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Council - PCAST: 1990 [1 of 2]

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 10, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR GOVERNOR SUNUNU

FROM: D. ALLAN BROMLEY *Allan*
SUBJECT: PCAST BACKGROUND PAPERS

Attached are two discussion papers prepared by the President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology (PCAST).

These papers were developed to provide a more orderly and open process within the EOP and the White House by which the PCAST members can advise the President. As you know, the PCAST has not previously shared their thoughts prior to meetings with the President. However, we believe that everyone can benefit from the cross-fertilization of ideas -- especially if the PCAST is able to obtain a better understanding of Administration policies through this process.

One of the attached papers discusses the National Education Goals and new ideas that could be considered in the efforts to meet the goals. The other paper discusses the role of technology in improving our standard of living. Along with the September 26 Technology Policy paper, they will form the basis for discussions with the President on Friday, December 14. I trust we will be able to get the full hour for that briefing.

I have provided advance copies of these papers to CEA, OMB and OPD for their review and comment. Their comments will be forwarded to the members of PCAST and will also be reflected in a cover memorandum for the President which I am preparing that shall accompany the three papers.

I would be happy to discuss this further with you, if you would like.

cc: Ken Yale
Tom Welch

[DRAFT: DO NOT DISTRIBUTE OR QUOTE]
[December 6, 1990]

EDUCATION IN SCIENCE AND MATHEMATICS: MEETING THE NATIONAL EDUCATION GOALS

The National Education Goals developed by the President and the nation's Governors have helped to move education toward the top of the nation's agenda. Following the lead of the President and the Governors, Americans in growing numbers are committing their energies to efforts designed to improve basic education.

Achieving the national goals will require significant improvement in science and mathematics education. However, revitalizing science and mathematics education will not be possible without much broader reforms in American basic education. This paper therefore examines some of the general reform strategies that will be needed to meet the national goals. It then suggests several ways in which the President and the federal government can anticipate and facilitate those reforms, with a particular emphasis on science and mathematics education.

THE NATURE OF THE GOALS

The National Education Goals have revolutionary implications for basic education. They are performance goals stated in terms of outcomes or levels of achievement. In the areas of science and mathematics, they require "demonstrated competency . . . in mathematics [and] science," sufficient to place U.S. students "first in the world in science and mathematics achievement" by the year 2000, when "every adult American will be literate and possess the knowledge and skills required in a global economy." Moreover, the call for 90 percent of our young people to graduate from high school requires that the goals extend to virtually all school-aged children, even those for whom alternate educational strategies are required.

Previous efforts to improve education have often used input or process goals, which prescribe the experiences that all students and teachers should undergo -- for example, the amount and kinds of courses required of all students. Many of the new approaches adopted in the 1980s were process reforms, and although there is some evidence that these changes have contributed to modest progress in recent years, their results have been generally disappointing.

REQUIREMENTS FOR EDUCATIONAL REFORM

Since the announcement of the National Education Goals, a consensus has been emerging that achieving them will require fundamental restructuring of basic education in America. Incremental improvements may be achieved by further incremental changes, but the magnitude of improvement needed to meet the goals calls for massive change in the educational system.

The emphasis on performance implicit in the goals is one of the most important educational reforms needed to meet those goals. This focus on results rather than inputs must be accelerated and become pervasive throughout American elementary and secondary education.

However, performance can be emphasized only if achievement can be reliably measured. Today, we need greater confidence in assessment mechanisms and more understanding of how assessments relate to actual learning. Without such improvements, many in the education community feel it will be difficult to reorder the educational system on the basis of performance.

As assessment mechanisms are being improved, a complementary effort is needed in the area of curricular reform. Much good work is being done in this area, but implementation of the results in schools will not be easy. Moreover, testing standards should be coordinated with curriculum development, which is a major challenge.

A second fundamental change that will be required for the restructuring of basic education is the introduction of choice in the selection of schools appropriate for each child. Choice has many dimensions, ranging from permitting some children to choose "magnet" schools within the public system to distributing government vouchers for children to redeem for cash toward tuition at any school, public or private. Whatever system is adopted, it is important to provide some measure of academic quality to act as a basis for choice. Requiring nationally standardized tests and publishing their results would provide one of the indexes that parents could use as consumers in the educational marketplace. Involving parents in education has great value, and giving parents some element of choice is often the beginning of a deeper parental involvement.

A third promising strategy in the reform of basic education is rewarding exceptional teachers. Implementation often founders on the difficulty of assessing the quality of a teacher, but improved assessments of teacher performance, along with other means of evaluation, including peer review, provide important opportunities for improving the quality of the teaching force.

Such efforts are especially important in science and technology. Unless teachers at both the elementary and secondary levels understand and appreciate

science and technology, significant improvement will be difficult. Teacher training programs to improve the quality of science and mathematics teaching will be an essential element in meeting the national goals.

A fourth requirement for reform is reducing bureaucracies by relying on school-based management that empowers principals and their teachers. However, bureaucracies will relinquish control to teams of teachers and principals at individual schools only if equity and accountability can be assured, which again raises the question of educational assessment.

Finally, underlying the needed reforms of basic education is the recognition that school is only one of many critical influences in a child's development. Only by shifting our focus from our institutions to our children can we truly address the challenges to our society. This strategy is particularly relevant for the retention of students at risk of dropping out, who may require strategies beginning with prenatal and child care even before formal school begins. If we are to strengthen our nation's workforce and build better citizens, we must shape society's institutions to our children and not vice versa.

THE ROLE OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

The federal government cannot mandate reform in the distributed system of basic education in America. It can, however, facilitate, and where appropriate finance, the reform initiatives cited above, using incentives and appropriate leveraging to accelerate the reform process. In particular, we believe that the following federal actions warrant serious consideration:

- o The federal government can provide incentives to states or regions pursuing any of the reforms described in the previous section, subject to constraints designed to ensure equity and equal opportunity. For example, federal funds might be used to facilitate choice for needy students, thereby providing an inducement to states or districts offering choice programs. Similarly, a national competition might be established to recognize and reward exemplary programs for restructuring education (just as the Malcolm Baldrige National Quality Award has recognized quality improvements in industry).

- o The federal government can foster greatly intensified research on academic assessment and the development of measurement instruments so that performance standards can be set and the academic marketplace can function more rationally. For example, federal funds could be used to pay for participating in appropriate achievement evaluation programs.

- o The federal government can make a concerted, national effort to facilitate and coordinate state and local programs, both public and private, to deal with the school dropout problem. Successful drop-out prevention programs could be recognized by the President and rewarded for their achievement.

- o The federal government can encourage private corporations, universities, and national laboratories to work cooperatively with local schools, building on the many excellent initiatives already under way.

- o In the areas of mathematics and science, the federal government can invest in programs to engage talented girls and minority students in science and mathematics, where they are now underrepresented.

- o The federal government can invest in teacher education programs in science and mathematics and use forgivable loans and other inducements to attract to teaching young people with degrees in science, mathematics, and engineering.

- o The federal government can support programs using modern communications technologies, including satellite technologies, to expand access of both students and teachers to the most highly qualified teachers of science and mathematics.

- o The federal government can initiate a cooperative demonstration project with the school system of the District of Columbia.

THE PRESIDENT'S ROLE

Responsibility for our system of basic education in America rests fundamentally on the general population, who shape the learning environments of their children, elect their school boards and other influential politicians, and demonstrate their priorities by their behavior toward teachers and schools.

However, our nation's leaders influence the attitudes and values of the electorate. The President, in particular, has a personal role that reaches beyond his authority as our nation's chief executive officer. In choosing his own priorities as a leader, he sets a standard for all to heed.

The President, in partnership with the Governors, has placed a great challenge squarely on the national agenda. Now all of the resources of leadership must be applied to meeting that challenge. Federal budget priorities must be set, the activities of the federal agencies must be guided, and the President's personal commitment to education must continue to be demonstrated. With timely actions, and with a continuing and unremitting campaign of words, the President can secure his place in the history of American education.

[DRAFT: DO NOT DISTRIBUTE OR QUOTE]
[December 7, 1990]

TECHNOLOGY AND THE AMERICAN STANDARD OF LIVING

Today most Americans take for granted a standard of warmth, cleanliness, food, medical care, music and entertainment, and transportation that was undreamt of 150 years ago. This great surge forward in the standard of living can and will continue. Furthermore, it can encompass all Americans and the citizens of other countries as well.

The foundation for dramatic increases in economic growth and improvement in the standard of living has been technology. Basic research built a fundamental understanding of the physical world, including the laws of mechanics and gravity, the atomic and molecular bases of chemistry, and the basic principles of electricity and energy. Building on this knowledge, individuals brought forth one striking invention after another, from the steam engine, railroads, and the telegraph to electric lighting, the telephone, and radio. Over the years, the rate of technological progress accelerated. Advances in agriculture liberated the vast farm population for other pursuits; automobiles and airplanes provided unprecedented speed and accessibility over vast distances; and the television and computerized communications linked the world together. This remarkable surge in invention, which contributed to an equally remarkable ability to produce goods and services in volume, did much to create the modern world.

America has led the world in science and technology for much of this century -- resulting in a standard of living to which the rest of the world aspired. This paper explores what will be necessary to continue to lead the world and thereby provide a standard of living that will allow our children and grandchildren to live far better than we do today.

REQUIREMENTS FOR TECHNOLOGICAL LEADERSHIP

Since World War II, basic scientific research has provided a new foundation on which to build for the future. The molecules in a material can now be seen and studied at the atomic level. The discovery of the structure of DNA and of the immense complexity of the cell has opened up whole new areas of opportunity. New materials are being developed that are lighter, stronger, and more durable than

anything known today. Advanced computers and new modes of communication, such as optical fibers, are resulting in new ways to learn, new ways to work, new kinds of intelligent machinery with virtually unlimited new capabilities. Furthermore, a better understanding of the environment is making it possible for these advances to have far fewer negative environmental impacts than did earlier technological advances.

Three basic things will be required if the United States is to continue to benefit from the dividends of science and technology.

1. A continuing flow of new ideas and new understanding, which are the basis of new materials, better health care, new information technologies, a cleaner environment, and other technological advances.
2. The translation of new ideas and new technologies into significant new products and into the steady improvement of those that are already an important part of our lives.
3. A revival of manufacturing and the production of goods, which in the past has provided both the material wealth and the jobs that built the American standard of living.

THE ROLE OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

The federal government has a role, although not the exclusive role, in the development of technology. In particular, it has been a major catalyst for technology development through its direct investment in research and through legislative and regulatory actions that have facilitated the development and commercialization of new insights.

New Ideas and New Understanding

Our diverse science and technology base can generate new ideas anywhere -- on the production line, in industrial or government laboratories, and in the individual laboratories of universities and research institutes. Many new ideas have come from basic research, which has been supported largely by the federal government. The federal government supports this research through diverse mechanisms in government laboratories and in hundreds of universities and private research institutes throughout the United States.

Continued strong investment in basic research, the recognition that basic research is a high national priority, and the continued support of the principle of diversity without federal control of research are all essential. The federal government must also ensure that the large sums of money it is investing are invested well. Thus, oversight must be balanced with control in ensuring that this broad and diverse research base thrives.

Through its support of research and training programs, the federal government has also played a major role in training the next generation of scientists. However, many scientists, particularly young scientists, are discouraged about their future prospects in science. Some of these problems may be based more on perceptions than realities. Nevertheless, there needs to be a well-articulated federal position across science and technology that the generation of scientific and technological talent is essential to America's future and will given high priority.

Finally, in partnership with the private sector, the federal government has a role in revitalizing the research infrastructure. A modern infrastructure is essential if we are to create environments for talented people to generate new ideas.

Translation of New Ideas into Technologies

One of the greatest threats to continued improvements in our standard of living is our relative weakness at translating basic knowledge into significant new products and in generating steady improvement of those products that are already an important part of our lives. Other countries now succeed at this process this much more effectively than we do here in the United States.

The federal government has both a direct and an indirect role in translating new ideas and new understanding into useable technologies. First, it can help create an economic climate that stimulates the development of new products and encourages the formation of new entrepreneurial companies. The federal government can also support the development of generic, precompetitive technologies that have widespread applications in the public and private sectors (examples include high performance computing, biotechnologies, and materials science and engineering). The federal government has often taken this role in the past, as in the cases of computer technologies, aeronautical developments, and agricultural advances. It is important, however, that such support not pull the federal government into an inappropriate development role.

The federal laboratories are a major government resource that could, in some cases, be marshalled to participate more effectively in technology transfer. In particular, some federal laboratories could be given new missions focusing on generic, precompetitive technologies, on manufacturing, and on technology transfer.

In general, the federal government needs to promote legislative and regulatory actions that support and encourage appropriate technology transfer at the level of individual scientists and institutions in both the private and public sectors. Concerns about conflict of interest must be handled judiciously so that they do not inappropriately retard the entrepreneurial spirit.

Manufacturing

If America is to benefit from its own new ideas, this country must once again become preeminent in manufacturing. This is largely the responsibility of industry, but there are certain things that the federal government can do to make manufacturing a high priority for this country. The President can recognize the importance of manufacturing to the American standard of living. The Malcolm Baldrige National Quality Award is an example that has been extremely successful. Other programs that give manufacturing this kind of recognition need to be established. The federal government can also support engineering education and fellowships targeted for research and manufacturing technology.

SETTING PRIORITIES IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

In times of limited financial resources, choices must be made. Investments to support technology, and thereby increase the American standard of living, will not necessarily be free. The federal government's priorities in science and technology may have to shift to more explicitly recognize economic growth and a higher standard of living as national goals. In any such evaluation, we feel that the three areas discussed above -- basic research, the translation of new ideas into products, and manufacturing technologies -- must have priority if this country is to continue to increase its standard of living.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 13, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: D. ALLAN BROMLEY 
SUBJECT: President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology

This is to give you a status report on the President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology (PCAST).

The PCAST last met on November 8 and 9.

At the last meeting the Council reviewed and discussed background materials on a number of important issues, including: mathematics and science education, technology in the service of mankind, Federal priorities in large and small science, science and technology in national security, and other topics.

The Council has prepared a number of issues for further discussion.

At our first meeting at Camp David, you asked the Council to provide you with independent, private sector advice on a variety of science related topics. You encouraged the PCAST to present points of view that might at times be at variance with current Administration policies. The PCAST has accepted this challenge and looks forward to providing you with what it believes to be sound, constructive advice on a number of important national issues.

Over the past several months, the PCAST has spent a substantial amount of time discussing various science and technology issues with senior White House staff and department and agency officials. The issues have been debated within the PCAST in order to achieve a uniform consensus on the best possible advice for you. PCAST would now look forward to the opportunity to discuss these matters with you in some depth.

We would be prepared to do this at the next meeting. Prior to that meeting, I will forward to you issues papers on some of the topics mentioned above. We will also circulate these issues papers within the White House and Executive Office of the President.

THE WHITE HOUSE

July 31, 1990

Dr. Wayne Surmuel
President - IRI

Dear Wayne:

Just a brief note to express again
- both personally and on behalf of PCAST -
our sincere appreciation of your warm
hospitality last Thursday evening.
Look forward to working with you

and Chuck Harrison so that we can
continue to benefit - as we have so
much in the past - from the presence
of IRI Fellows in OSTP.

I am optimistic that in the long run
we can get legislation to cure the
present ridiculous situation.

Warmest best wishes

Sincerely
Alan Bradley

THE WHITE HOUSE

July 31, 1990

The Honorable Michael Deane
Dear Mike:

Just a brief note of appreciation for your
very effective presentation to PCAST last
Friday. Everyone was much impressed by it.
And many thanks too for being so generous
in allowing us to use your Conference room
for our open sessions.

Once again my warmest personal thanks and
that of PCAST!

Sincerely Allan

THE WHITE HOUSE

July 31, 1990

The Honorable Michael Boskin
Dear Mike:

Just a brief note of appreciation—both personal and on behalf of RAST—for your excellent presentation to and discussion with the group last Friday morning. It was very important for this group to understand how similar our approaches are in almost every area.

Again, many thanks.

Alan

THE WHITE HOUSE

July 31, 1990

Dr. Robert Corell
Dear Bob:

Your presentation to PCAST last Thursday morning was really outstanding. The subsequent comments would have caused you to blush!

I simply want to thank you for all your superb work and help in the whole global change arena.

Warmest best wishes.

DMar

THE WHITE HOUSE

July 31, 1990

Dear Mr. Vice President

Both personally and on behalf of AAST let me
Thank you for taking time to join us Thursday
afternoon. I hope that whenever your schedule
permits you will consider that you have an
open invitation to meet with us.

May I also express the hope that Mrs. Gualle
is blessed with a speedy and complete recovery. I know
from my own experience just how difficult and stressful
this period can be. Sincerely Allan Bromley

THE WHITE HOUSE

July 31, 1990

Dr. Mary Goad.

Dear Mary:

It was great to have you with us last Thursday and Friday for the POST meeting and your presentation to the group, as always, was excellent.

Many thanks for taking the time to join us.

Sincerely yours Owen

THE WHITE HOUSE

July 31, 1990

Dr. Robert W. Hatchings.

Dear Dr. Hatchings,

Your presentation to RAST last Thursday was excellent and the group much enjoyed having the opportunity to meet and talk with you.

Many thanks for taking time in what I know is a very busy schedule to join us.

Sincerely,
Ann Bradley

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM

TO: Allan Bromley

FROM: JOSEPH W. HAGIN

SUBJECT: APPROVED PRESIDENTIAL ACTIVITY

EVENT: Meeting with the President's Council of Advisers
on Science and Technology

DATE: July 27, 1990

TIME: 10:15 a.m.

DURATION: 15 minutes

LOCATION: Roosevelt Room

ATTIRE: Business suit

REMARKS REQUIRED: Talking Points

MEDIA COVERAGE: Closed Press

FIRST LADY
PARTICIPATION: No

ADDITIONAL
INFORMATION:

CONTACT: _____

TELEPHONE: OFFICE _____ HOME _____

NOTE: PROJECT OFFICER, SEE ATTACHED CHECKLIST

Ed Rogers
James Cicconi
Fred McClure
Susan Porter Rose
Patty Presock
Chriss Winston
Laurie Firestone
William Kristol
Jackie Kennedy
Deb Anderson

Marlin Fitzwater
David Demarest
Fran Norris
Sig Rogich
John Keller
Tim McBride
J. Bonnie Newman
Paul Bateman
Debra Romash
Richard Trefry

David Bates
David Valdez
USSS - PPD
Gary Walters
WHCA Audio/Visual
WHCA Operations
C. Boyden Gray
Jay Allison
John Herrick

LRF 7/26/90

TO:
FROM:
SUBJECT:

PROJECT OFFICERS
JOSEPH W. HAGIN II
CHECKLIST FOR PRESIDENTIAL EVENTS

General Responsibilities

- _____ The Presidential Advance Office (x7565) has responsibility for all logistical arrangements for any event involving press coverage. Please coordinate with them from the time your event is approved in order to avoid the need for last-minute modification.
- _____ Notify and clear all participants. (Full name, social security number, date of birth and place of birth).
- _____ Prepare and submit briefing paper to Jim Cicconi's Office by 3:00pm of the preceding day (16 copies)
- _____ Coordinate with Tim McBride on Presidential involvement.
- _____ Coordinate with Press Office and Media Relations regarding Press Coverage. Provide Media Relations with hometowns of participants. No organization's photographers will be admitted to any event unless the press is present. Clearance of such photographers should be coordinated through Media Relations.
- _____ If remarks are required, coordinate with the Speechwriters Office well in advance.
- _____ For outdoor events at the White House, in case of inclement weather, clear and reserve the backup location indicated.
- _____ If participant plans to bring a gift, contact the White House Gift Unit, in advance, for review and proper procedure for handling.
- _____ If any foreign visitor or dignitary is to be involved, please coordinate with the NSC (x2224).
- _____ If any Department of Defense or Military personnel are to be involved, please coordinate in advance with the White House Military Office (x2150).
- _____ If press coverage is expected, please provide all pertinent information concerning this event (guests, scenario, backdrop, etc.) to the Presidential Advance Office at least 72 hours prior to the event.
- _____ Within five (5) days after the event, submit a complete, confirmed list of staff and attendees, identified by title, and the actual starting and completion times of the event, to the President's Diarist, Office of Presidential Appointments and Scheduling.
- _____ If tent name cards are needed, send a list of names to the Social Secretary's office (x7064) at least 48 hours in advance.
- _____ For West Wing Meetings all room arrangements (chairs, notepads, pencils, etc.) should be made through Carl Jones or Kathy Wills (x2605).
- _____ Seating charts for meetings in the Roosevelt and Cabinet rooms need to be attached to your normal scheduling package.

Residence Events

- _____ Coordinate with the Social Secretary's office (x7064) for all arrangements.
- _____ Send guest list to Social Secretary's office, preferably three weeks prior to the event.
- _____ The President's attendance at this event should not be announced until official notification is given by the White House Press Office and any public announcement must be coordinated with that office. Also, prior to the distribution of any printed material, particularly details of the invitation, contact must be made with the White House Social Secretary, Laurie Firestone, at (x7064).

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 21, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: D. ALLAN BROMLEY 

SUBJECT: DOD-ACADEMIC RELATIONS

I am enclosing herewith a copy of a memorandum that I have sent, at the request of PCAST, to Dick Cheney concerning the desirability of rebuilding, even under current budgetary stringencies, the DOD-university bridges that served the nation so well during the post World War II decades.

Enclosure

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 21, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR JAMES CICCONI

FROM: D. ALLAN BROMLEY



SUBJECT: PCAST MEMORANDA

Enclosed herewith, on behalf of the President's Council of Advisers on Science and Technology, are two memoranda that the Council has requested that I send -- one to the President and a second to Dick Cheney, with a copy to the President.

These two memoranda have been substantially revised from the earlier versions sent to you on May 31 (see the enclosed copy of my memorandum and your handwritten note). Comments and changes suggested by OMB (Bob Grady, Bob Howard) and by Legislative Affairs have largely been incorporated in the revised versions.

The third PCAST memorandum on the National Institutes of Health is being worked on further -- based on the advice and suggestions of Ede Holiday and Tom Sculley. I will get back to you later on this matter.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 19, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

FROM: D. Allan Bromley, On Behalf of the President's Council of Advisors
on Science and Technology

Allan

SUBJECT: DOD-UNIVERSITY RELATIONSHIP

The pace of political change around the globe is so fast and so profound that our defense-related research must be both broad and deep. As you are only too well aware, we must prepare for the unexpected. This means searching for new ideas whose application is not immediately obvious and investing in our most flexible resource, people. Accordingly, I would like to convey that the President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology was pleased to learn from Mr. Atwood that the Department places high priority on maintaining the strength of its technology base -- especially the so-called 6.1 and 6.2 programs. PCAST applauds the wisdom of such long-term strategic planning.

In this regard, PCAST would like to draw your attention to an opportunity and a need: the strengthening of the DoD-University partnership. The DoD has over the years supported science and technology emphasizing both new knowledge and the education of scientists and engineers. New interdisciplinary programs were created at research universities, helping to advance new fields such as artificial intelligence, computing and materials science and engineering. The latter, for example, produced whole new classes of materials, including polymer composites, rapidly solidified metals, sensor materials and new laser materials.

An important by-product was the training of thousands of graduate students. Indeed, a large portion of the nation's technical leaders received their graduate education through DoD support. This support of research and education has been a wise investment. The new technologies that have emerged have become essential to DoD and to the nation as a whole in ways not anticipated at the time.

In this changing world, PCAST urges that DoD continue its important role in stimulating more Americans to become scientists and engineers and in creating new knowledge even under the stringent budgetary limitations that you currently face. Such an effort would be fully consistent with the President's initiatives in education and basic research. We believe that strong DoD-academe bridges that served the nation so well in the past will prove equally important in the decades ahead.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 31, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR JAMES W. CICCONI

from: D. ALLAN BROMLEY *Alan*

SUBJECT: MEMORANDA

I am enclosing herewith, on behalf of the President's Council of Advisers on Science and Technology--and with the member's unanimous support--two memoranda that the Council has requested that I forward to the President and one that they requested I send to Dick Cheney, with a copy going to the President.

I recognize, of course, that the President will be more than fully committed for the next few days and do not want to bother him but I am sending these to you for whatever you consider to be the necessary staffing.

I would, of course, welcome your comments. I would also pass on the information that I received last evening from George Edwards to the effect that Seabrook went onto the grid at 8:15 p.m. this past Tuesday evening. It has been a long haul.

I expect that PCAST will request that I forward a memorandum on alternative energy sources--specifically including nuclear--to the President in the near future.

Many thanks for your help.

Enclosures

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 31, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: D. Allan Bromley, On Behalf of the President's Council of
Advisors on Science and Technology

Allan

SUBJECT: Your Fiscal Year 1991 S&T Budget

The Council wishes to register its strong support of your overall S&T budget for Fiscal Year 1991. Within the fiscal constraints you face, your budget proposal provides appropriate balance between investing in the future and meeting our current national needs. The Administration proposals provide a strong start in revitalizing our education system and maintaining our nation's strong S&T base.

Your S&T budget proposals are so important to the future of this country that they deserve strong and aggressive White House support in the Congress. We hope that you, personally, as well as Fred McClure and his staff and the agency heads will get this message to the House and Senate leadership promptly and with vigor. The PCAST members pledge to convey the sense of urgency your budget deserves to leaders in the academic and industrial communities, as well as with political leaders at the grass roots.

Should the Congress not heed your leadership in supporting the Administration's S&T budget, we face a threatened erosion of our S&T base in this country. Of particular concern are the many individual and small-group researchers. The success and vitality of our science base rests primarily on these individual scientists, working in laboratories across the country, driven by independent insight, perspective, inspiration, puzzlement, drive and toil. In the aggregate these researchers produce the stream of new knowledge that is science and becomes technology. We recommend, therefore, that in the event Congress fails to respond appropriately to your S&T budget request for Fiscal Year 1991, you direct the agencies to protect those programs that provide support for small investigator-initiated research programs.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 31, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: D. ALLAN BROMLEY *Alan*
ON BEHALF OF THE PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL OF
ADVISERS ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

SUBJECT: THE NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

The National Institutes of Health represent one of the great success stories of federal research investment; a recent independent poll of leading Japanese scientists designated NIH as the world's foremost scientific research institution. We live in a golden age of biology in which complex processes of living organisms and their abnormalities are being deciphered in molecular detail. This knowledge is driving the contemporary revolution in biotechnology and medicine and is the underpinning of our world leadership in medical technology and pharmaceuticals. Continued progress in this critical human endeavor is dependent on NIH, and specifically the strength of its leadership and its budgetary policies. The Council perceives serious problems in both areas.

Strong and effective leadership of NIH is impaired by the position of NIH in the administrative structure of the government. NIH is buried in the Department of Health and Human Services as part of the Public Health Service, which reports to the Assistant Secretary for Health. NIH accounts for about 50% of the total PHS budget, yet the NIH Director has no direct access to the HHS Secretary. In spite of having responsibility for the largest research budget in the life sciences in the Federal Government and many times that of NSF, the Director of NIH has little or no input into federal policy decisions related to science and technology. Accordingly, your Council recommends two actions:

1) The status of NIH should be elevated. NIH should be elevated within the Department of HHS to an office of Undersecretary; the NIH director should serve as Undersecretary, reporting directly to the Secretary. NIH, as an independent agency, would thereby retain ties to other health-related HHS agencies and to health-related committees of the Congress. The dual role of the Director of NIH and Undersecretary of HHS would make it easier to attract an outstanding NIH Director and enhance the ability of that individual to function in a health science policy role. It should be noted that many other Departments of the Executive Branch have the science arm at the level of Undersecretary; in the Department of Commerce, for example, the Director of NOAA serves as Undersecretary.

2) The Administration should take a more active role in setting budgetary policy for the NIH, rather than turning those authorities over to the Congress. In part because of the structure, there has been a long-standing tradition within the Executive Branch of government to abdicate policy making and related budgetary decisions that involve the NIH and its relationship to the Congress. Past Administrations intentionally requested minimal annual funding increases for NIH with the knowledge that the Congress regularly appropriated substantially greater support than was requested. This policy, however, has had the effect of allowing Congress to exercise almost exclusive control over budget, detailed distribution of incremental dollars, and de facto priority setting for the NIH. The Council is convinced that this mechanism is not in the best interests of the life and medical sciences in the U.S. and recommends that your Administration act to reestablish its policy role concerning life sciences. A strengthened Office of the Director will provide a closer link between the NIH and the Executive Office of the President, which is essential to the achievement of this goal.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 23, 1990

**MEETING WITH THE PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL OF ADVISERS
ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PCAST)**

DATE: Friday, May 25, 1990
PLACE: The Roosevelt Room
TIME: 9:00-9:30 a.m.
FROM: D. ALLAN BROMLEY



I. PURPOSE

PCAST has been charged by the President to address the issues of science and technology and economic growth, mathematics and science education, and environmental science and global change.

II. BACKGROUND

The initial meeting of the PCAST was held at Camp David on February 3, 1990. At that meeting, it was decided that PCAST would meet on a regular basis and that the President would spend as much time as possible with the members. The President last met with the PCAST on March 23, 1990, at the White House.

III. PARTICIPANTS

See attached list.

IV. PRESS PLAN

Closed session. No press coverage.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

The President will join the PCAST between 9:00 and 9:30 a.m. He will greet the Members but no formal remarks are needed.

Attachments

List of Participants
Seating Chart for the Roosevelt Room

PARTICIPANTS

THE PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL OF ADVISERS ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

NORMAN BORLAUG, Distinguished Professor, Department of Soils and Crop Sciences, Texas A&M University

D. ALLAN BROMLEY, Assistant to the President for Science and Technology, (Chairman)

SOLOMON J. BUCHSBAUM, Senior Vice President, Technology Systems, AT&T Bell Laboratories

CHARLES L. DRAKE, Albert Bradley Professor of Earth Sciences and Professor of Geology, Dartmouth College

RALPH E. GOMORY, President, The Alfred P. Sloan Foundation

BERNADINE P. HEALY, Chairman of the Research Institute, The Cleveland Clinic Foundation (Vice-Chairman)

PETER LIKINS, President, Lehigh University

THOMAS E. LOVEJOY, Assistant Secretary for External Affairs, Smithsonian Institution

WALTER E. MASSEY, Vice President for Research and for Argonne National Laboratory, University of Chicago

JOHN P. McTAGUE, Vice President, Technical Affairs, Ford Motor Company

DANIEL NATHANS, Professor of Molecular Biology and Genetics, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine

DAVID PACKARD, Chairman of the Board, Hewlett-Packard Company

HAROLD T. SHAPIRO, President, Princeton University

OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

JAMES B. WYNGAARDEN, M.D., Associate Director for Life Sciences

J. THOMAS RATCHFORD, Associate Director for Policy and International Affairs

EUGENE WONG, Associate Director for Physical Sciences and Engineering

WILLIAM D. PHILLIPS, Associate Director for Industrial Technology

DOOR

Dr. Ratchford

Dr. Lovejoy Dr. Likins Dr. Gomory

Mr. Packard

Dr. Borlaug

Dr. Wynaarden

Dr. Phillips

Dr. Wong

The Roosevelt Room

Dr. Nathans

Dr. Massey Dr. Healy The President Dr. Bromley Dr. Shapiro

Dr. Drake

DOOR

DOOR

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 16, 1990

Dear Rich:

Many thanks for your kind invitation to host a dinner that would bring together the members of the President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology (PCAST) with the AAAS Board of Directors. I am most happy to accept both personally and on behalf of the PCAST members and will look forward to seeing you at 6:30 p.m. on Thursday, May 24th on the 2nd floor of the Occidental Restaurant, 1475 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.

This will be a wonderful occasion for a great many old friends to get together and compare notes and I very much appreciate your offer of hospitality.

With all best wishes,

Sincerely yours,



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

Dr. Richard S. Nicholson
Executive Officer
American Association for the Advancement of Science
1333 H Street, Northwest
Washington, D.C. 20005

American
Association
for the Advancement of
Science

1333 H Street, NW, Washington, DC 20005
(202) 326-6640; FAX (202) 371-9526
Cable Address: ADVANCESCI

Richard S. Nicholson
Executive Officer

May 11, 1990

The Honorable D. Allan Bromley
Assistant to the President for
Science & Technology
Executive Office of the President
Washington, D.C. 20506

Dear Allan:

I am pleased to invite you and the other members of the President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology to a dinner with the Board of Directors' of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS). The dinner will be held on Thursday, May 24 at the Occidental Restaurant, 1475 Pennsylvania Avenue. It will begin with a reception at 6:30 p.m. on the second floor of the restaurant.

Although you and Walter Massey (as former presidents of the AAAS) are very familiar with our organization and its activities, we look upon this event as an excellent opportunity to introduce the AAAS to the other PCAST members and to promote discussion on scientific and technology issues of mutual concern to the two groups.

I look forward to seeing you on the 24th.

Sincerely,



Richard S. Nicholson

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
1990-1991

Chairman

Dr. Richard C. Atkinson
Chancellor, University of California,
San Diego

President

Dr. Donald N. Langenberg
Chancellor, University of Illinois
at Chicago

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Dr. Leon M. Lederman
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Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory

Treasurer

Mr. William T. Golden
Trustee and Corporate Director
40 Wall Street

Executive Officer

Dr. Richard S. Nicholson
American Association for the Advancement
of Science

Other Members

Mary Ellen Avery, M.D.
Thomas Morgan Rotch Professor of Pediatrics
Harvard Medical School

Dr. Francisco J. Ayala
Donald Bren Professor of Biological Sciences
University of California, Irvine

Dr. Eugene H. Cota-Robles
Assistant Vice-President, Academic Affairs
University of California-System

Dr. Robert A. Frosch
Vice President, General Motors Corporation

Mr. Joseph G. Gavin, Jr.
Senior Management Consultant
and Former CEO, Grumman Corporation

Dr. John H. Gibbons
Director, Office of Technology Assessment
U.S. Congress

Dr. Beatrix A. Hamburg
Director, Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, and
Professor of Psychiatry and Pediatrics
Mt. Sinai School of Medicine

Florence Haseltine, M.D.
Director, Center for Population Research
National Institute of Child Health
and Human Development
National Institutes of Health

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

May 11, 1990

TO: CECE KREMER
Assistant to the Vice President
and Director of Scheduling

FROM: D. ALLAN BROMLEY 
Assistant to the President for Science and Technology

REQUEST: To meet with the President's Council of Advisers on Science and Technology (PCAST)

PURPOSE: To apprise the Vice President of issues discussed at the February, March and April PCAST meetings

BACKGROUND: The PCAST was established by Executive Order 12700 on January 19, 1990, and it meets with the President monthly or at other intervals. The President appointed twelve eminent American scientists, industry leaders, and distinguished members of the academic and research communities to advise him directly on critical challenges facing the nation in science and technology.

PREVIOUS PARTICIPATION: Saturday, February 3, for three hours, at Camp David

DATE AND TIME: Friday, May 25, 9:00-12:00 Noon
Thursday, May 24, 1:00-5:00 p.m.

DURATION: One-half hour

LOCATION: May 25, Roosevelt Room; May 24, in Room 208 OEOB

PARTICIPANTS: Dr. Bromley, the PCAST Members, White House Senior Staff, and OSTP Staff Members (see attached list)

OUTLINE OF EVENT: The Vice President joins the PCAST meeting in the Roosevelt Room or in the OEOB, greets the group, and an informal exchange ensues, following up on discussions at prior meetings

REMARKS REQUIRED: Talking points will be provided

MEDIA COVERAGE: None

RECOMMENDED BY: D. Allan Bromley

OPPOSED BY:

PARTICIPANTS

D. Allan Bromley, Chairman, PCAST

PCAST Members

Bernadine Healy, Vice-Chairman
Solomon Buchsbaum
Norman Borlaug
Charles Drake
Ralph Gomory
Peter Likins
Thomas Lovejoy
Walter Massey
John McTague
Daniel Nathans
David Packard
Harold Shapiro

White House Senior Staff

Richard Darman
Governor Sununu
Roger Porter
Michael Boskin
Michael Deland

OSTP Staff Members

J. Thomas Ratchford
James B. Wyngaarden
Eugene Wong
William D. Phillips
Thomas J. Welch
Charles Dickens
Hugh Stringer

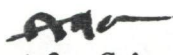
THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

May 11, 1990

TO: JOSEPH W. HAGIN, II
Deputy Assistant to the President
for Appointments and Scheduling

FROM: D. ALLAN BROMLEY 
Assistant to the President for Science and Technology

REQUEST: To meet with the President's Council of Advisers on Science and Technology (PCAST)

PURPOSE: To report to and apprise the President on issues discussed at the February, March and April PCAST meetings

BACKGROUND: The PCAST was established by Executive Order 12700 on January 19, 1990, and it meets with the President monthly or at other intervals. The President appointed twelve eminent American scientists, industry leaders, and distinguished members of the academic and research communities to advise him directly on critical challenges facing the nation in science and technology.

PREVIOUS PARTICIPATION: Friday, March 23 for one-half hour, and Saturday, February 3, for three hours, at Camp David

DATE AND TIME: Friday, May 25, 9:00 a.m.-12:00 Noon
Thursday, May 24, 1:00-5:00 p.m.

DURATION: One-half hour

LOCATION: May 25, Roosevelt Room; May 24, in Room 208 OEOb

PARTICIPANTS: Dr. Bromley, the PCAST Members, White House Senior Staff, and OSTP Staff Members (see attached list)

OUTLINE OF EVENT: The President joins the PCAST meeting in the Roosevelt Room or in the OEOb, greets the group, and an informal exchange ensues, following up on discussions at prior meetings

REMARKS REQUIRED: Talking points will be provided

MEDIA COVERAGE: None

RECOMMENDED BY: D. Allan Bromley

OPPOSED BY:

PARTICIPANTS

D. Allan Bromley, Chairman, PCAST

PCAST Members

Bernadine Healy, Vice-Chairman
Solomon Buchsbaum
Norman Borlaug
Charles Drake
Ralph Gomory
Peter Likins
Thomas Lovejoy
Walter Massey
John McTague
Daniel Nathans
David Packard
Harold Shapiro

White House Senior Staff

Richard Darman
Governor Sununu
Roger Porter
Michael Boskin
Michael Deland

OSTP Staff Members

J. Thomas Ratchford
James B. Wyngaarden
Eugene Wong
William D. Phillips
Thomas J. Welch
Charles Dickens
Hugh Stringer

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 8, 1990

Dear Bob:

The President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology were particularly pleased to have the opportunity to participate in the Marconi International Fellowship Award Dinner on Wednesday, April 25, 1990.

The National Portrait Gallery provided a magnificent setting for the evening. I especially appreciate the courtesies that you and the Smithsonian staff continue to show to the President's Council.

With warmest regards,



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

Dr. Robert McC. Adams
Secretary
The Smithsonian Institution
1000 Jefferson Drive, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20560

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

4-24-90

MEMORANDUM FOR

Dr. Allan Bramley

FROM:

Joseph W. Hagin
Office of Appointments and Scheduling

SUBJECT:

Attached Correspondence

X

The attached request has been denied.

The attached request has been put on Hold.
Please resubmit in _____ for consideration.

We are forwarding a copy to you for your information and any further follow-up you deem appropriate.

April 25, 26

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

JWH

A R H S / /

LRSM

A R H S / /

GOVERNOR

A R H S / 4 124

POTUS

A R H S / /

DATE ____ TIME ____ DURATION ____

LOCATION ____ REMARKS Y N TP

MEDIA C O P W BPB Y N I EW

COMMENTS:

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 18, 1990

1990 APR 23 AM 10:13

SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

TO: JOSEPH W. HAGIN, II
Deputy Assistant to the President
for Appointments and Scheduling

FROM: D. ALLAN BROMLEY *on*
Assistant to the President for Science and Technology

REQUEST: To meet with the President's Council of Advisers on Science and Technology (PCAST)

PURPOSE: To report to and apprise the President on issues discussed at the February and March PCAST meetings

BACKGROUND: The PCAST was established by Executive Order 12700 on January 19, 1990, and it meets with the President monthly or at other intervals. The President appointed twelve eminent American scientists, industry leaders, and distinguished members of the academic and research communities to advise him directly on critical challenges facing the nation in science and technology.

PREVIOUS PARTICIPATION: Friday, March 23 for one-half hour, and Saturday, February 3, for three hours, at Camp David

DATE AND TIME: Wednesday, April 25, 1:00-5:00 p.m.
Thursday, April 26, 9:00 a.m.-12:00 Noon

DURATION: One-half hour

LOCATION: Room 340 or Room 476 OEOb

PARTICIPANTS: Dr. Bromley, the PCAST Members, White House Senior Staff, and OSTP Staff Members (see attached list)

OUTLINE OF EVENT: The President joins the PCAST meeting in the OEOb, greets the group, and an informal exchange ensues, following up on discussions at prior meetings

REMARKS REQUIRED: Talking points will be provided

MEDIA COVERAGE: None

RECOMMENDED BY: D. Allan Bromley

OPPOSED BY:

COPY

PARTICIPANTS

D. Allan Bromley, Chairman, PCAST

PCAST Members

Bernadine Healy, Vice-Chairman
Solomon Buchsbaum
Norman Borlaug
Charles Drake
Ralph Gomory
Peter Likins
Thomas Lovejoy
Walter Massey
John McTague
Daniel Nathans
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Richard Darman
Governor Sununu
Roger Porter
Michael Boskin
Michael Deland

OSTP Staff Members

J. Thomas Ratchford
James B. Wyngaarden
Eugene Wong
William D. Phillips
Thomas J. Welch
Hugh Stringer

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 6, 1990

Dear Martin:

The President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology thoroughly enjoyed the hospitality of the National Air and Space Museum on Thursday evening, March 22, 1990.

The magnificent backdrop of your museum was savored by all of us. I especially appreciated your after dinner remarks and the superb Smithsonian efforts leading to a remarkable and memorable evening.

With warmest regards,



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

cc: Dr. Robert McC. Adams
Secretary
The Smithsonian Institution

Dr. Martin O. Harwit
Director
National Air and Space Museum
14th Street and Independence Avenue, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20560

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 6, 1990

Dear Tom:

Your colleagues on the President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology extend their gratitude for the hospitality of the Smithsonian on Thursday, March 22, 1990. All of us were graciously greeted upon arrival and made to feel immediately welcome and among friends. The reception and dinner were done splendidly.

All of us found the Air and Space Museum setting to be remarkable, uplifting and memorable. Please accept my personal thanks for an extraordinary Smithsonian evening.

With warmest regards,



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

Dr. Thomas E. Lovejoy
Assistant Secretary for External Affairs
The Smithsonian Institution
Smithsonian Building, Room 230
1000 Jefferson Drive, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20560

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 6, 1990

Dear Martin:

The President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology thoroughly enjoyed the hospitality of the National Air and Space Museum on Thursday evening, March 22, 1990.

The magnificent backdrop of your museum was savored by all of us. I especially appreciated your after dinner remarks and the superb Smithsonian efforts leading to a remarkable and memorable evening.

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Assistant to the President
for
Science and Technology

cc: Dr. Robert McC. Adams
Secretary
The Smithsonian Institution

Dr. Martin O. Harwit
Director
National Air and Space Museum
14th Street and Independence Avenue, S.W.
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THE WHITE HOUSE

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April 6, 1990

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

Dr. Thomas E. Lovejoy
Assistant Secretary for External Affairs
The Smithsonian Institution
Smithsonian Building, Room 230
1000 Jefferson Drive, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20560

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 22, 1990

MEETING WITH THE PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL OF ADVISERS
ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PCAST)

DATE: March 23, 1990
PLACE: The Roosevelt Room
TIME: 11:15 a.m.

FROM: D. ALLAN BROMLEY *DAB dh*

I. PURPOSE

That PCAST has been charged by the President to address the issues of science and technology and economic growth, mathematics and science education, and environmental science and global change.

II. BACKGROUND

The initial meeting of the PCAST was held at Camp David on February 3, 1990. At that meeting it was decided that PCAST would meet on a regular basis and that the President would spend as much time as possible with the members.

III. PARTICIPANTS

See attached list.

IV. PRESS PLAN

None.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

President will join the Council at 11:15 a.m. for 30 minutes.

Talking points will be provided by 9:00 a.m. Friday morning.

THE PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL OF ADVISORS ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

NORMAN BORLAUG, Distinguished Professor, Department of Soils and Crop Sciences, Texas A&M University **(NOT ATTENDING THE MARCH MEETING)**

D. ALLAN BROMLEY, Assistant to the President for Science and Technology, Executive Office of the President **(Chairman)**

SOLOMON J. BUCHSBAUM, Senior Vice President, Technology Systems, AT&T Bell Laboratories

CHARLES L. DRAKE, Albert Bradley Professor of Earth Sciences and Professor of Geology, Dartmouth College

RALPH E. GOMORY, President, The Alfred P. Sloan Foundation

BERNADINE P. HEALY, Chairman of the Research Institute, The Cleveland Clinic Foundation **(Vice-Chairman)**

PETER LIKINS, President, Lehigh University

THOMAS E. LOVEJOY, Assistant Secretary for External Affairs, Smithsonian Institution

WALTER T. MASSEY, Vice President for Research and for Argonne National Laboratory, University of Chicago

JOHN P. McTAGUE, Vice President-Research, Ford Motor Company

DANIEL NATHANS, Professor of Molecular Biology and Genetics, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine

DAVID PACKARD, Chairman of the Board, Hewlett-Packard Company

HAROLD T. SHAPIRO, President, Princeton University **(NOT ATTENDING THE MARCH MEETING)**

OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

JAMES B. WYNGAARDEN, M.D., Associate Director of Life Sciences, OSTP

J. THOMAS RATCHFORD, Associate Director for Policy and International Affairs,

EUGENE WONG, Associate Director-designate for Physical Sciences and Engineering,

WILLIAM D. PHILLIPS, Associate Director-designate for Industrial Technology,

DOOR

Mr. Packard
Dr. Lovejoy Dr. Likins Dr. Gomory Dr. Buchsbaum

Dr. Ratchford
Dr. Wyngaarden

The Roosevelt Room

Dr. Phillips
Dr. Wong

Dr. Nathans
Dr. Drake
Dr. Massey Dr. Healy THE PRESIDENT Dr. Bromley Dr. McTague

DOOR

DOOR

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 22, 1990

MEETING WITH THE PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL OF ADVISERS
ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PCAST)

DATE: March 23, 1990
PLACE: The Roosevelt Room
TIME: 11:15 a.m.

FROM: D. ALLAN BROMLEY

DAB

I. PURPOSE

That PCAST has been charged by the President to address the issues of science and technology and economic growth, mathematics and science education, and environmental science and global change.

II. BACKGROUND

The initial meeting of the PCAST was held at Camp David on February 3, 1990. At that meeting it was decided that PCAST would meet on a regular basis and that the President would spend as much time as possible with the members.

III. PARTICIPANTS

See attached list.

IV. PRESS PLAN

None.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

President will join the Council at 11:15 a.m. for 30 minutes.

Talking points will be provided by 9:00 a.m. Friday morning.

**THE PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL OF ADVISORS ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
(PCAST)**

NORMAN BORLAUG, Distinguished Professor, Department of Soils and Crop Sciences, Texas A&M University **(NOT ATTENDING THE MARCH MEETING)**

D. ALLAN BROMLEY, Assistant to the President for Science and Technology, Executive Office of the President **(Chairman)**

SOLOMON J. BUCHSBAUM, Senior Vice President, Technology Systems, AT&T Bell Laboratories

CHARLES L. DRAKE, Albert Bradley Professor of Earth Sciences and Professor of Geology, Dartmouth College

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DANIEL NATHANS, Professor of Molecular Biology and Genetics, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine

DAVID PACKARD, Chairman of the Board, Hewlett-Packard Company

HAROLD T. SHPIRO, President, Princeton University **(NOT ATTENDING THE MARCH MEETING)**

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 22, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR ALLAN BROMLEY

FROM: STEPHEN I. DANZANSKY
Deputy Assistant to the President
and Director of Cabinet Affairs

SUBJECT: Announcement of Chairmanship

There is one additional point which we caught, but in our haste to get you a document, neglected to include. On page two of the release in the first paragraph is a reference to issues to be taken up by the Working Group and sent to the EPC and DPC. Listed among those is "barriers to the transfer of ideas generated in the laboratory to products in the marketplace."

Since this is the very issue assigned by the President to the Competitiveness Council by the President in his recent speech, I would think it wise to delete it from the mandate of the Working Group. Although it is in the original charter of the EPC Working Group, it is no longer operative.

We will in the next few days address the question of beefing up the charter of your Working Group to include the additional items listed in the draft joint charter we sent you last week. I see no problem to doing that and getting Nick Brady to sign off early next week. We will pursue that forthwith.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 21, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR D. ALLAN BROMLEY

FROM: STEPHEN I. DANZANSKY
Deputy Assistant to the President
and Director of Cabinet Affairs

SUBJECT: Working Group on Science and Technology

Per our discussion and one hour late, I am enclosing herewith our suggested changes to the draft announcement of your chairmanship of the S&T working group. The changes reflect the thinking of both the DPC and EPC (and their corresponding chairmen pro tempore: Treasury and Justice). I believe this will fly with all concerned at the cabinet council level.

Just a word of caution. Although this has our approval as amended, I don't believe it can be sent out as a White House Press Release without clearance through the process (Cicconi et al.). As an announcement, to your P-CAST group, however, I see no problem.

We'd be happy to discuss with you any of the changes we've made. For your convenience I've supplied a newly typed first page as well as your marked-up version for comparison.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 21, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: D. ALLAN BROMLEY 
SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL OF ADVISERS ON SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY (PCAST)

On February 3, 1990, you met with the PCAST members at Camp David. The PCAST will again meet in Washington on March 22-23. Because the Council reports directly to you and because of the interest you showed at Camp David, I am most pleased that you will again meet with the Council.

At Camp David, you asked your Council to give particular attention to the issues of science and technology and economic growth, mathematics and science education, and environmental science and global change. We will be prepared to present our response to your remarks on these topics. Although time did not permit, you had also expressed the desire to discuss the information and revolution and high performance computing, and materials science and technology. We will use our second meeting to concentrate on these latter two issues and look forward to your views so that we can undertake PCAST initiatives in those areas.

We will also use our second meeting to select a Council panel structure and determine issues to be addressed by these panels. We will decide how best to report Council findings and recommendations to you, and how to couple approved Council recommendations into the Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering and Technology (FCCSET) and the OMB process.

All PCAST members and I remain most enthusiastic about your charge to us and we are delighted you will be able to join us.

Attachments

- TAB A - Members of the PCAST
- TAB B - Agenda for the March 22-23,
1990 Meeting with the PCAST

**THE PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL OF ADVISERS ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
(PCAST)**

NORMAN BORLAUG, Distinguished Professor, Department of Soils and Crop Sciences,
Texas A&M University

ALLAN BROMLEY, Assistant to the President for Science and Technology, Executive Office
of the President (Chairman)

SOLOMON BUCHSBAUM, Senior Vice President, Technology Systems, AT&T Bell
Laboratories

CHARLES DRAKE, Albert Bradley Professor of Earth Sciences and Professor of Geology,
Dartmouth College

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BERNADINE HEALY, Chairman of the Research Institute, The Cleveland Clinic Foundation
(Vice-Chairman)

PETER LIKINS, President, Lehigh University

THOMAS LOVEJOY, Assistant Secretary for External Affairs, Smithsonian Institution

WALTER MASSEY, Vice President for Research and for Argonne National Laboratory,
University of Chicago

JOHN McTAGUE, Vice President-Research, Ford Motor Company

DANIEL NATHANS, Professor of Molecular Biology and Genetics, Johns Hopkins University
School of Medicine

DAVID PACKARD, Chairman of the Board, Hewlett-Packard Company

HAROLD SHAPIRO, President, Princeton University

PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL OF ADVISERS ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

MARCH 22-23, 1990

AGENDA

THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1990

OPEN SESSION, 9:00 A.M. - 12:00 NOON
CONFERENCE ROOM, COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
722 JACKSON PLACE, N.W.

8:30-9:00 ARRIVAL AND COFFEE

9:00-9:30 OPENING REMARKS

DR. BROMLEY

9:30-10:30 HIGH PERFORMANCE COMPUTING
INFORMATION BRIEFING AND DISCUSSION

DR. WONG

10:30-10:45 BREAK

10:45-11:45 MATERIALS
INFORMATION BRIEFING AND DISCUSSION

DR. PHILLIPS

11:45-12:00 CLOSING REMARKS

DR. BROMLEY

THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1990 continued

CLOSED SESSION, 1:00 - 5:00 P.M.
ROOM 208, CORDELL HULL CONFERENCE ROOM
OLD EXECUTIVE OFFICE BUILDING

1:00-2:00 COUNCIL DISCUSSION OF HIGH PERFORMANCE COMPUTING
AND MATERIALS

2:00-2:30 FOLLOW-ON THOUGHTS FROM CAMP DAVID
DISCUSSION

2:30-3:00 IMPORTANCE OF INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT DR. BROMLEY
DR. OEHLER AND DR. WEISS
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR, CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

3:00-3:30 SCIENCE AND ECONOMICS RESEARCH FOR DR. BROMLEY
GLOBAL STEWARDSHIP, A WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE
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PCAST STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES
DISCUSSION

FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1990

CLOSED SESSION, 9:00 A.M. - 12:00 NOON
ROOSEVELT ROOM
WEST WING, THE WHITE HOUSE

THE PRESIDENT IS EXPECTED THIS MORNING

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DR. BROMLEY

**THE PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL OF ADVISORS ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
(PCAST)**

NORMAN BORLAUG, Distinguished Professor, Department of Soils and Crop Sciences, Texas A&M University **(NOT ATTENDING THE MARCH MEETING)**

D. ALLAN BROMLEY, Assistant to the President for Science and Technology, Executive Office of the President **(Chairman)**

SOLOMON J. BUCHSBAUM, Senior Vice President, Technology Systems, AT&T Bell Laboratories

CHARLES L. DRAKE, Albert Bradley Professor of Earth Sciences and Professor of Geology, Dartmouth College

RALPH E. GOMORY, President, The Alfred P. Sloan Foundation

BERNADINE P. HEALY, Chairman of the Research Institute, The Cleveland Clinic Foundation **(Vice-Chairman)**

PETER LIKINS, President, Lehigh University

THOMAS E. LOVEJOY, Assistant Secretary for External Affairs, Smithsonian Institution

WALTER T. MASSEY, Vice President for Research and for Argonne National Laboratory, University of Chicago

JOHN P. McTAGUE, Vice President-Research, Ford Motor Company

DANIEL NATHANS, Professor of Molecular Biology and Genetics, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine

DAVID PACKARD, Chairman of the Board, Hewlett-Packard Company

HAROLD T. SHPIRO, President, Princeton University **(NOT ATTENDING THE MARCH MEETING)**

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 21, 1990

Dear Michael,

The second meeting of the President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology will be held here on Thursday, March 22 and half day on Friday, March 23. The morning of March 22 will be an open session and the remainder of the meeting will be closed.

You will note that the President plans to spend some time with the group on Friday morning and the enclosed agenda will be adjusted to ensure substantive discussion during the time that the President can be present.

You are cordially invited to attend any or all of the sessions. I would appreciate if you would be good enough to let my assistant, Damar Hawkins, know whether you will be able to join us.

Sincerely yours,



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

Enclosure

DRAFT MARCH 16, 1990 VERSION

PCAST AGENDA

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WASHINGTON

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Dear Dick,

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WASHINGTON

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Dear Roger,

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DR. BROMLEY

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 2, 1990

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: D. ALLAN BROMLEY

Alan Bromley

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL OF ADVISERS ON SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY - NEXT MEETING SCHEDULED FOR MARCH 22-23

- I. ACTION-FORCING EVENT: The President's Council of Advisers on Science and Technology (PCAST) will meet in the White House Complex on March 22-23, 1990. Your participation in the meeting would permit the Council to discuss its findings with you and would assist the Council in carrying out your directive that it advise you on selected topics. If you could schedule your participation for Friday morning, the Council would be able to use the full day Thursday preparing for its meeting with you.
- II. ANALYSIS: Your Executive Order Number 12700 created PCAST and specified that the Council report directly to you. The Council and its working groups bring private sector input to bear on the issues you ask it to address. The upcoming meeting is a follow-up to your inaugural meeting with the group at Camp David on February 3. The Council is deliberating issues on which you asked advice, and will form working groups to address several topics in greater depth.
- III. RECOMMENDATION: I recommend that you participate in as much of the Council's activities as your schedule permits, and I would request that you give particular consideration to meeting with the Council on Friday morning, March 23.
- IV. DECISION:

____approve ____approve as amended ____reject ____no action

Attachment A - Membership list, President's Council of Advisers
on Science and Technology
Attachment B - Schedule Proposal

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

March 2, 1990

TO: Joseph W. Hagin, II
Deputy Assistant to the President for
Appointments and Scheduling

FROM: D. Allan Bromley, Assistant to the
President for Science and Technology

REQUEST: Attend portion of March 22 and 23
meeting of the President's Council of
Advisers on Science and Technology

PURPOSE: By Executive Order, this Council
reports directly to the President

BACKGROUND: The initial PCAST meeting was held on
February 3 at Camp David. At that
meeting the President reiterated his
desire to participate in these monthly
advisory sessions

PREVIOUS
PARTICIPATION: February 3, 1990 at Camp David

DATE AND TIME: First preferred time: 9-12 Friday
March 23; 2nd preferred time:
1-5 Thursday, March 22; 3rd preferred
time: 9-12 Thursday March 22

DURATION: At the President's discretion

LOCATION: Roosevelt Room

PARTICIPANTS: Dr. D. Allan Bromley, chairman of
PCAST, 12 PCAST members, and
approximately 10 members of OSTP staff

OUTLINE OF EVENT: Discussion with the President of
issues that he has asked the Council
to study

REMARKS REQUIRED: Talking points to be provided. No
formal speech required

MEDIA COVERAGE: None

RECOMMENDED BY: D. Allan Bromley

OPPOSED BY:

March 2, 1990

DAB:

Status Report on PCAST:

I met with Karl Erb and Tom Welch on Friday morning and we developed a plan of attack for the next meeting. Since Sally will be here half days during my absence, she will handle the logistics necessary to bring the members in, get hotel rooms, meeting rooms, etc.

Attached fyi is a copy of the Federal Register notice. I believe you know/agreed that a portion of the meeting would be public. We looked at several rooms in OEOP to hold the public portion of the meeting estimating that 20 outsiders would be present. Negotiations underway. We are of course scheduled in the Roosevelt Room but it is unlikely that we can have that room for the full 2 day meeting, and certainly not for the open part. Also attached is a copy of the action-forcing documentation necessary to get PCAST on the President's calendar. The more substantive memo to the President discussing agenda is being prepared by Tom Welch. He hopes to have it in for your review/edit on Monday.

Tom will need some time with you next week and at least once a week until PCAST. He should also come in and brief us at one or more of the 8:15 meetings--he is pleased to do that and will remind Marian of these needs.

Damar

DRAFT

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

NOTICE OF MEETING

The President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology (PCAST) will meet on March 22 and 23, 1990. The meeting will begin on March 22 at 9:00 a.m. in Room 22, Old Executive Office Building, recess and reconvene at 9:00 a.m. on March 23 in the Roosevelt Room of the White House.

The purpose of the Council is to advise the President on matters involving science and technology.

Proposed Agenda:

1. Discussion of issues and topics for potential working group panels.
2. Briefing of the Council on the current activities of OSTP.
3. Briefing of the Council by OSTP personnel and personnel of other agencies on proposed panel studies and procedures.
4. Discussion of composition of working group panels.

The March 23 session and portions of the March 22 session will be closed to the public.

The briefing on some of the current activities of OSTP necessarily will include discussion of information that is classified in the interest of national defense or for foreign policy reasons. This is also true for a portion of the briefing on panel studies. In addition, agenda items 2, 3, and 4 will involve discussions of internal personnel procedures of the Executive Office of the President and information which, if prematurely disclosed, would significantly frustrate the implementation of recommendations made concerning agency action. A portion of the discussion of panel composition will involve the disclosure of information of a personal nature the public disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy. Accordingly, these portions of the meeting will be closed to the public pursuant to 5 U. S. C. c552b.(c)(1), (2), (6), and (9)(B).

Because of the security requirements of the Old Executive Office Building, persons wishing to attend the open portion of the meeting should contact Barbara

J. Diering at (202) 456-7347, prior to 3:00 p.m. on March 21, 1990. Mrs. Diering is also available to provide specific information regarding time, place and agenda for the open session.

Barbara J. Diering
Committee Management Officer

January 22, 1990

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 23, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR JOHN H. SUNUNU

FROM: D. ALLAN BROMLEY 
SUBJECT: PCAST AND THE SCIENCE/ECONOMIC RESEARCH
CONFERENCE

PCAST

a) It would be helpful if I could have from you the names of those in EOP exclusive of OSTP whom the President will invite to the PCAST meeting at Camp David on February 3. We had discussed Darman, Boskin and Deland when we last talked of this. Will the President write such persons himself and is it appropriate for me, as PCAST Chairman, to follow up on such invitations with reinforcement and background data?

b) It would also be helpful if I could have the decision regarding who among the senior OSTP staff listing that I provided to you will be able to attend.

c) All members are now FBI cleared with the possible exception of Walter Massey of the University of Chicago. I have talked with him and with Jane Dannenhäuer and I hope that I have resolved whatever misunderstanding may have arisen between Massey and the particular FBI agent involved. With luck all will be cleared before February 3.

d) How can we be of assistance in terms of getting out the formal announcement of the formation of PCAST and the names of its members? I would much appreciate seeing the release on this before it goes out.

Science/Economics Research Conference

a) Can I assume that the participant countries listed in the earlier memo from Bates to the President have been approved.

b) The dates for this conference will probably have to be changed to avoid conflict with a major Congressional activity focussed on Earth Day -- hence my draft letter specifying April 25, 26, and 27 is no longer valid. I hope to establish new dates at a meeting of the DPC Working Group to be held within a few days and will get them to you as soon as possible thereafter. Later dates would greatly simplify logistic problems here in Washington in late April.

c) I look forward to introducing to you Robert Corell, Assistant Director for Environmental Matters, National Science Foundation, whom I believe to be unequally qualified to coordinate this conference. I have a spot on your calendar today at 1:30pm for this purpose.