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2005-0336-F

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2005-0336-F

FOIA MARKER

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

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

OA/ID Number: 62015
Folder ID Number: 62015-001

Folder Title:
Invitations: Editorial [1991]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
	0	0	0	0

"Document Control"

TYPE: ACTION DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9124909
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS I DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: HELLEMANS, Alexander: NRC HANDELSBAD

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 11/15/91

SUBJECT: HE IS A REPORTER FOR A DUTCH NEWSPAPER AND IS
REQUESTING AN INTERVIEW WITH DR. BROMLEY ON THE
TOPIC OF AMERICAN SCIENCE POLICY.

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: DIRECTOR'S OFFICE ASSIGNED:

ACTION STAFF
REQUIRED: DIRECT REPLY ACTION:

SENDER'S DUE DATE: 12/18/91
OSTP DUE DATE: 12/11/91 STAFF DUE DATE
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

COPIES TO: Steve Olson
INTERNATIONAL/POLICY

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #: CONTACT PERSON:
REMARKS: PHONE: EXT:

CLOSED

OSTP RECEIVED: 11/27/91 DEPT RECEIVED:
FILE: P-INVITATION-EDITORIAL
CENTRAL FILES:

4909
Alexander Hellemans
65 Hillcrest Avenue
Hamden, CT 06514
(203) 288 3621

RECEIVED
15 November 1991

91 NOV 27 AIO: 57

OSTP
MAIL ROOM
The Honorable Dr. D. Allan Bromley
Assistant to the President for Science and Technology
The Old Executive Office Building
17th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Suite 358
Washington DC 20500

Dear Dr. Bromley,

Ms. Nayda has advised me to write to you directly concerning the following: The NRC Handelsblad, a Dutch newspaper published in Rotterdam, would be very interested in publishing an interview with you on the topic of American science policy. The NRC Handelsblad is a newspaper whose readership is comparable to that of the Washington Post or Le Monde.

I would like to ask you whether you could grant me this interview. The topic of the interview would be American science policy, but mainly seen from an international perspective.

More specifically, I would like to discuss the following topics with you:

-Science is becoming an important topic for elections in several countries in Europe, especially England. Will science policy also become one of the big discussion points in the American presidential elections?

-As in many other countries, scientists in the United States feel that their support by government (but also by private enterprise) has decreased substantially. What are the reasons? Are they economical, geopolitical (a lesser need for defence related research), or is there a general shift in perceiving the need for fundamental research?

-What are the priorities for science policy in the United States today?

-What are the priorities for science on a world scale? What are your ideas on scientific collaboration between the East and West, between the US and Europe, and between the economically developed countries and the Third World?

-Collaboration versus national competition. Should there be more international collaboration between certain large research projects, such as the Large Hadron Collider at CERN and the Superconducting Super Collider, or is a certain amount of competition healthy?

Dr. Bromley, page 2

Please allow me to introduce myself. I am a science writer based in England, and I am currently writing a chronology of technology, The Timetables of Technology and Invention, which will be published by Simon and Schuster in 1992. In 1988 I published with Bryan Bunch The Timetables of Science: A Chronology of the Most Important People and Events in the History of Science. From 1984 to 1987 I was an editor at Physics Today and we met a few times during Advisory Board meetings. Before joining Physics Today I was a Staff Editor for the McGraw-Hill Encyclopedia of Science and Technology. I contribute articles and interviews to magazines and newspapers, and was several times the guest editor for the special Science and Technology issues of Publishers Weekly. My most recent contribution to the NRC Handelsblad was an interview with Professor Michael Green on the topic of superstrings.

I will be travelling until December 18, and if you agree to an interview, we could meet after that date either in Washington, or in Connecticut. I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'A Hellemans', with a stylized, flowing script.

Alexander Hellemans

"Document Control"

TYPE: ACTION DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9124839
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS I DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: BRILL, Winston J.: WINSTON J. BRILL & ASSOCIATES

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 11/13/91

SUBJECT: HE IS REQUESTING FOR DR. BROMLEY TO WRITE AN ARTICLE
FOR THE FIRST EDITION OF HIS NEWSLETTER,
"PRODUCTIVITY AND CREATIVITY IN SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY".

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: D. Allan Bromley ASSIGNED:

ACTION STAFF
REQUIRED: AS APPROPRIATE ACTION:

SENDER'S DUE DATE:
OSTP DUE DATE: 12/03/91 STAFF DUE DATE
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

COPIES TO: Steve Olson

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #: CONTACT PERSON:
REMARKS: PHONE: EXT:

CLOSED

OSTP RECEIVED: 11/19/91 DEPT RECEIVED:
FILE: P-INVITATION-EDITORIAL
CENTRAL FILES:

4839

4134 Cherokee Drive
Madison, Wisconsin 53711 USA
Tel (608) 231-6766
Fax (608) 231-6794

WINSTON J. BRILL & ASSOCIATES

Improving research productivity & creativity

RECEIVED

31 NOV 19 P 4: 08

November 13, 1991

D. Allen Bromley
Assistant to the President for Science and Technology
Executive Office of the President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

OSTP
MAIL ROOM

Dear Dr. Bromley:

My consulting activities have convinced me that most scientists are very eager to learn more about the elusive discovery process, and apply that knowledge to their work. This has stimulated me to publish a monthly newsletter, Productivity and Creativity—in science and technology, to help researchers think about and, hopefully, improve the way they go about their research. The first issue will appear this coming spring. International readership will cross all disciplines of science and technology, public and private. I expect 8,000 to 10,000 subscribers by 1996. Most readers will be industrial scientists and technologists.

See the enclosed draft advertisement for the newsletter.

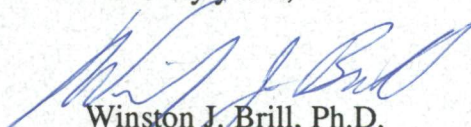
I would like to invite you, a distinguished leader, to write a 500- to 1500-word *Guest* article for one of the first issues of the newsletter. The only guidelines are that the article:

- Pertain to some aspect of productivity and creativity in science and/or technology
- Be understandable and interesting to a diverse readership
- Center around your opinions, general experiences, or a specific experience

You must be extraordinarily busy; but, stop for a minute to consider taking this challenge to write a short piece to induce introspection by researchers. If you only have time to write a rough draft, that's O.K. My editors can polish it, but you will have final approval prior to publication.

In return, you will receive \$500 plus a 3-year subscription to Productivity and Creativity—in science and technology. If you are willing to write an article, let me know the approximate date I will receive it and the general subject matter. Contact me if you have questions.

Sincerely yours,



Winston J. Brill, Ph.D.
Editor-in-Chief,
Productivity and Creativity—in science and technology

P.S. Please consider the importance of contributing to something new and valuable for the research community. I hope the newsletter will help scientists and technologists, and that you will help the newsletter.

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01. Resume	Resume of Winston J. Brill [personal information redacted] (1 pp.)		(b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Science and Technology Policy, Office of (OSTP)
Series: Bromley, D. Allan, Files
Subseries: Correspondence Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Invitations: Editorial [1991]

Date Closed:	2/22/2010	OA/ID Number:	62015-001
FOIA/SYS Case #:	2005-0336-F	Appeal Case #:	
Re-review Case #:		Appeal Disposition:	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		Disposition Date:	
AR Case #:		MR Case #:	
AR Disposition:		MR Disposition:	
AR Disposition Date:		MR Disposition Date:	

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

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

DRAFT NEWSLETTER PROMOTION

It's becoming more difficult to increase your own and your team's research effectiveness.

Dear Researcher:

You need important results to advance yourself, your group and your organization. Pressures to produce are greater than ever. But, it's getting tougher. Competition, scientific knowledge, time and funding pressures are steadily increasing. So, it is essential that you continually think about improving your own and your team's ability to solve important research challenges.

Besides keeping up with the field and trying various organizational patterns, there's very little available to improve effectiveness. Now, however, an important and different kind of resource is available.

Productivity and Creativity—in science and technology is a monthly newsletter that I am positive will stimulate research quality. This newsletter is valuable to those who manage one or one thousand researchers—from industrial, academic, government and other laboratories—in all fields of science and technology, basic to applied. Let me explain.

You are paid to discover—new or improved products, materials, structures, processes, techniques or concepts. Two general considerations are important to manage discoveries:

1. Technical:

- Keeping up with the field
- Designing experiments
- Collecting data
- Analyzing results.

2. Personal:

- Focus
- Imagination
- Judgement
- Enthusiasm
- Confidence
- Risk handling
- Interactions with co-workers
- Interactions with supervisors
- Interactions with subordinates
- Alertness
- Versatility

Formal education stresses the technical. Personal considerations, although of equal importance, are rarely discussed. It's this personal aspect that makes discovery such a complex, elusive and fascinating process. The newsletter focuses on this process, providing an interesting, easy-to-read and continuing discourse on factors impacting research effectiveness.

Productivity and Creativity—in science and technology will stimulate you to be more introspective about the way you work. You'll get ideas to increase your effectiveness and value. Consider the newsletter as an extra mentor.

Articles, written in a personal and dynamic style, are organized in the following departments:

- *Guest:* Diverse views on aspects of productivity and creativity by leading researchers, R&D corporate executives, agency heads, science historians, psychologists and others.
- *Discovery:* Interesting examples how certain discoveries evolved. Readers of the newsletter, representing the diversity within R&D, write these articles. Most articles discuss incremental-type discoveries, rather than the major breakthrough. Writers are paid for articles published.
- *Thoughts:* My views as Editor-in-Chief. An example is "Dealing with Risk." Throughout my three careers—research professor, vice president of R&D and, now, consultant—I have been very interested in how discoveries occur and progress to application.
- *Reviews:* Books, articles, courses or meetings related to productivity and creativity.
- *Letters:* This is a way to air differences of opinion. Controversial issues are certain to appear. Useful ideas will be generated in this department.

Subjects that will be covered in Productivity and Creativity—in science and technology include:

- Rewarding success
- Handling failure
- Improving self confidence
- Dealing with routine
- Importance of enthusiasm
- Individual activity versus teamwork
- Measuring progress
- Taking chances
- Dealing with subordinates
- Dealing with supervisors
- Overcoming negative attitudes
- Managing research progress meetings
- Using outside experts
- Value of interdisciplinary activities
- Project evaluation

There's no one way to address these, and many other, topics. But, an amalgam of several views may be just right to help address your specific situation.

Besides the newsletter's monthly mentorings, it will help you better understand researchers in areas different from yours. Through the wide variety of writer's backgrounds, you will appreciate challenges, approaches and constraints associated with various roles and disciplines. This is especially important in these times of need for greater interdisciplinary collaboration.

All articles are written so you can easily follow the story. Productivity and Creativity—in science and technology focuses on the way research advances, not on the science itself. What else is easily accessible to cover important personal aspects of R&D? As you read the newsletter, you'll get ideas to solve problems and take advantage of opportunities. You will want to save issues.

I'm providing a money-back guarantee. Within 30 days after you receive your first issue, if not satisfied, you will get 100% of your money back. If you decide to stop the subscription after that time (even after you've received 11 issues), I will return the cost of unsent issues to you.

Mail the enclosed order form today (in the postage-paid envelope) to get the premiere issue, Volume 1, Number 1, for a special Charter Subscription price of ONE-QUARTER OFF the standard price.

Since all it takes is one useful idea (out of many you will receive in a year's time) to make the cost of a subscription worthwhile, Productivity and Creativity—in science and technology is an excellent buy.

Sincerely,

Winston J. Brill, Ph.D.
Editor-in-Chief

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 17, 1991

Dear Dr. Brill:

Thank you very much for your invitation to write an article on creativity for Productivity and Creativity -- in science and technology. Creativity in science is a tremendously important subject and one that has too often been overlooked. But given the number of commitments on my schedule -- particularly as we head into a new budget cycle and an election year -- it is going to be impossible for me to prepare an article for your newsletter. I wish you the best of luck with it and hope you meet with great success.

Sincerely,

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

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

Dr. Winston J. Brill
Winston J. Brill Associates
4134 Cherokee Drive
Madison, Wisconsin 53711

"Document Control"

TYPE: ACTION DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9124574
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS I DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: NEAL, Valerie: NATIONAL AIR & SPACE MUSEUM

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 10/24/91

SUBJECT: A REQUEST TO RECONSIDER THEIR PROSPECTUS AND PROVIDE
THEM WITH A BRIEF ESSAY--AN OPINION PIECE OR
PERSONAL REFLECTIONS FOR THEIR NEW BOOK, WHERE NEXT
COLUMBUS?.

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: DIRECTOR'S OFFICE ASSIGNED:

ACTION STAFF
REQUIRED: FOR DAB'S SIGNATURE ACTION:

SENDER'S DUE DATE:
OSTP DUE DATE: 11/12/91 STAFF DUE DATE
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #: CONTACT PERSON:
REMARKS: PHONE: EXT:

CLOSED

OSTP RECEIVED: 10/29/91 DEPT RECEIVED:
FILE: INVITATION-EDITORIAL
CENTRAL FILES:

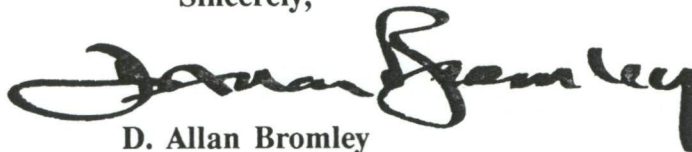
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 21, 1991

Dear. Dr. Neal:

Thank you for the compliments of your October 24 letter asking me to reconsider the decision regarding Where Next, Columbus?, but our schedules remain as difficult here as they were before, and I am afraid that I will not be able to provide a contribution to the project. I look forward to seeing the final book.

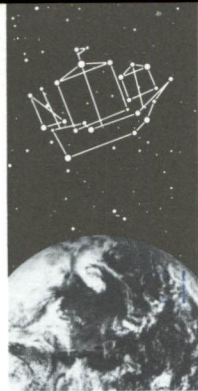
Sincerely,

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

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

Dr. Valerie Neal
Department of Space History
National Air and Space Museum
Washington, D.C. 20560

Where Next, Columbus?



4574
RECEIVED

OCT 29 AM : 28

A COLUMBUS QUINCENTENARY Exhibition
OPENING IN 1992
OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR

October 24, 1991

Dr. David Allan Bromley
Executive Office of the President
Office of Science and Technology Policy
Washington, DC 20506

Dear Dr. Bromley:

I understand from a recent telephone conversation with Steve Olson of your staff that he will not be able to provide an essay from you for our new book, **Where Next, Columbus?** I hope that you will reconsider, even though both of you are heavily committed to other projects.

As science advisor to the President who has mandated a vigorous program of exploration, you can best articulate a point of view that should be included in the book--an assessment of the importance or value of exploration as a national policy. Not since President Kennedy has an American leader so strongly endorsed exploration as a high-priority national goal. From your special vantage point as a key advisor you can offer fresh insight into the role of exploration as a national policy, perhaps reflecting on the scientific motive or the differences between cost and value of exploration. Why is exploration in the national interest? What advice do you give the President and the public about exploration? What light can you shed on the renewed commitment to exploration at the highest level of national leadership? I am seeking a brief essay--an opinion piece or personal reflections--not a scholarly article or a Space Exploration Initiative briefing.

Your contribution to our collection of essays would be distinctive and significant. Will you reconsider our prospectus and whether it is possible for you to fit this request into your schedule? I would extend to you the courtesy of a more relaxed deadline, with submission due before the Thanksgiving holiday. The Director of the Museum and I will be delighted if you join the group of distinguished authors whose essays we will publish in 1992.

Cordially,

Valerie Neal

Dr. Valerie Neal, Curator
Department of Space History

cc: S. Olson

"Document Control"

TYPE: ACTION DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9124591
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS I DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: BLUME, Stephen C.: SOCIETY OF ELEMENTARY PRESIDENTIAL AWARDEES

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 10/23/91

SUBJECT: A THANK YOU LETTER TO DR. BROMLEY FOR HIS SUPPORT OF
ELEMENTARY TEACHERS AND A REQUEST FOR HIM TO WRITE
AN ESSAY FOR THEIR ORGANIZATIONS NEWSLETTER.

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: DIRECTOR'S OFFICE ASSIGNED:

Stane O.

ACTION STAFF
REQUIRED: FOR DAB'S SIGNATURE ACTION:

SENDER'S DUE DATE:
OSTP DUE DATE: 11/14/91 STAFF DUE DATE
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley
Damar Hawkins
Arthur Sheekey

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #: CONTACT PERSON:
REMARKS: PHONE: EXT:

OSTP RECEIVED: 10/29/91 DEPT RECEIVED:
FILE: P-INVITATION-EDITORIAL
CENTRAL FILES:

CLOSED

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 22, 1991

Dear Mr. Blume:

Thank you very much for your letter describing the activities of the Society of Elementary Presidential Awardees. It is very gratifying to know that those singled out by the award are continuing to demonstrate their leadership, in part by pooling their expertise and enthusiasm in mathematics and science education. That is one of the major reasons why the award was created.

I am afraid that I will not be able to write a separate essay to be included in your December newsletter. However, I will include with this letter the text of the remarks I delivered at the Carnegie Institution. You may publish any portion of those remarks that you deem appropriate.

Sincerely,

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

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

Stephen C. Blume
445 Evergreen Court
Slidell, Louisiana 70458

Enclosure

4591
445 Evergreen Court
Slidell, Louisiana 70458
October 23, 1991

91 OCT 29 A10:44

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

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR

Dear Dr. Bromley:

It was a pleasure meeting you at the Presidential Awards Ceremony in Washington, D.C. earlier this month. As president of the Society of Elementary Presidential Awardees, I speak for all elementary mathematics and science teachers when I say that we appreciate that elementary teachers are being recognized for their contributions to the education of this nation's youth. We accept the honor that accompanies the Presidential Awards for Excellence in Science and Mathematics Teaching graciously; but, more importantly, we accept the responsibility to take a leadership role in educating children for life in an increasingly scientific and technological world.

As a result of the Presidential Awards program, we have already taken actions to fulfill this responsibility. During the past year, the Society of Elementary Presidential Awardees has become an operating organization with constitution and officers. In its short history, the organization has provided input into national educational reform efforts. Members of the organization contributed to a National Science Foundation-sponsored conference in which members met with NSF program officers to discuss how Presidential Awardees can take leadership roles to promote national education reform. In addition, members participated in the National Summit for Mathematics Assessment last April. Members are also involved in the Mathematical Sciences Education Leadership Network, a computer conferencing network designed to support the mathematics reform efforts of key mathematics organizations. We plan to continue our efforts in these and other areas.

We thought you might be interested in the actions we have taken and thought you might like an opportunity to address the elementary Presidential Awardees of the importance of their efforts in providing leadership in educational reform. We would be honored if you would take the time to write an essay to be included in the December organization newsletter.

Sincerely,



Stephen C. Blume, President
Society of Elementary Presidential Awardees

"CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING"

TYPE: MEETING REQUEST DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9123207
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS I DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: TANZER, Lester: COSMOS

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 07/31/91

SUBJECT: REQUEST TO MEET AND DISCUSS WHAT ARTICLES IN THE
FIELD OF SCIENCE SHOULD BE CONSIDERED FOR THE SECOND
ANNUAL ISSUE OF COSMOS.

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: D. Allan Bromley ASSIGNED:

ACTION STAFF
REQUIRED: AS NECESSARY ACTION: Steve Olson

SENDER'S DUE DATE:
OSTP DUE DATE: 08/15/91 STAFF DUE DATE
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT: 8/19/91

COPIES TO: Sarah Keegan
CLOSED

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #: CONTACT PERSON:
PHONE: EXT:

REMARKS:
Call made by Steve Olson to request publication. Will
discuss with DAB + Tanzer in Sept.
Steve Olson

OSTP RECEIVED: 08/02/91 FILE: P-INVITATION-EDITORIAL
DEPT RECEIVED:

3207
Lester Tanzer
P.O. Box 7402
Arlington, VA. 22207

July 31, 1991

D. Allan Bromley
Science and Technology Adviser
Room 358
Old Executive Office Building
17th & Pennsylvania Ave, NW
Washington, D.C., 20500

Dear Dr. Bromley:

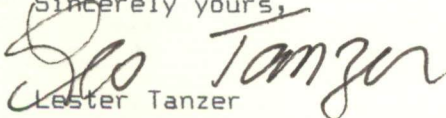
I write to seek your help in maintaining the high standards of the new Cosmos Club publication, COSMOS, our annual Journal of Emerging Issues, written by members for members. By way of introduction, I'm the editor of COSMOS. Until my retirement a few years ago, I was managing editor of U.S. News & World Report.

If you could find the time, I would greatly appreciate the chance to talk to you about what articles in the field of science we should be considering for the second issue of COSMOS, out next March. In particular we need an article to lead our science section that would cross a large number of sciences --as Herb Friedman did in the first issue in his article on big science vs. little science.

In any case, would it be possible for us to get together to chat, perhaps at a lunch at the Club, or at your office if that is more convenient?

Thank you for your sympathetic consideration.

Sincerely yours,


Lester Tanzer

RECEIVED
91 AUG 2 10 45
DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF THE
JUL 31 1991

LESTER TANZER

**P. O. BOX 7402
ARLINGTON, VA. 22207**

(703) 538-5282

"CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING"

TYPE: INFORMATION DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9123175
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS C DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: SPOTTS, Peter N. and Richard J. Cattani: CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 07/30/91

SUBJECT: A LETTER ENCOURAGING THE ADMINISTRATION'S
PARTICIPATION IN THE GLOBAL MEDIA PROJECT.

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: ASSIGNED:

ACTION STAFF
REQUIRED: ACTION:

SENDER'S DUE DATE:
OSTP DUE DATE: STAFF DUE DATE
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley
Sarah Keegan

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #: CONTACT PERSON:
PHONE: EXT:
REMARKS:

CLOSED

OSTP RECEIVED: 08/01/91 FILE: P-INVITATION-EDITORIAL
DEPT RECEIVED:

3175



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02115 (617) 450-2301

Richard J. Cattani, Editor

July 30, 1991

Dr. D. Allan Bromley
Assistant to the President for Science and Technology
Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Dr. Bromley,

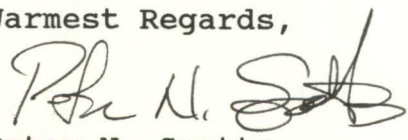
As you may know, the Paris-based newspaper Liberation is developing the third in a series of Global Media Projects. These consist of packages of articles generated by major newspapers around the world. Each of the participating newspapers runs some or all of the articles in the package. The third installment, loosely tied to the theme of the New World and scheduled for December, will focus on frontiers in science and technology.

I understand that Laurent Munich, the Global Media Project's overall coordinator, has set up an appointment with you during your upcoming visit to Paris to discuss a way for the White House to take part in one component of the package.

On behalf of my newspaper, which will be taking part in December's Global Media Project, I'd like through you to encourage the administration's participation in this effort. Given this country's remarkable record in scientific research, the project would be incomplete without US participation.

Lawrence J. Goodrich, who is traveling this week, is our publications editor and coordinates our participation in the Global Media Project. I will be calling your office next week to see if there is anything Larry, I, or any of our colleagues can do to help.

Warmest Regards,



Peter N. Spotts
National News Editor



Richard J. Cattani
Editor

cc:LJG

RECEIVED
91 AUG 1 P12:06
OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR

"INVITATION FOR DR. BROMLEY"

TYPE: INVITATION-INTERVIEW/BOARD

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9122891

SPEECH: YES NO

FROM: DEGRAFF, William H.: BUSINESS WEEK

DATE OF EVENT: 11/25/91

LOCATION OF EVENT:

TIME OF EVENT:

SUBJECT: INVITATION TO SERVE AS A MEMBER OF THE ADVISORY
BOARD FOR THE BUSINESS WEEK SPECIAL SECTION
"FIGHTING FOR OUR FUTURE: SCIENCE AND MATH EDUCATION
FOR THE 21ST CENTURY" AND TO BE INTERVIEWED.

RSVP: 08/01/91

CONTACT PERSON:

CONTACT NUMBER:

INVITATION ACCEPTED? YES NO

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley
INTERNATIONAL/POL
CHARLES DICKENS

REMARKS:

① AB's action



DATE OF LETTER: 07/22/91

DATE RECEIVED: 07/29/91

FILE: P-DAB-INVITATION-EDITORIAL

Business Week Magazine
1221 Avenue of the Americas
New York, New York 10020
212 512-6012
Fax 212 512-3695

2891
RECEIVED

91 JUL 29 AM : 31

BusinessWeek

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR
William H. DeGraff
Director, Special Projects

Dr. D. Allen Bromley
Science Advisor to the President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

July 22, 1991

Dear Dr. Bromley:

On November 25, 1991, *Business Week* will publish the third in our series of in-depth special sections on education entitled **"FIGHTING FOR OUR FUTURE: Science and Math Education for the 21st Century."**

In support of the national education crusade implicit in America 2000 and the National Education Goals, **"FIGHTING FOR OUR FUTURE"** will examine science and mathematics education in America's schools carefully with special emphasis on how the two disciplines relate to our nation's ability to compete successfully in the global economy. Considerable space will be devoted to how science and math are taught and how students can master them both to enrich their personal lives as well as the social and economic fabric of our country.

We have engaged a range of accomplished writers including John Allen Paulos (noted mathematics professor and best selling author of *"Innumeracy,"* and *"Beyond Numeracy"*), Kevin Hopkins (former economic advisor to the President and senior fellow at the Hudson Institute), scientists, math and science instructors, and the CEOs of some of America's leading corporations.

The issue containing **"FIGHTING FOR OUR FUTURE"** will be read by more than 6.7 million readers, with special "deluxe edition" reprints sent to the President and his staff, the Vice President and his staff, the cabinet, the Congress, corporate CEOs, educators, administrators and other important opinion leaders across America.



Page two of three

Business Week: FIGHTING FOR OUR FUTURE

July 22, 1991

We are asking selected leaders in business, government and education to serve on the advisory board for this project. The purpose of this letter is to invite you onto this board. If you accept, we ask that you be available for a half hour interview (either in person or by telephone) with the author so that we might include your thoughts and insights in "**FIGHTING FOR OUR FUTURE.**" Advisory board members will also be listed in the November 25th issue and related promotional material.

We are allocating a very significant portion of the net advertising revenue generated by "**FIGHTING FOR OUR FUTURE**" to fund *Business Week's* Third Annual Teacher Grant Program in recognition of outstanding educators to be chosen from applicants throughout America. In ceremonies this spring, First Lady Barbara Bush was personally on hand to congratulate our last group of winners as they accepted their *Business Week* grants publicly in Washington. We will fund a brand new grant program, this time to recognize exceptional science and math teachers, in connection with "**FIGHTING FOR OUR FUTURE.**"

We sincerely hope that you will agree to participate and contribute your valuable insight to this exciting endeavor.

Kindly complete the enclosed form and return it by August 1st.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "W. H. DeGraff", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

William H. DeGraff

ENC.

WHD/ji

Mr. William H. DeGraff
Director, Special Projects
Business Week
1221 Avenue of the Americas - 40th floor
New York, NY 10020

Dear Mr. DeGraff:

- ☐ I am pleased to accept your invitation to serve as a member of the Advisory Board for the *Business Week* Special Section "FIGHTING FOR OUR FUTURE: Science and Math Education for the 21st Century." I agree to be interviewed, and to be listed in the November 25th issue of *Business Week* and related promotional material.

Please list me as an Advisory Board member as follows:

Name _____
Title _____
Organization _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____
Telephone (_____) _____

- ☐ I am unable to serve on the Advisory Board.

Sincerely,

Signature

Please close
out - DAB
did not attend!

Document Originally
Attached to
Following Page

"CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING"

TYPE: ACTION

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9121570

FROM: BECKER, Barbara: NATIONAL ACADEMY OF ENGINEERING

TO: Dr. D. Allan Bromley

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 05/20/91

SUBJECT: REQUEST TO COMPLETE A QUESTIONNAIRE REGARDING DAB'S
PARTICIPATION IN MEAL FUNCTIONS DURING THE
SYMPOSIUM, "LINKING TRADE & TECHNOLOGY POLICIES: AND
INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON" 06/10-11/91

DIRECTORATE
ASSIGNED: DIRECTOR'S OFFICE *Marian* STAFF
ASSIGNED:

ACTION
REQUIRED: AS NECESSARY

STAFF
ACTION:

SENDER'S DUE DATE: OSTP DUE DATE: 06/03/91

DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

COPIES TO:

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #: CONTACT PERSON:

REMARKS:

DATE RECEIVED: 05/31/91

FILE: *P-* *editorial* INVITATION ~~FOLLOW-UP~~

Thank you for helping us plan appropriately for food services by answering the following questions.

SYMPOSIUM MEAL FUNCTIONS

Monday, June 10, 1991

YES ☐ I plan to attend the luncheon.

NO ☐ I am unable to attend the luncheon.

YES ☐ I plan to attend the 5:00 p.m. reception/buffet.

NO ☐ I am unable to attend the reception/buffet.

Tuesday, June 11, 1991

YES ☐ I plan to stay for lunch.

NO ☐ I will be unable to stay for lunch.

Name _____

(please print)

PLEASE MAIL TO:

Barbara Becker
National Academy of Engineering
2101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Room 306
Washington, DC 20418

OR CALL:

(202) 334-3603

OR FAX:

(202) 334-2290

Linking Trade and Technology Policies: An International Comparison

By Invitation
June 10-11, 1991
Washington, D.C.

Lecture Room
National Academy of Sciences
2101 Constitution Avenue, N.W.

The globalization of technology and markets provides new opportunities and challenges for policymakers worldwide who seek to advance their respective national economic growth. Industrial countries have used various domestic and foreign policy instruments to advance their national economic goals during the postwar period. Today, changes in the international market and in technological development highlight the critical interplay of domestic and international policies, and the need for policymakers to achieve greater complementarity between their domestic and international economic policies.

This symposium brings together a group of individuals who work in trade and technology policy to seek a better understanding of how U.S. approaches to such policies differ from those of other industrial countries. Participants from government, industry, and the academic community will explore current trends in trade and technology policies and the consequences for U.S. economic competitiveness.

National Academy of Engineering Final Program

Monday, June 10, 1991

8:00 a.m. **Registration, Continental Breakfast**

9:00 a.m. **Welcome and Opening Remarks**

Gerald P. Dinneen, Foreign Secretary, National Academy of Engineering
Gordon E. Moore, Symposium Chair, and Chairman, Intel Corporation

9:30 a.m. **PANEL 1: Technology and International Trade Competition--Historical Trends**

Panel Chair: Paul Krugman, Professor, Department of Economics,
Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Panelists: Robert Z. Lawrence, Senior Fellow, Economic Studies, Brookings Institution
Fumitake Yoshida, Export-Import Bank of Japan
Paolo Guerrieri, Faculty of Economics, University of Rome

12:15 p.m. **Lunch, Refectory**

1:45 p.m. **PANEL II: New Paradigms for Linking Technology and Trade Policies**

Panel Chair: Laura Tyson, Research Director, Berkeley Roundtable of
International Economics, University of California, Berkeley

Panelists: Jean-Claude Derian, Former Director of Technology, Compagnie Financiere
Sylvia Ostry, Center for International Studies, University of Toronto
Clyde V. Prestowitz Jr., President, Economic Strategy Institute

4:45 p.m. **Adjourn. Reception Buffet following, Great Hall**

Tuesday, June 11, 1991

8:30 a.m. **Continental Breakfast, Lecture Anteroom**

9:00 a.m. **PANEL 3: Technology Challenges to Trade Policy**

Panel Chair: David Yoffie, Professor, Harvard Business School

Panelists: Hans Decker, Vice Chairman, Siemens Corporation
William J. Spencer, President and CEO, Sematech, Inc.
Henry Lichstein, Vice President, Citibank, N.A.

11:30 a.m. **Lunch, Refectory**

1:00 p.m. **PANEL 4: Trade Challenges to Technology Policy**

Panel Chair: David Mowery, Associate Professor, Haas School of Business,
University of California, Berkeley

Panelists: Craig Fields, President, MCC
Hajime Karatsu, Professor, R&D Institute, Tokai University
Margaret Sharp, Fellow, Science Policy Research Unit, University of Sussex

3:00 p.m. **CLOSING REMARKS**

Gordon Moore, Committee Chair

3:45 p.m. **Adjourn**

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF ENGINEERING



2101 Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20418

Office of the Foreign Secretary
(202) 334-3603 / Fax (202) 334-2290

May 20, 1991

Hon. D. Allan Bromley
Assistant to the President for
Science and Technology
Ofc. of Science & Technology Policy
Old Executive Office Building
17th St., & Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20506

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR

91 MAY 31 A10: 58

RECEIVED

Dear Dr. Bromley:

We are pleased to have received your registration for the symposium, "Linking Trade and Technology Policies: An International Comparison," for June 10-11, 1991 in Washington, D.C. Interest has been very high, and we have reached capacity numbers for this event.

A questionnaire regarding your participation in symposium meal functions is enclosed. For planning purposes, we would appreciate your response. Also, as of last week, we now have a waiting list of possible symposium participants. For their sake, if there are any changes in your plans, a call from you in this regard would be very helpful in allowing others to attend who otherwise would not be able to do so. Thank you.

Once again, we are very pleased you can make the symposium, and we look forward to seeing you June 10 and 11. If you have further questions regarding the meeting, please give me a call at (202) 334-3603.

Sincerely,

Barbara Becker
Administrative Assistant

"CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING"

TYPE: ACTION

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9121282

FROM: ROEMER, Jane: NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL

TO: DR. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 04/23/91

SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR ANY WRITTEN MATERIAL TO ACCOMPANY THE
SPEECH ON RISK ASSESSMENT, DUE 05/07 AND REQUEST TO
RSVP THE REMAINDER OF THE CONFERENCE, DUE 06/07/91.

ASSIGNED TO: D. Allan Bromley

ACTION REQUIRED: AS NECESSARY

SENDER'S DUE DATE: 05/07/91

OSTP DUE DATE: 05/07/91

DATE COMPLETED: 05/08/91

COPIES TO: PHYSICAL SCIENCES
LIFE SCIENCES
Steve Olson

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #:

CONTACT PERSON:

REMARKS: The action is assigned to DAB for Steve Olson.

RSVP made. No other response necessary.

Shirley Olson

DATE RECEIVED: 04/30/91

FILE: ~~SPEECH FOLLOW-UP~~

P-imitation editorial

"CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING"

TYPE: For Your Information

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9121282

FROM: ROEMER, Jane; National Safety Council, Washington, DC

TO: DAB

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 04/23/91

SUBJECT: Request for Written Material accompanying Risk
Assessment Speech (due 05/07) and Please RSVP
remainder of Conference (due 06/07).

ASSIGNED TO: D.A. Henderson

ACTION REQUIRED: None

SENDER'S DUE DATE:

OSTP DUE DATE:

DATE COMPLETED: 05/02/91

COPIES TO:

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #:

CONTACT PERSON:

REMARKS:

DATE RECEIVED: 04/30/91
DATE RECEIVED DLS: 05/02/91

FILE: SPEECH FOLLOW-UP



**National
Safety
Council**

9121282

RECEIVED

91 APR 30 P 4: 46

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR

April 23, 1991

The Honorable D. Allan Bromley
Assistant to the President
for Science and Technology
Old Executive Office Building
17th St. and Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Dr. Bromley:

Re: "Regulating Risk" Conference

Thank you so much for kindly agreeing to exchange places on our conference schedule with Hank Habicht to accommodate his European travel commitment. Your keynote luncheon address will now take place the opening day of our conference, Monday, June 24, at 12:15 p.m. At the instruction of Steve Olson of your staff, we have titled your speech "Risk Assessment: The Need for a Common Perspective." This subject will fit nicely with our other first-day topics. A speech of approximately twenty minutes would be fine.

The enclosed brochure does not reflect this recent schedule change, but programs handed out at the conference will include the correction.

If you would like us to include in our conference notebook any written material to accompany your talk, please send it to me by May 10. For previously published papers, we will need to obtain a copyright release.

We plan to audio tape record all conference sessions. The recording may serve only as a record of the conference but with enough interest may also be made available for distribution or sale in complete, edited or transcript form. Any editing will be subject to review and approval of the speaker.

We would be honored if you wish to attend all or part of the conference. A complimentary registration form is enclosed which you may return to the address indicated by June 7.

On behalf of the National Safety Council and the ILSI Risk Science Institute, I would like to thank you for your participation. The conference promises to be a rewarding and exciting event, and I look forward to seeing you there.

Sincerely,

Jane Roemer
Executive Director
Public Policy

Enclosure

1050 17th Street, N.W., Suite 770
Washington, D.C. 20036-5503
202-293-2270 / FAX 202-293-0032

A Nongovernmental
Not-For-Profit
Public Service Organization

"CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING"

TYPE: INTERVIEW REQUEST

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9121191

FROM: DAVIS, Joel: DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

TO: DR. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 04/18/91

SUBJECT: REQUEST TO DO AN INTERVIEW AS A SPECIAL FEATURE IN
"NAVAL RESEARCH REVIEWS".

ASSIGNED TO: D. Allan Bromley

*ms Reassign to Sarah Keegan
she is doing all
interviews. T.V.
1)*

ACTION REQUIRED: AS NECESSARY

SENDER'S DUE DATE: OSTP DUE DATE: 05/07/91

DATE COMPLETED: -----

COPIES TO: Steve Olson

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #:

CONTACT PERSON:

REMARKS:

DATE RECEIVED: 04/22/91

FILE: P- INVITATION-INTERVIEW editorial

"CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING"

TYPE: INTERVIEW REQUEST

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9121191

FROM: DAVIS, Joel: DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

TO: DR. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 04/18/91

SUBJECT: REQUEST TO DO AN INTERVIEW AS A SPECIAL FEATURE IN
"NAVAL RESEARCH REVIEWS".

ASSIGNED TO: D. Allan Bromley

ACTION REQUIRED: AS NECESSARY

SENDER'S DUE DATE: OSTP DUE DATE: 05/07/91

DATE COMPLETED: -----

COPIES TO: Steve Olson
Sarah Keegan

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #:

CONTACT PERSON:

REMARKS: The action is assigned through DAB to Sarah Keegan.

05/24 - Mary - Pls close this action
out. I've set up an interview
w/ ARMB for July 3. No written
response required.

DATE RECEIVED: 04/22/91

FILE: INVITATION-INTERVIEW

Thanks!
Sarah K.



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL RESEARCH
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22217-5000

9121191
RECEIVED
REPLY REFER TO

April 18, 1991

91 APR 22 All : 22

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR

Dr. D. Allan Bromley
Executive Office of the President
Office of Science and Technology
Washington, D.C. 20506

Dear Dr. Bromley,

I am writing in hopes that you might consent to be interviewed as a special feature in Naval Research Reviews, the quarterly science journal of the Office of Naval Research (ONR). We are planning a series of interviews with prominent members of the scientific community. Your interview will be the first.

The interview could deal with your duties as Scientific Advisor to the President and the scientific thrusts the Nation should be emphasizing. We are open to other topics you might want to discuss. Of course, you will be able to edit the manuscript of the interview before it is published.

Our publication, which started in 1948, has a readership of about 10,000, most of whom are scientists at the universities funded by ONR and the R & D sector of the Department of Defense. When ONR was founded in 1946, it was the first federal agency with the statutory authority to support basic research. ONR established a contract research program, whereby the Navy could fund science at the Nation's universities, industrial laboratories, as well as Navy laboratories.

The third issue of Naval Research Reviews for 1991 is the one in which we hope to have your interview. This issue will be devoted to ONR's programs in neural networks, most of which I oversee as the scientific officer.

For your information, I have enclosed two recent issues of our journal.

Sincerely yours,

Joel Davis, PhD
Program Manager,
Biological Intelligence

"CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING"

TYPE: ACTION DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9121915
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS C DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: GOLDEMBERG, Jose: SECRETARY FOR SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY - BRAZIL

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 03/06/91

SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR A PAPER REFERRED TO IN DR. BROMLEY'S
TALK AT THE AAAS MEETING.

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: D. Allan Bromley ASSIGNED:

ACTION STAFF
REQUIRED: AS APPROPRIATE ACTION:

SENDER'S DUE DATE:
OSTP DUE DATE: 03/26/91 STAFF DUE DATE
DATE COMPLETED: 03/26/91 DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

COPIES TO:

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #: CONTACT PERSON:
PHONE: EXT:
REMARKS:

OSTP RECEIVED: 03/06/91
DEPT RECEIVED:

FILE: P- *editorial* INVITATION-~~SPEECH FOLLOW UP~~

9121915

SECRETARIAT FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
PRESIDENCY OF THE REPUBLIC
ESPLANADA DOS MINISTERIOS, BLOCO "E" 4o. ANDAR
BRASILIA-DF - BRAZIL - 70.062
PHONES: 223 4134, 224 4364

FAX MESSAGE:

TO: DR. ALLAN BROMLEY - ASSISTANT FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
WHITE HOUSE

FAX: 001 202 395 3261

FROM: PROF. JOSE GOLDEMBERG
SECRETARY FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY-BRAZIL

FAX: 5561 223 0564

NUMBER OF PAGES, INCLUDING THIS COVER SHEET: 01

MARCH 06, 1991

SUBJECT: REQUEST OF A PAPER

IN YOUR RECENT TALK AT THE AAAS MEETING IN WASHINGTON YOU MADE
REFERENCE TO A PAPER ON A SURVEY ON THE RETURN RATE OF
INVESTMENTS IN R & D.

COULD YOU SEND ME THE COMPLETE REFERENCE (OR THE PAPER, IF
POSSIBLE)?

BEST REGARDS

Jose Goldemberg
JOSE GOLDEMBERG

*Please deg aut a copy of
the paper made by The Mansfield
paper.*

attached

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
02. Letter	To: Jose Goldemberg From: Allan Bromley Re: AAAS meeting (2 pp.)	3/26/91	(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Science and Technology Policy, Office of (OSTP)
Series: Bromley, D. Allan, Files
Subseries: Correspondence Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Invitations: Editorial [1991]

Date Closed:	2/22/2010	OA/ID Number:	62015-001
FOIA/SYS Case #:	2005-0336-F	Appeal Case #:	
Re-review Case #:		Appeal Disposition:	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		Disposition Date:	
AR Case #:		MR Case #:	
AR Disposition:		MR Disposition:	
AR Disposition Date:		MR Disposition Date:	

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

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

"CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING"

TYPE: ACTION

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9120376

FROM: ROEMER, JANE

TO: DR. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 02/11/91

SUBJECT: AGENDA AND DESCRIPTION OF THE NATIONAL SAFETY
COUNCIL'S CONFERENCE. ALSO, A REQUEST FOR A PAPER
YOU HAVE AUTHORED, RELEVANT TO YOUR PRESENTATION.

ASSIGNED TO: D. Allan Bromley

ACTION REQUIRED:

SENDER'S DUE DATE: 04/20/91

OSTP DUE DATE: 04/17/91

DATE COMPLETED: 2/19/91

COPIES TO: Steve Olson

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #:

CONTACT PERSON:

REMARKS:

Reply sent by Steve Olson.

P. initiation editorial

DATE RECEIVED: 02/12/91

FILE: ~~SPEECH~~



**National
Safety
Council**

RECEIVED

91 FEB 12 P 2:41

February 11, 1991

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR

Honorable D. Allan Bromley
Assistant to the President
for Science and Technology
Old Executive Office Building
17th & Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Dr. Bromley:

I am delighted that you have accepted our invitation to be our keynote speaker on the closing day of the National Safety Council's conference "Regulating Risk: The Science and Politics of Risk" to be held June 24-25, 1991, at the Sheraton Washington Hotel, Washington, D.C., in cooperation with the ILSI-Risk Science Institute. We believe this forum will present a useful and important opportunity to discuss many issues concerning health, safety and environmental risk.

Enclosed are a description of the conference, a current agenda which lists each panel, and a list of speakers. I will contact you in the near future to discuss how you would like us to title and describe your presentation.

At your option, we would be pleased if you would provide a paper you have authored (previously published is fine) that is relevant to your presentation which we will include in a notebook of material for conference attendees. It should be on eight-and-one-half-by-eleven inch paper, legible for reproduction, and no more than 15 pages in length. I would appreciate it if you would submit this to me by April 20.

Once again, thank you for your interest and participation. We will follow up with additional information as it becomes available. Please call me if you have any questions or suggestions.

Sincerely,

Jane Roemer
Executive Director
Public Policy

Enclosures



2/7/91

National Safety Council Conference

REGULATING RISK
The Science and Politics of Risk

June 24-25, 1991
Sheraton Washington Hotel
Washington, D.C.

Statement of Purpose and Objectives

The National Safety Council, in cooperation with the ILSI-Risk Science Institute, is sponsoring a two-day conference June 24-25, 1991, in Washington, D.C., on "Regulating Risk: The Science and Politics of Risk."

The purpose of this conference is to help government, business, special and public interest groups, the scientific community, and the media gain a better understanding of the complex issues surrounding health, safety and environmental risk in modern society. Conference sessions will achieve this goal by addressing the following subjects: a review of the major issues and problems in risk; the role of science in understanding risk; improving decision making on risk; regulatory and legislative views and responses to risk issues; the public's perceptions of risk and how these perceptions affect public policy; and how to manage risk in the future.

The conference will be directed toward:

- examining how risk is determined and managed within a regulatory framework, with consideration of scientific, political and public policy issues
- exploring how risk determinations and perceptions affect regulatory and legislative decision making
- promoting constructive ways of using limited resources to address the many health, safety and environmental challenges facing our society
- identifying ways in which our society can best respond to and manage risk in the future

The National Safety Council, a not-for-profit, nongovernmental public service organization, is sponsoring this conference as part of its ongoing mission of educating and influencing society to adopt health and safety policies and practices which prevent and mitigate losses from adverse health, occupational and environmental risks.



**National
Safety
Council**

Draft
2/8/91

Regulating Risk:
The Science and Politics of Risk
June 24-25, 1991

Day One

8:00 - 9:00 a.m.	Registration
9:00 - 9:15 a.m.	Welcome and Opening Remarks
9:15 - 10:00 a.m.	Opening Speaker Overview: What Are the Problems and Major Issues in Risk? Peter Sandman
10:00 - 10:30 a.m.	Break
10:30 - 12:00 noon	Regulating Risk: The Agencies and OMB Moderator--Tom Burke OSHA--Charles Adkins FDA--Fred Shank OMB--Richard Belzer DOT--Stephen Luchter Speaker from regulated community
12:15 - 1:45 p.m.	Lunch Keynote Speaker: F. Henry Habicht II
2:00 - 3:15 p.m.	The Role of Science in Understanding Risk: Limits and Opportunities Moderator--Carol Henry Bernard Goldstein, Roger McClellan, Joseph Rodricks
3:15 - 3:45 p.m.	Break
3:45 - 5:00 p.m.	Risky Business: Improving Decision Making on Risk Moderator--Fred Hoerger Ellen Silbergeld, Dick Morgenstern, Richard Schwing
5:30 - 7:00 p.m.	Reception

Day Two

8:30 - 9:15 a.m.	Speaker: Sen. Albert Gore (invited) A Legislator's View of Risk
9:15 - 10:30 a.m.	Perceiving Risk--What Do People Worry About, and Why? Moderator--John Ahearne Vincent Covello, Michael Edelstein, Cristine Russell
10:30 - 11:00 a.m.	Break
11:00 a.m. - 12:15 p.m.	Responding to Risk: How Politics, Economics and Perceptions Affect Public Policy Moderator--John Graham Molly Coye, Lester Lave, William Schultz
12:30 - 2:00 p.m.	Lunch Keynote Speaker: D. Allan Bromley
2:15 - 3:45 p.m.	Roundtable Discussion: Managing Risk in the Future--Where Do We Go From Here? Moderator--Tom Grumbly Michael Taylor, Paul Portney, Joan Claybrook, additional panelists to be named
3:45 - 4:15 p.m.	Break
4:15 - 5:00 p.m.	Closing Remarks



Draft 2/8/91

Speakers

1. Peter Sandman, Ph.D., Rutgers University Environmental Communications Program.
2. Thomas A. Burke, Ph.D., Johns Hopkins University School of Hygiene and Public Health.
3. Richard Belzer, Regulatory Analyst, Office of Management and Budget.
4. F. Henry Habicht II, Deputy Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency.
5. Carol Henry, Ph.D., Executive Director, ILSI-Risk Science Institute.
6. Bernard Goldstein, M.D., Robert Wood Johnson School of Medicine, University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey.
7. Fred Hoerger, Ph.D., Dow Chemical Company.
8. Ellen Silbergeld, Ph.D., University of Maryland at Baltimore.
9. Richard Morgenstern, Director, Office of Policy Analysis, Environmental Protection Agency.
10. John Ahearne, Ph.D., Executive Director, Sigma Xi - Scientific Research Society.
11. Vincent Covello, Ph.D., Columbia University School of Public Health and Medicine.
12. Michael Edelstein, Ph.D., Institute for Environmental Studies, Ramapo College of New Jersey.
13. John Graham, Ph.D., Center for Risk Analysis, Harvard University School of Public Health.
14. Molly Coye, M.D., MPH, Johns Hopkins Univ. School of Hygiene and Public Health.
15. Lester Lave, Ph.D., Carnegie-Mellon University.
16. Honorable D. Allan Bromley, Assistant to the President of the United States for Science and Technology.
17. Thomas Grumbly, Ph.D., President, Clean Sites, Inc.

18. Cristine Russell, Special Health Correspondent, Washington Post.
19. Richard Schwing, General Motors Corp. Research Laboratories.
20. William Schultz, Counsel, House Subcommittee on Health and Environment.
21. Paul Portney, Vice President, Resources for the Future.
22. Michael Taylor, Esq., King and Spaulding.
23. Charles Adkins, Director, Health Standards Programs, Occupational Safety and Health Administration.
24. Joan Claybrook, President, Public Citizen.
25. Fred R. Shank, Director, Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition, Food and Drug Administration.
26. Joseph V. Rodricks, Senior Vice President, ENVIRON.
27. Roger McClellan, President and CEO, Chemical Industry Institute of Toxicology.
28. Stephen Luchter, Chief, Planning and Policy Development, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

"CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING"

TYPE: ACTION

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9120218

FROM: BARTON, JANICE S.

TO: DR. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 01/29/91

SUBJECT: REQUEST TO WRITE AN EDITORIAL CONTRIBUTION FOR THE
KANSAS ACADEMY OF SCIENCE PUBLICATION.

ASSIGNED TO: D. Allan Bromley

ACTION REQUIRED: AS NECESSARY

SENDER'S DUE DATE: 05/15/91

OSTP DUE DATE: 02/19/91

DATE COMPLETED: 4/12/91

COPIES TO: Steve Olson

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #:

CONTACT PERSON:

REMARKS:

Reply made by Steve Olson

DATE RECEIVED: 01/31/91

FILE: ~~EDITORIAL REQUEST-BROMLEY~~

~~Miscellaneous~~

p-invitation-editorial

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RECEIVED

91 JAN 31 P4:54

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR



Department of Chemistry
Washburn University
Topeka, KS 66621
January 29, 1991

Dr. D. Allan Bromley, Chairman
President's Council of Advisers on Science & Technology
New Executive Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20506

Dear Dr. Bromley:

The Kansas Academy of Science has traditionally been closely associated with field biology, geology, and geography. The executive council of the academy now has a broader representation and is attempting to appeal to a wider range of interests in attracting new members and encouraging participation in the annual meeting. In this regard, a primary approach is stimulation of interest in the academy's publication, The Transactions, by including editorial opinions by leading scientists of our nation. John B. Slaughter, President of Occidental College and a native Kansan, and Frank Press, President of the National Academy of Sciences, are recent contributors.

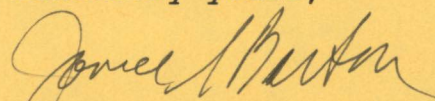
As the principal science adviser to the President of the United States you have an unique and panoramic view of the condition, needs, and trends of science and technology currently and in the future. The scientists of Kansas and The Transactions of the Kansas Academy of Science would benefit immeasurably if you were to share that view by writing an editorial contribution for the journal. Materials are delivered to the publisher on June 1 and December 1 each year; and, generally, contributions have a length of 600 words or less. Several editorials have addressed the shortfall in the number of scientists that will be facing this nation by the end of this century and that replenishment will have to come, in part, from the ranks of women and minorities. In "Science in a New Era", Frank Press compared current policy with his scenario of science and technology in the year 2000. As the academy would like to avoid duplication of editorial content, I have enclosed a copy of the Frank Press opinion. We would be very pleased to receive a contribution from you for the next issue which goes to the publisher on June 1 for appearance in October. If you were to send me a manuscript by the middle of May, that would be sufficient time for inclusion in the Fall volume.

The academy also likes to include a short biography of the editorialist. If you would send me biographical information along with your editorial, I will write the biography.

John Davidson- Professor of Physics and Astronomy, University of Kansas, and vice president of the academy- suggested you as a possible contributor to The Transactions.

I look forward to receiving your positive reply.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Janice S. Barton". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name being the most prominent.

Janice S. Barton
Professor of Chemistry
President-Elect of Kansas
Academy of Science
913-295-6376

Nellis

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Kansas State University

robiology: George Marchin
Kansas State University

sics: R. Jones
Emporia State University

tebrate Zoology: Dwight Platt
Bethel College

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October 1990

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CID-FREE PAPER.

Science in a New Era An Editorial

FRANK PRESS

President, National Academy of Sciences
2101 Constitution Ave., NW
Washington, D.C. 20037

The title of this paper suggests that we are in a new era in science, and I would like to describe briefly for you some of the dimensions of this new era. I will also suggest that our (U.S.) policies and, indeed, our way of thinking about the management and uses of science lag the emergent realities. There is a dissonance between how we run our R&D system and our expectations.

The best way to get at that is to paint for you what I think the world, in terms of science and technology, will look like in the year 2000. Then I will examine the fit of current policies.

The notion of telling you what the world will be like in ten years, is at the very least dangerous and possibly foolish. As Alfred Sloan commented, it is very difficult to predict, especially the future. If I had stood before you in 1980, and tried to tell you about the world of 1990, I would have been the last to predict high-temperature superconductivity; and if I had, I would no doubt have drawn some snickers. The same would have been true of predictions that we would identify cancer suppressor genes or not only see individual atoms but also manipulate them to craft new materials. And certainly you would have laughed at the notion that by 1990 we would create a generation of Americans at home with words such as megabytes or boot-up or floppy disk or desktop publishing.

Yet, even as dubious as such predictions would have been in 1980, I think we would have seen their outline. We would have lacked specifics, but would have known that the incredible tools coming on stream in science and the confirmed excellence of American research would drive new discoveries and technologies. To some extent we would have seen some of the problems ahead for the research enterprise.

In the same vein, we can talk about the beginning of the next millennium, knowing that we will be wrong on specifics but right in direction. We see the pace of scientific discovery continuing unabated, driven by new paradigms and new tools. That biologists are now probing fine details of genetic control and expression suggests new power in agriculture and in the prevention and treatment of disease, especially chronic diseases that mark our increasingly aged population. The neurosciences are engaged in an intensive effort to understand the concerted actions of neurons, actions that shape in

our mind both images and thought. That, in turn, translates into new directions in the medicine of mental illness.

The power to manipulate individual atoms and molecules that came on the scene in the 1980s will become routine in the 1990s. And with that we will see a remarkable array of new materials. The way we make things will continue to change rapidly, as products become more sophisticated, more technologically complex, and more competitive.

Integral will be the information age—in how we use computers and electronic and optical networks to turn data into information. We already see the outlines—in what has become for financial and, increasingly, manufacturing sectors a global village; in the U.S. administration commitment to a national information network; and in the embodiment in national policy of building strength, in the application of forefront computing to forefront science.

In short, science and technology will be doing well in the year 2000. But how that science is done and by whom will, I suspect, be different. We have heard many times the truism that technological strength translates into economic strength. The corollary need of strength in science is less well recognized, and has only recently become a focus of the agendas of nations such as Japan. We are now seeing a set of new ideas for strengthening the scientific research capacity of Europe. Indeed, and more worrisome, we are seeing signs that the planners of post-1992 Europe want to assure the internal strength of European science before actively encouraging American participation; and that, to quote a recent report, American “participation will be by invitation only.”¹

The fluidity of technological change will be even more striking in the next millennium. All nations seeking global markets in advanced technologies will be caught in the same vicious cycle of continual product changes. The notion of a monopoly on ideas and products in the market place is passe. The flow of technological information has become a world river. The fact that few companies or nations can hold a technological monopoly for very long suggests that running faster is the key to competitive success. Clumsy and nationalistic efforts to protect technological knowledge will be losers.

Thus, by the year 2000, the United States, in terms of its historical position in research and development, will face a different world. Our R&D will remain strong, but it will no longer be dominant. Other nations will place great pressures on—and investments in—their national science to apply it to global markets.

The shape of those global markets is still blurry. It remains to be seen how the tectonic changes in the politics of Eastern Europe and the Soviet

¹ “EC Looks to Shut Out U.S. Science,” *The Scientist*, October 30, 1989, p. 1.

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Union translate into economic changes and power. We are likely to see emerging over the next ten years three major markets, all embodying some form of economic community arrangements. One, of course, will be 1992-Europe. What exactly this will be remains uncertain. As one wag put it, we know 1992-Europe will happen, but we just do not know when.

Another trading bloc likely to emerge during the next decade is the North American market, including the U.S., Canada, and Mexico. And a third may be a far eastern trading zone that includes Japan, Taiwan, Korea, Singapore, and probably other countries.

This redrawn economic landscape implies severe challenges to both American corporations and government. The combined strength of these major trading communities will give each enormous power in applying science and technology to economic growth. Each trading bloc will seek to leverage its science and technology to the maximum, which suggests the artful and creative use of all the levers at the disposal of governments, including trade, regulatory, tax, and legal policies.

That statement hardly implies harmony among the colossal markets of the next millennium. Tensions already seen among industrialized nations, and especially between the United States and Japan, only hint at what lies ahead. Already we are seeing rising demand for greater protection of intellectual property rights, for more aggressive application of the government's weapons for handling perceived unfair trading practices, and for limiting access by other nations to our science and generic technology.

Rather than harmony, we may see powerful frictions emerge as the new trading blocs compete for ever larger shares of a world market. If those frictions are to be dealt with sensibly, we need to have our government organized in a way to deal with them. Thus a governmental mechanism must be able to integrate an understanding of science and technology with policies related to trade, taxation, economic development, macroeconomic policies affecting investment and savings rate, and the like.

That is my vision of the beginning of the next millennium. In what way does that relate to what I call a dissonance between how we manage our R&D system and what is actually going on?

The post-war history of the federal R&D system reflected, accurately, the clear dominance of the United States economy. It resulted in generous and well-managed support of a growing research system. The policy emphasis was on creation of knowledge rather than on its diffusion. The result was an American research system that led the world.

Implicit in these policies was the belief that we were in a positive sum game: That our investments in science benefitted all, and that a strong American science would in time translate into continuing technological and, hence, economic strength. And that was indeed a true reflection of the immediate post-war history.

The issue now is whether the assumptions that led to these post-war policies on federal support of research and development still hold. And especially so, given the vision of the year 2000 painted for you. For example, are the post-war policies still valid as the lines between science and technological creation blur? Or as the time between scientific discovery and technological application shortens, from decades to years to months? Or what happens as ever more nations are competitive with us in advanced technologies seeded in science? Or when the translation of science into commerce has become not just important but a national imperative?

Are we in a positive sum game yet, where strength in our science benefits us and others? Or in a negative sum game, where the way we operate our system in fact no longer clearly benefits us?²

How does that translate into policy? What is it that we need to do? How do we reconcile the policies and management of our R&D enterprise with the new realities?

What are the parts of an emergent science and technology policy? I will focus on several: the strength of the basic research enterprise, in terms of changing federal priorities; the government's capacities to manage the federal R&D enterprise; and governmental organization in response to the globalization of markets and the intimate role of science and technology in these markets.

First, the health of the basic research enterprise. There are fissures. Among the more obvious are that research funds from federal agencies such as the NIH and the NSF are increasingly limited, in both the size and number of awards. The reasons are several: the system itself continues to grow, driven by the opportunities revealed by new discoveries; an increasing proportion of research support is channeled to special programs; indirect costs as a proportion of the total award continue to go up, etc. At its bleakest, we see a future of "peer-reviewed dialogue among the ill-equipped as to what they would do if they had reasonable equipment."³

The problems reflect in part underlying imbalances in federal R&D support. And whereas these imbalances may be historically justifiable, they need reexamination in light of changed circumstances. I will mention just two examples. One is a secular tilt toward defense, with defense now accounting for about 60 percent of federal R&D spending. It was 80 percent in 1960, and defense R&D has never gone below at least one-half of the federal R&D budget.

² These comments partly reflect observations by Harold Hall, of the Xerox Corporation, prepared for the working group on the academic research system of the Government-University-Industry Research Roundtable.

³ M. Janet Newburgh and Katherine L. Bick, "Federal Involvement in the Funding of Biomedical Research," paper prepared for the Government-University-Industry Research Roundtable, October 1989, p. 8.

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One rationalization for this emphasis on defense R&D spending is the supposed spillover into civilian applications. That is no longer evident. Many now believe that the flow has reversed, with defense increasingly depending on R&D done in the civilian part of the R&D budget. Yet, the United States invests a considerably smaller portion of its GNP in civil R&D than countries such as West Germany and Japan.

χ A second historical imbalance that needs examination is that the growth in federal R&D has been predominantly in biomedical research. Although the NSF budget has grown, that growth really reflects a contraction for support in the natural sciences and engineering in the mission agencies.⁴ The investments in biomedical research have paid off spectacularly, not least in creating a new industry.

My point is not that biomedical research has grown too much. It is that our investments in the physical sciences and engineering research are too low, especially given their criticality to advanced technologies. We have been blinded by the spectacular growth of the overall federal investments in research and by the imbalances between support for civilian and military research.

Coincident with pressures on basic research funds are pressures on the main performers of that research, the universities. Those pressures are described and documented in a report issued in 1989 by the Government-University-Industry Research Roundtable.⁵ The pressures encompass rising research costs in a time of static student enrollments and faculty positions, the possibility that universities will not be able to replace the wave of faculty retirements in the 1990s, the obsolescence of research facilities, and a host of social, political, and regulatory demands on the universities.

In the face of those pressures, a science and technology policy must consider how to maintain the quality of academic research, where most basic research gets done, in the face of financial and other constraints. How do we assure a system that can respond quickly to the next equivalent of, say, the discovery of high-temperature superconductors?

As the President's science advisor, Allan Bromley, noted recently in *Science*: "Our free enterprise laissez faire system has served us well during periods of expansion and growth, but in retrenchment the development of more formal science and technology policies seems essential if we are to preserve the best aspects of our system."⁶

The health of the basic research enterprise, then, is one issue. The second

⁴ Joseph Morone, "The Structure of the Federal R&D System and the Need for Change" (in press).

⁵ Government-University-Industry Research Roundtable, *Science and Technology in the Academic Enterprise: Status, Trends, and Issues*, National Academy Press, October 1989.

⁶ D. Allan Bromley, *Science*, 21 July 1989, p. 247.

issue in addressing policy dissonance is the federal government's capacity to manage the R&D enterprise. And here I would like to emphasize two parts: budgeting and people. On budgeting, my institution, at the request of the two congressional budget committees, recently proposed⁷ that the budget should be prepared by the executive branch and justified to Congress within a framework of several elements:

- consideration of the adequacy of the aggregate support by all agencies for basic science and its infrastructure—people, equipment, facilities;
- reflection in the total science and technology budget of national priorities, such as the competitiveness of our industry, attention to environmental concerns, or handling the AIDS epidemic;
- examination of the extent to which the separate agency budgets for science and technology adequately meet agency missions; and,
- a careful assessment of large projects and their impact on all of science and other national goals.

That is ambitious and not easy. Yet, many of the principles embodied in our report are beginning to be applied to the preparation of the FY 1991 budget. For the first time, we have in view a coherent and top-down approach to the making of an R&D budget, rather than a budget which is simply a bottoms-up compilation of proposals by the agencies and departments. In short, for the first time the President, acting through his science advisor and OMB director, can impose his priorities on the total federal budget for science and technology. For the first time, it is possible for government to do strategic planning for the R&D budget, and not just financial analysis.

People are the second component of effective federal management of the R&D enterprise. And here, as you know well, we are in trouble. The Volcker Commission documented the problem in recruiting and keeping senior people who must run what are some of the most challenging and complex technical programs in the world: nuclear waste disposal; the AIDS crisis; the issues posed by global change; managing a 60 billion dollar R&D budget; the space program.

If anything, the problems identified by the Volcker Commission have worsened. The pay is too low. Confirmation for political appointees takes too long. The ethics rules set in place for good reasons are turning out to be complex and confusing at best. Finally, as John Foster of TRW and a former Department of Defense official, recently put it in a talk to the National Academy of Engineering: "In attracting good people to serve, the government is in head-to-head competition with the private sector, and the government

⁷ *Federal Science and Technology Budget Priorities: New Perspectives and Procedures*. National Academy Press, Washington, D.C., 1988.

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Charles Bowsher, in his 1988 Webb lecture, commented that "a failure to invest sufficiently in key operations of government leads to a number of unpleasant consequences." The consequences of underinvesting in senior science and technology managers tend to be subtle, until they blow up on us and the bill arrives, as with the 30 years and billions needed to clean up the nuclear weapons production system.

The final matter I want to put before you is the need for rethinking governmental organization to deploy more effectively what remains the strong and most productive research enterprise in the world. As I said in my address to the Academy membership last April, I believe that without providing incentives for savings and investment, without the integration of tax, regulatory, and trade policies to foster technological innovation, and without including a litmus test of national interest in regulating some of Wall Street's activities, the world's strongest scientific and technological nation could remain only an average competitor in the marketplace.

The point is that, for reasons outside the immediate research system, the triad of universities, industry, and government that has served science so well is not fully contributing to the productivity and the competitive stance of the United States. In my view, one of the federal government's most important priorities is to reform and integrate the incoherent and uncoordinated policies of the federal departments it has inherited—policies that, in aggregate, are insensitive to their effect on innovation and competitiveness in industry.

Lacking is a way to convert this need into practice; to bring coordination and coherence to policies affecting our economic security; in short, lacking is a mechanism parallel to those we already have to coordinating federal actions in regard to budgets and national security. One possible mechanism is a White House structure similar in ranking to the National Security Council. In short, I would like to see the President establish a National Economic Security Council. It should have the access and influence of the NSC. It would be concerned directly with the multiple elements of American competitiveness: education, science and technology, and regulatory, economic, and trade policies. I first proposed this last April, and I am pleased that a variant of this notion is now under consideration by senior administration officials.

We live in exciting times. We are in a new era, one we were well prepared for by the wise policies put in place after World War II. That we are rethinking these policies because the world is changing is exciting to me and important for the nation's future. But even as we reshape these policies, some basic truths will endure.

One of them was stated this way:

The technological revolution that is now so fully upon us is the most decisive event of our times. No nation that aspires to greatness can continue as it has in the past. Unless it purposefully and systematically organizes for technological advance and works the fruits of that advance into the sinews of its society, it will surely fail its citizens.

That was said by Jim Webb in 1965. As with so many things, he understood better than many the strong force of science and technology. Yet, a quarter century later, we still confront the imperative of fully reconciling that truth with national policy. Dr. Frank Press is a native of Brooklyn, NY where he received his undergraduate degree in physics from CCNY and his Ph.D. in geophysics from Columbia University. He has been on the faculties of Columbia, California Institute of Technology, and MIT. Dr. Press is recognized internationally for his pioneering contributions in geophysics, oceanography, lunar and planetary sciences, and natural resource exploration. He serves on many scientific and public service committees and has been honored by many awards, medals, and honorary degrees. In 1977 he was appointed the President's science advisor and director of the Office of Science and Technology by then President Jimmy Carter. In 1981, became the 19th president of the National Academy of Sciences.

This paper is excerpted from the 1989 James E. Webb Lecture for the National Academy of Public Administration (17 November 1989), Washington, D.C.

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