute, identification of the capabilities and facilities required, options for organization, structure, management, funding and criteria for site selection. A second meeting will occur later this year, at which time we anticipate formal agreement on Institute plans and commitment of resources to establish and operate the Institute. This initiative for global change research, which you began, will assist the countries of the Western Hemisphere by promoting development of a global network of regional institutes thereby aiding in our understanding of the very important processes which underlie global change.

As you will recall, Mr. President, on July 17, 1990 you issued the Decade of the Brain Proclamation calling upon all public officials and the people of this country to observe the decade with appropriate programs and activities. Subsequent legislation, sponsored by the late Congressman Silvio Conte, directed OSTP to lead Federal activity in coordinating the scientific effort for the Decade. As Chairman of FCCSET, I asked the FCCSET Committee on Life Sciences and Health to undertake the role of identifying and coordinating Federal research efforts and resource needs of stimulating international cooperation, and assessing national and international policy issues concerning the brain and behavioral sciences. The attached report produced by the FCCSET, Maximizing Human Potential: Decade of the Brain, 1990-2000 recognizes the work of 22 separate Federal agencies and institutes involved in the Decade of the Brain initiative. This report was released on April 24, 1991, when I had the opportunity to pay tribute to the Honorable Silvio Conte for his interest in this field of science as well as to the many Federal agencies that are leading the way in basic research, technology, and international activities.

On April 15, 1990, FCCSET met to discuss opportunities for R&D crosscut analysis as a part of the planning process for the FY 1993 Budget. FCCSET agreed to continue interagency R&D planning in the three fields identified by your FY 1992 budget (global change research, mathematics and science education, and HPCC), and to initiate strategic planning in two other areas: biotechnology research, and advanced materials and processing. As you look to each Cabinet officer to help identify priorities for FY 1993, it is my intent that the FCCSET forum complement this process, recognizing that there are R&D issues that transcend individual agencies. The 5-year budget agreement requires both the Administration and Congress to make difficult choices on spending priorities. I am committed to working with other senior Administration officials to utilize the FCCSET forum as one vehicle to help bring a government-wide planning framework to areas of R&D involving several Federal agencies.

As there have been changes in the leadership of your Federal R&D departments and agencies, membership of FCCSET has been adjusted. Thus, I am attaching an updated list of your appointees currently serving on the FCCSET together with a listing of the FCCSET standing committees.

I look forward to providing you a subsequent update in September on FCCSET activities as we complete preparation of options for your FY 1993 Budget consideration.

Attachments

FCCSET MEMBERS

Chairman

The Honorable D. Allan Bromley
Assistant to the President for Science & Technology and
Director, Office of Science and Technology Policy

Members

The Honorable Manuel Lujan, Jr.
Secretary of the Interior

The Honorable Edward Madigan
Secretary of Agriculture

The Honorable Robert A. Mosbacher
Secretary of Commerce

The Honorable Lynn Martin
Secretary of Labor

The Honorable Louis W. Sullivan
Secretary of Health and Human
Services

The Honorable James D. Watkins
Secretary of Energy

The Honorable Lamar Alexander
Secretary of Education

The Honorable Richard G. Darman
Director, Office of Management &
Budget

The Honorable Brent Scowcroft
Assistant to the President for
National Security Affairs

The Honorable Lawrence S.
Eagleburger
Deputy Secretary of State

The Honorable Donald J. Atwood, Jr.
Deputy Secretary of Defense

The Honorable Richard H. Truly
Administrator, National Aeronautics
and Space Administration

The Honorable William K. Reilly
Administrator, Environmental
Protection Agency

The Honorable Walter E. Massey
Director, National Science Foundation

The Honorable Alfred DelliBovi
Under Secretary, Department of
Housing and Urban Development

The Honorable Elaine Chao
Deputy Secretary
Department of Transportation

The Honorable Anthony J. Principi
Deputy Secretary
Department of Veterans Affairs

FEDERAL COORDINATING COUNCIL
FOR SCIENCE, ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY
COMMITTEES
JULY 1991

Committee on Earth and Environmental Sciences

Chairman: Dallas Peck, Director, US Geological Survey, Department of the Interior

Vice Chairmen: Erich Bretthauer, Assistant Administrator for Research and Development, Environmental Protection Agency

Lennard Fisk, Associate Administrator, Office of Space Science and Applications, National Aeronautics and Space Administration

Committee on Education and Human Resources

Chairman: Admiral James Watkins (Ret.), Secretary, Department of Energy

Vice Chairmen: David Kearns, Deputy Secretary, Department of Education

Luther Williams, Assistant Director for Education and Human Resources, National Science Foundation

Committee on Food, Agriculture and Forestry Research

Chairman: Charles Hess, Assistant Secretary for Science and Education Administration, Department of Agriculture

Vice Chairmen: David O'Neal, Assistant Secretary for Land and Minerals Management, Department of the Interior

James Benson, Deputy Commissioner, Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services

Committee on International Science and Engineering

Chairman: Reginald Bartholomew, Under Secretary for Security Assistance, Science and Technology, Department of State

Vice Chairmen: Fred Bernthal, Deputy Director, National Science Foundation

Philip Schambra, Director, Fogarty International Center, National Institutes of Health, Department of Health and Human Resources

Committee on Life Sciences and Health

Chairman: James O. Mason, Assistant Secretary for Health, Department of Health and Human Services

Vice Chairman: David Galas, Associate Director for Health and Environmental Research, Office of Energy Research, Department of Energy

Committee on Physical, Mathematical and Engineering Sciences

Chairman: Walter E. Massey, Director, National Science Foundation

Vice Chairman: TBA

Committee on Industry and Technology

Chairman: Robert White, Under Secretary for Technology, Department of Commerce

Vice Chairman: J. R. Thompson, Deputy Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 2, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

D. ALLAN BROMLEY *DA*

SUBJECT:

Your Council of Advisors on Science and Technology

Mr. President, I would like to summarize the current activities of your Council of Advisors on Science and Technology.

Since February 1990, the President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology (PCAST) has met 12 times and held 5 discussions with you. During our meetings, you indicated a number of topics you would like PCAST to consider. Also, the Council has had extensive discussions with various senior officials within the Executive Office of the President, including the Vice President, Michael Boskin, Robert Gates, Michael Deland, and Roger Porter, to help better understand the Administration's goals and how the PCAST could be most helpful. Further, the Council talked in detail with many agency and department heads including James Watkins, Richard Truly, Donald Atwood and others to get their views on how the PCAST could be responsive to you and the Administration.

Mr. President, as Chairman I can report that the PCAST has been listening and is working intently on addressing many issues raised during these discussions. Seven of the most important are briefly described below. Each has been given to separate, ad hoc, discussion groups within PCAST for further discussion and at an appropriate time we would look forward to reporting to you on these deliberations.

The first issue is mathematics and science education. The importance of this issue was touched upon in nearly every PCAST discussion. Council member Peter Likins, President of Lehigh University, has taken the lead in this area with the goal of (1) providing an extragovernmental perspective on the work of governmental groups, including the Committee on Education and Human Resources of the Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering, and Technology (FCCSET); and (2) undertaking specific studies to address such relevant questions such as: how best to approach the very serious problems in US precollege education, are undergraduate and graduate enrollments in engineering and the sciences appropriate society's needs and the talents of our population? Are Ph.D. recipients likely to be available to meet demands for faculty in engineering and the sciences in the coming decade? How can enrollments in these areas best be altered?

A second issue involves the global environment and natural resources. Council members Thomas Lovejoy of the Smithsonian, David Packard, and Nobel laureate Norman Borlaug, are taking the initiative to: identify areas of potential interaction and collaboration with the private sector in global change research; provide private sector input on societal needs that can be served by further scientific research in the areas of natural resources, and earth and environmental sciences; and identify areas in need of further study in order to protect biological diversity and minimize the impact of human populations upon it.

International economic competitiveness is a third issue for PCAST focus. As with mathematics and science education, maintaining our science and technology base was pointed to by Administration officials as crucial to increased U.S. economic competitiveness. Council member Ralph Gomory, President of the Sloan Foundation, was asked to lead a group considering the areas of new technology, product improvement, and the technical workforce. Ralph will then work to identify ways to enhance the partnership between the government and the private sector with the goal of improving our competitive position internationally.

The war in the Gulf, among other things, demonstrated and confirmed the vital link between technology and national security. In your statement, **National Security Strategy of the United States**, you acknowledge that the economic and military strength of the United States rests on technological superiority. I have asked Council member Sol Buchsbaum, Senior Vice President for Technology System at AT&T Bell Laboratories, and Johnny Foster, Chairman of the Defense Science Board, together with David Packard and others to define and discuss the role science and technology are expected to play vis-a-vis national security during the decade of the 1990's and beyond in a vastly changed world environment. They will examine how effectively science and technology frontiers are being integrated into our national security activities; identify gaps or deficiencies, and where appropriate, propose alternative mechanisms and approaches.

Because of its promise for improved health care and American quality of life, and because the global market holds many promises for American industry, the area of bioscience and corresponding biotechnology is a fifth PCAST topic. Council member and Nobel laureate Daniel Nathans, Professor of Molecular Biology and Genetics at Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine will chair this effort. Daniel and his group will provide information to PCAST on: ways to enhance the transfer of biotechnology from Federally supported laboratories and University groups to American industry and how to encourage private sector leadership; ways to provide private sector input on current and possible future governmental policies that will enhance basic research in the life sciences and long term research and development by the biotechnology industries.

A sixth area of PCAST focus is on research megaprojects in the sciences. Council member John McTague, Vice President for Technical Affairs at Ford Motor Company, is taking the lead with Harold Shapiro, President of Princeton University. They are examining the relative roles of megaprojects, both of the large-scale, single facility type such as the Superconducting Super Collider and the multi-investigator, multi-facility type such as the Human Genome Project, with the smaller individual

investigator-initiated science projects. They will examine the potential for greater international cooperation in the megaprojects, and suggest the most appropriate fora - governmental and scientific, national and international - in which such cooperation could be further discussed and coordinated.

A seventh topic being addressed by the PCAST is high performance computing and communications. Your Presidential Initiative in the 1992 budget in this very important area laid the groundwork for maintaining and extending U.S. leadership in both the research and education communities. Here, Sol Buchsbaum is taking the lead to build upon current Federal activities and to explore ways to encourage the private sector participation and leadership that will maintain and ensure future U.S. competitiveness in this field.

The Council is pleased to respond to the challenge you have given it in examining these issues, and values the opportunities it has had thus far to provide advice. We look forward to providing you with additional private input on each of these seven areas and on others of importance to you and your Administration.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

91 MAY 23 PM 1:44

May 23, 1991

Allan
Good!
GB
5-23

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

D. ALLAN BROMLEY

SUBJECT:

SIGNATURE OF THE U.S.-P.R.C. SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY AGREEMENT

Yesterday, May 22, 1991, I signed an agreement to amend and extend the United States-People's Republic of China Science and Technology Agreement with Ambassador Zhu of China. The signature concludes over three years of negotiations, and the Agreement includes new intellectual property rights protection for research conducted under its auspices. I am encouraged that we were able to renew this agreement, as it contains over twenty-five protocols covering research in a broad range of fields including energy, environmental protection, medicine and public health, and agriculture.

The ceremony was a small, low-key affair, without any press coverage. The State Department will issue a brief press statement shortly. Ambassador Lilley was able to attend the ceremony, as well as representatives from the National Security Council and the State Department.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 23, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: D. ALLAN BROMLEY *Daan*
SUBJECT: SIGNATURE OF THE U.S.-P.R.C. SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY AGREEMENT

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WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 4/24/91ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 4:00PM, TODAY, APRIL 24

FACT SHEET: PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL ON COMPETITIVENESS

SUBJECT: Achieving Competitiveness in National Critical Technologies
Policies in Support of Technology Development in America

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☐	MCCLURE	☒	☐
SUNUNU	☐	☒	PETERSMEYER	☐	☐
SCOWCROFT	☒	☐	PORTER	☒	☐
DARMAN	☒	☐	ROGICH	☐	☐
BRADY	☐	☒	SMITH	☐	☐
BROMLEY	☒	☐	UNTERMAYER	☐	☐
CARD	☒	☐	BOSKIN	☒	☐
DEMAREST	☐	☐	MC INTOSH	☐	☒
FITZWATER	☐	☒	COHRSSSEN	☐	☒
GRAY	☒	☐	CLERK	☐	☒
HOLIDAY	☒	☐		☐	☐

REMARKS:

Please provide comments/recommendations on the attached directly to John Cohrssen, Rm. 205 EOB, x2126, with a copy to this office NO LATER THAN 4:00PM, TODAY, APRIL 24.
Thank you.

RESPONSE:

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

PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL ON COMPETITIVENESS

FACT SHEET

Achieving Competitiveness in National Critical Technologies Policies in Support of Technology Development in America

"If America is to maintain and strengthen our competitive position, we must continue not only to create new technologies but to learn to more effectively translate those technologies into commercial products.

President George Bush
November 13, 1990

"For America to be number one in the development of critical technologies and commercialization of related products, we must have a healthy entrepreneurial climate for private sector development of these technologies."

Vice President Quayle
April 24, 1991

INTRODUCTION

1. The release of the Report of the National Critical Technologies Panel provides an important opportunity to restate those steps necessary to improve the U.S. entrepreneurial climate and maintain our competitiveness. While the American private sector is asked to invest in our future, the government must continue to remove those unnecessary government restraints that chill the climate for investment in new technology. The benefits of technology will bring us closer to the national goals of improved quality of life for all Americans, continued economic growth, and national security.
2. This Fact Sheet incorporates points made in previous Administration initiatives such as the critical technologies reports of the Department of Defense and the Department of Commerce, U.S. Technology Policy prepared by the Office of Science and Technology Policy, and the National Energy Strategy. These policies encourage the development of technologies.
3. Critical technologies are fundamental "building blocks" for American industry and international competitiveness. Market

forces must be allowed to support their development, not selection and promotion by government.

The Free Market

4. The free market has served to make the United States the world's largest economy. The United States has a \$5.5 trillion economy that achieves one-quarter of the world's production with 5% of the world's population. We are the world's leading exporter of goods and services, and the world's leading importer.

5. Creating and maintaining the proper entrepreneurial climate for national critical technologies depends on:

- o A quality workforce that is educated, trained, and flexible in adapting to technological and competitive change;
- o A financial environment that is conducive to longer-term investment in technology;
- o The translation of innovation into timely, cost competitive, high quality manufactured products;
- o An efficient technological infrastructure, especially in transfer of information;
- o A legal and regulatory environment that provides stability for innovation and does not contain unnecessary barriers to private investments in R&D and domestic production

The Private Sector Role

6. In the free market system it is the role of the private sector to identify and utilize technologies for commercial products and processes. Responsibilities of the private sector include:

- o Conduct R&D to advance industry-related knowledge and technology;
- o Identify and aggressively pursue potential commercial applications for technologies developed by private laboratories as well as by universities, Federal laboratories and foreign sources;
- o Increase quality, output, and productivity by undertaking necessary investments in physical capital;

- o Improve the skills and abilities of the private sector workforce to meet its own needs;

In addition, the private sector can participate cooperatively in improving the quality of U.S. education.

The Government Role

7. The government role is to foster a stable economic environment that is conducive to investment. Steady non-inflationary growth and adequate national savings are critical requirements for investment because investors need confidence in the future. Investment decisions should not be dominated by fears of erratic government policy, uncertainty in tax laws, or excessive or uncertain regulation.

8. The government role regarding critical technologies should be limited to (1) providing needed support to activities that are clearly undersupported by the market because they generate economic benefits that greatly exceed their profitability, and (2) removing unnecessary and artificial barriers to proper market functioning, including legal and regulatory barriers.

9. In order to assure that economic considerations determine allocations of resources in the market, the government should forego policies, tax laws, and practices that benefit specific industries, products or sectors in relation to others except where market externalities exist which prevent private sector investment from realizing full economic benefit of the investment. Actions that yield encouraging results for a particular industry create a larger cost to the economy in terms of reduced efficiency, productivity and standards of living.

ADVANCEMENT AND TRANSFER OF SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE

10. Education, enhancement of technical knowledge in science, and the conduct of research and development in science and technology are responsibilities shared by government at all levels and a broad range of private organizations. Scientific literacy benefits all Americans.

11. The government helps to support research especially in situations where the private sector cannot reasonably be expected to recover sufficient benefits. Generic enabling technologies that cut across industries and at the precompetitive stage, often cannot be developed by individual firms acting solely on their own. Support also may be needed for areas where the private sector could not be expected to earn an adequate rate of return on its R&D investments because it would be unable to assert property rights if the research results were commercialized. This precompetitive research is often crucial to maintaining public health, safety, and national security.

Federal Funding

12. President Bush's budget proposal to Congress for FY '92 allocates \$76 billion to R&D, an increase of 13 percent over FY' 91 enacted levels. Activities targeted for increases are examples of the types of areas where Federal support is appropriate:

- o Basic research at the National Institutes of Health
- o Basic research at the National Science Foundation
- o Defense R&D
- o Space activities
- o Mathematics and science education
- o Global change research
- o Biomedical (including AIDS) research
- o National Agricultural Research Initiative
- o Superconducting Super Collider
- o High-performance computing and communications
- o Energy R&D
- o Advanced manufacturing and materials R&D
- o Aeronautics R&D
- o R&D at the National Institute of Standards and Technology

Federal Technology Transfer

13. Technology transfer between Federally-supported researchers and the commercial market place is an important government function that offers fruitful opportunities for development of national critical technologies. Technology transfer conducted under cost sharing arrangements increases the benefits from Federal R&D expenditures and boosts government-private sector partnerships. The climate for technology transfer is enhanced by laws and arrangements that protect intellectual property rights and avoid conflicts of interest. Defense-related research can make major contributions when adequate safeguards for protecting information important to national security are available.

14. The 1980 Bayh-Dole Patent and Trademark Amendments Act permitted universities, nonprofit corporations and small businesses to retain patent rights resulting from Federally supported R&D. The Federal Technology Transfer Act of 1986 allowed Federally owned and operated laboratories to manage patentable rights. The 1986 Act also encourages directors of Federal laboratories to form joint R&D projects with businesses, universities and the states, and allowed Federal inventors to receive a portion of royalties resulting from commercialization of patents obtained from the research developed. Executive Order No. 12591 further mandated implementation of technology transfer by Federal agencies. In 1989 the provisions of the 1986 Act were

extended to the National Laboratories operated for the Department of Energy.

Federal Procurement

15. Because the U.S. government is the country's largest purchaser, spending nearly \$200 billion for products and services annually, it can influence the development of commercial technologies. Government procurement practices generally should not dictate which technologies to use, rather firms should be able to compete to find the best way of meeting government's needs. In this way, government procurement practices should emulate the best commercial practices, allow government to participate to the greatest possible extent in the commercial marketplace, and take full advantage of the free market's ability to generate innovation.

16. Two special issues in Federal procurement are technical data rights and recoupment. Firms producing for the Federal government should be able to provide their best technical expertise without fear of its free release to their competitors. And firms should have the right to appropriately profit from the investment they make in commercial applications of technologies developed under Federal contracts. The government benefits from these practices through ready access to innovations occurring in the commercial market place, expansion of the industrial base supporting government activities, and price discounts recognizing the value of commercialization rights. The Administration will soon issue proposed regulations to ensure that government purchases only those rights and data required to meet the government's needs and to protect those it does not buy. The Administration is now reviewing the requirements to recoup R&D costs from contractors that develop commercial derivatives of products.

17. The Administration is pursuing a number of other changes in the Federal government's procurement practices that would contribute to technological innovation and development. Federal procurement statutes and regulations need to permit greater integration of government and commercial production at the factory level, as well as encourage greater innovation and efficiency in development and production. Also, the government should use commercial products, to the extent feasible, for defense, space, and other government applications. For those products and processes for which it is the sole or major consumer and no commercially available products can be substituted, the Federal government should (1) rely principally on the private sector to undertake the development process; and (2) strengthen the abilities of companies involved in developing and demonstrating these products to use the same research and technologies for commercial purposes.

THE LEGAL AND REGULATORY CLIMATE

Antitrust Concerns

18. Effective antitrust laws and their enforcement are crucial to the maintenance of a competitive economy, and thus to international competitiveness. Undue concern with antitrust enforcement should not, however, provide an unwarranted deterrent to activities that may in many circumstances enhance efficiency and competition. In particular, American firms should be assured that antitrust laws will not be applied in an overly restrictive way to joint ventures, including joint ventures among competitors, to engage in research and development of new technology, and to commercialize that technology. Reducing unwarranted antitrust uncertainties related to such interfirm cooperation would facilitate, where parties so desire, the pooling of limited resource and a rapid diffusion of results while still protecting against anticompetitive practices.

19. The National Cooperative Research Act of 1984 took an important step to mitigate antitrust uncertainty with respect to joint R&D. The Act clarified that R&D joint ventures should be analyzed under the antitrust "rule of reason," which takes full account not only of domestic and international competition to such ventures, but also of their potential procompetitive efficiencies. The Administration has proposed expansion of the NCRA to cover joint production ventures as well. Such ventures could promote the commercialization of new technology and help assure that United States leadership in basic scientific research is translated into leadership in commerce as well. At the same time, NCRA coverage of joint production ventures will permit the antitrust laws to play their proper role in preserving competition and thus the competitiveness of the American economy.

Intellectual Property Rights

20. Essential to the free market development of technology is the right of the private sector to maintain ownership of intellectual property rights of inventions at home and overseas. The Administration is aggressively pursuing improved international protection of intellectual property through the achievement of international agreements that would increase protections abroad in the Uruguay Round of the GATT, at the World Intellectual Property Organization and in trilateral talks with the European Community and Japan. Bilateral negotiations are also conducted under the provision of the 1988 Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act. The Administration also supports strengthened domestic patent protection.

Product liability

21. The current product liability system generates excessive litigation and concomitant transactional costs, thereby increasing the cost of doing business in the United States and discouraging innovation for products and related services such as health care. The Administration supports the adoption of a single, Federal, uniform product liability law based on three principles of fairness: the right to fair compensation for actual damages where there is liability, the remedy of liability based on responsibility for harm and not ability to pay, and the encouragement of alternatives to costly litigation. These proposals would maintain the appropriate incentives to produce safe products while restoring balance to the tort system and reducing uncertainty surrounding the introduction of new products.

Prohibitions on Competition

22. Clearly among the potentially most damaging aspects of government laws are prohibitions or restrictions on competition in particular markets. Competition drives the free market to optimal price and output for the benefit of consumers and society generally, and creates incentives for innovations and the means for new product introductions. When government erects barriers to market competition, it reduces the economy's flexibility, competitiveness and innovative capacity. In the energy area, for example, the Administration's National Energy Strategy calls for an end to unnecessary regulatory impediments to the expanded utilization of natural gas and innovative technologies for electricity generation. In telecommunications the Administration is seeking to change the antitrust consent decree that prohibits telephone companies from conducting R&D and manufacturing telecommunications equipment.

Export Controls

23. Export controls restrict the export of specific "dual use" products to certain destinations, for national security and foreign policy reasons. In an increasingly international economy, with rapid technological innovation in other countries, these controls require continuing revisions to ensure that the burden and delays associated with licensing do not adversely affect American firms relative to foreign firms in their ability to compete in international markets, and thereby, discourage R&D investments in the United States.

Non-Tariff Trade Barriers

24. Non-tariff trade barriers prevent open markets for international commerce and thus, injure competition by reducing opportunities for new products, particularly high volume products such as certain electronic components. The U.S. is working through GATT, other multi-national and bilateral negotiations to

ensure that U.S. firms will be allowed to compete fairly in foreign markets. Private restraints on imports also can constitute significant non-tariff barriers to trade by American firms. Among the Administration's goals in the Structural Impediment Initiative talks with Japan is more effective enforcement of that nation's competition laws against private restraints on imports in Japan, such as group boycotts.

Regulatory Concerns

25. In high technology industries, Federal regulation is a critical determinant of the time and the cost required to bring a product to market. Regulation is also a major factor influencing investment decisions for new technologies. Regulatory uncertainty or the expectation of burdensome regulation increases risk for potential investors, and reduces incentives for investment. Because technological innovation holds the promise of providing new and better ways to meet the very objectives of particular health, safety, or environmental regulations, those regulations that discourage or penalize innovation are self-perpetuating burdens on American industry.

26. In general terms, Federal regulations impose direct costs on the economy of estimated to be \$185 billion annually. While appropriate regulation in response to market failures can serve valuable social and economic functions, it may also impose significant costs that particularly affect the ability and incentive of firms to develop new high technology products. Some regulatory regimes are no longer appropriate to new technologies, others were developed without adequate consideration of the burdens placed on international competition, and many regulations explicitly impose greater burdens on new facilities and products, such as the New Source Review provisions of the old Clean Air Act and the rules for "new chemicals" under the Toxic Substances Control Act.

27. Regulation most inhibits innovation when the regulatory agency takes on the task of specifying which technologies or designs industry must employ. Further, once a technology is enshrined in regulation, firms have little incentive to invest in better techniques. This has been the experience with numerous environmental regulations in which the Federal government selects control technologies. An excellent example is the old Clean Air Act's mandate that firms employ "best available control technology" (BACT) to reduce SO₂ emissions. BACT was translated into smokestack scrubber technology. Mandating scrubbers, however, discouraged innovation of other means to remove sulfur, such as removal from the fuel before combustion; and it discouraged use of low-sulfur coal to begin with. The Administration's new Clean Air Act cuts SO₂ by 50% -- but lets industry choose how best to do so.

28. In general, regulatory reform can substantially improve the incentives for innovation by using market-based incentive approaches that set performance goals but let industry devise the best means to attain those goals. An example is the Administration's emissions trading program to reduce acid rain in the 1990 Clean Air Act.

29. The Administration has developed principles that Executive Branch agencies are to use when developing regulations or reviewing current standards. These principles offer a useful set of guidance for minimizing the burden of regulation on innovation.

- o Regulations should be issued only on evidence that their potential benefits exceed their potential costs. Regulatory objectives, and the methods for achieving these objectives, should be chosen to maximize the net benefits to society.
- o Regulations that seek to reduce health or safety risks should be based upon scientific risk-assessment procedures, and should address risks that are real and significant rather than hypothetical or remote.
- o Regulation of prices and products in competitive markets should be avoided. Entry into competitive or potentially competitive markets should be regulated only where it is clearly necessary to protect health or safety.
- o Voluntary private standards and disclosure should be relied on where possible instead of inflexible regulation.
- o Health, safety and environmental regulations should address ends rather than means. They should employ performance-based incentives that harness the creativity of market actors to design and continually innovate better ways of reducing excess risks. They should not specify technologies or designs that firms must employ.
- o Where regulations create private rights or obligations, unrestricted exchange of these rights or obligations should be encouraged.
- o Federal regulations should not preempt state laws or regulations, except to guarantee rights of national citizenship or to avoid significant burdens on interstate commerce.

- o Regulations establishing terms or conditions of Federal grants, contracts, or financial assistance should be limited to the minimum necessary to achieving the purposes for which the funds were authorized and appropriated.
- o Licensing and permitting decisions and review of new products should be made swiftly and should be based on standards that are clearly defined in advance.
- o Standards for receiving government licenses and permits should not exceed the necessary minimum. If the number of comparably qualified applicants exceeds the number of available licenses, the licenses should be allocated by auction or other market-based means rather than by administrative procedure.

THE FINANCIAL CLIMATE: INCREASING THE POOL OF CAPITAL FOR INVESTMENT

30. Recent Federal policy has been successful in improving the environment for private investment in R&D. Important actions have been taken to increase incentives to invest, including investment in R&D. The Tax Reform Act of 1986 substantially reduced marginal income tax rates for businesses and individuals. The maximum tax rate on corporate income dropped from 46% to 34%. The top personal income tax rate that had been 70% as recently as 1981 was dropped to 28% in 1986 and increased to 31% in 1990. "Subchapter S" corporations generally can pass through their income to shareholders and have it taxed at lower individual tax rates and avoid the double taxation of corporate income.

31. Discipline must be maintained to curb the Federal budget deficit. The single greatest contribution that the Federal government can make to increase the pool of capital available for investment is to reduce the Federal budget deficit. The budget deficit has a major impact on the level of gross domestic savings available for investment. Efforts to reduce the Federal budget deficit (the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990) and to impose Federal credit programs (Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990) will increase the availability of national savings for private sector uses, including investment in new technology. The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 will reduce Federal budget deficits, and therefore national dissaving, by almost \$500 billion over the next five years, and will virtually eliminate the Federal budget deficit by fiscal year 1995. In addition, better control of the deficit enhances the opportunity for the Federal Reserve to pursue a noninflationary growth monetary policy.

32. Through the use of guarantees and interest rate subsidies, the Federal Government redirects credit in the economy to certain favored activities. In doing so, non-favored activities in the economy are penalized and the efficiency of the resources available to the economy is reduced. The Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 places the cost of credit programs on the same budgetary basis as direct Federal spending. For 1991 it is estimated that direct Federal loan guarantees will total \$119 billion and direct Federal loans will total \$16.8 billion; these exclude secondary loan guarantees. Discipline will be needed to constrain the growth of Federal credit programs.

Increased Savings

33. A larger pool of capital also would be assured if proposals advanced by the Administration are enacted. These include the capital gains tax cut, family savings accounts and enhanced IRAs. Failure to act on these proposals will have a negative effect on national savings and the availability of capital for investment.

34. Pressures to increase Federal expenditures continue for a wide variety of purposes and programs. This has led to proposals to raise marginal tax rates for upper income individuals and corporations. Higher marginal tax rates reduce the return from investment. If Federal actions discourage investment, inevitably economic growth will suffer. The Administration will continue to resist pressures to raise marginal income tax rates.

Research and Experimentation Tax Credit

35. The Administration has proposed to make permanent the Research and Experimentation (R&E) tax credit. Current law allows a 20% tax credit for a certain portion of a taxpayer's qualified research expenses. The credit is computed on the increase in qualified expenses compared to a base period. The credit will expire at the end of 1991 unless it is extended or made permanent. A permanent credit would provide more certainty for firms regarding the availability of the credit as they make investment plans for future years. The credit cannot induce additional R&E expenditures unless its future availability is known at the time firms are planning future outlays. Thus, to have its intended incentive effect, the credit should be permanent.

R&E Expense Allocation

36. The Administration has proposed a change in the rules for allocating R&E expenses on foreign source income for the purpose of computing net income from foreign sources. Under the proposal, there would be a lower allocation of U.S. R&D against foreign source income than required by the original 1977 regulations. For companies with unused foreign tax credits, the

lower allocation would permit them to take a larger foreign tax credit, and thus, lower their U.S. tax liability. The provisions will expire at the end of this year unless extended by law.

Banking Reforms

37. The financial system has been undergoing change in recent years as a result of deregulation, increased competition from non-traditional sources and international competition. Yet, America's depression era banking laws inhibit the ability of financial institutions to respond to this changing environment and they encourage excessive risk taking by banks. This has led to unhealthy lending practices in some instances and, in general, the banking system is now restricting loans to many borrowers. While tight lending practices of the banks affect all potential borrowers, we should not overlook the fact that start-up companies and firms that are developing new products or attempting to bring them to market may be particularly hard hit in a tight credit environment. The Administration's proposals would improve the health and flexibility of the banking system. Of course, banking system reform should not hinge on improving credit availability just for R&D; still those who are concerned about the availability of capital for R&D should recognize that there is a connection between restoring the health of the banking system and the availability of capital for research, development and competition.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 25, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

D. ALLAN BROMLEY

Allan

SUBJECT:

ARTICLE IN THE DARTMOUTH ALUMNI MAGAZINE

On the grounds that some things are really important I thought that you might find the enclosed amusing -- and that you might even consider responding.

Enclosures



The Day George Bush Missed the Ball

T

HREE INNINGS LATER, in the eighth, the Green notched its only other marker when...Capt. Poppy Bush discovered that Desmond's line

drive was too hot to handle and started running away from it after the ball had dropped to the ground."

So reported Alan Parsons '50 in *The Dartmouth* on May 17, 1948.

But former Dartmouth third baseman Richard Desmond '49 remembers it differently. It was the bottom of the eighth, with Yale leading six to one and Dartmouth runners on second and third. Desmond hit a sharp line drive which was curving toward the right-field line. As he recalls it, the future leader of the free world dived for the ball, "but it hit the top of his glove and shot off the glove into right field." One player came home, but Dartmouth could not sustain its rally, and the final score remained 6-2.

George Bush was spared the ignominy of adding a fielding error to his 0 for 4 batting performance when Desmond was credited with a base hit on the play. "President Bush was an outstanding baseball player in his time," he remembers. "He wasn't a great hitter, but he was known as an outstanding first baseman."

As for the President's version of the play, we've contacted the White House and will tell you as soon as we get an answer.

—Jonathan Douglas '92



Was the ball really too hot for Poppy to handle?

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 3/20/91 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: TODAY 3/20 5:00 p.m.PRESIDENTIAL CERTIFICATION OF THE PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND
REGIONAL CITIZENS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

SUBJECT: _____

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☒	MCCLURE	☒	☐
SUNUNU	☐	☒	NEWMAN	☐	☐
SCOWCROFT	☐	☐	PORTER	☒	☐
DARMAN	☒	☐	ROGICH	☐	☐
BRADY	☐	☒	UNTERMAYER	☐	☐
CARD	☒	☐	BOSKIN	☒	☐
DEMAREST	☒	☐	BROMLEY	☒	☐
FITZWATER	☐	☒		☐	☐
GRAY	☒	☐		☐	☐
HOLIDAY	☒	☐		☐	☐

REMARKS:

Please forward your comments directly to Holly Williamson, Rm. 230, x6630, no later than 5:00 p.m., TODAY, Wednesday, March 20, with a copy to this office. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

OK
Gilled to Holly 3/20/91
Vicky Sutton

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

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

91 MAR 20 PM 12:13

March 20, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: EDE HOLIDAY 

SUBJECT: Certification of the Prince William Sound Regional Citizens Advisory Committee

Request. The Alaska Congressional delegation has requested that you certify the Prince William Sound Regional Citizens Advisory Committee (the Committee) under the provisions of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (the Act).

Background. Section 5002 of the Act establishes an oil terminal and oil tanker environmental oversight demonstration program for Prince William Sound. Under the program, a citizens oversight group would make recommendations on permits and plans. The legislation sets out two alternatives for designating a citizens oversight group for the program: a council appointed by the Governor, or a group certified by the President as representative of community interests and meeting the general goals of citizens oversight as expressed in the Act.

The Committee was formed after the Exxon Valdez oil spill to review the Alyeska Pipeline Service Company's revised oil spill prevention and response plan and to act as a citizens oversight group to monitor the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System's terminal and tanker traffic. The Committee has members from all the communities affected by the oil spill, native villages and corporations, a conservation organization, the commercial fishing industry and regional agricultural associations.

Members of the Alaska Congressional delegation would like you to certify the Committee in time for an announcement at an event marking the second anniversary of the Exxon Valdez oil spill on Saturday March 23, 1991. Secretary Skinner supports this request (see attached memo) and the Governor of Alaska has no objection. In addition, OMB and the Justice Department have reviewed the request and have no objections.

Recommendation. That you sign the attached certification.

Attachments



THE SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20590

March 19, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: SAMUEL K. SKINNER

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL CERTIFICATION OF THE PRINCE WILLIAM
SOUND REGIONAL CITIZENS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

ISSUE

The Alaska delegation has requested a Presidential Certification of the Prince William Sound Regional Citizens Advisory Committee under provisions of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990. This formal, written certification should be conveyed to the Committee by March 23, 1991, the second anniversary of the EXXON VALDEZ oil spill, so that it can provide the basis for many planned activities to demonstrate the improvements in oil spill response since that day. We know of no opposition to certification of the Committee. I therefore recommend that you certify the Prince William Sound Regional Citizens Advisory Committee for the year 1991.

DISCUSSION

Section 5002 of the Oil Pollution Act, which is entitled the "Oil Terminal and Oil Tanker Environmental Oversight Monitoring Act of 1990", establishes two Oil Terminal and Oil Tanker Environmental Oversight and Monitoring Demonstration Programs in Prince William Sound and Cook Inlet, with "Associations" responsible for making recommendations on permits and plans, and "Regional Citizens Advisory Councils" responsible for providing advice on permits and plans to the Associations. Although membership of the Councils is specified in the statute, the law also permits alternative voluntary advisory groups in lieu of the Councils. These alternative groups may substitute for the statutory Councils, but only if the President certifies that the alternatives meet the statutory objectives of fostering a joint government-industry-citizen partnership approach to environmental monitoring, and that they are broadly representative of citizen groups and interests.

The provision allowing alternative groups was drafted by Senator Murkowski and Congressman Young specifically to permit the Prince William Sound Regional Citizens Advisory Committee to operate under the terms and conditions of a contract that was in place at the time of enactment. Although the contract remains in force, an official certification by the President is required for the Committee to continue its work.

We are working with the Office of Management and Budget and interested Federal agencies on the completion of a proposed Executive Order delegating the functions given to the President by the Oil Pollution Act of 1990. Once that Executive Order is final and signed, I will have the authority to certify in future years the regional citizens advisory committees, removing the need for Presidential certification.

I know you are aware of the recent settlement of the Exxon Valdez matter among the State of Alaska, the Federal Government and Exxon Corporation. The certification requested by this memorandum is solely for the purposes of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 and is not related in any way to the Exxon Valdez settlement. In particular, the certification of this advisory committee is not intended to address the public participation requirement regarding injury assessment and restoration, which is contained in the Memorandum of Agreement signed by the State of Alaska and Federal officials in connection with the Exxon Valdez settlement.

Attachments: Presidential Certification
 Section 5002 of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990

PRESIDENTIAL CERTIFICATION

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including section 5002(o)(1) of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-880, 104 Stat. 552), I hereby certify for the year 1991 the following:

(1) that the Prince William Sound Regional Citizens Advisory Committee fosters the general goals and purposes of section 5002 of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 for the year 1991; and

(2) that the Prince William Sound Regional Citizens Advisory Committee is broadly representative of the communities and interests in the vicinity of the terminal facilities and Prince William Sound.

This certification shall be published in the Federal Register.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 13, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: D. ALLAN BROMLEY *Daan*

SUBJECT: A LETTER TO YOU FROM THE SIXTH GRADE
STUDENTS OF THE WARWICK NECK SCHOOL,
WARWICK, R.I.

A year ago, Dr. Kathleen M. Melander, Supervisor of Elementary Science at the Warwick School was one of the Presidential Award recipients whom you met during the week the awardees spent in Washington.

She has written to me (copy enclosed) sending me a letter addressed to you from the members of the sixth grade classes.

Normally I would not bother you with this but I found the student's letter charming--and perceptive--and thought that you might enjoy it.

Enclosure

"CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING"

TYPE: ACTION

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9120704

FROM: MELANDER, Kathleen M.: WARWICK PUBLIC SCHOOLS

TO: DR. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 03/06/91

SUBJECT: LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENTIAL AWARD TEACHER IN
ELEMENTARY SCIENCE, RHODE ISLAND, 1990 REQUESTING
THE ENCLOSED LETTER BE FORWARDED TO THE PRESIDENT.

ASSIGNED TO: D. Allan Bromley

DAB
This is quite adorable.
Maybe I hand written
now to the P might
be nice.

ACTION REQUIRED: AS APPROPRIATE

SENDER'S DUE DATE:

OSTP DUE DATE:

DATE COMPLETED:

COPIES TO: Thomas Ratchford

Sent to the President 3/12
DAB

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #:

CONTACT PERSON:

REMARKS:

DATE RECEIVED: 03/11/91

FILE: EDUCATION



WARWICK PUBLIC SCHOOLS

HENRY S. TARLIAN
SUPERINTENDENT

20700
RECEIVED

Warwick Neck School
155 Rocky Point Avenue
Warwick, R.I. 02889

34 WARWICK LAKE AVENUE
WARWICK, RHODE ISLAND 02889

Elementary Science Office
Dr. K. M. Melander, Supervisor

March 6, 1991

Office of the
DIRECTOR

Mr. D. Allan Bromley
Assistant to The President
for
Science and Technology
The White House
Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Bromley:

Enclosed is a letter written to the President by my two sixth grade science classes. I am the Presidential Award Teacher in Elementary Science, Rhode Island, 1990. I teach as well as supervise the science in our twenty elementary schools taught by eighteen (18) science specialists.

In our science classes today, we were discussing the research papers and projects of the students in aeronautics and space which we study for the ten weeks of this third quarter. The research papers and projects revolve around the overwhelming interest of the children in the history, design and future of the aircraft used in the Gulf War. The discussion began to focus on how well the air war strategy was used and the performance of the aircraft. The children were expressing their admiration of the men and women who made the success possible. Then the role of President Bush was discussed and how he knew about using planes because he was a military pilot. (two students are doing projects on the Navy Corsairs).

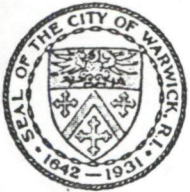
The students voted to send this letter to President Bush. I hope you will see that he receives it.

I was so honored and happy to be a Presidential Science Teacher. I am sorry that we did not meet you. I hope that your immediate concerns at that time are no longer the cause of worry. I would like to do more to activate the President's goals for science and mathematics, and to fulfill even more so, those very wonderful descriptions of our teaching roles written in your letters to us. Thank you.

Ever sincerely,

Kathleen M. Melander
Kathleen M. Melander, Ph.D.
Teacher & Supervisor El. Science
Warwick Public Schools

Enc. Student letter
Km/kmm



Warwick Neck
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

WARWICK PUBLIC SCHOOLS

HENRY S. TARLIAN
SUPERINTENDENT

155 ROCKY POINT AVE
34 WARWICK LAKE AVENUE
WARWICK, RHODE ISLAND 02889

Dear Mr. President,

We supported your decision on what you have done with the U.S. troops. We also supported your decision towards the war because there was no other alternative to the situation and we understand the burden you must have had.

We think that it was a good time to start the ground war when you did. On February 27th, we all were worried and stayed up late to hear your speech. It was very intense until that night you decided to cease-fire.

The war is now over thanks to you. We think the people should not only thank the troops but you as well,

God Bless America
and George Bush

Your friend
at Warwick
Neck School



WARWICK PUBLIC SCHOOLS

HENRY S. TARLIAN
SUPERINTENDENT

Warwick Neck
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

Charles Hayhurst
34 WARWICK LAKE AVENUE
WARWICK, RHODE ISLAND 02889

Our Class

Sarah Baunton

Jimmy Murphy
Jim Thibault

Jason Kury Billy Roberti

Constance
Miles
Drotcourt

Whitney

O'Hanlon

Beth

Augenstein

David Davidson
Raymond May
Raymond & Sheridan

Jeff
Rodge
Nickus
Gohua
DeMont
Nicks
Lobetter

Andrew Perfetto

Eric
Morison

Frederick

Andrea

Darryl
Cipriano

Evan Duffon

Chris Melissa
Muhomay
Jenny Jones

Derek Gallagher
John
Manning

Jeff
Pardison

Aimee Zerk

Charonda
Campbell

Michelle

Henry

Nickie
Campbell
Esther Gonzalez

Lyssia
D'Agostino
Sawyer
Sawyer

Normanmacher
Tina

THE WARWICK PUBLIC SCHOOLS DOES NOT DISCRIMINATE ON THE BASIS OF AGE, SEX, RACE,
RELIGION, NATIONAL ORIGIN, COLOR, OR HANDICAP IN ACCORDANCE WITH APPLICABLE LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

Dammy Dinkiewicz

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 3/12/91 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 3:00 PM TODAYSUBJECT: FACT SHEET: U.S. - CANADA AGREEMENT ON AIR QUALITY

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☒	MCCLURE	☒	☐
SUNUNU	☐	☒	NEWMAN	☐	☐
SCOWCROFT	☒	☐	PORTER	☒	☐
DARMAN	☒	☐	ROGICH	☐	☐
BRADY	☐	☒	UNTERMAYER	☐	☐
CARD	☐	☒	BROMLEY	☒	☐
DEMAREST	☒	☐	DELAND	☒	☐
FITZWATER	☐	☒	BOSKIN	☒	☐
GRAY	☒	☐		☐	☐
HOLIDAY	☒	☐		☐	☐

REMARKS:

Please provide comments/recommendations on the attached fact sheet directly to Roger Porter, 2nd Fl, WW - x2705, with a copy to this office NO LATER THAN 3:00 PM TODAY, Tuesday, March 12.

RESPONSE:

"No comments" provided
to Roger Porter (Nicole)
3/12/91
dh

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

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 12, 1991

91 MAR 12 AM 7:31

MEMORANDUM FOR PHILLIP D. BRADY

FROM: ROGER B. PORTER *RBP*
SUBJECT: U.S. - Canada Agreement on Air Quality
Fact Sheet

A fact sheet concerning the air quality agreement with Canada for release in connection with the President's trip to Ottawa is attached.

I would appreciate it if you could circulate it promptly with comments directly to my office.

Thank you very much.

Attachment

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 13, 1991

U.S. - CANADA AGREEMENT ON AIR QUALITY

FACT SHEET

Today, the President will sign an historic air quality agreement with Prime Minister Mulroney to address transboundary pollution. The agreement effectively resolves a long standing environmental concern between the two countries by establishing an effective instrument to address shared transboundary air pollution issues. It recognizes that pollution does not respect national boundaries and that it can be reduced to the benefit of both countries through cooperative and coordinated action.

The accord contains specific emission standards for reducing sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides emissions, the precursors of acid rain. For sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides, the accord commits the U.S. to implement the requirements of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, which were signed into law by President Bush on November 15, 1990. It also commits Canada to implement current air quality requirements, and to adopt several stringent new standards for controlling pollution. These include commitments to:

- Reduce sulfur dioxide emissions in the U.S. to 10 million tons below 1980 levels by the year 2000;
- Reduce sulfur dioxide emissions in the seven eastern-most Provinces in Canada to 2.3 million tons by 1994, and to cap emissions at that level in the seven eastern-most Provinces from 1995 through 1999;
- Establish a permanent national cap in the U.S. of 8.95 million tons of sulfur dioxide per year for electric utilities by 2010;
- Adopt a permanent national emissions cap in Canada of 3.2 million tons per year of sulfur dioxide by 2000;

- Reduce total annual emissions of nitrogen oxides in the U.S. by approximately 2 million tons below 1980 levels by 2000, and to achieve a comparable percentage of emission reductions in Canada;
- Reduce in each country vehicle emissions of nitrogen oxides;
- Implement measures in each country to protect visibility and prevent significant air quality deterioration; and
- Accurately monitor these emissions in each country.

This accord will establish a bilateral Air Quality Committee to assist in the agreement's implementation, and will impose several general obligations on the U.S. and Canada in addressing transboundary air pollution. As a result of this agreement, the U.S. and Canada are committed to work together to:

- Monitor emissions and exchange information on economic research, atmospheric modeling, and human health and ecological effects;
- Notify and consult each other concerning actions which are likely to cause significant transboundary air pollution;
- Assess actions that may cause significant transboundary air pollution; and
- Take measures to avoid or mitigate the potential risk posed by actions that are likely to cause significant transboundary air pollution;

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 21, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: D. ALLAN BROMLEY *Alan*
SUBJECT: THE LEHIGH UNIVERSITY COMMENCEMENT
JUNE 2

Peter Likens has let me see a copy of his February 13 letter to you in which he tells you of the clear evidence among Lehigh students for solid support for you and your policies with respect to Desert Storm.

On Tuesday of this week I was back at Yale to deliver the Tetelman lecture--one of the two major outside endowed lectureships at Yale each year--and on the basis of both general observation on campus and discussions in depth with several large groups of students I can confirm that what is true of Lehigh is also very true at Yale.

I note that Peter has reinforced his invitation to you to participate in the Lehigh commencement on June 2. I, too, will be attending that commencement to receive the honorary degree that I was unable to accept last year because of Pat's illness.

I have many friends on the Lehigh Board of Trustees and know the university well. I can certainly support Peter's assurance that you would receive a warm welcome at Lehigh and your presence would have a special symbolic significance inasmuch as Lehigh is one of the very few relatively small, very high quality universities that specializes heavily in engineering and technology. A commencement at Lehigh would provide an excellent occasion for the talk on the importance of engineering and technology to our economic competitiveness and national security that we discussed on Air Force One while returning from Caracas last December. Actions in Desert Storm have brought about a major reversal of earlier public doubts about the efficiency of U.S. military technology and, by a sort of osmosis, all technology.

If it can be fitted into your schedule I believe that you would enjoy the Lehigh event and I shall be happy to be of any assistance should you decide to accept Peter's invitation.

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 02/15/91

ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: NOON TUESDAY 02/19

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ENERGY POLICY BRIEFING
(02/15 5:45 p.m. draft)

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☒	MCCLURE	☒	☐
SUNUNU	☐	☐	NEWMAN	☐	☐
SCOWCROFT	☒	☐	PORTER	☒	☐
DARMAN	☒	☐	ROGICH	☒	☐
BRADY	☐	☒	UNTERMEYER	☐	☐
CARD	☐	☒	ROGERS	☐	☒
DEMAREST	☒	☐	WINSTON	☐	☒
FITZWATER	☐	☒	DELAND	☒	☐
GRAY	☒	☐	BROMLEY	☒	☐
HOLIDAY	☒	☐	BOSKIN	☒	☐

REMARKS:

Please forward your comments directly to Chriss Winston, Rm. 122, x2930, no later than Noon on Tuesday, 02/19, with a copy to this office. Thanks.

RESPONSE:

Concur
D. Bromley
2/16/91

2/19 12:45
JL

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

91 FEB 15 PM 6:39

(Lange/Cawley)
February 15, 1991
5:45 P.M.
[ENERGY.DOC]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ENERGY POLICY BRIEFING
ROOM 450, OEOB
1:15 P.M.
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1991

Admiral Watkins... [acknowledgements].

This afternoon I'm pleased to release our comprehensive National Energy Strategy -- to ensure that our energy future is secure, efficient, and environmentally sound.

Thanks to Admiral Watkins and the efforts of many, we now have a carefully-balanced strategy that will diversify America's energy sources; spur efficiency, conservation and competition throughout the energy sector; give Americans greater choice among fuels; and improve U.S. research and development in new technologies.

The driving force behind this strategy is straightforward. It relies on the power of the marketplace, the common sense of the American people, and the responsible leadership of industry and government.

Every American will benefit from the policies we're laying out today. Over the next two decades, this strategy will make America more energy efficient -- without energy taxes or oil import fees. It will mean savings for consumers in energy costs. And it will improve our energy security in the years ahead.

Let's talk about some facts: We're a long way from total energy independence. Our imports of foreign oil have been

climbing since 1985, and now stand at 42 percent of our total consumption. Too many of those oil imports come from sources in troubled parts of the world.

A few more facts: We know that for domestic oil production, certain areas are justifiably off limits, for environmental reasons. Developing new, alternative energy sources takes time. Some sources of power face political problems. So America will have to continue to import millions of gallons of oil, for years to come.

We also know that unwise and extreme measures to reduce oil imports would seriously hurt American consumers, American jobs, and American industries.

In the face of these facts, our strategy strikes a reasonable balance -- and starts us down the road to real security.

To minimize our vulnerability to foreign oil, this strategy increases domestic production -- and reduces demand. It will help us to find more reliable sources of energy -- through uncompromisingly safe and environmentally sound development. And it will help us do more with less -- by encouraging alternative fueled vehicles, conservation, and mass transit.

With this strategy, we're working to give Americans unprecedented choice and flexibility.

Instead of only finding gasoline at the corner station, we want Americans to be able to choose from a range of

environmentally sound fuels -- like methanol, ethanol, electricity, propane, and natural gas.

Where Americans were once able to buy energy for their homes from one utility company, we want to make it easier for other companies to enter the industry, and give consumers alternatives.

And where the nation's overall energy well-being used to be dictated by big cartels and powerful interests, we want to build an energy future based on a range of diverse sources.

This approach will give Americans the flexibility, opportunity and knowledge they need to conserve, to change fuel sources, and to cut their energy bills.

Finally, we believe this strategy will keep America on the cutting edge of new energy technology. It promotes partnerships between industry and government, for accelerated research in technologies like biomass and alternative fuels, electric vehicles, fusion, high speed rail, renewable sources like solar and wind power, and nuclear technologies of unprecedented safety and security.

Together with our Clean Air Act, this National Energy Strategy will maintain our uncompromising commitment to energy security and environmental protection. And it will put America on the road to continued economic growth.

Does this strategy have all the answers? Not at all. Nobody should assume that meeting our needs for abundant energy, a strong economy, and a sound environment will be easy.

But I believe we'll do it. Because along with our abundant natural resources, we can draw on this nation's resourcefulness.

From the company that finds more energy-efficient ways to do business -- to the scientist who makes a new power source practical -- to the individual American at home, who finds a way to do more with less -- I think we can rely on the most remarkable source of power the world has ever seen: the American people.

Thank you all -- and may God bless the United States of America.

#

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 02/15/91

ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: NOON TUESDAY 02/19

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ENERGY POLICY BRIEFING
(02/15 5:45 p.m. draft)

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☒	MCCLURE	☒	☐
SUNUNU	☐	☐	NEWMAN	☐	☐
SCOWCROFT	☒	☐	PORTER	☒	☐
DARMAN	☒	☐	ROGICH	☒	☐
BRADY	☐	☒	UNTERMAYER	☐	☐
CARD	☐	☒	ROGERS	☐	☒
DEMAREST	☒	☐	WINSTON	☐	☒
FITZWATER	☐	☒	DELAND	☒	☐
GRAY	☒	☐	BROMLEY	☒	☐
HOLIDAY	☒	☐	BOSKIN	☒	☐

REMARKS:

Please forward your comments directly to Chriss Winston, Rm. 122, x2930, no later than Noon on Tuesday, 02/19, with a copy to this office. Thanks.

RESPONSE:

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

91 FEB 15 PM 6:39

(Lange/Cawley)
February 15, 1991
5:45 P.M.
[ENERGY.DOC]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ENERGY POLICY BRIEFING
ROOM 450, OEOB
1:15 P.M.
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1991

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Let's talk about some facts: We're a long way from total energy independence. Our imports of foreign oil have been

climbing since 1985, and now stand at 42 percent of our total consumption. Too many of those oil imports come from sources in troubled parts of the world.

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And where the nation's overall energy well-being used to be dictated by big cartels and powerful interests, we want to build an energy future based on a range of diverse sources.

This approach will give Americans the flexibility, opportunity and knowledge they need to conserve, to change fuel sources, and to cut their energy bills.

Finally, we believe this strategy will keep America on the cutting edge of new energy technology. It promotes partnerships between industry and government, for accelerated research in technologies like biomass and alternative fuels, electric vehicles, fusion, high speed rail, renewable sources like solar and wind power, and nuclear technologies of unprecedented safety and security.

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But I believe we'll do it. Because along with our abundant natural resources, we can draw on this nation's resourcefulness.

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Thank you all -- and may God bless the United States of America.

#

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 2/11/91ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: Tuesday, 2/12/91 NOONSUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: AMERICAN ASSOC. FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☒	MCCLURE	☒	☐
SUNUNU	☐	☐	NEWMAN	☐	☐
SCOWCROFT	☒	☐	PORTER	☒	☐
DARMAN	☒	☐	ROGICH	☒	☐
BRADY	☐	☒	UNTERMAYER	☐	☐
CARD	☐	☒	BROMLEY	☒	☐
DEMAREST	☒	☐	ALBRECHT	☒	☐
FITZWATER	☐	☒	ROGERS	☐	☒
GRAY	☒	☐	WINSTON	☐	☒
HOLIDAY	☒	☐		☐	☐

REMARKS:

Please forward your comments directly to Chriss Winston, Rm. 122, x2930, no later than NOON, Tuesday, February 12, with a copy to this office. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

*Changes from D. Allan Bramley through Steve Olson
hand-carried to Chris Winston 2/12 @ 9:30 (x2734)*

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

had many close ties to the federal government. Dr. Atkinson was a former director of the National Science Foundation. My science advisor Allan Bromley is a former President of the AAAS, and so was Walter Massey, whom I have nominated to be the new director of NSF. The AAAS has long.

(Lange/Cawley)
February 11, 1991
1:15 P.M.
[AAAS.DOC]

91 FEB 11 PM 1:40

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR
THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE
SHERATON WASHINGTON
10:00
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1991

[[Thank you, Dr. Atkinson. Dr. Langenberg, ~~Dr. Lederman;~~
Dr. Bromley; distinguished friends of science.]] It's an honor
to be here. Since its founding nearly a century and a half ago,
the AAAS ["Triple-A, S"] has been a seedbed for some of the
best scientific minds in America.

Your association has ^{watched over} ~~helped guide~~ the most far-reaching and
breathtaking transformation that human society has ever known.
Over the course of this century, science and technology have
brought unprecedented prosperity, mobility, health, and security
to millions -- here, and around the world.

Today, the spirit of innovation is alive and well in
America. [[Of course, times have changed. Some say that if
Edison had invented the lightbulb today, we'd have scores of
studies citing the dangers of electricity -- and the newspapers
would headline the story, "Candle Industry Threatened."]]

But because this country has long embodied the virtues of
free inquiry and invention, we've been given great power, and
greater responsibility. Science has greatly broadened human
potential -- the potential to do harm as well as good. Yet the
words of Thomas Jefferson to General Kosciuszko, the great Polish-
American freedom fighter, still ring true: "The main objects of
all science," he wrote, "are the freedom and happiness of man."

Biotechnology is producing new vaccines and new treatments for disease. Space probes are exploring the planets and shedding light on the creation of the universe.

2

“Terrors of science” too extreme

Today, ~~we are witness to~~ ^{the} wonders of science ~~that outweigh~~ ^{are being} abundantly demonstrated. ~~And~~ ^{And} some of its greatest terrors. ~~And~~ ^{And} Anyone who's been near a

television in recent weeks has seen dramatic evidence of how technology is changing the face of war. Modern weapons are making it possible to face down aggression without the degree of widespread destruction and loss of civilian life of wars past.

Our investment in defense research and development over the past decade is now saving the lives of Americans -- of our allies -- and even of our adversaries. I am certain that this struggle will end decisively. Let us all pray that it ends quickly. \\\

Here at home, science and technology are also a crucial key to our economic strength. The Presidency brings no powers of prophecy, but if the past is prologue, our economic future is going to be very bright indeed.

Over half of the economic growth we've enjoyed since the 1930's has been the result of new knowledge -- including the results of science and technology. By any measure, the economic returns on science and technology are dramatic.

But beyond advances in prosperity and security, we also gain an important intellectual and spiritual dimension. Work on the frontiers of human knowledge represents one of the greatest adventures of mankind. In an important sense, it is what makes our species unique in the rich fabric of life.

For all of these reasons, the budget that I sent to Capitol Hill last week included a 13 percent increase for research and development. That increase is one of the largest in the budget

-- and it's proof of our determination to make the investments needed to ensure this country's continued leadership. We intend to help scientists spend less time searching for funding, and more time making breakthroughs. \\\

One of our highest priorities is basic research -- especially by the individual scientist or smaller team. To support their work, our budget calls for a billion dollar increase in basic research. Funding at the National Science Foundation would go up 18 percent, which would put the NSF budget back on the track toward the doubling that I've long sought. And funding to support work on the basic sciences -- mostly by individual investigators -- would go up by 16 percent.

Increase at NIH much larger than others.

Increases in basic research at ^{NIH,} the Department of Energy, ~~NIH,~~ NASA, and the Department of Agriculture will add to the base of knowledge on which the future is being built -- again with an emphasis on individual investigators and smaller groups.

At the same time, this budget makes a strong commitment to the facilities that many of these same scientists will need to reach the future frontiers of their fields. ~~It nearly doubles~~ ~~funding for the Superconducting Super Collider.~~ ~~And we're~~ supporting a balanced program of ^{such} ~~other~~ facilities ~~and research~~ -- ~~nuclear~~ accelerators in physics, telescopes in astronomy, a strong space science program at NASA, and the human genome project in biology -- all projects that will have a profound impact on humanity.

The SSC is a controversial subject for this group.

It is never possible to tell how or when scientific discoveries will prove useful, but some basic research is targeted at clear and immediate needs. Over the next year, for example, the United States will spend over a billion dollars on the U.S. Global Change Program. Part of our efforts take the form of a Mission to Planet Earth, where satellites will monitor the Earth from space and gauge its changes.

And even as we look inward, we must continue to look outward, toward the stars, as man has done throughout the ages. Our Mission from Planet Earth will extend this human curiosity to frontiers beyond our own planet, to the Moon, to the planets, and beyond. As with much of science, we cannot be sure of what we will find there. But we can be sure that the quest will make our lives richer, both materially and spiritually.

This budget also provides for investments in more down-to-earth technologies. We are committed to working with American industry to make it easier for companies to capitalize on the discoveries of basic science -- and to develop new products and processes. That's why I am again calling on the Congress to make the research and experimentation tax credit permanent. It is time for Congress to make this long-term commitment to our technological future.

We face a crucial challenge in developing the generic technologies important to both the public and private sectors. That's why the budget supports work in high performance computing and communications, in energy research and development, in

aeronautics, and in biotechnology -- some of the most promising industries of the 21st century.

Technology may be the key to the future, but people are the key to technology. The National Education Goals we established with the nation's governors explicitly recognize this link. One of our most ambitious goals is for American students to be first in the world in science and math achievement by the year 2000.

This will not be an easy goal to reach, but we take it very seriously. Last week, an interagency group under the leadership of Secretary Watkins released a program calling for substantial increases in federal funding for mathematics and science education. That group also coordinates and integrates federal activities, so that federal dollars go farther.

Still, those math and science goals will never be achieved if they're seen as goals for government alone. All sectors of society must recognize the importance of scientific literacy and strive to achieve it.

And that's where the AAAS comes in. Your Project 2061 is working where all lasting change must occur -- at the local level -- to transform the ways in which mathematics and science are taught. We'll be looking closely at this experiment, to guide our own efforts.

Last fall, we had 200 of the best mathematics and science teachers in the country to the White House -- and more than a few of those teachers pointed out that teaching science to kids is not really hard, because kids are natural-born scientists. They

delight in the sheer pleasure of learning new things, making something work, understanding the world around them.

This delight is something most scientists never lose. The Nobel-prize-winning geneticist Barbara McClintock once said of her work, "I did it because it was fun," she said. "I couldn't wait to get up in the morning. I never thought of it as science."

The sheer adventure of science is one of the main reasons for holding this meeting -- and for the existence of the "Triple-A, S." There are many ways to share that sense of adventure, through education and public outreach -- and it has never been more important than now.

I firmly believe that the world's well-being depends more than ever on science and technology. It is our nature. We are, as we have always been, the only creature on this earth whose one insatiable hunger, and greatest desire, is for knowledge.

Your work is vitally important. Of all humanity's concerns, the power of knowing is the greatest pursuit -- the surest promise of a brighter future -- the greatest covenant we keep with future generations.

So let us pursue the adventure of science as a sacred trust. And let us keep the fire of the American mind burning brightly, for the sake of the future our children deserve.

Thank you all. May God bless the United States of America.

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