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Series: Bromley, D. Allan, Files
Subseries: International Files

OA/ID Number: 62064
Folder ID Number: 62064-001

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International: General [10 of 10] [1992]

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INSTITUTE FOR RISK RESEARCH

917 I

March 13, 1992

D. Allan Bromley
Science Advisor To The President
The White House
Washington DC

MAIL ROOM

92 MAR 23 AID: 07

RECEIVED

Dear Allan:

It was a pleasure meeting you at Queen's last month. I found your talk on global warming very stimulating. I promised to send a copy of the Canadian Standard for Risk Analysis (enclosed). It provides for common risk terminology for health, environment, power, chemicals, etc. It may assist you with your need to find a common basis for risk management. Niels Lind, one of our members, was the chair of the Standards Committee.

I also enclose a copy of Managing Risk in the Public Interest by Niels Lind and others. It proposes an approach to risk management which is consistent with the U.S. policy on global warming which you discussed in your talk.

If Niels or I can be of further service, please let us know.

Yours truly,

John Shortreed
Director
Institute for Risk Research

JS/cm

cc: Dr. N. Lind

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 15, 1992

Dear John:

It was indeed a pleasure meeting you at Queen's in the midst of what turned out to be a real blizzard. I was delighted to get the copy of the **Canadian Standard for Risk Analysis** and have made it available to the members of the committee that I have formed under our Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering, and Technology that is currently looking at risk assessment across all the agencies of the US Government. I also must thank you for the copy of **Manging Risk in the Public Interest** by Niels Lind, and others. It is indeed consistent with the views that my colleagues and I in the Bush Administration hold with respect to global climate change.

I hope that our paths cross in the not too distant future but, in the meantime, warmest best wishes both personally and for the success of your unique institute.

Sincerely yours,



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

Dr. John Shortreed
Director
Institute for Risk Research
University of Waterloo
Waterloo, Ontario
Canada N2L 3G1

"Document Control"

TYPE: ACTION
ORIGINATOR: 02

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9200897
DIRECTORATE STATUS

STATUS I

FROM: TELEGDI, Valentine L.: CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 03/12/92

SUBJECT: HE IS WRITING REGARDING TAX EXEMPTIONS FOR
INTERNATIONAL AWARDS FOR SCIENTIFIC ACHIEVEMENT.

DIRECTORATE ASSIGNED: INTERNATIONAL/POLICY
STAFF ASSIGNED:

ACTION
REQUIRED: AS NECESSARY

STAFF
ACTION:

SENDER'S DUE DATE:
OSTP DUE DATE: 04/01/92
DATE COMPLETED:

STAFF DUE DATE
DATE COMPLETED/DEPT: 4/14/92

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley
PHYSICAL SCIENCES

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #:
REMARKS:

CONTACT PERSON:
PHONE:

OSTP RECEIVED: 03/18/92
FILE: P-INTERNATIONAL

DEPT RECEIVED:

CENTRAL FILES:

*Sam - Haven't
we answered
similar inquiries
before?
JL 3/19/92*

*Tom: I haven't
done any like
these. What do
we say?
go 3/24*

refer to Kd...
08417A
CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

CHARLES C. LAURITSEN LABORATORY OF HIGH ENERGY PHYSICS RECEIVED

PASADENA, CALIFORNIA 91125

92 MAR 18 P 3: 33

March 12, 1992

OUT
MAIL ROOM

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

Dear Professor Bromley:

Since 1986, the United States has made major international awards for scientific achievement, such as the Nobel and the Wolf prizes, subject to taxation. In no other country are these prizes taxed. This discriminates against U.S. laureates, in particular in the case of prizes shared by Americans with other nationals.

Although there is no reason to believe that we would personally benefit from a law that would make such awards once again tax-exempt (having either already paid our taxes or not having had to pay them), we would strongly urge that such a measure be adopted. We do this as a matter of principle: Congress and the Administration should always, and in particular at the present time, do as much as they can to promote excellence in science and to encourage young Americans to become outstanding scientists.

Respectfully submitted by,

VL Telegdi

Valentine L. Telegdi
Professor of Physics
(W-Ph 91)

and the cosignatories listed on the
attached sheet.

Also Sent to:

The Honorable G.E. Brown

The Honorable L. Bentsen

The Honorable D. Rostenkowski

Key: N = Nobel, W = Wolf prize, A = Agriculture, Ch = Chemistry, M = Medicine or Physiology, Ma = Mathematics, Ph = Physics.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| P.W. Anderson, N-Ph 77 | C.B. Anfinsen, N-Ch 72 |
| D. Baltimore, N-M 75 | S. Benzer, W-M 91 |
| P. Berg, N-Ch 80 | J.M. Bishop, N-M 89 |
| N. Bloembergen, N-Ph 81 | H.C. Brown, N-Ch 79 |
| R.H. Burris, W-A 84/85 | T.R. Cech, N-Ch 89 |
| S. Chandrasekhar, N-Ph 83 | A.M. Cormack, N-M 79 |
| D.J. Cram, N-Ch 87 | P.M. Cuatrecasas, W-M 87 |
| H. Dehmelt, N-Ph 89 | T.D. Diener, W-A 87 |
| C. Djerassi, W-Ch 78 | M.J. Feigenbaum, W-Ph 86 |
| V.L. Fitch, N-Ph 80 | W.A. Fowler, N-Ph 83 |
| H. Friedman, W-Ph 87 | D.C. Gajdusek, N-M 76 |
| M. Gell-Mann, N-Ph 69 | I. Giaever, N-Ph 73 |
| D. Glaser, N-Ph 60 | S.L. Glashow, N-Ph 79 |
| M. Goldhaber, W-Ph 90 | R. Guillemin, N-M 77 |
| E.L. Hahn, W-Ph 83/84 | H.A. Hauptman, N-Ch 85 |
| D. Herschbach, N-Ch 86 | A.D. Hershey, N-M 69 |
| G.H. Hitchings, N-M 88 | G.H. Hubel, N-M 81 |
| J. Karle, N-Ch 85 | H.W. Kendall, N-Ph 90 |
| H.G. Khorana, N-M 68 | A. Kornberg, N-M 59 |
| W.E. Lamb, Jr., N-Ph 55 | H.A. Lardy, W-A 81 |
| P.D. Lax, W-Ma 87 | L.M. Lederman, W-Ph 82, N-Ph 88 |
| Y.T. Lee, N-Ch 88 | T.H. Maiman, W-Ph 83/84 |
| M. McCarty, W-M 90 | H.M. McConnell, W-Ch 83/84 |
| B. Merrifield, N-Ch 84 | G.E. Palade, N-M 74 |
| M.L. Perl, W-Ph 82 | B. Richter, N-Ph 76 |
| F.C. Robbins, N-M 54 | W.L. Roelofs, W-A 82 |
| M. Schwartz, N-Ph 88 | J. Schwinger, N-Ph 65 |
| G.T. Seaborg, N-Ch 51 | H.O. Smith, N-M 78 |
| G.D. Snell, N-M 80 | G.F. Sprague, W-A 78 |
| D.F. Steiner, W-M 84/85 | H. Taube, N-Ch 83 |
| G. Wald, N-M 67 | J.D. Watson, N-M 62 |
| S. Weinberg, N-Ph 79 | V.F. Weisskopf, W-Ph 81 |
| K.G. Wilson, N-Ph 82 | R.S. Yalow, N-M 77 |
| C.N. Yang, N-Ph 57 | S.F. Yang, W-A 91 |

0897A

CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

CHARLES C. LAURITSEN LABORATORY OF HIGH ENERGY PHYSICS

PASADENA, CALIFORNIA 91125

92 MAR 18 P 3: 33

March 12, 1992

OSTP
MAIL ROOM

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

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Respectfully submitted by,

VL Telegdi

Valentine L. Telegdi
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(W-Ph 91)
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Also Sent to:

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The Honorable D. Rostenkowski

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 G.F. Sprague, W-A 78
 H. Taube, N-Ch 83
 J.D. Watson, N-M 62
 V.F. Weisskopf, W-Ph 81
 R.S. Yalow, N-M 77
 S.F. Yang, W-A 91

Harry -

Intf had the lead on the
attached correspondence.
However, DAB responded
directly. His letters are
enclosed.

Mike

Document Originally
Attached to
Following Page

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 14, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. JOHN ROBSON
DEPUTY SECRETARY
DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

FROM: D. ALLAN BROMLEY *AB*
SUBJECT: NOBEL AND WOLF PRIZE TAX TREATMENT

Some time ago we had discussions concerning the possibility that the U.S. would return to the community of nations in the sense that it would return to its earlier practice of exempting major international prizes like the Nobel and Wolf Prizes, awarded on the basis of a lifetime of research activity, from normal income tax. At that time you told me that you thought the prospects of such action were dim indeed.

I have recently received from Professor Valentine Telegdi, a winner of the '91 Wolf Prize in Physics, the attached letter, with a major list of signatories drawn from winners of the Nobel and Wolf Prizes. This is a truly distinguished list of individuals and with this stimulus I am coming back to you to ask what, if any, advice you can give me as to an approach that might possibly result in the exclusion of such prizes from normal taxation.

As the Administration's senior scientist, I feel that I have a very real responsibility to bring forward this request because we are, indeed, the only developed nation, or for that matter, the only nation anywhere that, to the best of my knowledge, does exact income tax from these awards. The total amount of money involved is trivial but the symbolic impact is enormous.

I would welcome your suggestions and, if possible, your assistance.

Attachment

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 14, 1992

Dear Val:

Many thanks for sending me the revised list of signatures of those who have won Nobel and Wolf prizes. I am passing it on to the appropriate people in the Treasury Department with a renewed request that the tax treatment of such prizes be returned to its former status.

With all best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "D. Bromley", with a stylized, flowing script.

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

Professor Valentine L. Telegdi
Charles C. Lauritsen Laboratory
of High Energy Physics
California Institute of Technology
Pasadena, California 91125

"Document Control"

TYPE: ACTION DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9200892
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS I DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: LOWDIN, Per-Olov: UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 03/11/92

SUBJECT: HE IS WRITING TO EXPRESS HIS CONCERNS OVER THE LACK
OF OF U.S. RECIPIENTS AT THE 1991 NOBEL PRIZE
AWARDS.

DIRECTORATE ASSIGNED: INTERNATIONAL/POLICY STAFF ASSIGNED:

ACTION REQUIRED: AS NECESSARY STAFF ACTION:

SENDER'S DUE DATE: OSTP DUE DATE: 04/01/92 STAFF DUE DATE
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley

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

OSTP RECEIVED: 03/18/92 DEPT RECEIVED:
FILE: P-INTERNATIONAL
CENTRAL FILES:



*al what do you
think?
3/19/92*

0892 A

FLORIDA QUANTUM THEORY PROJECT

362 WILLIAMSON HALL, UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA,
GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA 32611-2085, USA.

Telephone 1-904-392 1597, Prof. P.O. Löwdin 1-904-392 6976P 4: 55
Telex: 510 601 6813 QTP UF UD; FAX tel.1- 904-392-8722.

Internet Mail: lowdin@qtp.ufl.edu

March 11, 1992.

UQTP
MAIL ROOM

Professor Allan Bromley
Office of Science and Technology of the
Executive Office of the President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20506.

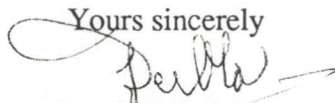
Dear Allan:

When in December 1991, the Nobel Foundation celebrated the 90th Anniversary of the Nobel Prizes in Stockholm, Sweden, about 140 previous Nobel Laureates showed up, of which a majority were from the United States. Needless to say, I was very happy to meet so many of my American friends in Stockholm. There is no question that the United States has been the leading nation in basic and applied research for several decades, which is partly reflected by all these Nobel Prizes given to U.S. Scientists. At the same time I noticed that unfortunately not a single one of the 1991 Prizes was awarded to a scientist or writer from the United States. This may have been incidental, but I recall that when the six U.S. Nobel Laureates from 1981 reported to the U.S. House Committee of Science and Technology in Washington, D.C., one of them warned that, unless some drastic improvements were made in the U.S. educational system, there may be no more new Laureates to report to the Committee after the year 2000!

With this letter I enclose a copy of a letter to President George Bush explaining my worries about the U.S. educational system. Since I am not politically inclined, I usually don't feel obliged to write letters to the Office of the President, but my personal experiences are such that I feel strongly motivated to take this exceptional action. From time to time, I visit Japan and Korea, and when I see their emphasis on "brainpower" through better and better education, I get worried that the fact that the United States is obviously "slipping behind" in its educational system, which sooner or later will have severe economical consequences. Needless to say, I don't expect that my letter will have any effect - but it is at least worth a trial.

When your schedule permits we hope to see you at the Swedish Royal Academy of Sciences in Stockholm and perhaps also at a Nobel ceremony - hopefully with many American Nobel Laureates. With best wishes and warmest personal regards,

Yours sincerely



Per-Olov Löwdin

Graduate Research Professor of Chemistry and Physics
Founding Director of the Florida Quantum Theory Project.

Florida Quantum Theory Project: An Institute for Theory and Computation in Molecular and Materials Sciences.

* R.J. Bartlett * E. Deumens * P.-O. Löwdin * D.A. Micha * H.J. Monkhorst *

* N.Y. Öhrn * J.R. Sabin * S.B. Trickey * M.C. Zerner *

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY/ AFFIRMATIVE ACTION EMPLOYER

D. Allan Bromley

FLORIDA QUANTUM THEORY PROJECT

362 WILLIAMSON HALL, UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA,
GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA 32611-2085, USA.

Telephone 1-904-392 1597, Prof. P.O. Löwdin 1-904-392 6976.

Telex: 510 601 6813 QTP UF UD; FAX tel.1- 904-392-8722.

Internet Mail: lowdin@qtp.ufl.edu

March 11, 1992.

President George Bush
Office of the President of the United States
The White House,
Washington, D.C., 20506.

Dear Mr. President:

With this letter I would like to respectfully express my extreme worries about the current situation and development of the educational system in the United States, and its connection with the present difficult economical situation in the country. I know about your great plan to make the US educational system the best one in the world by the year 2000, but I don't think that the American people are listening. When a teen-ager tends to drop out of school, it is the responsibility of his or her parents to try to explain the importance of education. When the people of the United States do not understand the importance of education for the future of the country, it is the responsibility of the political leaders to try to explain the situation and convince them to increase their efforts and change their priorities so that the entire educational system can be greatly improved and properly funded.

Today the educational situation is much worse than ever expected, and - with the shortness of funds - there is little hope of a quick change to meet e.g. the goals you have stated for the year 2000. All over the United States, the country of Japan is blamed for part of the present financial crisis, but the real question is whether Japan is simply not a "scapegoat". In my opinion, we are probably to be blamed ourselves. We are slipping behind in our educational efforts, whereas many other countries - including Japan - are putting education as one of the top priorities. There is little question that today the United States has one of the best - if not the very best - educated work forces in the world, but with the deterioration of the US educational system, this situation is not going to prevail. Some time ago there was an article in the Wall Street Journal, where a US professor after visiting Japan described how this country was going to put the priority of its industrial and technological development in the future on higher education and "brainpower" and on the conviction that almost every successful industrial product will be obsolete in 3-6 years, and hence that new technology had to be generated almost on a yearly basis. I have been visiting Japan rather frequently, and I can personally verify that this picture is essentially correct.

The United States educational system is a complicated network, which involves elementary schools, high schools, colleges, universities, and separate research institutions. In improving this system, one has to remember a few basic principles, of which the first is that:

high-quality higher education is based on high-quality elementary education, and no link in the educational system can be neglected; in making efforts for improvements, it is usually a good idea to start at the top and work downwards - layer by layer.

Florida Quantum Theory Project: An Institute for Theory and Computation in Molecular and Materials Sciences.

* R.J. Bartlett * E. Deumens * P.-O. Löwdin * D.A. Micha * H.J. Monkhorst *

* N.Y.Öhrn * J.R. Sabin * S.B. Trickey * M.C.Zerner *

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY/ AFFIRMATIVE ACTION EMPLOYER

However, since I am a university professor, I may perhaps be permitted to add a few words about the United States university system and its importance for teaching and research. In this connection, one should always remember the following second basic principle:

one should never separate the goals for teaching and research - the teaching of today will be the basis for the research of tomorrow, and the research of today will be the subject of the teaching of tomorrow!

Teaching and research go hand in hand, and by striving towards excellence in our research we will also strive towards the highest quality in our teaching - and vice versa. At this point, it is worthwhile to remember that our entire economy and living standard in the future will depend on the outcome of the research carried out for the benefit of science and technology, and that the results depend on both basic and applied research. The third important principle is that:

one should never separate basic and applied research; experience over many decades shows that one usually gets the best results in applied research by letting basic research flourish on its own!

In all countries, there are politicians who believe that they can get "quick" results in applied research by steering the trends in basic research in their own way towards the applications - only to finally find that such efforts are fruitless!

There is no question that the United States has been the leading nation in basic and applied research for several decades, which is partly reflected by the many Nobel Prizes given to U.S. Scientists. This is a trend which may now be broken. When in December 1991, the Nobel Foundation celebrated the 90th Anniversary of the Nobel Prizes in Stockholm, Sweden, it was remarkable that not a single one of the 1991 Prizes was awarded to a scientist or writer from the United States. This may have been incidental, but I recall that when the six U.S. Nobel Laureates from 1981 reported to the U.S. House Committee of Science and Technology in Washington, D.C., one of them warned that, unless some drastic improvements were made in the U.S. educational system, there may be no more new Laureates to report to the Committee after the year 2000, unless one imports some good scientists from abroad. If the economic situation is still bad, we will probably blame the situation on some foreign country which has a better educational system. It is clear that something drastic has to be done in the United States, and that you are the Leader to do it!

It is also evident that not too many politicians understand the connection between the fundamental discoveries in basic research and the improvements in our every day living standards as well as our economy. Please, forgive me, if I illustrate these connections by a few striking examples:

When Faraday around 1840 in London demonstrated some new experiments dealing with electric phenomena for the British Prime Minister, the latter asked rather reluctantly whether this would ever turn out to be useful, whereupon Faraday is said to have replied: "I believe, Sir, that some day you may even be able to tax it".

When Maxwell in 1855 established his famous equations for the electromagnetic phenomena, he predicted the existence of the electromagnetic waves, but no one at this time could foresee the later practical applications including the wireless telegraph, the radio, the radar, the television, etc.

When Einstein in 1905 found the famous relation between energy and mass, $E = mc^2$, no politician in any country understood its importance, and not even the physicists believed that it would ever have any practical importance - today, this relation is probably the best hope for mankind to satisfy its increasing energy need for the centuries to come through the processes of nuclear fission and fusion.

When Kamerlingh Onnes discovered superconductivity in 1922, he had no idea that in the 1990's there would be a large number of superconducting devices used in technology and that a very large magnetic laboratory dealing also with superconductivity was going to be built in Tallahassee, Florida.

When the physicists during the 1940's developed the microwave technique, one of the main applications was the radar, another was the microwave ovens, etc.

When the nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) technique was developed in the 1950's, nobody could foresee the discovery of the NMR datatomography or Nuclear Imaging and its importance for diagnosis in modern medicine.

When Bardeen, Brattain and Shockley in the beginning of the 1950's constructed the transistor, they knew that it would be useful - but still they had no idea how revolutionary it would be for the modern electronic industry, for the space ships, for the electronic computers, for our home appliances, etc.

When Townes, Basov, and Prochorov at the end of the 1950's independently developed the principles of masers and lasers, they had little idea how their discovery would influence the history of mankind, the development of new industrial and medical tools, of striking effects in the entertainment industry, of compact discs used e.g. in music, of so-called smart bombs, etc.

In solid-state physics, the discovery of the silicon chips has led to an enormous development of the computer industry and to the construction of small personal computers, which are hundred times faster and more powerful than the giant computers of yesterday. Today our world is faced with an "information revolution" which will influence every day of our ordinary life - whether we want it or not.

The examples given above are taken from physics, but there are numerous others from chemistry, molecular biology, etc. In chemistry, the polymer technology has given us a large number of new materials and to a large extent made us independent of otherwise critical natural resources.

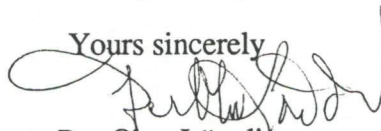
In molecular biology, the discovery of the retroviruses has led to the development of gene-technology and to the natural production of many medical drugs, as e.g. insulin. All of these revolutions depend ultimately on high-quality research, which in turn is built on high-quality education - from the elementary schools and up.

In this election year, a great deal of attention has already been devoted to the U.S. educational system and the need to improve it, but few seems to understand that a rebuilding of the system will require a gigantic national effort many times larger than e.g. the Manhattan project. In the improvement of the educational system, one has to start at the very top, and I hence hope that you - Mr. President - will be successful in these efforts!

In conclusion may I wish you a great deal of good luck as the Leader of the United States and the caretaker of Pax Americana.

With deepest respects,

Yours sincerely



Per-Olov Löwdin

Professor Emeritus
Department of Quantum Chemistry
Uppsala University
Uppsala, Sweden.

Member of Nobel Committee for
Physics of the Swedish Royal
Academy of Sciences 1972-84,
Stockholm, Sweden

Graduate Research Professor
of Chemistry and Physics
University of Florida
Gainesville, Florida, USA.

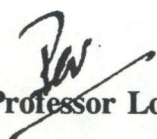
Editor-in-Chief of the
International Journal of Quantum
Chemistry and Advances in
Quantum Chemistry

Honorary President of
the International Academy of Quantum Molecular Sciences, of
the International Society of Quantum Biology, of
the European Academy of Arts, Sciences and Humanities, and of
the World Association of Theoretical Organic Chemists.

c: Professor Allan Bromley, Science Advisor.

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

March 31, 1992


Dear Professor Lowdin:

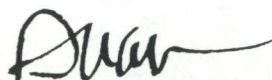
Thank you for your letter of March 11, 1992 with which you kindly enclosed a copy of your letter to President Bush.

As you note, we are in full agreement that our educational system must be greatly improved. Recent and profound changes in the global economy and international economic competitiveness are requiring that larger numbers of our citizens reach higher levels of educational achievement, especially in scientific and technical fields. However, our educational system is not keeping pace with advances in other sectors. Your linking future Nobel Laureates of U. S. scientists to the high achievement needed in elementary and secondary education is an important point. America 2000 is the Administration's long-term national education strategy to address the problem.

Your support of the President's America 2000 program is greatly appreciated. In regard to your concern about inattention of the citizenry, I note that a crucial aspect of America 2000 is its *long-term* perspective. Educational improvement efforts must deal with the complicated network you describe in your letter. In this regard, I am pleased to report that the national response to America 2000 has been quite encouraging. States and communities across the Nation are launching America 2000 initiatives. Meanwhile, the Administration continues its effort, jointly with the Congress, to extend the interagency comprehensive plan initiated in pursuit of the national education goals. I am pleased to enclose the report, *By the Year 2000: First in the World*, describing the FY 1993 Presidential Initiative in Mathematics and Science Education.

We greatly appreciate your taking the time and trouble to write. Your interest and cooperation are valuable assets as the Nation addresses these important problems.

Sincerely yours,



D. Allan Bromley
Director

Dr. Per-Olov Lowdin
Graduate Research Professor of Chemistry and Physics
362 Williamson Hall
University of Florida
Gainesville, Florida 32611-2085

Enclosure

8892 A

FLORIDA QUANTUM THEORY PROJECT

362 WILLIAMSON HALL, UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA,
GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA 32611-2085, USA.

Telephone 1-904-392 1597, Prof. P.O. Löwdin 1-904-392 6976 P 4: 55

Telex: 510 601 6813 QTP UF UD; FAX tel. 1-904-392-8722.

Internet Mail: lowdin@qtp.ufl.edu

March 11, 1992.

OSTP
MAIL ROOM

Professor Allan Bromley
Office of Science and Technology of the
Executive Office of the President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20506.

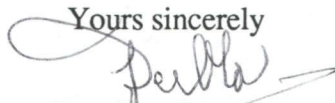
Dear Allan:

When in December 1991, the Nobel Foundation celebrated the 90th Anniversary of the Nobel Prizes in Stockholm, Sweden, about 140 previous Nobel Laureates showed up, of which a majority were from the United States. Needless to say, I was very happy to meet so many of my American friends in Stockholm. There is no question that the United States has been the leading nation in basic and applied research for several decades, which is partly reflected by all these Nobel Prizes given to U.S. Scientists. At the same time I noticed that unfortunately not a single one of the 1991 Prizes was awarded to a scientist or writer from the United States. This may have been incidental, but I recall that when the six U.S. Nobel Laureates from 1981 reported to the U.S. House Committee of Science and Technology in Washington, D.C., one of them warned that, unless some drastic improvements were made in the U.S. educational system, there may be no more new Laureates to report to the Committee after the year 2000!

With this letter I enclose a copy of a letter to President George Bush explaining my worries about the U.S. educational system. Since I am not politically inclined, I usually don't feel obliged to write letters to the Office of the President, but my personal experiences are such that I feel strongly motivated to take this exceptional action. From time to time, I visit Japan and Korea, and when I see their emphasis on "brainpower" through better and better education, I get worried that the fact that the United States is obviously "slipping behind" in its educational system, which sooner or later will have severe economical consequences. Needless to say, I don't expect that my letter will have any effect - but it is at least worth a trial.

When your schedule permits we hope to see you at the Swedish Royal Academy of Sciences in Stockholm and perhaps also at a Nobel ceremony - hopefully with many American Nobel Laureates. With best wishes and warmest personal regards,

Yours sincerely



Per-Olov Löwdin

Graduate Research Professor of Chemistry and Physics
Founding Director of the Florida Quantum Theory Project.

Florida Quantum Theory Project: An Institute for Theory and Computation in Molecular and Materials Sciences.

* R.J. Bartlett * E. Deumens * P.-O. Löwdin * D.A. Micha * H.J. Monkhorst *

* N.Y. Öhrn * J.R. Sabin * S.B. Trickey * M.C. Zerner *

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY/ AFFIRMATIVE ACTION EMPLOYER

Dr. Allan Bromley

FLORIDA QUANTUM THEORY PROJECT

362 WILLIAMSON HALL, UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA,
GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA 32611-2085, USA.

Telephone 1-904-392 1597, Prof. P.O. Löwdin 1-904-392 6976.

Telex: 510 601 6813 QTP UF UD; FAX tel.1- 904-392-8722.

Internet Mail: lowdin@qtp.ufl.edu

March 11, 1992.

President George Bush
Office of the President of the United States
The White House,
Washington, D.C., 20506.

Dear Mr. President:

With this letter I would like to respectfully express my extreme worries about the current situation and development of the educational system in the United States, and its connection with the present difficult economical situation in the country. I know about your great plan to make the US educational system the best one in the world by the year 2000, but I don't think that the American people are listening. When a teen-ager tends to drop out of school, it is the responsibility of his or her parents to try to explain the importance of education. When the people of the United States do not understand the importance of education for the future of the country, it is the responsibility of the political leaders to try to explain the situation and convince them to increase their efforts and change their priorities so that the entire educational system can be greatly improved and properly funded.

Today the educational situation is much worse than ever expected, and - with the shortness of funds - there is little hope of a quick change to meet e.g. the goals you have stated for the year 2000. All over the United States, the country of Japan is blamed for part of the present financial crisis, but the real question is whether Japan is simply not a "scapegoat". In my opinion, we are probably to be blamed ourselves. We are slipping behind in our educational efforts, whereas many other countries - including Japan - are putting education as one of the top priorities. There is little question that today the United States has one of the best - if not the very best - educated work forces in the world, but with the deterioration of the US educational system, this situation is not going to prevail. Some time ago there was an article in the Wall Street Journal, where a US professor after visiting Japan described how this country was going to put the priority of its industrial and technological development in the future on higher education and "brainpower" and on the conviction that almost every successful industrial product will be obsolete in 3-6 years, and hence that new technology had to be generated almost on a yearly basis. I have been visiting Japan rather frequently, and I can personally verify that this picture is essentially correct.

The United States educational system is a complicated network, which involves elementary schools, high schools, colleges, universities, and separate research institutions. In improving this system, one has to remember a few basic principles, of which the first is that:

high-quality higher education is based on high-quality elementary education, and no link in the educational system can be neglected; in making efforts for improvements, it is usually a good idea to start at the top and work downwards - layer by layer.

Florida Quantum Theory Project: An Institute for Theory and Computation in Molecular and Materials Sciences.

* R.J. Bartlett * E. Deumens * P.-O. Löwdin * D.A. Micha * H.J. Monkhorst *

* N.Y. Öhrn * J.R. Sabin * S.B. Trickey * M.C. Zerner *

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY/ AFFIRMATIVE ACTION EMPLOYER

However, since I am a university professor, I may perhaps be permitted to add a few words about the United States university system and its importance for teaching and research. In this connection, one should always remember the following second basic principle:

one should never separate the goals for teaching and research - the teaching of today will be the basis for the research of tomorrow, and the research of today will be the subject of the teaching of tomorrow!

Teaching and research go hand in hand, and by striving towards excellence in our research we will also strive towards the highest quality in our teaching - and vice versa. At this point, it is worthwhile to remember that our entire economy and living standard in the future will depend on the outcome of the research carried out for the benefit of science and technology, and that the results depend on both basic and applied research. The third important principle is that:

one should never separate basic and applied research; experience over many decades shows that one usually gets the best results in applied research by letting basic research flourish on its own!

In all countries, there are politicians who believe that they can get "quick" results in applied research by steering the trends in basic research in their own way towards the applications - only to finally find that such efforts are fruitless!

There is no question that the United States has been the leading nation in basic and applied research for several decades, which is partly reflected by the many Nobel Prizes given to U.S. Scientists. This is a trend which may now be broken. When in December 1991, the Nobel Foundation celebrated the 90th Anniversary of the Nobel Prizes in Stockholm, Sweden, it was remarkable that not a single one of the 1991 Prizes was awarded to a scientist or writer from the United States. This may have been incidental, but I recall that when the six U.S. Nobel Laureates from 1981 reported to the U.S. House Committee of Science and Technology in Washington, D.C., one of them warned that, unless some drastic improvements were made in the U.S. educational system, there may be no more new Laureates to report to the Committee after the year 2000, unless one imports some good scientists from abroad. If the economic situation is still bad, we will probably blame the situation on some foreign country which has a better educational system. It is clear that something drastic has to be done in the United States, and that you are the Leader to do it!

It is also evident that not too many politicians understand the connection between the fundamental discoveries in basic research and the improvements in our every day living standards as well as our economy. Please, forgive me, if I illustrate these connections by a few striking examples:

When Faraday around 1840 in London demonstrated some new experiments dealing with electric phenomena for the British Prime Minister, the latter asked rather reluctantly whether this would ever turn out to be useful, whereupon Faraday is said to have replied: "I believe, Sir, that some day you may even be able to tax it".

When Maxwell in 1855 established his famous equations for the electromagnetic phenomena, he predicted the existence of the electromagnetic waves, but no one at this time could foresee the later practical applications including the wireless telegraph, the radio, the radar, the television, etc.

When Einstein in 1905 found the famous relation between energy and mass, $E = mc^2$, no politician in any country understood its importance, and not even the physicists believed that it would ever have any practical importance - today, this relation is probably the best hope for mankind to satisfy its increasing energy need for the centuries to come through the processes of nuclear fission and fusion.

When Kamerlingh Onnes discovered superconductivity in 1922, he had no idea that in the 1990's there would be a large number of superconducting devices used in technology and that a very large magnetic laboratory dealing also with superconductivity was going to be built in Tallahassee, Florida.

When the physicists during the 1940's developed the microwave technique, one of the main applications was the radar, another was the microwave ovens, etc.

When the nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) technique was developed in the 1950's, nobody could foresee the discovery of the NMR datatomography or Nuclear Imaging and its importance for diagnosis in modern medicine.

When Bardeen, Brattain and Shockley in the beginning of the 1950's constructed the transistor, they knew that it would be useful - but still they had no idea how revolutionary it would be for the modern electronic industry, for the space ships, for the electronic computers, for our home appliances, etc.

When Townes, Basov, and Prochorov at the end of the 1950's independently developed the principles of masers and lasers, they had little idea how their discovery would influence the history of mankind, the development of new industrial and medical tools, of striking effects in the entertainment industry, of compact discs used e.g. in music, of so-called smart bombs, etc.

In solid-state physics, the discovery of the silicon chips has led to an enormous development of the computer industry and to the construction of small personal computers, which are hundred times faster and more powerful than the giant computers of yesterday. Today our world is faced with an "information revolution" which will influence every day of our ordinary life - whether we want it or not.

The examples given above are taken from physics, but there are numerous others from chemistry, molecular biology, etc. In chemistry, the polymer technology has given us a large number of new materials and to a large extent made us independent of otherwise critical natural resources.

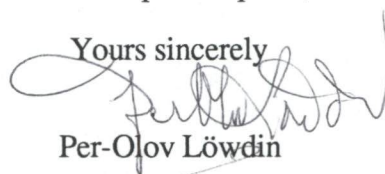
In molecular biology, the discovery of the retroviruses has led to the development of gene-technology and to the natural production of many medical drugs, as e.g. insulin. All of these revolutions depend ultimately on high-quality research, which in turn is built on high-quality education - from the elementary schools and up.

In this election year, a great deal of attention has already been devoted to the U.S. educational system and the need to improve it, but few seems to understand that a rebuilding of the system will require a gigantic national effort many times larger than e.g. the Manhattan project. In the improvement of the educational system, one has to start at the very top, and I hence hope that you - Mr. President - will be successful in these efforts!

In conclusion may I wish you a great deal of good luck as the Leader of the United States and the caretaker of Pax Americana.

With deepest respects,

Yours sincerely



Per-Olov Löwdin

Professor Emeritus
Department of Quantum Chemistry
Uppsala University
Uppsala, Sweden.

Member of Nobel Committee for
Physics of the Swedish Royal
Academy of Sciences 1972-84,
Stockholm, Sweden

Graduate Research Professor
of Chemistry and Physics
University of Florida
Gainesville, Florida, USA.

Editor-in-Chief of the
International Journal of Quantum
Chemistry and Advances in
Quantum Chemistry

Honorary President of
the International Academy of Quantum Molecular Sciences, of
the International Society of Quantum Biology, of
the European Academy of Arts, Sciences and Humanities, and of
the World Association of Theoretical Organic Chemists.

c: Professor Allan Bromley, Science Advisor.

"Document Control"

TYPE: INFORMATION DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9200850
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS C DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: LAWSON, RICHARD L.: NATIONAL COAL ASSOCIATION

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 03/05/92

SUBJECT: RESULTS OF A SURVEY OF U.S. ATMOSPHERIC SCIENTISTS
CONCERNED THAT POLICY INITIATIVES DRIVEN BY "HIGHLY
UNCERTAIN SCIENTIFIC THEORIES".

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
ENVIRONMENT
INTERNATIONAL/POLICY
FCCSET

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

OSTP RECEIVED: 03/11/92 DEPT RECEIVED:
FILE: P-INTERNATIONAL*ENVIRONMENT
CENTRAL FILES:

NATIONAL
COAL
ASSOCIATION



RICHARD L. LAWSON
President
(202) 463-2647

March 5, 1992

Dr. D. Allan Bromley
Assistant to the President for
Science and Technology
Old Executive Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20506

Dear Dr. Bromley:

I thought you would be interested in seeing the results of this recent survey of U.S. atmospheric scientists who are concerned that policy initiatives being developed for the June UNCED meeting in Brazil are being driven by "highly uncertain scientific theories."

Conducted by the Science and Environmental Policy Project, the survey dispels the myth of scientific consensus on global warming. Nearly 50 U.S. atmospheric scientists responded, stating that catastrophic global warming predictions are unsupported by the scientific evidence, and are based on climate models that cannot be relied upon and are not validated by the existing climate record.

I think you'll agree this represents a most impressive list of credible scientists who believe a more cautious approach on global climate change is warranted. Their views would seem to validate the wisdom of the administration's current "no regrets" approach.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Dick", written in black ink.

Richard L. Lawson

Attachments

1130 Seventeenth Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036-4677

(202) 463-2625
FAX: (202) 463-6152

SCIENCE AND ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY PROJECT

NEWS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

For More Information:
Candace C. Crandall
(703) 503-5064

SCIENTISTS SPEAK OUT AGAINST PROPOSED UNCED REGULATIONS

**Climate Models Called Unreliable as Basis for Drastic Action,
More Research Needed**

WASHINGTON, D.C., FEBRUARY 27, 1992---In a strongly worded statement released today, more than 40 U.S. atmospheric scientists expressed concern that policy initiatives being developed for the June United Nations Conference on the Environment and Development (UNCED) in Brazil were being driven by "highly uncertain scientific theories."

"We are disturbed that activists, anxious to stop energy and economic growth, are pushing ahead with drastic policies without taking notice of recent changes in the underlying science," they said, adding that the rush to impose global regulations will have a negative impact on the world economy, on jobs, standards of living, and health care, with the most severe consequences falling upon developing countries and the poor.

Seeking to dispel the myth of scientific consensus on global warming, the scientists stated that catastrophic global warming predictions are unsupported by the scientific evidence, and are based on climate models that cannot be relied upon and are not validated by the existing climate record.

MORE...

Said Candace Crandall, editorial director for The Science & Environmental Policy Project, "It is important to note that unlike other surveys and declarations on global warming, which drew upon scientists from unrelated fields, such as biology or chemistry, all of these are trained atmospheric physicists and meteorologists."

Some 300 scientists, primarily members of the American Meteorological Society (AMS), were asked in January to endorse the statement, with the knowledge that the statement and their names would be made public, she said. There were 50 responses: 43 endorsed it, 3 disagreed with part of the statement and/or disagreed with the phrasing, and 3 endorsed it but were not included because their current research is in an unrelated field. Only one disagreed with the statement completely.

"It is remarkable--given the small sampling--that so many scientists were willing to take such an open and visible stand on this issue," said Crandall. What it indicates, she said, is that among U.S. atmospheric scientists, a group that includes roughly 11,000 members of the AMS, there are thousands who feel strongly that world governments, and particularly the U.S. government, are contemplating drastic actions on the global warming issue that are unwarranted at this stage of research.

The Science and Environmental Policy Project is an independent, foundation-funded research effort looking at how scientific data is used in developing U.S. environmental policy. Its director, atmospheric physicist S. Fred Singer, invented the currently used satellite instrument for measuring atmospheric ozone and was the first scientist to predict that population growth would lead to an increase in methane--an important greenhouse gas--in the stratosphere.

#

STATEMENT BY ATMOSPHERIC SCIENTISTS ON GREENHOUSE WARMING

WASHINGTON, D.C., FEBRUARY 27, 1992---As independent scientists, researching atmospheric and climate problems, we are concerned by the agenda for UNCED, the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, being developed by environmental activist groups and certain political leaders. This so-called Earth Summit is scheduled to convene in Brazil in June 1992 and aims to impose a system of global environmental regulations, including onerous taxes on energy fuels, on the population of the United States and other industrialized nations.

Such policy initiatives derive from highly uncertain scientific theories. They are based on the unsupported assumption that catastrophic global warming follows from the burning of fossil fuels and requires immediate action. We do not agree.

A survey of U.S. atmospheric scientists, conducted in the summer of 1991, confirms that there is no consensus about the cause of the slight warming observed during the past century. A recently published research paper even suggests that sunspot variability, rather than a rise in greenhouse gases, is responsible for the global temperature increases and decreases recorded since about 1880.

Furthermore, the majority of scientific participants in the survey agreed that the theoretical climate models used to predict a future warming cannot be relied upon and are not validated by the existing climate record. Yet all predictions are based on such theoretical models.

Finally, agriculturalists generally agree that any increase in carbon dioxide levels from fossil fuel burning has beneficial effects on most crops and on world food supply.

We are disturbed that activists, anxious to stop energy and economic growth, are pushing ahead with drastic policies without taking notice of recent changes in the underlying science. We fear that the rush to impose global regulations will have catastrophic impacts on the world economy, on jobs, standards of living, and health care, with the most severe consequences falling upon developing countries and the poor.

David G. Aubrey, Ph.D., Senior Scientist, Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute

Nathaniel B. Guttman, Ph.D., Research Physical Scientist, National Climatic Data Center

Hugh W. Ellsaesser, Ph.D., Meteorologist, Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory

Richard Lindzen, Ph.D., Center for Meteorology and Physical Meteorology, M.I.T.

Robert C. Balling, Ph.D., Director, Laboratory of Climatology, Arizona State University

Patrick Michaels, Ph.D., Assoc. Professor of Environmental Sciences, University of Virginia

Roger Pielke, Ph.D., Professor of Atmospheric Science, Colorado State University

Michael Garstang, Ph.D., Professor of Meteorology, University of Virginia

Sherwood B. Idso, Ph.D., Research Physicist, U.S. Water Conservation Laboratory

Lev S. Gandin, Ph.D., Visiting Scientist, National Center for Atmospheric Research

John A. McGinley, Chief, Forecast Research Group, Forecast Systems Laboratory, NOAA

H. Jean Thiébaux, Ph.D., Research Scientist, National Meteorological Center, National Weather Service, NOAA

Kenneth V. Beard, Ph.D., Professor of Atmospheric Physics, University of Illinois

Paul W. Mielke, Jr., Ph.D., Professor, Dept. of Statistics, Colorado State University

Thomas Lockhart, Meteorologist, Meteorological Standards Institute

Peter F. Giddings, Meteorologist, Weather Service Director

Hazen A. Bedke, Meteorologist, Former Regional Director, National Weather Service

Gabriel T. Csanady, Ph.D., Eminent Professor, Old Dominion University

Roy Leep, Executive Weather Director, Gillett Weather Data Services

Terrance J. Clark, Meteorologist, U.S. Air Force

Neil L. Frank, Ph.D., Meteorologist

Bruce A. Boe, Ph.D., Director, North Dakota Atmospheric Resource Board

Andrew Detwiler, Ph.D., Assoc. Professor, Institute of Atmospheric Sciences, South Dakota School of Mines and Technology

Robert M. Cunningham, Consulting Meteorologist, Fellow, American Meteorological Society

Steven R. Hanna, Ph.D., Sigma Research Corporation

Elliot Abrams, Meteorologist, Senior Vice President, AccuWeather, Inc.

William E. Reifsnyder, Ph.D., Consulting Meteorologist, Professor Emeritus, Forest Meteorology, Yale University

David W. Reynolds, Research Meteorologist

Jerry A. Williams, Meteorologist, President, Oceanroutes, Inc.

Lee W. Eddington, Meteorologist, Geophysics Division, Pacific Missile Test Center

Werner A. Baum, Ph.D., former Dean, College of Arts & Sciences, Florida State University

David P. Rogers, Ph.D., Assoc. Professor of Research Oceanography, Scripps Institution of Oceanography

Brian Fredler, Ph.D., Asst. Professor of Meteorology, School of Meteorology, University of Oklahoma

Melvin Shapiro, Wave Propagation Laboratory, NOAA

Joseph Zabransky, Jr., Associate Professor of Meteorology, Plymouth State College

James A. Moore, Project Manager, Research Applications Program, National Center for Atmospheric Research

Daniel J. McNaughton, ENSR Consulting and Engineering

Robert E. Zabrecky, Chief Meteorologist

William M. Porch, Ph.D., Atmospheric Physicist, Los Alamos National Laboratory

Earle R. Williams, Ph.D., Associate Professor of Meteorology, Dept. of Earth, Atmospheric, and Planetary Sciences, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

S. Fred Singer, Ph.D., Atmospheric Physicist, University of Virginia, Director, Science & Environmental Policy Project

Robert D. Elliott, Meteorologist, Fellow, American Meteorological Society

Brian Sussman, Meteorologist

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"Document Control"

TYPE: ACTION DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9201009
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS I DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: WINEGARD, William: MINISTER FOR SCIENCE, CANADA

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY



DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 03/01/92

SUBJECT: HE IS WRITING REGARDING THE AGREEMENT TO ESTABLISH A
JOINT CONSULTATIVE MECHANISM.

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: INTERNATIONAL/POLICY ASSIGNED: SB

ACTION STAFF
REQUIRED: AS NECESSARY ACTION: 20 necessary

SENDER'S DUE DATE: 4/6/92
OSTP DUE DATE: 04/06/92 STAFF DUE DATE
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley

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REMARKS: PHONE: EXT:

OSTP RECEIVED: 03/23/92 DEPT RECEIVED:
FILE: P-INTERNATIONAL
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: William Winegard Re: Joint consultative mechanism (4 pp.)	3/16/92	(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Science and Technology Policy, Office of (OSTP)
Series: Bromley, D. Allan, Files
Subseries: International Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: International: General [10 of 10] [1992]

Date Closed: 5/4/2010	OA/ID Number: 62064-001
FOIA/SYS Case #: 2005-0336-F	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #:	Appeal Disposition:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

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

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01b. Letter	To: William Winegard From: Allan Bromley Re: Response to 3/16 letter (2 pp.)	4/14/92	(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Science and Technology Policy, Office of (OSTP)
Series: Bromley, D. Allan, Files
Subseries: International Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: International: General [10 of 10] [1992]

Date Closed:	5/4/2010	OA/ID Number:	62064-001
FOIA/SYS Case #:	2005-0336-F	Appeal Case #:	
Re-review Case #:		Appeal Disposition:	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		Disposition Date:	
AR Case #:		MR Case #:	
AR Disposition:		MR Disposition:	
AR Disposition Date:		MR Disposition Date:	

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

(b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
(b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
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(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.
01c. Letter	To: Allan Bromley From: William Winegard Re: Joint consultative mechanism (4 pp.)	3/16/92	(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Science and Technology Policy, Office of (OSTP)
Series: Bromley, D. Allan, Files
Subseries: International Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: International: General [10 of 10] [1992]

Date Closed:	5/4/2010	OA/ID Number:	62064-001
FOIA/SYS Case #:	2005-0336-F	Appeal Case #:	
Re-review Case #:		Appeal Disposition:	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		Disposition Date:	
AR Case #:		MR Case #:	
AR Disposition:		MR Disposition:	
AR Disposition Date:		MR Disposition Date:	

RESTRICTION CODES

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

P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
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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]
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(b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

"Document Control"

TYPE: INFORMATION DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9200720
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS C DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: PROVYN, Frank R.: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 02/28/92

SUBJECT: RE: INSTRUCTIONS TO U.S. DELEGATIONS.

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
INTERNATIONAL/POLICY

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

OSTP RECEIVED: 03/06/92 DEPT RECEIVED:
FILE: P-INTERNATIONAL
CENTRAL FILES:

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
02a. Letter	To: Allan Bromley From: Frank Provyn Re: Guidelines for work of U.S. delegations (2 pp.)	2/28/92	(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Science and Technology Policy, Office of (OSTP)
Series: Bromley, D. Allan, Files
Subseries: International Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: International: General [10 of 10] [1992]

Date Closed: 5/4/2010	OA/ID Number: 62064-001
FOIA/SYS Case #: 2005-0336-F	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #:	Appeal Disposition:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

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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.
02b. Instructions	Instructions to U.S. Delegations (2 pp.)	11/13/84	(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Science and Technology Policy, Office of (OSTP)
Series: Bromley, D. Allan, Files
Subseries: International Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: International: General [10 of 10] [1992]

Date Closed: 5/4/2010	OA/ID Number: 62064-001
FOIA/SYS Case #: 2005-0336-F	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #:	Appeal Disposition:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
02c. Instructions	Guidance for a U.S. Delegation at International Conferences (12 pp.)	7/90	(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Science and Technology Policy, Office of (OSTP)
Series: Bromley, D. Allan, Files
Subseries: International Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: International: General [10 of 10] [1992]

Date Closed: 5/4/2010	OA/ID Number: 62064-001
FOIA/SYS Case #: 2005-0336-F	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #:	Appeal Disposition:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

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"Document Control"

TYPE: INFORMATION

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9200705

ORIGINATOR: 02

STATUS C

DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: van AGT, Andreas: AMBASSADOR, EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 02/27/92

SUBJECT: HE IS FORWARDING A COPY OF A LETTER FROM
VICE-PRESIDENT PANDOLFI REGARDING THE COMMISSION'S
COSMETIC DIRECTIVE REGARDING THE USE OF INGREDIENTS
TESTED ON ANIMALS.

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
INTERNATIONAL/POLICY
LIFE SCIENCES

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

OSTP RECEIVED: 03/02/92 DEPT RECEIVED:
FILE: P-INTERNATIONAL
CENTRAL FILES:



DELEGATION OF THE COMMISSION
OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

The Head of the Delegation

0705 I
27 February 1992
032ava

02 MAR 2 14:52

OSTP
MAIL ROOM

**The Honorable D Allan Bromley
Assistant to the President
for Science and Technology
The White House
Washington**

Dear Dr. Bromley,

I have been requested by Vice-President Pandolfi to forward a copy of his letter of 24 February addressed to you regarding the Commission's Cosmetic Directive and in particular regarding the use of ingredients or products previously tested in animals.

The original of the letter will be sent to you as soon as it is received from Brussels.

*Yours sincerely,
Andreas van Agt*

**Andreas van Agt
Ambassador**

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
03. Letter	To: Allan Bromley From: Filippo Pandolfi Re: Cosmetic testing on animals (1 pp.)	2/24/92	(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Science and Technology Policy, Office of (OSTP)
Series: Bromley, D. Allan, Files
Subseries: International Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: International: General [10 of 10] [1992]

Date Closed:	5/4/2010	OA/ID Number:	62064-001
FOIA/SYS Case #:	2005-0336-F	Appeal Case #:	
Re-review Case #:		Appeal Disposition:	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		Disposition Date:	
AR Case #:		MR Case #:	
AR Disposition:		MR Disposition:	
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"Document Control"

TYPE: ACTION DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9200675
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS I DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: ETHEREDGE, Lloyd S.: THE POLICY SCIENCES CENTER INC.

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 02/25/92

SUBJECT: HE REQUESTS DR. BROMLEY'S ADVICE AND ASSISTANCE IN
ESTABLISHING A GLOBAL TELECONFERENCE NETWORK.

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: INTERNATIONAL/POLICY ASSIGNED:

ACTION STAFF
REQUIRED: AS NECESSARY ACTION:

SENDER'S DUE DATE:
OSTP DUE DATE: 03/17/92 STAFF DUE DATE
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley
NATIONAL SECURITY

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

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

0675 A

THE POLICY SCIENCES CENTER, INC.

YALE LAW SCHOOL, ROOM 216
YALE UNIVERSITY
127 WALL STREET, NEW HAVEN, CONN. 06520

CHAIRMAN:
MYRES S. McDOUGAL
VICE CHAIRMAN:
W. MICHAEL REISMAN
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR:
JEREMIAH B. McKENNA
(203) 432-1993

RECEIVED

92 MAR 2 P 4: 21

Please reply to: Dept. of Political Science
MAIL ROOM University of Toronto
100 St. George St.
Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1
CANADA
(416)-978-3343

February 25, 1992

✓ Honorable Allan Bromley
Assistant to the President for Science and Technology
Old Executive Office Building, Room 358
17th & Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20500
USA

&

Honorable William Winegard
Minister of State for Science
Government of Canada
235 Queen St.
Ottawa, ON K1A 0H5

Gentlemen:

I write a joint letter to bring the enclosed project to your attention. We wish to develop it as a joint American-Canadian initiative that we believe will benefit major institutions, and the quality of life, in both countries.

The project will begin 10 self-financing teleconference networks within the next year to stimulate the rates of scientific, medical, and industrial innovation by allowing scientists to communicate at an earlier stage of the creative process. As agreements for full reciprocity are negotiated, the networks will become global.

As the networks expand, we expect them to become self-financing. The financial plan is based upon the Industrial Liaison Program at MIT: The R&D companies of the world write checks for the networks. In return, they buy the right to listen-in to the state-of-the-art discussions and research presentations of the world's leading university-based scientists in areas of corporate interest, identify contacts for consultantships, and reduce costs of time and travel. (The overhead from these discussions also will cross-subsidize interna-

tional discussions of public policy issues with scientific and international components, allow scientists in poorer countries to participate fully, etc.)

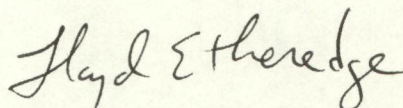
As you may know, the cost of a prime-time full-motion video broadcast on a Ku-band satellite capable of reaching most sites in North America has now fallen to \$400/hour for major users in the US. With the new video compression standards, and the further, extraordinary increases in bandwidth availability in the next few years, even these prices will fall sharply.

The project is under serious discussion by faculty members at Yale, MIT, Harvard, and at the Universities of Toronto and British Columbia. We understand there are regular, senior-level meetings between government officials concerned with science and technology issues in the U. S. and Canada that would provide an opportunity to discuss joint initiatives of this nature. The vision is being received with great enthusiasm, and we believe it is timely to approach both governments for joint planning funds to organize Canadian and American working groups and for start-up funds.

These networks can also support the work of government laboratories and research centers in both countries. We would welcome their participation in our working groups and the planning process.

We also believe it would be in the best interest for Canada and the U.S., for science, and for the world to have these networks become global quickly, with full reciprocity. We would welcome your advice and assistance to achieve this objective in cooperation with other governments.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Lloyd S. Etheredge". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Lloyd" and last name "Etheredge" clearly distinguishable.

Lloyd S. Etheredge, Ph. D.

Director

Global Communications Project

International Scientific Networks Project

Objectives:

- To stimulate the process of scientific, medical and industrial innovation by:
 - a.) allowing scientists to communicate at a much earlier stage of the creative process;
 - b.) allowing R&D-oriented corporations to identify and establish contacts with research developments and researchers worldwide.
- To move quickly to take advantage of the end of the Cold War, and build new foundations for global security and cooperation. (Specifically, to use emerging communications technology to create new networks of routine and mutually-beneficial working relationships linking academic institutions, research institutes, and R&D-oriented corporations globally).

Basic Design:

- 10 worldwide, self-financing teleconference networks to begin within a year.
- Program content to be determined by working groups of scientists themselves. To include: full teleconferencing; video broadcasts with telephone dialogue capabilities; time-shifted rebroadcasts of conference proceedings, etc.
- Full commitment to cross-subsidy and global participation, making:
 - a. participation in scientific discussions possible at lower costs of time and travel (if desired), and affordable to scientists without normal access to funds for international travel.
 - b. international communication capabilities available to all scientific specialties.
 - c. channel capacity available to facilitate international policy discussions, arts and humanities projects.

Financing:

R&D-oriented companies write checks for the networks. In return, they receive rights for their researchers to listen-in, reduce costs and time of travel, hear new creative discussions made possible by real-time network capabilities, quickly identify fruitful contacts with researchers and research developments worldwide.

Vendors of communication services have incentives to support the International Scientific Networks – establishing contact & selling equipment and services to receive broadcasts to R&D companies and research institutes (est. 26,000) and academic institutions.

Evolution: International research teleconferencing (like the use of fax machines), requires an initial critical mass of users to create the market. After the initial work to establish a modest degree of organization and standard technical protocols (e.g., video compression), there should be growing demand for (and supply of) services from vendors.

Global v.
National Visions: A globally-financed solution is politically healthier than for scientists to secure funding for new communication services based on considerations of national rivalries and nationally-based competition. The bolder -
- global – solution also is healthier for science: it allows wider participation and wider access for contacts to develop among researchers, research institutes, and R&D-oriented corporations.

DIRECTOR: Prof. Lloyd Etheredge
Policy Science Center, Inc.
Yale University Law School
&
(current address): Dept. of Political Science
100 St. George St.
University of Toronto
Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1
CANADA
(416)-978-3343 (voice)
(416)-978-5566 (fax)

October, 1991

NINE QUESTIONS ABOUT
THE GLOBAL COMMUNICATIONS PROJECT

1. Will people share their best ideas?

There are 3 incentives to do so: 1.) the networks will assure recognition of scientific priority -- the opportunity to be the first person to mention a new idea, before a worldwide audience including 15 leaders in your field -- and a videotaped archive of the discussions.

2.) They provide an opportunity to secure new financial support for promising research ideas, and consulting work. Leading R&D companies, worldwide, will probably subscribe to the networks, in part, with an eye to identify these opportunities.

3.) Opportunities for lively, and open, discussions with other smart and creative scientists are one of the genuine pleasures of being a scientist.

In some areas of scientific research that are ripe for commercial applications, free and open discussions may become difficult. A key design question is to identify those areas where discussions can be most productive.

Care probably needs to be given to the design of these original discussions, as they will establish norms and expectations that affect the life of the entire enterprise. The vision probably requires a great deal of help from senior and distinguished scientists, sensitive to both ideas and people, who care about the issues, and who can help to design stimulating, lively discussions to which people look forward.

2. What areas of science will be covered?

The planning group will address this question and will probably designate initial priorities -- e.g., 3-5 broad areas where one could concentrate upon content and fund-raising. For example:

- Biomedical research - programming to stimulate a wide range of developments, from basic research to innovation in the pharmaceutical industry. Cross-subsidy for coverage of tropical diseases.

- Biotechnology and development. Also agricultural research, across a wide range.
- Environmental issues, across a very wide range. Could include synthetic fuels, and other energy issues, to aid in securing funding for the package.
- Ethnic conflict and dispute resolution -- an academic field where research may be useful to address a growing cause of violent conflict.
- Telecommunications technology & policy, network design, scientific and industrial innovation, etc. [A self-reflective component, tho' not large enough to be a network in itself.]
- Mathematics. In the long run, a much wider area than can be covered by one network alone. But it may require cross-subsidy, and is sufficiently important across many areas of science to be included (perhaps in combination with computer languages or AI research). A related reason to include mathematics is that gifted students or scholars in Third World countries might be immediately and constructively involved -- i.e., it is an area of science where the stimulation of excellence does not necessarily require a laboratory.¹

Within each of these (or other) areas, the networks might be intentionally designed, in part, to be experiments affecting different scientific communities with different initial characteristics. One could then study any changes in scientific relationships, work habits, rates of innovation, and evaluations of scientists themselves (etc.) to learn lessons that can be useful in the long-run. (While the project involves the use of new technology, its practical benefits to innovation will be through interactive effects upon such intervening variables -- e.g., creating and altering social networks and work habits.)²

¹ It would also be attractive, in the long term, to develop 1 or 2 networks to stimulate innovation in the creative and performing arts.

² The universalizing of a discourse may increase innovation, but it could have an inhibiting effect if bandwidth is scarce and many diverse groups and "ecological niches" are drawn into a single or narrower focus of discussion. Thus it becomes especially important to make bandwidth plentiful and to assure low-cost entry. There will be a tendency to make scheduling decisions by audience size -- possibly for good reasons -- and the planning group will need to seek ways to assure that this criteria alone does not become a de facto theory or measure of contributions to the creative process.

The initial decision rules will be discussed by the planning group. The allocation of coverage will probably be a function of several judgments -- how much thinking can be moved along, the potential importance of new and good ideas, the demonstrated enthusiasm of leading scientists or engineers to participate, etc. There may also be "basic right" decision rules that allow each scientific specialty a degree of access; "quick response" decision rules to allow discussion of fast-breaking developments more quickly than the lead-times usually involved to organize, and secure funding for, international scientific meetings. Etc.³

3. Will this be run by Yale?

No. The Policy Science Center works as a catalyst, especially for visionary ideas in the public interest and that need to call upon a wide range of expertise. The agenda for planning is to define the role different institutions and organizations, with different strengths, want to play. We want to begin with a relatively small core planning group of distinguished research universities and individual advisers who can assess these issues and bring the project quickly to life, but long-term issues of organization and governance are part of the agenda.

Key aspects of the vision require business acumen and technical expertise. Thus, the best answer, probably, is that no university should run the networks -- universities should concentrate upon their comparative advantage of programming content and hire first-rate people to handle the business and technical dimensions. A new entity, International Scientific Networks, Inc. (ISN) is envisioned to do (or coordinate) this practical work. It may be a venture-capital operation with equity ownership (and ultimate control) shared by universities.

Programming decisions will need to be made collegially, via mechanisms that are credible and legitimate to the scientific community. In principle, the design and management of global discussions in various areas of science should probably be a responsibility of scientists or universities with recognized commitments, expertise, and interest to do so. In practice, one would hope for institutions in many countries to be involved -- and there will be enough opportunities for work to go around.

³ "Air time" on the networks may quickly become a scarce, and valuable, commodity. Reputations or careers might be affected by the degree of international exposure (or de facto exclusion from it). Issues of fairness might arise, across fields, academic institutions, and countries. Or "demands" for equal participation might arise, if scientists in some countries were seen to hold back, take notes, and not contribute. There may be an unusual degree of diplomatic skill required to foresee and address these problems.

4. Who gets the money?

Good question. The project should create a cash flow that can be captured by the scientific community for its own purposes. One hopes it can be substantial: ISN, Inc., will, in part, be securing from R&D corporations a modest proportion of the collective, public goods value generated by good, new scientific ideas -- and there is no economic reason for the scientific community to be shy about a graduated fee structure that is based upon this value.

Scientists probably will participate freely if they believe any income is being used for scientific and constructive purposes, and the project will want to organize a way to spend money that meets these expectations. (Thus, for example, cash grants for hardware to Third World schools or scholars, and cross-subsidies for under-funded scientific disciplines or policy discussions, will be among early uses for money.)

There may be new, for-profit enterprises that can also provide income to universities (e.g., advertising in a TV-Guide equivalent, published by an independent organization). How these develop is an issue the planning group will need to decide.

5. What is uniquely valuable about the services these networks provide?

This issue is addressed in the attached prospectus. For large R&D-oriented companies or university systems, even the routine benefits of reducing time and money devoted to travel will probably justify their subscriptions. The greatest immediate benefits probably lie in two areas: 1.) the wider availability of discussions that now occur in informal networks; 2.) the original, creative discussions that the network capabilities make possible.

The informal discussions may be uniquely valuable to identify pitfalls or potential dead-ends, as negative results are seldom reported in the scientific journals. (E.g., "One of my graduate students tried that; he couldn't get it to work. He was using x compound. It's possible you might be able to do something if . . ."). Identifying such potential dead-ends, or research that has already been done or is being done, could save a company large sums of money.

In a wider perspective, the global nature of these initiatives is a long-term investment to stimulate the rate of innovation globally, by stimulating the creative process itself, and by using new communication technology to include, directly, larger numbers of scientists, engineers, and graduate students. Especially, any major company that

expects to be in business in the long-run, and is well-positioned to develop and benefit from new ideas, may receive extraordinary benefits.

We do not know how quickly and how much we can stimulate the process of scientific, medical, and industrial innovation. But the benefits may be noticeable, and even spectacular.

6. How will the prime viewing hours be allocated?

The fundamental rule probably should be that prime viewing time is reserved, ceteris paribus, for new and exploratory discussions, especially involving people and topics that are novel and cross-cut traditional informal networks. For example, if a core group proposes a discussion of gene-splicing seaweed with commercial crops, so that deserts could be irrigated with salt water, the networks' scientific advisors could help to identify people in various fields who might be interested, advertise the discussion, and allocate a prime-time slot to invite wide, global and cross-disciplinary, participation in a lunch-hour brainstorming.

One aspect of the creative genius that will be required for this project, in different areas of science, is the ability to spot interesting questions, and potentially creative combinations of fields and individuals.

7. The estimates leave out the cost of studios and other university infrastructure.
How much will these cost?

We expect the rate of technological change to continue, and accelerate -- the 18 month product cycles of the micro-computer business being one example of what might be expected in rapid improvements of price and performance. So, it's premature to decide upon a technology (unless, of course, a vendor can guarantee it will remain the world leader in price, quality, and service.)

These issues require astute and sage advice -- and are one reason to hope that a visionary planning process can be designed. Probably the basic rules will include: a.) not to base the system upon any proprietary technology (e.g., for video compression); b.) devising a system that can be compatible, if possible, with the (known) future directions of major vendors.

Ideally, scientists would probably like an individual desktop system -- e.g., combining their computer screen (as a receiving monitor), a small, palm-sized video

camera on a tripod next to the computer, and an interface box connecting through standard lines that are available at a university office, or from home. Like telephones, or televisions, the system should be user-friendly and become quickly transparent. Ideally, the connect-time should be free to the individual user (the NSF-Net or Bit-Net standard). We might hope that bulk purchases and educational discounts produce such a base system at under \$1,000 by 1993 or 1994.

Part of the planning is to be mindful of the multiple needs and uses that will shape telecommunication purchases of scientific institutions and R&D companies. (Thus, distance-learning programs -- or economizing on administrative travel time in multi-campus systems -- might argue for equipping conference rooms to accommodate 10-15 people, or adding "electronic blackboards," and automated systems to give the professional polish that audiences expect from commercial television.) We'll want to build a system that's broadly consistent with other uses and trends on campuses -- and provide a degree of subsidy, especially to Third World countries.)⁴ But there's no necessity for ISN, Inc. to secure funds for the entire system. How much the ISN, Inc. initiative should subsidize basic campus wiring/rewiring or start-up facilities needs to be addressed by the planning committee.

8. What suggests R&D-oriented corporations, government labs, foundations, and others might pay \$150,000/year, or more, to subscribe to the networks?

The selling points are outlined in the attached draft of a prospectus.

Recall that the cost (salary, benefits, lab and secretarial support) for a single senior scientist may be less than the annual cost of subscription to all 10 networks (\$150,000). And the largest R&D-oriented corporations in the world have interests in wide ranges of developments (e.g., for an automobile company, these may include plastics, synthetic fuels, and a half-dozen other key technologies). It's unclear how much a good idea would be worth to an automobile company, or a pharmaceutical company, or in other areas of business, but if this initiative can have a noticeable impact on the global rate of scientific, medical, and industrial innovation in these fields, the charges are probably a bargain.

In addition, there are a wide range of long-range and civic reasons to support the project, both because of its scientific contribution, and because of its contribution to foster a new and rapid development of new relationships across national boundaries,

⁴ It is also an intention of the project to permit full participation by scientists in underdeveloped countries. Thus, the lower the entry cost, the better.

tying people and institutions together in routine, daily working relationships to mutual advantage. It may be wise -- for national security reasons, as well as the future of science -- to build universal personal and institutional ties, and a global commitment to the broad and rapid advance of science, rather than permit a drift toward national mercantile competition as a primary rationale to secure funding for science.

9. What are the expectations for a "core member" of the planning group?

A spirit of commitment to the project -- i.e., the design and implementation of a vision along these lines, as part of the future of the institution and science. And three specific agreements: 1.) To associate the institution formally with the planning process and participate in securing initial start-up support; 2.) Active participation by a university administration in creating a viable design for global networks that will support the work of scientists on their campuses; 3.) A presumption in favor of the early acquisition of basic technology that will allow scientists on their campuses to participate fully in the design and conduct of global discussions in their fields of research.

In addition -- assuming that a credible and acceptable plan is developed -- we would expect good faith assistance, to whatever operating entity is created, to establish contacts with R&D corporations who might be interested to subscribe or otherwise support the growth of the global networks. And we would like to have (as with all, later, subscribers) an institutional commitment to videotape, and provide for network rebroadcasts, several of the public scientific colloquia and conferences of wider interest that are sponsored at a campus.

In addition, we would hope the original core group of institutions would continue to have a role in monitoring and governance to assure that high standards are maintained, and that the organization continues to learn and update its activities to serve the best interests of scientific, medical, and industrial innovation.

A core group will assume responsibility for planning, but we expect the process to be open, rather than closed. While our initial emphasis is upon universities, advice is welcome from a wide range of professional societies, groups of concerned scientists, and individuals.

YALE UNIVERSITY
NEW HAVEN CONNECTICUT

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

November 7, 1991

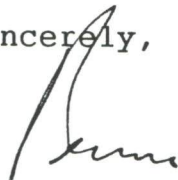
Professor Lloyd S. Etheredge
Department of Political Science
University of Toronto
100 St. George Street
Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1
CANADA

Dear Lloyd:

The work you are engaged in together with colleagues at MIT and Toronto certainly sounds promising. I look forward to seeing the proposals you plan in the months to come.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be "Benno", written over the word "Sincerely,".

Benno C. Schmidt, Jr.

BCS:baf

"Document Control"

TYPE: INFORMATION DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9200635
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS C DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: MASSEY, Walter E.: NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 02/25/92

SUBJECT: RE: REPRESENTATION AT THE OECD MINISTERIAL.

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
INTERNATIONAL/POLICY

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

OSTP RECEIVED: 02/27/92 DEPT RECEIVED:
FILE: P-INTERNATIONAL
CENTRAL FILES:

0635 I

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20550



OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR

RECEIVED

92 FEB 27 A 9:52

February 25, 1992

OSTP
MAIL ROOM

The Honorable D. Allan Bromley
Assistant to the President
for Science and Technology
Room 358
Old Executive Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20506

Dear Allan:

Thank you for the kind invitation to be a member of the U.S. delegation to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Science and Technology Policy Ministerial scheduled for March 10-11, 1992. The issues on the agenda are important to the National Science Foundation and are of great personal interest to me. I would very much like to attend but a number of urgent issues and commitments require my attention here.

To represent me and the Foundation on the U.S. delegation, I designate Dr. Frederick Bernthal. As Deputy Director, he is highly qualified to represent the NSF. In addition, Dr. Bernthal has extensive background in international scientific affairs and has devoted a good deal of attention to addressing the major issues on the agenda.

Please feel free to call on me or Fred Bernthal for assistance in preparing for the meeting.

Sincerely,

Walter E. Massey
Director

"Document Control"

TYPE: INFORMATION DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9200596
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS C DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: AL-SABAH, Saud Nasir: THE AMBASSADOR OF KUWAIT

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 02/21/92

SUBJECT: RE: THE REMEMBRANCE OF HOSTAGES STILL BEING HELD IN
IRAQ.

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
INTERNATIONAL/POLICY

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

OSTP RECEIVED: 02/25/92 DEPT RECEIVED:
FILE: P-INTERNATIONAL
CENTRAL FILES:



The Ambassador of the State of Kuwait
Shaikh Saud Nasir Al-Sabah
had planned to host a reception to celebrate
the Liberation and National Day
of the State of Kuwait

and to thank the United States of America
for its leading role in the Liberation.

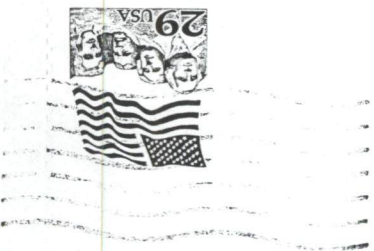
However, the celebrations associated
with this anniversary will not be held
in remembrance of our hostages and detainees
still being held by the regime in Iraq.

On the occasion of this anniversary,
we ask you to join the people of Kuwait,
in the spirit of friendship and hope,
in remembering those who are still missing in Iraq,
and those who sacrificed their lives
for the Liberation of the State of Kuwait.

February 25-27, 1992

*Jeffrey M. Brumberg
Assistant to the President for
Science and Technology
and Mrs. Brumberg
The White House
Washington DC 20500*

6 596 L



"Document Control"

TYPE: INFORMATION

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9200752

ORIGINATOR: 02

STATUS C

DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: CROFT, Caroline: CONGRESSIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS FOUNDATION

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 02/20/92

SUBJECT: A THANK YOU LETTER FOR DR. BROMLEY'S MEETING WITH
BARONESS COX.

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
INTERNATIONAL/POLICY

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

OSTP RECEIVED: 03/09/92
FILE: P-INTERNATIONAL

DEPT RECEIVED:

CENTRAL FILES:



0752 I
RECEIVED

Congressional Human Rights Foundation 57

52 MAR 9
OSTP
MAIL ROOM

February 20, 1992

Dr. D. Allan Bromley
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Dr. Bromley:

Thank you for convening such an impressive group of Presidential advisors to meet with Baroness Cox regarding the conflict in Nagorno-Karabakh.

We appreciated your willingness to give the Baroness the opportunity to discuss with you and your colleagues her recent experiences in that troubled region.

All of us who have been involved with the Sakharov delegations deeply appreciate all your assistance and encouragement.

Cordially,

Caroline Croft

Caroline Croft
Director
International Relations

"Document Control"

TYPE: ACTION DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9200566
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS I DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: WILSON, Richard: HARVARD UNIVERSITY

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 02/18/92

SUBJECT: HE IS WRITING TO ASK DR. BROMLEY FOR ASSISTANCE IN
LOCATING FUNDING SOURCES FOR SAFETY IMPROVEMENTS TO
THE MEDZAMOR ATOMIC FACILITY.

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: INTERNATIONAL/POLICY ASSIGNED:

ACTION STAFF
REQUIRED: AS NECESSARY ACTION:

SENDER'S DUE DATE:
OSTP DUE DATE: 03/05/92 STAFF DUE DATE
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley
PHYSICAL SCIENCES

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

OSTP RECEIVED: 02/21/92 DEPT RECEIVED:
FILE: P-INTERNATIONAL
CENTRAL FILES:

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

RECEIVED

LYMAN LABORATORY OF PHYSICS
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS 02138

92 FEB 21 AID: 52

Tel: 617-495-3387

Fax: 617-495-0416

OSTP
MAIL ROOM

February 18, 1992

Dr. Allan Bromley
Office of Science and Technology
White House
Washington, DC 20506

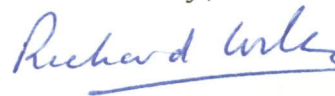
Dear Allan,

Thank you for seeing Baroness Cox; she was grateful for your attention.

At the recent "summit" in Minsk, my friend Shushkevitch, and the Chairman, Yeltsin, were around the same table with Mutalibov and Ter-Petrossian and got them to talk. At least it gives everyone time to calm down and look for solutions.

On the other matter, I am concerned with Armenia. I enclose a letter from Ter-Petrossian to me. I am finding out the engineering facts of these reactors, and will probably be able to set up a committee as he suggests. But the funds to fly to Yerevan may be a problem. In addition, \$30 million plus in western funds will be needed, as a loan, to make safety improvements (French estimate). Do you have any idea where they would come from?

Yours sincerely,



Richard Wilson
Mallinckrodt Professor of Physics

RW/jr
Enclosure

c:\letters\1992\bromley.let

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
04. Letter	To: Richard Wilson From: Levon Ter-Petrossian Re: Medzamor power station (1 pp.)	1/31/92	(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Science and Technology Policy, Office of (OSTP)
Series: Bromley, D. Allan, Files
Subseries: International Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: International: General [10 of 10] [1992]

Date Closed: 5/4/2010	OA/ID Number: 62064-001
FOIA/SYS Case #: 2005-0336-F	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #:	Appeal Disposition:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

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

"Document Control"

TYPE: INFORMATION DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9200485
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS C DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: WHITE, Robert M.: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 02/11/92

SUBJECT: A LETTER INFORMING DR. BROMLEY OF THEIR INTENDED
PARTICIPATION IN THE OECD'S MINISTERIAL MEETING. HE
NAMES DEBORAH WINCE-SMITH AND DR. WESSNER AS THEIR
REPRESENTATIVES AT THE MEETING.

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
INTERNATIONAL/POLICY

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

OSTP RECEIVED: 02/19/92 DEPT RECEIVED:
FILE: P-INTERNATIONAL
CENTRAL FILES:



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

0485 I

RECEIVED
FEB 11 1992

92 FEB 19 AIO: 52

OSTP
MAIL ROOM

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

Dear Allan,

Thank you for your letter of 15 January requesting our participation in the OECD's Ministerial meeting of the Science and Technology Policy Committee scheduled for 10-11 March 1992.

I am pleased to see the progress you have made in ensuring a full discussion of international cooperation with respect to major science projects. We will be happy to continue to support your efforts, through our participation in this Committee, to develop a more systematic approach to the establishment and funding of major science projects.

We are also very interested in the discussion on "National Innovation Systems and International Interdependence." The Technology Administration is particularly well placed to contribute to an international dialogue on this topic. In light of her longstanding policy role and contributions in this area, we have asked Assistant Secretary Deborah Wince-Smith to represent the Department of Commerce at this meeting. As you know, at your request, she contributed a great deal to the Montreal Conference which did so much to shape the OECD report on this subject, and of course, participated in the last Science Ministerial on the U.S. delegation. She will be accompanied by our Director for International Technology Policy, Dr. Wessner, who has extensive experience in OECD affairs and has worked closely with your staff in preparing for this event.

We look forward to continuing our close and productive cooperation on this and other matters.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in red ink, appearing to read "Bob".

Robert M. White, Ph.D.

"Document Control"

TYPE: INFORMATION

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9200487

ORIGINATOR: 02

STATUS C

DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: STUNTZ, Linda G.: DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 02/06/92

SUBJECT: SHE IS WRITING TO NOMINATE JAMES DECKER AS THE DOE
REPRESENTATIVE TO THE OECD MINISTERIAL.

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
INTERNATIONAL/POLICY

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

OSTP RECEIVED: 02/19/92
FILE: P-INTERNATIONAL

DEPT RECEIVED:

CENTRAL FILES:



The Deputy Secretary of Energy
Washington, DC 20585

February 6, 1992

RECEIVED

92 FEB 19 A10:52

OSTP
MAIL ROOM

The Honorable D. Allan Bromley
Assistant to the President
for Science and Technology
The Old Executive Office Building
Room 360
Washington, D.C. 20506

Dear Dr. Bromley

Thank you for your invitation to former Deputy Secretary Moore to participate in the forthcoming Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development Science and Technology Policy Ministerial. We share your view that the meeting will be addressing important Science and Technology issues that the Department of Energy (DOE) will be facing in the 1990s. Accordingly, I believe that DOE representation on the U.S. delegation would be particularly appropriate.

Unfortunately, as we anticipate congressional hearings on the budget during the time of the meeting, William Happer, the logical DOE representative, will not be available to attend. However, I am pleased to nominate our Deputy Director of the Office of Energy Research, James Decker, to participate as a member of the U.S. delegation. I look forward to working with you on science and technology policy matters.

Sincerely,

Linda G. Stuntz
Acting Deputy Secretary

"Document Control"

TYPE: ACTION

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9200362

ORIGINATOR: 02

STATUS I

DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: RUHFUS, Jurgin: THE AMBASSADOR OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 01/29/92

SUBJECT: HE IS TRANSMITTING A LETTER FROM DR. HEINZ
RIESENHUBER, MINISTER FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
ASKING DR. BROMLEY TO USE HIS INFLUENCE TO BRING
ABOUT A RAPID CONCLUSION OF THE BILATERAL
NEGOTIATIONS WHICH HAVE COME TO A HALT.

DIRECTORATE

STAFF

ASSIGNED: INTERNATIONAL/POLICY

ASSIGNED:

ACTION
REQUIRED: AS NECESSARY

STAFF
ACTION:

SENDER'S DUE DATE:

OSTP DUE DATE: 02/19/92

STAFF DUE DATE

DATE COMPLETED:

DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #:

CONTACT PERSON:

PHONE:

EXT:

REMARKS:

No written response necessary per UMR



OSTP RECEIVED: 02/05/92

DEPT RECEIVED:

FILE: P-INTERNATIONAL

CENTRAL FILES:

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
05a. Letter	To: Allan Bromley From: Heinz Riesenhuber Re: US-German Cooperation in research and technology [German] (2 pp.)	1/9/92	(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Science and Technology Policy, Office of (OSTP)
Series: Bromley, D. Allan, Files
Subseries: International Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: International: General [10 of 10] [1992]

Date Closed: 5/4/2010	OA/ID Number: 62064-001
FOIA/SYS Case #: 2005-0336-F	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #:	Appeal Disposition:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

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

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
05b. Letter	To: Allan Bromley From: Heinz Riesenhuber Re: US-German Cooperation in research and technology [English translation] (2 pp.)	1/9/92	(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Science and Technology Policy, Office of (OSTP)
Series: Bromley, D. Allan, Files
Subseries: International Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: International: General [10 of 10] [1992]

Date Closed: 5/4/2010	OA/ID Number: 62064-001
FOIA/SYS Case #: 2005-0336-F	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #:	Appeal Disposition:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

0362 A

RECEIVED

92 FEB 5 AIO: 3

OSTP
MAIL ROOM

THE AMBASSADOR
OF THE
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Dear Dr. Bromley:

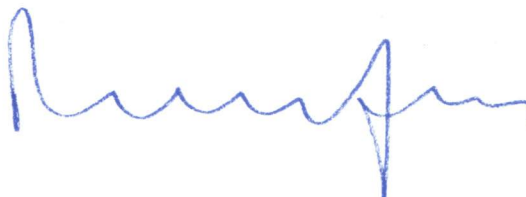
I have the honor to transmit to you the enclosed letter from
Dr. Heinz Riesenhuber, Minister for Science and Technology,
dated January 9, 1992.

A courtesy translation is attached.

Respectfully yours,



Jürgen Ruhfus



Washington, D.C. January 29, 1992

The Honorable
D. Allan Bromley
The White House
Washington, D.C.

"Document Control"

TYPE: ACTION DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9201399
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS I DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: DLOUHY, Vladimir: MINISTER OF ECONOMY, CZECH AND SLOVAK FEDERAL
REPUBLIC

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 01/28/92

SUBJECT: HE IS WRITING TO ASK DR. BROMLEY TO CONSIDER THE
POSSIBILITY TO CREATE A SPECIAL PROGRAM WITHIN THE
PROGRAM IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY COOPERATION
DIRECTED AT THE COOPERATION WITH HUNGARY, POLAND,
AND WITH THE CZECH AND SLOVAK FEDERAL REPUBLIC.

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: INTERNATIONAL/POLICY ASSIGNED:

ACTION STAFF
REQUIRED: AS NECESSARY ACTION:

SENDER'S DUE DATE:
OSTP DUE DATE: 05/04/92 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: 04/20/92 DEPT RECEIVED:
FILE: P-INTERNATIONAL
CENTRAL FILES:

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
06. Letter	To: Allan Bromley From: Vladimir Dlouhy Re: Science and Technology cooperation (2 pp.)	1/28/92	(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Science and Technology Policy, Office of (OSTP)
Series: Bromley, D. Allan, Files
Subseries: International Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: International: General [10 of 10] [1992]

Date Closed:	5/4/2010	OA/ID Number:	62064-001
FOIA/SYS Case #:	2005-0336-F	Appeal Case #:	
Re-review Case #:		Appeal Disposition:	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		Disposition Date:	
AR Case #:		MR Case #:	
AR Disposition:		MR Disposition:	
AR Disposition Date:		MR Disposition Date:	

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

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

"Document Control"

TYPE: INFORMATION

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9200334

ORIGINATOR: 02

STATUS C

DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: GRANELLI, Gina: DELPHI INTERNATIONAL

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 01/28/92

SUBJECT: A THANK YOU LETTER TO DR. BROMLEY AND DR. RATCHFORD
FOR MEETING WITH MINISTER EZZ.

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: ASSIGNED:

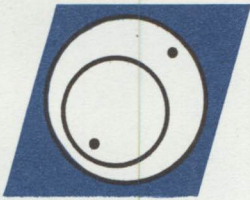
ACTION STAFF
REQUIRED: ACTION:

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

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley
INTERNATIONAL/POLICY

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #: CONTACT PERSON:
PHONE: EXT:
REMARKS: NOTE: BUSINESS CARDS WERE ATTACHED FOR DR. BROMLEY AND DR.
RATCHFORD.

OSTP RECEIVED: 02/03/92 DEPT RECEIVED:
FILE: P-INTERNATIONAL
CENTRAL FILES:



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January 28, 1992

The Honorable Allan Bromley
Special Assistant to the President
and
Director
Office of Science and Technology Policy
Old Executive Office Building
17th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Dr. Bromley:

On behalf of Delphi and the U.S. Information Agency, I would like to thank you and Dr. Ratchford for meeting with Minister Adel Ezz and his delegation yesterday.

Minister Ezz enjoyed his discussion with you and Dr. Ratchford and your exchange of ideas and perspectives regarding the role of science in today's world. He asked me to give each of you his card, which you will find enclosed.

Again, thank you for your excellent contribution to this program. I look forward to future collaborations on similar projects.

Sincerely,

Gina Granelli

Gina Granelli
Associate

Enclosures

2934L

Dr.

Adel Abdel-Hamid Ezz
Minister of State for Scientific Research

1/31
Michele -

Bill Phillips met with this guy. See if Don Pryor has any info we can send him. If not, just draft a short note acknowledging receipt, happy his trip was useful & ~~look forward~~ ~~to hear~~ will keep an eye out for any worthwhile publications to send his way.

Thanks

SN

Document Originally
Attached to
Following Page

Logged

"Document Control"

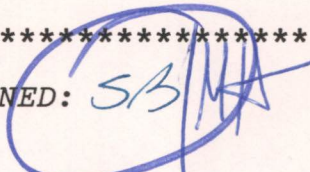
TYPE: ACTION DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9200273
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS I DIRECTORATE STATUS

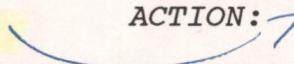
FROM: de COCK, H.G.: NETHERLANDS STUDY CENTER FOR TECHNOLOGY TRENDS

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 01/09/92

SUBJECT: HE IS PROVIDING DR. BROMLEY WITH A COPY OF HIS
REPORT ON HIS TRIP TO THE U.S. AND OF THEIR INTERIM
REVIEW OF ACTIVITIES. HE REQUESTS ANY PERIODICALS OR
JOURNALS ON ANY RELEVANT OSTP ACTIVITY.

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: INTERNATIONAL/POLICY ASSIGNED: 

ACTION STAFF
REQUIRED: FOR DAB'S SIGNATURE ACTION: 

SENDER'S DUE DATE:
OSTP DUE DATE: 02/11/92 STAFF DUE DATE 2/10/92
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT: 3/5/92

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley
INDUSTRIAL

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

OSTP RECEIVED: 01/27/92
FILE  INTERNATIONAL

DEPT RECEIVED:

CENTRAL FILES:

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 5, 1992

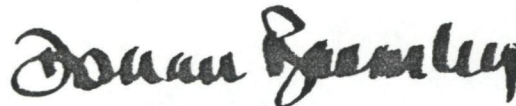
Dear Mr. de Cock:

Thank you for sending me the summary of the report on your visit and the Interim Review of Activities which Stichting Toekomstbeeld der Techniek developed. I am pleased that you found your trip to the U.S.A. and Canada useful, and that you were able to meet with Bill Phillips while you were in Washington.

Although the Office of Science and Technology Policy has no reports which relate directly to technology forecasting and assessment, I am forwarding you a copy of the Science and Technology Report and Outlook-- 1985-1988.

I wish you the best of luck in your efforts.

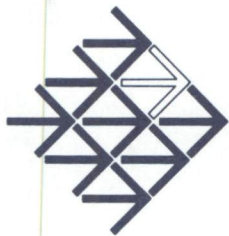
Sincerely yours,



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

Enclosure

Mr. H.G. de Cock
Director
Stichting Toekomstbeeld der Techniek
Prinsessegracht 23
P.O. Box 30424
2500 GK The Hague
The Netherlands



0273 A
stichting toekomstbeeld der techniek

netherlands study centre for technology trends (stt)
92 JAN 21 12:44

Dr. Allan Bromley
Office of Science Technology Policy
Director
Executive Office of the President
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506
USA

OSTP
MAIL ROOM

prinsessegracht 23
's-gravenhage

postadres:
postbus 30424
2500 gk 's-gravenhage

bank 22.58.21.141
postgiro 1609900
telefoon (070) 3919900
doorkiezen:

(070) 3919856

Ref: 25003/HdC/TvB

January 9th, 1992

Dear Dr. Bromley,

Herewith I send you a summary of the report on my visit to the USA and Canada during last September.

I found this trip very interesting and useful. It helped me considerably in developing my views on the role and policy of STT (The Netherlands Study Centre for Technology Trends).

Once more I want to thank you for the opportunity you gave me to discuss the issues of technology forecasting and assessment and for all information you provided me with.

One of the immediate results of this visit was that STT felt the need to make some information on its activities available in English. Therefore we translated our latest issue of our Interim Review of Activities in that language. I enclose a copy for you. It will give you an impression of the studies we have in hand at the moment.

As a matter of fact I met with Mr. William D. Phillips. As I understand that he left shortly afterwards I send this letter to you.

I hope that we may keep in touch and I would welcome any periodical or any other relevant information on your activities in this field, which might become available. If there is anything we can do for you in terms of providing information and/or establishing contacts, please don't hesitate to contact me.

With kind regards,

H.G. de Cock
director.



REPORT

Visit to the USA and Canada
September 1991

Subject: Technological Forecasting and Assessment

by: H.G. de Cock, director of the Netherlands Study Centre for Technology
Trends (STT)

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 - 3.3 Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP), William D. Phillips
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 - 3.6 George Mason University, Public Policy, Prof. Don Kash
 - 3.7 National Academy of Engineering (NAE), Robert M. White
 - 3.8 Joseph Coates
 - 3.9 American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS), Richard W. Getzinger
 - 3.10 Carnegie Commission on Science, Technology and Government, Rodney W. Nichols
 - 3.11 Columbia University, School of International and Public Affairs, Prof. Richard Nelson
 - 3.12 Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Center for Science and Technology Policy, Prof. Herbert I. Fushfeld
 - 3.13 Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Center for Technology, Policy and Industrial Development, Nicolas A. Ashford, Ass. Professor
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 - 3.15 Science Council of Canada, Paul Dufour
 - 3.16 RAND Corporation, John Van Oudenaren
 - 3.17 University of California, Walter A. Haas School of Business, David C. Mowery, Ass. Professor
 - 3.18 Stanford University, Economic Division, Prof. Nathan Rosenberg
 - 3.19 Foresight Institute, K. Eric Drexler
4. Documentation (Dutch version only)
nrs 1 t/m 93

INTRODUCTION

The objective of the visit was to study the process of deployment of technology in society.

The reason was the wish to verify the policy and the working methods of STT in the light of recent developments.

Special attention, therefore, was directed at the role of the different players in the domain, reaching from technological forecasting through technology policy.

The institutions and persons visited belong to the following categories:

- public authorities, executive (DOE, OSTP, OHTA, Science Council of Canada)
- public authorities, legislation (OTA)
- scientific societies and organisations (NAE, AAAS, Carnegie Commission)
- Academia (Professors Ashford, Branscomb, Brooks, Ehrenfeld, Fustfeld, Hattis, Kash, Mowery, Nelson, Rosenberg)
- research (World Watch, RAND, Foresight Institute) and
- consultancy (Coates).

So most of them are in the public domain; industry was not directly included.

Most visits were short - between one and two hours - and discussions were limited to the issues raised by STT; this report therefore, does not present a complete description of the organisations visited.

I want to thank my hosts, who were willing to give some of their precious time to me and who were so generous in providing me with information. I really enjoyed the open and often challenging discussions. This trip has given me the right kind of input to project the path forward for STT.

I also express my thanks towards the scientific staff of the Netherlands Embassy in Washington, especially Stella Moerland who gave invaluable help in planning this trip and Erik van de Linde who lended assistance as regards content and who accompanied me during the visits in Washington.

SUMMARY

Technology is a key issue in the United States today. For an extended period of time defence and space, but also agriculture and health, supported by a strong economy, served as main sources of new technology. But the economy is waning and technology is not flowing so generously anymore.

As long as technology more or less was seen as an independent, external phenomenon, holding promises for the future, public interest could be satisfied mainly by forecasts.

With the much more vital role technology plays today in many respects however, the involvement of society in technological matters has increased considerably. 'Forecasting' has given way to 'technology assessment'. That

includes not only technological aspects, but economical, social and political ones as well; and it is not restricted to providing information but it also aims at developing the public opinion and at decision making. Whereas technical analyses mainly deal with facts, the widened discussions of today also involve opinions and interests with the related emotions.

A route-map of this process does not exist.

At first sight it seems that there are quite some overlaps, but on closer examination it appears that differences in views and/or targetgroups explain most of the duplications.

An important distinction is that between initiators and commentators, as exists for instance between executive and legislative bodies or between academia and scientific societies.

The general impression is that one has a clearer view of ones sources than of ones objectives.

Strikingly everybody knows everybody and one is aware of each others opinions, activities and results. The discussion is open. There is a considerable personal overlap between the different organisations and committees, even to the extent of a certain saturation. As a result the popular 'peer-review' system is declining.

A certain uneasiness at the present process of formulating the science and technology policies has led to the setting up of the Carnegie Commission on Science, Technology and Government.

Its task is to investigate how that process can be improved upon.

In Canada the Science Council organises a yearly National Advisory Forum for Science and Technology to coordinate the programmes and activities of all bodies involved in these issues at national, federal and state level.

In the US a technology policy starts to take shape that stands midway between the traditional 'laissez-faire' and an emerging interventionism. Increasingly the impotence to transform the abundant technological knowledge into competitive products and processes, is seen as the main cause for the backlog of American industry on the international scene. And the blame for that primarily is laid on management that - as itself says - fails in directing and organising the innovation process.

As the most difficult aspect of that process is seen the interdisciplinary character of new developments. Universities take that very seriously indeed and try to adapt their curricula accordingly.

Over the entire spectrum the universities impressed me as being the most innovative actors. Although they no longer view society as something one could construct, they certainly develop new concepts and think in terms of a broad

interdisciplinary approach. Most 'agencies' on the other hand, are oriented towards 'state-of-the-art'.

Not surprisingly therefore, SPRU and MERIT were recommended to me as valuable contacts for STT.

The only glimpse of the future I got, was at the Foresight Institute: nanotechnology will certainly not become a reality before 2020.

J.F. Coates also looks into the future, but via the mirror of forecasts since 1970.

Of all institutions I visited, NAE showed most resemblance with STT, that is to say for the studies NAE undertakes at its own responsibility (15%).

In general I got very positive reactions on the formula of STT. I had the publications on Man and Information Technology: towards friendlier systems (38) and on New Applications of Materials (43) with me to show.

If there had been an STT in the USA, NAE and OTA would have been different.

During the different discussions I received quite a diversity of recommendations as regards STT:

- focus on industry
- build a relation with parliament
- seek contacts with innovative entities (like SPRU or MERIT)
- bring advanced knowledge to the Netherlands
- but above all: cherish your own strength (sic)
- add a second stage to the STT studies, dealing with aspects of implementation; involve experienced managers for that stage (Board members and/or members of Steering Committees)
- form a clear picture of your 'constituency'
- publish in English, be it only summaries
- form a network of international relations as a frame of reference for STT's work.

Openings for the exchange of opinions and experiences were given by DOE, World Watch, NAE, J.F. Kennedyschool (as part of a Policy Analysis Exercise), RAND (on an individual basis).

Reports of interest to STT, in view of its recent and present studies, are in particular:

- OTA on Agricultural Commodities (OTA-F-476)
- OTA on Energy Technology Choices (OTA-E-493)
- RAND Bibliography on Energy 1980-1990
- RAND Eurocenter Status Report
- Foresight Nanotechnology Summary.

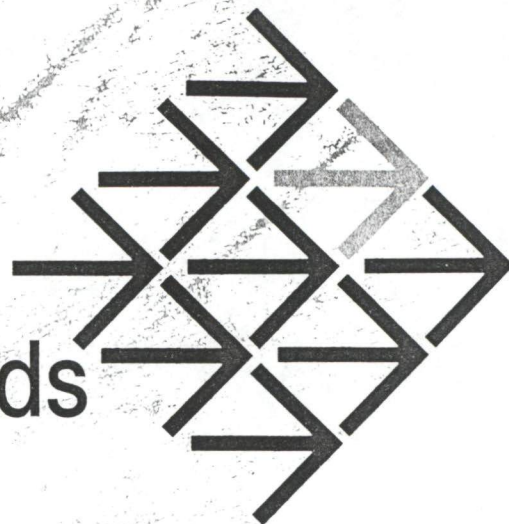
Reports of interest to technology policy are:

- US Technology Policy (26 September 1990)
- Technology Policy: What should it be? by S.J. Kline and D.E. Kash, 1991
- AAAS report XVI, R&D Fiscal Year 1992
- Midpoint report from the Carnegie Commission on Science, Technology and Government, 1990
- The US as a Partner in Scientific and Technological Cooperation. Some perspectives from across the Atlantic, 1991
- Towards a US Technology Policy, by Lewis Branscomb in Issues in Science and Technology, Vol VII nr 4, 1991
- Science and Technology and the Opportunity, Strategic Plan of the Science Council of Canada, May 1991
- The Consortium on Competitiveness and Cooperation, CCC newsletter nr 2, 1990
- Critical Issues in Science Policy Research, by Nathan Rosenberg, paper presented at 25th anniversary of SPRU, July 1991.

Reports of interest for environmental issues:

- Different World Watch publications
- Technology and Environment, NAE 25
- Total Quality Environmental Management Workshop (GEMI), 1990
- Technology Assessment and Environmental Impact Analysis, by Harvey Brooks, Jan. 1983
- Water 2020. Sustainable Use for Water in the 21st Century, Science Council of Canada.

Netherlands Study Centre for Technology Trends



Technology: driving force or quicksand?

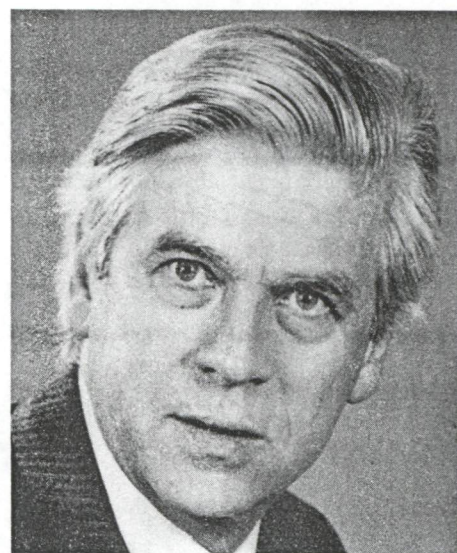
As the nineties progress, technology will be more important than ever for companies to keep up with the pace of competition. Most will agree that technology is an important driving force for a company as well as for industry in general. But when it comes to investing in technology and research we find that there is a clear conflict between what is possible in the short term and what is desirable in the long term. Making the right choices then becomes difficult. Technological innovation calls for large inputs of attention, money and manpower, but there is more to it than that. The cost is often incurred a long time before the benefit makes itself felt, so that a company can find itself being sucked under if its buoyancy proves insufficient for innovative projects.

This gap between technology as a driving force and technology as a quicksand is not unbridgeable. It can be closed by the industry, company, engineer or scientist concerned in a variety of ways. I shall explain what I mean against the background of developments in the chemical industry and in particular at DSM.

Until fifteen years ago the chemical industry was in the comfortable position

of having demand for its products that exceeded their supply. Raw materials were cheap and spending on the environment was low. In conditions like these the growth rate in the industry was 10% a year, over twice that of the rest of industry.

All this began to change in the second half of the seventies. Labour costs and oil prices rose and supply started to exceed demand. Growth has now fallen to an average of 3.3% a year. The industry's response to this has been to shift the emphasis of its investments away from increasing capacity towards improving and renewing products and processes. In the case of products the main effort has been directed towards higher added value and a better response to market needs. Process improvements have been aimed mainly at cutting costs. In DSM's case this strategy has been a success: the bulk chemicals division, strengthened by improved processes, has been able to act as a base for a number of new activities. But developments continue. Increasing internationalization and concentration of industrial customers are having a tremendous effect on the future of the chemical industry. In Europe this is amplified still further by the coming of the single European market. For example,



*Prof. P.M.E.M. van der Grinten
Director of Corporate Planning
and Development, DSM*

by the year 2000 there are expected to be only six or seven large international motor manufacturers. Industrial customers only want to do business with a limited number of large international suppliers and they select these on the

"Document Control"

TYPE: ACTION
ORIGINATOR: 02

STATUS I

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9200508
DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: RUHFUS, Jorgen: AMBASSADOR OF GERMANY

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 01/09/92

SUBJECT: HE IS FORWARDING A LETTER FROM DR. HEINZ RIESENHUBER
REGARDING THE GATT URUGUAY NEGOTIATIONS. HE ASKS DR.
BROMLEY TO USE HIS INFLUENCE ON THE U.S. GOVERNMENT
TO ENDORSE THE DUNKEL PROPOSALS.

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: INTERNATIONAL/POLICY ASSIGNED:

ACTION STAFF
REQUIRED: AS NECESSARY ACTION:

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

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley

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

REMARKS: No response necessary per VMK



OSTP RECEIVED: 02/19/92
FILE: P-INTERNATIONAL

DEPT RECEIVED:

CENTRAL FILES:

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THE AMBASSADOR
OF THE
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY
WASHINGTON, D.C.
92 FEB 19 7 5 25

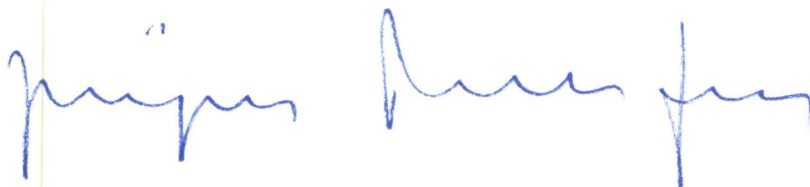
OSTP
MAIL ROOM

Dear Dr. Bromley:

I have the honor to transmit to you the enclosed letter from Dr. Heinz Riesenhuber, Federal Minister for Research and Technology, dated January 9, 1992.

A courtesy translation is attached.

Respectfully yours,



Dr. Jürgen Ruhfus

Washington, February 14, 1992

The Honorable

D. Allan Bromley

The White House

Washington, D.C.

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
07a. Letter	To: Allan Bromley From: Heinz Reisenhuber Re: GATT Uruguay negotiations [English translation] (1 pp.)	1/9/92	(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Science and Technology Policy, Office of (OSTP)
Series: Bromley, D. Allan, Files
Subseries: International Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: International: General [10 of 10] [1992]

Date Closed: 5/4/2010	OA/ID Number: 62064-001
FOIA/SYS Case #: 2005-0336-F	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #:	Appeal Disposition:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

(b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
(b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
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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.
07b. Letter	To: Allan Bromley From: Heinz Reisenhuber Re: GATT Uruguay negotiations [German] (1 pp.)	1/9/92	(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Science and Technology Policy, Office of (OSTP)
Series: Bromley, D. Allan, Files
Subseries: International Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: International: General [10 of 10] [1992]

Date Closed:	5/4/2010	OA/ID Number:	62064-001
FOIA/SYS Case #:	2005-0336-F	Appeal Case #:	
Re-review Case #:		Appeal Disposition:	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		Disposition Date:	
AR Case #:		MR Case #:	
AR Disposition:		MR Disposition:	
AR Disposition Date:		MR Disposition Date:	

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(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