

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

FOIA Number:
2005-0336-F

FOIA MARKER

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

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

OA/ID Number: 62042
Folder ID Number: 62042-008

Folder Title:
Physical Sciences: General (2) [1992]

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

"Document Control"

TYPE: INFORMATION

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9200826

ORIGINATOR: 02

STATUS C

DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: TRIVELPIECE, Alvin W.: OAK RIDGE NATIONAL LABORATORY

TO: PRESIDENT BUSH

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 02/24/92

SUBJECT: A LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT THANKING HIM FOR HIS VISIT
TO OAK RIDGE AND PROVIDING HIM WITH MORE BACKGROUND
ON THE LABORATORY'S EFFORTS.

DIRECTORATE
ASSIGNED:

STAFF
ASSIGNED:

ACTION
REQUIRED:

STAFF
ACTION:

SENDER'S DUE DATE:

OSTP DUE DATE:
DATE COMPLETED:

STAFF DUE DATE
DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley
PHYSICAL SCIENCES

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #:

CONTACT PERSON:

PHONE:

EXT:

REMARKS: THIS WAS FORWARDED BY PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE AS BATCH MAIL.

OSTP RECEIVED: 03/13/92
FILE: P-PHYSICAL SCIENCES

DEPT RECEIVED:

CENTRAL FILES:

0826 Z

112
OSTP

OAK RIDGE NATIONAL LABORATORY

MANAGED BY MARTIN MARIETTA ENERGY SYSTEMS, INC.
FOR THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

RECEIVED

POST OFFICE BOX 2008
OAK RIDGE, TENNESSEE 37831
February 24, 1992

MAR 13 12:10

OSTP
MAIL ROOM

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

Dear Mr. President:

Thank you for coming to the Oak Ridge National Laboratory. We will always remember your visit with great fondness. I wish that we could have shown you more of the fascinating activities that are going on here at this Laboratory. I told you about our unique role in developing whisker toughened ceramics. I could have also told you about many other high temperature materials applications that have also grown out of the work done here.

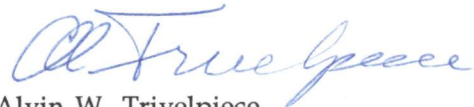
There are many other excellent examples of the outstanding work we do in various areas of basic and applied research. Some of them go back to the early years of the Laboratory. In 1946, the Oak Ridge National Laboratory produced and delivered the first radioisotopes used in medical applications. In the 1950's and 60's the Lab continued its pioneering work to make more isotopes available for use in research and medical applications. Most of these isotopes are now produced elsewhere, but many of them were first produced in Oak Ridge. Today, in the United States alone, over 100 million people receive some form of diagnosis or therapy involving some aspect of nuclear medicine using isotopes. This is a remarkable example of early technology transfer.

I would have enjoyed telling you more about our math and science education programs. Secretary Watkins has encouraged us to do more in this area. As a result, we have started several new programs that bring thousands of students and teachers of all ages into this Laboratory each year for visits and work programs. This gives them a chance to learn more about the important work scientists and engineers do for our nation.

During your visit, you watched as Joe Coors, Jr., and I signed a Cooperative Research and Development Agreement (CRADA) between Coors Structural Ceramics Company and Martin Marietta Energy Systems, Inc. CRADA's such as this one will accelerate technology transfer from the Department of Energy's National Laboratories to the private sector. Since you signed the Bill allowing them, we have been able to complete 26 such agreements here in Oak Ridge.

This Laboratory has a long and proud history of accomplishments related to science and technology developments that have benefited our nation. I hope that you can come back next year and join us in celebrating our fiftieth anniversary. I believe that you would enjoy meeting more of the talented and dedicated people in Oak Ridge who are working on programs to improve our national scientific and technological competitiveness.

Sincerely,



Alvin W. Trivelpiece

c: Secretary of Energy, James D. Watkins, Adm USN (Ret)

Routine handling.
The President has
not seen.

Document Originally
Attached to
Following Page

①

Feb 21, 1992

Hi!

I was looking up what Sb (tin) was. It's stannum, a mixture of lead & silver. Did anyone ever test the silver from the Incas for lead - or the Mayas? I have pointed out the Mayas may have died of lead poisoning with obsidian blades. Someone, Moche? or some Andes people from Chile who may have been looking for Tin (they also had copper in Chile) for bronze for bells. And found silver too - Bolivia. Then they changed to jade & carving. But there may have been some kind of communication between the Moche & Chile (the Agas?) (Peru?)

Stannum is in a class in Webster's dictionary where a standpipe is found. My father mentions standpipes, here & there. In fact he also mentioned standpipes which was probably standpipes for letting out odors, perhaps in outhouses or now, bathrooms. They were mentioned in connection with swamps among the collection

(5)

of "slan" words. I know those
burrows were cleaned out by
"honey diggers". Wouldn't water
rise in places and the moon
might show the upward tide in
the waterable. Somewhat like a
barometer. Then a metal like
screw would be a result if it
was mistaken for silver or tin, maybe
magnesium, which used lead balls or
silver bullets.

I was thinking of the Amazon
Basin swamps I saw on T.V. with
a British or German ornithologist
there. The swamps went dry in summer
and 9 feet high (with the moon
I thought). That Peruvian myth
said his "prince" left him to look
for the moon & cried.

I also remembered the bones
found 5-6 burial places underground
in a tomb had a spine pipe to the
surface. For breathing fresh air?
Arwars told me they had in
Kenya, platforms, raised in the
center of villages which told them
when to move their cattle & themselves
& when to move back. Raining season?

(3)

The Georgia area in the Nat.
Geographic mentioned raised
platforms for religious purposes
in the village centers - and
the Okefenokee swamps is mostly
I might well have all but swampy,
in the Cretaceous, while the Ice
Age was in the melting process.
I just mention Mr. Standish.
They may or may not have known about
a water table. At the Renaissance
they were using a siphon effect to
pump the water from wells.

I should forget also
that Japan & China close their
common passages across the water.
Bells were a form of calling their
subjects together also. And
bells ring churches & further in
stormy weather, and water carries
sound bells through air. Some people
had pearl divers, too.

Another idea about
degrees of different kinds not
always taking the same colour
such as lining - work. Since I
can tell if a card or two is missing

(4)

from a deck of cards by touch, maybe the Mayan & Aztecs could tell the difference with different colours. We had dark colours for winter & light colours for summer ourselves.

I noticed some material (cotton) picking up dark blue & electricity, in my ^{bedroom} ~~bedroom~~. So the ideas do arrive & are noticeable if you are doing them or hear about them & are alert.

And don't forget the winds & weather change - to wet & dry, with direction too.

Jeanne Dore Day Howard

One other idea in the "stan" area of the Webster's dictionary is "stang" (Scotch) sting, throb, ache. Perhaps like a mosquito bite which might be those bites might even raise hives in a swamp when the moon is out. And be infected, by what? some yeast?? And then, worms could develop under the skin as in wet tropical lands of

(5)

fresh water. With darker
skin ^{sub or} ~~very~~ deeper myel slay in
because of the pigment being it in.
Brown over.

One question. What is bezel
used for in a watch. It maybe
acts like a cog on a wheel since it's
a cut up previous stone.

I think they caused the ~~00~~
snake bite under my ^{quartz} watch
Maybe the half life. The tick ^{or movement} is ~~seen~~
on the second hand. Does a crystal pass
through the body. James
every so often?

+ power the blood? or heat muscle.

Shutted out flat gum the body
the most rest, but for activity the
hand pumps in some other rhythm.

So I see why numbing makes the ^{every}
thought processes slow & memory
is slow in coming. That happened to
me today in cold about 30° weather.
So frequent exercise & moving
is a necessity for good ^a mental
stream.

James

"Document Control"

TYPE: INFORMATION DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9200619
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS I DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: REIS, Victor H.: DEPARTMENT OD DEFENSE

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 02/20/92

SUBJECT: HE IS WRITING REGARDING TASK FORCE MEMBERSHIP FOR
THE DEFENSE SCIENCE BOARD'S UPCOMING STUDY OF THE
NATIONAL AERO-SPACE PLANE PROGRAM.

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: ASSIGNED:

ACTION STAFF
REQUIRED: ACTION:

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

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley
PHYSICAL SCIENCES

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

OSTP RECEIVED: 02/25/92 DEPT RECEIVED:
FILE: P-PHYSICAL SCIENCES

CENTRAL FILES:

0619 J



DIRECTOR OF DEFENSE RESEARCH AND ENGINEERING

WASHINGTON, DC 20301-3010

RECEIVED

FEB 25 1992

OST
MAIL ROOM

20 FEB 1992

Honorable D. Allan Bromley
The Assistant to the President
for Science and Technology
Old Executive Office Building
Washington, DC 20506

Dear Dr. Bromley:

I appreciate your interest in the Defense Science Board's upcoming study of the National Aero-Space Plane Program. I have forwarded your suggestions regarding Task Force membership to Professor Joe Shea, who will lead the effort.

Sincerely,

Victor H. Reis

cc:
Dr. Foster
Dr. Shea

"Document Control"

TYPE: INFORMATION

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9200545

ORIGINATOR: 02

STATUS C

DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: GRUNDER, Hermann A.: CEBAF

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 02/11/92

SUBJECT: HE IS FORWARDING THE BRIEFING ON THE CEBAF PROJECT
TO BRING DR. BROMLEY UP TO DATE ON THE ACTIVITIES.

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
DIRECTOR'S OFFICE
PHYSICAL SCIENCES
INDUSTRIAL

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

OSTP RECEIVED: 02/11/92 DEPT RECEIVED:
FILE: P-PHYSICAL SCIENCES
CENTRAL FILES:



Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01a. Letter	To: Allan Bromley From: Hermann Grunder Re: Attached Briefing on CEBAF (1 pp.)	2/11/92	(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: Physical Sciences: General (2) [1992]

Date Closed:	3/22/2010	OA/ID Number:	62042-008
FOIA/SYS Case #:	2005-0336-F	Appeal Case #:	
Re-review Case #:		Appeal Disposition:	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		Disposition Date:	
AR Case #:		MR Case #:	
AR Disposition:		MR Disposition:	
AR Disposition Date:		MR Disposition Date:	

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

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

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01b. Report	Briefing on CEBAF for Allan Bromley (33 pp.)	2/8/92	(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: Physical Sciences: General (2) [1992]

Date Closed:	3/22/2010	OA/ID Number:	62042-008
FOIA/SYS Case #:	2005-0336-F	Appeal Case #:	
Re-review Case #:		Appeal Disposition:	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		Disposition Date:	
AR Case #:		MR Case #:	
AR Disposition:		MR Disposition:	
AR Disposition Date:		MR Disposition Date:	

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

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

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 16, 1992

Dear Herman:

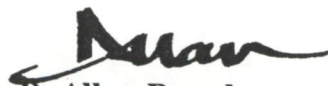
It was indeed a great pleasure to be with you at Williamsburg and I very much appreciate your sending me the briefing book on CEBAF. It only confirms my earlier impression that under your leadership your CEBAF group has done an absolutely superb job of bringing into existence one of the world's frontier facilities. You really do deserve the congratulations of the entire nuclear and medium energy physics communities and you have every reason to be justly proud of what you have accomplished.

I really must apologize for the delay in getting back to you but I have been travelling in Europe, to the West Coast, and most recently, to the Arctic where I had the great pleasure of spending a night under the ice in a nuclear attack submarine. All of this is no excuse but I hope that you will understand.

Again, my warmest congratulations and thanks. I have a very marked feeling of paternal interest in CEBAF and there is no one in the world who could have done a more successful job of bringing the whole concept into reality.

With warmest best wishes,

Sincerely yours,



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

Dr. Herman A. Grunder
Continuous Electron Beam Accelerator Facility
12000 Jefferson Avenue
Newport News, Virginia 23606

"Document Control"

TYPE: INFORMATION

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9200433

ORIGINATOR: 02

STATUS C

DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: CASEY, John L.: SPACE RAIL CORPORATION

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 02/04/92

SUBJECT: A THANK YOU LETTER FOR THEIR MEETING WITH DR. ERB
AND DOUG BEASON.

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
PHYSICAL SCIENCES

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

OSTP RECEIVED: 02/10/92
FILE: P-PHYSICAL SCIENCES

DEPT RECEIVED:

CENTRAL FILES:



0433 I
SPACE RAIL CORPORATION
200 S. Orange Ave., Suite 1205 • Orlando, FL 32801
(407) 246-0810 FAX (407) 246-1408

RECEIVED

92 FEB 10 A10:29

February 4, 1992

MAIL ROOM

The Honorable D. Allan Bromley
The Assistant to the President for
Science & Technology
Old Executive Office Building
17th Street & Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Room 358
Washington, D.C. 20506

Dear Dr. Bromley:

Please accept our thanks for the cooperation of your office during our recent trip to Washington. The favorable reception we received has reinforced that the beginning of the SPACE RAIL EXPRESS with its potential to revolutionize space transportation is a subject of significant national interest.

We sincerely appreciate the hospitality and genuine interest shown by your staff. Dr. Karl Erb and Major Doug Beason were ideal representatives. Their knowledge of space launch systems, genuine interest in our project and open-mindedness gave us the encouragement we needed to make our two-day trip to Washington successful.

Although you were unable to attend the session, be assured we are prepared to personally brief you on our progress, and any other organization you recommend.

Thanks again for letting Space Rail Corporation share its vision.

Sincerely,

John L. Casey
President/CEO

"Document Control"

TYPE: INFORMATION DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9200425
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS C DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: REIS, Victor H.: DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 01/29/92

SUBJECT: A LETTER EXPRESSING HIS OPINION THAT THERE IS NO
NEED FOR AN AERONAUTICAL R&D POLICY REVIEW AT THIS
TIME.

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
PHYSICAL SCIENCES

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

OSTP RECEIVED: 02/06/92 DEPT RECEIVED:
FILE: P-PHYSICAL SCIENCES
CENTRAL FILES:



DIRECTOR OF DEFENSE RESEARCH AND ENGINEERING

WASHINGTON, DC 20301-3010

RECEIVED

92 FEB 6 AM 11:51

29 JAN 1992

Honorable D. Allan Bromley
Assistant to the President for
Science and Technology
Executive Office of the President
Washington, DC 20506

OSTP
MAIL ROOM

Dear Dr. Bromley: *Allan*

I've reviewed your proposed objectives for a reconstituted Aeronautical Policy Review Committee. The formulated questions are good, but I do not believe a policy review is necessary at this time. From a DoD Research and Engineering view, aeronautical policy is under control.

Many of the questions you posed are largely economic in nature and/or not at all unique to aeronautics (i.e., coordinating public and private investment in R&D, implications of foreign investment, ensuring the defense industrial base, vulnerability to supply disruptions). An aeronautical R&D policy review at this time would be unlikely to result in better guidance than is currently available for these questions.

Although there have been many changes since 1987, the previous output of the Committee provides sufficient research strategy guidance for the present.

Sincerely,

Vic
Victor H. Reis

"Document Control"

TYPE: INFORMATION

ORIGINATOR: 02

STATUS C

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9200177

DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: KANE, John V.

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 01/14/92

SUBJECT: HE IS FORWARDING A COPY OF HIS LETTER TO THE MAIN
LINE TIMES REGARDING RESTRICTIONS ON AMATUER RADIO
OPERATORS.

DIRECTORATE
ASSIGNED:

STAFF
ASSIGNED:

ACTION
REQUIRED:

STAFF
ACTION:

SENDER'S DUE DATE:

OSTP DUE DATE:
DATE COMPLETED:

STAFF DUE DATE
DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley
PHYSICAL SCIENCES

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #:

CONTACT PERSON:
PHONE:

EXT:

REMARKS:

OSTP RECEIVED: 01/17/92
FILE: P-PHYSICAL SCIENCES

DEPT RECEIVED:

CENTRAL FILES:

Prof. Dr. John Vincent Kane Jr. AB3C
P.O. Box 373
Ardmore PA 19003
(215) 642-1836

0177 I

RECEIVED

January 14, 1992

TO: The Editor of The Main Line Times
Lancaster Avenue
Wynnewood PA 19096

92 JAN 17 P 2: 23

(for publication in The Main Line Times)

OSTP
MAIL ROOM

To whom it may concern:

It seems to be common practice for landlords not to allow tenants to have radio antennas on their roofs.

This hurts amateur and CB radio operators and I think it is a violation of the right to free speech guaranteed by the first ammendment of the American Constitution.

Also people who buy scanners cannot have antennas and this violates the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness as found in the Declaration of Independence.

Further this practice discourages people, especially young people who dont yet know how to defend themselves, it is bad for business, and it stifles the use of new technology which America badly needs for the future years.

Sincerely,

John Vincent Kane Jr. AB3C

"Document Control"

TYPE: INFORMATION DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9200209
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS C DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: MURRIN, Thomas J.: DUQUESNE UNIVERSITY

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 01/14/92

SUBJECT: HE IS FORWARDING A COPY OF HIS LETTER TO DR. WHITE
REGARDING HIS COMMENTS ON THE 1991 STRATEGIC VIEW
REPORTS ON THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE TECHNOLOGY
ADMINISTRATION.

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

OSTP RECEIVED: 01/22/92 DEPT RECEIVED:
FILE: P-PHYSICAL SCIENCES
CENTRAL FILES:



OFFICE OF THOMAS J. MURRIN
DEAN OF THE A.J. PALUMBO SCHOOL OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

DUQUESNE UNIVERSITY

PITTSBURGH • PENNSYLVANIA • 15282

92 JAN 22 P12:31 (412) 434-5156
FAX (412) 642-9106

OSTP
MAIL ROOM

January 14, 1992

Robert M. White, Ph.D.
United States Department of Commerce
The Under Secretary for Technology
14th Street & Constitution Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20230

Dear Bob,

Happy New Year!

Many thanks for sending me the two November, 1991 Strategic View reports on your Technology Administration --- and inviting comments!

My quick-and-dirty reactions are as follows:

- The reports --- and the approach and programs --- are excellent and promising BUT

- We must assure that these initiatives are given much higher priority and greatly increased support! Hopefully the recently increased consensus about the Economy and Jobs --- and the election year environment --- will help!?

- Commerce, because of its limited resources, must coordinate such efforts with other Agencies --- such as Defense, Energy, NASA --- in order to get a "critical mass"! Teaming with Allan Bromley and OSTP is probably the best way to do this!?

- Commerce has --- as you know --- excellent relations with Industry. These can be significantly enhanced, in my view, by teaming with the private sector Council on Competitiveness under George Fisher and Kent Hughes as they have relevant Technology efforts underway!

Robert M. White

-2-

January 14, 1992

I'm delighted that Cecil is of real value --- as he's a Great Guy!

Do let me know if/when I can be of help!

Good Luck!

God Bless!

Most sincerely,



Thomas J. Murrin
Dean

TJM/lg

bcc: Allan Bromley



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

January 3, 1992

Mr. Thomas J. Murrin
Dean
School of Business Administration
Duquesne University
Room 406, Rockwell Hall
Pittsburgh, PA 15281

Dear Tom,

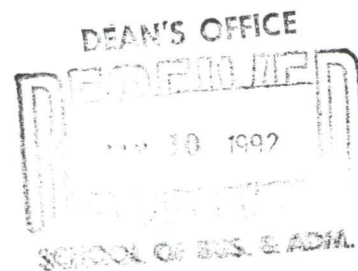
Last year OMB asked the Technology Administration to put together a strategic plan which we have now done. They also asked me to actively involve academia and industry in formulating this strategy. Consequently, I am enclosing our "strawman" plan in the hope that you will provide some feedback. Do we have the right approach? Are our programs appropriate, etc.? I think it's significant that OMB is encouraging us to involve these groups.

I hope you had a Merry Christmas. Cecil said you get to town frequently. I'd enjoy seeing you sometime when you do.

Sincerely,

Robert M. White, Ph.D.

Enclosure



Dr. Allan Bromley, Director,
Office of Science & Technology Policy,
The White House,
Washington D. C. 20500.

1804 Isaacs, #22, Walla Walla, Wn.
99362. January 4, 1992. Enclosed,
Attached, Patent Copy and drawings
of Aircraft Engine Derivative and
possible auto engine therefrom, and
MACL #343 brochure.

Dear Dr. Bromley,

Herin is a possibility off solution to the funds crisis in this country. If we had a good 2 cycle auto engine, similar to the Detroit Diesel used in a million trucks and buses in this country, all these engines would weigh half as much and the cost of fuel saved, moving a lighter engine around in cars generally, could be taxed to pay the deficit off and other costs of world position by us as a nation. This engine accompanying would do that, but it was designed for the 2 piston engined aircraft of the brochure MACL#343 attached. Since preparing this auto engine and thinking on the subject, I see four others in my mind, that will all make good auto engines, 2 cycle all, and as this one not the usual oil & gasoline mixture engines. Pressure oiled. I sent this MACL #343 to the Chief Executive Officers, of Chrysler, General Motors, and Ford, to see what could be done, to develop here, in connection with a School of Engineering here, the several engines of this type I forsee clearly. There were things like this in my past. Several of them very large scale.

In Pearl Harbor, our fleet had been sunk, a good part of it there. We were at war in 1941. I drew up a training base for servicemen in Sandpoint, Idaho. I drew it large. The U.S. Navy built it on the Southern tip of Pend O'Reille Lake not far from Cour D'Alene, Idaho. If I had not designed it as large as I did, the sailors to shepard our war effort across the oceans would not have been available and the war would have dragged on with much more loss of life. Training was first 18 weeks, They finally kept them there for only five weeks before sending them to the newly constructed ships.

Then I designed the Twin Mustang at San Bernardino, Calif. and then improved the ignition of the 28 cylinder radial, the largest engine the new Air Force had. This I followed with the layout of the 6 of these engines in a plane that could reach Russia with the new atomic bombs. This was the B-36 airplanes. After a few were made, I redesigned these planes to have supercharged engines to 4,000 H.P. each in the six of them. And then added 2 jet engines out on each wing. These to turn on for a long powered glide from their 9 miles up, to escape fighter airplanes, in this mode reaching 435 M.P.H. They finally carried two crews so one crew could sleep or rest and with refueling they stayed in the air 38 hours. They could reach Russia with the atomic bombs. 400 were built.

While this was going on, I began to think about the new jet engines. In my mind I could see a gear train on the nose of the jet engines, to accumulate that high speed torque down through a gear train, to a slower shaft for propeller or other uses. The Air Force officers became highly excited about this new engine. I named it the "Turbine Engine".

Then I began to think about the book I had partially read, Jules Vern's "20,000 Leagues Under The Sea". An old science fiction book still available in sets of old books that can be purchased. So, a lot had been done on atomic or nuclear subjects by then. The bomb and all. So I met with Navy Officers and said I thought a Nuclear submarine could be built. I reiterated the above and told them I thought there was a Providence in my designing the above and now I was sure there would be a way to make such a submarine. That it was going to be very large. Well, they called the "Nuclear Scientists". They had a common office then, in 1950. These said that if the submarine were made large enough the atomic pile could be placed in it to make heat to make steam pressure to drive the submarines. These officers said, right away, "Steam turbines gear reduced to the propeller shaft of the submarines. Missiles were not considered yet. The first was designed for torpedo uses as usual with subs. I contributed the original cruise missile ideas and saw those developed for the new jet bombers, the B-52s, we still use, to carry under a wing. I found this plan for moral restraint of cities through a book on Russia's religions, and will continue to work on those for the USA, as the #343 accompanying lays out.

Very Truly, *Elmo Kincaid Jr.* Elmo Kincaid Jr.

Dr. Allan Bromley, Director,
Office of Science & Technology Policy,
The White House,
Washington D. C. 20500.

1804 Isaacs, #22, Walla Walla, Wn.
99362. January 4, 1992. Enclosed,
Attached, Patent Copy and drawings
of Aircraft Engine Derivative and
possible auto engine therefrom, and
MACL #343 brochure.

Dear Dr. Bromley,

Herim is a possibility of solution to the funds crisis in this country. If we had a good 2 cycle auto engine, similar to the Detroit Diesel used in a million trucks and buses in this country, all these engines would weigh half as much and the cost of fuel saved, moving a lighter engine around in cars generally, could be taxed to pay the deficit off and other costs of world position by us as a nation. This engine accompanying would do that, but it was designed for the 2 piston engined aircraft of the brochure MACL#343 attached. Since preparing this auto engine and thinking on the subject, I see four others in my mind, that will all make good auto engines, 2 cycle all, and as this one not the usual oil & gasoline mixture engines. Pressure oiled. I sent this MACL #343 to the Chief Executive Officers, of Chrysler, General Motors, and Ford, to see what could be done, to develop here, in connection with a School of Engineering here, the several engines of this type I forsee clearly. There were things like this in my past. Several of them very large scale.

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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
02. Report	Description and diagrams of engines and aircraft, Elmo Kincaid Patentee (21 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: Physical Sciences: General (2) [1992]

Date Closed:	3/22/2010	OA/ID Number:	62042-008
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]
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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

"Document Control"

TYPE: INFORMATION

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9200061

ORIGINATOR: 02

STATUS C

DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: SWARD, Marcia P.: MATHEMATICAL ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 01/06/92

SUBJECT: THEY ARE PROVIDING DR. BROMLEY WITH A COPY OF THEIR
MAGAZINE, "MATHEMATICAL SCIENTISTS AT WORK".

DIRECTORATE
ASSIGNED:

STAFF
ASSIGNED:

ACTION
REQUIRED:

STAFF
ACTION:

SENDER'S DUE DATE:

OSTP DUE DATE:
DATE COMPLETED:

STAFF DUE DATE
DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley
PHYSICAL SCIENCES

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #:

CONTACT PERSON:
PHONE:

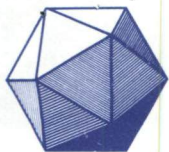
EXT:

REMARKS:

OSTP RECEIVED: 01/09/92
FILE: P-PHYSICAL SCIENCES

DEPT RECEIVED:

CENTRAL FILES:



The MATHEMATICAL ASSOCIATION of AMERICA

1529 Eighteenth Street, N.W.

Washington, D.C. 20036

Telephone (202) 387-5200

Marcia P. Sward, Executive Director

00611

02 JAN 8 4 9:28

GSTP
MAIL ROOM

January 6, 1992

The Honorable D. Allan Bromley
Assistant to the President
for Science & Technology
Old Executive Office Bldg, Rm 360
Washington, DC 20506

Dear Dr. Bromley:

The Mathematical Association of America is pleased to provide you with the enclosed copy of *Mathematical Scientists at Work*, a booklet showcasing a few of the diverse occupations undertaken by holders of degrees in the mathematical sciences. This special distribution is made possible by a dissemination grant to the MAA from the National Science Foundation.

This booklet was developed by the MAA to emphasize the value of the mathematical sciences to a wide variety of careers. Too many students, especially those from underrepresented groups, lose challenging employment opportunities by abandoning the study of mathematics before knowing the real consequences of doing so. The result is a shortage of graduates with appropriate mathematical education at all degree levels, from technical workers in industry through research specialists.

The MAA was founded in 1915 to promote the interests of mathematics, especially at the collegiate level, and has a membership of 33,000 mathematicians, mathematics teachers, and students. It is engaged in a broad range of activities to promote excellence in teaching mathematics, cultivate mathematical talent, and enhance public awareness of mathematics.

I hope you find *Mathematical Scientists at Work* informative. Please feel free to contact me if you would like further information on the MAA's efforts to encourage students seeking careers in the mathematical sciences.

Sincerely,

Marcia P. Sward
Executive Director

Enclosure

*Mathematical
Scientists
At Work*



*Mathematical
Association
of America*

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 16, 1992

Dear Dr. Sward:

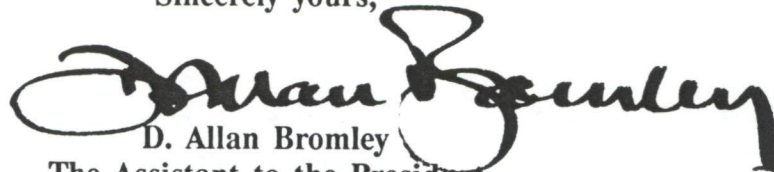
Many thanks for sending me a copy of your publication entitled **Mathematical Scientists at Work** and let me quickly congratulate you on the excellence of the booklet.

It is hard to overestimate the importance of attractive, easily accessible presentations of this kind in terms of reaching a broad audience which has a remarkable degree of immunity to most communications relating to mathematics, science, engineering or, for that matter, technology.

You have presented mathematicians at work in a highly attractive readable fashion and I hope that every school in the Nation gets a copy of this publication. Indeed, I only wish that there was a comparable document for physics! And I know that this displays a deplorable parochialism.

Again, my thanks and congratulations.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black 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. Marcia P. Sward
Executive Director
Mathematical Association of America
1529 Eighteenth Street, Northwest
Washington, D.C. 20036

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
03. Letter	To: President Bush From: Jeanne Howard [Personal Information Redacted] (12 pp.)	1/16/92	(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: Physical Sciences: General (2) [1992]

Date Closed:	3/22/2010	OA/ID Number:	62042-008
FOIA/SYS Case #:	2005-0336-F	Appeal Case #:	
Re-review Case #:		Appeal Disposition:	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		Disposition Date:	
AR Case #:		MR Case #:	
AR Disposition:		MR Disposition:	
AR Disposition Date:		MR Disposition Date:	

RESTRICTION CODES

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

P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
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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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"Document Control"

TYPE: INFORMATION

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9200122

ORIGINATOR: 02

STATUS C

DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: NILSSON, Jan S.: IUPAP

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 01/03/92

SUBJECT: HE IS INFORMING DR. BROMLEY OF HIS DECISION
REGARDING THE SPONSORSHIP OF "BARYONS '92" AND OF
HIS INTENTIONS TO VISIT THE U.S.

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: ASSIGNED:

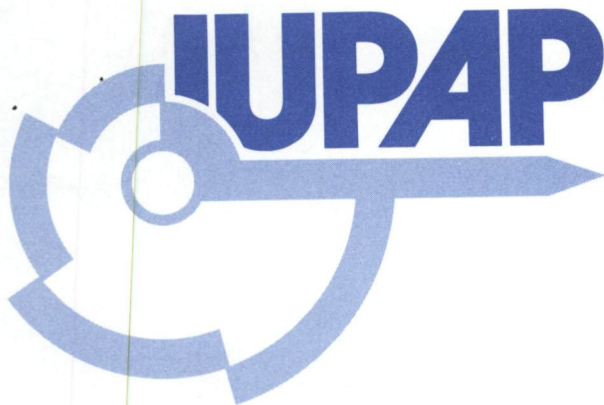
ACTION STAFF
REQUIRED: ACTION:

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

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley
PHYSICAL SCIENCES
INTERNATIONAL/POLICY

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

OSTP RECEIVED: 01/13/92 DEPT RECEIVED:
FILE: P-PHYSICAL SCIENCES
CENTRAL FILES:



RECEIVED

January 3, 1992

92 JAN 13 P 1:11

Dr. D. Allan Bromley
Assistant to the President for
Science and Technology
360 Old Executive Office Building
17th and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20506, USA

Dear Allan:

Upon receipt of your letter of 3 December, 1991, concerning the IUPAP sponsorship of the meeting "Baryons '92" I have tried to contact Yuri Ossipyan in vain. Realizing the difficult times in Moscow presently it now seems to me that I must take it upon myself to decide to sponsor the meeting as a type-C conference without any financial support. This is in line with my recommendation to Yuri and I see no reason why he would be of a different opinion.

It is my hope that I shall be able to see you later in the spring. As I believe I have mentioned I shall gradually move from my present position as president of the University of Göteborg to assume office as head of the Wallenberg Foundation, a two-billion dollar foundation supporting primarily the basic sciences in Sweden. On a part time basis I have already taken up this new job and I shall devote myself full time to the foundation as of 1 July. As part of my new assignment I should like to visit some of the more important foundations in the US. I have already made contact with the MacArthur Foundation through Murray Gell-Mann. Maybe you could suggest suitable people to contact within some of the other foundations supporting the sciences. In any case I shall contact you well before I leave for the US.

With best wishes for 1992 and warm personal regards.

Sincerely,


Jan S Nilsson

Encl.

cc Yuri Ossipyan

International Union of Pure and Applied Physics

Secretary-General:
Prof. Jan S. NILSSON, Vice-Chancellor
Gothenburg University

Vasaparken
S-411 24 Göteborg
SWEDEN

Telephone: 46-31-63 18 83
Telex: CHALBIB 2369 S
Fax: 46-31-63 46 60

IUPAP

January 3, 1992

Professor Moshe Gai
Dept of Physics - WNSL
272 Whitney Avenue
New Haven, CT 06511
USA

Dear Professor Gai:

Your request for IUPAP sponsorship of the "International Conference on the Structure of Baryons and Related Mesons" has been reconsidered and I am pleased to inform you that the Union now has granted the Conference IUPAP sponsorship. You did not apply for financial support and the sponsorship does not imply any financial commitment on the part of the Union.

With best wishes for a professionally rewarding and successful conference.

Sincerely yours,



Jan S Nilsson
Secretary-General

cc Academician Yuri Ossipyan, President of IUPAP
Dr. W. Heinecke, Associate Secretary-General
The Chairman of C12

International Union of Pure and Applied Physics

Secretary-General:
Prof. Jan S. NILSSON, Vice-Chancellor
Gothenburg University

Vasaparken
S-411 24 Göteborg
SWEDEN

Telephone: 46-31-63 18 83
Telex: CHALBIB 2369 S
Fax: 46-31-63 46 60

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
04. Letter	To: Jan Nilsson From: Allan Bromley Re: Yuri Ossipyan [personal information redacted] (3 pp.)	1/21/92	(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: Physical Sciences: General (2) [1992]

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"Document Control"

TYPE: INFORMATION

ORIGINATOR: 02

STATUS C

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9200023

DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: BISCONTI, Ann S.: USCEA

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 01/02/92

SUBJECT: SHE IS PROVIDING DR. BROMLEY WITH A COPY OF THEIR
NEWSLETTER WHICH CONTAINS BRIEF HIGHLIGHTS FROM
RECENT ATTITUDE STUDIES ON ENERGY AND NUCLEAR
ENERGY.

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
PHYSICAL SCIENCES

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

OSTP RECEIVED: 01/06/92
FILE: P-PHYSICAL SCIENCES

DEPT RECEIVED:

CENTRAL FILES:



U.S. Council for Energy Awareness

Ann S. Bisconti, Ph.D.

Vice President, Research and Program Evaluation

January 2, 1992

The Hon D. Allan Bromley
Assistant to the President for
Science and Technology
Office of the President
Washington, DC 20506

Dear Mr. Bromley:

I'm enclosing a new newsletter with brief highlights from recent USCEA attitude research studies on energy and nuclear energy. Some of our members suggested that such highlights would be a useful supplement to the opinion fliers that we have been publishing several times each year and will continue to produce. I hope that they are useful to you.

My best wishes for the new year.

Sincerely,

Ann S. Bisconti

ASB/vchm

RECEIVED

92 JAN 6 P 2: 55

OSTP
MAIL ROOM

Suite 400
1776 I Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20006-2495
(202) 293-0770

1023

Public Opinion

Prepared by the U.S. Council for Energy Awareness

December 1991

Americans Turn Inward; Energy Drops Off the Scope

Recent polls show a massive shift in public concerns from foreign affairs to domestic issues. Unemployment has become the number one national concern on the public mind.

Each month, Cambridge Reports asks Americans to name "the two most important problems facing the United States today." In November, 32 percent mentioned unemployment, up from 9 percent in February. Just nine percent mentioned foreign affairs, compared with 68 percent in February.

Pocketbook and social issues in general are increasingly salient. These include poverty, recession/economy, crime and drugs, education, and health care costs.

Energy, which peaked before the Gulf War at 6 percent, did not even make the list this Fall. Environmental issues also faded somewhat—from 15 percent in May to 9 percent in November.

The Gender Gap: Men, Women and Nuclear Energy

Public opinion polls show that American women are far less well-informed about nuclear energy than men. But the vast majority are willing to listen and learn.

The nuclear energy information gap between the sexes is wide but narrowing. In February 1991, Cambridge Reports found a 13-point gap between the number of women and men who feel at least somewhat well-informed about the subject. One year earlier, the gap was even wider—22 points.

Women are less well-informed about both the safety of nuclear energy and its benefits. For instance, in the U.S., half the women (49 percent) believe it is extremely or very likely that a person would receive harmful

TABLE 1
How Well Informed Do You Feel You Are About Nuclear Energy Issues?

	All Adults %	Women %	Men %
February 1990			
Very well informed	9	5	13
Somewhat well informed	40	33	47
Not too well informed	36	42	30
Not well informed at all	14	19	10
Don't know	0	1	0
February 1991			
Very well informed	13	7	18
Somewhat well informed	50	49	51
Not too well informed	26	30	21
Not well informed at all	11	13	8
Don't know	1	1	1

Cambridge Reports/Research International

Public Opinion

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December 1991

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Not too well informed	26	30	21
Not well informed at all	11	13	8
Don't know	1	1	1

Cambridge Reports/Research International

levels of radiation living next to a nuclear energy plant for a year; only one-third (34 percent) of the men believe that (*Gallup, March 1991*). More women than men in the United States think that any amount of radiation is harmful (*Cambridge Reports, May 1990*).

Although polls show that women are as environmentally conscious as men, women are far less aware of the fact that using nuclear energy cuts greenhouse gas emissions and air pollution. The gender gap is especially marked among college graduates. In July 1991, Gallup found that only 57 percent of women college graduates vs. 82 percent of men college graduates knew about this benefit of nuclear energy.

Taking the Middle Road. Most women—and men too—say they need more information before firming up their opinion about nuclear energy. For women, even more than men, this uncertainty translates into taking middle positions on polling questions.

Men are divided between those who support building more nuclear energy plants and those who would keep the existing plants and not build more. Most women choose the middle position—maintaining the status quo with no new construction (*Cambridge Reports, February 1991; Bruskin, October 1991*).

Specifically, 68 percent of women and 72 percent of men support keeping the option open to build more nuclear energy plants in the future. But only 12 percent of women want new plants built now; 31 percent of the men want new plants now (*Bruskin, May 1991*). That's not surprising; only one-fifth of women and men think that any new electric plants of any kind will be needed in their area in the next 10 years (*Cambridge Reports, May 1991*).

Asked if they favor or oppose nuclear energy as an option for future electricity plants in this country, one-fourth of women answered that they could not decide one way or the other. Fewer women than men declared themselves in favor (40 percent women vs. 58 percent men, *Bruskin, May*

TABLE 2
Awareness and Support

	All Adults %	Women %	Men %
Aware using nuclear energy cuts greenhouse gas emissions and air pollution	63	55	72
Agree we should use more nuclear energy if that will cut greenhouse gas emissions and air pollution	71	70	71

Gallup, July-August, 1991

TABLE 3
Opinion About Nuclear Energy Plants for Future Electricity

	All Adults %	Women %	Men %
Build now	22	12	31
Keep option open	48 } 70	56 } 68	41 } 72
Don't build in future	24	27	21
Don't know	7	5	8

Bruskin, May, 1991

TABLE 4
Believe Science and Technology Do More Good Than Harm

	All Adults %
Higher socioeconomic status men	68
Higher socioeconomic status women	59
Lower socioeconomic status men	52
Lower socioeconomic status women	33

Cambridge Reports/Research International, May 1991; higher socioeconomic status is top half of population based on income and education index.

See Notes on Tables, Page 4

1991). About one-third of both sexes were opposed.

Bridging the Gender Gap. With increased awareness, women's support can increase. For instance, Gallup found in July that about 70 percent of both sexes supported using more nuclear energy if that would cut greenhouse gas emissions and air pollution.

In a test of USCEA's most recent ad that describes nuclear energy's role in cutting air pollution, 63 percent of women and 48 percent of men said the ad gave them new information; 42 percent of women and 37 percent of men said the ad made them feel more favorably toward nuclear energy (*Inter-market Research*).

Good information also can change opinions about plant safety. After reading USCEA's short brochure on nuclear plant safety, the percent of women rating nuclear energy plants very or somewhat safe jumped from 44 percent to 89 percent.

Need to Build Trust. Although these results are impressive, good information alone cannot totally erase the concerns many women have about nuclear energy because of their deeply-held distrust of science and technology. This is particularly true of lower socioeconomic status women: only one-third (33 percent) of this population segment believe that science and technology do more good than harm (*Cambridge Reports, May 1991*). That compares with 59 percent of higher socioeconomic status women and 68 percent of higher socioeconomic status men. Such skepticism, coupled with limited knowledge on the issue, makes it difficult for this group, in particular, to sort out the facts from conflicting messages they receive.

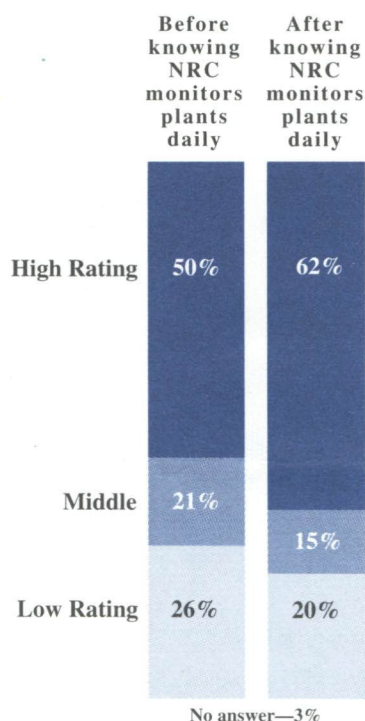
Good local community relations, on top of excellent plant performance, will be critical in building the confidence and trust necessary for women's acceptance of new plants, especially in their own area. For many in the industry, a good place to start could be at home.

Most Americans Unaware of NRC Monitoring

Awareness of NRC regulation improves perceptions of nuclear plant safety. In May, Cambridge Reports asked a national sample of U.S. adults: "How often do you think each nuclear energy plant is monitored by the federal Nuclear Regulatory Commission to make sure the plant meets federal safety requirements?" Only 7 percent knew that NRC resident inspectors monitor each plant every day.

Learning this information significantly increased favorable ratings of nuclear energy plant safety. Half the sample gave high ratings to the safety of nuclear energy plants before they

FIGURE 1
Rating the Safety of Nuclear Energy Plants



Source: Cambridge Reports/Research International, May 1991

knew that the NRC monitors each plant every day. Afterwards the number grew from 50 percent to 62 percent.

Nuclear Plant Tours May Build Public Support

Seventeen percent of all American adults say they have taken a tour of a nuclear power plant or visited the information center at a nuclear power plant, according to a Cambridge Reports poll this February. These people were more favorable to new nuclear power plants than those who haven't toured a plant or information center—by a 21 percentage-point margin.

A poll of congressional staffers in January 1991 found that 56 percent had visited a nuclear energy plant (*Reichman-Karten-Sword*). Among this group, 84 percent said they favored the use of nuclear energy. Only 69 percent of congressional staffers

who hadn't toured a nuclear plant felt favorable.

Are the plant tours responsible for these differences or are visitors more favorably inclined to start with? Both may be true.

The demographics suggest that more supportive segments of U.S. adults may be attracted to these tours. Visitors include more men than women (22 percent vs. 13 percent) and relatively large numbers of college graduates (25 percent) and politically active people (41 percent). However, multivariate analyses found that visiting a plant or information center was associated with favorable attitudes regardless of demographic background.

Some information centers conduct pre-post attitude polls to test the impact of the visit on knowledge and attitudes. Some, notably the Sellafield Visitors Center in England, have observed dramatic effects. More pre-tour/post-tour polls are needed in the United States to determine conclusively which comes first—the favorable attitudes or the plant visit.

Strong Demand for Radioactive Waste Disposal Facilities

While siting radioactive waste disposal facilities continues to be difficult locally, polls show the American public nationally wants the issue resolved. This August, 80 percent said it is very important for the U.S. to build these new facilities (*Bruskin Associates*). Their sentiment is shared by U.S. opinion leaders: by a huge margin (83 percent vs. 7 percent), opinion leaders want to "accelerate siting and construction of a permanent nuclear waste disposal facility." That finding is from the 1991 Opinion Leader Survey by Cambridge Reports.

Bruskin assessed attitudes about building disposal facilities with the national public in two ways. Everyone was told that in order to continue various uses (medicine, electricity) that produce radioactive waste, new facilities to dispose of the waste must be

built. Half the sample (500 people) were asked about the importance of building these facilities. The results: 80 percent said it is very important, 12 percent somewhat important, 3 percent not too important, and 2 percent not at all important.

The other 500 people were asked to make a tradeoff between "building the disposal facilities and keeping the uses for medicine and electricity" versus "not building the disposal facilities and doing without the uses for medicine and electricity." Building waste disposal facilities won out by 80 percent to 12 percent; 8 percent were unsure.

These findings suggest that efforts leading to solutions may be more defensible in the long run than efforts aimed at cutting beneficial uses.

Belief in Expertise. The Bruskin survey also found that 61 percent of Americans believe the "United States has the scientific and technical expertise to construct a safe and reliable nuclear waste disposal facility." More opinion leaders (75 percent) believe in America's expertise, according to the Cambridge Reports 1991 Opinion Leader Survey. The question wording in the two surveys was identical.

Dumping on "Dump"

Scientists are always lamenting popular use of the term "dump" to describe a nuclear waste disposal facility. The term "dump," they argue, fails to convey the high-tech, scrupulously engineered and controlled structures for nuclear waste disposal.

Findings from a national poll in August indicate that the wording does make a difference—but not enough to change the general direction of opinion. Bruskin Associates divided the national sample into two comparable

halves. One half was asked this question: "Which way of handling high-level radioactive waste do you think is more helpful to our environment in the long run—taking the waste to a permanent waste disposal facility or leaving the waste at the plant sites where it is now?" The other half of the sample was asked the same question, but the word "dump" was substituted for "disposal facility." Seventy percent said taking the waste to a disposal facility would be best for the environment. Sixty percent said the same for a dump.

Other research shows that most Americans do not visualize nuclear waste disposal facilities, whatever they are called. Pictures, line drawings and artists' renderings may be worth a thousand words.

USCEA's Advertising Registers Major Impact

The U.S. Council for Energy Awareness' television and print campaign is clearly having an impact on millions of Americans. Nearly half the public remembered seeing USCEA ads that ran in 1991. A very high 89 percent of recallers liked the ads, and 85 percent agreed with the ads. Two-thirds (68 percent) said the ads "made an impression on me."

Those results are from a national study by Market Facts, Inc. Market Facts surveyed 1,023 adults twice—in February and again in October. Overall favorability to nuclear energy increased significantly more among those who remembered seeing the ads than among those who did not remember.

Gallup also showed pictures of USCEA ads to a nationally representative sample of 1,046 adults in October. Forty-nine percent remembered see-

ing one or more of them.

Recallers included close to half of every demographic group.

USCEA print advertisements appeared in major newsweekly and monthly magazines and some newspapers. Both the Market Facts Study and the Gallup polls were taken following a six-week period (August 12-September 23) in which a USCEA commercial with an environment theme ran on cable television. A commercial with an energy independence theme ran earlier in the year (April 1-May 19).

Notes on Tables and Figure:

All data are from surveys with nationally representative samples of U.S. adults, margin of error ± 3 percent except for Table 3, which is ± 4 percent.

Questions:

Table 1: "How well informed do you feel you are about nuclear energy issues? Do you feel very well informed, somewhat well informed, not too well informed, or not well informed at all?"

Table 2: "I'm going to read you some statements, and I'd like you to tell me, for each one, whether you agree or disagree with the statement..."

- Using nuclear energy to generate electricity cuts greenhouse gas emissions and air pollution...
- We should use more nuclear energy if that will cut greenhouse gas emissions and air pollution."

Table 3: "Many people have different opinions about building new nuclear energy plants for providing for the future electricity needs of our country. Please tell me which statement comes closest to your opinion on the subject. (READ LIST)"

- We should build new nuclear energy plants now
- We should not build new nuclear energy plants now but should keep the option open
- We should not build new nuclear energy plants and should not keep the option open."

Table 4: "Overall, would you say that science and technology do more good than harm, more harm than good, or the same amount of each?"

Figure 1: "Thinking about the nuclear energy plants that are operating now, how safe do you regard these plants? Please think of a scale from 1-7, where 1 means "very unsafe" and 7 means "very safe." The safer you think they are, the higher the number you will give." In figure 1, "high rating" is 5-7, and "low rating" is 1-3.



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 13, 1992

Dear Dr. Bisconti:

Many thanks for sending me the public opinion leaflet for December 1991. This sort of information is extremely useful to me in the many talks that I find myself giving at various points in the country and I would very much appreciate your keeping me on the list for them.

With all best wishes for the new Year,

Sincerely yours,

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

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for
Science and Technology

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