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Collection/Office of Origin: Science and Technology Policy, Office of (OSTP)
Series: Bromley, D. Allan, Files
Subseries: International Files - Country Files

OA/ID Number: 62066
Folder ID Number: 62066-005

Folder Title:
International: Japan [1992]

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

"Document Control"

TYPE: ACTION DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9202646
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS I DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: WATANABE, Michio: EMBASSY OF JAPAN

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 08/26/92

SUBJECT: HE IS WRITING REGARDING THE MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGY
INITIATIVE AND THE FRAMEWORK WITHIN WHICH IT SHOULD
BE DISCUSSED.

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: INTERNATIONAL/POLICY ASSIGNED:

ACTION STAFF
REQUIRED: AS NECESSARY ACTION:

SENDER'S DUE DATE:
OSTP DUE DATE: 09/14/92 STAFF DUE DATE
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley
INDUSTRIAL

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

OSTP RECEIVED: 09/01/92 DEPT RECEIVED:
FILE: P-INTERNATIONAL-JAPAN
CENTRAL FILES:

2646

RECEIVED

EMBASSY OF JAPAN
WASHINGTON

92 SEP 1 16:44

August 26, 1992

Dear Dr. Bromley,

OSTP
MAIL ROOM

I am writing to you in response to your letter dated June 18th, and to thank you for your kind words on my health.

I also welcome the Manufacturing Technology Initiative (MTI) which was jointly announced in May by Vice President Quayle and the Minister of International Trade and Industry, Kozo Watanabe, since the initiative will present an useful opportunity for the industries of the two countries to build long-term bonds of friendship and cooperation. I consider highly of the significance of such initiative which is in conformity with the spirit embodied in the Tokyo Declaration and the Plan of Action for Global Partnership issued on the occasion of President Bush's visit to Japan, and we will consequently not spare our efforts in working to promote the program in the next Japanese fiscal year.

As the Japanese delegate pointed out at the working-level consultations held in Washington, D.C., the private sector will be the mainstay of cooperation for MTI's "cooperation in industrial technology between the industries." We therefore believe that this initiative will not fall under the category of "cooperation in science and technology between the governments", the framework of which is established by the Japan-U.S. Agreement on Cooperation in Research and Development in Science and Technology. The Japanese Government considers that MTI should be discussed not under the umbrella of the above-mentioned Agreement, but under the positive idea of "cooperation between the industries."

I hope that such position will be reflected in an implementing framework which will subsequently be formulated between the two Governments as well as between the implementing organizations of the two countries.

I earnestly hope that we will be able to continue to work closely with each other, with a view to further promoting cooperation and coordination between the two countries.

Yours sincerely,

Michio Watanabe
Deputy Prime Minister
Minister for Foreign Affairs

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



EMBASSY OF JAPAN
WASHINGTON, D. C.

August 27, 1992

Dear Dr. Bromley:

I have the honor to transmit to you, enclosed herewith, a message from Mr. Michio Watanabe, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan.

Allow me to extend my warmest regards.

Respectfully yours,

Hiroshi Hirabayashi
Chargé d'Affaires
ad interim
of Japan

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

TYPE: ACTION

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9202423

logged

ORIGINATOR: 02

STATUS I

DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: HARVEY, Iris E.: JAPAN TRADE PRACTICES RESEARCH



TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 08/12/92

SUBJECT: SHE IS FORWARDING AN OPNION POLL ON U.S. - JAPAN
TRADE RELATIONS FOR DR. BROMLEY.

DIRECTORATE

STAFF

ASSIGNED: INTERNATIONAL/POLICY

ASSIGNED: *JS*

ACTION

STAFF

REQUIRED: AS APPROPRIATE

ACTION: *as appropriate*

SENDER'S DUE DATE:

OSTP DUE DATE: 09/02/92

STAFF DUE DATE *9/2/92*

DATE COMPLETED:

DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #:

CONTACT PERSON:

PHONE:

EXT:

REMARKS: *No need for response.*

OSTP RECEIVED: 08/19/92
FILE: P-INTERNATIONAL-JAPAN

DEPT RECEIVED:

CENTRAL FILES:



TYPE: ACTION DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9202423
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS I DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: HARVEY, Iris E.: JAPAN TRADE PRACTICES RESEARCH

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 08/12/92

SUBJECT: SHE IS FORWARDING AN OPNION POLL ON U.S. - JAPAN
TRADE RELATIONS FOR DR. BROMLEY.

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: INTERNATIONAL/POLIC ASSIGNED:

ACTION STAFF
REQUIRED: AS APPROPRIATE ACTION:

SENDER'S DUE DATE:
OSTP DUE DATE: 09/02/92 STAFF DUE DATE
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley

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

OSTP RECEIVED: 08/19/92 DEPT RECEIVED:
FILE: P-INTERNATIONAL-JAPAN
CENTRAL FILES:



J A P A N T R A D E P R A C T I C E S R E S E A R C H

RECEIVED

August 12, 1992

92 AUG 19 PM 2:35

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

MAIL ROOM

Dear Mr. Bromley:

An association of the Japan Foundation Center for Global Partnership, the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council is considering a national poll of registered American voters to obtain their views on United States-Japan trade relations.

As part of this project we are seeking input from American and Japanese leaders in government and industry. In the attached short questionnaire we ask you to give us your opinion on how useful the results of a national poll of voters will be to you and to others who are concerned with reducing the U.S.-Japan trade deficit. Your completion of this questionnaire is a valuable first step to help guarantee that policymakers will have access to voter opinions on an issue which is so important to Americans.

The survey will ask voters to evaluate current domestic economic conditions and to voice their opinion on the degree to which Japan trade policies have had a positive or negative affect on the U.S. economy. Additionally, voters will be asked to rate their support for a broad range of trade policies and legislative initiatives which have been proposed as strategies to help to reduce the United States' trade deficit with Japan.

We hope that you will take this opportunity to give us your opinion on the usefulness of this important national poll of registered voters. Please complete the attached short questionnaire and return it by August 28, 1992. You may use the enclosed self-addressed envelope or fax your response to: 81-3-3986-3037 in Tokyo.

If you would like to receive a copy of the results of the national poll of registered voters in advance of the public release, please include a request on your letterhead.

Thank you in advance for your participation.

Respectfully,
JAPAN TRADE PRACTICES RESEARCH



Iris E. Harvey
Director of Research

JAPAN TRADE PRACTICES RESEARCH

Survey of Policymakers

An association of the Japan Foundation Center for Global Partnership, the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council is considering a national poll of registered American voters to obtain their views on United States-Japan trade relations.

As a policymaker who is involved in activities which are directed at reducing the U.S. trade deficit with Japan, please tell us how useful do you think the results of such a poll will be to you.

FOR EACH OF THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS PLEASE INDICATE YOUR RESPONSE BY USING THE SCALE BELOW WHERE "1" IS THE HIGHEST RATING AND "5" IS THE LOWEST.

1. VERY USEFUL 2. USEFUL 3. SOMEWHAT USEFUL 4. NOT VERY USEFUL 5. NOT USEFUL

I BELIEVE THAT A NATIONAL POLL WHERE VOTERS VOICE THEIR
OPINIONS ON U.S.-JAPAN TRADE RELATIONS WOULD BE:

(Circle Responses)

- | | | | | | | |
|----|--|---|---|---|---|---|
| a. | a resource to consider when developing new policies or legislation which will affect U.S.-Japan trade relations. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| b. | a resource to consider when deciding whether or not to support new policies or legislation which will affect U.S.-Japan trade relations. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| c. | a resource to consider when preparing a position paper on trade issues with Japan. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| d. | a resource to consider when preparing for press interviews to discuss U.S.-Japan trade relations. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| e. | a resource to consider prior to discussions or negotiations with Japanese business leaders. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| f. | a resource to consider prior to discussions or negotiations with Japanese government officials. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| g. | a resource to consider prior to discussions with voters and special interest groups in the United States. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| h. | a resource to consider prior to discussions with U.S. government officials. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| i. | a resource to consider prior to discussions with U.S. business leaders. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

OVERALL, HOW USEFUL WOULD IT BE TO HAVE THE RESULTS OF A
RELIABLE AND PROJECTABLE POLL OF VOTERS WHO HAVE
EXPRESSED THEIR OPINION ON U.S.-JAPAN TRADE RELATIONS?

1	2	3	4	5
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(OPTIONAL) _____ name _____ organization

"Document Control"

TYPE: INFORMATION

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9202360

ORIGINATOR: 02

STATUS C

DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: ARIMA, AKITO: THE UNIVERSITY OF TOKYO

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 08/11/92

SUBJECT: THANK YOU TO DR. BROMLEY FOR YOUR LETTER IN REGARDS
TO THE FINANCIAL SITUATION OF THE NATIONAL
UNIVERSITIES IN JAPAN.

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: INTERNATIONAL/POLICY
D. Allan Bromley

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

OSTP RECEIVED: 08/13/92 DEPT RECEIVED:
FILE: P-INTERNATIONAL-JAPAN

CENTRAL FILES:

2360



THE UNIVERSITY OF TOKYO

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113, Japan

Telephone: 81(3)9812-2111
Cable: TOKUNIV

CB
into system

to DAB
Tom R

11 August 1992

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

Dear Allan,

Thank you very much for your letter. I'm happy that you seem to be able to get support in the Senate concerning the budget for the SSC.

The financial situation of the national universities in Japan has only slightly improved. Politicians, the Japanese government and business leaders continue to recognize the serious problems we have in the universities, and are trying to improve them.

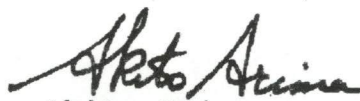
For example, committees from the government and the Federation of Economic Organizations have proposed that the Japanese government double the budgets for basic science and national universities.

If this is achieved, we have no objection to supporting SSC. As you suggested, our universities will be improved and SSC will be supported. I hope this will happen.

I look forward to discussing future projects of mutual cooperation with you. I hope to see you again soon.

Best regards.

Sincerely yours,


Akito Arima

"Document Control"

TYPE: INFORMATION

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9202275

ORIGINATOR: 02

STATUS C

DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: MURRIN, Thomas J.: DUQUESNE UNIVERSITY

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 06/18/92

SUBJECT: COPY OF REPORT ENTITLED "THE FUTURE OF JAPANESE
MANUFACTURING"

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
PCAST
Dr. Wong
INTERNATIONAL/POLICY

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

OSTP RECEIVED: 06/24/92 DEPT RECEIVED:
FILE: P-IND-MANUFACTURING*INT-JAPAN

CENTRAL FILES:



DUQUESNE UNIVERSITY

ROCKWELL HALL • PITTSBURGH, PA • 15282

THOMAS J. MURRIN
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

A.J. PALUMBO SCHOOL OF BUSINESS
ADMINISTRATION

TELEPHONE (412) 434-5156
FAX (412) 642-9106

June 18, 1992

Dr. Allan Bromley
Assistant to President for Science
and Technology
Executive Office of the President
White House
Washington, DC 20506

Dr. Eugene Wong
Executive Office of the
President
Office of Science and
Technology Policy
Washington, DC 20506

Dear Allan and Gene,

With our increasing PCAST interest in Manufacturing, the
attached should be of interest and value...

Looking forward to seeing you at FCCSET - Manufacturing on
June 23rd!

Good Luck!

God Bless!

Most sincerely,

Thomas J. Murrin
Dean

TJM/jp

Enclosure

MAIL ROOM

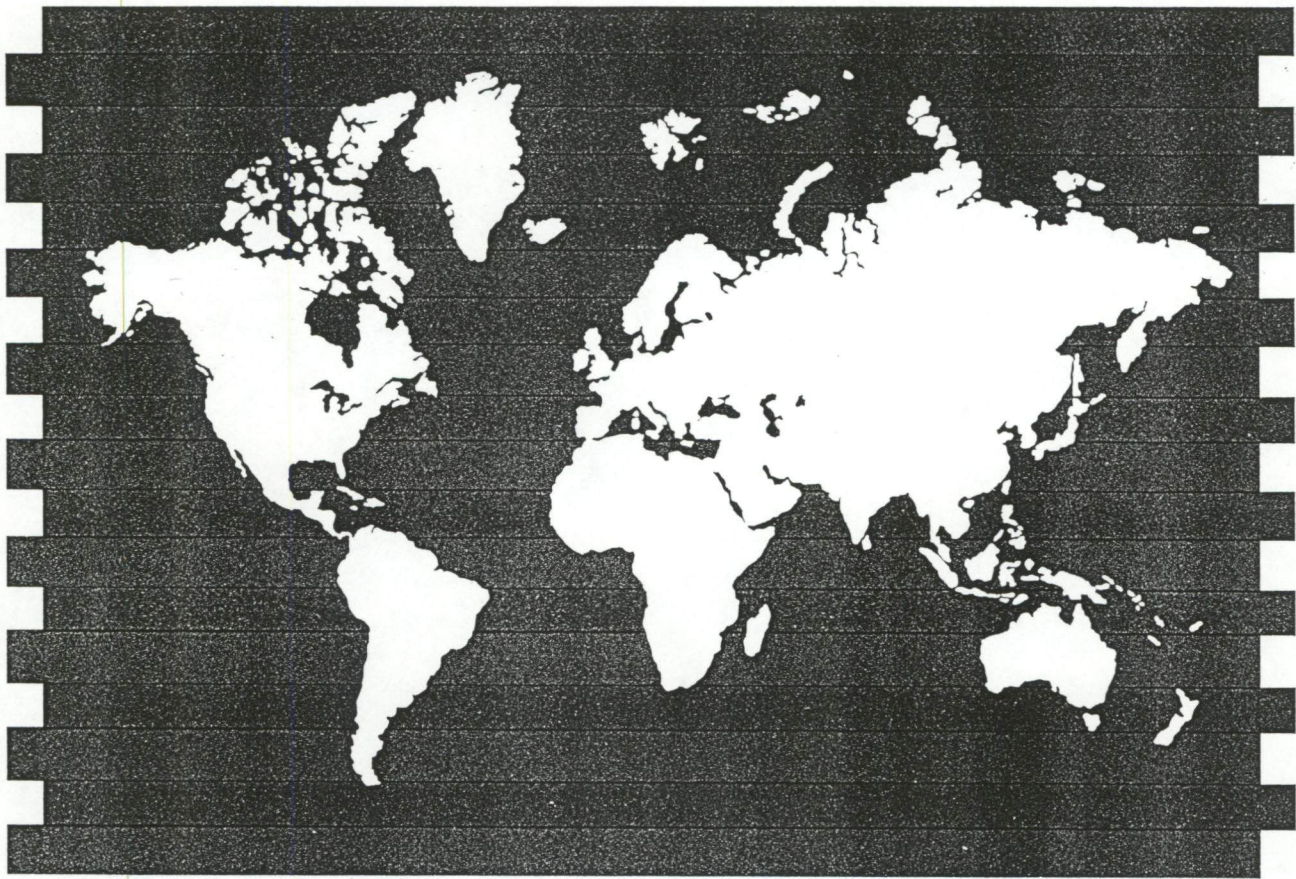
JUN 24 1992

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Building Global Competitiveness

Imperatives For The 21st Century



**Deloitte &
Touche**



Management
Consulting

Winning in Global Markets

*Survey of U.S.
and
Japanese Manufacturing*



*A research report by Deloitte & Touche
Manufacturing Consulting Services*

World-Class Manufacturing



A Legacy for Our



1991 Annual Report
National Center for Manufacturing Sciences

NCMS

**National
Center for
Manufacturing
Sciences**

Manufacturing 21 Report

The Future of Japanese Manufacturing

Sponsored By:

**Japan Machinery
Federation**

**System Science
Institute of Waseda
University**

**An AME
Research Report**



Association for Manufacturing Excellence



7851
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
The Under Secretary for Technology

Washington, D.C. 20230

JUL 1 1992

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

Dear Allan:

The U.S. Commerce Department concurs that the U.S.-Japan Science and Technology (S&T) Agreement should be renewed as is for another five years. The U.S.-Japan S&T Agreement remains an essential and fitting framework for our bilateral relationship.

We will work closely with Deputy Assistant Secretary John Boright over the next three months prior to the next meeting of the Joint Working Level Committee to determine what the U.S. position is vis-a-vis changes that might be made in how the Agreement is implemented. Deputy Assistant Secretary C. William Booher will be the lead Commerce Department representative for these deliberations and at the Joint Working Level Committee talks at the end of September.

We look forward to an expanding S&T relationship with Japan over the next five years.

Sincerely,

Robert M. White, Ph.D.

cc: Deborah Wince-Smith
John Boright

logged wrong #

"Document Control"

TYPE: ACTION DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9202244
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS I DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: ELLINGTON, Rex T.: SEVEN V ENTERPRISES

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 06/15/92

SUBJECT: HE IS WRITING REGARDING A METHOD OF ANALYSIS WHICH
IS MORE EFFECTIVE AND GENERALLY APPLICABLE FOR
EVALUATION OF PROCESSES AND TECHNOLOGIES.

no response

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: INTERNATIONAL/POLICY ASSIGNED:

ACTION STAFF
REQUIRED: AS NECESSARY ACTION:

SENDER'S DUE DATE:
OSTP DUE DATE: 07/07/92 STAFF DUE DATE
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT: 1/7/93

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley



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

REMARKS: Close out as unfinished action item.

OSTP RECEIVED: 06/22/92 DEPT RECEIVED:
FILE: P-INTERNATIONAL-JAPAN
CENTRAL FILES:

7
V

Seven V Enterprises

SEP 10 1992 5:12

MAIL ROOM

2047
June 15, 1992
2609 Baryy Switzer Ave.
Norman OK 73072
(405)366-8941

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

Dear Dr. Bromley:

We share your concern regarding establishment of the UNEP/ITDC at Kansai Science City, Japan, and the success of the Japanese in stealing the limelight regarding technology transfer to less developed countries. We feel that their position is much less clear if the cleanliness of many of their activities is subjected to the proper method of analysis.

The reason for this communication is that we feel we have developed a method of analysis which is more effective and generally applicable for evaluation of processes and technologies than any available for obtaining unambiguous results. Unfortunately, universities seem to be out of the loop in many multidisciplinary problems because of extreme specialization and lack of internal communication. Small university groups have even greater difficulty in getting work recognized. We feel like W. E. Deming must have felt. Therefore, we are going to try industry directly, outside academe, to try to get our approach tested. We hope the attachments might be of interest to your office.

Sincerely yours,

Rex T. Ellington
Rex T. Ellington
Senior Consultant

7
V

Seven V Enterprises

June 15, 1992
2609 Barry Switzer Ave.
Norman OK 73073
(405)366-8941

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

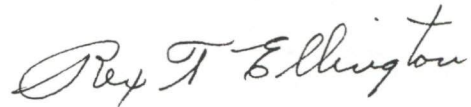
Dear Dr. Bromley:

Competitive forces demand that organizations be kept lean and productive. At the same time, the form of many organizations is being changed to distribute operations worldwide, so the external situation is becoming increasingly complicated and more variables need to be included in every business decision. Executives desiring to make proactive decisions must maintain smaller staffs at the very time new information is most critical. Access to consultant organizations with special qualifications can be especially helpful in reducing chances of future damage from current decisions.

One of the newest areas concerning industrial and agricultural organizations is the potential warming of the atmosphere from human activities. While there are few regulations in this area at present, proactive decisions now should minimize the impact when the situation is clarified and external policy making intensifies. Unfortunately, many organizations have allowed uncertainty regarding atmospheric models and the rate of global warming to become involved in current decision making. Decoupling is needed so that current decisions are based on quantitative engineering analyses which will facilitate choosing between alternatives with the objectives of minimizing global warming forcing and cost, and maximizing energy use efficiency. Decisions should also be made with a clear picture of the external policy climate as it develops. With these analyses in hand, your decisions will be less assailable by regulators, political and environmental groups, stockholders, the media, or the public at large.

As with other quality assurance efforts, support for this type of analysis must be provided from the upper levels of the organization. The attachments introduce Seven V Enterprises to you. We wish to provide your organization with the details of a new quantitative method of analyzing processes/systems to determine which are cleanest with respect to global greenhouse gas warming forcing and become the best candidates for transfer to LDCs. We hope the attached information will interest you in our work.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Rex T. Ellington". The signature is fluid and elegant, with a large, stylized 'R' and 'E'.

Rex T. Ellington
Senior Consultant

A UNIFORM METHOD FOR ANALYSIS OF SYSTEMS
WITH RESPECT TO ATMOSPHERIC WARMING FORCING:
DETERMINING "CLEAN" TECHNOLOGY

Several methods have been employed for the analysis of different processes and systems, industrial and agricultural, to determine the greenhouse gases (GHGs) they emit and the warming forcing of the atmosphere that would result. Many of these have contained serious deficiencies. Even so, they continue to be applied with the generation of considerable confusion, because of the differences in the results they generate. The situation is comparable to the disagreements regarding energy efficiency analysis in the 1970s. There is need to establish an "accepted procedure" for carrying out greenhouse gas warming forcing analyses to obtain unambiguous results and improve the clarity of the answers obtained.

Many of the analyses in the literature are narrowly focused and often make important conclusions and recommendations based on end-of-pipe analyses of single processes. However, there is growing acceptance of the need to include the entire system involving the process of interest, i.e., all elements from raw materials to final wastes and all subsidies from the outside, to prevent errors due to ignoring parts of the system. But, there is resistance from advocates of processes that appear 'cleaner' than they are. There is also growing acceptance of the idea that emissions from process systems vary with time and can continue for long times. Therefore, determination of the entire effect of the entire system must be based on the complete life-cycle of the system, not just a product. There have also been concerns that past methods of analysis have not identified conversions of pollution, e.g., urban, and the intersectoral transfer of the resulting pollution to other parts of the economy and geographical locations. Finally, there is input from the scientific community that the warming effects of emissions should be determined on a greenhouse gas by gas basis, rather than in terms of "fictitious" carbon dioxide. These requirements agree with the caveats in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change report which presented the Global Warming Potential (GWP).

Disagreements at the Earth Summit and election year make it clear that some time will elapse before major decisions are made and edicts developed on GHG outputs of U.S. industry. For the near future, policy on GHG warming forcing of the atmosphere will be developed from the bottom up, as the result of thousands of decisions by individual business concerns. Therefore, proactive managements should desire to make business decisions that will not result in unanticipated, undesired side effects. As L. D. DeSimone of 3M was quoted in Changing Course, "There is a good chance that

what we do today will be judged by the rules of tomorrow. We must take the lead on environmental issues and set the pace of improvement ourselves." This means that U.S. businesses should identify and employ new processes/systems in industry and agriculture which represent least cost, energy usage, and atmospheric warming forcing. Further, with growing interest in the financial and political benefits of transferring technology to less developed nations, only the cleaner technologies should be offered by U.S. business.

A further argument for a uniform method of analysis, such as that recommended above, is the stated target of the Japanese government and industry, through MITI, to capture the worldwide market in technology transfer to developing countries. Without a standardized method of analysis, there will be claims regarding 'clean' technologies, whose systems, in truth, may contain many sources of GHGs that are not presented.

A method has been presented in the literature, which is based on delineation of the entire system, industrial, agricultural, or combination thereof, and all supporting infrastructure. It includes delineation of emissions for the entire life-time of the system (development/construction, operation, salvage) and its after effects during decay of the GHGs emitted during its life. The global warming forcing of the GHGs is calculated on a gas-by-gas basis, with the results showing that decisions made now on new systems will affect the nation and the world for a century to come. We feel that this method (Determining the Total Greenhouse Warming Potential of Technical Systems, J. Air & Waste Management Assoc., April, 1992) merits consideration for use as the "accepted procedure" for analysis of technical systems.

Seven V Enterprises
2609 Barry Switzer Ave.
Norman OK 73072
(405)366-8941



Seven V Enterprises

Starting in 1988, Seven V people combined decades of experience in engineering, political science, decision making, environmental analysis, governmental behavior and energy supply to develop new methods of examining industrial and agricultural systems to determine their impact on global warming forcing.

In 1991, the components of a method, built upon deficiencies cited in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) report regarding the Global Warming Potential method described therein, and different from anything found in the literature, were brought together. The product, System Analysis for Climate Protection (SACP) is now a method for unambiguous, quantitative, engineering determination of the cleanest (most benign) of a group of alternatives with respect to warming forcing of the atmosphere.

The method is easy to apply and requires few data outside those usually obtained in process engineering analysis.

The method has been demonstrated in the analysis of a biomass to alternative fuel system. Seven V now wishes to work with selected industrial concerns to refine the procedures and reduce calculations to spreadsheets or their equivalents.

We wish to develop and expand a data base of generic processes and systems to be placed in the public domain to facilitate sound comparison of proposals by various constituencies. Seven V will also conduct sponsored research into the greenhouse gas cleanliness of energy and other technical systems.

We feel that substantial benefits will arise from clarification of trade-offs, delineation of sources of greenhouse gas emissions in the support infrastructure that every primary process carries with it, quantification of technology evaluation, and strengthened defense of business decisions against external challenges. Further, with the existence of substantial revenue potential from transfer of U.S. technology to less developed countries, U.S. businesses should insure that only the cleanest technology is made available for transfer. Saleability should be enhanced by documentation of cleanliness relative to foreign competition. Seven V is involved in analysis to rank order technologies with respect to greenhouse gas cleanliness.

Seven V Enterprises
2609 Barry Switzer Ave.
Norman OK 73072

SYSTEM ANALYSIS FOR CLIMATE PROTECTION

System Analysis for Climate Protection, SACP, is a new quantitative method of engineering analysis for determining the greenhouse warming forcing potential of technological systems: industrial, agricultural or combination thereof.

The SACP Method:

Permits unambiguous selection of the greenhouse emissions alternative in trade-offs for business decisions.

Includes both operating and invested emissions, energy and costs.

Can provide a quantitative basis for warming forcing policy development at any level of business or government.

Is based on a system perspective to include all the emissions baggage carried by primary processes in their infrastructure.

Considers the entire life cycle plus emissions aftereffects, not just single-pulse outputs as with other methods, and can distinguish between the warming effect of new systems and continued operation of existing systems.

Requires few data beyond those ordinarily developed in process engineering analysis.

Mathematics are simple and amenable to spreadsheet solution, yet extendable to rigorous representation of many conditions.

A booklet, "System Analysis for Climate Protection: A Method for Decision Making," is in preparation. It includes mathematical development, rigor extensions available to analysts, report of a complete study of biomass-to-methanol, preliminary emissions values for 'invested' steel and cement, and preliminary definitions of other systems.

Seven V Enterprises
2609 Barry Switzer Ave.
Norman OK 73072

The Total Greenhouse Warming Potential of Technical Systems: Analysis for Decision Making

Rex T. Ellington, Mark Meo, and David E. Baugh

Science and Public Policy Program
University of Oklahoma
Norman, Oklahoma

Mitigation of greenhouse gas (GHG) warming of the atmosphere concerns many industrial and government sectors. Since no quantitative measures existed to compare the complete effects of processes and their GHG emissions, past decisions were based primarily on qualitative or partial analyses. Three developments extending existing methods are proposed. First, a systems perspective should be used to facilitate identification of all GHGs associated with industrial or agricultural operations and reduce chances of unanticipated side effects following any decision. Second, the entire life-cycle plus aftereffects should be used to portray system time effects. Third, a Warming Forcing Factor and Index are suggested for use to completely describe the effect of each GHG emitted by a system and relate it to useful output, as well as to composite the effects of all emissions. As an illustration of its suitability for individual technology assessments, results are presented for a biomass-to-methanol vehicle fuel system.

Concern about continuing anthropogenic releases of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases (GHGs), as the key factors driving global atmospheric warming, has focused attention on finding methods for reducing trace gas emissions and global warming forcing from industrial and agricultural activities.¹⁻¹¹ Since these activities release GHG emissions in a fairly continuous manner that may vary in quantity over the lifetime of their operation, strategies developed to aid planning and decision making must take these traits into account. In view of the pressing need to develop a common framework for comparing the effectiveness of alternative global warming mitigation actions, the adoption of imprecise or misleading measures of greenhouse warming forcing potential for use in technology assessment could create unforeseen problems.

The rapid increases in, and long residence times of, a number of GHGs in the atmosphere, suggest that a prudent strategy to mitigate future warming risks is to reduce source emissions

where feasible in industrial and agricultural activities. To guide climate policy in a socially responsible way, it is important that actions to prevent or dampen the rate of GHG emissions take into account, explicitly, the degree to which each GHG contributes to global warming.¹² Such an accounting is essential if various technical process claims are to be examined quantitatively and hidden emissions disclosed. This accounting is needed in policy making should fuel switching, GHG emissions trades, taxes, or related actions, such as technology transfer to developing countries, be adopted to control or reduce specific GHG emissions.^{7,10} Unless a commensurate quantitative way for representing each system exists to resolve disputes among parties with different points of view, consensus will be difficult to achieve for making critical judgements and management decisions.

Among the various measures recently developed for this purpose, the Global Warming Potential (GWP) index developed by the Intergovernmen-

tal Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has received the most attention.^{2,11,13} The GWP is "the time-integrated commitment to climate forcing from the instantaneous release of 1 kg of a trace gas expressed relative to that from 1 kg of carbon dioxide."¹³ Although this approach has merit and efforts have been made to use it for technology assessment,¹³⁻²¹ it has been criticized for comparing the greenhouse forcing of GHGs that exhibit different absorption responses, the use of arbitrary lifetimes, and the pitfalls associated with using the effect of single-pulse outputs for estimating the warming effect of continuously emitting systems. However, it appears the IPCC approach can be used as a point of departure to develop a more suitable greenhouse warming forcing factor and an effect index that exhibits few or none of these flaws.

In this paper we present a quantitative method for accounting for all GHGs emitted from technical systems,

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DRAFT

December 7, 1992

Dear Mr. Ellington:

Thank you for your letter of June 15, and for forwarding to me information regarding Seven V Enterprises. Additionally, I appreciate the copy of your article "The Total Greenhouse Warming Potential of Technical Systems: Analysis for Decision Making."

As you stated in your letter, technology transfer to lesser developed nations is of particular importance when accurate cataloging of greenhouse gases is required. Toward that end, the Bush administration has made a commitment to provide 25 million dollars to assist developing countries inventory greenhouse gases within their borders.

Indeed, proper accounting of greenhouse gases is essential to evaluate the impact they each have on global warming. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change has submitted its 1992 Supplementary Report which includes assessments of various ozone depleting agents. I have enclosed a copy of that report for your perusal.

Sincerely yours,

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

Enclosure

Mr. Rex Ellington
Senior Consultant
Seven V Enterprises
2609 Baryy Switzer Avenue
Norman, OK 73072

"Document Control"

TYPE: ACTION DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9202244
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS I DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: ELLINGTON, Rex T.: SEVEN V ENTERPRISES

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 06/15/92

SUBJECT: HE IS WRITING REGARDING A METHOD OF ANALYSIS WHICH
IS MORE EFFECTIVE AND GENERALLY APPLICABLE FOR
EVALUATION OF PROCESSES AND TECHNOLOGIES.

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: INTERNATIONAL/POLICY ASSIGNED:

ACTION STAFF
REQUIRED: AS NECESSARY ACTION:

SENDER'S DUE DATE:
OSTP DUE DATE: 07/07/92 STAFF DUE DATE
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley

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

OSTP RECEIVED: 06/22/92 DEPT RECEIVED:
FILE: P-INTERNATIONAL-JAPAN
CENTRAL FILES:

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2244

RECEIVED Seven V Enterprises

92 JUN 22 P 5: 12

OSTP
MAIL ROOM

June 15, 1992
2609 Baryy Switzer Ave.
Norman OK 73072
(405)366-8941

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

Dear Dr. Bromley:

We share your concern regarding establishment of the UNEP/ITDC at Kansai Science City, Japan, and the success of the Japanese in stealing the limelight regarding technology transfer to less developed countries. We feel that their position is much less clear if the cleanliness of many of their activities is subjected to the proper method of analysis.

The reason for this communication is that we feel we have developed a method of analysis which is more effective and generally applicable for evaluation of processes and technologies than any available for obtaining unambiguous results. Unfortunately, universities seem to be out of the loop in many multidisciplinary problems because of extreme specialization and lack of internal communication. Small university groups have even greater difficulty in getting work recognized. We feel like W. E. Deming must have felt. Therefore, we are going to try industry directly, outside academe, to try to get our approach tested. We hope the attachments might be of interest to your office.

Sincerely yours,

Rex T. Ellington
Rex T. Ellington
Senior Consultant

7
V

Seven V Enterprises

June 15, 1992
2609 Barry Switzer Ave.
Norman OK 73073
(405)366-8941

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

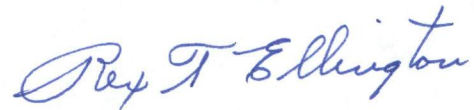
Dear Dr. Bromley:

Competitive forces demand that organizations be kept lean and productive. At the same time, the form of many organizations is being changed to distribute operations worldwide, so the external situation is becoming increasingly complicated and more variables need to be included in every business decision. Executives desiring to make proactive decisions must maintain smaller staffs at the very time new information is most critical. Access to consultant organizations with special qualifications can be especially helpful in reducing chances of future damage from current decisions.

One of the newest areas concerning industrial and agricultural organizations is the potential warming of the atmosphere from human activities. While there are few regulations in this area at present, proactive decisions now should minimize the impact when the situation is clarified and external policy making intensifies. Unfortunately, many organizations have allowed uncertainty regarding atmospheric models and the rate of global warming to become involved in current decision making. Decoupling is needed so that current decisions are based on quantitative engineering analyses which will facilitate choosing between alternatives with the objectives of minimizing global warming forcing and cost, and maximizing energy use efficiency. Decisions should also be made with a clear picture of the external policy climate as it develops. With these analyses in hand, your decisions will be less assailable by regulators, political and environmental groups, stockholders, the media, or the public at large.

As with other quality assurance efforts, support for this type of analysis must be provided from the upper levels of the organization. The attachments introduce Seven V Enterprises to you. We wish to provide your organization with the details of a new quantitative method of analyzing processes/systems to determine which are cleanest with respect to global greenhouse gas warming forcing and become the best candidates for transfer to LDCs. We hope the attached information will interest you in our work.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Rex T. Ellington". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Rex T. Ellington
Senior Consultant

A UNIFORM METHOD FOR ANALYSIS OF SYSTEMS
WITH RESPECT TO ATMOSPHERIC WARMING FORCING:
DETERMINING "CLEAN" TECHNOLOGY

Several methods have been employed for the analysis of different processes and systems, industrial and agricultural, to determine the greenhouse gases (GHGs) they emit and the warming forcing of the atmosphere that would result. Many of these have contained serious deficiencies. Even so, they continue to be applied with the generation of considerable confusion, because of the differences in the results they generate. The situation is comparable to the disagreements regarding energy efficiency analysis in the 1970s. There is need to establish an "accepted procedure" for carrying out greenhouse gas warming forcing analyses to obtain unambiguous results and improve the clarity of the answers obtained.

Many of the analyses in the literature are narrowly focused and often make important conclusions and recommendations based on end-of-pipe analyses of single processes. However, there is growing acceptance of the need to include the entire system involving the process of interest, i.e., all elements from raw materials to final wastes and all subsidies from the outside, to prevent errors due to ignoring parts of the system. But, there is resistance from advocates of processes that appear 'cleaner' than they are. There is also growing acceptance of the idea that emissions from process systems vary with time and can continue for long times. Therefore, determination of the entire effect of the entire system must be based on the complete life-cycle of the system, not just a product. There have also been concerns that past methods of analysis have not identified conversions of pollution, e.g., urban, and the intersectoral transfer of the resulting pollution to other parts of the economy and geographical locations. Finally, there is input from the scientific community that the warming effects of emissions should be determined on a greenhouse gas by gas basis, rather than in terms of "fictitious" carbon dioxide. These requirements agree with the caveats in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change report which presented the Global Warming Potential (GWP).

Disagreements at the Earth Summit and election year make it clear that some time will elapse before major decisions are made and edicts developed on GHG outputs of U.S. industry. For the near future, policy on GHG warming forcing of the atmosphere will be developed from the bottom up, as the result of thousands of decisions by individual business concerns. Therefore, proactive managements should desire to make business decisions that will not result in unanticipated, undesired side effects. As L. D. DeSimone of 3M was quoted in Changing Course, "There is a good chance that

what we do today will be judged by the rules of tomorrow. We must take the lead on environmental issues and set the pace of improvement ourselves." This means that U.S. businesses should identify and employ new processes/systems in industry and agriculture which represent least cost, energy usage, and atmospheric warming forcing. Further, with growing interest in the financial and political benefits of transferring technology to less developed nations, only the cleaner technologies should be offered by U.S. business.

A further argument for a uniform method of analysis, such as that recommended above, is the stated target of the Japanese government and industry, through MITI, to capture the worldwide market in technology transfer to developing countries. Without a standardized method of analysis, there will be claims regarding 'clean' technologies, whose systems, in truth, may contain many sources of GHGs that are not presented.

A method has been presented in the literature, which is based on delineation of the entire system, industrial, agricultural, or combination thereof, and all supporting infrastructure. It includes delineation of emissions for the entire life-time of the system (development/construction, operation, salvage) and its after effects during decay of the GHGs emitted during its life. The global warming forcing of the GHGs is calculated on a gas-by-gas basis, with the results showing that decisions made now on new systems will affect the nation and the world for a century to come. We feel that this method (Determining the Total Greenhouse Warming Potential of Technical Systems, J. Air & Waste Management Assoc., April, 1992) merits consideration for use as the "accepted procedure" for analysis of technical systems.

Seven V Enterprises
2609 Barry Switzer Ave.
Norman OK 73072
(405)366-8941



Seven V Enterprises

Starting in 1988, Seven V people combined decades of experience in engineering, political science, decision making, environmental analysis, governmental behavior and energy supply to develop new methods of examining industrial and agricultural systems to determine their impact on global warming forcing.

In 1991, the components of a method, built upon deficiencies cited in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) report regarding the Global Warming Potential method described therein, and different from anything found in the literature, were brought together. The product, System Analysis for Climate Protection (SACP) is now a method for unambiguous, quantitative, engineering determination of the cleanest (most benign) of a group of alternatives with respect to warming forcing of the atmosphere.

The method is easy to apply and requires few data outside those usually obtained in process engineering analysis.

The method has been demonstrated in the analysis of a biomass to alternative fuel system. Seven V now wishes to work with selected industrial concerns to refine the procedures and reduce calculations to spreadsheets or their equivalents.

We wish to develop and expand a data base of generic processes and systems to be placed in the public domain to facilitate sound comparison of proposals by various constituencies. Seven V will also conduct sponsored research into the greenhouse gas cleanliness of energy and other technical systems.

We feel that substantial benefits will arise from clarification of trade-offs, delineation of sources of greenhouse gas emissions in the support infrastructure that every primary process carries with it, quantification of technology evaluation, and strengthened defense of business decisions against external challenges. Further, with the existence of substantial revenue potential from transfer of U.S. technology to less developed countries, U.S. businesses should insure that only the cleanest technology is made available for transfer. Saleability should be enhanced by documentation of cleanliness relative to foreign competition. Seven V is involved in analysis to rank order technologies with respect to greenhouse gas cleanliness.

Seven V Enterprises
2609 Barry Switzer Ave.
Norman OK 73072

SYSTEM ANALYSIS FOR CLIMATE PROTECTION

System Analysis for Climate Protection, SACP, is a new quantitative method of engineering analysis for determining the greenhouse warming forcing potential of technological systems: industrial, agricultural or combination thereof.

The SACP Method:

Permits unambiguous selection of the greenhouse emissions alternative in trade-offs for business decisions.

Includes both operating and invested emissions, energy and costs.

Can provide a quantitative basis for warming forcing policy development at any level of business or government.

Is based on a system perspective to include all the emissions baggage carried by primary processes in their infrastructure.

Considers the entire life cycle plus emissions aftereffects, not just single-pulse outputs as with other methods, and can distinguish between the warming effect of new systems and continued operation of existing systems.

Requires few data beyond those ordinarily developed in process engineering analysis.

Mathematics are simple and amenable to spreadsheet solution, yet extendable to rigorous representation of many conditions.

A booklet, "System Analysis for Climate Protection: A Method for Decision Making," is in preparation. It includes mathematical development, rigor extensions available to analysts, report of a complete study of biomass-to-methanol, preliminary emissions values for 'invested' steel and cement, and preliminary definitions of other systems.

Seven V Enterprises
2609 Barry Switzer Ave.
Norman OK 73072

The Total Greenhouse Warming Potential of Technical Systems: Analysis for Decision Making

Rex T. Ellington, Mark Meo, and David E. Baugh

Science and Public Policy Program
University of Oklahoma
Norman, Oklahoma

Mitigation of greenhouse gas (GHG) warming of the atmosphere concerns many industrial and government sectors. Since no quantitative measures existed to compare the complete effects of processes and their GHG emissions, past decisions were based primarily on qualitative or partial analyses. Three developments extending existing methods are proposed. First, a systems perspective should be used to facilitate identification of all GHGs associated with industrial or agricultural operations and reduce chances of unanticipated side effects following any decision. Second, the entire life-cycle plus aftereffects should be used to portray system time effects. Third, a Warming Forcing Factor and Index are suggested for use to completely describe the effect of each GHG emitted by a system and relate it to useful output, as well as to composite the effects of all emissions. As an illustration of its suitability for individual technology assessments, results are presented for a biomass-to-methanol vehicle fuel system.

Concern about continuing anthropogenic releases of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases (GHGs), as the key factors driving global atmospheric warming, has focused attention on finding methods for reducing trace gas emissions and global warming forcing from industrial and agricultural activities.¹⁻¹¹ Since these activities release GHG emissions in a fairly continuous manner that may vary in quantity over the lifetime of their operation, strategies developed to aid planning and decision making must take these traits into account. In view of the pressing need to develop a common framework for comparing the effectiveness of alternative global warming mitigation actions, the adoption of imprecise or misleading measures of greenhouse warming forcing potential for use in technology assessment could create unforeseen problems.

The rapid increases in, and long residence times of, a number of GHGs in the atmosphere, suggest that a prudent strategy to mitigate future warming risks is to reduce source emissions

where feasible in industrial and agricultural activities. To guide climate policy in a socially responsible way, it is important that actions to prevent or dampen the rate of GHG emissions take into account, explicitly, the degree to which each GHG contributes to global warming.¹² Such an accounting is essential if various technical process claims are to be examined quantitatively and hidden emissions disclosed. This accounting is needed in policy making should fuel switching, GHG emissions trades, taxes, or related actions, such as technology transfer to developing countries, be adopted to control or reduce specific GHG emissions.^{7,10} Unless a commensurate quantitative way for representing each system exists to resolve disputes among parties with different points of view, consensus will be difficult to achieve for making critical judgements and management decisions.

Among the various measures recently developed for this purpose, the Global Warming Potential (GWP) index developed by the Intergovernmen-

tal Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has received the most attention.^{2,11,13} The GWP is "the time-integrated commitment to climate forcing from the instantaneous release of 1 kg of a trace gas expressed relative to that from 1 kg of carbon dioxide."¹³ Although this approach has merit and efforts have been made to use it for technology assessment,¹³⁻²¹ it has been criticized for comparing the greenhouse forcing of GHGs that exhibit different absorption responses, the use of arbitrary lifetimes, and the pitfalls associated with using the effect of single-pulse outputs for estimating the warming effect of continuously emitting systems. However, it appears the IPCC approach can be used as a point of departure to develop a more suitable greenhouse warming forcing factor and an effect index that exhibits few or none of these flaws.

In this paper we present a quantitative method for accounting for all GHGs emitted from technical systems,

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"Document Control"

TYPE: ACTION
ORIGINATOR: 02

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9202058
DIRECTORATE STATUS

STATUS I

FROM: TANIGAWA, Kanzo: MINISTER OF STATE FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY,
JAPAN

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 05/14/92

SUBJECT: HE IS WRITING TO EXPRESS HIS GRATITUDE FOR MEETING
WITH DR. BROMLEY AND TO HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY TO
EXCHANGE VIEWS ON INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY COOPERATION.

DIRECTORATE

ASSIGNED: INTERNATIONAL/POLICY

STAFF
ASSIGNED:

ACTION
REQUIRED: AS/IF NECESSARY

STAFF
ACTION:

OSTP DUE DATE: SENDER'S DUE DATE:
06/22/92

DATE COMPLETED: STAFF DUE DATE
DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

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92 JUN 8 P1:21

OSTP
MAIL ROOM

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AGENCY
TOKYO, JAPAN

May 14, 1992

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

Dear Dr. Bromley,

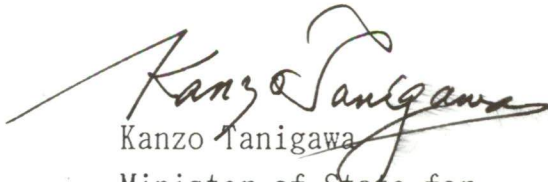
I would like to express my sincere appreciation and profound gratitude for the honor of meeting with you during my visit to Washington D.C.

I believe that our exchange of views on international science and technology cooperation was extremely meaningful and important for promoting cooperative relationship between Japan and the United States.

I am grateful to you and your colleagues for your heartfelt hospitality, and would hope to have an opportunity to meet again to discuss issues of mutual concern.

Please accept my personal very best wishes for your continued health and success.

Yours Sincerely,


Kanzo Tanigawa
Minister of State for
Science and Technology

"Document Control"

TYPE: INFORMATION

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9201083

ORIGINATOR: 02

STATUS C

DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: HOOKE, WILLIAM: UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 03/26/92

SUBJECT: ENCLOSED, "PROCEEDINGS OF THE SECOND WORKSHOP FOR
NATURAL DISASTER REDUCTION."

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: INTERNATIONAL/POLICY
D. Allan Bromley

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

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



1083 I
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Office of the Chief Scientist
Washington, D.C. 20230

MAR 26 1992

OSTP
MAIL ROOM

92 APR 2 P2:07

RECEIVED

1083
Dr. D. Allan Bromley
Science Advisor to the President
and Director of Science and Technology
Policy
Old Executive Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20506

Dear Dr. Bromley:

The Science and Technology Agency in Japan has forwarded us the Proceedings of the 2nd U.S. Science and Technology Agreement Workshop for Natural Disaster Reduction (enclosed). The Workshop was one of the U.S.-Japan Science and Technology Agreement activities.

Sincerely,

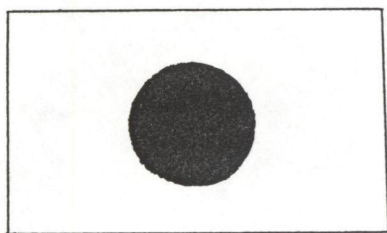
William H. Hooke
Chairman, SNDR

Enclosure



Japan – United States
Science and Technology Agreement

**Proceedings of
the Second Workshop
for Natural Disaster Reduction**



Karuizawa, Nagano, Japan

23 – 27 September 1991

"Document Control"

TYPE: INFORMATION

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9200960

ORIGINATOR: 02

STATUS C

DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: MORI, WATARU: PRIME MINISTER'S COUNCIL FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 03/18/92

SUBJECT: THANK YOU/LOOKING FORWARD TO SEEING DR. BROMLEY IN LONDON IN MAY.

DIRECTORATE

STAFF

ASSIGNED:

ASSIGNED:

ACTION
REQUIRED:

STAFF
ACTION:

SENDER'S DUE DATE:

OSTP DUE DATE:

STAFF DUE DATE

DATE COMPLETED:

DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

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

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CONTACT PERSON:

REMARKS:

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EXT:

OSTP RECEIVED: 03/25/92
FILE: P-INT-JAPAN

DEPT RECEIVED:

CENTRAL FILES:

960 I
PRIME MINISTER'S

COUNCIL FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Kasumigaseki 2/2/1, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, 100 JAPAN

Phone:(81)(3) 3581 1357, Fax:(81)(3) 3581 3079 92 MAR 25 All : 25

OST
MAIL ROOM
March 18, 1992

Dr. D. Allan Bromley

The Assistant to the President

for Science and Technology

The White House

Washington, D.C., USA

Dear Allan:

Thank you very much for your letter of February 3 and, several documents enclosed. They arrived quite safely, this time, at my office recently. It is easy for me to imagine that you should have made much effort for preparing such a big bundle of useful informations.

I am really looking forward to seeing you in London in May, when I hope discussions about SSC will have shown some progress in my committee.

With all best wishes ,

Sincerely yours,

Wataru

Wataru Mori

"Document Control"

TYPE: INFORMATION

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9200704

ORIGINATOR: 02

STATUS C

DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: DENYSYK, Bo: GLOBAL USA

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 02/14/92

SUBJECT: HE IS FORWARDING A REPORT ENTITLED "BASIC PRINCIPLES
OF JAPANESE EXTERNAL POLICY".

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

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92 MAR 2

February 14, 1992

OS
MAIL

The Honorable D. Allan Bromley
Assistant to the President for
Science & Technology
Old Executive Office Building, #358
Washington, DC 20580

Dear Mr. Bromley:

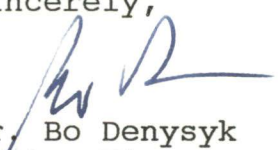
Much has been written in the United States' press and elsewhere about what Japan's role should be in the global economy. Rarely do we get an opportunity firsthand to know what the insiders in Japan are thinking without added political overtones or commentary.

Recently a prestigious group of Japanese industrial leaders lead by Mr. Kazuo Inamori, Chairman of the Board, Kyocera Corporation, reported the results of their study to the Japanese government. The report entitled, "Basic Principals of Japanese External Policy" delves into Japan's current position as a leading world economic power, and makes recommendations on what Japan should do to meet its enlarged global responsibilities.

Global USA, Inc. has worked for the Kyocera Corporation for more than five years, and has come to know Mr. Inamori as an innovative business leader, and an astute student of the American and Japanese political systems. We believe his participation on this panel will insure that the report is reviewed at the highest levels of the Japanese government.

A copy of the report is enclosed for your information. We hope that you find it informative and instructive.

Sincerely,


Dr. Bo Denysyk
Senior Vice President
Global USA, Inc.

**“BASIC PRINCIPLES OF
JAPANESE EXTERNAL POLICY”**

from the “FIRST REPORT ON ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM”
submitted to the PRIME MINISTER on JULY 4, 1991
by the PROVISIONAL COUNCIL for
the PROMOTION of ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM
approved by the GOVERNMENT on JULY 9, 1991

MANAGEMENT AND COORDINATION AGENCY
PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE
GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN
NOVEMBER 1991