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Commission - Carnegie Commission on Science and Technology [1991-92]

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 9, 1991

Dear Bill:

It comes as no surprise whatsoever that your book **Worldwide Science and Technology Advice to the Highest Levels of Government** continues to gain rave reviews. As the Science review begins "This is not an ordinary book."

You have every reason to be proud of the contribution you have made to better understanding of this whole arcane subject over the years, and I most especially am indebted to you.

Things seem to be developing very well for our meeting October 4, 5 and 6 in Mt. Kisco but there is one small piece of disquieting information that I should pass on to you.

During our first meeting, we all agreed that the nature of the sessions would be totally changed and vastly less useful if everything said was to be made public, and so we had a gentlemen's agreement that the discussions would be completely confidential and could therefore be open, candid, and useful. This has been accepted, agreed to, by all the participants. Unfortunately, however, the French delegate, Hubert Curien, either did not fully understand the discussion, although I think his English is excellent, or perhaps had no intention of abiding by it from the very beginning because from the moment he left Mt. Kisco he has been talking quite freely about the discussion, attributing comments to various members of the group, and so on, in a way that, in some cases, has been embarrassing and in a way that will certainly limit the freedom of discussion in subsequent meetings unless this can be brought up and stopped.

Following up on this somewhat distressing behavior, just recently I have heard through the grapevine that Curien has been talking quite widely to people about what he views as three problems with the Carnegie Group meetings. Again, these seem to reflect a woeful lack of understanding of what actually is going on and of what we had agreed would be the case at the last meeting. I am beginning to suspect that either Curien's understanding of English is substantially inferior to what it appears to be, or that he is exercising the legendary French tendency to be difficult.

His three complaints are the following:

- 1) He, in discussions with Riesenhuber of Germany, has concluded that they are bothered by the fact that all members of the group do not share the same responsibilities. Presumably this is a way of stating that he and Riesenhuber have the designation "Minister," whereas Ossipyan, Stewart, Mori, and I are Science Advisors. It is not clear what Curien is really concerned about here other than the possibility of some kind of protocol dilution and I have seen no obvious resolution.
- 2) Curien is claiming that a meeting this autumn is too soon after the first meeting and that at least a year should elapse between them. This clearly represents either a misunderstanding or lack of communication because it was very clearly agreed by all those present at the first meeting that we would try if possible to have a meeting this autumn with subsequent meetings following at a more or less annual rate.
- 3) Curien is concerned because the second meeting is in the United States. Again, this represents a misunderstanding or lack of communication because, again, it was very clearly understood that we would approach you and your colleagues at the Carnegie Commission to ask you whether you would be willing to ask you whether you would be willing to support the second meeting at Mt. Kisco with the firm understanding that thereafter other countries would be welcome to invite the group to meet elsewhere and, indeed, Bill Stewart (whom I consider to be an excellent individual) has already issued such an invitation to hold the next meeting in the United Kingdom in late March or early April of 1992.

I am sure that these are matters that we can sort out rather quickly in October but I am somewhat distressed that one of our members has seen fit to behave as he has.

I have not heard anything further about the session of Latin American science advisors that Guillermo Soberon discussed with you some time ago. This, I think, is an excellent idea and over the past six months I have had an opportunity to talk at some length with the pertinent people in Venezuela, Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, and Chile. During the week of July 15, I will be kicking off a meeting in Puerto Rico where we are acting as honest brokers to bring the environmental scientists of all the Latin American countries together with the hope that we can at least develop the foundations for a subsequent ministerial meeting at which we will formally establish a Western Hemisphere Environmental Institute somewhere outside the United States that can provide a general focus for such activity in the hemisphere. We already have the basis for a European-African activity of this sort in the revitalized IIASA in Vienna and I have talked at considerable length with representatives from Korea, Japan, Indonesia, Australia and New Zealand about developing a Western Pacific Rim Institute and network. Once we get the three longitudinal organizations set up and running, and I hope we can use the Western Hemisphere one as a model, then it will be very important to develop latitudinal ties so that we have a truly global network to

address what is surely a global problem in some coherent way. It is particularly important that we manage to obtain as global as possible a distribution of data and the ability to transfer large blocks of data quickly and conveniently among potential users wherever they may be situated. I would hope that this Environmental Initiative might provide some initial bonding that could be useful in the more general meetings that you and Soberon have been discussing.

With warmest best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Allan", with a stylized, cursive script.

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

Mr. William T. Golden
40 Wall Street
New York, New York 10005

Book Reviews

RECEIVED
Advisory Mechanisms

91 JUN 24 P 2 22

Worldwide Science and Technology Advice
to the Highest Levels of Governments.

WILLIAM T. GOLDEN, Ed. Pergamon, New York.
1991. xvi, 430 pp. \$59.50, paper, \$28.50.

This is not an ordinary book. Comprising over three dozen essays written by nearly three score authors, the book primarily aims to tell the reader how worldwide science and technology advice is shaped and rendered. The volume is edited by William T. Golden, a man of enormous experience and wisdom in the advisory corridors of our government. Only Golden could have persuaded so many distinguished individuals to prepare the essays that make up this volume.

At the heart of the book are descriptions of the science advisory mechanisms in some 35 countries, from Australia to Yugoslavia. (It is too bad that Zimbabwe was not included.) An unexpected fillip is an essay on activities of the Pontifical Academy of Sciences serving the Vatican, written by Maxine F. Singer, president of the Carnegie Institution of Washington and a member of that academy.

Each essay writer was asked by the editor to "(a) describe the science and technology advising organization to the highest levels of his or her government; and (b) comment on its effectiveness and how it actually influences policy formulation and action." The first request is handled reasonably well in most essays; the second issue is addressed less frequently and less effectively. This is not surprising, because it is a difficult one to address forthrightly and in any sort of depth in a short essay.

Nevertheless, the essays paint a fascinating panorama of the role science and technology play, or strive to play, in all these countries. The unity of science and technology notwithstanding, their role is different in each country. That's not surprising, because the needs for science and technology advice are different in, for example, Saudi Arabia and Sweden. Moreover, the centrally managed economies of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of China face problems that are unlike those of the developing economies of Egypt, India, or Indonesia. And even in the highly developed and technology-intensive Western European countries and Japan, the modalities of technical advice to the highest levels of government range widely for cultural and historical reasons. In our own United States, they change of

course from administration to administration.

Thus, the book is but a snapshot, albeit an engrossing snapshot, of technical advisory mechanisms as they functioned before the political upheavals in Eastern Europe, before the economic union of Western Europe scheduled for the end of 1992, and before the Persian Gulf conflict and its aftermaths.

At their best, the essays are insightful glimpses into a country's mechanism for providing its leaders with science and technology advice and into the associated science and technology issues—as well as into setting technical goals, targeting priority areas of effort, pursuing international cooperative approaches, and planning future directions. The occasional essay that misses this benchmark tends simply to outline the structure of a country's technical advisory organization.

Some issues addressed in the book are enduring and will be with us for decades. Global change, as well as public health and the quality of life, is admirably summed up in an introductory essay by D. Allan Bromley, the science and technology adviser to President Bush. The need for international cooperation in science, big and small, and the challenge "to identify the points of intersecting interests, and then construct frameworks for national cooperation pivoting on such interests" are stressed by Frank Press, president of the National Academy of Sciences. Curiously, not much is said anywhere in this volume about the need to deal with impacts of population growth across the globe or with the adequacy of food and energy supplies.

There are four overview essays: by Shalheveth Freier reporting on the International Forum on Science and Government held in Rehovot, Israel, in 1989; by Henry Dürand on "Building up a common European science and technology policy"; by Abdus Salam and Azim Kidwai on "A blueprint for science and technology in the developing world"; and by Thomas R. Odhiambo, on "Designing a science-led future for Africa: a suggested science and technology policy framework". They are interesting, but not compelling. Finally, David Z. Beckler has an admirable primer on the do's and don'ts of science advising. Every incoming president or prime minister should read it and heed it. But will they?

Overall, this unique book should be a valuable resource for students of the com-

plex issues growing out of the relationship between science and government. And that includes government officials, politicians, political scientists, the media, and the concerned public.

S. J. BUCHSBAUM
AT&T Bell Laboratories,
Holmdel, NJ 07733

Toxicological Concerns

An Environmental Odyssey. People, Pollution, and Politics in the Life of a Practical Scientist. MERRIL EISENBUD. University of Washington Press, Seattle, 1991. xii, 264 pp. + plates. \$24.95.

This straightforward memoir of Merrill Eisenbud's professional life reflects a moderate and intelligent man, one who has spent more than 50 years investigating a daunting—if sometimes mundane—catalogue of what we have come to call "environmental" problems. Eisenbud began with industrial dust, went on to other problems in industrial toxicology during World War II (electrical insulating materials used in ships, zinc fumes, cashew nuts, mercury, noise), and landed after the war in the Atomic Energy Commission, where he made contributions on beryllium and uranium toxicity before becoming a leader in fallout studies, which eventually took him into more general environmental work. His is a world in which problems arise, solutions are sought, precision is cherished and excess avoided. It is not a cold or impersonal world. Although I have never met Eisenbud, I remember meeting people in remote parts of Brazil who praised him highly for his warmth, a quality that shines throughout this book. But Eisenbud's is a world in which professional discourse triumphs over irrational impulses and technicians enlighten businessmen and politicians.

To his credit, Eisenbud recognizes in the end that something is missing in his picture of the way the world works. Confronted with a mayor of New York City who has decided to appoint a politician (Kretschmer) rather than a professional as Environmental Protection Administrator, he writes, "I have never understood why Lindsay changed his mind. I have been told by others that Kretschmer was active in the liberal wing of the Democratic Party, and that Lindsay had incurred some obligations because of the faction's support for him during the recent election. I don't understand such things and still cannot believe they happen in real life. It will be hard for some to believe that Eisenbud, who spent many years working for the federal government as well as two in the Lindsay Administration in New York

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 1, 1991

Dear Bill:

I thought that you might be interested in the package of material that I have forwarded to all of the participants in the Carnegie Group meeting in Mt. Kisco. This is all material that I promised to the participants at the meeting and I am sending it in the hope of stimulating a reciprocal exchange.

Both personally and on behalf of all of the participants I want once again to tell you and your colleagues at Carnegie just how successful this first meeting really was in establishing lines of communication. Since the meeting I have had lengthy telephone conversations with a number of the other members that would have been simply impossible had it not been for the bonds of trust and understanding established during the meeting. In all cases, these calls have had important consequences, both here and in our international activities. Your idea of bringing this group together was truly an inspired one.

Let me also express to you my deep appreciation for the Corporation's willingness to host yet another meeting. I share your strong desire to have Canada, Germany and Italy represented at this next meeting and have contacted Riesenhuber, Ruberti, and Winegard, although I have not sent them the full package of materials since it would not make much sense to them absent the discussions that we had together in Mt. Kisco. When I get back the marked up calendars I would be in a position to make a proposal to you for some dates in October or November when we could get an optimum attendance.

Please pass on my deep appreciation to Josh, David Hamberg, and David Beckler.

Sincerely yours,



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

Mr. William T. Golden
Carnegie Commission on
Science, Technology, and Government
40 Wall Street
New York, New York 10005

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 15, 1991

Dear Bill:

This is a belated note to express thanks, both personally and on behalf of the other science advisors who attended the Carnegie-sponsored discussions at Mt. Kisco. Please accept our appreciation--you and Josh, as well as David Hamberg and David Robinson--for, first of all, suggesting the idea and then providing such excellent facilities to carry it forward.

Although it was unfortunate that the science advisors from Canada, Germany, and Italy found it impossible to attend, I can only say that, from my point of view, and I believe from that of the other participants, the meeting was a great success. The ambiance was such that from the very beginning the discussions were candid, open, and frank, and I believe that all of us learned a great deal from them. Equally important, we have developed a personal feeling of friendship and trust that I believe will serve all of us well in the days ahead.

We agreed that we would not discuss any of the details of our conversations and so far I have been holding to that agreement. I was more than a little distressed to find a rather long article in the issue of *LeMond* appearing almost immediately after the meeting, and I can only assume that some reporter managed to find Hubert Curien and extract a fair amount of information from him.

In fact there was nothing really in the discussions, other than the level of detail and candor, that would make it in any way damaging were the proceedings to be made public. But the other advisors and I all felt that we would be better able to assure equal candor in subsequent meetings if there was a recognition that what we said would not within hours appear on the front page of some major newspaper.

You and Dave Beckler were most gracious hosts and the staff at Mt. Kisco went out of their way to make the occasion a relaxed and pleasant one. I am convinced that the occasion was one that has made a major contribution to the entire G-7 plus Soviet scientific communities.

That being the case, it was the unanimous feeling of the participants that having gotten off to such an excellent start, we should plan to continue meetings of this kind. It was also their feeling and mine that if the Carnegie Commission would be willing to do so, it would be nice to hold one more meeting at Mt. Kisco, sometime in October or November of this year. Thereafter other nations would wish to host meetings at their expense and in their territory.

You will be, I hope, pleased to know that, again by unanimous consent, the group has decided that it should be known simply as the "Carnegie Group."

Again, my thanks for coming up with this excellent idea and for making possible what turned out to be an extremely profitable session.

With warmest best wishes,

Sincerely yours,



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

Mr. William Golden
Carnegie Commission on Science and Technology
40 Wall Street
New York, New York 10002

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 15, 1991

Dear Bill:

Unfortunately, when Dr. Maryanne Meyers called me to set up an appointment on January 29 it turned out that on that day I was completely unavailable. Of course I look forward to meeting and talking with her, and we have arranged that the next time she comes to Washington, I shall make every attempt to make sure that she gets on my calendar.

Thanks for your efforts in getting us together.

With all best wishes,

Sincerely yours,



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

Mr. William Golden
Carnegie Commission on Science and Technology
40 Wall Street
New York, New York 10002

CARNEGIE COMMISSION ON SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, AND GOVERNMENT

10 Waverly Place, New York, N.Y. 10003 (212) 998-2150 FAX (212) 995-3181

January 8, 1991

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HERBERT F. YORK
CHARLES A. ZRAKET

*Through January 20, 1989

Dear Allan:

Dr. Mary Ann Meyers, a friend of many years from the administration of the University of Pennsylvania, has just become President of the Annenberg Foundation* which, heretofore, has been funded by Ambassador Annenberg on an entirely personal basis.

Dr. Meyers is a fine, thoughtful, responsible, and personable young woman. The primary focus of the foundation's attention will be science and math education for grades K-12. I encouraged her to call you, and I encourage you to see her on some convenient occasion when she is in Washington in the near future. The foundation can be a very constructive influence in the private sector, and I'm confident that a little of your time devoted to get to know her will be time well spent.

With warm regards,

Sincerely,



William T. Golden

Dr. D. Allan Bromley, Director
Office of Science and Technology Policy
Old Executive Office Building, Suite 358
17th St. & Penn. Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20506

* 2.1 billion

"CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING"

TYPE: ACTION

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9120226

FROM: GOLDEN, WILLIAM T.

TO: DR. BROMLEY

3/15

Barbara,

Will the enclosed suffice as a
"trip report?"

Marian

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 01/08/91

SUBJECT: REQUEST TO MEET WITH DR. MARY ANN M

ASSIGNED TO: D. Allan Bromley

ACTION REQUIRED: AS NECESSARY

SENDER'S DUE DATE:

OSTP DUE DATE:

DATE COMPLETED:

COPIES TO: Thomas Ratchford

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #:

CONTACT PERSON:

REMARKS:

DATE RECEIVED: 01/19/91

FILE: EDUCATION

(Stewart)

THE WHITE HOUSE

Aug. 5, 92

Dear Bill:

I have just perused a copy of your
Monday Intensus "Lesson the
Laboratory"! Congratulations!!
It is rare that anyone in our
business gets this kind of brave
courage ~ and you certainly

deserve it.

Look forward to seeing
you later in the fall in France.
Mr. Warrent beat us this

Sincerely
Allen

CARNEGIE COMMISSION
ON SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, AND GOVERNMENT**Fax**Date: 8/3/92

This transmittal has 3 pages including this cover.
Please phone (202) 332-2221 if there are any reception difficulties.

☐ URGENT: Please deliver immediately ☐ ROUTINE

Please deliver this transmittal to:

Dr. Alan Bromley FAX 395-3261
Dr. Thomas Ratchford

This transmittal is from:

David Becker _____

Message:

Of interest - in case you
missed seeing the enclosed in
the Financial Times

_____ DS

CARNEGIE COMMISSION ON SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, AND GOVERNMENT
1616 P STREET, NW SUITE 400, WASHINGTON, DC 20036
PHONE: (202) 332-2221, FAX: (202) 332-2226

F7 7/28/92

TO: D2B
From: JLAMONDAY INTERVIEW

Love in the laboratory

Professor William Stewart, chief scientific adviser to the Cabinet Office, talks to Clive Cookson

Scientists have changed their minds about the UK government more comprehensively than has any other group in British society since the general election. During the election campaign many senior scientists called for a new government that would end years of neglect and underfunding of research; not one spoke up for the Conservatives.

Three months later, the loathing in the laboratories is turning into something approaching love. Pressure groups such as Save British Science have stopped moaning and are now singing a chorus of praise for the government.

The man they credit with responsibility for this revival of scientific morale is Professor William Stewart, a 57-year-old Scottish botanist, whose official job title is chief scientific adviser, Cabinet Office.

Prof Stewart came to London in 1988 to run the Agricultural and Food Research Council. Lady Thatcher (then Mrs Thatcher) appointed him to succeed Sir John Fairclough as the government's chief scientist shortly before she resigned as prime minister in 1990. But he made little impact until last April.

Then, in the reshuffle after the election, Mr Major unexpectedly gave the laboratory lobbyists what they had been clamouring for, and Labour had promised: cabinet status for science for the first time since 1984.

The £1.1bn-a-year budget for basic research was detached from the Department of Education and Science, and transferred to a new Office of Science and Technology (OST) under a senior cabinet minister, Mr William Waldegrave. He is also responsible for co-ordinating science and technology policy across other government departments, including defence and industry. Although Mr Waldegrave's remit as chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster also includes the Citizen's Charter initiative for improving public services, he has made it clear that science will be a priority.

Prof Stewart drew up the OST blueprint before the election, as an option for the incoming government whatever its political complexion. As a loyal civil servant, he declines to take the credit. But its creation leaves him, as head of OST, much better placed to fight for science and technology in government. He is potentially the most powerful

chief scientist since Sir Solly Zuckerman (another biologist) teamed up with Mr Harold Wilson in 1964.

The fundamental reason for the reorganisation, Prof Stewart says, "is that the prime minister had a conviction that science and technology would be important to us if we were going to continue as a strong Group of Seven nation; Japan sees science and technology as the dynamo of the economy; the US sees a world economy transformed by developments in science and technology."

A subsidiary reason was to give the UK government someone with enough international status to negotiate effectively with such powerful research ministers as Germany's Mr Heinz Rosenhuber and France's Mr Hubert Curion. Junior ministers in the DSE were no match for them, but Mr Waldegrave is - both through his close relations with Mr Major and through his formidable intellect.

Mr Waldegrave may be a classicist by academic background, but Prof Stewart says he is already making his mark as chairman of the EC research council. On the chief scientist's advice, Mr Waldegrave is pushing the EC to devote more resources to "generic technologies which have a broad range of applications across many industrial sectors" and less to "the old policy of industrial R&D subsidy". In practice this might mean, for example, supporting the development of a "clean engine", which would have application in an aircraft, a car or a lawnmower, rather than a "clean car", which would amount to a disguised subsidy to European motor manufacturers.

The creation of the OST instantly raised the profile of science in Parliament. The Commons set up a Science and Technology Committee for the first time, chaired by Sir Giles Shaw. And from next year the two houses will jointly fund a Parliamentary Office of Science and Technology, to provide technical assessments for MPs and peers on issues ranging from global warming to disposing of nuclear weapons and patenting new forms of life.

But the OST could be the first step in a more radical reorganisation of research in the UK. Prof Stewart is inviting scientists to put forward suggestions for a white paper on science and technology, which the government will issue early next year. It will

D2B
summary
of interest?
JLA

'The slip in R&D spending causes concern'

cover every aspect of the way the UK organises, funds and exploits its science.

Mr Waldegrave and Prof Stewart say they have open minds about what direction to take; they are willing to consider changes that would be - at least in UK terms - quite revolutionary. One possibility is to draw up for the first time a national plan for science, setting priorities and targets for funding in different areas. "Do we need some broad objective-setting as the Japanese, US,

PERSONAL FILE

- 1935 Born in Glasgow. Educated at Dunoon Grammar School and Glasgow University.
- 1962 Lecturer at Westfield College, London.
- 1968 Professor and head of biology department, Dundee University.
- 1977 Fellow of Royal Society.
- 1988 Chief executive of Agricultural and Food Research Council.
- 1990 Chief Scientific Adviser, Cabinet Office.

Germans, French and others are doing, or do we leave it all to a bottom-up approach?" Prof Stewart asks.

For most laboratory scientists, however, the biggest issue is not how research is organised but how much money is available for it. "In general our funding levels compare reasonably well with our G7 competitors," Prof Stewart claims. "But before we get complacent, it is important to note that UK expenditure on R&D as a percentage of GDP has been slipping significantly over the last decade in both civil and defence areas. Because the international trend on R&D expenditure as a percentage of GDP has been generally upwards, the downward trend in the UK causes concern."

Last year Prof Stewart worked with the Treasury during the annual public expenditure survey to make sure science and technology spending in all departments was assessed as a whole - the first time the government's chief scientist had been involved in the process. The exercise produced real growth in civil R&D this year and plans for further modest growth up to 1994-95.

But that was in the run-up to an election. The real test of Prof Stewart's new clout in the Treasury will come during this year's public expenditure negotiations. "The OST could not have been set up at a worse time as far as public expenditure is concerned," he says. He will fight to protect the planned growth, both because research needs more money and because "the system needs stability so that the science and technology community can look ahead without the episodic changes in funding which caused problems in bygone years".

Ironically, the non-graduate Mr Major is turning out to be far more sympathetic to science than Mrs Thatcher, who started began her career in chemistry research. Because he believes science is important - socially, culturally, economically and environmentally - but has no scientific background, he is in some ways an ideal prime minister from the point of view of an adviser.

Prof Stewart keeps in touch with feelings at the laboratory bench by inviting a group of half a dozen researchers, including young scientists, to his room in the ancient Palace of Whitehall every fortnight or so. Sitting in the deep, red-leather armchairs, they talk "really frankly" about the issues in their field.

The office looks typical of a senior civil servant of the old school, apart from a computer beside the desk, but its occupant sounds quite different.

Prof Stewart retains his childhood accent from the whisky isle of Islay, off the west coast of Scotland, where he grew up - pepped up with a dash of Glasgow (where he did both undergraduate and postgraduate studies) and Dundee (where he built up the biology department over a period of 20 years from virtually nothing into one of the strongest in the UK). Now he retreats when he can to somewhere even more remote from London: a croft inherited from his wife's family on the island of Barra in the Outer Hebrides.

The last prominent person in government who portrayed himself as a Scottish crofter was Mr Harold Macmillan. The difference is that in Prof Stewart's case the claim is genuine. And whereas the Macmillan era 30 years ago can be seen in retrospect as the start of a decline in the international position of British science and technology, the Stewart years just might herald a revival.

NB

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 26, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR CARNEGIE GROUP MEMBERS

FROM: D. ALLAN BROMLEY *Allan*
SUBJECT: CONTINUED LIGHT READING MATERIAL

It was good to see all of you -- unhappily except Ruberti -- in Leed's Castle and you may recall that I promised to send some material that was not available for my first mailing to you. I now send the second installment.

Included herewith are the following:

- a. A brochure describing in popular terms, the activities and functions of the Office of Science and Technology Policy.
- b. A report on US science and technology that I am required to provide biennially to the President and then he to the Congress. I have tried to make it more readable than similar reports in the past and would certainly much value any comments or reactions.
- c. A report that we prepared for distribution on behalf of the USA at the recent Rio conference. Again we would welcome comments.

I hope that all of you have a most pleasant summer and look forward to seeing you this fall.

With warmest best wishes.

Enclosures

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 8, 1992

Dear Heinz:

We have had a number of discussions on intellectual property rights (IPR) on science and technology agreements and I was most pleased to hear our negotiators were able to agree successfully on language for an IPR annex when they met in Washington June 1 and 2. I understand that Professor Loosch did an excellent job of representing the German interests. Now we can move forward expeditiously with the renewal of several important agreements supporting cooperative science and technology activities, including the BMFT-DOE Fossil Fuels Agreement. Strong language protecting intellectual property will be mutually advantageous for our bilateral activities.

Let me also take this opportunity to respond to your letter of March 2, 1992, formally suggesting an international program to provide science and technology development assistance to the republics of the former Soviet Union. As we have discussed on several occasions, I agree with you that these newly independent countries desperately need assistance to help reform their science and technology sector. The risks of not doing so are indeed great.

As you know, much is already being done within the United States. Several of our science agencies have developed new programs to award grants to U.S. investigators to collaborate with colleagues in the former Soviet Union, as well as in Central and Eastern Europe, and to sponsor exchange visitors from these countries. Moreover, considerable efforts are underway in the U.S. private sector. In order to develop an appreciation for the breadth of U.S. commercial activities, I am currently endeavoring to catalogue these various initiatives.

This, of course, does not preclude multilateral efforts. The new International Science and Technology Center in Moscow is one important example. This Center will, as you suggest, help reorient scientific and technological personnel away from defense research and development towards more commercial applications. In addition, you may recall, I suggested in Paris at the last meeting of the OECD Committee for Scientific and Technological Policy, that the Committee undertake a study of the scientific and technological capabilities of the Russia. I feel that once this study is completed, we will be in a better position to determine how best to utilize our resources.

In our discussions at Leeds Castle, you will recall that we considered the needs of the newly independent republics and decided that a good approach was coordinated, bilateral assistance programs targeted toward the civil sector of science and technology in Russia. By working in a bilateral fashion, I believe that we can make the greatest strides in reforming and reorienting the science and technology infrastructure in the republics of the former Soviet Union.

As each of our countries develops approaches to address the present situation, it is my hope that we shall continue to coordinate our efforts and share new ideas with each other. I look forward to further discussions on this matter.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Allan", with a long, sweeping horizontal line extending to the left and a small flourish at the end.

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

The Honorable Heinz Riesenhuber
Minister for Science and Technology
5300 Bonn 2
Germany

Stewart

THE WHITE HOUSE

April 16, 1992

Dear Bill:

Congratulations (and some small
condolences) on your new responsibilities!

I am looking forward to The Carnegie
Group meeting at Huds Castle.

Sincerely
D. Mac

allcock

THE WHITE HOUSE

April 16, 1992

Dear Alastair:

Many thanks for sending me the information about Bill Stewart's new responsibilities. He will do a great job and I am looking forward to his hosting The Carnegie Group at Buda Castle in a few weeks.

I think the election results came as a bit of a surprise to everyone in the UK and I am delighted with them.

Sincerely
David Barmby



FAX COVER SHEET FOR UNCLASSIFIED MESSAGES ONLY

British Embassy
Washington

3100 Massachusetts Ave N.W.
Washington D.C. 20008-3600

To The Hon D. Allan Bromley
At Asst to the President for S&T
Fax 202-456-2461

From Sir Alastair Allcock, Counsellor S&T
Telephone 202 898 4374
Date 15 April 92 Time 9.45
Reference 2A5 Number of pages 3
(including cover)

FACSIMILE NUMBER FOR REPLY

SENDER
PLEASE
TICK



	MANAGEMENT/PRESS AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS	(202) 898 4273
	COMMERCIAL (OVERSEAS TRADE SERVICES)	(202) 789 6255
✓	COMMERCIAL (OTHER SERVICES)	(202) 898 4224
	CONSULAR SECTION	(202) 789 6265
	OTHER DEPARTMENTS	(202) 898 4255

MESSAGE:

F A C S I M I L E

2A5

15 April 1992

British Embassy
Washington3100 Massachusetts Ave N.W.
Washington D.C. 20008-3600Telephone: (202) 898-4374
Telex: RCA 211427 or 216760-WUI 64224
Facsimile: (202) 898-4255The Hon D Allan Bromley
Assistant to the President for
Science & Technology
Office of Science & Technology Policy
New Executive Office Building
Washington DC 20505*Dear Allan***REORGANISATION OF BRITISH GOVERNMENT SCIENCE POLICY STRUCTURE**

I think you will be interested to see the attached extract from a press notice issued by the Prime Minister's office.

You will note that Bill Stewart will head the new Office of Science & Technology, and that ACOST and the ABRC are being brought together. I'm sure it will be helpful to have this more coherent structure with Mr Waldegrave clearly in charge of British science.

If further details about the new arrangements emerge which might be of interest I will write again.

Yours sincerely
*Alastair***A W R ALLECOCK**
Counsellor, Science & Technology

14-APR-1992 18:26 FROM

TO

P.08

Responsibility for Science and Technology

Responsibility for science and technology issues is to be brought together under the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Rt Hon William Waldegrave MP, acting on behalf of the Prime Minister.

An Office of Science and Technology is being created with immediate effect, which will incorporate the former Science Branch of the Department of Education and Science and the Office of the Chief Scientific Adviser, Cabinet Office. The Chief Scientific Adviser, Professor William Stewart FRS, will be Head of the new Office of Science and Technology. The new Office will also have responsibility for the Advisory Committee on Science and Technology (ACOST) and the Advisory Board for the Research Councils (ABRC). The Office will assume responsibility for the science budget and the five Research Councils (the Agricultural and Food Research Council, the Economic and Social Research Council, the Medical Research Council, the Environment Research Council and the Science and Engineering Research Council). The Office will be part of the Office of the Minister for Civil Service.

A Transfer of Functions Order will be necessary when Parliament returns to complete the changes in responsibility for science. The Department of Education and Science will then be called the Department for Education.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 5, 1992

MEMORANDUM TO THE CARNEGIE GROUP

FROM: D. ALLAN BROMLEY *D. Allan Bromley*
SUBJECT: SHIPMENT OF PROMISED MATERIALS

At our last meeting in Mount Kisco I promised to send you a number of documents. Unfortunately, I have only now received the last group that I wanted to include -- hence the delay.

For your information I enclose the following:

- A. The 1993 Fiscal Year Presidential Budget Chapter dealing with Research and Development.
- B. A press conference statement of mine concerning R&D in this budget.
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Those with an asterisk are also available for the 1992 fiscal year while c) and e) represent new areas studied this year for the first time.

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- J. Report on the Ad Hoc Puerto Rican meeting intended to stimulate formation of an Interamerican Institute for Environmental Studies.
- K. A recent review paper of mine on US Science and Technology Policy.
- L. A report of the Synthesis Group on America's Space Exploration Initiative.

I look forward to seeing each of you in the United Kingdom if not before and would wish that 1992 is a happy and rewarding year for us all.

*Dear Silvio:
Look forward to seeing
you soon
Best regards
Alan*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 5, 1992

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I look forward to seeing each of you in the United Kingdom if not before and would wish that 1992 is a happy and rewarding year for us all.

*Dear Antonio
look forward to
seeing you soon
Best regards.
Alan*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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I look forward to seeing each of you in the United Kingdom if not before and would wish that 1992 is a happy and rewarding year for us all.

*It was good to see
you here and look
forward to seeing you
again soon.
Alan*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 5, 1992

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I look forward to seeing each of you in the United Kingdom if not before and would wish that 1992 is a happy and rewarding year for us all.

*Dear Heinz:
Had a good meeting
with Rumberger and just
look forward to seeing you soon
Best regards.
Alan*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 5, 1992

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I look forward to seeing each of you in the United Kingdom if not before and would wish that 1992 is a happy and rewarding year for us all.

Dear Bill
Many thanks for all
your help on the Chiron matter
and for all the arrangements for
my visit. I am looking forward
to it
Best regards Alan

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 5, 1992

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I look forward to seeing each of you in the United Kingdom if not before and would wish that 1992 is a happy and rewarding year for us all.

Dear Bill:
Am looking forward
to the planned meeting in
April with The PM's advisors
group and PCAST
Best regards
Arthur

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 5, 1992

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I look forward to seeing each of you in the United Kingdom if not before and would wish that 1992 is a happy and rewarding year for us all.

*Dear Hubert:
Enjoyed meeting
your colleague Jane at
dinner. This lunch and look
forward to seeing you soon.
Alan*

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01a. Letter	To: William Stewart From: Allan Bromley Re: Response to 9/6/91 letter (2 pp.)	12/3/91	(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Science and Technology Policy, Office of (OSTP)
Series: Bromley, D. Allan, Files
Subseries: Organization Files - Non-Government Organizations
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Commission - Carnegie Commission on Science and Technology [1991-92]

Date Closed: 5/18/2010	OA/ID Number: 62085-007
FOIA/SYS Case #: 2005-0336-F	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #:	Appeal Disposition:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

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

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01b. Letter	To: Allan Bromley From: William Stewart Re: October Mt. Kisco meeting (2 pp.)	9/6/91	(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Science and Technology Policy, Office of (OSTP)
Series: Bromley, D. Allan, Files
Subseries: Organization Files - Non-Government Organizations
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Commission - Carnegie Commission on Science and Technology [1991-92]

Date Closed: 5/18/2010	OA/ID Number: 62085-007
FOIA/SYS Case #: 2005-0336-F	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #:	Appeal Disposition:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
AR Case #:	MR Case #:
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"Document Control"

TYPE: INFORMATION DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9124501
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS C DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: STEWART, William D.P.: CABINET OFFICE

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 09/06/91

SUBJECT: RE: THOUGHTS ON THE AGENDA FOR THE MEETING ON 4-6
OCTOBER.

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: 10/22/91 DEPT RECEIVED:
FILE: P-INTERNATIONAL
CENTRAL FILES:

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 3, 1992

Dear Wataru:

I too am sorry that I was unable to see you during President Bush's visit to Japan but, as you know, the planning for that trip changed markedly from what had originally been the case and what I anticipated would be the case when I talked to you last in Tokyo in October.

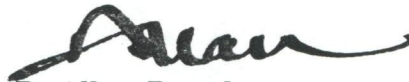
I am including herewith some of the promised materials from our last Carnegie Group meeting and apologize for the long delay in getting these to you. I do hope, however, that you will find them of interest.

I look forward to talking with you about a number of important problems when we meet in the United Kingdom for the next meeting of that group.

In the meantime, let me wish you a very happy and productive 1992.

With all best wishes,

Sincerely yours,



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

Professor Wataru Mori
Prime Minister's
Council for Science and Technology
Kasumigaseki 2/2/1
Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, 100
Japan

Enclosures

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 JAN 28 AID : 17

RECEIVED
January 10, 1992
MAIL ROOM

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

Dear Dr. Bromley:

President Bush came to Japan, and left. Though there was a small accident, flu, he fulfilled his duty energetically and gained some fruits. Some advancement was seen on SSC matter, too.

It was my regret I could not see you, this time, in Tokyo. If cancellation of your trip to Japan was made because of your health, it is the worst case. If due to pessimistic prospect on SSC problem, next to the worst.

I really hope you are working hard in good health. Anyway, I'll see you again, before long.

With best wishes for a New Year, 1992.

Sincerely yours,

Wataru

Wataru Mori

"Document Control"

TYPE: INFORMATION

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9200301

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: 01/10/92

SUBJECT: A LETTER EXPRESSING HIS REGRET THAT DR. BROMLEY WAS
UNABLE TO COME TO TOKYO.

DIRECTORATE
ASSIGNED:

STAFF
ASSIGNED:

ACTION
REQUIRED:

STAFF
ACTION:

SENDER'S DUE DATE:

OSTP DUE DATE:
DATE COMPLETED:

STAFF DUE DATE
DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley
INTERNATIONAL/POLICY

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #:

CONTACT PERSON:
PHONE:

EXT:

REMARKS:

OSTP RECEIVED: 01/28/92
FILE: INTERNATIONAL-JAPAN

DEPT RECEIVED:

CENTRAL FILES:

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 4, 1991

Dear Heinz:

Many thanks for sending me the superb report on facts and figures on research. It does indeed provide an excellent overview of the research and technology structure and policy in your country.

I am delighted that you were able to join us for the Carnegie Group meeting in Mt. Kisco--you added enormously to the value of the session and I am very much looking forward to the next meeting that Bill Stewart has planned for London next May.

I have not forgotten my promise to send a number of reports to each of you and am in the process of collecting those documents at the present time. I have been travelling a substantial amount of the time since I last saw you so this has taken somewhat longer than I would have anticipated. I do expect, however, to get the first set of the reports off to you in the near future and the remainder early in the new year when they come off the press.

I much appreciate your letter concerning the U.S. action in retabling the matter of Federal support of industrial research in the GATT negotiations. This came as a complete surprise to my associates and to me in the White House, and we are looking into this matter at the present time. This had been raised at an earlier stage in the negotiations but through the efforts of Robert Mosbacher, our Secretary of Commerce, was removed from the table. I have every hope that we can, in fact, make this happen again and I do not understand at this point why the matter was raised again. I fully appreciate the difficulties that it can cause.

With warmest best wishes for a very happy, rewarding and successful
time in the upcoming New Year,

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Allan", with a stylized, cursive script.

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

Dr. Heinz Riesenhuber
Der Bundesminister für
Forschung und Technologie
Heinemannstrasse 2
5300 Bonn
Germany

Der Bundesminister
für Forschung und Technologie

4748
5300 Bonn 2, Oct 22, 1991

RECEIVED
Heinemannstraße 2
Fernruf (02 28) 590 oder 59-
Teletex 22 83 628 = BMFTb

31 NOV 12 P 5:00

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR

Dr. D. Allan Bromley
Director
Office of Science and Technology Policy
The White House

Washington D.C. 20500
USA

Translation

Dear Dr. Bromley:

I found the meeting in Seven Springs very stimulating and would like to thank you, who hosted the meeting, again for its careful preparation.

As agreed at our meeting on Mount Kisco, I am sending you the 1990 Facts and Figures update of the Federal Government's 1988 Report on Research. It will give you a good overview of the research and technology structure and policy in Germany.

Hoping that we will meet again soon, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

signed: Dr. Heinz Riesenhuber

Enclosure

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 29, 1991

MEMORANDUM TO THE CARNEGIE GROUP

FROM: D. ALLAN BROMLEY *Alan*
SUBJECT: FOLLOW-UP ON OUR MT. KISCO MEETING

I must first of all apologize for the long delay in sending you the material promised during the meeting, but I have, over the recent past, been deferring sending this material off to you because I wanted to be able to give you some more definite information concerning our next meeting.

Shortly after I returned from Mt. Kisco, I wrote to William Golden, of the Carnegie Corporation, both to express our appreciation of the hospitality provided to us and to report to Bill that, at least in my opinion, I had felt that the meeting was a very real success and that it had accomplished all that the Corporation had originally had in mind and more. I also indicated that the group was enthusiastic about the possibility of a repeat of the meeting during this coming autumn of 1991, and had agreed that if the Carnegie Corporation would act as host for this second meeting, then in future other countries would consider acting as hosts and providing the facilities necessary for continued meetings as these were deemed desirable.

I also passed on to Bill Golden what I understand to be our unanimous decision that hereafter we will be known simply as the Carnegie Group.

I am happy to be able to report to you that this request was taken by Bill to the Executive Board of the Carnegie Corporation who responded to it enthusiastically and so we are being offered the Mt. Kisco hospitality for our meeting this autumn and by starting now, I hope that it will be possible for us to find dates so that all of our members, including those from Canada, Germany, and Italy will be able to join us.

It has been my understanding that we have agreed that the content of our discussions was to be considered as confidential, and I have therefore not discussed the meeting with any press personnel, although there has been rather substantial interest in what actually was discussed. I remain convinced that the openness of our discussions that characterized this first meeting can only be continued if we agree to maintain this level of confidentiality and I am convinced that the openness was extremely important in terms of making it possible for all of us to learn much more than would otherwise have been possible about our colleagues activities and problems.

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
02. Memorandum	To: Carnegie Group From: Allan Bromley Re: Follow-up on Mt. Kisco Meeting [personal information redacted] (1 pp.)	3/29/91	(b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Science and Technology Policy, Office of (OSTP)
Series: Bromley, D. Allan, Files
Subseries: Organization Files - Non-Government Organizations
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Commission - Carnegie Commission on Science and Technology [1991-92]

Date Closed: 5/18/2010	OA/ID Number: 62085-007
FOIA/SYS Case #: 2005-0336-F	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #:	Appeal Disposition:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

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

I do not believe that the **Le Mond** article, a copy of which I include herewith accurately reflects our discussions nor, to the best of my knowledge, were our German and Italian members denied access to the meeting. All in all this is an unfortunate article but I realize all too well that we have no control over what reporters may write.

I am enclosing herewith calendar pages for October and November of 1991, and would ask that you mark off those dates when you would not (repeat not) be available for a meeting so that we can settle on a firm date at the earliest possible time.

(b)(6)

As promised, I am enclosing herewith a rather large number of items. For your records, I have provided a list of the Carnegie Group members and would ask that you make sure that the addresses, telephone numbers, fax numbers, and titles are the ones that you wish. I have also suggested that each of us list our Executive Assistant for general convenience in communication.

For record only, and to preserve something of the flavor of our first session, I am sending you a copy of the agenda that we had before us on the blackboard at Mr. Kisco.

As you requested, I have enclosed herewith, brief information papers concerning both the President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology (PCAST) and the Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering and Technology (FCCSET).

During our discussions, I mentioned the fact that a task force of our Domestic Policy Council's Working Group on Global Climate Change had made a valiant first attempt to quantify the economics of long-term global climate change, and I am enclosing herewith a copy of that working paper.

Also included here is an OSTP document released in September of last year entitled **US Technology Policy**. It is in no sense a complete statement, but it does represent the first time that we in the United States have put down on paper an explicit technology policy and this document is one that has been signed off on by all members of the White House senior staff and the President. This obviously is a governmental document. I include here also a very recently released publication that also addresses U.S. technology policy entitled **Gaining New Ground**. This is a report that was produced over the past many months by a private sector group, the Council of Competitiveness, which, for most of its life has been chaired by John Young, the

Chief Executive Officer of the Hewlett-Packard Company. At the request of the U.S. Senate, my office has also pulled together a joint private sector-governmental panel that has also produced a list of 22 critical technologies, but it is not yet ready for release, although it has been transmitted to the President and will be transmitted to the Congress within a matter of a few weeks. When it becomes available, I shall be happy to forward copies to you.

During our discussion, I mentioned a recent study by a distinguished economist, Professor Edwin Mansfield, of the University of Pennsylvania, that addresses the question of the economic return on federal governmental investment in academic research. Although this is clearly keyed to the American university system and American society, it may well be of interest to you. As I mentioned, the finding that the social rate of return is 28% has been very useful to many of us in arguing the case for continuing an increased support for such research. The paper has not yet appeared in the press, and what I am sending you, with Professor Mansfield's permission, are copies of the page proofs.

Last April, as I think all of you know, and as some of you know from personal experience, the President convened a White House Conference on Science and Economics Research Relating to Global Change here in Washington. The intent at that conference was to inject economic considerations much more centrally into both national and international discussions of global change phenomena and possible responses to them. I enclose here a brief document entitled **Global Stewardship** which was prepared at the time of that conference with the thought that you might find it of some interest. If any of you are interested in much more detail concerning that conference, we do have Proceedings and I would be happy to send them to you on request.

Turning then to some of the recent activities of the Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering and Technology (FCCSET) that I mentioned briefly to you during our meetings, I am sending herewith copies of three separate reports that were prepared by interagency committees integrating and coordinating the individual programs of eight to sixteen different federal agencies in three areas -- global change, high performance computing and communications, and education and human resources. These three areas were selected by President Bush as special initiatives for which he requested substantial funding increases in his 1992 Fiscal Year budget submitted to the Congress in early February of this year. These three reports were designed to accompany the budget documents and to lay out the integrated national programs in these three specific areas. The report on global change is the third in a series on that topic that has been issued by my office, while the other two represent the first cuts at their respective areas. It is my intention that the committees involved will extend and refine these studies and the programs they contain, during this coming year, and that we will add to this list two new areas, namely materials science and technology, and biotechnology.

In the area of biotechnology, we have already done some work and I enclose herewith the first report from the President's Council on Competitiveness that is chaired by the Vice President. This first report is on national biotechnology policy and was prepared under OSTP chairmanship.

Finally, I am enclosing herewith a brief curriculum vitae and would suggest that we exchange such documents so that we have a better feeling for our respective backgrounds and experience.

I would ask therefore that you make whatever changes may be necessary in your titles, addresses, telephone and fax numbers that you give me the name of your Executive Assistant, that you mark up the calendar pages provided to indicate those days in October and November when you would not be available for a meeting in Mt. Kisco, that you provide me with a brief biographical sketch and finally, anything else that you feel would be desirable to circulate prior to our forthcoming fall meeting.

I am sending copies of this memorandum and the membership listing for the Carnegie Group, as well as the agenda from our first meeting, to our colleagues Riesenhuber, Ruberti, and Winegard, and very much look forward to the possibility that all of us can find a mutually convenient time to meet this fall.

Let me in conclusion only say how thoroughly I enjoyed having the opportunity to meet and discuss with you a number of common problems and opportunities, as well as to learn more about science policy in your respective countries.

Enclosures

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 4, 1991

Dear Mr. Minister:

We, of course, very much regretted that you were unable to join us for the meeting sponsored by the Carnegie Commission at Mt. Kisco recently.

I think that I can report to you that the meeting was a very successful one in that it gave those of us attending an opportunity to become much better acquainted on a personal level, as well as the opportunity to discuss a number of topics of major importance to all of us.

As a result of this successful outcome, the group attending decided to designate itself hereafter as the Carnegie Group and has further decided that additional meetings of this kind can, indeed, be helpful. After the sessions with the Carnegie Commission we have just learned that the Commission will be more than happy to host a similar meeting sometime in October or November of this autumn and it is everyone's hope that we can arrange the schedule so that all of the members can be in attendance.

To that end, I am sending you herewith some material that may be of interest to you and that may help us to make sure that we can find a date that will fit within your schedule for the coming autumn.

Specifically, I include here a listing of the members and would ask you to fill out any missing data, or incorrect data, concerning yourself and return it to me so that we can produce a correct listing. I am also including a brief outline agenda of the topics discussed at the last meeting, and a pair of calendar pages for October and November that I would ask you to mark indicating those days when you would not be available to attend a meeting.

In order to obtain a complete set of brief curriculum vitae so that all of us have some better idea of our respective backgrounds and experience, I am forwarding you a copy concerning myself, and would ask that in return you send me one of yours so that they can be packaged up and distributed prior to the autumn meeting.

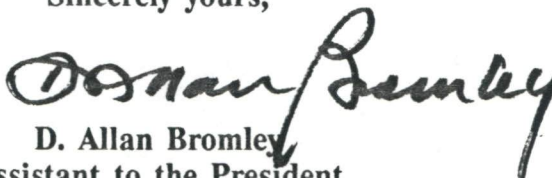
You were very missed at this most recent meeting and I believe that if you can fit the next one into your schedule you will find it to be a worthwhile and interesting exercise.

The members of the group decided that it would be important to maintain strict confidentiality concerning our discussions since otherwise the openness that characterized our first meeting would simply be impossible. Unfortunately some discussion of the content of the meeting has appeared already in France in *Le Mond* and I am afraid that the excerpts that appeared there rather badly distorted the actual content of the meeting. I would hope that you would agree that confidentiality is an important aspect of these informal meetings and that it provides a dimension that is missing in our more formal encounters.

I very much regret that our schedules have been such that I have not been able to be here in Washington when you have passed through since I arrived in my present position and I very much look forward to seeing you in Mt. Kisco this fall, if not before.

With warmest best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "D. Allan Bromley". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "D." being small and the last name "Bromley" being larger and more prominent.

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

P.S. I have enclosed herewith a copy of the memorandum that I sent to the members of the Carnegie Group who attended the first Mt. Kisco meeting, but I have not included all the associated material that would be of relatively little use to you absent the discussion that took place in the meeting.

Enclosures

Dr. Heinz Riesenhuber
Bundesminister für Forschung und Technologie
Postfach 200240
5300 Bonn 2
Bundesrepublik
Deutschland

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 4, 1991

Dear Bill:

I am enclosing herewith some information about what has now christened itself, the Carnegie Group, and that you, unfortunately, were unable to attend in Mt. Kisco earlier this year.

The Carnegie Commission has graciously responded to our suggestion that the group meet again in October or November of this year and I am enclosing herewith copies of calendar pages for those two months in the hope that you will mark off those dates when you will not, repeat, not, be able to attend so that we can hopefully arrive at a mutually convenient time when all members of the group can be present.

I have just recently sent a large number of documents to the other members who were present but am not burdening you with them because many would make little sense absent the discussion that took place in Mt. Kisco. I am sending you, however, a list of the members of the group, with some pertinent information that should aid in communication, and a very sketchy outline of the agenda that was covered in our first meeting.

We agreed at that meeting that the content of the meeting would be considered as entirely confidential and, with one exception, that confidentiality has been fully respected. Unfortunately, Hubert Curien may have misunderstood and has given at least partial interviews to French newspapers that I am afraid have rather badly distorted the actual content of the meeting. I am convinced that unless we can maintain confidentiality our conversations will in future very much lack the openness that characterized the Mt. Kisco meeting.

I have also asked the members to forward to me brief curriculum vitae so that we can circulate those prior to the next meeting to give all the members some better background concerning one another.

I very much hope that we will be able to get together this autumn if not before.

With warmest best wishes,

Sincerely yours,



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

Enclosures

Dr. William Winegard
Minister for Science within Industry,
Science and Technology
235 Queen's Street
11th Floor, East
Government of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
Canada K1A 0H5

THE WHITE HOUSE

April 5. 91

Dear Jane:

These photos are a great idea!
Many thanks.

I have not yet received marked up
calendars from the Carnegie Group
members but will get back to you with
usable dates as soon as possible.

I think that a translation for Roberts
would change the tenor of the entire

meeting and would very much prefer
a senior Italian on whom we might
rely who could manage in English.

But we should touch base with
at least a subset of the other members
prior to making a decision on this.

Again warmest thanks!

Sincerely

Alan

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 18, 1991

Dear Bill,

By now you will, I hope, have received the large package of material that I forwarded some time ago following our meeting at Mt. Kisco. In particular, I hope that you will send back the marked-up calendar pages as soon as possible because the Carnegie folk are anxious to pin down a meeting date for us this autumn as soon as possible.

In addition to what I sent you, I promised that I would send you some notes on the U.S. position with respect to IIASA, and I include those notes herewith in the hope that they will be useful to you.

Despite our telecommunications difficulties, it was good to talk with you a week or so ago, and I am delighted to learn of your position and plans.

Recently the National Academy of Sciences has completed a report on the implications of global warming following a 20-month study by a distinguished group chaired by Senator Daniel Evans. The report is not yet fully available, but I shall include herewith a copy of its Executive Summary that was distributed at a recent press conference.

I was relatively pleased with this report because it presents the science and the policy issues in clear fashion, emphasizing uncertainties where those uncertainties are important. In the area of recommendations, I was delighted to see that so many were already being implemented by our programs or had already been proposed by us in, for example, the strategy document that I distributed to you when we were at Mt. Kisco. I was pleased also to note that in this report they include the potential of geoengineering projects that would address the natural, as opposed to the anthropogenic fluxes of greenhouse gases that are at least 20 times larger, and where relatively minor percentage changes could have the same global impact as draconic measures addressing the anthropogenic component only.

This Executive Summary will be supported by three major documents giving all the details to be published over the next one or two months. When these become available I shall be happy to send copies of them to you as well. I have the feeling thus far that this document collectively represents the best overall view of the problem that I have seen thus far. It specifically emphasizes the fact that we are not dealing with a crisis situation and again emphasizes that it is not appropriate at this time to take major mitigation approaches unless they have low cost or perhaps even net benefits.

I shall look forward to hearing from you so that we can schedule the next Mt. Kisco meeting and in the meantime will not hesitate to call you if something comes up on which I think we should share notes.

I was disappointed to learn that David Phillips has apparently made an irrevocable decision to close down the Darnsberry Laboratory because, indeed, I have no question whatever but what the group there has established for itself the best reputation of any of the physical science groups in the United Kingdom and, indeed, there will be many who will argue that in the whole field of nuclear physics Peter Quinn and his associates stand out as the individuals who have had the greatest impact on the science in the past decade, and who have given entirely new directions to this field of science. I had the distinct feeling during our visit here in my office that David's mind was fully made up so the decision does not come as a surprise.

With warmest best wishes,

Sincerely yours,



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

The Honorable William D. P. Stewart
Cabinet Office
70 Whitehall
London SW1A 2AS
England

Enclosures

U.S. PARTICIPATION IN THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR APPLIED SYSTEMS ANALYSIS (IIASA)

In December 1989, the President determined that IIASA is doing useful scientific work and merits U.S. support. The U.S. has resumed full participation in IIASA and intends to provide substantial multi-year programmatic support on the basis of competitive, peer-reviewed research proposals.

On March 22, 1991 the National Science Board authorized support of \$2 million in 1991 for research programs at IIASA. The U.S. Government's commitment to providing continued funding for IIASA was made with the expectation that significant changes in IIASA's financial structure and research directions would be negotiated. The following highlights present considerations behind the decision to resume full participation.

Geo-political Changes

- o There has been a substantial change in the world political environment; many of the reasons for earlier concerns about IIASA in terms of security threats related to Soviet and Eastern European access are now greatly diminished.
- o Issues relating to the developing world are of rising importance, especially in relation to environmental issues. This implies a North-South as well as an East-West axis for IIASA.

Changes in Research Directions

- o A substantial past investment has been made by the United States in IIASA. By resuming full participation, the United States can have a more active role in redirecting the management and use of this unique facility towards important research topics.
- o IIASA can contribute substantially to research in the important area of global change research. A redirection of IIASA towards important environmental research goals will benefit the United States, and indeed the world. Global change research is multidisciplinary, multinational, and depends on computer modelling capabilities. IIASA has valuable experience and expertise in these areas which could be utilized to meet the major global environmental challenges we face.
- o Many of the economies in transition in Central/Eastern Europe, as well as the developing countries in other parts of the world, are facing major environmental and economic problems. The United States is anxious to help address these difficult problems in ways that will ensure both economic growth and environmental protection. IIASA can assist in this effort because of its East-West experience and expertise in developing decisionmaking models for complex interactions such as those regarding the relationship between economics and protection of the environment. Indeed, it already is carrying

out such studies for the Soviet Union and Central Europe and has developed some unique data bases.

- o IIASA can play an important role in a world network of global change research institutes. During the White House Conference on Science and Economics of Global Change in April 1990, the United States proposed the possible creation of three international institutes for research on the science and economics of global change as well as data and information transfers through a global change, communications network. The three would consist of IIASA (Europe/Africa), a Western Hemisphere institute and an Asian institute. The United States is currently working to establish the Western Hemisphere institute, and will host a meeting of interested nations to further develop the concept later this year. IIASA can fill a substantial role, not only by addressing environmental problems of Europe and Africa, but also providing a latitudinal coordination role in developing an information and communication network linking the regional institutes.

Strengthening the Leadership and Management

- o There has been an improvement in the quality of leadership associated with IIASA. In August 1990, Peter de Janosi, formerly the Vice President of the Russell Sage Foundation and previously the U.S. member of the IIASA Council, became the new Director of IIASA. He is improving the management and direction of the institute and is actively working towards establishing a more systematic and aggressive scientific staff recruitment process.
- o The U.S. National Committee for IIASA recently was reorganized under the chairmanship of Dr. Robert White, President of the National Academy of Engineering in Washington, D.C. He also serves as the U.S. member of the IIASA Council. Dr. White has a strong interest in the global change area and his involvement will help to ensure careful planning and oversight of the research program.

Improving the Quality of Research

- o Under the leadership of IIASA Director de Janosi, a five-year strategic plan will be formulated by IIASA with the advice and assistance of the member countries. The U.S. Committee and its Chairman, Dr. White, are playing a major role in developing this plan. The plan will provide longer lead time for the design and organization of top quality research projects and should be helpful in the establishment of more systematic financial planning for member countries.
- o The U.S. financial support will be given for broad research program activities and will be awarded on the basis of peer-reviewed, competitive proposals rather than in the form of annual dues. The research currently funded at IIASA received peer review and is in four program areas: the Environment and Ecology and Climate-Related Programs; the Population Program; the Technology, Economy and Society Program and the Systems and Decision Sciences Program.

Policy **Implications** *of* **Greenhouse** **Warming**

NAS
NAE
IOM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 25, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CARNEGIE GROUP

I would greatly appreciate your focusing as soon as possible on my request to review your calendars for suitable times for a fall meeting of the Carnegie Group.

Much coordination will be necessary and our having scheduling information will expedite the logistical planning for everyone involved.

Thank you for your prompt attention to this matter.



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

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
03. Letter	To: William Golden From: Allan Bromley Re: Mt. Kisco Meeting (2 pp.)	10/22/91	(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Science and Technology Policy, Office of (OSTP)
Series: Bromley, D. Allan, Files
Subseries: Organization Files - Non-Government Organizations
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Commission - Carnegie Commission on Science and Technology [1991-92]

Date Closed:	5/18/2010	OA/ID Number:	62085-007
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AR Disposition Date:		MR Disposition Date:	

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

"Document Control"

TYPE: INFORMATION DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9124423
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS C DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: GOLDEN, William T.:

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 10/07/91

SUBJECT: RE: HIS SUPPORT OF FUNDING FOR THE CARNEGIE GROUP'S
MEETING EXPENSES FOR THE NEXT FIVE YEARS.

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

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

OSTP RECEIVED: 10/16/91 DEPT RECEIVED:
FILE: DAB-MEMBERSHIP-CARNEGIE COMMISSION

4123
WILLIAM T. GOLDEN

40 WALL STREET
NEW YORK 10005

RECEIVED
October 7, 1991

91 OCT 16 A 8:39

Dear Allan:

The informality, congeniality, and candid conversations at Friday night's dinner of the Carnegie Group were remarkable: a tribute to your organizing talent, keenness of inquiry and perception, and inspiration of trust.

I repeat, in writing, ^{my} the pledge of assured funding for the Carnegie Group's meeting expenses, along current lines, if and as needed for a period of five years. The Carnegie Commission will no longer be in existence but I assure you of the funding from another source.

With admiration and warm regards,

Sincerely,

Bill

Dr. D. Allan Bromley, Director
Office of Science and Technology Policy
Old Executive Office Building, Suite 358
17th St. & Penn. Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20506

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 2, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR CARNEGIE GROUP

FROM: D. ALLAN BROMLEY ^{DAB}
SUBJECT: SUGGESTED AGENDA FOR SECOND
MEETING

Attached you will find a suggested agenda, which I have earlier coordinated with my co-chair Yuri Ossipian, for our meeting this weekend at Mount Kisco. We will have a chance to review it on Friday night at dinner and can make modifications at that time.

I wish to thank those of you who sent suggestions. I trust you will find that they have been incorporated adequately.

I look forward to seeing you on Friday.

Attachment

**THE CARNEGIE GROUP
SECOND MEETING**

**Mount Kisco, New York
October 4-6, 1991**

SUGGESTED AGENDA

Friday, October 4

6:00 - 9:00 p.m. Dinner Hosted by Carnegie Commission

Saturday, October 5

9:00 - 11:00 a.m. Opening Remarks by Participants

**11:00 - 1:00 p.m. International Partnerships in Research and
Technology**

**2:30 - 4:00 p.m. Implications of Recent Developments in
Eastern and Central Europe for S&T Policies
and Cooperation**

**4:00 - 5:00 p.m. Environmental R&D and Global Climate
Change**

Sunday, October 6

8:30 - 9:45 a.m. North-South S&T Cooperation

9:45 - 10:45 a.m. S&T Manpower

**10:45 - 12:30 p.m. Questions Concerning the Future Functioning
of the Carnegie Group**

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 15, 1991

MEMORANDUM TO MEMBERS OF THE CARNEGIE GROUP

FROM: D. ALLAN BROMLEY
SUBJECT: SECOND MOUNT KISCO MEETING

I am delighted that all members of the Group have indicated their intention to attend this second meeting in Mount Kisco. David Beckler, of the Carnegie Commission, has sent each of you detailed information about travel and accommodations and I know that we can look forward, as at our first meeting, to the superb hospitality characteristic of the Carnegie Commission.

At our first meeting our primary emphasis was on getting to know one another and to developing fuller understanding of the nature of the science and technology policy structures in our respective countries. Several of the Members have suggested that we may wish to focus more specifically on selected issues at our coming meeting.

I write to you now, then, to request that each of you give some thought to this question and that you send me your suggestions for issues that we might appropriately include on our Agenda in October. On the basis of your responses, Yuri Ossipyian and I will construct a tentative agenda and I shall try to have this in your hands prior to the meeting so that you can bring with you any material that may be appropriate or obtain any information that you may wish to make available to the Group.

I would ask that you try to respond by the end of the first week in September to make this timing possible.

It will be a great pleasure to see all of you in October.

D. Allan Bromley

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 15, 1991

Dear Bill:

Unfortunately, when Dr. Maryanne Meyers called me to set up an appointment on January 29 it turned out that on that day I was completely unavailable. Of course I look forward to meeting and talking with her, and we have arranged that the next time she comes to Washington, I shall make every attempt to make sure that she gets on my calendar.

Thanks for your efforts in getting us together.

With all best wishes,

Sincerely yours,



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

Mr. William Golden
Carnegie Commission on Science and Technology
40 Wall Street
New York, New York 10002

CARNEGIE COMMISSION ON SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, AND GOVERNMENT

10 Waverly Place, New York, N.Y. 10003 (212) 998-2150 FAX (212) 995-3181

January 8, 1991

Dear Allan:

Dr. Mary Ann Meyers, a friend of many years from the administration of the University of Pennsylvania, has just become President of the Annenberg Foundation^{*} which, heretofore, has been funded by Ambassador Annenberg on an entirely personal basis.

Dr. Meyers is a fine, thoughtful, responsible, and personable young woman. The primary focus of the foundation's attention will be science and math education for grades K-12. I encouraged her to call you, and I encourage you to see her on some convenient occasion when she is in Washington in the near future. The foundation can be a very constructive influence in the private sector, and I'm confident that a little of your time devoted to get to know her will be time well spent.

With warm regards,

Sincerely,



William T. Golden

Dr. D. Allan Bromley, Director
Office of Science and Technology Policy
Old Executive Office Building, Suite 358
17th St. & Penn. Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20506

^{\$}
* 2.1 billion

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Co-Chair
JOSHUA LEDERBERG
Co-Chair
DAVID Z. ROBINSON
Executive Director
RICHARD C. ATKINSON
NORMAN R. AUGUSTINE
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^{*}Through January 20, 1989

CARNEGIE COMMISSION ON SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, AND GOVERNMENT

Telephone: 212-998-2150

FAX: 212-995-3181

FAX COVER SHEET

DATE: 3-4-91

TO: Thomas Ratchford OSTP #494
Sara Bowden
202/395-3719

FROM: David Becker

This Document has 2 pages excluding this cover sheet.

CARNEGIE COMMISSION
ON SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, AND GOVERNMENT

10 Waverly Place, New York, NY 10003, Phone: (212) 998-2150, Fax: (212) 995-3181, Email: carnegie@aofl.nyu.edu

March 4, 1991

Memorandum to: Thomas Ratchford
Sara Bowden

From: David Beckler 

Subject: Meetings of Science Advisers to Heads of Government

You have probably been given an account of the meeting on February 22-24, but here are some of the highlights as seen from outside the conference room (interacting with participants at the edge of coffee breaks and cocktails).

Allan Bromley and the other participants felt that the meeting was an outstanding success, and that Bromley's handling of the discussion was superb. Six science advisers attended: Bromley, Curien, Mori, Ossipyan, Pandolfi, and Stewart. Winegard and Riesenhuber were unable to attend due to budget and other state meetings in their capitals. Despite the fact that we were informed Friday morning that a substitute Italian participant was on his way, we decided not to extend him an invitation.

Bill Golden welcomed the participants at dinner on Friday. He reviewed the work of the Commission and indicated that financing would not be a problem if the participants wished to meet again under private auspices (he did not indicate the source of funds). Dolores Locascio and I also attended the dinner. There was no Carnegie personnel involvement in the rest of the meeting.

Friday evening after dinner, Bromley and Ossipyan put together a handwritten agenda indicating subjects and alternating chairmen: education and manpower, economic competitiveness and S&T, interaction of S&T with the LDC's, problems of the environment, and future interaction among science advisers. Bromley also told me that he had a long and rewarding side conversation with Stewart on global warming.

According to Bromley, the group would like to have another meeting this September/October under the auspices of the Commission. The meeting would focus on specific issues with a lead country "position" on the table as the basis of discussion. The first case might be the position of the US. on global climate change and perhaps cooperation in "big science". The group would hope to have meetings at about six-month intervals, with the site rotating among the members. They would call themselves "The Carnegie Group".

The foregoing is my impression of the results of the meeting. Allan will no doubt give you a more precise account. It would seem

desirable to take follow-up steps in the near future to keep the campfire burning. Perhaps Allan would send Golden and Lederberg a letter of appreciation, pointing to the unique usefulness of this format and requesting financial and administrative support for one more meeting of "The Carnegie Group" this fall under Carnegie Commission auspices (which I would follow up in the Commission's Executive Committee). He may also wish to send, jointly with Ossipyan, a letter to the other participants (and to those who were unable to attend) summarizing the consensus concerning the desirability of having periodic meetings and suggesting possible dates for the next meeting.

The format of having a relatively small number of people, without aides, was ideal for achieving the desired personal interaction and mutual understanding. Support under private auspices was important to ensure the appropriate level of the participants (to be able to say "no") and to have frank exchanges without concern about formal reporting to governments. This format may be difficult to sustain when moving the meeting to other countries considering the uncertain nature and experience of other non-governmental support organizations and lack of institutional memory. These aspects should be kept in mind in deciding on future arrangements.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 15, 1991

Dear Bill:

This is a belated note to express thanks, both personally and on behalf of the other science advisors who attended the Carnegie-sponsored discussions at Mt. Kisco. Please accept our appreciation--you and Josh, as well as David Hamberg and David Robinson--for, first of all, suggesting the idea and then providing such excellent facilities to carry it forward.

Although it was unfortunate that the science advisors from Canada, Germany, and Italy found it impossible to attend, I can only say that, from my point of view, and I believe from that of the other participants, the meeting was a great success. The ambiance was such that from the very beginning the discussions were candid, open, and frank, and I believe that all of us learned a great deal from them. Equally important, we have developed a personal feeling of friendship and trust that I believe will serve all of us well in the days ahead.

We agreed that we would not discuss any of the details of our conversations and so far I have been holding to that agreement. I was more than a little distressed to find a rather long article in the issue of *LeMond* appearing almost immediately after the meeting, and I can only assume that some reporter managed to find Hubert Curien and extract a fair amount of information from him.

In fact there was nothing really in the discussions, other than the level of detail and candor, that would make it in any way damaging were the proceedings to be made public. But the other advisors and I all felt that we would be better able to assure equal candor in subsequent meetings if there was a recognition that what we said would not within hours appear on the front page of some major newspaper.

You and Dave Beckler were most gracious hosts and the staff at Mt. Kisco went out of their way to make the occasion a relaxed and pleasant one. I am convinced that the occasion was one that has made a major contribution to the entire G-7 plus Soviet scientific communities.

That being the case, it was the unanimous feeling of the participants that having gotten off to such an excellent start, we should plan to continue meetings of this kind. It was also their feeling and mine that if the Carnegie Commission would be willing to do so, it would be nice to hold one more meeting at Mt. Kisco, sometime in October or November of this year. Thereafter other nations would wish to host meetings at their expense and in their territory.

You will be, I hope, pleased to know that, again by unanimous consent, the group has decided that it should be known simply as the "Carnegie Group."

Again, my thanks for coming up with this excellent idea and for making possible what turned out to be an extremely profitable session.

With warmest best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Allan', with a stylized, flowing script.

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

Mr. William Golden
Carnegie Commission on Science and Technology
40 Wall Street
New York, New York 10002

"CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING"

ACTION

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9120226

FROM: GOLDEN, WILLIAM T.

TO: DR. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 01/08/91

SUBJECT: REQUEST TO MEET WITH DR. MARY ANN MEYERS

ASSIGNED TO: D. Allan Bromley

ACTION REQUIRED: AS NECESSARY

SENDER'S DUE DATE: OSTP DUE DATE:

DATE COMPLETED:

COPIES TO: Thomas Ratchford

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #: CONTACT PERSON:

REMARKS:

DATE RECEIVED: 01/19/91

FILE: EDUCATION

Jamar ~~is~~
telling up on this. She is
head of The \$2.1 Billion
Dunenberg Foundation. Call
her office and find out when
she will next be in DC and meet
her for lunch. Get message.

Document Originally
Attached to
Following Page

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— —

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Education of the City of New York

December 28, 1990

APPOINTMENT REQUEST

TO: DAB

FROM: Dr. Maryanne Meyers
Newly appointed President Annenberg Foundation

SUBJECT: To discuss the function of the Foundation

DATE: January 29 - afternoon

CONTACT: Sally Hartman
215/341-9371

yes

Marian

web

Marian
Please get us
an appointment
not

Marian,

Alan agreed to do this, but not on Jan 29.

~~Sally~~ I spoke directly with Sally Hartman and
she will get back in touch with us to arrange
another date. Thank you

K

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 15, 1991

MEMORANDUM TO MEMBERS OF THE CARNEGIE GROUP

FROM: D. ALLAN BROMLEY
SUBJECT: SECOND MOUNT KISCO MEETING

I am delighted that all members of the Group have indicated their intention to attend this second meeting in Mount Kisco. David Beckler, of the Carnegie Commission, has sent each of you detailed information about travel and accommodations and I know that we can look forward, as at our first meeting, to the superb hospitality characteristic of the Carnegie Commission.

At our first meeting our primary emphasis was on getting to know one another and to developing fuller understanding of the nature of the science and technology policy structures in our respective countries. Several of the Members have suggested that we may wish to focus more specifically on selected issues at our coming meeting.

I write to you now, then, to request that each of you give some thought to this question and that you send me your suggestions for issues that we might appropriately include on our Agenda in October. On the basis of your responses, Yuri Ossipyian and I will construct a tentative agenda and I shall try to have this in your hands prior to the meeting so that you can bring with you any material that may be appropriate or obtain any information that you may wish to make available to the Group.

I would ask that you try to respond by the end of the first week in September to make this timing possible.

It will be a great pleasure to see all of you in October.

D. Allan Bromley

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 24, 1991

Dear Bill:

It is good to know that you will be attending the Mt. Kisco meeting in early October and Bill Golden has told me of his very pleasant and productive discussions with you.

I must say that I will be delighted to support your invitation that the next meeting of the group take place in the United Kingdom at a convenient time in 1992 and I agree that May or June would be entirely appropriate. This is something that I would assume the group would wish to decide in a collegial fashion but I am confident that the group will indeed be happy to accept your invitation.

I hope that all goes well with you and look forward to the possibility of seeing you in the not too distant future in London. I shall be in touch with your office as soon as my travel plans become a little more definite, but it now looks as though the first week in August is the target date for a quick visit to London, Paris, and Bonn.

One of the things that I would particularly like to discuss with you at that time would be topics which you feel appropriate for inclusion in the agenda of the October Mt. Kisco meeting.

With warmest best wishes,

Sincerely yours,



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

Professor William D. P. Stewart
Chief Scientific Adviser
Cabinet Office
70 Whitehall
London SW1A 2AS
England

*Excite! Excite! Excite! Really!
looking forward to seeing you
in Glasgow. 2AS*



CABINET OFFICE

70 Whitehall London SW1A 2AS Telephone 071-270 0259

*From the Chief Scientific Adviser
Professor William D. P. Stewart, FRS., FRSE.*

W0887

Dr Allan Bromley
The Assistant to the President
for Science and Technology
The White House
Washington DC
USA

July 2, 1991

Dear Allan,

I am delighted that the Carnegie Commission has been generous enough to host the second meeting of G7 and Soviet science ministers and advisers in October. This should reinforce the group's future effectiveness.

We agreed at Mount Kisco in February that the location of future meetings should, in principle, rotate. As I mentioned to you recently, I would like to propose that the following meeting should take place in the United Kingdom at a mutually convenient time in 1992. Early summer, May or June, might be an agreeable period. Can you take this as an invitation to host the first post-October 1991 meeting in the UK. We could lay on a good show. We could of course discuss the precise timing.

With very best wishes.

*Yours aw
W.D.P.*

PROFESSOR WILLIAM D P STEWART

Determined NOT to be
National Security Classified Marking
By MB (NLGB) on 9/19/10

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 9, 1991

~~PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL~~

Dear Bill:

Many thanks for your letter of June 12th which arrived while I was in the Soviet Union on some extended travel.

I am glad that you had a chance to talk with Bill Golden. The Carnegie Commission was enthusiastic about the possibility of a second meeting so that it has been possible to fix the dates, October 4, 5 and 6, as those for our second meeting.

It would be great if you would be prepared to host a meeting in late May or June of 1992 and this brings me to a point that I wanted to discuss off line with you.

As you recall, at our first meeting we had, what I thought, was a gentlemen's agreement that we would not discuss the details of our conversations following the meeting. Whether Hubert Curien misunderstood this agreement or whether he never had any intention of abiding by it from the beginning, he has not only been very open about all manner of topics that were discussed in what I thought was a private and confidential session but, most recently, has been circulating among some high officials what he claims are three serious problems that he now finds with the Carnegie Group. As I received them, the three problems are the following:

(1) He and Riesenhuber are concerned that some of the participants have different formal responsibilities than do others. I suspect that the problem is that Curien and Riesenhuber are called Ministers of Science and Technology and you and I are called Science Advisors. I am not exactly sure what should be done about this, if anything, because it is also true that Wataru Mori and Yuri Ossipyan are Advisors. I can think of a variety of solutions none of which would be particularly popular or attractive.

(2) Curien is concerned that the second meeting is being held in the United States and here, again, I thought that we had clearly agreed that that would be the case and that thereafter the Carnegie Group meetings would move as other members of the group saw fit to issue invitations.

(3) Curien objects to having a second meeting in October and believes that the interval since the last one is too short. He would prefer to have one roughly a year following the first. Here again, I thought we had agreed rather clearly on the approximate time for this autumn meeting and already had agreed that thereafter the meetings would, in fact, circulate.

All of this leaves me more than a little puzzled but most particularly does raise the question of whether we can continue what I thought was a very effective approach developed at our first meeting where the conversation can be open, candid and confidential. I would welcome your suggestions and thoughts.

Subsequent to our meeting with you, Sir David Phillips and I had a second meeting which was substantially more cordial than the first and we have agreed that, where possible, we should expand our cooperation in matters of science and technology.

Your colleague, Hazeltine, has recently been traveling in the U.S. with a number of scheduled talks in which he is presenting a rather extreme Thatcher position on global environmental matters and further, tells his listeners, both private and public, that he is reflecting the official position of Her Majesty's Government. I was gratified to learn from our negotiators who have just returned from the Geneva meeting negotiating the Framework Convention on Global Climate Change that this was indeed not the case. I should like to pass on to you our thanks and appreciation for the help and cooperation that our folk received from yours.

I look forward to seeing you in October if not before. My present plans may take me to London briefly, but if so I shall give you fair warning.

With warmest best wishes,

Sincerely yours,



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

Professor William D. P. Stewart
Chief Scientific Advisor
The Cabinet Office
70 Whitehall
London SW1A 2AS
England

TO DR ALLAN BROMLEY, EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
WASHINGTON

FAX 202 395 3719.

FROM PROFESSOR WILLIAM STEWART, CHIEF SCIENTIFIC ADVISER, CABINET
OFFICE, LONDON. FAX 071 270 0432.

12 June 1991

Dear Allan

CARNEGIE GROUP.

It was good to hear from you and I am looking forward to a continued and valuable exchange of views when we meet on 4 - 6 October. I had an enjoyable and profitable meeting with Bill Golden here in London a few weeks back and I will write to you shortly about possible topics and concerns for consideration when we meet.

I mentioned to Bill that the UK would like to host the following meeting of the Group - possibly in late May or June 1992. If you were content, I would probably need to talk to others in advance to gain some support and we might consider how best to achieve that. In any case - yes 4- 6 October and I look forward to seeing you then.

PROFESSOR WILLIAM D P STEWART

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 29, 1991

MEMORANDUM TO THE CARNEGIE GROUP

FROM: D. ALLAN BROMLEY *Adan*
SUBJECT: FOLLOW-UP ON OUR MT. KISCO MEETING

I must first of all apologize for the long delay in sending you the material promised during the meeting, but I have, over the recent past, been deferring sending this material off to you because I wanted to be able to give you some more definite information concerning our next meeting.

Shortly after I returned from Mt. Kisco, I wrote to William Golden, of the Carnegie Corporation, both to express our appreciation of the hospitality provided to us and to report to Bill that, at least in my opinion, I had felt that the meeting was a very real success and that it had accomplished all that the Corporation had originally had in mind and more. I also indicated that the group was enthusiastic about the possibility of a repeat of the meeting during this coming autumn of 1991, and had agreed that if the Carnegie Corporation would act as host for this second meeting, then in future other countries would consider acting as hosts and providing the facilities necessary for continued meetings as these were deemed desirable.

I also passed on to Bill Golden what I understand to be our unanimous decision that hereafter we will be known simply as the Carnegie Group.

I am happy to be able to report to you that this request was taken by Bill to the Executive Board of the Carnegie Corporation who responded to it enthusiastically and so we are being offered the Mt. Kisco hospitality for our meeting this autumn and by starting now, I hope that it will be possible for us to find dates so that all of our members, including those from Canada, Germany, and Italy will be able to join us.

It has been my understanding that we have agreed that the content of our discussions was to be considered as confidential, and I have therefore not discussed the meeting with any press personnel, although there has been rather substantial interest in what actually was discussed. I remain convinced that the openness of our discussions that characterized this first meeting can only be continued if we agree to maintain this level of confidentiality and I am convinced that the openness was extremely important in terms of making it possible for all of us to learn much more than would otherwise have been possible about our colleagues activities and problems.

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
04. Memorandum	To: Carnegie Group From: Allan Bromley Re: Follow-up on Mt. Kisco Meeting [personal information redacted] (1 pp.)	3/29/91	(b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Science and Technology Policy, Office of (OSTP)
Series: Bromley, D. Allan, Files
Subseries: Organization Files - Non-Government Organizations
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Commission - Carnegie Commission on Science and Technology [1991-92]

Date Closed: 5/18/2010	OA/ID Number: 62085-007
FOIA/SYS Case #: 2005-0336-F	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #:	Appeal Disposition:
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P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

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

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(b)(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
(b)(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
(b)(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
(b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
(b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
(b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

I do not believe that the *Le Mond* article, a copy of which I include herewith accurately reflects our discussions nor, to the best of my knowledge, were our German and Italian members denied access to the meeting. All in all this is an unfortunate article but I realize all too well that we have no control over what reporters may write.

I am enclosing herewith calendar pages for October and November of 1991, and would ask that you mark off those dates when you would **not** (repeat **not**) be available for a meeting so that we can settle on a firm date at the earliest possible time.

(b)(6)

As promised, I am enclosing herewith a rather large number of items. For your records, I have provided a list of the Carnegie Group members and would ask that you make sure that the addresses, telephone numbers, fax numbers, and titles are the ones that you wish. I have also suggested that each of us list our Executive Assistant for general convenience in communication.

For record only, and to preserve something of the flavor of our first session, I am sending you a copy of the agenda that we had before us on the blackboard at Mr. Kisco.

As you requested, I have enclosed herewith, brief information papers concerning both the President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology (PCAST) and the Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering and Technology (FCCSET).

During our discussions, I mentioned the fact that a task force of our Domestic Policy Council's Working Group on Global Climate Change had made a valiant first attempt to quantify the economics of long-term global climate change, and I am enclosing herewith a copy of that working paper.

Also included here is an OSTP document released in September of last year entitled **US Technology Policy**. It is in no sense a complete statement, but it does represent the first time that we in the United States have put down on paper an explicit technology policy and this document is one that has been signed off on by all members of the White House senior staff and the President. This obviously is a governmental document. I include here also a very recently released publication that also addresses U.S. technology policy entitled **Gaining New Ground**. This is a report that was produced over the past many months by a private sector group, the Council of Competitiveness, which, for most of its life has been chaired by John Young, the

Chief Executive Officer of the Hewlett-Packard Company. At the request of the U.S. Senate, my office has also pulled together a joint private sector-governmental panel that has also produced a list of 22 critical technologies, but it is not yet ready for release, although it has been transmitted to the President and will be transmitted to the Congress within a matter of a few weeks. When it becomes available, I shall be happy to forward copies to you.

During our discussion, I mentioned a recent study by a distinguished economist, Professor Edwin Mansfield, of the University of Pennsylvania, that addresses the question of the economic return on federal governmental investment in academic research. Although this is clearly keyed to the American university system and American society, it may well be of interest to you. As I mentioned, the finding that the social rate of return is 28% has been very useful to many of us in arguing the case for continuing an increased support for such research. The paper has not yet appeared in the press, and what I am sending you, with Professor Mansfield's permission, are copies of the page proofs.

Last April, as I think all of you know, and as some of you know from personal experience, the President convened a White House Conference on Science and Economics Research Relating to Global Change here in Washington. The intent at that conference was to inject economic considerations much more centrally into both national and international discussions of global change phenomena and possible responses to them. I enclose here a brief document entitled **Global Stewardship** which was prepared at the time of that conference with the thought that you might find it of some interest. If any of you are interested in much more detail concerning that conference, we do have Proceedings and I would be happy to send them to you on request.

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I am sending copies of this memorandum and the membership listing for the Carnegie Group, as well as the agenda from our first meeting, to our colleagues Riesenhuber, Ruberti, and Winegard, and very much look forward to the possibility that all of us can find a mutually convenient time to meet this fall.

Let me in conclusion only say how thoroughly I enjoyed having the opportunity to meet and discuss with you a number of common problems and opportunities, as well as to learn more about science policy in your respective countries.

Enclosures

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 25, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CARNEGIE GROUP

I would greatly appreciate your focusing as soon as possible on my request to review your calendars for suitable times for a fall meeting of the Carnegie Group.

Much coordination will be necessary and our having scheduling information will expedite the logistical planning for everyone involved.

Thank you for your prompt attention to this matter.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "D. Allan Bromley", written in a cursive style.

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

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 2, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR CARNEGIE GROUP

FROM: D. ALLAN BROMLEY ^{DAB}
SUBJECT: SUGGESTED AGENDA FOR SECOND
MEETING

Attached you will find a suggested agenda, which I have earlier coordinated with my co-chair Yuri Ossipian, for our meeting this weekend at Mount Kisco. We will have a chance to review it on Friday night at dinner and can make modifications at that time.

I wish to thank those of you who sent suggestions. I trust you will find that they have been incorporated adequately.

I look forward to seeing you on Friday.

Attachment

**THE CARNEGIE GROUP
SECOND MEETING**

**Mount Kisco, New York
October 4-6, 1991**

SUGGESTED AGENDA

Friday, October 4

6:00 - 9:00 p.m. Dinner Hosted by Carnegie Commission

Saturday, October 5

9:00 - 11:00 a.m. Opening Remarks by Participants

**11:00 - 1:00 p.m. International Partnerships in Research and
Technology**

**2:30 - 4:00 p.m. Implications of Recent Developments in
Eastern and Central Europe for S&T Policies
and Cooperation**

**4:00 - 5:00 p.m. Environmental R&D and Global Climate
Change**

Sunday, October 6

8:30 - 9:45 a.m. North-South S&T Cooperation

9:45 - 10:45 a.m. S&T Manpower

**10:45 - 12:30 p.m. Questions Concerning the Future Functioning
of the Carnegie Group**

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 24, 1991

Dear Bill:

It is good to know that you will be attending the Mt. Kisco meeting in early October and Bill Golden has told me of his very pleasant and productive discussions with you.

I must say that I will be delighted to support your invitation that the next meeting of the group take place in the United Kingdom at a convenient time in 1992 and I agree that May or June would be entirely appropriate. This is something that I would assume the group would wish to decide in a collegial fashion but I am confident that the group will indeed be happy to accept your invitation.

I hope that all goes well with you and look forward to the possibility of seeing you in the not too distant future in London. I shall be in touch with your office as soon as my travel plans become a little more definite, but it now looks as though the first week in August is the target date for a quick visit to London, Paris, and Bonn.

One of the things that I would particularly like to discuss with you at that time would be topics which you feel appropriate for inclusion in the agenda of the October Mt. Kisco meeting.

With warmest best wishes,

Sincerely yours,



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

Professor William D. P. Stewart
Chief Scientific Adviser
Cabinet Office
70 Whitehall
London SW1A 2AS
England

*Quint's letter passed!
looking forward to seeing you
in Glasgow. 208*

"CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING"

TYPE: ACTION DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9122110
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS I DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: STEWART, William D.P.: CHIEF SCIENCE ADVISOR, LONDON

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 07/02/91

SUBJECT: PROPOSAL THAT THE FIRST POST-OCTOBER 1991 MEETING
TAKE PLACE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AT A MUTUALLY
CONVENIENT TIME IN 1992.

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: D. Allan Bromley ASSIGNED:

ACTION STAFF
REQUIRED: AS NECESSARY ACTION:

SENDER'S DUE DATE:
OSTP DUE DATE: 07/26/91 STAFF DUE DATE
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

COPIES TO:
INTERNATIONAL/POLICY

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

CLOSED

OSTP RECEIVED: 07/12/91 FILE: ^PDAB-MEMBERSHIP, CARNEGIE*INTER^{SAT'L}
DEPT RECEIVED:

RECEIVED



P 4: 48

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR
With the compliments of

THE COUNSELLOR
(SCIENCE and TECHNOLOGY)

A W R ALLCOCK

BRITISH EMBASSY
WASHINGTON, D.C.



CABINET OFFICE

70 Whitehall London SW1A 2AS Telephone 071-270 0259

*From the Chief Scientific Adviser
Professor William D. P. Stewart, FRS., FRSE.*

W0887

Dr Allan Bromley
The Assistant to the President
for Science and Technology
The White House
Washington DC
USA

July 2, 1991

Dear Allan,

I am delighted that the Carnegie Commission has been generous enough to host the second meeting of G7 and Soviet science ministers and advisers in October. This should reinforce the group's future effectiveness.

We agreed at Mount Kisco in February that the location of future meetings should, in principle, rotate. As I mentioned to you recently, I would like to propose that the following meeting should take place in the United Kingdom at a mutually convenient time in 1992. Early summer, May or June, might be an agreeable period. Can you take this as an invitation to host the first post-October 1991 meeting in the UK. We could lay on a good show. We could of course discuss the precise timing.

With very best wishes.

*Yours ever
Bill.*

PROFESSOR WILLIAM D P STEWART

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 29, 1991

MEMORANDUM TO THE CARNEGIE GROUP

FROM: D. ALLAN BROMLEY *Alan*
SUBJECT: FOLLOW-UP ON OUR MT. KISCO MEETING

I must first of all apologize for the long delay in sending you the material promised during the meeting, but I have, over the recent past, been deferring sending this material off to you because I wanted to be able to give you some more definite information concerning our next meeting.

Shortly after I returned from Mt. Kisco, I wrote to William Golden, of the Carnegie Corporation, both to express our appreciation of the hospitality provided to us and to report to Bill that, at least in my opinion, I had felt that the meeting was a very real success and that it had accomplished all that the Corporation had originally had in mind and more. I also indicated that the group was enthusiastic about the possibility of a repeat of the meeting during this coming autumn of 1991, and had agreed that if the Carnegie Corporation would act as host for this second meeting, then in future other countries would consider acting as hosts and providing the facilities necessary for continued meetings as these were deemed desirable.

I also passed on to Bill Golden what I understand to be our unanimous decision that hereafter we will be known simply as the Carnegie Group.

I am happy to be able to report to you that this request was taken by Bill to the Executive Board of the Carnegie Corporation who responded to it enthusiastically and so we are being offered the Mt. Kisco hospitality for our meeting this autumn and by starting now, I hope that it will be possible for us to find dates so that all of our members, including those from Canada, Germany, and Italy will be able to join us.

It has been my understanding that we have agreed that the content of our discussions was to be considered as confidential, and I have therefore not discussed the meeting with any press personnel, although there has been rather substantial interest in what actually was discussed. I remain convinced that the openness of our discussions that characterized this first meeting can only be continued if we agree to maintain this level of confidentiality and I am convinced that the openness was extremely important in terms of making it possible for all of us to learn much more than would otherwise have been possible about our colleagues activities and problems.

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
05. Memorandum	To: Carnegie Group From: Allan Bromley Re: Follow-up on Mt. Kisco Meeting [personal information redacted] (1 pp.)	3/29/91	(b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Science and Technology Policy, Office of (OSTP)
Series: Bromley, D. Allan, Files
Subseries: Organization Files - Non-Government Organizations
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Commission - Carnegie Commission on Science and Technology [1991-92]

Date Closed: 5/18/2010	OA/ID Number: 62085-007
FOIA/SYS Case #: 2005-0336-F	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #:	Appeal Disposition:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

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

I do not believe that the *Le Mond* article, a copy of which I include herewith accurately reflects our discussions nor, to the best of my knowledge, were our German and Italian members denied access to the meeting. All in all this is an unfortunate article but I realize all too well that we have no control over what reporters may write.

I am enclosing herewith calendar pages for October and November of 1991, and would ask that you mark off those dates when you would **not** (repeat **not**) be available for a meeting so that we can settle on a firm date at the earliest possible time.

(b)(6)

As promised, I am enclosing herewith a rather large number of items. For your records, I have provided a list of the Carnegie Group members and would ask that you make sure that the addresses, telephone numbers, fax numbers, and titles are the ones that you wish. I have also suggested that each of us list our Executive Assistant for general convenience in communication.

For record only, and to preserve something of the flavor of our first session, I am sending you a copy of the agenda that we had before us on the blackboard at Mr. Kisco.

As you requested, I have enclosed herewith, brief information papers concerning both the President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology (PCAST) and the Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering and Technology (FCCSET).

During our discussions, I mentioned the fact that a task force of our Domestic Policy Council's Working Group on Global Climate Change had made a valiant first attempt to quantify the economics of long-term global climate change, and I am enclosing herewith a copy of that working paper.

Also included here is an OSTP document released in September of last year entitled **US Technology Policy**. It is in no sense a complete statement, but it does represent the first time that we in the United States have put down on paper an explicit technology policy and this document is one that has been signed off on by all members of the White House senior staff and the President. This obviously is a governmental document. I include here also a very recently released publication that also addresses U.S. technology policy entitled **Gaining New Ground**. This is a report that was produced over the past many months by a private sector group, the Council of Competitiveness, which, for most of its life has been chaired by John Young, the

Chief Executive Officer of the Hewlett-Packard Company. At the request of the U.S. Senate, my office has also pulled together a joint private sector-governmental panel that has also produced a list of 22 critical technologies, but it is not yet ready for release, although it has been transmitted to the President and will be transmitted to the Congress within a matter of a few weeks. When it becomes available, I shall be happy to forward copies to you.

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