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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: General Science Files

OA/ID Number: 62035
Folder ID Number: 62035-006

Folder Title:
Industrial: General [6 of 6] [1992]

Stack:

Row:

Section:

Shelf:

Position:

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"STAFF MEMOS"

TYPE:

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9201432

FROM: HERRERA, GILBERT V.

TO: DR. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE:

4/17/92

SUBJECT: DOCUMENTATION OF TOPICS AND OBLIGATIONS FROM A
MEETING BETW. DR. BROMLEY AND THE NACO (NATIONAL
ASSN. OF COUNTIES) RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY FOCUS
GROUP

COPIES TO:

RESULTING ACTION:

ASSIGNED TO:

OSTP DUE DATE:

DATE COMPLETED: _____

REMARKS: HERRERA'S MEMO SUMMARIZES ACTIONS AND FORWARDS FOR DR.
BROMLEY'S SIGNATURE 3 LETTERS: TO ADMIRAL JAMES D. WATKINS OF
DOE; TO DR. DALLAS PECK OF USGS; AND TO DR. LOREN C. SCHMID,
CHAIRMAN, FEDERAL LABORATORY CONSORTIUM (LTR. TO ADM. WATKINS
WAS SENT BCC TO DR. WILLIAM HAPPER OF DOE AND DR. AL NARATH OF
SANDIA NAT'L. LABS)

DATE RECEIVED:

FILE:  IND-~~NACO~~



May - 4/20

Gil formulated &
executed this
pkg. These are for
Centr. Files. Since it's
a DAB item, do
you therefore enter
it?

Sally
Sherman

Document Originally
Attached to
Following Page

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

April 17, 1992

Dr. Bromley:

This folder contains four items which will meet OSTP's immediate obligations that resulted from your NACo trip.

Item 1 is a memorandum of record which documents the points of discussion and OSTP commitments which resulted from your meeting with the NACo Research and Technology Focus Group. If my perception of the meeting was inaccurate, please provide me with any changes.

Approved ☒. Disapproved _____. Approved w/Changes _____.

Item 2 is a letter to Dallas Peck which suggests that USGS work with NACo on GIS issues as they relate to local governments.

Approved ☒. Disapproved _____. Approved w/Changes _____.

Item 3 is a letter to Loren C. Schmid, the Chairman of the FLC, which asks his organization to assist NACo in developing partnerships with Federal laboratories.

Approved ☒. Disapproved _____. Approved w/Changes _____.

Item 4 is a letter to Admiral Watkins complementing him for the involvement of Sandia in the NACo project. As we discussed in L.A., the purpose of this letter is to provide justification for Sandia to continue to spend generic technology development funds in support of NACo. I also plan on sending copies of this letter to William Happer, the DOE Director of Energy Research, and Al Narath, the President of Sandia. They control the use of the funds currently being used in support of NACo.

Approved ☒. Disapproved _____. Approved w/Changes _____.

I will continue to track the remaining commitments with NACo, which cannot currently be completed.


Gilbert V. Herrera

*Paul:
Will done and
Thanks!
GVS*

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506
April 17, 1992

MEMORANDUM OF RECORD

FROM: GILBERT V. HERRERA 

SUBJECT: DOCUMENTATION OF TOPICS AND OBLIGATIONS FROM A
MEETING BETWEEN DR. BROMLEY AND THE NACO RESEARCH
AND TECHNOLOGY FOCUS GROUP

On Monday, March 30, 1992, Dr. Bromley addressed a National Association of Counties (NACo) Technology Symposium and met with the NACo Research and Technology Focus Group. The following are points of discussion and OSTP commitments that resulted from the Focus Group meeting. OSTP commitments are italicized.

- o Wesley Sholes from L.A. County asked for assistance in removing barriers (primarily rules relating to privacy). In response, Dr. Bromley challenged the Focus Group to quantify the savings that positive identification technology could yield. Such data is necessary to address the tradeoff between service and privacy issues, for without a characterized benefit, it is difficult to justify the cost. *Dr Bromley stated that he will raise the issue of database confidentiality under the context of the FCCSET Data Standards Committee.*
- o In response to further questions regarding the application of Federal data by county governments, *Dr. Bromley stated that NACo would be given the opportunity to provide input to the FCCSET Data Standards Committee.* Kay Bratten, the President of NACo, offered to give formal testimony on data privacy and data utilization issues, to which Dr. Bromley made no further commitment.
- o The focus group stated that under their new leadership, they will no longer pursue the technology transfer proposals presented to OSTP last year, with the exception of the successful biometric positive identification proposal, which they wish to expand.
- o In place of the proposals, the focus group plans to expand their GIS programs. *Dr. Bromley stated that he will put them in contact with the Federal GAS coordinator, Dallas Peck.* This commitment was interpreted as a letter of introduction from Dr. Bromley to Dallas Peck.

- o Al Sazaki of L.A. County thanked Dr. Bromley for the interactions and support thusfar from Sandia. He then asked for assistance in maintaining and expanding support from Sandia and other Federal laboratories. Dr. Bromley stated that "National Laboratories are a tremendous resource that we haven't yet begun to mine. The time is now." Dr. Bromley stated that he would continue to encourage partnerships between NACo and Federal laboratories. *He also offered to put NACo in contact with the Federal Laboratory Consortium for Technology Transfer.* This was interpreted as a letter of introduction from Dr. Bromley to the FLC.
- o Several focus group members described the difficulties of working with data bases, in particular, the numerous data formats which limit their ability to perform meaningful data analysis. Dr. Bromley discussed the challenges of human interface with databases. Dr. Bromley then asked NACo to propose ways in which they wish to perform data analysis. *Dr. Bromley then would forward the proposal to the appropriate supercomputer center.*
- o The meeting closed with a statement by Dr. Bromley that summarized future OSTP-NACo interactions. Dr. Bromley stated that OSTP's involvement is limited by time and people. Thusfar, OSTP has successfully served as an "honest broker" between NACo and some Federal agencies. In the future, NACo should emphasize interactions with the FLC and the agencies, who have operational responsibilities, as opposed to OSTP, whose mission is policy development and coordination.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 17, 1992

Dear Dallas:

Since the spring of 1991, OSTP has engaged in a dialogue with the National Association of Counties (NACo) discussing potential Federal-County government technology transfer partnerships. One area of specific interest to NACo is GIS technology. County governments have extensive requirements for spatial data. They represent a community that has practical knowledge in the application of GIS to problems of a local concern. And they are committed to applying all resources available, Federal, state, and local, to improve the delivery of services to their constituents.

I believe that the USGS, as the coordinator for GIS technologies, is the appropriate agency within the Federal government to foster an effective relationship with NACo. Therefore, I have suggested that NACo contact your organization regarding the application of GIS technology to the problems of County governments. It is my expectation that a relationship between the USGS and NACo would benefit both parties.

Sincerely,

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

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

Dr. Dallas Peck, Director
United States Geological Survey
12201 Sunrise Valley Drive
Reston, Virginia 22092

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

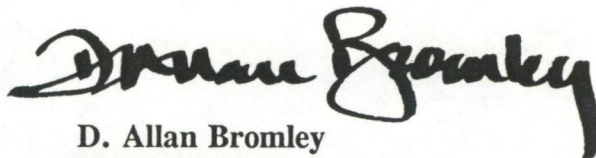
April 17, 1992

Dear Dr. Schmid:

Since the spring of 1991, OSTP has engaged in a dialogue with the National Association of Counties (NACo) discussing potential Federal-County government technology transfer partnerships. NACo has proposed four technology transfer projects that are currently under review by the appropriate Federal agencies, but more can be accomplished. The NACo organization represents a community that can greatly benefit from the Federal investment in technology. With the proper emphasis and coordination, a successful example of inter-governmental cooperation in technology transfer could be achieved if the appropriate organization works with NACo in developing technology partnerships.

Because the FLC is the clearing house for technology transfer activities among most of the more than 700 Federal laboratories, and because of your legislative mandate to provide technical assistance to States and units of local governments, I believe that your organization would be best suited to facilitate the formation of a technology transfer partnership with NACo. I encourage your organization to cultivate a productive relationship with NACo. It is my hope that such a relationship will lead to the effective application of federally developed technology toward the problems of local governments.

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
and Director
Office of Science and Technology Policy

Dr. Loren C. Schmid, Chairman
Federal Laboratory Consortium
Pacific Northwest Laboratory
P.O. Box 999-K1-34
Richland, Washington 99352

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 17, 1992

Dear Jim:

I recently spoke at the Symposium on "Positive Identification Systems in the Health and Human Services Environment: Opportunities for Technology Transfer" sponsored by Los Angeles County and the National Association of Counties (NACo). The purpose of this Symposium was to facilitate communications among the Federal government, local governments, and private industry regarding the application of technology to improve services and reduce fraud and waste in health and human services arena. In L.A. County alone, over \$5 billion are spent yearly on health and human services.

Last year, NACo submitted a proposal to OSTP that involved the use of biometric positive identification technology to improve health and human services distribution to county residents. We suggested that L.A. County meet with Sandia National Laboratories, your Center of Excellence for physical protection technologies. A relationship is evolving in which L.A. County officials -- who best understand the needs -- are entering into a partnership with Sandia staff -- who best understand the technologies -- while the implementation of the technology is conducted by the private sector. During a private meeting with the NACo Research and Technology focus group, one of the members described how pleased they were with Sandia's assistance and thanked OSTP for effecting contact between the two organizations. Perhaps the appreciation should have been directed to the DOE for encouraging and supporting technology transfer activities among its laboratories.

During the 1980s, many of the legal barriers to technology transfer between the Federal government and the private sector were removed through legislation and executive order. Your Department has had several large successes in developing partnerships with private industry. The Federal government as a whole has been less successful in the transfer of technology to state and local governments; thus, I am especially encouraged by this present initiative.

Thank you for the support from your laboratory to NACo and L.A. County. There have already been mutual benefits, but much work remains to be done. I hope that your Department will continue to be supportive of these efforts.

Sincerely,



D. Allan Bromley

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

Admiral James D. Watkins
Secretary of Energy
1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20585

Dr. William Happer
Director, Energy Research
1000 Independence Ave. S.W.
Washington, DC 20585

Dr. Al Narath
President, Sandia National Laboratories
P.O. Box 5800
Albuquerque, NM 87185

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

Dr. Dallas Peck, Director
United States Geological Survey
12201 Sunrise Valley Drive
Reston, Virginia 22092

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The Assistant to the President for
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Office of Science and Technology Policy

Dr. Loren C. Schmid, Chairman
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Sincerely,



D. Allan Bromley

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

Admiral James D. Watkins
Secretary of Energy
1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20585

**Dr. William Happer
Director, Energy Research
1000 Independence Ave. S.W.
Washington, DC 20585**

**Dr. Al Narath
President, Sandia National Laboratories
P.O. Box 5800
Albuquerque, NM 87185**

"Document Control"

TYPE: INFORMATION

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9201189

ORIGINATOR: 02

STATUS C

DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: WINCE-SMITH, DEBORAH: UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 04/06/92

SUBJECT: THANKS FOR THE PARTICIPATION IN THE THIRD NATIONAL
TECHNOLOGY INITIATIVE CONFERENCE.

DIRECTORATE

STAFF

ASSIGNED:

ASSIGNED:

ACTION
REQUIRED:

STAFF
ACTION:

SENDER'S DUE DATE:

OSTP DUE DATE:

STAFF DUE DATE

DATE COMPLETED:

DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley
INDUSTRIAL

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #:

CONTACT PERSON:

PHONE:

EXT:

REMARKS:

OSTP RECEIVED: 04/08/92

DEPT RECEIVED:

FILE: P-INDUSTRIAL

CENTRAL FILES:



1189 12
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
The Assistant Secretary for Technology Policy
Washington, D.C. 20230

APR 06 1992

Honorable D. Allan Bromley
Assistant to the President for Science
and Technology and Director, Office of
Science and Technology Policy
Washington, D.C. 20506

Dear Dr. Bromley: *Allan*

OSTP
MAIL ROOM
92 APR 8 AM 59
RECEIVED
I want to take this opportunity, on behalf of the Departments of Commerce, Energy, and Transportation and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, to express my thanks to you for your participation in the third National Technology Initiative (NTI) conference, "Partners in Progress," held in Orlando, Florida on March 24, 1992.

The conference provided a unique opportunity to establish a dialogue on government-industry-university partnerships, investment and financing, and manufacturing quality. Your participation was critical to the overwhelming success of the program and contributed to the valuable and interesting discussion.

I look forward to future NTI conferences in the hope that each fosters a closer working relationship between public and private partners. I would appreciate any additional thoughts and ideas you may have concerning the issues raised at the conference, as well as ways we might improve the public-private dialogue.

Again, thank you for your contributions to the success of this National Technology Initiative conference.

Sincerely,

Deborah L. Wince-Smith

You were fabulous!

"Document Control"

TYPE: ACTION DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9201066
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS I DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: McCLOSKEY, Peter: ELECTRONIC INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 03/30/92

SUBJECT: HE IS FORWARDING HIS RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE HIGH
RESOLUTION INFORMATION SYSTEMS ADVISORY BOARD.

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: INDUSTRIAL ASSIGNED:

ACTION STAFF
REQUIRED: AS/IF NECESSARY ACTION:

SENDER'S DUE DATE:
OSTP DUE DATE: 04/16/92 STAFF DUE DATE
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley

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

OSTP RECEIVED: 04/02/92 DEPT RECEIVED:
FILE: P-INDUSTRIAL
CENTRAL FILES:

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01. Letter w/ attachment	To: Allan Bromley From: Peter McCloskey Re: Recommendations for High Performance Computing Advisory Board with attached resume and biographies [personal information redacted] (7 pp.)	3/30/92	(b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Science and Technology Policy, Office of (OSTP)
Series: Bromley, D. Allan, Files
Subseries: General Science Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Industrial: General [6 of 6] [1992]

Date Closed:	3/11/2010	OA/ID Number:	62035-006
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

"Document Control"

TYPE: INFORMATION

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9201177

ORIGINATOR: 02

STATUS C

DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: HEALY, BERNADINE: DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 03/27/92

SUBJECT: LETTER TO D.W.S. REGARDING THE NTI CONFERENCE HELD
ON FEBRUARY 12 AT MIT; ALSO HOW PLEASED THEY WERE AT
THE TURNOUT.

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: INDUSTRIAL
D. Allan Bromley
LIFE SCIENCES

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

OSTP RECEIVED: 04/07/92
FILE: INDUSTRIAL

DEPT RECEIVED:

CENTRAL FILES:



**Assistant Secretary
for Technology Policy**

DATE: 4/3/92

FROM THE DESK OF:

Deborah L. Wince-Smith

TO: Alan Bronley

- ☐ Per our conversation.
- ☒ For your information.
- ☐ For appropriate action.
- ☐ For draft of an appropriate reply for my signature.
- ☐ Please answer directly.
- ☐ Let's discuss.
- ☐ Please return with your comments.



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

Public Health Service

National Institutes of Health
Bethesda, Maryland 20892

MAR 27 1992

Deborah L. Wince-Smith
Assistant Secretary for Technology Policy
Department of Commerce
Washington, DC 20230

Dear Ms. *Deborah* Wince-Smith:

The National Technology Initiative (NTI) provides a vital link between Federal Departments and potential partners in technology transfer from the private sector. The NTI both informs the public about our mandate to promote government-industry-university collaboration, but also demonstrates our commitment to this process at the highest levels of government. Please accept my congratulations for the auspicious first NTI conference held on February 12 at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

I was pleased by the large turnout for the workshop on Partnerships for Biotechnology that I moderated, and welcomed that opportunity to speak directly to the NTI attendees about NIH's technology transfer goals and collaboration opportunities.

Please let me know if NIH can be of further assistance to you in future NTI conferences. I commend your leadership in bringing the NTI initiative directly to universities and industry in major research and development centers of the United States.

Sincerely yours,

Bernadine Healy, M.D.
Director

Received

APR 2 1992

D.L. Wince-Smith
AS for Tech. Policy

"Document Control"

TYPE: INFORMATION

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9201012

ORIGINATOR: 02

STATUS C

DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: MCCARTHY, CHARLES F.

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 03/27/92

SUBJECT: INFORMATION REGARDING COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS.

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
INDUSTRIAL

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

OSTP RECEIVED: 03/27/92 DEPT RECEIVED:
FILE: P-INDUSTRIAL
CENTRAL FILES:

THE DECENT DEAL

By: Charles F. McCarthy
25 East River Road
Tucson, AZ 85704

Tele. 602-887-8415

In the Communist Manifesto by Karl Marx, he complained "The bourgeoisie, by the rapid improvement of all instruments of production, by the immensely facilitated means of communication, draws all, even the most barbarian nations into civilization." The insight of Marx is worth remembering in these times of great social change. We are living in an age where we can see history being made in real time. New nations and patterns of commerce are rapidly emerging to those fleet of mind and manner, who control the instruments of production and the means of communication.

The issue is change, whether we like it or not, we can take advantage of our resources and technology and launch to visionary ventures, with long lasting impact upon our community and commerce; or we can watch our television screens as the world and its changing markets pass by and our competitors develop the technology. In the Persian Gulf War, pictures of Baghdad being raided were accomplished with the use of an expensive prototype satellite system, whose cost will be sharply reduced in the next decade. As Paul Simon, the song writer noted, there are "lasers in the jungle" and in a decade, there will be portable satellite uplinks with production quality cameras to transmit from the jungle, via satellite to any place in the world. A United Nations Team faxed information from a Baghdad parking lot.

Marshall McLuan warned us that the world was becoming a global village. In a real sense, the world is becoming a global market

place and those who are first with the most imaginative and industrious have a better chance of success. What is being proposed is the world's first system of teleports by which the people, students, businessmen, educators, tourism officials, groups and individuals can utilize to revitalize the nation, the community, and the industrial area, by the influx of new ideas, new perspectives, new viewpoints, new cultures, new products, and provide a picture window to the world.

A teleport is a radio, T.V. and computer station with an uplink and downlink via satellite and optical underground cable links to the region.

Without industry, work, manufacturing and educational leadership, our community cannot compete successfully with the cheap alternative sites in the world. We can allow our businessmen to identify and explore new markets around the world and use the teleport as an inducement to industry and seek to attract import and export traders, as well as holding and improving our trading pattern partners.

Another function is doing the project in cooperation with the university, which has a large body of students, translators and professors which may have many ramifications upon university education and research. In secondary education, children will be able to speak to their counterparts in the Amazon Jungle, the Velt of Africa or on the Steppes of Russia, understanding differing perspectives and exchanging views on how to resolve the global

problems they will face as adults, providing support for language, electronics and geography studies.

A third function is that in the nuclear age, humanity must evolve a new way of thinking, new concepts of the world that will provide reliable guarantees of humanities survival. Everyone wants to live in a safe and just world. The best way to overcome the fear of war or violence, hatred, fear, or suspicion is by commerce and communication. In a real sense, young and old become ambassadors of the airwaves, carrying their hopes and dreams and intermingling them throughout the world.

One of the keys to the future are the four C's of learning, computing, computation, communication, and cooperation. Over fifty percent of the jobs currently require some knowledge of computing; increasingly computation will require workers to have some knowledge of statistical quality control; communication will be the ability not only to speak foreign languages but also to write computer programs. Cooperation will be required since the amount of knowledge has expanded beyond any one individual's capability and the necessity to maintain a world competitive position. Education is too important to be left in the hands of educators and our children and educators will have to end their provincial views of education and with the use of teleports look their competition in the eye.

The last function would be to create an international and local network for written communication between nations and individuals called e-mail (electronic mail) and a community

bulletin board, so young and old could practice their informational skills from home, libraries, community agencies or after school E-mail clubs, funded in the same way as athletics.

Whoever leads the way in communication and marketing will gain a reputation of defining the twenty-first century. No matter the product or its quality, electronic marketing skills will be necessary to communicate to define, refine and maintain markets in other areas of the world.

We must begin to create teleports for communication and marketing as we did for airports and the federal and state highway System. The estimated cost of the domestic program is dependant on whether or not one can retrofit existing television stations. Ideally university PBS stations could best utilize such a system and save startup money.

The cost of teleports can be gained by reprogramming existing funds. The budget of The Corporation of Public Broadcasting can be reprogrammed on the state and federal level. There are two PBS stations in Arizona located one-hundred and twenty miles apart. When PBS was created, there was a need for "dedicated land lines." Technology has decreased the need for overlapping PBS stations using technology to service the same area at less private and public cost.

The second area is the Small Business Administration. In recent years many small businessmen have been forced by banks to increase their collateral, while politically protected SBA loans or similar programs have not suffered the same fate in the market

place. SBA and similar funds would be reprogrammed into communications fees. Another area is educational research funding, which would be used to sponsor person to person programs for school children rather than wasting funds on Lake Wobegon studies showing our children are all above average or will be above average with more money.

This project is essential. Senator Gore of Tennessee recognizes the need for government investment and notes that our competitors are catching up. There is only so much high ground in outer space which provides the greatest and widest signal range to earth made. We cannot justify a strong military to protect international trade routes, when we are unable to trade competitively. The new order will be cybernetic.

Each of the teleports would have a Board of Trustees nominated by the Congressional delegation of the state and appointed by the President of the United States. Another group would be nominated by the legislators of the service area and appointed by the governor. The Federal Communications Commission would be given overall authority. There would be a need for funding and such a board system would be required to protect against the freedom of speech and unanticipated consequences. In a real sense, these Boards may make the world safe for democracy.

The State and Commerce departments would require funding to establishes teleports at embassies legations and consulates, giving priority to the newly free countries whose trading patterns are emerging. In addition, a data base system for countries needs to

be created and made available for the public, especially small businesses, schools and libraries and for use in home computers.

We can embark on a great venture in commerce similar to Marco Polo, Columbus, Magellan, or Perry to Japan. We will either lead or follow our competitors once more with technologies and skills, which were paid for by the taxpayer.

The American people deserve a decent deal. We need a new paradigm, consisting of the need to maintain the hopes of peace, the need to reorientate our skills and resources, the need to develop new technologies and new markets for existing technologies and last but not least the need to renew our standard of living into the twenty-first century. What is being proposed, will not take large amounts of new federal or state money. We must with courage and conviction reprogram funds to higher and better economic and social uses. The populace deserves the right to exercise its initiative and imagination and government, both state and federal, have the obligation to provide adequate funding during this hour of need.

Thomas Paine, the revolutionary writer, when asked what was the purpose of this new nation, said "our business is commerce."

Computers, Networks and Public Policy

The road to the global village is a bumpy one. As computing and communications technologies fuse, they create ways to express ideas, generate knowledge and share information. The new technologies also redefine time and place in a manner that can confound the traditional legal concepts of property, ownership, originality, privacy and intellectual freedom. Government must address such issues, and it must also build a frame-

work of policy that enables the economic and intellectual opportunities of the emerging technologies to be realized.

In the following three articles, Senator Al Gore, an advocate of government support for computer "data superhighways," Anne W. Branscomb, a prominent legal authority, and Mitchell Kapor, software pioneer and the founder of Lotus Development Corporation, explore these issues.

Infrastructure for the Global Village

*A high-capacity network will not be built
without government investment*

by Al Gore

New technologies that enhance the ability to create and understand information have always led to dramatic changes in civilization. The printing press unleashed the forces that led to the birth of the modern nation state. It made possible the widespread distribution of civic knowledge that enabled the average citizen to affect political decisions.

Now come distributed networks connecting a myriad of computers, ranging

from megaflop machines and workstations to desktop and personal laptop units. All are becoming less expensive in each successive generation that emerges. There is no longer any doubt that such machines will reshape human civilization even more quickly and more thoroughly than did the printing press. Gutenberg's invention, which so empowered Jefferson and his colleagues in their fight for democracy, seems to pale before the rise of electronic communications and innovations, from the telegraph to television, to the microprocessor and the emergence of a new computerized world—an information age.

As in the past, original thinking is required to develop a system that will enable our civilization to make the most sensible use of this potent technology. There are valid concerns that computer networks threaten the privacy and personal freedom of individuals. There are equally valid worries that existing laws do not adequately protect the rights and liberties of computer users to express themselves in the new medium.

Even so, such concerns should not—and indeed, probably cannot—halt the sweeping changes that are already tak-

ing place. Just as information spewing forth from the printing press was soon protected in democratic states by a fair and workable legal and ethical code, so, too, a new body of common law is being built to cope with the new medium of the computer network. Rather than holding back, the U.S. should lead by building the information infrastructure, essential if all Americans are to gain access to this transforming technology.

The unique way in which the U.S. deals with information has been the real key to our success. Capitalism and representative democracy rely on the freedom of the individual, so these systems operate in a manner similar to the principle behind massively parallel computers. These computers process data not in one central unit but rather in tiny, less powerful units distributed throughout the computer.

Capitalism works on the same principle. People who are free to buy and sell products or services according to their individual calculations of the costs and benefits of each choice process a relatively limited amount of information but do it quickly. When millions of individuals process information simultaneously, the aggregate result is incredibly accurate and efficient decisions.

Similarly, representative democracy relies on the still revolutionary assumption that the best way for a nation to make political decisions is for all its citizens to process the information relevant to their lives and to express their conclusions in free speech and in votes that are combined with those of millions of others to guide the system as a whole. Communism, by contrast, attempted to bring all the information to a large and powerful central processor, which collapsed when it was overwhelmed by ever more complex information.

Computers are providing people all

AL GORE was elected to the U.S. Senate in 1984, after serving eight years in the House of Representatives as a congressman from Tennessee. A 1969 graduate of Harvard University, he also attended Vanderbilt University Divinity School and Vanderbilt Law School. Gore is chairman of the subcommittee on Science Technology and Space of the Commerce, Science and Transportation Committee. He also serves on Armed Services, Rules and Joint Economic committees. Gore is the author of the High Performance Computing Act of 1990, which would create high-speed fiber-optic computer networks, and has written legislation to encourage the development of high-definition television.

over the U.S. with the ability to process information and to use their creativity to challenge the world around them in ways never before imagined. More and more, computers are replacing telephones; more and more, computers are able to communicate as well as calculate. To realize the full benefit of the information age, we need to take the next step: high-speed networks must be built that tie together millions of computers, providing capabilities that we cannot even imagine. Consider supercomputers. Although they are far more valuable than their weaker predecessors, they cannot be effectively linked together over existing networks.

In laboratories across our country, scientists and researchers armed with powerful supercomputers are using them to design more effective medicines, safer aircraft and automobiles and more efficient products. Scientists studying the earth's environment can produce complex climate models to help understand global warming and other critical atmospheric trends.

Suppose that we had a national "co-laboratory" linking teams at different geographic locations so that researchers could work together on projects involving computational science. Suppose that a scientist or an engineer designing a product could immediately transfer a design to the manufacturer, who in turn could transfer it instantly to computer-operated machines ready to turn the idea into reality. The benefits, both intellectual and economic, would be phenomenal.

There have been advances in networking technology. We have the technical know-how to make networks that would enable a child to come home from school and, instead of playing Nintendo, use something that looks like a video game machine to plug into the Library of Congress. It could be possible to gain access to the most powerful supercomputers in our nation from every PC in America—and to gain access to digital libraries, another key part of the national information infrastructure we need.

It used to be that a nation's transportation infrastructure determined success in international economic competition. Nations with deep-water ports did better than nations unable to exploit the technology of ocean transportation. Canals, railroads, highways, water and sewer systems—the list is a long one—were infrastructure investments found, through experience, to provide tremendous leverage for improving a nation's competitiveness.

Today transportation is less important compared with other factors, such as the ability to move information and

to increase the value of this information. At the same time, however, we are confronted with massive and rapidly multiplying quantities of information. We are forced to deal with what I call "exformation"—accumulated surpluses of data that we know exist but are outside our conscious awareness.

Fields of specialization are becoming narrower and narrower as the amount of information continues to explode, doubling every six months in some disciplines. In a sense, we have automated the process of gathering information without enhancing our ability to absorb its meaning.

To realize the full benefit of the information age, high-speed networks that tie together millions of computers must be built.

Our current national information policy resembles the worst aspects of our old agricultural policy, which left grain rotting in thousands of storage silos while people were starving. We have warehouses of unused information "rotting," while critical questions are left unanswered and critical problems are left unsolved. For example, the *Landsat* satellite is capable of taking a complete photograph of the entire earth's surface every two weeks. It has been operating for nearly 20 years. Yet more than 95 percent of those images, which might be invaluable to farmers, environmental scientists, geologists, educators, city planners and businesses, have never been seen by human eyes.

Luckily, just as we confront this fantastic problem of so-called exformation, all these silos filled with "rotting data," we see the appearance of the supercomputer. These machines promise the ability to configure or organize information into a form easy for us to absorb. They can search through vast fields of data to find those bits that have special relevance at the moment.

But first we must build a way to use it effectively. Typically, software development follows hardware development, and policy lags behind both. Yet it is policy that can determine whether we reap the benefits of this new technology. In too many cases, we have mastered the technology but failed to muster the political commitment and the appropriate policies.

Federal policies can make a difference in several key areas of the computer revolution. The U.S. Defense

Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA), the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the National Science Foundation and the Department of Energy have all spent millions of dollars developing the next generation of supercomputers. It is safe to say that without federal seed money, Cray Research and other American firms would not now dominate the world market for supercomputers.

The funds from those agencies have also built today's research computer networks, such as NSFNET, and underwritten the development of software for top-of-the-line machines. Additional federal research funding is also needed to develop easy-to-use applications for supercomputers and networks (especially in industry and medicine) and to train people in computational science. The massive amounts of data in our information silos, much of it in electronic form, could be made available to researchers over networks. But resources are needed to put the data in a useful format and to catalogue and distribute them.

Most important, we need a commitment to build the high-speed data highways. Their absence constitutes the largest barrier to realizing the potential of the information age. Present policy, which is based on copper-wire networks, is hindering deployment of the new fiber technology. There is a policy gridlock—some say a "graphic jam"—because the interests that built and still run our existing infrastructure resist changes that might intensify competition.

Other countries, including not only advanced nations such as Japan and Germany but also many countries in the developing world that are just now building a universal telephone system, do not have this problem. If we do not break the communications gridlock, our foreign competitors could once again reap the benefits of U.S. technology while we remain mired in the past.

The most effective way to break the stalemate would be to show the American people what fiber-optic networks could offer them. Most Americans are only vaguely familiar with even existing networks, yet they rely on networks every day. Everyone, from shoppers at the checkout counter to consumers making a withdrawal from an automated teller machine, is dealing with a computer through a network.

Thousands of researchers now use megabit-per-second networks to communicate with computers a continent away. A few hundred people, exemplified by Robert E. Kahn, president of

the Corporation for National Research Initiatives, are building even faster, gigabit networks to link supercomputers, allowing two, three or more supercomputers to work together as one.

Slower networks that operate at 45 megabits a second or less, like NSFNET, are being used by more than half a million researchers, educators and students at colleges, universities and federal and private laboratories to communicate with their colleagues, to access data bases and to collect data from remote instruments. Several high-tech enterprises, such as IBM and AT&T Bell Laboratories, also depend on such networks. Banks and other financial institutions, many factories and other businesses now rely on networks that operate in the range of 50,000 to 100,000 bits per second to exchange electronic mail, financial transactions, stock quotations and other types of information.

Services like Prodigy, GEnie and CompuServe are now in use in almost half a million homes. Children can use "electronic encyclopedias" to finish their term papers, and their parents can keep up with the news, check bank balances and get consumer tips. Hundreds of schools are linked by low-speed (1,200- or 2,400-bit-per-second) networks, such as Kids' Net, that allow students to exchange electronic mail.

Networks thousands or even millions of times faster would offer greater benefits. Today a child can go to a library and use a computer to get the title of a book. A faster network would bring the book to the child at home, pictures and all. But how do we get there? It is estimated that more than \$100 billion of private investment would be needed to connect optical fiber to every home, office, factory, school, library and hospital. Unfortunately, the onslaught of technology is causing fierce competition between once separate entities in telecommunications. The telephone companies want to transmit entertainment; the cable carriers are asking to get into the communications business. And businesses are turning to satellite communications carriers or installing private fiber-optic networks.

All are regulated by vague, outdated, conflicting, constantly changing government telecommunications policies. The result is that the private sector hesitates to jump in and make the investment. We face the classic "chicken and egg" dilemma. Because there is no network, there is no apparent demand for the network; because there is no demand, there is no network.

Consider the interstate highway sys-

tem. It made sense for a postwar America with lots of new automobiles clogging crooked, two-lane roads. But who was going to pay for it? There was no private business that could afford it and no entrepreneur convinced it was worth it. Similarly, the private sector cannot afford to build the high-speed computer network we need and may not even be convinced of its value.

But, like the interstate highway system, once this network is completed, the demand for its use will skyrocket. We are already seeing private and public concerns building feeder networks that, just as state roads feed into the

If we do not break the communications gridlock, our competitors could once again reap the benefits while we remain mired in the past.

interstate highways, could make the network more effective. More than 2,000 separate networks make up the Internet, the largest national research network. The amount of traffic is growing at the rate of 10 percent a month.

For almost 15 years, I have been working to change federal policy so that as a nation we will invest in the critical infrastructure of information superhighways. I have fought for funding for the Internet and its successor, the National Research and Education Network (NREN), which will be almost 100 times faster. Its development costs, about \$390 million in federal funds over the next five years, represent less than 1 percent of federal research and development expenditures, yet this network could greatly enhance the productivity and value of the other 99 percent of the research and education dollars we spend.

The national network represents a demonstration project that should build public support and influence public policy. I see it as an electronic battering ram to knock down obsolete policies and outdated skepticism. Already the national network as an idea is serving as a catalyst for action by schools and universities, businesses and research centers and even state and local governments.

Adequate federal investment and leadership will give us the power to leverage the millions of dollars into something greater than the sum of its parts. Federal leadership is needed to provide direction and coordination. Federal dollars represent an initial, rather

than an ongoing, investment, intended to spark the development that will create the demand for this network as a commercial enterprise.

The "demonstration effect" of the national network will rapidly develop enormous demand for the new information services its high capacity will make possible. It will link the hundreds of computer networks, operated by state and local governments, nonprofit and for-profit corporations, universities and others, to a federally funded "backbone," capable of transmitting billions of bits of data per second.

Without federal funding for this national network, we would end up with a balkanized system, consisting of dozens of incompatible parts. The strength of the national network is that it will not be controlled or run by a single entity. Hundreds of different players will be able to connect their own networks to this one.

The potential benefits of a high-speed network are so obvious and so great that a strong, broad coalition has formed in support. The research and education community, the telecommunications industry, the computer industry and other high-tech industries are all enthusiastic.

But although there is much agreement on the need for the national network, there is still controversy over the next step, the creation of a commercial, ubiquitous, fiber-optic system that can reach into almost every American home. Various sectors of the communications industry—the long-distance telephone companies, the regional Bell operating companies, the cable companies—each want a central role.

It will be up to federal and state policymakers to determine how best to build a universal, high-speed network, to reconcile the competing corporate interests and to create a network that maximizes the benefits enjoyed by all Americans. Given the pace at which networking technology is changing, our efforts will demand more than just vision, leadership and commitment. Flexibility and a willingness to change the details of the plan while constantly moving forward will be required.

Building the national network will be only the first step. That done, we could focus on a telecommunications policy that would resolve the telephone-cable debate, decide what the Baby Bells can and cannot do and confront the challenge presented by other telecommunications issues. We cannot afford to remain deadlocked. The alternative is to wait until other nations show us how to take advantage of this technology—and they will. We must move first.

"Document Control"

TYPE: INFORMATION

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9203116

ORIGINATOR: 02

STATUS C

DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: RUTAN, BURT:SCALES COMPOSITES

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 03/25/92

SUBJECT: RE: BRIEFING ON THE ASSAULT TRANSPORT PROJECT. HE
ENCLOSES DOCUMENTS ON THIS ISSUE.

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: ASSIGNED:

ACTION STAFF
REQUIRED: ACTION:

SENDER'S DUE DATE:
OSTP DUE DATE: STAFF DUE DATE
DATE COMPLETED: 04/22/92 DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley
INDUSTRIAL
NATIONAL SECURITY

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

OSTP RECEIVED: 03/31/92
FILE: P-INDUSTRIAL

DEPT RECEIVED:

CENTRAL FILES:

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
02a. Letter w/ attachment	To: Allan Bromley From: Burt Rutan Re: Requested briefing on assault transport project (3 pp.)	3/25/92	(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Science and Technology Policy, Office of (OSTP)
Series: Bromley, D. Allan, Files
Subseries: General Science Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Industrial: General [6 of 6] [1992]

Date Closed:	3/11/2010	OA/ID Number:	62035-006
FOIA/SYS Case #:	2005-0336-F	Appeal Case #:	
Re-review Case #:		Appeal Disposition:	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		Disposition Date:	
AR Case #:		MR Case #:	
AR Disposition:		MR Disposition:	
AR Disposition Date:		MR Disposition Date:	

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

(b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
 (b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
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 (b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
 (b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
 (b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
02b. Statement	Statement for Allan Bromley (1 pp.)		(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Science and Technology Policy, Office of (OSTP)
Series: Bromley, D. Allan, Files
Subseries: General Science Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Industrial: General [6 of 6] [1992]

Date Closed:	3/11/2010	OA/ID Number:	62035-006
FOIA/SYS Case #:	2005-0336-F	Appeal Case #:	
Re-review Case #:		Appeal Disposition:	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		Disposition Date:	
AR Case #:		MR Case #:	
AR Disposition:		MR Disposition:	
AR Disposition Date:		MR Disposition Date:	

RESTRICTION CODES

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

P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
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C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 22, 1992

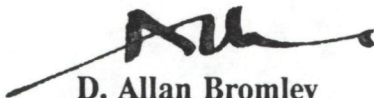
Dear Burt:

It was indeed a pleasure meeting you at the U.S. First contest. I have just heard a most enthusiastic report from Dean Kamen about next year's activities which clearly are going to be much larger and more extensive than were those of this past year. Dean deserves enormous credit for his initiative and for the drive and enthusiasm that were essential in moving it forward.

I much appreciate the information that you sent with your letter of March 25 and am making it available to the appropriate members of my staff. When you next find yourself in the area, please do give me some warning so that either I or one of my people can meet with you.

With all best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

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

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

Mr. Burt Rutan
President
Scaled Composites
Hanger 78
Mojave Airport
Mojave, California 93501

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
02c. Prints	Images of aircraft (3 pp.)		(b)(4)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Science and Technology Policy, Office of (OSTP)
Series: Bromley, D. Allan, Files
Subseries: General Science Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Industrial: General [6 of 6] [1992]

Date Closed:	3/11/2010	OA/ID Number:	62035-006
FOIA/SYS Case #:	2005-0336-F	Appeal Case #:	
Re-review Case #:		Appeal Disposition:	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		Disposition Date:	
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AR Disposition:		MR Disposition:	
AR Disposition Date:		MR Disposition Date:	

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
02d. Report	Scaled Composites, Inc. report (38 pp.)		(b)(1), (b)(4)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Science and Technology Policy, Office of (OSTP)
Series: Bromley, D. Allan, Files
Subseries: General Science Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Industrial: General [6 of 6] [1992]

Date Closed:	3/11/2010	OA/ID Number:	62035-006
FOIA/SYS Case #:	2005-0336-F	Appeal Case #:	
Re-review Case #:		Appeal Disposition:	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		Disposition Date:	
AR Case #:		MR Case #:	
AR Disposition:		MR Disposition:	
AR Disposition Date:		MR Disposition Date:	

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"Document Control"

TYPE: ACTION DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9200974
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS I DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: WHITE, Robert M.: DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 03/18/92

SUBJECT: REQUEST TO CONVEY YOUR CONTINUING PERSONAL INTEREST
IN SUCCESSFUL IMPLEMENTATION OF METRIC USAGE TO THE
SENIOR STAFF.

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: INDUSTRIAL ASSIGNED:

ACTION STAFF
REQUIRED: FOR DAB'S SIGNATURE ACTION:

SENDER'S DUE DATE:
OSTP DUE DATE: 4/13/92 STAFF DUE DATE
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #: CONTACT PERSON:
PHONE: EXT:
REMARKS: ORIGINALLY AN INFORMATION ITEM; ASSIGNED TO INDUSTRIAL PER DAMAR
04/08/92.

OSTP RECEIVED: 03/20/92 DEPT RECEIVED:
FILE: P-INDUSTRIAL-METRICATION

CENTRAL FILES:





974
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
The Under Secretary for Technology
Washington, D.C. 20230

RECEIVED

MAR 18 1992
92 MAR 20 P 4: 44

OSTP
MAIL ROOM

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

Allan
Dear Dr. Bromley:

Executive Order 12770, "Metric Usage in Federal Government Programs," directs each executive department and agency to provide an approved assessment of progress and problems, as well as recommendations for steps to assure success, in implementing the Metric Conversion Act. The assessment and recommendations are to be provided to the Secretary of Commerce by June 30, 1992, for inclusion in the Secretary's report to the President on October 1, 1992. This report will be on the progress the Federal Government has achieved in implementing the use of the metric system of measurement, in accordance with Section 3 of the Metric Conversion Act (15 U.S.C. 205b), as amended by Section 5164 of the Trade and Competitiveness Act.

Under the Executive Order, your designated Metric Executive is responsible for preparing the assessment and recommendations. Therefore, I have sent guidelines for the preparation of the required submission to Dr. Eugene Wong, your Metric Executive.

I urge you to convey your continuing personal interest in successful implementation of metric usage to your senior staff. This will provide the greatest assurance that the Secretary will be able to report good progress to the President.

Sincerely,

Robert M. White, Ph.D.

cc: Dr. Eugene Wong

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

May 18, 1992

Barbara
Dear ~~Madam~~ Secretary:

In accordance with Executive Order 12770, I am forwarding to you with this letter an assessment of progress at the Office of Science and Technology Policy in implementation of the Metric Conversion Act.

Sincerely yours,

Allan

D. Allan Bromley
Director

Enclosure

The Honorable Barbara Franklin
The Secretary of Commerce
14th and Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20230

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

May 15, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR: D. ALLAN BROMLEY

FROM: EUGENE WONG EW

SUBJECT: ASSESSMENT OF METRICATION PROGRESS AND
PROBLEMS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

OSTP, as well as other federal agencies, is required by Executive Order 12770 to provide an assessment of progress and problems in implementing the Metric Conversion Act (15 U.S.C. 205) together with recommendations for steps to assure successful implementation of the act. This memorandum responds to that requirement.

The Metric Conversion Act requires agencies to use the metric system in "procurements, grants, and other business-related activities".

OSTP's procurement and grant activities are very limited due to the nature of the mission of this office. Specific initiatives for conversion to the metric system are not appropriate. OSTP publications continue to use metric measures. OSTP's policy, as stated in your memorandum to staff of December 23, 1991, is one of strong support for efforts to bring the metric system into common usage.

I will continue to serve as Metric Executive for OSTP and address substantive issues concerning metric usage as they arise. In accordance with 15 U.S.C. 205j, routine reporting requirements of OSTP under the law and the Executive Order should be regarded as completed.

This report, as approved by you, is required to be provided to the Secretary of Commerce by June 30, 1992.

STAFFING SHEET

ORIGINATOR: E.O. 12770 D. Pryor for E. Wong **PHONE:** 3902

EXTERNAL COORDINATION: _____

ACTION REQUESTED: DAB signatures on two attached letters -- one to Secretary Franklin, the other to Sec. Robt. White

[illegible]

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

May 18, 1992


Dear Dr. White:

I wholeheartedly support efforts to bring the metric system into common usage in the interests of both scientific literacy and industrial competitiveness. Exemplary use of metric measurement is the policy of this office. The activities of this office, however, as I am sure you are aware, are not appropriate for specific conversion initiatives. I applaud your efforts to encourage metric practices on the part of federal agencies which do have significant procurement, grant, and other business-related opportunities.

Sincerely yours,



D. Allan Bromley
Director

Dr. Robert M. White
Under Secretary for Technology
Department of Commerce
Washington, D.C. 20230

"Document Control"

TYPE: ACTION

ORIGINATOR: 02

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9200842

STATUS I

DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: ROBINSON, Lynette: SOCIETY OF MOTION PICTURE AND TELEVISION
ENGINEERS

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 03/11/92

SUBJECT: SHE IS FORWARDING HER RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CANDIDATES
TO SERVE ON THE PRESIDENTIAL HIGH RESOLUTION
INFORMATION SYSTEMS ADVISORY BOARD.

DIRECTORATE

STAFF

ASSIGNED: INDUSTRIAL

ASSIGNED:

ACTION

STAFF

REQUIRED: AS NECESSARY

ACTION:

SENDER'S DUE DATE:

OSTP DUE DATE: 03/31/92

STAFF DUE DATE

DATE COMPLETED:

DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #:

CONTACT PERSON:

REMARKS:

PHONE:

EXT:

OSTP RECEIVED: 03/17/92

DEPT RECEIVED:

FILE: P-INDUSTRIAL

CENTRAL FILES:

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
03. Letter	To: Allan Bromley From: Lynette Robinson Re: Recommendations for High Performance Computing Advisory Board [personal information redacted] (1 pp.)	3/11/92	(b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Science and Technology Policy, Office of (OSTP)
Series: Bromley, D. Allan, Files
Subseries: General Science Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Industrial: General [6 of 6] [1992]

Date Closed:	3/11/2010	OA/ID Number:	62035-006
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

"Document Control"

TYPE: ACTION

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9200823

ORIGINATOR: 02

STATUS I

DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: REED, William H.: SEMI

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 03/10/92

SUBJECT: HE IS FORWARDING HIS RECOMMENDATION FOR AN APPOINTEE
TO THE PRESIDENTIAL HIGH RESOLUTION SYSTEMS ADVISORY
BOARD.

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: INDUSTRIAL ASSIGNED:

ACTION STAFF
REQUIRED: AS NECESSARY ACTION:

SENDER'S DUE DATE:
OSTP DUE DATE: 03/31/92 STAFF DUE DATE
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley
ADMINISTRATION

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

OSTP RECEIVED: 03/13/92 DEPT RECEIVED:
FILE: P-INDUSTRIAL
CENTRAL FILES:

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
04. Letter w/ attachment	To: Allan Bromley From: William Reed Re: Recommendations for High Performance Computing Advisory Board with attached biography [personal information redacted] (3 pp.)	3/10/92	(b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Science and Technology Policy, Office of (OSTP)
Series: Bromley, D. Allan, Files
Subseries: General Science Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Industrial: General [6 of 6] [1992]

Date Closed:	3/11/2010	OA/ID Number:	62035-006
FOIA/SYS Case #:	2005-0336-F	Appeal Case #:	
Re-review Case #:		Appeal Disposition:	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		Disposition Date:	
AR Case #:		MR Case #:	
AR Disposition:		MR Disposition:	
AR Disposition Date:		MR Disposition Date:	

RESTRICTION CODES

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P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
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P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or
financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President
and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
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personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

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(b)(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
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(b)(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of
personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
(b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement
purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
(b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of
financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
(b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
05. Letter	From:David Milan [personal information redacted] (4 pp.)	3/7/92	(b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Science and Technology Policy, Office of (OSTP)
Series: Bromley, D. Allan, Files
Subseries: General Science Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Industrial: General [6 of 6] [1992]

Date Closed:	3/11/2010	OA/ID Number:	62035-006
FOIA/SYS Case #:	2005-0336-F	Appeal Case #:	
Re-review Case #:		Appeal Disposition:	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		Disposition Date:	
AR Case #:		MR Case #:	
AR Disposition:		MR Disposition:	
AR Disposition Date:		MR Disposition Date:	

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

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

92-8

"Document Control"

TYPE: ACTION DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9200328
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS I DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: PETERS, Kenneth E.

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 01/22/92

SUBJECT: HE IS WRITING TO ASK FOR ASSISTANCE FOR THE
RESTORATION AND PRESERVATION OF THE S.S. UNITED
STATES AS AN HISTORICAL AMERICAN TECHNOLOGICAL
ACHIEVEMENT.

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: INDUSTRIAL ASSIGNED:

ACTION STAFF
REQUIRED: AS NECESSARY ACTION:

SENDER'S DUE DATE:
OSTP DUE DATE: 02/18/92 STAFF DUE DATE
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley
INTERNATIONAL/POLICY

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

2/12/92 no action


OSTP RECEIVED: 01/31/92 DEPT RECEIVED:
FILE: P-INDUSTRIAL
CENTRAL FILES:

0328

RECEIVED

92 JAN 31 A9:21
January 22, 1992

Mr. D. Allan Bromley
Assistant to the President
for Science and Technology
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

OSTP
MAIL ROOM

Dear Mr. Bromley,

I am writing to bring to your immediate attention an issue which has received scant news coverage despite its far-reaching historical impact: the impending loss of one of America's outstanding maritime engineering achievements, the S.S. *United States*.

The *United States* served as the queen of the American fleet from 1952 until her purchase in 1969 by the Federal Government. Sold to U.S. Cruises in 1978 with the understanding of being restored for further cruise sailing, she has been allowed to deteriorate, first in Norfolk and most recently at a CSX Transportation coal pier in Newport News, Virginia. A District Court judge recently issued an order permitting the liner's sale (for scrap) on February 9th to settle unpaid wharfage claims to CSX by U. S. Cruises (see enclosed copies from recent editions of the Washington Post).

Last week, I fulfilled a longtime desire of seeing this great ship myself. Standing on the deserted pier, it was easy for me to see why the S. S. *United States* truly represents a pinnacle of American engineering. It is historically significant for a number of reasons:

- * At 990 feet long and a weight of over 53,000 gross-tons, she was one of the world's largest passenger vessels, and the largest ever constructed in the U.S.
- * To this day, she holds the trans-atlantic crossing record, reaching France on her maiden voyage in 3 days, 10 hours and 40 minutes.
- * Despite her size, she had a top speed in excess of 40 knots, and averaged 33 knots during her ocean crossings while carrying over 2,000 passengers.

These tight recessionary times should not allow us to lose sight of the importance of our historical monuments, of which this ship is one. Certainly no one expects the Federal Government to pay for the expense of complete restoration of the vessel. What I think can be expected of our government is to protect the future of this maritime treasure by first insuring that the ship is not sold to foreign scrappers, and then permitting the vessel safe docking at a government facility until private funding is guaranteed for

either partial or full restoration.

The *Queen Mary*, a shining example of British technology, has become a tourist boom for the city of Long Beach, California. Now owned by the Walt Disney Company as a joint attraction with the Spruce Goose (Howard Hughes's famous airplane), this ship serves as a West Coast monument to maritime navigation. Could not a similar project be undertaken for the S. S. *United States* in Norfolk?

I beseech you to use whatever powers available to you to prevent the impending loss of one of our country's historical legacies. Our government has intervened before in such matters; I implore you to assist in righting a wrong that is eminent. Future generations deserve the chance to stand in awe of this American technological achievement and feel the same sense of pride I felt on my recent visit to Newport News. More than ever before our nation needs first-hand examples of our former industrial might as a beacon of what it could be once again.

For these, and many other reasons, I plead to you: "Help us save the S.S. *United States*!"

Sincerely,



Kenneth E. Peters
7602 Woodbine Drive
Laurel, Maryland 20707

Home Phone: (301) 725-5046
Work Phone: (410) 455-2278

AROUND THE REGION

Va. Judge to Order Old Ocean Liner Auctioned Off

An auction is to be scheduled in Norfolk to sell the once-proud passenger liner SS United States, to settle an unpaid wharage claim against Judge Robert G. Downum, Jr. The ship, which was built in 1951, is the last of a line of U.S. District Court on Wednesday that would issue the order for a sale on Friday, probably by the end of this week.

Such a sale is likely to mean the ship's end, as it is a 40-year-old vessel because Richard Hadley, a real estate developer who owns the ship, has been unable to raise the money to refurbish it.

CSX Transportation Inc., known as CSXT, is seeking back rent on the Newport News coal pier, it owns, where the ship has been docked since March 1989.

Hadley said he traveled to Norfolk to attend the hearing and to look for a new berth for the liner.

Hadley told the judge he had not paid rent to the company because "their key interest is in getting the ship moved from coal pier 15 in Newport News, which CSXT is renovating."

CSXT, based in Jacksonville, Fla., has been trying to evict the 990-foot, one-line, queen of America's ocean liner fleet since June.

Spokesmen for the company have acknowledged that their primary concern is to regain use of the pier, as it is a key asset of the pier's owner, the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal. Hadley testified that the neglected and rusting ship could be profitably converted to a cruise liner.

Glory Days Past, the United States's Final Voyage May Be to Salvage Yard

By Laura LaRay
Special to The Washington Post

NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—The ship that once was America's greatest passenger liner floats silently at a coal pier on the James River here, a ghost vessel 12 stories high and five city blocks long.

Gutted and rusting, its red, white and blue paint peeling, and its hull covered with barnacles, the SS United States is a mammoth, melancholy shadow of the time when crossing the Atlantic Ocean meant traveling in style. "NO TRESPASSING," reads a sign taped to the ship's side entrance. "PROPERTY OF U.S. MARSHALS."

The United States, built in 1951 at a cost of \$79.5 million, was the biggest, fastest, most luxurious ship in the American fleet. It crossed the ocean in a record three days, 10 hours and 40 minutes on its maiden voyage, pulling into port at Le Havre, France, at 4 a.m. with 1,700 passengers dancing and shouting on its decks.

Now, after three owners and 22 years since its last voyage, the vessel's next trip could end at the salvage yard. Nobody has been able to come up with the money to restore it, and the rent on the pier where it has been docked since 1989 has gone unpaid for more than a year. Because of a lawsuit filed over the rent last month, the ship has been seized by U.S. marshals.

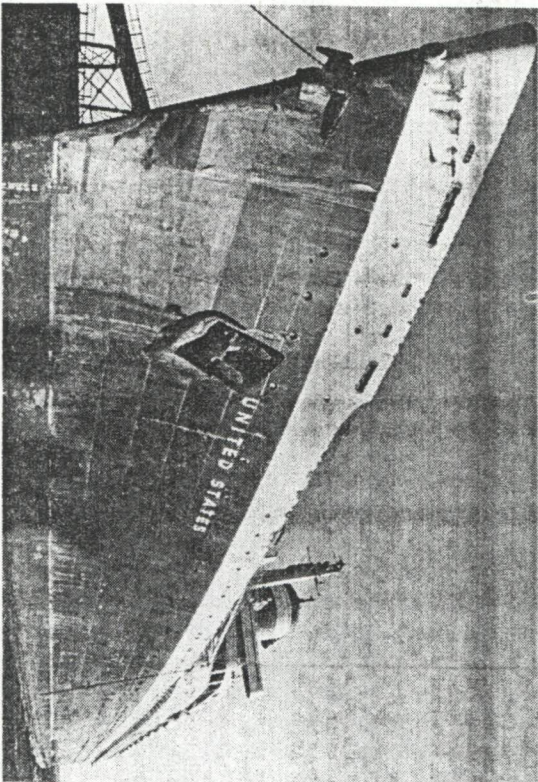
Eventually, it could be sold for scrap.

"It is a pity," said Horst Kaetsing, provision master aboard the cruise ship Viking Sun, "just because of the name, the government should have taken care of it."

While his ship was docked for the day at a nearby pier on a recent weekend, Kaetsing, an Austrian national, walked through the early morning fog to see the United States. He picked his way through the discarded wine bottles and broken glass on the rotting, buckled pier and shook his head.

"I know how much the American people love their flag, and this ship should mean the same thing," he said. "The title of the United States. They should have treated it like their flag. They shouldn't have let it down like this."

The United States's owner, San Francisco-based U.S. Cruises Inc., owes \$166,000 in back rent to CSX Transportation Inc., the company that owns the pier. CSX wants the ship moved and the rent paid. U.S. Cruises first was given until last Friday to respond to these de-



The SS United States, once the nation's greatest passenger liner, sits gutted and rusting at pier in Newport News, Va.

mands or CSX threatened to move to sell the vessel, said Lynn Johnson, a CSX spokesman in Jacksonville, Fla. The deadline was then extended to Friday.

"We're certainly not interested in bringing any harm to the vessel," Johnson said. "We are its involuntary host, so to speak."

This isn't the first time the decaying liner has outstayed its welcome. For 20 years, 1969 to 1989, it languished at Norfolk International Terminals. It was evicted in March 1989 after U.S. Cruises fell a reported \$475,000 behind on the rent. It was moved by tugboats to the CSX coal pier, a short distance up the James River from Newport News Shipbuilding & Drydock Co., the company that built the United States.

The ship carried passengers across the Atlantic for

18 years, until high operating costs and airline competition forced it out of business in 1969. Three years later, the federal government bought it for \$12.9 million with the idea of converting it into a troop carrier. But the plan never materialized, and the ship was put up for sale.

In 1978, U.S. Cruises, which is controlled by Seattle developer Richard Hadley, bought the United States for \$5 million. Hadley's intent was to restore the ship and use it for vacation cruises. But his plan to have the federal government guarantee a \$152.3 million renovation loan fell through when the U.S. Maritime Administration refused his proposal in 1986.

Now, 13 years later, Hadley continues to insist that his company can and will restore the ship.

"We think it's a very, very viable project, and one of these days we plan to go ahead with it," he said.

"The hull is in outstanding condition; the power plant is in outstanding condition.... The parts we would save—the engineering features—are still in outstanding condition. You can't judge the shape it's in by the paint on the outside of the ship."

In preparation for its refurbishment, the ship's fittings, everything from silverware to shower fixtures, were sold at auction in 1984. Work crews sent aboard to salvage what was left went through the vessel's bathrooms with hammers, smashing the porcelain sinks and toilets to get to the nickel-plated traps under the drains.

The United States's cavernous interior is now largely empty. Piles of debris clog its corridors. Potato chip bags and Big Gulp cups left by the salvage crew are scattered across its once opulent dining room.

The sales contract Hadley signed with the government required him to maintain the ship's machinery and equipment. If he did not, or if he failed to convert it into a cruise ship, the government reserved the right to buy it back.

But the government doesn't want it.

It would take at least \$200 million to restore the ship, said Jim Zok, of the Maritime Administration. The fact that all of its pipe insulation is made of asbestos and would have to be removed would add to that cost.

"That's a lot of money. We don't have it in our budget," Zok said.

"Whenever you buy anything, the question is, what do you need it for? For us, the question is, does the Navy need it as a troop carrier? Well, the answer is no. So there's no reason for us to buy it."

If no work is done on the ship during the next two years, it will be fit only for scrap, said Frank O. Braynard, museum curator at the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy in Kings Point, N.Y. Braynard watched the ship's keel being laid, attended its launching and sailed on it across the Atlantic in 1962. He has written books about the United States, and about its architect, William Francis Gibbs.

"If he could see what has happened, he would personally burn Mr. Hadley at the stake," Braynard said about Gibbs. "This wonderful ship, the dream ship of his life, so grossly and horribly treated. He would turn over in his grave."

THE WASHINGTON POST

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1991 C3