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

OA/ID Number: 62088
Folder ID Number: 62088-001

Folder Title:
Executive Office of the President: Presidential Priorities (1) [2 of 5] [1992]

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

TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9202913

ORIGINATOR: 02

STATUS I

DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: FURTH, Alan C.: GLENN T. SEABORG ENDOWMENT AND BUILDING FUND

TO: PRESIDENT BUSH

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 08/28/92

SUBJECT: AGAIN REQUESTS THAT THE PRESIDENT SERVE AS HONORARY
CHAIRMAN OF THE 80TH BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION OF DR.
GLENN T. SEABORG ON 11/07/92.

DIRECTORATE

STAFF

ASSIGNED: DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

ASSIGNED:

ACTION

REQUIRED: FOR DAB'S SIGNATURE

STAFF

ACTION: *Drafted letter for DAB to forward to President. LSC 10/5/92*

SENDER'S DUE DATE:

OSTP DUE DATE: 10/02/92

STAFF DUE DATE

DATE COMPLETED:

DATE COMPLETED/DEPT: *10/05/92*

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #:

CONTACT PERSON:

PHONE:

EXT:

REMARKS:

*Lee Schweiker drafted
response for DAB.*



OSTP RECEIVED: 09/28/92

DEPT RECEIVED:

FILE: P-EOP-PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY

CENTRAL FILES:



OFFICE OF PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGES AND CORRESPONDENCE

REQUEST FOR CLEARANCE/COMMENT

To: OSTP 431

Please review and draft response.

Date Due: asap

Type Response:

☐

Multiple Mailing

☐

Form Reply

☒

One-Time Re

Subject:

POTUS letter of congratulations to Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg on the occasion of his 80th birthday.

Requested by: Jim McGrath/ x7610/ Room 94

Background:

--see attached

--thank you for your assistance in this matter

Signature:



Date: 9/24

Clearance Office Recommendations: ☐ Approved ☐ Approved w/changes ☐ Disapprove

Comments:

Signature:



Date:

10/5/92

SIGN AND RETURN THIS DOCUMENT TO ROOM 94. OEOB BY COB ON DUE DA

QUESTIONS SHOULD BE DIRECTED TO REQUESTOR AT EXTENSION 7610.

DRAFT

October 5, 1992

Dear Professor Seaborg:

I am delighted to send my warmest personal greetings to you on the occasion of the celebration of your 80th birthday. This event marks not only your birthday but more importantly honors a lifetime devoted to education, science and the betterment of our citizens and people throughout the world.

Your accomplishments, including the Nobel Prize in Chemistry, Chairmanship of the Atomic Energy Commission, Chancellorship of the University of California at Berkeley and most recently as Chairman of the Lawrence Hall of Science provide a proud record of scientific excellence and service to America. These, of course, represent just some of the highlights of your distinguished career. As a Professor of Chemistry you have provided guidance and leadership to over two generations of scientists—certainly one of the finest legacies that any single individual can provide. While many would be content to rest on such laurels, your continued involvement in activities related to science education and

adapting new technologies to the betterment of society are important elements for a strong and economically healthy America.

Barbara joins me in sending our best wishes for this memorable celebration and for the success of your many ongoing endeavors.

Sincerely,

G.B.

Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg
Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory
Nuclear Science Division
70A-3307
1 Cyclotron Road
Berkeley, California 94720

RECEIVED 8/17/80
ID# 348383
PK 013-12

THE WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: SEPTEMBER 03, 1992

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: MR. ALAN C. FURTH

SUBJECT: AGAIN REQUESTS THAT THE PRESIDENT SERVE AS
HONORARY CHAIRMAN OF THE 80TH BIRTHDAY
CELEBRATION OF DR. GLENN T. SEABORG ON
NOV 7 92; RSVP NEEDED BY SEP 10 92

ROUTE TO: OFFICE/AGENCY	(STAFF NAME)	ACTION ACT CODE	DATE YY/MM/DD	DISPOSITION TYPE RESP	C D	COMPLETED YY/MM/DD
KATHY SUPER		ORG	92/09/03			8/21/92
	REFERRAL NOTE: ATTN: K. SUPER					
	REFERRAL NOTE:		1/1			1/1
	REFERRAL NOTE:		2/19/15			1/1
	REFERRAL NOTE:		1/19/15			1/1
	REFERRAL NOTE:		1/1			1/1
	REFERRAL NOTE:		1/1			1/1

COMMENTS: SEE ID 308010
WRITER IS CORPORATE COUNCIL CHAIRMAN,
GLENN T. SEABORG ENDOWMENT AND BUILDING FUND

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: MEDIA:L INDIVIDUAL CODES: 4690
MI MAIL USER CODES: (A) (B) (C)

*ACTION CODES: *DISPOSITION *OUTGOING *
* * *CORRESPONDENCE: *
*A-APPROPRIATE ACTION *A-ANSWERED *TYPE RESP=INITIALS *
*C-COMMENT/RECOM *B-NON-SPEC-REFERRAL * OF SIGNER *
*D-DRAFT RESPONSE *C-COMPLETED * CODE = A *
*F-FURNISH FACT SHEET *S-SUSPENDED *COMPLETED = DATE OF *
I-INFO COPY/NO ACT NEC * OUTGOING *
*R-DIRECT REPLY W/COPY * * *
*S-FOR-SIGNATURE * * *
*X-INTERIM REPLY * * *

REFER QUESTIONS AND ROUTING UPDATES TO CENTRAL REFERENCE
(ROOM 75, OEOB) EXT-2590
KEEP THIS WORKSHEET ATTACHED TO THE ORIGINAL INCOMING
LETTER AT ALL TIMES AND SEND COMPLETED RECORD TO RECORDS
MANAGEMENT.

September 14, 1992

Dear Mr. Furth:

President Bush has asked me to respond to your invitation for him to serve as Honorary Chairman of the 80th birthday celebration of Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg.

The President appreciates your extending this opportunity to him; unfortunately, however, he is unable to accept. Because of the great number of such requests, a firm policy was established early in this Administration of accepting honorary positions with organizations or events only when the President could undertake a personal role. Since his schedule for the foreseeable future is already heavily committed, he will not be able to participate in your project.

On behalf of the President, I want to thank you for your kindness in thinking of him and to extend his best wishes for every success in your endeavor.

With my own kindest regards,

Sincerely,

KATHERINE L. SUPER
Deputy Assistant to the President
for Appointments and Scheduling

Mr. Alan C. Furth
Suite 1880
Equitable Life Building
120 Montgomery Street
San Francisco, CA 94104

KLS:MHR:ckb-PC1 (sd 9KLS)
KLS-24.pf

cc: w/incoming to Pat Cox, 182 OEOB

NOV. 9

February 20, 1992

Dear Dr. Gardner:

Thank you for your invitation for the President to attend the 80th Birthday Celebration honoring Nobel Laureate Glenna T. Seaborg on November 9.

We appreciate your extending this opportunity to the President. Although we are unable to make a commitment at this time, we are making a special note of this date. Your invitation will be carefully reviewed as the President's schedule develops, and we will be back in touch with you closer to the time about the possibility of his acceptance.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

KATHERINE L. SUPER
Deputy Assistant to the President
for Appointments and Scheduling

Dr. David Pierpont Gardner
President
University of California
300 Lakeside Drive
Oakland, CA 94612-3550

cc: with incoming to Susie Salomone for Month file

KLS:MHR:bws (pc 3)
KLS-13.pf

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 6, 1992

92 MAR 6 P4:40

Kathy,

You might want to take a good hard look at
this one ... because it's California!

Also, I've included the note from Leta Nelson,
who is an old from school.

Thanks,

Laurie

Lusie
Sent Interim
- Will send a message
- regret Hon. Chair or staff out

THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
BERKELEY FOUNDATION



February 19, 1992

Mrs. Laurie Firestone
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Laurie:

I am writing in connection with your conversation with Steve Keller on January 29, 1992. By now, the President should have received an invitation from David Gardner, President of the University of California, regarding the 80th birthday of Glenn T. Seaborg.

It would be indeed fitting if President Bush would agree to serve as honorary chair of the event, to be held on November 9, 1992 at the Palace Hotel in San Francisco. In fact, the steering committee has asked all of the five living Presidents to act in this role. It would entail the use of his name in the evening's program.

It would be wonderful if the President and Mrs. Bush were able to attend the event, though we fully realize that they will deserve a little relaxation following the election the week before. Should they be unable to attend, it would be much appreciated if they could send a representative in their stead.

I know that your schedule is horrendous in its demands, and I truly appreciate your time in handling this request. Glenn Seaborg is truly deserving of such a tribute as he is an unquestioned leader not only in science but in science and math education.

With sincere thanks,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Leta".

Leta Howard Nelson
Chairman of the Board

P.S. I marvel at your position -- a long way from old Marlborough days --
Congratulations!

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

BERKELEY • DAVIS • IRVINE • LOS ANGELES • RIVERSIDE • SAN DIEGO • SAN FRANCISCO



SANTA BARBARA • SANTA CRUZ

DAVID PIERMONT GARDNER
President

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
300 Lakeside Drive
Oakland, California 94612-3550
Phone: (510) 987-9074
Fax: (510) 987-9086

February 7, 1992

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

Dear Mr. President:

It is my privilege and great pleasure to invite you to serve as an Honorary Chairman and to attend a celebration honoring one of the most eminent scientists in the world today, Professor of Chemistry and Nobel laureate Glenn T. Seaborg, on the occasion of his 80th birthday.

You are no doubt aware of Dr. Seaborg's significant contributions to our nation. In addition to serving as Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission from 1961 to 1971, Dr. Seaborg is co-discoverer of ten transuranium elements. His discovery of several radioisotopes, and his support of research in diagnostic and therapeutic applications of nuclear techniques in the treatment of cancer revolutionized medical science and benefitted millions of people.

Not only does he stand as a stellar figure in the world scientific community, but Dr. Seaborg is also well known as a leader of American education. He was Chancellor of the University of California's Berkeley campus, stepping down from that post to assume the chairmanship of the Atomic Energy Commission. He served as my colleague on the National Commission on Excellence in Education whose 1983 report, A Nation at Risk, sparked a national movement to reform education in America. He helped found and currently serves as Chairman of the Lawrence Hall of Science. This comprehensive center, located on our Berkeley campus, is known both nationally and internationally as a leader in science, mathematics, and technology education.

To honor Dr. Seaborg, the Lawrence Hall of Science is planning an event to be held on November 9, 1992, at the Palace Hotel in San Francisco, California. Colleagues and friends from the academic, business, scientific, and political world will be invited to pay a well-deserved tribute to this remarkable man. Your support as an Honorary Chairman and your presence would greatly honor Dr.

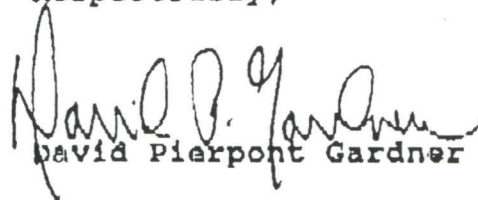
The President
February 7, 1992
page two

Seaborg and would demonstrate your commitment to the goals for which he stands in the continuing battle to revitalize and restore excellence in American science and mathematics education.

We are also inviting the four former Presidents of the United States to attend and to serve as Honorary Chairmen. I sincerely hope that your response will be a favorable one and look forward to hearing from you.

With warmest personal good wishes, I am,

Respectfully,


David Pierpont Gardner

9-10-92
348383
ALAN C. FURTH

August 28, 1992
808726
817182

President George Bush
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20001

Dear President Bush:

On March 4th of this year, University of California President David P. Gardner extended to you an invitation to serve as Honorary Chairman for the celebration of Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg's 80th birthday celebration. Your office has indicated that this invitation is still under consideration.

I am writing to encourage you to accept this request to join with Presidents Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter who have agreed to lend their names to honor this great educator, scientist and Nobel Laureate. Dr. Seaborg will be feted at a gala celebration on November 9, 1992 at the Sheraton Palace in San Francisco.

This event will include special presentations to Dr. Seaborg including the establishment of a \$1 million endowment in his name for the Lawrence Hall of Science, the unique pre-college math and science education center to which he has been devoted since 1968. The Honorary Endowment Co-Chairmen are Stephen Bechtel, Jr., Arnold Beckman, David P. Gardner, Walter Haas, Jr., William Hewlett, David Packard and Eugene Trefethen, Jr.

Our immediate request is to have permission to list you name as Honorary Chairman on the invitation.

Timing of your answer is significant as we are approaching two printing deadlines - one for the invitation for the November 9, 1992 event and the second is for the special publication of excerpts of Dr. Seaborg's memoirs which highlight his service to ten United States Presidents during the past 50 years. In this booklet, which will be given to guests on the 9th, Glenn is noting those Presidents who have honored him by agreeing to lend their names to his 80th birthday celebration.

We are hopeful that all of our Presidents will join this opportunity to honor Glenn and his life's work. The University and Dr. Seaborg look forward to your reply and support.

I will hope for an affirmative answer by September 10th, if possible. Thank you for your consideration during these busy days and important times. My best wishes to you and Mrs. Bush.

Sincerely,

Alan C. Furth

Alan C. Furth
Corporate Council Chairman
Glenn T. Seaborg Endowment and
Building Fund

920 2822

ORIGINATOR: 02

STATUS I

DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: ZSCHAU, Ed: CENSTOR

TO: JAMES BAKER

SEP 23 1992

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 08/27/92

SUBJECT: APPRECIATION AND SUPPORT CONCERNS REGARDING
CONTINUED SUPPORT OF THE STANFORD LINEAR ACCELERATOR
CENTER PROJECT.

DIRECTORATE

STAFF

ASSIGNED: PHYSICAL SCIENCES

ASSIGNED:

ACTION

STAFF

REQUIRED: FOR DAB'S SIGNATURE

ACTION:

SENDER'S DUE DATE:

OSTP DUE DATE: 09/29/92

STAFF DUE DATE

DATE COMPLETED:

DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #:

CONTACT PERSON:

PHONE:

EXT:

REMARKS:

OSTP RECEIVED: 09/22/92

DEPT RECEIVED:

FILE: P-EOP-PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY

CENTRAL FILES:



THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

REFERRAL

SEPTEMBER 16, 1992

TO: OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

ACTION REQUESTED:

APPROPRIATE ACTION

DESCRIPTION OF INCOMING:

ID: 347725

MEDIA: LETTER, DATED AUGUST 27, 1992

TO: JAMES BAKER

FROM: THE HONORABLE ED ZSCHAU
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD AND
CEO
CENSTOR
530 ROACE STREET
SAN JOSE CA 95126

SUBJECT: APPRECIATION AND SUPPORT
CONCERNS REGARDING CONTINUED SUPPORT OF THE
STANFORD LINEAR ACCELERATOR CENTER PROJECT

PROMPT ACTION IS ESSENTIAL -- IF REQUIRED ACTION HAS NOT BEEN
TAKEN WITHIN 9 WORKING DAYS OF RECEIPT, PLEASE TELEPHONE THE
UNDERSIGNED AT 456-7486.

RETURN CORRESPONDENCE, WORKSHEET AND COPY OF RESPONSE
(OR DRAFT) TO:
AGENCY LIAISON, ROOM 91, THE WHITE HOUSE, 20500

SALLY KELLEY
DIRECTOR OF AGENCY LIAISON
PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE

referral
Bromley

ID# 347725

THE WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

SC

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: AUGUST 31, 1992

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: THE HONORABLE ED ZSCHAU

SUBJECT: APPRECIATION AND SUPPORT
CONCERNS REGARDING CONTINUED SUPPORT OF THE
STANFORD LINEAR ACCELERATOR CENTER PROJECT

ROUTE TO: OFFICE/AGENCY	(STAFF NAME)	ACTION ACT CODE	DATE YY/MM/DD	TYPE RESP	C D	COMPLETED YY/MM/DD
JAMES BAKER		ORG	92/08/31	JB	A	9209/03
PD Port	REFERRAL NOTE:	A	9209/04			1/1
9905TP	REFERRAL NOTE:	A	9209/05			1/1
	REFERRAL NOTE:		1/1			1/1
	REFERRAL NOTE:		1/1			1/1
	REFERRAL NOTE:		1/1			1/1

COMMENTS: SEE ID 329700
ENCLOSURE

referral to Bromley note from Jas - dear Ed

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: MEDIA:L INDIVIDUAL CODES: _____

CS MAIL USER CODES: (A) _____ (B) _____ (C) _____

*ACTION CODES: *DISPOSITION *OUTGOING *
* * * * *
*A-APPROPRIATE ACTION *A-ANSWERED *CORRESPONDENCE: *
*C-COMMENT/RECOM *B-NON-SPEC-REFERRAL *TYPE RESP=INITIALS *
*D-DRAFT RESPONSE *C-COMPLETED * OF SIGNER *
*F-FURNISH FACT SHEET *S-SUSPENDED * CODE = A *
I-INFO COPY/NO ACT NEC *COMPLETED = DATE OF *
*R-DIRECT REPLY W/COPY * * OUTGOING *
*S-FOR-SIGNATURE * * *
*X-INTERIM REPLY * * *

REFER QUESTIONS AND ROUTING UPDATES TO CENTRAL REFERENCE
(ROOM 75, OEOB) EXT-2590
KEEP THIS WORKSHEET ATTACHED TO THE ORIGINAL INCOMING
LETTER AT ALL TIMES AND SEND COMPLETED RECORD TO RECORDS
MANAGEMENT.

September 3, 1992

Dear Ed:

Many thanks for your recent note and your suggestions regarding the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center.

I do appreciate your insights on this issue and will share your recommendations with the key senior staff members who are working on it.

Thanks again for your kind words, Ed.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

James A. Baker, III
Chief of Staff and
Senior Counselor to the President

The Honorable Ed Zschau
Chairman of the Board and
Chief Executive Officer
Censtor
530 Race Street
San Jose, California 95126

JAB/MO/ckb (Corres.#: 809735)

cc: Roger Porter, 2 Fl WW,
w/copy of incoming
Dr. Allan Bromley, 358 OEOB,
w/copy of incoming
Mike Ortega, 54-A OEOB

September 3, 1992

Dear Ed:

Many thanks for your recent note and your suggestions regarding the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center.

I do appreciate your insights on this issue and will share your recommendations with the key senior staff members who are working on it.

Thanks again for your kind words, Ed.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

James A. Baker, III
Chief of Staff and
Senior Counselor to the President

The Honorable Ed Zschau
Chairman of the Board and
Chief Executive Officer
Censtor
530 Race Street
San Jose, California 95126

JAB/MO/ckb (Corres.#: 809735)

cc: Roger Porter, 2 Fl WW,
w/copy of incoming
Dr. Allan Bromley, 358 OEOB,
w/copy of incoming
Mike Ortega, 54-A OEOB

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 2, 1992

Dear Ed:

Many thanks for your recent note and your suggestions regarding the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center.

I do appreciate your insights on this issue and will share your recommendations with the key senior staff members who are working on it.

Thanks again for your kind words, Ed.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

James A. Baker, III
Chief of Staff and
Senior Counselor to the President

Ed Zschau
Chairman of the Board and
Chief Executive Officer
Censtor
530 Race Street
San Jose, California 95126

cc - Roger Porter, 2FL-WH, w/ cc of incoming
cc - Dr. Allan Brinkley, OEOB Rm 338
w/ cc of incoming

DATE

Dear Ed:

Many thanks for your ~~kind~~ recent note and ^{your suggestions} ~~thoughts~~ regarding the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center.

~~I will~~ ^{I'll} share your recommendations with the ^{key senior staff} ~~President's point men~~ in this area and I appreciate having your insights in this regard.

Again, your warm words and encouragement mean a great deal to me.

Sincerely,

James A. Baker, III
COS and Senior Counselor

JAB/mo

cc: Roger Porter, 2FL WW, with copy of incoming
cc: Dr. Allan Bromley, OEOB Rm 358, with copy of incoming
cc: Mike Ortega, OEOB Rm 54-A

Mike,

How about the attached
minor revisions?

If looks OK, it can
fly w/"Jim Baker"
autopenned signature
& copy for Contral Files
only.

Thanks,

csj



Ed Zschau

Chairman of the Board and
Chief Executive Officer

August 27, 1992

The Honorable James A. Baker III
Chief of Staff
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Jim,

I'm writing to express my personal gratitude and support for your willingness to serve President Bush as Chief of Staff in the White House. Please let me know if there is any way in which I can be helpful to you and the President.

Although I know that you have much to do over the next several weeks, I do want to bring to your attention an issue, about which I wrote to the President recently, which is important to California and to America's science infrastructure.

Enclosed is a copy of my letter of May 19, 1992, in which I encouraged President Bush to support the proposal of the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center to divert a portion of SLAC's operating funds to upgrade the SLAC facility so that it can continue to play a major role in important scientific discoveries over the next fifteen years like it has over the past three decades. This proposal will result in good science and makes good economic sense too. It's also consistent with the President's approach of controlling total spending while seeking better ways to spend the budgeted funds.

The SLAC project has been thoroughly reviewed by all the appropriate scientific committees and has received positive recommendations. It is an upgrade rather than a new program; it gets more mileage out of an existing facility. It's important to California at a time when the state is feeling the effects of defense cutbacks, and it can be accomplished within SLAC's existing operating budget. All that's being requested is the flexibility to invest operating funds in new equipment.

I shall appreciate your discussing this matter with the President.

With warm regards.

Sincerely,

Ed Zschau

Enclosure

cc: Dr. Burton Richter, Director, SLAC
David W.G.S. Leith, Director of Research, SLAC

May 19, 1992

The Honorable George Bush
The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President,

I am writing to request your review of an issue before the Department of Energy that is important to the State of California and to science. Although issues like this are obscure compared to the far-reaching and high visibility problems that you and your administration must address, I would not be bringing it to your attention if I did not believe that it is of extreme importance and that you would want to know about it.

The Stanford Linear Accelerator Center (SLAC) operates a two-mile long linear electron accelerator funded in large part by the Department of Energy. This machine for basic research in high energy physics is unique in the United States. It is complimentary to the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC) being constructed in Texas, since that machine is designed to accelerate protons rather than electrons. Originally constructed and brought on line in the early 1960s, teams of researchers have used the SLAC machine to conduct research that has resulted in two Nobel Prizes in physics for U.S. scientists and perhaps others yet to be awarded. Over the years, the SLAC facility has been upgraded to a linear collider through the construction of new tunnels, rings, and instrumentation.

Recently, SLAC has proposed an upgrade to the existing facility which would require no new construction of tunnels or buildings and which would produce vast quantities of heavy subatomic particles known as B mesons. Scientists believe that the in-depth study of B mesons and their antiparticles, which would be produced by this upgrade, will provide an understanding of the CP violation—why matter and antimatter decay at different rates. Since at its creation the universe had equal amounts of matter and antimatter, the fact that matter prevailed and we and the universe exist today is due to this CP violation. In other words, the proposed SLAC upgrade would enable us to study the basic questions of our existence.

Over the past couple of years, the proposed SLAC upgrade—called the B-Factory because of its ability to produce B mesons in large quantities—has undergone thorough reviews by the High Energy Physics Advisory Panel. All of these reviews have come to the same conclusions: Understanding the origin of the CP violation is one of the most important questions in science and the B-Factory approach being proposed by SLAC is technically solid. In other words, this project represents good science and good technology.

The Honorable George Bush
May 19, 1992
Page 2

Although SLAC's approach to the construction of a B-Factory would require no new tunnels and buildings, the upgrade would require design, fabrication, and installation of a second particle storage ring and new instrumentation costing a total of \$195 million over five years. Unfortunately, since so much money is required to build the SSC in Texas (the latest estimates total \$10 billion), SLAC has been told by federal authorities that federal funds to begin construction of the B-Factory are not available now.

Reacting both to the fiscal realities and the importance of this project, Dr. Burton Richter, Director of SLAC, has proposed that the B-Factory be designed and built by reallocating about 25% of SLAC's operating resources over the next five years to the design, fabrication, and implementation of the B-Factory. That way, with his existing staff and funding, this important upgrade could be brought on line by 1998 with no increase in overall federal support of SLAC. I was impressed by this innovative approach of shifting resources from consumption to investment without increasing overall spending. It reminded me of the "flexible freeze" approach to budgeting that you advocated during your 1988 campaign. Importantly, Richter's plan could be implemented just by reducing the operating time of the SLAC facility from approximately nine months to six months per year and assigning the same personnel to designing and implementing the B-Factory upgrade. Unfortunately, although this reallocation of existing resources would produce great science and enhance the value of a major existing facility, SLAC and its two California collaborators—Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory and Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory—have not been given authority by DOE to do it.

As a Californian, I find it difficult to understand why Texas should get \$10 billion of new spending for the SSC and a California research institution can't get approval to spend its existing budget to modify an existing facility so that it can be used to study one of the most important questions in science. I thought that you might have the same reaction. That's why I wanted to bring this issue to your attention.

I am writing to ask you to review this situation and, if you find the facts to be as I have described them and if you agree with me that Dr. Richter's proposal makes good sense, to instruct the Department of Energy to allow SLAC to begin work on the B-Factory upgrade to its existing facility out of its FY 1994 budget and to use the requested amounts of its FY 1995-98 budgets to complete this upgrade. In making this request, I should alert you to the possibility that, since SLAC volunteered to "cut" its operating budget to build the B-Factory, DOE might want to agree with that cut but allocate those funds to a facility in another state. That won't work. SLAC's proposal is not really a budget cut but a reallocation of its existing staff to this new and important project. A real budget cut would cause SLAC to lose important parts of its staff and impair its capability to conduct the research that it has underway.

The Honorable George Bush
May 19, 1992
Page 3

In summary:

- SLAC is a unique high energy physics experimental facility and is complimentary to the SSC being built in Texas;
- A low-cost upgrade can provide SLAC with the capability of studying one of the most important questions of science;
- SLAC's approach to this study and its B-Factory design has gone through extensive scientific review and has received high marks;
- The project would be a collaboration of the three major Department of Energy laboratories here in California;
- Rather than requiring new money, this project can be accomplished by reallocating people and funds from SLAC's existing operating budget;
- This project is critical to the science and technology infrastructure here in California, and it is endorsed by Governor Pete Wilson, California's Congressional delegation, and the California Council on Science and Technology.

I hope that you'll review this situation and instruct DOE to permit SLAC to reallocate a portion of its operating budget to an investment in upgrading its facility.

I am grateful for your consideration of this matter.

With warmest personal regards to you and Barbara.

Sincerely,

Ed Zschau

cc: The Honorable W. Henson Moore
Dr. Burton Richter

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 28, 1992

Dear Mr. Zschau:

I am writing in response to your suggestion that SLAC operating funds be reallocated to support an upgrade of the SLAC facility.

Our highest priority in supporting high energy physics research is to complete the construction of the Superconducting Super Collider, or SSC, in Waxahachie. This will assure U.S. leadership in high energy physics well into the next century and accordingly, it has been assigned top priority for the field by the U.S. High Energy Physics Advisory Panel (HEPAP). This committee of high energy physicists also recommended that SLAC not plan an upgrade unless an increase in funding for high energy physics beyond that needed to build the SSC could be assured.

The Department of Energy, in determining how much funding could be allocated to high energy physics, including the SSC, had to balance the total funding available for science with the Bush Administration's pledge not to sacrifice other promising areas of science to the SSC. The result was that a number of proposed projects, including the SLAC upgrade, had to be denied.

The unfortunate fact is that Congress has not supported President Bush's proposal to make adequate investments in the future for activities such as research in the basic sciences. This, combined with our determination to reduce the deficit, has prevented us from increasing science funding to levels that would allow an expansion of high energy physics beyond the SSC, to include the SLAC upgrade, without severely distorting our balance of support for university science in this and other areas of research. I wish the situation were otherwise.

Page 2

In conclusion, I can assure you that I and a number of the President's other senior advisors have given considerable thought to the future of SLAC, and have adopted our present position only after extensive discussion among ourselves and with representatives of the research community.

Thank you for sharing your thinking with us on this important question.

Sincerely yours,

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

Mr. Ed Zschau
Chairman of the Board
and Chief Executive Officer
Censtor
530 Race Street
San Jose, CA 95126

TYPE: ACTION
ORIGINATOR: 02

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9202686
DIRECTORATE STATUS

STATUS I

FROM: HOOKE, David

TO: BAKER, James

SEP 10 1992

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 08/26/92

SUBJECT: HE IS WRITING TO ASK WHAT PLANS THE ADMINISTRATION
HAS FOR HIS SECOND TERM REGARDING SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY, ESPECIALLY AS IT RELATES TO JOBS FOR
ENGINEERS AND TECHNICIANS.

DIRECTORATE
ASSIGNED: PHYSICAL SCIENCES

STAFF
ASSIGNED: ARLAN ANDREWS

ACTION
REQUIRED: FOR DAB'S SIGNATURE

STAFF
ACTION:

SENDER'S DUE DATE:

OSTP DUE DATE: 09/23/92

STAFF DUE DATE

DATE COMPLETED:

DATE COMPLETED/DEPT: 9/21/92

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley
INDUSTRIAL

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #:

CONTACT PERSON:

PHONE:

EXT:

REMARKS: THIS WAS FORWARDED AS BATCH MAIL.

DK. ERS drafted ltr. for DAB.

OSTP RECEIVED: 09/09/92

DEPT RECEIVED:

FILE: P-PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY

CENTRAL FILES:



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 21, 1992

Dear Mr. Hooke:

Thank you for your letter of August 26, in which you inquired about President Bush's future plans and programs for technology and the manufacturing base.

First, let me commend you on your plans to continue towards a doctorate degree in Aerospace Engineering; the future in this field is bright, I believe, because of the nation's increasing awareness of the importance of the aviation industry to the national economy. Furthermore, space commercialization is expanding continuously and should be a major sector of the economy in the new century.

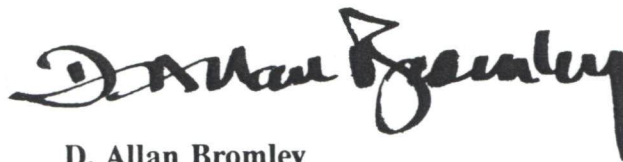
Your first concern was whether the country would care about technological and manufacturing excellence by the time you graduate. Rest assured that both the U.S. manufacturing industry and the Federal government are well aware of the need for continuous improvement and world class operations. From the government side, many programs have been instituted to facilitate quality and excellence within industry. For example, through the Malcolm Baldrige Award for Quality, the Department of Commerce (DOC) has been promoting the standards for excellence to hundreds of thousands of businesses, small and large. The Advanced Technology Program and other grant and partnership programs at DOC's National Institute of Standards and Technology emphasize excellence, innovation, quality and practical application. Other departments are embarking on related technology and manufacturing programs, notably in the field of technology transfer from national laboratories to the industrial sector.

The Administration has been taking decisive actions to address the concerns of the scientific and technological communities through the Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering and Technology (FCCSET), which I chair. In the past several years, through FCCSET, the President has authorized Initiatives in the areas of Advanced Materials, High Performance Computing and Communications, Biotechnology and Global Change. Manufacturing was added to this list in March, 1992 when I announced the Advanced Manufacturing Technologies (AMT) Initiative. The AMT Initiative is an effort by Federal agencies involved in manufacturing to leverage the government's world-class technological capabilities to address the manufacturing needs of a broad sweep of industrial sectors. Initially, the AMT will focus on integrated manufacturing, taking advantage of our nation's lead in computer systems integration. Eventually, AMT will expand to include most aspects of advanced manufacturing. This effort is currently under way and is planned to last through 1999.

I would highlight for you a number of Federal programs for space, technology and manufacturing. Exciting space programs include Space Station Freedom, a return to the Moon, and several competing projects for cheaper and a faster access to space. Our defense national laboratories are involved in disarmament and verification programs. Health researchers at the National Institutes of Health and elsewhere are at the leading edge of biotechnology and medical technologies. Government-industry partnerships such as the Advanced Battery Consortium aim at revolutionizing transportation in the nation. When considering the broad range of technical activities, it is not possible to predict the impact of the new technological improvements and breakthroughs that will come from these efforts. However, educated and trained persons like yourself will be best positioned to recognize and utilize them.

Thank you for your interest in your country's future. Best of luck in what promises to be an exciting career.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "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
The Assistant to the President
for
Science and Technology

Mr. David A. Hooke
2057-K Lake Park Drive
Smyrna, GA 30080

2686

OSTP

August 26, 1992

David A. Hooke
2057-K Lake Park Drive
Smyrna, GA 30080
(404) 434-8386

Mr. James Baker III
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Baker,

I am writing to you to express my concerns as a young man in today's United States of America. I am a fellow alumnus of The Hill School -- class of 1985. I have recently graduated from the Georgia Institute of Technology with Bachelor's and Master's degrees in Aerospace engineering and I am currently pursuing my doctoral degree in the same discipline.

I am deeply concerned, however, that I will leave academia in search of employment only to find that my country could care less about the pursuit of technological and manufacturing excellence, and therefore my life's work would be for naught.

I realize that the world today is a highly dynamic place with world leaders making daily decisions that have the potential to dramatically affect all nations for years to come. I am not blind to this in any sense, nor am I swayed by a hysterical media telling me that the state of the nation is near doom. I feel quite the opposite. However in the midst of a new focus on the internal affairs of the nation versus foreign affairs, I have heard nothing about how the current administration will change the technology and manufacturing base. There are real problems in these areas and it disheartens me greatly that as an excellent and capable student from two extraordinary schools, my best employment options may take me out of this country.

Could you please tell me what future plans and programs President Bush has planned for a potential second term? Will the focus be on space or sea exploration? Will greater emphasis be placed on finding ways to eliminate our dependence on foreign oil. Will material science gain greater attention as the cost of finding and refining natural resources increases to higher and higher levels? These issues have only been addressed in brief 'sound bites' that have little or no meaning to the engineers in this country that have the education, willingness and ability to make significant changes that will lead us to a great future.

Sincerely,



David Hooke

"Document Control for Division of Life Sciences"

TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9202447
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS I DIRECTORATE STATUS I

FROM: HAYES, Robert E.

TO: PRESIDENT BUSH

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 08/26/92

SUBJECT: HE IS WRITING TO THE PRESIDENT REGARDING THE
DIFFICULTY HIS SON IS HAVING WITH FINDING AN
ENGINEERING JOB.

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: ALL ASSOCIATE DIRECTORS ASSIGNED:

ACTION STAFF
REQUIRED: REVIEW ACTION:

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

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #: CONTACT PERSON:
PHONE: EXT:
REMARKS: THIS WAS FORWARDED FROM PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO OSTP.
OSTP IS ASKED TO SEE IF ANYONE CAN OFFER ANY ADVICE OR GUIDANCE.
[8/27/92 - Dr. Henderson has no special thoughts to offer.dic]

OSTP RECEIVED: 08/26/92 DEPT RECEIVED:
FILE: P-EOP-PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY

CENTRAL FILES:



"Document Control"

TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9202447
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS 1 DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: HAYES, Robert E.

TO: PRESIDENT BUSH

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 08/26/92

SUBJECT: HE IS WRITING TO THE PRESIDENT REGARDING THE
DIFFICULTY HIS SON IS HAVING WITH FINDING AN
ENGINEERING JOB.

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: ALL ASSOCIATE DIRECTORS ASSIGNED:

ACTION STAFF
REQUIRED: REVIEW ACTION:

SENDER'S DUE DATE:
OSTP DUE DATE: 09/09/92 STAFF DUE DATE
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT: 10/10/92

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #: CONTACT PERSON:
PHONE: EXT:
REMARKS: THIS WAS FORWARDED FROM PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO OSTP.
OSTP IS ASKED TO SEE IF ANYONE CAN OFFER ANY ADVICE OR GUIDANCE.

The young man's son's field is computational
electromagnetics. Employers in this area include Phillips
Air Force Base (Albuquerque), Sandia (Albuquerque) and the Electric
Power Research Institute (EPRI) may be a source of information
for the boy.

OSTP RECEIVED: 08/26/92 DEPT RECEIVED:
FILE: P-EOP-PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY

CENTRAL FILES:

Priscilla Please route my response
back to Charlie. Thanks KJE 8/31

KJE



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

October 16, 1992

Dear Mr. Hayes:

We received your recent letter detailing your frustration at your son's job situation. The Administration is convinced that electromagnetics plays an important part in our nation's science and technology future. Specifically, there are national efforts at the Air Force's Phillips and Rome Laboratories, the Department of Energy's Sandia, Los Alamos and Livermore National Laboratories, and the Naval Research Laboratory among others. In addition, the Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI) may be an additional source of information for this type of research.

We appreciate your time and wish you and your son the best.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'J. Douglas Beason', with a large, stylized flourish at the end.

J. Douglas Beason
Senior Policy Analyst

Mr. Robert E. Hayes
1904 Whitmanfield Road
Wetumpka, AL 36092

24
President George Bush
The White House
Washington, DC

Dear President Bush,

As yet another of those Americans who have felt the sting of the recession I wanted you to know that I appreciate your efforts to bring the recession under control without increasing our national debt. My wife and I have a number of reasons for hoping that some of our national policies can be altered so that our long term national interests are protected.

After saving for 30 years we were able to get our two children through Auburn University. Our daughter graduated last year with a degree in mathematics and took over six months to find a job. Our son has now graduated with a masters in electrical engineering and, after six months, still hasn't found a job. He had started on his doctoral in electrical engineering but after seeing another recent doctoral student still without a job after 13 months, has decided to go to work instead. Isn't it ironic that most of our national leaders say we will have a severe shortage in science and engineering skills in the years ahead while it appears to my wife and I that there must be an overage. Also ironic is the fact that our government has chosen to continue allowing the import of many foreign nationals into the U.S. when our own people can't find jobs. I served a summer at Argonne National Laboratory as a research associate and was astonished to find that nearly all of the researchers in the ceramics division were Chinese. At the University of Illinois as another example, over half the faculty in electrical engineering are Chinese, Indian, or other. It is little wonder that the David Duke syndrome is like a malignant tumor growing on our nation.

On another vein, we find that the tax changes passed last year have only exacerbated the division between the well off and the middle and lower classes. It is very depressing to see so many of our local people driving their BMWs and Mercedes while teachers such as myself haven't had raises in three years and we are now under a second year of proration. Also, perhaps the most devastating event of recent years has been the S&L debacle. How in God's name can those of us who have saved to send our children to college, buy our homes, and pay our bills ever understand that we as taxpayers are supposed to bail out a group of greedy, high-fliers who made bad loans or otherwise squandered resources. Why aren't more of these people in jail? It simply doesn't make sense to those who try to keep their noses clean, raise their children, and be good citizens to continually see the jackals savage our country and get away with it. At some point, and I think not too far off, you will see more of the Duke clones at work in other states because the backbone of the country is tired of the rip off artists.

I do hope you are able to hold the line on further deficit spending because it seems clear that our national debt is now a major force in curbing economic growth. Also, it seems patently clear to me that we need to rethink our relationships with countries such as Japan and China. We ought to have a policy which permits no more imports than we export to a country. How else can we stimulate meaningful jobs (not hamburger tossers and low paying jobs) without becoming hostage to foreign countries? Little wonder the Japanese are disdainful of Americans. I remember as a young Air Force captain in Japan in 1960 how the gaigen weren't welcome in many Japanese bars because of their cultural purity. I would suppose that they see us as spendthrifts and softies now.

Continue the good fight.

Sincerely,

Robert E. Hayes
1904 Whitmanfield Road
Wetumpka, AL 36092

July 12, 1992

Ms. Shirley M. Green
Deputy Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20000

Dear Ms. Green,

Thank you for your response of July 8th to my previous letter a copy of which is enclosed. While our letter was a cry for help the reply was basically a non-response generated by word processor. Regrettably that is yet another reason why so many people feel President Bush is out of touch with the people.

Our son has yet to find a job after over 100 resumes. He is near depression and our hopes and sacrifices of over 30 years are in shambles because of a stagnant economy. Yet, President Bush still wants the Free Trade Agreement with Mexico, still allows thousands of scientists from overseas come in to fill jobs our own children are trained to fill but can't because of preferential hiring, and still allows China send thousands of people here to fill jobs our own children could. For example, Paul interviewed at Argonne National Laboratory but they were so busy accommodating Russian scientists that they gave him little encouragement.

We have voted for Republicans since Eisenhower, fought in all wars since 1917, and denied ourselves most of the pleasures of life for 30 years to get our two children through college without having to ask for government help. Now that our son is so depressed over going for over nine months without so much as a valid job prospect in his field of computational electromagnetics, we have no choice but to switch horses.

I regret the turn of events because we think President Bush and Barbara are decent people. The simple fact is though that he just doesn't seem to understand how the middle class is hurting. Or, maybe those around him are not letting him get the message. In any case, I just wanted you to know that we need help before we lose a son. Surely, somewhere in this country there is a job for a skilled young man with great computer and engineering expertise. We are just at a dead end as to where to find it.

Sincerely,



Robert E. Hayes
1904 Whitmanfield Road
Wetumpka, AL 36092

SEP 3 1992

"Document Control"

TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9202633
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS I DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: BURDEN, Dan: THE AMERICAN YOUTH HOSTELS INC.

TO: PRESIDENT BUSH

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 08/25/92

SUBJECT: URGES THE U.S. TO ESTABLISH A LEADERSHIP ROLE TO
SUPPORT POLICIES TO CONSERVE VANISHING TROPICAL
RAINFORESTS AND OLD GROWTH FORESTS.

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: ENVIRONMENT ASSIGNED:

ACTION
REQUIRED: FOR DAB'S SIGNATURE STAFF
ACTION:

SENDER'S DUE DATE:
OSTP DUE DATE: 09/10/92 STAFF DUE DATE
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT: 10/2/92

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley

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

OSTP RECEIVED: 09/01/92 DEPT RECEIVED:
FILE: P-EOP-PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY

CENTRAL FILES:



THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

REFERRAL

2643
RECEIVED

AUGUST 31, 1992 5:49

TO: OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

MAIL ROOM

ACTION REQUESTED:

DIRECT REPLY, FURNISH INFO COPY

DESCRIPTION OF INCOMING:

ID: 347076

MEDIA: LETTER, DATED AUGUST 25, 1992

TO: PRESIDENT BUSH

FROM: MR. DAN BURDEN
PRESIDENT
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
THE AMERICAN YOUTH HOSTELS, INC.
SUITE 840
733 15TH STREET, NW.
WASHINGTON DC 20005

SUBJECT: URGES THE U.S. TO ESTABLISH A LEADERSHIP ROLE
TO SUPPORT POLICIES TO CONSERVE VANISHING
TROPICAL RAINFORESTS AND OLD GROWTH FORESTS

PROMPT ACTION IS ESSENTIAL -- IF REQUIRED ACTION HAS NOT BEEN
TAKEN WITHIN 9 WORKING DAYS OF RECEIPT, PLEASE TELEPHONE THE
UNDERSIGNED AT 456-7486.

RETURN CORRESPONDENCE, WORKSHEET AND COPY OF RESPONSE
(OR DRAFT) TO:
AGENCY LIAISON, ROOM 91, THE WHITE HOUSE, 20500

SALLY KELLEY
DIRECTOR OF AGENCY LIAISON
PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE

THE WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

ID# 347076

NR 004

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: AUGUST 26, 1992

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: MR. DAN BURDEN

SUBJECT: URGES THE U.S. TO ESTABLISH A LEADERSHIP ROLE
TO SUPPORT POLICIES TO CONSERVE VANISHING
TROPICAL RAINFORESTS AND OLD GROWTH FORESTS

ROUTE TO: OFFICE/AGENCY	(STAFF NAME)	ACTION ACT CODE	DATE YY/MM/DD	TYPE RESP	C D	COMPLETED YY/MM/DD
OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	RL	ORG	92/08/26	31	-	___/___/___
REFERRAL NOTE:		___	___/___/___	___	-	___/___/___
REFERRAL NOTE:		___	___/___/___	___	-	___/___/___
REFERRAL NOTE:		___	___/___/___	___	-	___/___/___
REFERRAL NOTE:		___	___/___/___	___	-	___/___/___
REFERRAL NOTE:		___	___/___/___	___	-	___/___/___

COMMENTS:

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: MEDIA:L INDIVIDUAL CODES: 4900 4200
MI MAIL USER CODES: (A) (B) (C)

*ACTION CODES: *DISPOSITION *OUTGOING *
* * *CORRESPONDENCE: *
*A-APPROPRIATE ACTION *A-ANSWERED *TYPE RESP=INITIALS *
*C-COMMENT/RECOM *B-NON-SPEC-REFERRAL * OF SIGNER *
*D-DRAFT RESPONSE *C-COMPLETED * CODE = A *
*F-FURNISH FACT SHEET *S-SUSPENDED *COMPLETED = DATE OF *
I-INFO COPY/NO ACT NEC * OUTGOING *
*R-DIRECT REPLY W/COPY * * *
*S-FOR-SIGNATURE * * *
*X-INTERIM REPLY * * *

REFER QUESTIONS AND ROUTING UPDATES TO CENTRAL REFERENCE
(ROOM 75,OEOb) EXT-2590
KEEP THIS WORKSHEET ATTACHED TO THE ORIGINAL INCOMING
LETTER AT ALL TIMES AND SEND COMPLETED RECORD TO RECORDS
MANAGEMENT.



American Youth Hostels

733 15th Street NW, Suite 840, Washington, DC 20005
(202) 783-6161 Fax: (202) 783-6171

August 25, 1992

President George Bush
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20500

Dear President Bush:

The American Youth Hostels, Inc. (AYH) is a nonprofit organization devoted to cultural exchange through low cost, environmentally sustainable travel. During a recent convening of the AYH National Board of Directors, there was much discussion regarding the potential for a United States leadership role in preserving the environment. This discussion developed in the context of the United Nations Environmental Summit.

The American Youth Hostels strongly encourages the United States to assume this leadership role and to initiate and support policies which would provide for greater biodiversity, community recycling and conservation of our vanishing tropical rainforests and old growth forests. Additionally we request that the United States substantially reduce carbon dioxide emissions and acid rain production which will provide cleaner air to breathe for all people and wildlife in our global community.

A clean, healthy environment is essential for global understanding and world peace. We must begin now in order to reverse the destructive trends already in place.

We thank you for your consideration and are positive you will lead the United States toward an extensive, environmentally sustainable course of action.

Sincerely,

Dan Burden
President
AYH National Board of Directors

DB/br



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 2, 1992

Dear Mr. Burden:

On behalf of the President, thank you for your letter of August 25 expressing your concern over the leadership role that the United States is playing with regard to the environment. You are indeed correct that a clean and healthy environment is essential, and this administration is committed to successful environmental protection as a prerequisite to solid, sustainable economic growth.

President Bush believes that global stewardship is our shared responsibility and our shared opportunity. He is committed to working with the international community to produce strategies for managing the earth's natural resources in ways that assure the sustainability of humanity on this planet in ways that maximize our potential for growth and opportunity for all. It is the President's conviction that environmental protection and economic growth, well managed, complement one another.

Under the President's leadership, the U.S. has developed and put forward a detailed plan of action to address global climate change by limiting net emissions of greenhouse gases. The President has proposed to double world-wide forest assistance, and has worked actively for a global forest convention. As a down payment, the President has pledged a \$150 million increase in forest assistance next year.

The Clean Air Act proposed, negotiated, and signed into law by President Bush sets some of the most stringent controls on mobile and stationary sources of air pollution anywhere on earth. Under the Act, U.S. sulfur dioxide emissions will be cut in half and capped permanently, air toxic emissions will be cut by over 75 percent, and smog levels will be reduced to meet health standards in cities across the country.

The President has launched the world's most ambitious reforestation program, with a goal of planting an additional one billion trees per year for the next decade.

President Bush recognizes the widespread interest in addressing the issue of global climate change. In that record, the President is pleased with the successful negotiation of a framework convention on climate change.

Mr. Dan Burden

Page 2

I hope that this information is helpful to you. It comes with the President's best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

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

Mr. Dan Burden
President, National Board of Directors
The American Youth Hostels, Inc.
Suite 840
733 15th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20005

SEP 3 1992

"Document Control"

TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9202634
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS I DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: LOUSMA, Jack: CONSORTIUM FOR INTERNATIONAL EARTH SCIENCE
INFORMATION NETWORK

TO: PRESIDENT BUSH

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 08/24/92

SUBJECT: UPDATES THE PRESIDENT ON CONTRIBUTIONS MADE BY THE
CONSORTIUM ON INITIATIVES FOR GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL
CHANGE RESERACH AND EDUCATION.

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: ENVIRONMENT ASSIGNED:

ACTION
REQUIRED: FOR DAB'S SIGNATURE STAFF
ACTION:

SENDER'S DUE DATE:
OSTP DUE DATE: 09/10/92 STAFF DUE DATE
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT: 10/30/92

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #: CONTACT PERSON:
REMARKS: ENCLOSURES TO ENVIRONMENT. PHONE: EXT:

OSTP RECEIVED: 09/01/92 DEPT RECEIVED:
FILE: P-EOP-PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY

CENTRAL FILES:



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 30, 1992

Dear Mr. Lousma:

On behalf of President Bush, thank you for your letter of August 24, updating him on the recent activities of the Consortium for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN).

We appreciate the efforts that CIESIN has made in support of our Global Change Research Program and the United States' participation at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development at Rio. Such endeavors are very helpful as the U.S. strives to encourage the full and open distribution of data and information in support of global change research in the international arena.

In addition, the Global Change Research Information Office (GCRIO) is another important element in our scientific outreach. CIESIN's role in hosting the GCRIO is a fine way to build on the investment in the CIESIN socio-economic and human dimensions data center of the Earth Observing System Data and Information System (EOSDIS).

We appreciate your report on the recent contributions by CIESIN to international global change initiatives. We are, of course, very interested in following the progress and activities of CIESIN, and I would recommend that you contact Dr. Nancy G. Maynard, the Assistant Director for the Environment (202/456-6202), for future exchanges on this issue.

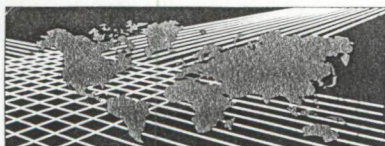
Once again, thank you for taking the time to provide information on CIESIN.

Sincerely yours,



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

Mr. Jack R. Lousma
President and Chief Executive Officer
Consortium for International Earth
Science Information Network
P. O. Box 134003
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48113



CIESIN

Consortium for International
Earth Science Information Network

347077
1968 Green Road
P.O. Box 134003
Ann Arbor, MI 48113 USA
Phone: 313/663-5650
Fax: 313/663-6622

24 August 1992

President George H. Bush
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

On behalf of the Consortium for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN), I am pleased to report on recent contributions which the Consortium made on behalf of your initiatives for international cooperation in global environmental change research and education.

This report is inspired by the two initiatives cited in your address to the scientists and engineers of the NASA Goddard Space Flight Center at Greenbelt, MD prior to your departure for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development at Rio. You announced a U.S. initiative to provide the world access to key science data and the establishment, this year, of a Global Change Research Information Office.

In support of the first initiative, at Rio, CIESIN personnel, on behalf of the United States, provided the on-site logistical and public outreach support to disseminate key science data in state-of-the-art optical compact disc (CD-ROM) media. CIESIN provided this unique data collected by space-based sensors to nearly 1,000 researchers, policy makers, applied users, and educators in governmental and non-governmental organizations. It is especially rewarding for me to tell you that the space program, for which I was honored to serve as Skylab Space Station Pilot and Space Shuttle Columbia Commander, will continue to benefit humankind with a treasury of scientific data...data which you have challenged the world to share and use.

Through direct and personal interaction at UNCED, CIESIN has captured for NASA a valuable set of potential future collaborators and demonstrated by our actions that our nation considers information sharing and knowledge equity to be among the highest priorities of our science policy. Indeed, our experience has shown it is among the first steps which must be taken to achieve equitable cost burden-sharing for global change research in the decades ahead.

Your challenge to implement the Global Change Research Information Office (GCRIO), this year has created a foundation of international information exchange and outreach.

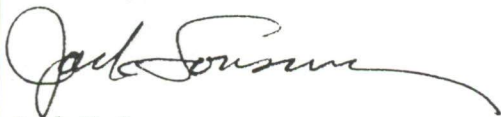
In regard to your second initiative, I am pleased to tell you that CIESIN is now developing implementation plans for the GCRI. Information services will be activated in the next several months. **CIESIN is serving as GCRI implementation agent at the request of the U.S. Committee on Earth & Environmental Sciences (CEES), under the visionary guidance of Dr. D. Allan Bromley's Federal Coordinating Council on Science, Engineering, and Technology (FCCSET).**

I would like to invite your attention to the powerful contribution which the CIESIN GCRI will provide the United States. It will offer, for the first time, an electronic or printed-media window into the treasury of technologies which are U.S. developed and applicable to solving environmental problems throughout the world. GCRI will serve as a "resource multiplier" rapidly communicating to the world-wide scientific, engineering, and development communities data and information on technologies and services which U.S. business and industry can provide. **GCRI promotes the Nation's technology base and strengthens the position of U.S. leadership in environmental technology deployment, research, and education -- indeed, what we know to be the jobs of the future.**

We are privileged to serve the Nation in the execution of a scientifically sound environmental program which will also economically benefit the U.S. in the markets of the future. We are proud of the progress we are making on "the Road from Rio".

I would be happy to answer questions which your staff may have regarding the leadership role which CIESIN serves in our national science and technology agenda. Please do not hesitate to contact me at (313) 663-5650, or our Director of Washington Operations, Mr. Bob Coullahan, who led our data distribution efforts at the Earth Summit, at (202) 775-6606. We would be honored to provide a comprehensive briefing on how we are implementing your global environmental initiatives.

Sincerely,



Jack R. Lousma
President & Chief Executive Officer

enc.

2634

T H E W H I T E H O U S E O F F I C E

REFERRAL

AUGUST 31, 1992

TO: OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

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PRESIDENT & CHIEF EXECUTIVE
OFFICER
CONSORTIUM FOR INTERNATIONAL EARTH
SCIENCE INFORMATION NETWORK
POST OFFICE BOX 134003
ANN ARBOR MI 48113

SUBJECT: UPDATES THE PRESIDENT ON CONTRIBUTIONS MADE
BY THE CONSORTIUM FOR INTERNATIONAL EARTH
SCIENCE INFORMATION NETWORK ON INITIATIVES
FOR GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGE RESEARCH
AND EDUCATION

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SALLY KELLEY
DIRECTOR OF AGENCY LIAISON
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THE WHITE HOUSE
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INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: AUGUST 26, 1992

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: MR. JACK R. LOUSMA

SUBJECT: UPDATES THE PRESIDENT ON CONTRIBUTIONS MADE
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SCIENCE INFORMATION NETWORK ON INITIATIVES
FOR GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGE RESEARCH

ACTION

DISPOSITION

ROUTE TO:	(STAFF NAME)	ACT CODE	DATE YY/MM/DD	TYPE RESP	C D	COMPLETED YY/MM/DD
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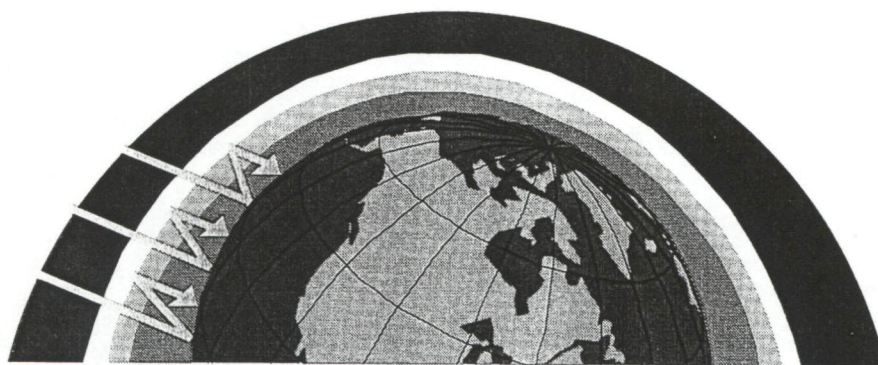
Attachments

- NASA GEDEX CD-ROM Data Disc Cover
- Photograph of CIESIN Data Distribution at
Rio Centro Conference Center
- Photograph of CIESIN distribution point at
Sheraton Rio Hotel, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
- Sampling of Countries/Organizations
receiving data at UNCED



Space Agency Forum
on the
International Space Year

GEDEX



Greenhouse Effect Detection Experiment

1992

Selected Data Sets for Greenhouse Effect Research

featuring

- Surface and Mid-tropospheric Temperature Anomalies; Sea Surface, Land Surface, and Upper Air Temperatures
- Solar Irradiances
- Earth Radiation Budget and Cloud Data
- Atmospheric Constituents: Greenhouse Gases, Ozone, Water Vapor, Aerosols, Nitrogen Dioxide

NASA support provided by
Dr. Robert A. Schiffer
Earth Science and Applications Division
NASA Headquarters



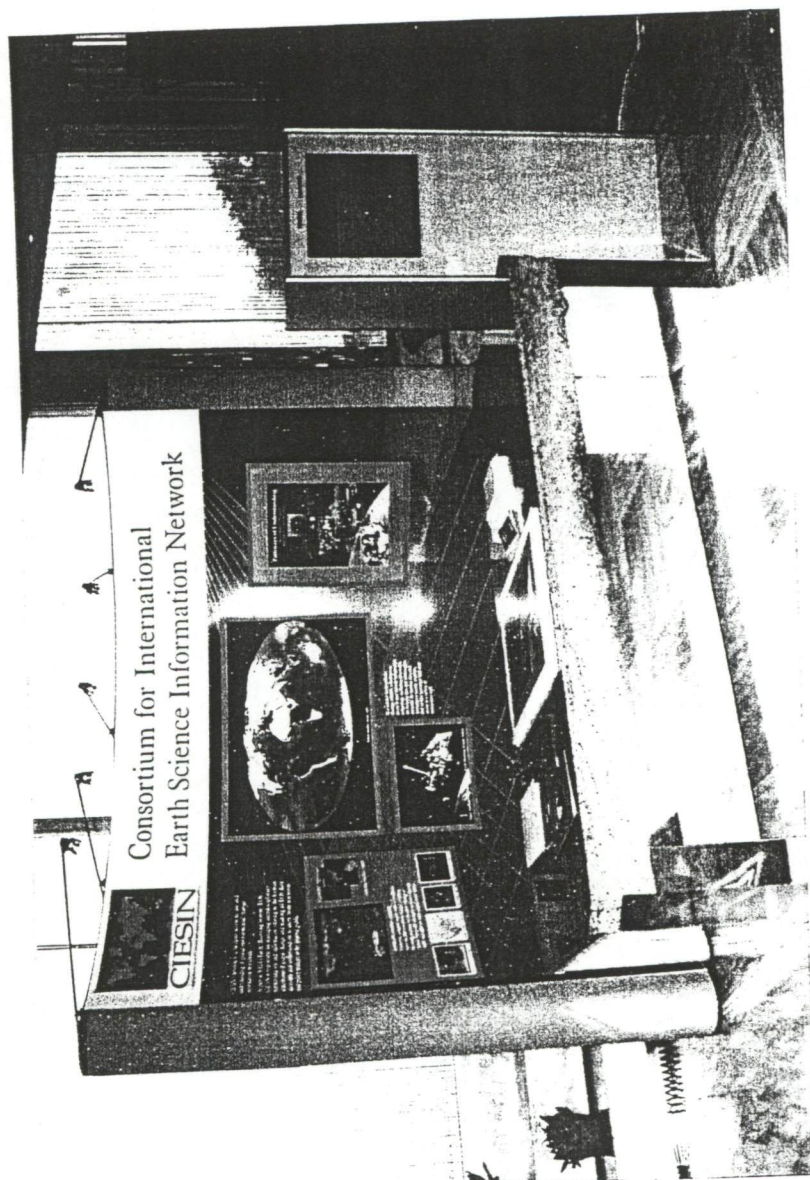
All data on this disc are in
Common Data Format

ISY
MCMXCII





*CIESIN Staff Members distributing NASA GEDEX data discs
Rio Centro Conference Center,
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil during the UNCED, June 1992.*



*CIESIN Data & Information Distribution Point
Sheraton Rio Hotel, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
UNCED, June 1992.*



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Please print all information
Name: CRISTIA CIVILIM
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Address: 116 REPUBLICA 1824
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E-mail:
Voice Phone: 20541 7862622

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Please print all information
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Affiliation: Comissao de Defesa Ambiental
Address: RIO DE JANEIRO State: BIO
Country: BRASIL Zip:
E-mail:
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Please print all information
Name: NEHEMIAH V. ROUGH
Affiliation: Env. Africa Wild Life Society
Address: P.O. Box 20110
City: Nairobi State: Kenya
Country: KENYA Zip:
E-mail:
Voice Phone: 254-2-749170/123

Please print all information
Name: ANJANI KHANNA
Affiliation: CENTER FOR SCIENCE
Address: F-6, HANDEL GROUND
City: MUMBAI State: INDIA
Country: INDIA Zip: 40006
E-mail:
Voice Phone: 91164533794

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Affiliation:
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City: OSAS State:
Country: ARGENTINA Zip: 1407
E-mail:
Voice Phone: 564-3983

Please print all information
Name: M. Ammarul Islam
Affiliation: Deputat
Address: Environment
City: Dhaka State: INDIA
Country: Bangladesh Zip: 1205
E-mail:
Voice Phone: 865122

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Name: RAMON A. DEL ROSARIO
Affiliation: V.V. SECRETARIA
Address: EN PLAZA, PM C-150
City: NEW YORK State: NY
Country: U.S.A. Zip: 10017
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Name: NABID BENATI
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Country: ITALY Zip:
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Affiliation: Min. of Environment
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Please print all information
Name: DR. L. A. DESAUS
Affiliation: Ministry of Environment
Address: 1000 1000
City: MUSCAT State: OMAN
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Name: REGO PONIZOVA
Affiliation:
Address: 37-61 37-61
City: MOSCOW State: Russia
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Voice Phone:

CIESIN Data Distribution Registration: Tel: Phone 001-201-9910993

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E-mail:
Voice Phone: 213-777-7777

Name: 365
Affiliation:
Address:
City: State:
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Name: RIO DE JANEIRO
Affiliation:
Address:
City: RIO DE JANEIRO State: BRASIL
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Name: SENEGAL
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City: SENEGAL State:
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Voice Phone: 934011

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Affiliation: University of Minnesota
Address: 1000 1000
City: MINNEAPOLIS State: MINNESOTA
Country: UNITED STATES Zip: 55455
E-mail:
Voice Phone: 612-755-7557

Please print all information
Name: FABIO MATHIAS
Affiliation: Greenhouse Action Net
Address: 1000 1000
City: Sydney State: Australia
Country: Australia Zip: 2256
E-mail:
Voice Phone: 61-2-922962

Please print all information
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Affiliation: W.C.R.P.
Address: 1000 1000
City: Saitama State: Japan
Country: Japan Zip:
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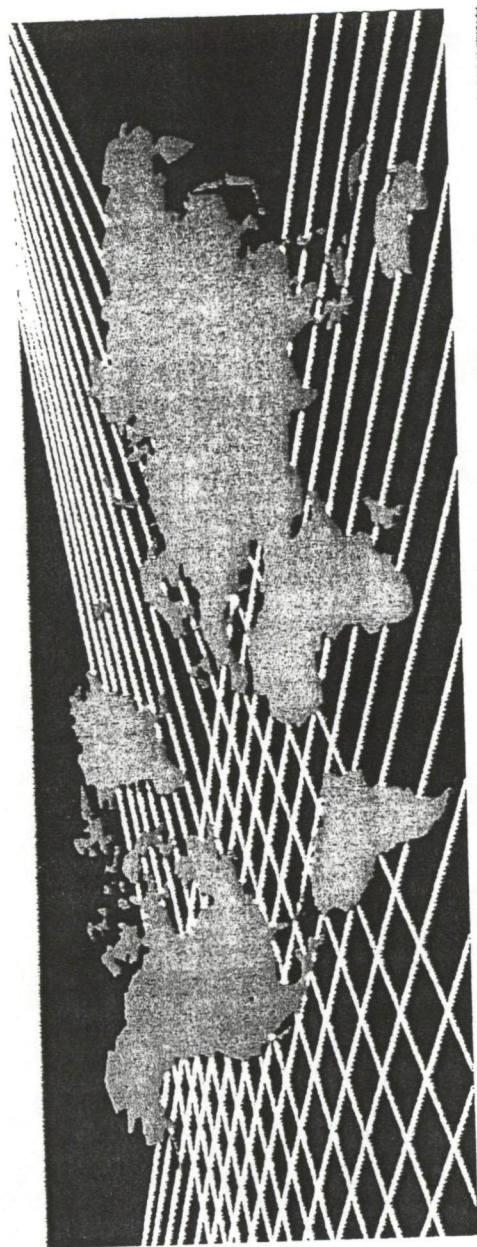
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City: Kuala Lumpur State: Malaysia
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Consortium for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN)

The Consortium for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN) is a non-profit, U.S.-based international organization dedicated to facilitating access to, use and understanding of global change information world-wide. Current participating institutions in the consortium include: the Environmental Research Institute of Michigan; Michigan State University; Polytechnic University of New York; Saginaw Valley State University; the University of California at Santa Barbara; and the University of Michigan. CIESIN is designed to draw upon the resources of additional universities, research institutes, non-governmental organizations, government agencies, international and multi-lateral organizations, and industrial partners with expertise in global change studies.

CIESIN seeks to further *understanding* through information technology, analysis, and interdisciplinary research on global change. The developing CIESIN information infrastructure is a resource for a wide variety of users to access natural and human science data and information needed to understand and address global environmental change issues. These users include global change scientists and applied users such as decision makers, policy analysts, civil engineers, emergency managers, natural resource managers, educators, the media, and the general public.

In FY 1990, at the direction of the United States Congress (Public Law 101-144), NASA awarded a grant to CIESIN to study the information management challenges inherent in making global change and earth science data and information accessible and understandable to policy makers, international decision makers, federal agencies, the education community, and the general public.

NASA reinforced this congressional directive by tasking the Consortium to extend the direct benefits of the Earth Observing System Data and Information System (EOSDIS) in the areas of data use by policy makers, applications users, and the international community. In 1990, NASA directed CIESIN to develop plans for an Affiliated Data Center that would so extend the benefits of EOSDIS to these non-traditional user constituencies. Developmental prototypes and pilot projects were initiated as part of the Congressional and NASA directives. For fiscal year 1991, the Congress directed CIESIN to continue its work on requirements definition for the interagency, international network and to begin planning and design of the network facilities. The evolution of these activities has matured toward a prototype CIESIN Distributed Applications Center with the special additional mission of integrating EOS data with socio-economic and health data, in furtherance of the human dimensions component of global change programs.

For fiscal year 1992, the Congress was interested in CIESIN broadening its field of view beyond NASA's EOSDIS and so directed CIESIN to undertake Earth science data integration activities with the US Environmental Protection Agency, the US Department of Agriculture, and the Department of Defense. A chronology of Congressional directives and agency-specific guidance is provided as *Attachment A* (Mandates and Guidance).

For the EPA, CIESIN is engaged in a Cooperative Agreement entitled, "*Planning for the Integration and Use of Global Change Data*". Funded in part by the EPA, with matching funds from CIESIN, this project has four active thrust areas:

- Remote Sensing User Needs Assessment
 - *assessing current and planned remotely sensed information needs of the EPA's Air Quality and Modeling Program, the Chesapeake Bay Program, the Great Lakes Program, the Gulf of Mexico Program, and the Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program (EMAP)*
- EMAP Catalog System Options and Strategies
 - *characterizing EMAP's needs and requirements for a data and information directory and catalog system;*
 - *assessing the ability of existing data and information directory and catalog approaches and techniques to meet EMAP's requirements*
- Enhancing Educational Uses of Major EPA Data Sets
 - *assessing alternative techniques for promoting the use of data from the Aerometric Information Retrieval System (AIRS) and the water quality storage and retrieval system (STORET) within the educational community.*
- Data Acquisition, Assessment, Analysis, and Packaging for the Compendium for Environmental Statistics
 - *preparing quality assured statistical summaries of key environmental data sets for inclusion in the Compendium for Environmental Statistics.*

Attachment B provides further details on CIESIN current year support of the EPA.

For the USDA, CIESIN has begun a project in FY 1992 with the Agricultural Research Service, in close coordination with the USDA Global Change Program Office. This project includes nine task areas comprising assessment of global change data holdings; preservation of data at risk; enhancements to data directory and data systems interoperability; and support for global change policy analysis and formulation. Attention is directed to **Attachment C** which details these task areas.

Also in FY 1992, Congress recognized the unique contribution which the emergent Strategic Environmental Research & Development Program (SERDP) offers to the US Global Change Research Program. The Congress directed that the Department of Defense and CIESIN "jointly study and develop mechanisms for transferring unclassified and recently declassified information to other government agencies and to non-government organizations involved in global environmental change research." This

project is envisaged as yielding several prototype integrated data products. *Attachment D* provides further details of this unique opportunity to enhance the contribution of DoD national data assets to the interdisciplinary research community studying global change.

Also in FY 1992, CIESIN was asked to support the US Department of State through information technology support and analysis of the information requirements and resources used by the US negotiation team assigned to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED). CIESIN policy specialists and engineers have supported the PrepComm 4 sessions in New York and will be on-site with the USUNCED team in Brazil throughout conference negotiations. This role is in consonance with the ongoing congressional mandate to analyze the use of Earth science and global change data and information for public policy purposes, anchored in Public Law 101-144.

CIESIN, since its inception, has been oriented toward improving access, use, and understanding of global change information within the international community, especially developing countries. Several focused activities have been implemented to build upon the international environmental data cooperative. Initially, CIESIN sponsored several workshops and conferences to engender necessary relationships within the international human science and global change research communities. Under the task area called *International User Needs Assessment*, CIESIN co-sponsored the Pacific Rim Workshop, along with NASA and the National Science Foundation (NSF); sponsored the Forum of South American Remote Sensing Specialists (SELPER) in Rio de Janeiro; and hosted a workshop on the Bohemian Massif to identify the information needs of government officials in the North-West Bohemia region. Under sponsored studies and pilot projects, CIESIN has collaborated with the International Social Science Council (ISSC) to identify data resources in demographics, economics, and attitudinal survey. Additional international workshops were conducted on pathways to understanding the relationship of human systems to global change, and health data bases relevant to global change studies.

Each of these workshops and conferences yielded considerable scientific and policy guidance for the development of the CIESIN program initiatives. From early national conferences in 1990, identifying issues and interdisciplinary information requirements, a rich diversity of natural and human scientists, engineers, public health officials, policy analysts, and educators have been integrated into the strategic ownership and direction of this national demonstration project known as CIESIN.

Consistent with the commitment to international outreach, CIESIN has recently responded to the expressed need of the Committee on Earth and Environmental Sciences (CEES), Subcommittee on Global Change Research (SGCR) for implementation of the Global Change Research Information Office (GCRIO). Pursuant to the Global Change Research Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-606), the GCRIO must be implemented as part of Title II (International Cooperation in Global Change Research) within calendar year 1992. CIESIN is currently organizing resources to support the development of a Preliminary GCRIO Implementation Plan for presentation to the CEES. Based on the review and approval of this plan, CIESIN can begin implementation of GCRIO products and services in early FY 1993. Privileged to support this crucial international role, CIESIN

recognizes the importance of earning and maintaining an enduring, close, and cooperative relationship with all of the global change program offices in CEES member agencies. GCRIO is a natural manifestation of the mission and role which CIESIN has served within the US/GCRP to date.

Strengthening the effectiveness of the GCRIO support role, CIESIN access to the international scientific community has been improved through the recently announced partnership with the International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme (IGBP), START initiative. CIESIN is a principal sponsor of the International START Office (ISO), which will be located in Washington, D.C. along side CIESIN facilities, commencing 1 July 1992. This office will serve in an oversight function coordinating the information infrastructure and regional research center developments within each of the fourteen START regions world-wide. This relationship will facilitate international scientific community interactions for CIESIN, including the Human Dimensions of Global Environmental Change (HDGEC) Program, one of three principal programmatic components of START. Additionally, CIESIN has agreed, with the close coordination of NASA, to work closely on START networking requirements with the IGBP-DIS project team.

The foresight and initiative of proponents of the US/GCRP, both in the United States Congress and within the Executive Branch, spawned the CIESIN initiative. CIESIN's role as a national demonstration project has been employed as to optimize national data assets for integrated global change research. CIESIN contributions are a significant offering toward the implementation of the Global Change Data & Information System (GCDIS), a stated objective of the CEES. CIESIN prototypes and pilot projects have tangibly impacted upon interagency directory development efforts, and have assisted in maturing the information systems orientation of several socio-economic and health data providers toward the interoperability goals articulated by the CEES/SGCR and the Interagency Working Group on Data Management for Global Change (IWGDMGC), and the Committee on the Human Dimensions of Global Change of the National Research Council.

Under the *challenge* from congressional leadership, the CIESIN concept was conceived and the CIESIN organization was founded. Within the *context* of direction from the Congress, the leadership and innovation of NASA, and the collaboration of cooperating agencies such as EPA, USDA, DoD, and others, CIESIN has *studied* the issues, *focused* the resources and technologies, and *acted* with neutrality and in the the spirit of constructive cooperation to facilitate access to, use, and understanding of global change data and information for our national global change program.

MANDATES AND GUIDANCE

The Consortium for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN) was formed to create a critical link in the chain of human survival on planet Earth. It is widely recognized by the science community and by governments around the world that the global environmental change phenomena made urgent that which made perfectly good sense in the absence of urgency: That Earth and human science data obtained with significant national investments ought to be widely shared and used to understand and make policy on the causes of global change; causes, which, in their worst sense, could threaten human survival on Earth.

In the legislative report for FY 1990 activities, which explained the national purpose for CIESIN, the United States Congress stated, "NASA¹ should take the lead in broadening the work now planned for the EOS² to create a network and the required associated facilities to integrate and facilitate the use of information from government-wide earth monitoring systems." The Congress directed that CIESIN, under funding from NASA, conduct a study, across the agencies and internationally, regarding the availability and use of Earth science data.

NASA reinforced the directive to CIESIN to extend "the direct benefits of the Earth Observing System Data and Information System in the areas of data use by policy makers, applications users, and the international community."³

For fiscal year 1991, the Congress directed CIESIN to continue its NASA funded work on requirements definition for the inter-agency, international network and to begin planning and design of the network facilities.⁴ CIESIN had also identified an important mission component in the integration of the health and other human science data and information data bases with the physical earth sciences.⁵

¹National Aeronautics and Space Administration

²Earth Observing System

³NASA letter dated January 30, 1990 from L.A. Fisk, Associate Administrator for Space Science and Applications to Dr. Robert S. P. Yien, former Chairman of CIESIN.

⁴VA-HUD and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act of 1991, P.L. 101-507, H. Rept. 101-556.

⁵See Executive Summary, "Information for a Changing World, Strategies for Integration and Use of Global Change Information," CIESIN report to Congress, May 15, 1991, p. 12. See also "The FY 1991 U.S. Global Change Research Program, A report by the Committee on Earth Sciences," which identified "Human Interactions" as a science priority, Figure 1, p. 9.

For fiscal year 1992, the Congress accepted CIESIN's recommendation that the United States should support "a fully integrated and global information network"⁶, by fully funding CIESIN to continue the interagency, international network study as originally directed and to begin "development of an interdisciplinary earth science data and information network".⁷ The Congress, however, was concerned that CIESIN was becoming too narrowly focused on NASA and directed CIESIN to undertake data integration activities in Department of Agriculture⁸, the Environmental Protection Agency⁹, and the Department of Defense.¹⁰

The rise to prominence and the urgency of CIESIN's mission area has been widely recognized by prestigious science and consultative bodies and by the Executive Branch.

The scope of the data problem was elevated to national attention when The National Academy of Sciences and the General Accounting Office separately reported that the Federal Government has accumulated Earth science data bases that are underused and are not electronically linked.¹¹

The National Academy of Sciences reported twice more on the urgent need to develop interdisciplinary networks as a way to foster new human and physical science investigation of global environmental change.¹²

⁶Executive Summary, "Information for a Changing World, Strategies for Integration and Use of Global Change Information," CIESIN report to Congress, May 15, 1991, p. 5.

⁷Fiscal year 1992 VA-HUD and Independent Agencies Appropriation Act P.L. 102-139, H. Rept. No. 102-226, Conference Report.

⁸FY 1992 Appropriations Act for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies, P.L. 101-142, H. Rept. 101-239.

⁹Fiscal year 1992 VA-HUD and Independent Agencies Appropriations, P.L. 102-139, H. Rept. 102-226.

¹⁰Fiscal year 1992 DOD Appropriations Act, P.L. 102-172, H. Rept. 102-328.

¹¹National Academy of Sciences, Committee on Geophysical Data, "Solving the Global Change Puzzle," 1991; General Accounting Office, "NASA is Not Properly Safeguarding Valuable Data From Past Missions," March 1990.

¹²"Human Dimensions of Global Change, Dec. 1991; Policy Implications of Greenhouse Warming," 1991; "Assessment of Satellite Earth Observation Programs," 1991.

The United States Chief Negotiator for the Montreal Protocols reported that the Montreal Protocols are prime examples of the power of information for making informed and serious economic decisions.¹³

The Department of Energy independently reproduced the blueprint for CIESIN-type organization in their report on Global Change. DOE reports that a global change data and information network is at "the heart of a long-term program for global climate change".¹⁴

The White House, recognizing the importance of data management, use and dissemination on global change issues, proposed the creation of a global change information data and communications network.¹⁵

Ultimately, the Congress directly addressed the importance of data management, use and dissemination in the Global Change Research Act of 1990.¹⁶ This Act requires an annual plan to include recommendations on data base management, accessibility, and use;¹⁷ it requires the establishment of "international offices to disseminate information useful in identifying, preventing, mitigating, or adapting to the possible effects of global change"¹⁸; and finally, it requires the President to establish an "Office of Global Change Research Information,"¹⁹ for which the Administration is negotiating a role for CIESIN.

¹³"Ozone Diplomacy," Richard Elliot Benedict, Chief Negotiator for the Montreal Protocols," 1991.

¹⁴U.S. Department of Energy, "Global Climate Trends and Greenhouse Gas Data: Federal Activities in Data Collection, Archiving, and Dissemination," June 1990. p.171.

¹⁵The White House Conference on Science and Economics Research Related to Global Change, April 16-18, 1990.

¹⁶P.L. 101-606.

¹⁷P.L. 101-606, § 104(d).

¹⁸P.L. 101-606, § 203.

¹⁹P.L. 101-606, § 204.

PRELIMINARY COPY

THE ROAD FROM RIO: SHARING KNOWLEDGE FOR IMPROVED ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT DECISION MAKING

Abstract

Agenda 21, the blueprint of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, vigorously recommends the development of global, regional, and local knowledge sharing networks to support the implementation of its programs and activities.

In response, we propose a vital action plan for worldwide knowledge sharing networks that will be effective in meeting the goals of Agenda 21, efficient in the use of resources, and adaptable to change. This paper sets forth the vision we hope to realize on the road from Rio.

PRELIMINARY COPY

June 5, 1992

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A Defining Moment

Humanity stands at a defining moment in its history. We are confronted with a perpetuation of disparities between and within nations, a worsening of poverty, hunger, ill health and illiteracy, and the continuing deterioration of the ecosystems on which we depend for our well-being. However, integration of environment and development concerns, and greater attention to them, will lead to the fulfillment of basic needs, improved living standards for all, better protected and managed ecosystems, and a safer, more prosperous future. No nation can achieve this on its own; but together we can -- in a global partnership for sustainable development.¹

Agenda 21, the centerpiece of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, is clear in its purpose. After more than two years of intense negotiation, the world community has reached a consensus that environment and development issues must be addressed with an integrated program of action. This planned effort is beyond the capabilities of any single group, profession, institution, or nation to address on its own. The diverse constituents of the world community will have to work together to effectively implement the program set forth in Agenda 21. Shared knowledge about environment and development is the basis for this cooperation.

Sharing knowledge is a two-step process. The first step is to exchange information across cultural, professional, and institutional boundaries. The second step is to develop the human skills necessary to understand and use this information to make decisions that create economic opportunity without environmental degradation and fight the scourges of ignorance, poverty, hunger, and disease. This thought can be expressed with the following equation:

$$\text{Knowledge Sharing} = \text{Information Exchange} + \text{Enhanced Human Resources.}$$

The need for improved knowledge sharing networks is an important recurring theme in Agenda 21. The Agenda 21 document dedicates its concluding chapter, "Information for Decision-Making," to the subject, and the topic is interwoven throughout the other sections. For example, the chapter on combating poverty calls for governments, in cooperation with international and non-governmental organizations, to promote "mechanisms to allow for the sharing of experience and knowledge between communities."² The discussion of deforestation includes the

recommendation, "Strengthen existing regional and global networks for exchange of relevant information."³ Myriad examples of such recommendations could be cited.

There is a large step between the recognition of information's critical role in achieving sustainable development and its incorporation into local, regional, and global decision-making processes. People make decisions on the basis of their understanding of information readily available to them. Today, important information for environment and development decision making is collected, analyzed, and held by numerous institutions worldwide. Unfortunately, only the most sophisticated and well-equipped decision makers have the resources required to acquire, understand, and make use of this valuable information.

This paper presents a ground breaking plan to enhance environment and development knowledge sharing among individuals, groups, professions, and institutions throughout the world. The concept is to strengthen the linkages between decision makers and information providers through the use of human, institutional, and electronic networks. The process will include the provision of expertise and training to enhance human skills. Through these networks, individuals and organizations will be able to share their knowledge and experience with one another on a global basis.

A few organizations, such as the Third World Academy of Sciences, the International Council of Scientific Unions, the World Engineering Partnership for Sustainable Development, and the Consortium for International Earth Science Information Network, have taken the first steps toward realizing such a vision. We now need the infrastructure required for knowledge sharing networks.

The historic convergence of today's advanced technological capacity, the momentum of these organizations, and the political will and public awareness embodied by the "Earth Summit" provides an unparalleled opportunity to bring this plan to fruition.

The Need for Action

Motivated by the same considerations that led to the "Earth Summit," many individuals and organizations throughout the world are currently involved in the collection, analysis, assessment, and application of information for environment and development. Examples of such efforts include:

- Broad United Nations programs such as the United Nations Development Program and the United Nations Environment Program;

- Specialized United Nations agencies such as the Food and Agriculture Organization, the World Health Organization, and the World Meteorological Organization;
- International financial organizations such as the International Monetary Fund, World Bank, and regional development banks;
- Multilateral economic commissions such as the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development;
- Bilateral and nongovernmental relief and development programs;
- Nongovernmental organizations such as the World Resources Institute;
- Industry organizations such as the Business Council on Sustainable Development;
- Professional organizations such as the World Engineering Partnership for Sustainable Development;
- International scientific programs such as the International Council of Scientific Unions' International Geosphere-Biosphere Program and the International Social Science Council's Human Dimensions of Global Environmental Change Program;
- A host of nationally based activities with strong international linkages.

These activities constitute a powerful *potential* resource on which to base environment and development decisions on local, regional, and global scales. Unfortunately, the information needed to make sound decisions about development and environment is segregated in these and other organizations around the world.

Agenda 21 points out, "In sustainable development, everyone is a user and provider of information considered in the broad sense that includes data, information, appropriately packaged experience, and knowledge. The need for information arises at all levels, from that of senior decision makers at the national and international levels to the grass-roots and individual levels."⁴ Existing institutional arrangements fail to meet this broad need. Indeed, the diffusion of information makes it difficult for all but the most advanced and well-equipped users to acquire and analyze the information available to them. As a result, important decisions are frequently made without having fully assessed their future environmental or developmental impacts.

A concern of equal importance is the fact that many people who would like to use environment and development information are unable to do so because they lack the skills required to effectively use knowledge sharing networks and information analysis tools. The problem is particularly acute for underserved groups, such as women and indigenous peoples. Research and training programs are urgently needed to develop these vital skills.

An Action Plan

The issues of environment and development encompass a broad spectrum of specialized knowledge. The types of information and expertise required to support decision making vary greatly, depending upon the issue at hand, the region of interest, and the backgrounds of the decision makers. It is a practical impossibility to gather *a priori* all of the relevant information and expertise into a single homogenous system. The goal of our plan is to minimize the amount of time and resources required to locate, understand, and apply information relevant to particular needs, regardless of its institutional home or information system.

This will be accomplished by establishing cooperative arrangements among a broad network of independent providers of information and expertise at the local, regional, and global levels that address the following functional needs of users:

- Enhanced communications among individuals and organizations;
- Better tools for individuals to locate and acquire pertinent information, analysis tools, and expertise;
- Strengthened training programs; and
- Identification of gaps in current and planned environment and development programs.

With these cooperative arrangements in place, a user could obtain information and expertise from many sources by approaching the nearest participating institution. In essence, the network will form a "virtual" worldwide knowledge sharing system.

Enhanced Communications Among Individuals and Organizations

Effective communications systems are a prerequisite to successful knowledge sharing programs. A central component of our proposal is to expand the use of electronic networks as a means of communication among individuals and organizations involved in collecting, analyzing, assessing, and applying information to environment and development issues. These networks currently serve over 110 countries worldwide and, at a minimum, provide the ability for users to quickly, conveniently, and reliably exchange information with one another.⁵ Even in remote areas of the world, electronic networks can be expanded through the use of inexpensive satellite communications terminals and packet switched radio networks. These networks will enable individuals and local institutions to draw from and contribute to the worldwide pool of environment and development knowledge and expertise.

The value of these electronic networks would be greatly enhanced by creating opportunities for personal interaction. This should be accomplished by sponsoring regionally based conferences, seminars, workshops, and training sessions. These events would mix participants from institutions such as the regional economic commissions of the United Nations Economic and Social Council and the regional development banks, and from the regional centers of the Third World Academy of Sciences, the International Council of Scientific Unions, the World Engineering Partnership for Sustainable Development, and others. The meetings should be structured to foster collaboration between these groups and integrate their activities. The personal relationships formed here should be continued and solidified through the use of computer mediated conferences and electronic mail.

Better Tools for Individuals to Locate and Acquire Pertinent Information, Analysis Tools, and Expertise

A wealth of information, analysis tools, and expertise that could be used to more effectively manage environment and development already exists. However, finding it at the required time and at the relevant scale of aggregation is a difficult task. A major benefit of electronic networks is that they enable users to directly access and query widely distributed information systems. The Earth Observing System Data and Information System prototype, for instance, offers users the ability to simultaneously query many databases, maintained by multiple institutions and stored in diverse information systems around the world. Currently available public domain technology, such as the Wide Area Information System, offers similar capabilities. Examples of the types of information that can be searched using this technology include:

- observational data sets and maps of geological, environmental, and ecological conditions derived from satellite, aircraft, or ground-based instrumentation;
- demographic and public health data sets derived from local, national, regional, and international census and health monitoring activities;
- economic data sets derived from sector analyses of industry and services;
- environment and development technologies and practices;
- current treaties, laws, and regulations on environment and development;
- environment and development analysis methods, tools, and techniques; and
- sources of expertise relevant to a particular environment and development issue.

The great advantage of this technology is that individual institutions contribute to a global information system by serving their own needs to document their own knowledge resources for their own users. Users benefit from being able to quickly locate, acquire, understand, and apply information from a wide variety of sources.

Given the substantial benefits offered by this technology, there is a pressing need to deploy it on a wider scale through knowledge sharing networks.

Strengthened Training Programs

People who understand the complex body of knowledge relating environment and development issues are the key to progress. Access to the world's information resources should be augmented with training programs that enable people to apply these valuable resources to their own problems. This training can be provided by emerging regionally structured initiatives such as: the Third World Academy of Sciences' Network of International Centers for Science, Technology and the Environment; the International Council of Scientific Unions' System for Analysis Research and Training; and the World Engineering Partnership for Sustainable Development's Regional Engineering Centers. This training will develop local expertise that will contribute both to the world's body of environment and development knowledge and to the quality of life in participating regions.

Identification of Gaps in Current and Planned Environment and Development Knowledge Sharing Programs

The needs of the environment and development community will change over time. Therefore, the state of scientific understanding, technological know-how, and the effectiveness of ongoing programs will need to be continually assessed in response to these evolving needs. The knowledge sharing infrastructure will facilitate this process by providing a more complete view of ongoing activities and a continuing forum for discussion. As a result, funding agencies will be able to refine their environment and development investment strategies.

In the effort to achieve economic development without environmental damage, the world today confronts immensely important choices. The networks described in this action plan will provide us with the crucial ability to face these choices together in the full light of knowledge.

The Road From Rio

As programs aimed at acquiring an understanding of environment and development processes have emerged, a number of proposals have been advanced to enhance their effectiveness by linking them through knowledge sharing networks. These include:

- The Third World Academy of Sciences proposal to establish a Network of International Centers for Science, Technology, and the Environment in selected developing countries, based primarily on existing centers of excellence, and supported by an International Consortium for Sustainable Development of North America. This system would address specific problems, provide an in-place infrastructure for research focused on developing-country needs, and build long-term capacities in the developing countries to deal with the problems of environment and development;
- The Global Change System for Analysis, Research, and Training being developed under the aegis of the International Geosphere-Biosphere Program of the International Council of Scientific Unions. This envisions a system of geographically, climatically, and biologically determined regional networks directed at research, documentation of environmental change, data management, synthesis and modeling, and communications among scientists and decision makers;
- The World Engineering Partnership for Sustainable Development, proposed by the World Federation of Engineering Organizations and a number of kindred groups to build a global coalition of engineering professionals to give practical content to the concept of sustainable development, e.g., by developing sustainable production systems, improving our understanding of the flows of materials and wastes through industrial processes, and educating new generations of environmentally conscious technologists;
- The Inter-American Institute for Global Change Research, recently established as a network of existing institutions by a group of Western Hemisphere nations, and corresponding regional networks under consideration in Europe-Africa and in the Asia-Pacific regions;
- The Business Council for Sustainable Development, directed at focusing the energies of the private sector on these issues; and
- The Consortium for International Earth Science Information Network, designed to draw upon the expertise of universities, nonprofit research organizations, government agencies, foundations, and private corporations to meet the challenges of environment and development issues, information technology, and scientific research involving the human dimensions of global change.

The Consortium for International Earth Science Information Network is facilitating the process of developing international networks for sharing environment and development knowledge. In support of this objective, the Consortium has formed alliances with the International Council of Scientific Unions' System for Research, Analysis, and Training and with the World Engineering Partnership for Sustainable Development.

After the historic occasion of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, we invite interested organizations to work with us to develop the global, regional, and local knowledge sharing networks required to implement the programs and activities set forth in Agenda 21. Our first objective will be to establish strategy, targets, and timetables for jointly implementing a common framework for sharing environment and development knowledge worldwide.

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- ¹ United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Agenda 21, Chapter 1, "Preambular Paragraphs for Agenda 21," April 3, 1992.
 - ² *Ibid.*, Chapter 3, "Combating Poverty."
 - ³ *Ibid.*, Chapter 11, "Combating Deforestation."
 - ⁴ *Ibid.*, Chapter 40, "Information for Decision Makers."
 - ⁵ Landweber, Lawrence H., "International Connectivity," Internet Society, April 10, 1992.

OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

STAFFING SHEET

SUBJECT: Jack R. Lousma, Consortium for International Earth Science Info Network

ORIGINATOR: Nancy G. Maynard

PHONE: X-6202

DATE ORIGINATED: 7/29/92 **DATE DUE:** **CORR TRACKING NO:** 9202634

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Maynard, N.	Concur: _____		
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Sutton, V.	Non Concur: _____		
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Van Cleave, M.	Concur: _____		
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STATUS I

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FROM: BELENKY, Sol: ASSOCIATION OF ENGINEERS AND SCIENTISTS FOR NEW AMERICANS

TO: PRESIDENT BUSH



DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 08/11/92

SUBJECT: ENCLOSURES A LETTER AND ENCLOSURES FROM PEYRETS
GOLDMACHER, BENJAMIN WEIDER, AND JONAS FALIK
PROVIDING INFORMATION ABOUT THE ASSOCIATION OF
ENGINEERS AND SCIENTISTS FOR NEW AMERICANS.

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STAFF ASSIGNED: p2

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STAFF
ACTION: For DAB's signature

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I passed a copy of
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as well as the draft
response. John proposed
no changes.

Piene

8/25/92

ID# 345650

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CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: AUGUST 18, 1992

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: DR. SOL BELENKY PH.D.

SUBJECT: ENCLOSURES A LETTER AND ENCLOSURES FROM PEYRETS
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August 11, 1992

Mr. George Bush
President of United States of America
White House, Washington D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

This letter and the enclosure are to inform you about Association of Engineers and Scientists for New Americans, its Task, Public Work and its Problems.

We are hoping that you find a minute to give attention to our organization and its Activity.

We would greatly appreciate a reply from you as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Sol Belenky

Dr. Sol Belenky
AES Executive Director

Enclosure

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45 EAST 33 STREET, 3rd FLOOR, SUITES 324, 325, 326, 327

NEW YORK, N.Y. 10016

TEL: (212) 447-5040

FAX: (212) 889-9366

Mr. George Bush
President of the United States of America
White House, Washington D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

As you have stated in your public addresses, the United States' academic and business communities face a problem with great implications for U.S. competitiveness: the interest among the younger generation of Americans in science and technology continues to decline. This abatement of interest already has resulted in a marked slow-down in the progress of U.S. science and technology. And, as fewer young Americans enter these fields, US progress in technology will risk the threat of stagnation.

We at the Association of Engineers and Scientists for New Americans (AES)- a nonprofit organization dedicated to the absorption of immigrant and refugee engineers and scientists - fully understand your concern about the future of American science and technology. We intend to ameliorate matters by making use of the vast intellectual potential of our members - immigrant and refugee scientists from all over the world. They are proud to be new Americans, and they are anxious to contribute their experience and expertise to U.S. society.

In its short 12-year history, the AES has successfully linked immigrant scientists and engineers to the American industrial and research communities. The Association has been instrumental in matching qualified professionals with high technology businesses.

The past several years have been marked by an unprecedented increase in the number of emigre scientists from the former Soviet Union - many of whom have Ph.D. degrees in science and engineering disciplines. The enormous intellectual potential of these professionals currently goes unused. We can attribute this unfortunate waste to simple lack of awareness among the American scientific community of the accomplishments and qualifications of their new colleagues.

These professionals can also provide a wealth of pedagogical experience. With centuries of scientific tradition behind them, they can help overcome the younger generation's disinterest in science and technology by reviving an appreciation for research.

New immigrant scientists and engineers have already been placed in productive positions and have earned excellent reputations in such outstanding institutions as Rutgers State University, Curant Institute of NYU, Harvard University, Columbia University, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Ohio State University, Lehman College/CUNY, Boston University, University of Arizona, Lovers University, Illinois University, Mount Sinai Medical Center/CUNY, Brookhaven National Laboratory and other academic and industrial research centers, as well as in many big and small businesses, such as New York Power Authority, Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, EBASCO, GPU Nuclear Corp., AT&T Bell Laboratories, Field Associates, Loveslaw, Joel Meisner and Co. Inc., and many, many others.

Yet several serious problems still exist in the process of integrating these newcomers into the U.S. scientific and engineering communities: They need assistance with English skills, understanding the American economic system, etc. The immigrant scientists require professional contacts - contacts with American scientific community at large and with professional societies. American employers are unaware of the level of competence of Russian emigres. A great majority of these scientific and research professionals, engineers and architects remain unemployed or employed in positions unrelated to their field of expertise.

AES, despite its limited funding, continues to develop special programs for scientists. Among its programs are the Refugee and Immigrant Scientists Program (RISP), and a Refugee and Immigrants Program for Engineers and Technicians (RIPET).

According to statistics compiled by the Association during the past several years, it costs \$800 to \$1,000 to retrain and M.S.-level professional and successfully place him or her in a satisfying job. For Ph.D.-level researchers, the comparable figure is \$1,200 to \$1,500 per person. An eight to 12 month term is enough to accomplish this goal. To provide a U.S.-born high school graduate with the equivalent training takes approximately six to nine years and costs \$70,000 to \$120,000. By taking speedy advantage of the intellectual potential of these new immigrants, we will not only be hastening their absorption into U.S. society, but also ensuring a healthy U.S. economic future.

Enclosed please find a brochure describing one of the Association's programs (the Scientists' Program) in detail.

We would welcome the opportunity to meet with you, Mr. President, or with someone of your administration to discuss our work.

Attendees at the Second Refugee Scientists Conference, organized by AES, which took place on April 26, 1992 at the New York Academy of Science, showed enthusiasm for a meeting with you. Enclosed is an article about the conference from the wide-circulation journal Science.

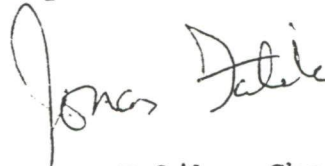
Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "P. Goldmacher".

P. Goldmacher, AES President

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "B. Wieder".

Prof. B. Wieder, Chairman, RISP
Advisory Committee

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "J. Falik".

Prof. J. Falik, Chairman, RIPET
Advisory Committee



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REFUGEE AND IMMIGRANT
SCIENTISTS PROGRAM (RISP)

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REFUGEE AND IMMIGRANT SCIENTISTS PROGRAM (RISP)

1. BACKGROUND and PURPOSES

It may be stated without any reservation that never in the history of immigration there were so many professionals coming to the USA.

Almost 50% of refugees from the USSR and East Europe of working age are engineers and scientists with R&D experience. They represent a wide range of branches of science and technology.

This creates a unique situation when engineers and scientists may fill corresponding niches in the American society.

It is well known that despite the surplus of specialists in the humanities, business, and liberal occupations there is still a lack of science and technology professionals. The experience of the recent 15 years shows that the majority of scientists and engineers from the USSR have earned an excellent reputation and are successfully employed in the most diverse fields of American economy. Nevertheless, there exists a serious problem of their adaptation.

This problem is revealed in the lack of knowledge of American employers about the level of competence of Soviet specialists and the lack of confidence as to their education credentials issued in the country having a completely different educational system. Furthermore, it is often with great difficulties that immigrants overcome the usual barriers of adaptation caused by the realities of Western civilization which seem to be completely unusual to them.

Because of the initially limited knowledge of the needs of their new homeland, and lack of professional contacts and inability of making their specific expertise and experience known in their own field, it is extremely difficult for newly arrived emigre scientists to find a creative job that could utilize their abilities at full potential.

The great professional potential of the highly qualified refugees has not been fully absorbed by the USA industry. These people need special monitoring in their absorption process.

In spite of their high level of professionalism, the newcomers are not familiar with the American way of seeking employment, they do not know how to compose their resumes and curricula vitae, and what is more important, in this new environment they do not know how to make professional contacts and obtain professional references.

The little help with their new professional path they receive may serve as "the lever which will turn the world around for them".

But this is a very difficult task because of the following reasons:

First, there is their greater level of specialization, the lack of universality which is more characteristic of engineers and scientists.

Second, there is a psychological feature related to highly professional corporate ethics which often does not leave room for compromises.

This leads to less flexibility of the scientists and enhance the acuteness of their problems. At the same time, from the purely economic point of view, these people could be of great value to American society.

2. WHO WE ARE

To help to solve these problems, the Association of Engineers and Scientists for New Americans (AES) was created. The AES is a mutual assistance association of about 800 members with highly technical educational levels. Furthermore, it contains representatives of the ethnicity and culture of the refugee population to be served.

The AES is in a unique position to assist the new Americans in their quest for a career in the USA. The AES staff is not only knowledgeable of the professional background of the new arrivals, but it has in its ranks many peers in academic and industry who are familiar with the needs and requirements of American science and technology.

Except for the AES, there is no specialized agency created specifically for this category of immigrants. In this respect, the AES serves as a unique vehicle for achieving these goals.

3. GOALS

The primary objective of the program is to prevent, as much as possible, the loss of talents and skills of refugees who are arriving in the USA in ever increasing numbers. The program is intended to assist them during their initial transition period.

4. IMPLEMENTATION

In cooperation with scholars and scientists of the New York University, City University of New York, Mount Sinai Medical Center, New York Academy of Science, Brookhaven National Laboratory and Queensborough Community College, the AES has established a Joint Advisory Committee and a Reference Team composed of emigre scientists and American fellow scientists, and initiated the program aimed at helping these highly qualified newcomers to find jobs or activities where they can be most beneficial to their new voluntarily chosen country of residence.

An individual approach is indispensable.

The basics of the program consist of:

- seeking out an American counterpart who can introduce each refugee to the job market as a scientist;
- identifying positions and applying for them;
- helping the refugees to prepare technical reports and make arrangements for their participation in professional conferences to expose them to their professional milieu;
- arranging special professional refugee conferences, counseling in the process of preparing and editing technical reports and distributing them as a tool in the job hunting process;
- arranging lectures and seminars for refugees so that they could be exposed to universities and college media;
- organizing special "friendly get-together" meetings for refugees with participation of businessmen and researchers in Mathematics, Computer Science, Physics, Architecture, and Mechanical, Civil, Electrical and Electronic Engineering, etc.;
- organizing courses such as "Special English for Engineers and Scientists" to acquaint them with the American technical language and scientific terminology;
- identifying, collecting and helping refugee

- identifying, collecting and helping refugee utilize appropriate sources of professional information in specially allocated laboratory spaces;
- providing refugees with counseling and professional guidance on a day-by-day basis on a wide range of subjects;
- organizing constant contacts with American Scientific and Engineering Associations.

5. PROGRAM LEADERS

This program will be implemented chiefly by the program management staff and also by the RISP Advisory Committee and Reference Team. The Refugee and Immigrant Scientists Program Advisory Committee consists of prominent American scholars (including former Russian immigrants), scientists and heads of the R&D and Engineering firms.

The Reference Team consists of prominent scientists representing various fields including:

- Mathematics and Computer Science
- Physics and Biology
- Chemistry and Biochemistry
- Mechanical Engineering
- Electrical and Electronic Engineering
- Food Industry and Nutrition
- Economics and Business Science
- Medicine and Pharmacology
- Humanities and Social Sciences.

At least half of the Advisory Committee and Reference Team are American scientists and researchers who came to the USA as refugees 7-10 year ago, who had gone through a difficult road of adaptation and who finally achieved high positions as university professors and research fellows in engineering and R&D firms.

The RISP Advisory Committee and Reference Team perform their duties under the direction of the experienced staff. Many of them had themselves experienced the painful transitions of a new refugee. They can thus facilitate this period for the newcomers.

AES is in contact with a large number of scientists and scholars throughout the USA, including professors, consultants and researchers of many universities (NYU, CUNY, COLUMBIA, RUTGERS, MIT, NJIT, NORTHROP, BROWN, LOWES, KANZA, ILLINOIS, etc.) and Engineering and R&D firms (Brookhaven National Laboratory, ITT, Bell Laboratory, ImmunoGen Inc., Mount Sinai Research Medical Center, Digital Equipment Corporation, etc.).

6. SOME EXAMPLES OF OUR ACTIVITY IN THE PAST

Special seminars and meetings were organized for refugee scientists in 1988-89. They were hosted by Professor E. Lowy, the Chairman of Physic Department, and by Professor B. Wieder from the Business Department of Queensborough Community College.

AES helped some scientists to participate in domestic and international conferences, issued a special brochure and helped them in their job placement.

7. OUR METHODS OF DEALING WITH PEOPLE

One of the most important purposes in dealing with scientists is to introduce them in Professional Associations and Societies, Academic and Research Centers. In addition, helping them with publishing articles in scientific journals and with participation in conferences will make a significant contribution to specific job searches. Many scientists had brought with them their scientific ideas, inventions, and elaborate scientific plans. It is very important to ensure counseling in the process of preparing and editing technical reports based on a review of individual research done in the USSR.

The next important step consists of distributing papers (as a tool in a job hunting process).

Counseling includes:

- Analysis of the client's finished and unfinished papers, books, patents, etc.
- Establishing the client's most important achievements and scientific potential.
- Selecting institutions where the client's ability can be utilized to the fullest.
- Finding national and local conferences where the client's skills and achievements can be presented.
- Preparing proposals for grants and cooperations with relevant organizations.
- Establishing the special scientific and engineering consulting groups attached to the AES to solve corresponding problems of the American industrial market.

- Creating connections with various employment agencies to help immigrants - engineers and scientists to find their first job and to get American experience.
- Providing professional training and retraining in conformity with American Job market requirements.

Referring to the last paragraph of counseling services, it must be noted that judging by the statistical data acquired during the last several years, the expenses incurred in the process of retraining immigrant professionals and successfully placing them into satisfying jobs total \$800 - 1,000 for M.S. level professionals and \$1,200 - 1,500 for Ph.D. level researchers per person. To provide a high-school graduate with the equivalent training in the USA would have taken up to 6 - 9 years and would have cost \$70,000 - 120,000 respectively. It is quite obvious that the speediest utilization of the intellectual potential of the newly arrived immigrants might possess not only humanistic, but also significant economical value for the US science and technology, especially in view of the declining interest of the younger generation of Americans in the sciences and technology.

Another aspect of the positive influence of the great influx of European scientists on American science and technology is connected with the fact that many researchers from abroad bring with them a wealth of their pedagogical experience. Being themselves the followers of European academic schools with many centuries of scientific tradition, the newcomers may help to overcome the recent abatement of interest in the science on the part of the younger generation.

AMERICAN
ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF
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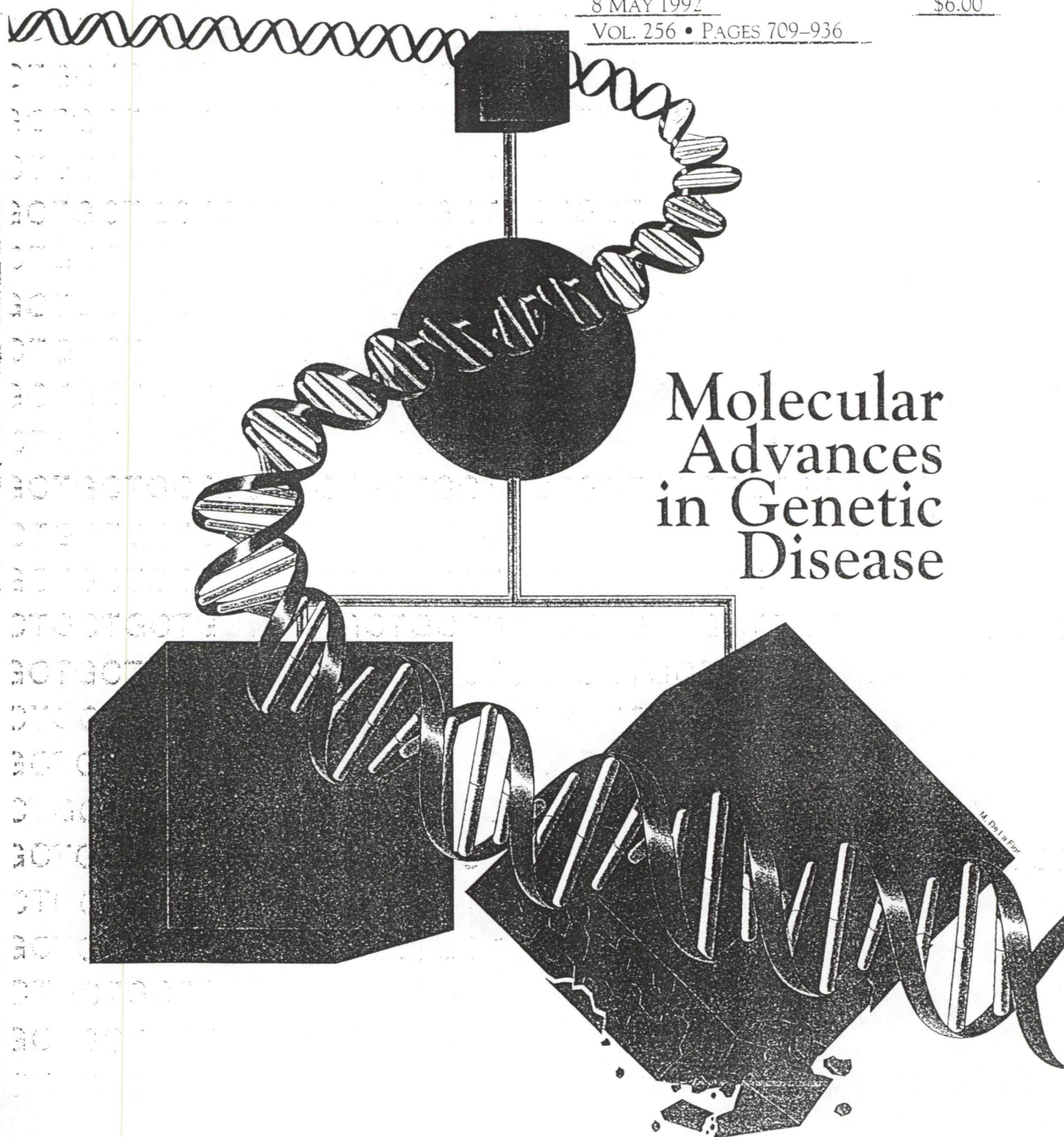
SCIENCE

8 MAY 1992

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Molecular
Advances
in Genetic
Disease



Hard Times in the Promised Land

For some refugee scientists from the former Soviet Union, life in the United States has meant accepting less than ideal jobs. But don't feel sorry for them—they're the lucky ones

NEW YORK CITY—While everyone's been worrying over how to help the scientists living in the former Soviet Union, the plight of Soviets in this country—a big topic only 20 months ago or so—has largely disappeared from the front pages of U.S. newspapers. Last week at the New York Academy of Sciences, a conference took place that was supposed to do something about the plight of refugee Soviet scientists. And it was timely because, in light of the news from overseas these past 20 months, the number of refugee scientists can only grow.

But the results of that meeting show just how tough the problem is going to be to solve. Although it was intended to be a showcase for the refugees, allowing them to display their scientific prowess before an audience of U.S. scientists and business executives who are potential employers, few of the latter showed up. The former Soviet scientists had been encouraged to speak English for the expected guests, but in their absence, almost all the presentations—mostly in physics and math—were in Russian.

Why did so few U.S. scientists or employers turn up? "The American scientific community is unaware of the accomplishments of these Soviet scientists," says Peyrets Goldmacher, a mechanical engineer and president of the Association of Engineers & Scientists for New Americans (AES). The AES, which organized the meeting of 85 refugee scientists, is a Queens-based nonprofit organization that puts Soviet refugees in contact with potential employers. That group isn't alone in the field; two other organizations are the Program for Refugee Scientists (PRS), based in the Bronx and geared toward helping researchers in the basic sciences, and the Manhattan-based Scientific Career Transitions, a seminar series for refugees. But although representatives from all three were present at the recent meeting, none could claim overwhelming success in helping the roughly 8000 Soviet refugee scientists who have arrived in New York City in the past 2 years.

For the refugees, many of whom are jobless and on welfare, it's a bitter irony that the United States and the European Community separately have pledged a total of \$170 million to fund scientists who remain in the

Special News Sections

The long-running NIH investigation of AIDS researcher Robert C. Gallo is finally drawing to a close. *Science* has obtained the final report of the investigation and a critique of that report by a panel of outside scientists. For readers who have been following this saga, we provide excerpts and analysis of these documents in a special section beginning on page 735. In addition, a special news report on biotechnology begins on page 766. For readers who would prefer first to read other news, we provide the following combined News & Comment and Research News section.

former Soviet Union (*Science*, 24 April, p. 436; 27 March, p. 1632). "I haven't heard about anything from the U.S. government about help for immigrant scientists," says Eugene Chudnovsky, a physicist at Lehman College and director of PRS. The program, formed in late 1989 and jointly sponsored by the New York Academy of Sciences and the Committee of Concerned Scientists, so far has sent 76 refugee scientists as "unpaid visitors" to more than 20 universities willing to lend them offices for a year, where they network with U.S. scientists and learn the ways of U.S. academia. So far, 47 refugees in the program have found jobs in their fields, ranging from temporary research associates to permanent faculty. However, only one of four scientists who apply to PRS gets placed; the rest are on a waiting list due to lack of funding. "Maybe it's not fair, but this is the way it goes," says Chudnovsky, who says he's seeking more funding to expand the program.

Even for the lucky 47, however, many of whom headed laboratories or had faculty po-

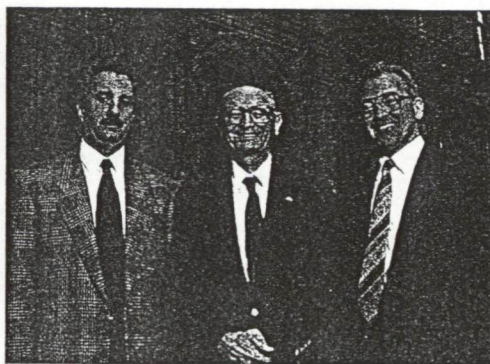
sitions in the Soviet Union, success often means starting over again as a postdoc—or even leaving laboratory research. PRS alumna Alla Novoselskaya spent 7 months as an unpaid visitor at Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. She jumped at her first job offer in April 1990—a position in the scientific classification division of the American Institute of Physics, indexing journals. Novoselskaya, a radiophysicist at Kiev University until March 1989, concedes she misses laboratory work. But she says she feels lucky to have a job at all, and at 57 she says she's probably too old to start over again here as a researcher.

With few faculty positions available for U.S. scientists, let alone Soviet refugee scientists, PRS and the other organizations have had little recourse but to try and press the refugees into an ill-fitting American mold. For example, the AES, which began as a Jewish union of Russian immigrants a decade ago, funnels some Soviet technicians and engineers to the Manhattan-based Technical Career Institute, which retrains them as air-conditioning engineers and draftsmen. That might not sound so good to U.S. postdocs, but the refugee scientists are happy to work, even if the work is a comedown from their scientific resumes, says Henry Moss, president of TCI. "I had a high-level engineer who got a \$12 an hour job at Coca Cola doing quality control," he says. "He was thrilled." The fact is, "welding engineers stand much better chances than, say, molecular biologists," says Roald Hoffmann, a chemist at Cornell University who won the Nobel Prize in chemistry in 1981 and now sits on

the Science & Technology Advisory Board, a Manhattan-based nonprofit organization that runs Scientific Career Transitions.

While the other programs try to put refugees in contact with potential employers, Scientific Career Transitions helps train them in the quintessential American skill of networking so that they can job hunt themselves. "Eighty percent of science jobs are found through networking," says Stephen Rosen, who runs the program of free 6-week

PHOTOS BY SHARON GUYNAP



Coming or going? Eugene Chudnovsky, Peyrets Goldmacher, and Oleg Sokolov (above) are helping former Soviet scientists get settled in the United States. Environmental engineer Markien Goldfield (left) wants to go back to Tashkent.

seminars. Roughly half of Rosen's 300 pupils have so far landed jobs "in or close" to their specialties, he says, from universities to companies such as Johnson & Johnson, one of several firms that donate money to the program.

Semeon Tsipursky, formerly a senior researcher at Moscow's Academy of Sciences, is now a materials science postdoc at Arizona State University, partly as a result of the Transitions program. The seminars "helped familiarize me to the American system," says Tsipursky. After 4 months sending well-crafted introductory letters to dozens of materials scientists, Tsipursky says he reaped about 300 contacts, 10 job interviews, and 4 job offers.



Neil Kosiborod

kent, where, he says, "I think I'll be more useful"—serving as a liaison between Western and Soviet environmental remediation firms.

That's not a typical reaction, though. In spite of tough times, most refugees want to stay—because the alternative, going back to

face turmoil and anti-Semitism, is worse. "In my city it's very dangerous to live if you are a Jew," says environmental scientist Neil Kosiborod, referring to Novosibirsk, Ukraine, which he fled in 1990. Now Kosiborod donates his time to New York City's Department of Environmental Protection, in hopes of a job there in the next fiscal year. Meanwhile, welfare pays the bills while his wife, a doctor, takes certification classes and his two sons go to school. But after spending 20 years at Novosibirsk's Research Institute of Hygiene documenting lung disease in Siberians in a futile attempt to persuade local factories to install pollution-control devices, and after being called a traitor when he expressed the desire to emigrate 15 years ago, Kosiborod says he doesn't mind waiting a little longer for a job in the New World.

—Richard Stone

NATIONAL LABS

Watkins Signals Retreat on DOE Directives

Excessive regulation emanating from Washington: Who doesn't hate that? Especially scientists at the national laboratories like Burton Richter, director of the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center (SLAC), who points out that SLAC's indirect expenses have risen 40% in the past 3 years in response to Department of Energy (DOE) requirements. In the 11 weeks ending in March, the lab received 161 DOE communications, 43 of them requiring "major effort." Amazing, but what puts scientists at the national labs in a category of outrage all their own is that DOE has also been criticizing the labs for having excessive indirect costs! That double standard was one of the issues that Richter cited when directors of the national labs met for a gripe session recently in Washington with Secretary of Energy Admiral James Watkins. And to their surprise, Watkins may be taking the criticism seriously.

On 9 April, in what some observers see as a response to the 25-26 March meeting, Watkins sent a memo out to all field offices and lab directors with an offer to reconsider some of his directives. Optimists like Richter view the gesture as part of a new "dialogue" that began last fall. "We'll all be singing hosannahs in the street," says one California lab spokesman, if the memo signals a real change of policy. But skeptics think the memo may be intended to do little more than harmonize with an antiregulatory theme struck in January by President Bush.

In his memo, Admiral Watkins cites the president's campaign to trim regulations affecting industry, and then writes: "It is time to take the president's initiative one step further and reduce the burden on DOE facilities imposed by headquarters requirements." Watkins himself instituted these new requirements,

which range from orders to treat whistleblowers with more respect, to shipping toxic waste with meticulous care and limiting travel and foreign visitors to a minimum.

To learn whether the rule-making had gone too far, Watkins asked acting DOE Under Secretary Tom Hendrickson "to spearhead an effort to identify DOE orders and other requirements" that managers find unduly restrictive. "This is not intended to be a complete overhaul," Watkins warns in his memo, but a quick review to see if changes

"It is time to...reduce the burden on DOE facilities imposed by headquarters requirements."

—Admiral James Watkins

could be made to allow managers "to operate more efficiently and effectively."

Hendrickson followed up with a request to lab directors to identify "the one DOE requirement" they find "most restrictive." Responses were due by 17 April, and they have poured in to headquarters. Some labs objected, right off the bat, to the request that they limit themselves to only one complaint. Argonne National Laboratory, for example, artfully dodged the limit by listing about 10 items and noting that "any" of them would fit the bill. Included in its list were detailed rules on nuclear safety (Argonne would prefer general guidelines on risk), excessive reporting on maintenance, confusing record-keeping demands for environmental impact assessment, and a 20,000-item compliance check-

list for defense-related projects that's responsible for "literally truckloads of paper." In general, Argonne says, "the excessive number of orders, their general inflexibility in an atmosphere of enforced compliance, and the cascading to ever more prescriptive directions are seriously threatening the effectiveness of many of our programs."

Other labs collaborated on their responses, dividing up the targets. Brookhaven, for example, blasted the lack of a "risk-based standard" for regulating toxic waste. (The lab is so clogged with waste as a result of a moratorium on shipments earlier this year that it is now at risk of violating a different set of rules that limit the quantity of waste that may be held at a site not officially registered as a dump.) Oak Ridge went after rules on environmental impact statements, pointing out that even simple construction projects get tangled up in long, internal reviews. Lawrence Berkeley attacked the overwhelming number of audits on projects that are labeled "work for others," financed by agencies such as the National Institutes of Health. While DOE's rules treat such projects as free riders, lab managers say they help pay for DOE's infrastructure.

What will DOE do with all these comments after they've been collected? Hendrickson was not available for comment last week. But his executive assistant, Cheryl Fitzgerald, frankly concedes that she "doesn't know" what, if anything, will become of the initiative. Although Watkins set a deadline of 1 June for bringing the first phase of the review to a close, Fitzgerald says that it is too early to know whether DOE will meet its self-imposed objective. But there are plenty of lab executives who stand ready to remind the admiral if the project starts to slip out of sight. Presumably, they could always call another meeting in the nation's capital.

—Eliot Marshall

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 25, 1992

Dear Messrs. Goldmacher, Wieder, and Falik:

I am pleased to respond to your recent letter to the President concerning the Association of Engineers and Scientists for New Americans (AES). I appreciate the information about your organization and was interested to learn of the work of the AES.

Organizations such as yours are playing a vital role in assisting immigrants and facilitating their entrance into American society. As the President's Science Advisor, I am especially gratified to hear of the special role AES is playing in helping immigrant scientists and engineers enter into productive jobs. As you correctly state, these highly skilled "new Americans" have much to contribute to our nation.

Because of market imbalances in science and engineering jobs, employment is currently extremely competitive in many areas. Indeed, I receive many letters from very talented young American scientists and engineers, expressing their frustration with the intense competition that they face in securing jobs commensurate with their skills. It is essential that our nation's scientific and technological enterprise recruit the best talent available and we rely on market mechanisms to make that possible.

It is for this reason that your organization's efforts to facilitate the entry of talented immigrant scientists and engineers into the U.S. labor market is to be commended. I wish you every success in your mission.

Sincerely yours,



D. Allan Bromley

The Assistant to the President
for
Science and Technology

Messrs. P. Goldmacher, B. Wieder, and J. Falik
Association of Engineers and Scientists
for New Americas
43 East 33 Street
3rd Floor, Suites 324-7
New York, NY 10016

cc: Dr. Sol Belenky

AUG 12 1992

"Document Control"

TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9202297
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS I DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: CAIN, Becky: THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

TO: PRESIDENT BUSH

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 08/10/92

SUBJECT: REPORTS THAT THE 40TH CONVENTION OF THE LEAGUE OF
WOMEN VOTERS VOTED TO SUPPORT THE RECOMMENDATIONS
FOR GLOBAL COOPERATION AS PRESENTED AT THE EARTH
SUMMIT IN JUNE 1992.

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ASSIGNED: ENVIRONMENT ASSIGNED:

ACTION STAFF
REQUIRED: FOR DAB'S SIGNATURE ACTION:

SENDER'S DUE DATE:
OSTP DUE DATE: 08/19/92 STAFF DUE DATE
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 17, 1992

Dear Ms. Cain:

On behalf of the President I would like to thank you for your letter regarding the position of the League of Women Voters on the US role at the UNCED conference in Rio de Janeiro. President Bush believes that global stewardship is our shared opportunity and it is the President's conviction that environmental protection and economic growth, well managed, complement one another.

Global stewardship is a continuing process of political, economic, and social decision-making that meets the needs of the present generation, while expanding the opportunities of future generations. UNCED provided an unprecedented opportunity for addressing a broad range of such concerns that are of vital interest to developed nations alike. The United States has been, and will continue to be, a leader in environmental stewardship.

Enclosed for your reference is material that was prepared for UNCED which outlines actions that the United States has taken to advance environmental protection. It comes to you with the President's 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

Enclosure

Ms. Becky Cain
President
The League of Women Voters
1730 M Street, NW
Washington, DC 20036

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

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MEDIA: LETTER, DATED JULY 27, 1992

TO: PRESIDENT BUSH

FROM: MS. BECKY CAIN
PRESIDENT
THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
1730 M STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON DC 20036

SUBJECT: REPORTS THAT THE 40TH CONVENTION OF THE
LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS VOTED TO SUPPORT THE
RECOMMENDATIONS FOR GLOBAL COOPERATION AS
PRESENTED AT THE EARTH SUMMIT, JUN 92

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SALLY KELLEY
DIRECTOR OF AGENCY LIAISON
PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE

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DATE RECEIVED: AUGUST 06, 1992

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: MS. BECKY CAIN

SUBJECT: REPORTS THAT THE 40TH CONVENTION OF THE
LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS VOTED TO SUPPORT THE
RECOMMENDATIONS FOR GLOBAL COOPERATION AS
PRESENTED AT THE EARTH SUMMIT, JUN 92

ACTION

DISPOSITION

ROUTE TO: OFFICE/AGENCY	(STAFF NAME)	ACT CODE	DATE YY/MM/DD	TYPE RESP	C D	COMPLETED YY/MM/DD
✓ OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY	RL	ORG	92/08/06	10	-	-
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COMMENTS:

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: MEDIA:L INDIVIDUAL CODES: 4680

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*ACTION CODES:      *DISPOSITION      *OUTGOING      *
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*C-COMMENT/RECOM      *B-NON-SPEC-REFERRAL *      OF SIGNER      *
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*S-FOR-SIGNATURE      *      *                  *                  *
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KEEP THIS WORKSHEET ATTACHED TO THE ORIGINAL INCOMING
LETTER AT ALL TIMES AND SEND COMPLETED RECORD TO RECORDS
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THE LEAGUE
OF WOMEN VOTERS
OF THE UNITED STATES

BECKY CAIN
President

GRACIA M. HILLMAN
Executive Director

OSTP

343280

July 27, 1992

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

Dear Mr. President:

The delegates to the 40th Convention of the League of Women Voters of the United States voted recently to support the recommendations for global cooperation as presented at the Earth Summit in Rio De Janeiro. They asked me to express their disappointment that the United States was not in a positive leadership role at the Earth Summit, actively addressing those environmental, economic and diplomatic concerns put forward in the Rio recommendations.

Very respectfully yours,

Becky Cain
President

AUG 6 1992

"Document Control"

TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9202157
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS I DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: KAUFMANN, Milton: WIDER CARIBBEAN COALITION FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

TO: PRESIDENT BUSH

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 07/31/92

SUBJECT: COMMENTS ON IMPLEMENTING THE STATEMENT MADE IN RIO
DE JANEIRO SPEECH OF 06/12/92.

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: ENVIRONMENT ASSIGNED:

ACTION STAFF
REQUIRED: FOR DAB'S SIGNATURE ACTION:

SENDER'S DUE DATE:
OSTP DUE DATE: 08/07/92 STAFF DUE DATE
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT: 11/12/92

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley

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

OSTP RECEIVED: 08/03/92 DEPT RECEIVED:
FILE: P-EOP-PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY
CENTRAL FILES:



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 12, 1992

Dear Mr. Kaufmann:

Thank you for your letter to President Bush regarding the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), held in Rio de Janeiro, and for the information on the SPAW Protocol. The President appreciates your comments and concerns, and has asked that I respond on his behalf.

As the President stated in Rio, the United States has a good, strong environmental record, one that clearly reflects our Nation's commitment to wise stewardship of our planet's natural resources. America has spent \$800 billion in the past ten years to clean up the environment, and no other nation has done more to protect its technologies that promise cleaner production and growth.

The environment and development -- the two subjects of UNCED -- are, in the President's view, compatible. President Bush made it clear that he is fully determined to address concerns involving both issues; he also made it clear that he would not jeopardize American jobs or further burden American taxpayers by making unbalanced agreements that would hinder our economic growth.

Working with representatives from 170 countries at UNCED, the United States advanced the environmental cause by negotiating new commitments on oceans, population, public participation, and pollution control. The President also proposed to double worldwide funding for forests and, as a down payment, announced that the United States will provide \$150 million in new assistance for bilateral forest conservation.

The United States also has an impressive record of protecting various species of plants and animals -- a record ignored by those who criticized the Administration's stand against the Biological Diversity Convention held in Nairobi. Despite its noble intent, that accord contained serious flaws that rendered it unacceptable to the Administration. For example, some provisions of the Convention would not only have put American patent and other intellectual property rights at risk, but also threatened our exports of biotechnology products. By treating technological innovations as "common property," even though they are developed at great cost by private American companies and workers, the agreement would have reduced the incentives for such firms to engage in research and development activities, thereby resulting in fewer technological advances to protect our planet.

Mr. Milton Kaufmann
Page 2

The Convention also has a financing mechanism in which developed nations such as the United States provide the resources while developing nations control how those resources will be spent. While the United States did not sign the Convention on Biodiversity, the United States issued a draft discussion paper in Rio to accelerate the worldwide collection and classification of data on plants and animals as part of a global effort to preserve biodiversity.

Once again, thank you for taking the time to write and express your support. For your reference, enclosed is material that was prepared for UNCED, which outlines actions that the United States has taken to advance environmental protection. It comes to you with the President's best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

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

Enclosure

Mr. Milton Kaufmann
Coordinator, United States Sector
Wider Caribbean Coalition
for the Environment
19102 Roman Way
Gaithersburg, MD 20879

OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

STAFFING SHEET

SUBJECT: Milton Kaufmann, Wider Caribbean Coalition for the Environment

ORIGINATOR: Nancy G. Maynard

PHONE: X-6202

DATE ORIGINATED: 11/9/92

DATE DUE: 11/12/92

CORR TRACKING NO: 9202157

EXTERNAL COORDINATION:

	COMMENTS	DATE
DIRECTOR		
GENERAL COUNSEL		
SPECIAL ASST.		

ACTION REQUESTED:

Please return to Ruth Fisher to be mailed out.

COORDINATION	COMMENTS	DATE
Erb, K. Concur: _____ Non Concur: _____		
Henderson, D. A. Concur: _____ Non Concur: _____		
Ratchford, J. T. Concur: _____ Non Concur: _____		
Wong, E. Concur: _____ Non Concur: _____		
Maynard, N. Concur: _____ Non Concur: _____		
Sutton, V. Concur: _____ Non Concur: _____		
Van Cleave, M. Concur: _____ Non Concur: _____		
Concur: _____ Non Concur: _____		
Concur: _____ Non Concur: _____		
Concur: _____ Non Concur: _____		
Concur: _____ Non Concur: _____		
Concur: _____ Non Concur: _____		
Concur: _____ Non Concur: _____		
Concur: _____ Non Concur: _____		
Concur: _____ Non Concur: _____		
Concur: _____ Non Concur: _____		
Concur: _____ Non Concur: _____		
Concur: _____ Non Concur: _____		
Concur: _____ Non Concur: _____		
Concur: _____ Non Concur: _____		

2157

ID# 342162

THE WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: JULY 31, 1992

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: MR. MILTON M. KAUFMANN

SUBJECT: COMMENTS ON IMPLEMENTING THE STATEMENT MADE
IN RIO DE JANEIRO SPEECH OF JUN 12 92

MAIL R.

ROUTE TO: OFFICE/AGENCY	(STAFF NAME)	ACTION ACT CODE	DATE YY/MM/DD	TYPE RESP	C D	COMPLETED YY/MM/DD
OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLIC		ORG	92/07/31			___/___/___
REFERRAL NOTE:						___/___/___
REFERRAL NOTE:						___/___/___
REFERRAL NOTE:						___/___/___
REFERRAL NOTE:						___/___/___
REFERRAL NOTE:						___/___/___

COMMENTS:

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: MEDIA:L INDIVIDUAL CODES: _____

MI MAIL USER CODES: (A) _____ (B) _____ (C) _____

*ACTION CODES: *DISPOSITION *OUTGOING *
* * * * *
*A-APPROPRIATE ACTION *A-ANSWERED *CORRESPONDENCE: *
*C-COMMENT/RECOM *B-NON-SPEC-REFERRAL *TYPE RESP=INITIALS *
*D-DRAFT RESPONSE *C-COMPLETED * OF SIGNER *
*F-FURNISH FACT SHEET *S-SUSPENDED * CODE = A *
I-INFO COPY/NO ACT NEC *COMPLETED = DATE OF *
*R-DIRECT REPLY W/COPY * * OUTGOING *
*S-FOR-SIGNATURE * * *
*X-INTERIM REPLY * * *

REFER QUESTIONS AND ROUTING UPDATES TO CENTRAL REFERENCE
(ROOM 75,OEOb) EXT-2590
KEEP THIS WORKSHEET ATTACHED TO THE ORIGINAL INCOMING
LETTER AT ALL TIMES AND SEND COMPLETED RECORD TO RECORDS
MANAGEMENT.

292162

**WIDER CARIBBEAN
COALITION FOR THE ENVIRONMENT (CCE)**

Formerly Wider Caribbean Coalition For Protected Areas and Wildlife (CPAW)

(Caribbean Office)
P.O. Box 1168
St. John's Antigua, W.I.
(809) 462-0485

United States Sector

(Washington D.C. Office)
19102 Roman Way
Gaithersburg, MD 20879
(301) 948-1831

July 28, 1992

President George Bush
The White House
Washington, DC

Dear Mr. President,

May we respectfully offer some thoughts on a specific action you may wish to consider in implementing the statement you made in your Rio de Janeiro speech of June 12, 1992:

"We came to Rio prepared to continue America's unparalleled efforts to preserve species and habitat. And let me be clear, Our efforts to protect biodiversity itself will exceed--will exceed--the requirements of the treaty."

An outstanding example of this statement is the US Government and NGO leadership which played a key role in the adoption of a new biodiversity and habitat treaty, the Caribbean Environment Programme Cartagena Convention Protocol Concerning Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife (SPA Protocol) on June 11, 1991, exactly one year before your Rio speech. The US and twelve Wider Caribbean countries have now signed this treaty which has been described as arguably the strongest and most specific wildlife and protected areas treaty in the world for protecting biodiversity.

Against this background, we recommend that you make a public statement (a) inviting world attention to the US support for the SPA Protocol and its implementing Regional Programme and its intention to ratify it as soon as possible, and (b) a commitment to provide \$500,000 additional FY 93 counterpart funds to implement the Caribbean Environment Programme (CEP) Action Plan, earmarking money for three urgent projects directly related to biodiversity:

- (1) \$100,000 for WIDECAST, an ongoing successful CEP regional sea turtle conservation project,
- (2) \$150,000 for a new CEP manatee regional conservation project,

- (3) \$150,000 for a CEP regional workshop project to develop model national laws to further the early ratification of the SPAW Protocol and promulgation of national laws to implement the SPAW Protocol by Caribbean and Gulf of Mexico countries.

This action will demonstrate the US commitment to an important international legal regime for biological diversity, the SPAW Protocol, which shows great promise for the future.

This recommendation is supported by the U.S. Committee for UNEP (US-UNEP).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Milton M. Kaufmann". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Milton" and last name "Kaufmann" clearly legible.

Milton M. Kaufmann
Coordinator, United States Sector

"Document Control"

.TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9202202
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS I DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: FINNERAN, Kevin: ISSUES IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY MAGAZINE

TO: PRESIDENT BUSH

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 07/29/92

SUBJECT: THEY ARE FORWARDING A COPY OF THEIR MAGAZINE AND
WELCOME ANY COMMENTS OR SUGGESTIONS.

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: PATRICK WHITE ASSIGNED:

ACTION
REQUIRED: FOR DAB'S SIGNATURE/IF STAFF
NECESSARY ACTION:

SENDER'S DUE DATE:
OSTP DUE DATE: 08/12/92 STAFF DUE DATE
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley

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

OSTP RECEIVED: 08/05/92 DEPT RECEIVED:
FILE: P-EOP-PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY

CENTRAL FILES:

open ltr

2202

RECEIVED

02 AUG 5 AIO 31

Dear Colleague:

OSTP

It is a pleasure to send you your copy of the Summer 1992 **ISSUES IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**. As you know, **ISSUES** is dedicated to the broadening of enlightened opinion, reasoned discussion, and informed debate of policy questions related to science, technology, and health. We are grateful for your participation in this debate as a reader, author, and policymaker.

The Summer 1992 issue introduces a new direction for the journal. On page 49 you'll find the first of a series of four special editorial sections discussing the competitiveness of U.S. industry in a global marketplace. Major support for **ISSUES IN FOCUS: GETTING DOWN TO BUSINESS** was provided by the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation and by Siemens Corporation, CIBA-GEIGY Corporation, and Xerox Corporation.

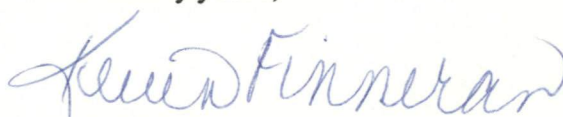
Previous articles published in **ISSUES IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY** have indicated that ultimately U.S. industry and its leaders will make the difference — albeit with the help of various tax, trade, research, and education policies.

- * But what do U.S. industry leaders think?
- * How serious is the problem?
- * What are these leaders doing to meet the challenges of the global marketplace?
- * What do they think about the solutions put forth thus far?

Over the course of four issues, **ISSUES IN FOCUS: GETTING DOWN TO BUSINESS** will seek to create a forum for leaders in business and industry to present their views, answer their critics, and propose their strategies. We hope that this effort will lead to new approaches and help to shape the policy debate on this important national issue.

As always, we welcome your comments and suggestions on any aspect of **ISSUES**.

Sincerely yours,



Kevin Finneran
Editor

ISSUES

IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

National Academy of Sciences
National Academy of Engineering
Institute of Medicine

SUMMER 1992

**The War Over
Wetlands**

SPECIAL SECTION

**Industry Views on
Technology Policy,
Corporate R&D, and
Ranking Carcinogens**

**Sen. Joseph Lieberman on
Reducing CO₂ Emissions**

**The Perils of
Government Secrecy**

**Time to Rethink Nuclear
Waste Storage**

\$9.00

"Document Control"

TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9202158
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS I DIRECTORATE STATUS C

FROM: KHEEL, Theodore W.: EARTH SUMMIT TIMES

TO: PRESIDENT BUSH

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 07/23/92

SUBJECT: REQUESTS AN ESSAY FROM THE PRESIDENT ON VIEWS ON THE
EARTH SUMMIT'S RECOMMENDATIONS AND THE STEPS THE
U.S. IS IMPLEMENTING ON AGENDA 21 BY AUGUST 21, 1992
FOR THE "EARTH SUMMIT TIMES".

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: ENVIRONMENT ASSIGNED:

ACTION STAFF
REQUIRED: FOR DAB'S SIGNATURE ACTION:

SENDER'S DUE DATE: 08/21/92
OSTP DUE DATE: 08/07/92 STAFF DUE DATE
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT: 08/20/92

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #: CONTACT PERSON:
PHONE: EXT:
REMARKS: Action should be transferred to P. Bliss-guest, CEQ (per N.
Maynard). NOTE: Per Telecon with Dale Curtis, CEQ, on 11/17/92,
he called Theodore Kheel directly in August to say the President
could not do this; he also called info to W.H. Correspondence.
Close out.

OSTP RECEIVED: 08/03/92 DEPT RECEIVED:
FILE: P-EOP-PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY

CENTRAL FILES:



AUG 10 1992

"Document Control"

TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9202158
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS I DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: KHEEL, Theodore W.: EARTH SUMMIT TIMES

TO: PRESIDENT BUSH

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 07/23/92

SUBJECT: REQUESTS AN ESSAY FROM THE PRESIDENT ON VIEWS ON THE
EARTH SUMMIT'S RECOMMENDATIONS AND THE STEPS THE
U.S. IS IMPLEMENTING ON AGENDA 21 BY AUGUST 21, 1992
FOR THE "EARTH SUMMIT TIMES".

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: ENVIRONMENT ASSIGNED:

Brief!

ACTION
REQUIRED: FOR DAB'S SIGNATURE STAFF
ACTION:

SENDER'S DUE DATE: 08/21/92
OSTP DUE DATE: 08/07/92 STAFF DUE DATE
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley

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

OSTP RECEIVED: 08/03/92 DEPT RECEIVED:
FILE: P-EOP-PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY

CENTRAL FILES:

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

REFERRAL

JULY 30, 1992

TO: OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

ACTION REQUESTED:

DIRECT REPLY, FURNISH INFO COPY

DESCRIPTION OF INCOMING:

ID: 340967

MEDIA: LETTER, DATED JULY 23, 1992

TO: PRESIDENT BUSH

FROM: MR. THEODORE W. KHEEL
PUBLISHER
EARTH SUMMIT TIMES
280 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK NY 10017

SUBJECT: REQUESTS AN ESSAY FROM THE PRESIDENT ON VIEWS
ON THE EARTH SUMMIT'S RECOMMENDATIONS AND THE
STEPS THE U.S. IS IMPLEMENTING ON AGENDA 21
BY AUG 21 92 FOR THE "EARTH SUMMIT TIMES"

PROMPT ACTION IS ESSENTIAL -- IF REQUIRED ACTION HAS NOT BEEN
TAKEN WITHIN 9 WORKING DAYS OF RECEIPT, PLEASE TELEPHONE THE
UNDERSIGNED AT 456-7486.

RETURN CORRESPONDENCE, WORKSHEET AND COPY OF RESPONSE
(OR DRAFT) TO:
AGENCY LIAISON, ROOM 91, THE WHITE HOUSE, 20500

SALLY KELLEY
DIRECTOR OF AGENCY LIAISON
PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE

THE WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: JULY 27, 1992

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: MR. THEODORE W. KHEEL

SUBJECT: REQUESTS AN ESSAY FROM THE PRESIDENT ON VIEWS
ON THE EARTH SUMMIT'S RECOMMENDATIONS AND THE
STEPS THE U.S. IS IMPLEMENTING ON AGENDA 21
BY AUG 21 92 FOR THE "EARTH SUMMIT TIMES"

ROUTE TO: OFFICE/AGENCY	(STAFF NAME)	ACTION		DISPOSITION	
		ACT CODE	DATE YY/MM/DD	TYPE RESP	C COMPLETED D YY/MM/DD
OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLIC	ORG	92/07/27			
REFERRAL NOTE:					
REFERRAL NOTE:					
REFERRAL NOTE:					
REFERRAL NOTE:					
REFERRAL NOTE:					

COMMENTS: KATSUHIKO YAZAKI IS INCLUDED ON INCOMING BUT
NOT SIGNED

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: MEDIA:L INDIVIDUAL CODES: 4620 4690

MI MAIL USER CODES: (A) (B) (C)

*ACTION CODES:	*DISPOSITION	*OUTGOING	*
*	*	*CORRESPONDENCE:	*
*A-APPROPRIATE ACTION	*A-ANSWERED	*TYPE RESP=INITIALS	*
*C-COMMENT/RECOM	*B-NON-SPEC-REFERRAL	* OF SIGNER	*
*D-DRAFT RESPONSE	*C-COMPLETED	* CODE = A	*
*F-FURNISH FACT SHEET	*S-SUSPENDED	*COMPLETED = DATE OF	*
I-INFO COPY/NO ACT NEC		* OUTGOING	*
*R-DIRECT REPLY W/COPY *			*
*S-FOR-SIGNATURE *			*
*X-INTERIM REPLY *			*

REFER QUESTIONS AND ROUTING UPDATES TO CENTRAL REFERENCE
(ROOM 75, OEOB) EXT-2590
KEEP THIS WORKSHEET ATTACHED TO THE ORIGINAL INCOMING
LETTER AT ALL TIMES AND SEND COMPLETED RECORD TO RECORDS
MANAGEMENT.

EARTH SUMMIT TIMES

♦ An International Publication

Sponsored by the Earth Summit Pledge Foundation, Kyoto Forum, and EcoFund '92



280 Park Avenue
New York, NY 10017
Telephone: 212-297-0488
Telefax: 212-297-0566

July 23, 1992

THEODORE W. KHEEL
Publisher

KATSUHIKO YAZAKI
Co-Publisher

President George Bush
The White House
Washington, DC

Dear President Bush:

The Earth Summit Times, which was published daily in Rio during the Earth Summit, will publish a commemorative edition in September in time for the 47th session of the General Assembly. During the session, the General Assembly will act on the Declaration of Principles on Environment and Development, Agenda 21 and Principles on Forestry Management adopted in Rio and sent to the General Assembly for endorsement. It will also act on procedures recommended in Chapter 38 of Agenda 21 for implementation of the agreements reached in Rio.

Under the recommended procedures, the United Nations system would, with the General Assembly as the supreme policy making forum, be responsible, under the direction of the Secretary General, for implementation of the agreements in coordination and cooperation with Member States and relevant governmental and non-governmental organizations. A new high level Commission on Sustainable Development to promote Agenda 21 would be established by and report to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

We would be pleased to include in our special edition a brief essay, received by August 21, of your views on the Conference's recommendations and the steps your country is taking to implement Agenda 21 and promote sustainable development.

Sincerely yours,

Theodore W. Kheel and
Katsuhiko Yazaki

AUG 10 1992

"Document Control"

TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9202201
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS I DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: DANI, Marco: CTE SISTEMI

TO: PRESIDENT BUSH

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 07/21/92

SUBJECT: HE IS WRITING EXPRESSING HIS COMPANY'S CONCERN OVER
THE FUNDING FOR THE SUPER COLLIDER PROJECT.

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: PHYSICAL SCIENCES ASSIGNED: Lee Schroeder

ACTION
REQUIRED: FOR DAB'S SIGNATURE

STAFF
ACTION: *for Common letter (Cashmore, Mkrtchyan, Dani) thanking them for supporting SSC + House/Senate funding for FY'93 9/29/92*

SENDER'S DUE DATE:

OSTP DUE DATE: 08/12/92

STAFF DUE DATE

DATE COMPLETED:

DATE COMPLETED/DEPT: 9/29/92

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley
INTERNATIONAL/POLICY

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #:

CONTACT PERSON:

PHONE:

EXT:

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

OSTP RECEIVED: 08/05/92

DEPT RECEIVED:

FILE: P-PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY

CENTRAL FILES:



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 29, 1992

Dear Mr. Dani:

Thank you for your recent letter regarding funding of the Superconducting Super Collider. We in the Administration, including the President, have worked very hard with Congress to turn the earlier House vote around. These efforts have been successful, and joint congressional action has restored funding to the SSC. The restoration, while substantial, is still under the President's request for fiscal 1993 but will allow us to move forward on constructing this forefront research facility.

Thank you again for your expression of interest and support.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "D. Allan Bromley". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "D. Allan" and the last name "Bromley" clearly distinguishable.

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

Mr. Marco Dani
CTE Sistemi
Via C. R. Ceddardi
a/12-16121 Genova, ITALY

8
OSTP
REC

2201
CTE 
SISTEMI

92 AUG 5 AM 74

The President Bush
The White House
Washington D.C. 20500
U.S.A.

01
MAIL ROOM

our. ref. C472.92/MD

July, 21th 1992

Dear President Bush,

we are an engineering company in Genoa, Italy.

We have had previous business dealings with the United States in the field of superconducting magnets and we have a registered U.S. patent regarding a welding press for magnetic yokes. Therefore we are interested in future collaboration on the Super Collider project and we consider the U.S. to be the natural sponsor of a project of this magnitude.

We were very disappointed to learn that the U.S. House of Representatives rejected funding for continuing the Super Collider project. We hope your country fully understands what will happen if the Super Collider is no longer supported. The nation's leadership in the most fundamental of sciences - high energy physics - will pass to other countries, namely the european countries. Globally, are you sure that you wish to relinquish your leadership in science and technology. Your economic competitiveness and standard of living depend on it.

We have decided to contact you about this matter as we are aware of your ever ongoing interest in and sensitivity to world affairs. It is even more important today that U.S. remain the bearer of world leadership in the face of the current fragility and upheavel. To safeguard the scientific and technological advances it is highly important that the country promoting them be on the level of the responsibility and have the resources to carry out this world - wide endeavor.

We should like to take the opportunity to remind you of the highly serious and intense research and promotion of an equivalent project that is going on here in Europe.

We should consider promoting and endorsing the Super Collider Project as it is of utmost interest to the U.S.'s effective leadership in the world, today and for the future.

Trusting in your ability to think long term and to convince the American people of the national beneficts, not to mention prestige, that this program would provide.

Sincerely

CTE SISTEMI S.r.l.

L'Amministratore Unico

(Ing. Marco Damil)



ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS I DIRECTORATE STATUS C

FROM: MILLER, William A.: LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH COMMISSION

TO: PRESIDENT BUSH

OBE - P. Bush
as P. Bush
will be in office.

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 07/20/92

SUBJECT: HE IS WRITING REGARDING A POST-RIO EARTH SUMMIT TO
BE HELD IN KENTUCKY.

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: ENVIRONMENT ASSIGNED:

ACTION STAFF
REQUIRED: FOR DAB'S SIGNATURE ACTION:

SENDER'S DUE DATE:
OSTP DUE DATE: 08/13/92 STAFF DUE DATE
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT: 08/20/92

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #: CONTACT PERSON:
PHONE: EXT:
REMARKS: THIS WAS FORWARDED BY PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE AS BATCH MAIL.
Action should be transferred to P. Bliss-guest, CEQ. (N.
Maynard, 8/20/92).

OSTP RECEIVED: 08/06/92 DEPT RECEIVED:
FILE: P-EOP-PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY

CENTRAL FILES:



"Document Control"

TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL PERSONNEL DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9202230
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS I DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: MILLER, William A.: LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH COMMISSION

TO: PRESIDENT BUSH

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 07/20/92

SUBJECT: HE IS WRITING REGARDING A POST-RIO EARTH SUMMIT TO
BE HELD IN KENTUCKY.

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: ENVIRONMENT ASSIGNED:

ACTION STAFF
REQUIRED: FOR DAB'S SIGNATURE ACTION:

SENDER'S DUE DATE:
OSTP DUE DATE: 08/13/92 STAFF DUE DATE
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #: CONTACT PERSON:
PHONE: EXT:
REMARKS: THIS WAS FORWARDED BY PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE AS BATCH MAIL.

OSTP RECEIVED: 08/06/92 DEPT RECEIVED:
FILE: P-EOP-PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY

CENTRAL FILES:



July 8, 1992

State will sponsor conference as follow-up to Earth Summit

By FRAN ELLERS
Staff Writer

FRANKFORT, Ky. — In addition to its efforts to become a national leader in education and health care, Kentucky is stepping to the fore in yet another area — the environment.

With the backing of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Kentucky will sponsor a national conference in Louisville in March on implementing the goals of the Earth Summit held in Rio de Janeiro in June. The focus will be on incorporating environmental planning into economic development, a concept called "sustainable development."

Karen Armstrong-Cummings, a former state official and longtime environmentalist who has returned to state government as director of administrative services in the Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Cabinet, will be one of those in charge.

"I still can't believe it," she said recently.

Sustainable development has been a buzzword among environmentalists for years, but it is a radical concept for a state that has historically resisted efforts to put environmental protection on a par with protecting coal companies and other interests.

The Earth Summit — the first global conference on the environment in 20 years — produced a blueprint for sustainable development called

Agenda 21. That agenda, agreed upon by the environmental and business communities attending the summit, will be addressed at the Louisville conference.

Sustainable development is in part an effort to prevent the destruction of natural resources that cannot be replenished. Agenda 21 contemplates a combination of carrots and sticks — many provided by government — to force the use of technology and practices that conserve resources.

That is a particularly hard pill to swallow in Kentucky, where much of the economic base is coal. Sustainable development would use less coal and other fossil fuels.

But sustainable development is not a new issue in Kentucky. University researchers and environmentalists such as Armstrong-Cummings and Don Harker, a former

state official, have quietly dug into the topic for at least five years.

More visibly, the University of Louisville presented Norwegian Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland the 1991 Grawemeyer Award for Ideas Improving World Order — a \$150,000 grant established by retired Louisville businessman Charles Grawemeyer.

Brundtland has been leading a push for sustainable development for several years. She headed a commission appointed by the United Nations that produced, in 1987, a landmark report on the environment called "Our Common Future."

The Kentucky conference had its origins in the United Nations Association of Kentucky, part of a grass-roots network that regularly supplies feedback to the United Nations on international issues.

The state chapter suggested the idea to Gov. Brereton Jones and officials from the regional EPA office, who unexpectedly agreed.

The fact that the state government would initiate such a conference is evidence of the priorities of the new Jones administration, which recruited Armstrong-Cummings earlier this year.

Just a year ago, she had been stretching the tiny budget of the non-profit Kentucky Conservation Foundation, an arm of the Kentucky Conservation Committee, to promote environmental causes. And

she was facing — yet again — the formidable task of raising money or getting government support for environmental causes in Kentucky.

But after returning to state government, where she was formerly deputy environmental commissioner, Armstrong-Cummings was sent to the Earth Summit to gather information to be used at the conference.

Sustainable development reconciles the conflict between the environment and the economy with the premise that pollution is rooted in inefficiency — so reducing it is good for everybody. Nevertheless, it requires economic sacrifices — the business community must factor the cost of damage to the environment into their profit and loss scenarios.

An international theme of sustainable development is that Third World countries, in building their economies, should not make the same environmental mistakes and sacrifices that developed nations have made.

The developing nations argue, however, that it isn't fair to require them to make up for past environmental abuses without support from the developed nations.

Kentucky is a microcosm of the conflict between rich and poor. Its central, urban areas contrast starkly with the depressed economy of Appalachia, which wants to attract new industry but is already environmentally compromised by strip-mining and timber-cutting.

University of Kentucky researchers have been studying sustainable development for years, including sustainable cities. Recently Harker, who now heads a non-profit group that promotes citizen involvement in government, formed the Center for Sustainable Systems for information and discussion.

"We want to take the conversation out to the general public," Harker said. "Government's not going to lead the way on sustainability. . . . Somehow you've got to get people to believe that something is going to happen as a result of how they live."

State government is committed to furthering the discussion in its own way for now. Diana Taylor, the governor's chief of staff, said both environmental and economic-development officials will help organize the conference.

However, it remains to be seen what permanent changes that will bring in Kentucky. Yesterday, for instance, the state Environmental Quality Commission released a book on the state of the environment in Kentucky, the most thorough compilation of information in years. But publication was delayed for months because state government didn't allocate enough money to pay for it.



LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH COMMISSION

WILLIAM A. MILLER
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR FOR
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

STATE CAPITOL
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY 40601
502-564-8100

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Tom Buford
Minority Whip

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State Capitol

Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

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Donald J. Blandford, House Speaker

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OSTP
MAIL ROOM

July 20, 1992

John Miller
OSTP

PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH
WHITE HOUSE
1600 PENNSYLVANIA AVE NW
WASHINGTON DC 20500

Dear President Bush:

Since you have a tremendous interest in international issues, enclosed please find two items dealing with the LRC's Office for Federal and International Relations and a post-Rio Earth Summit to be held in Kentucky in March 1993. In particular, the Earth Summit will focus upon a very timely issue, it has the potential of evolving into a national/international conference, and it is able to be duplicated by other states, localities, and organizations.

In the future, I will forward any other initiatives in these areas.
If you need any additional information, please give me a call.

Sincerely,

William A. Miller

William A. Miller
Assistant Director
Office for Federal and
International Relations

Enclosures

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FROM RIO TO THE CAPITOLS-

**State Strategies on
Sustainable Economic Development**

**A NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT**

**March 24-27, 1993
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY**

**sponsored by the
Commonwealth of Kentucky
Governor Brereton Jones**

and the

**United Nations Association of the USA,
Kentucky Chapter
Dr. Lilyalyce Akers, President**

The Commonwealth of Kentucky and the Kentucky Chapter of the United Nations Association of the USA are co-sponsoring a follow-up conference in the spring of 1993 to the UNCED meeting. In the United States, the states have been delegated the authority to implement the U.S.'s environmental laws and have the primary role in economic development. Kentucky will invite the 50 Governors; state legislators; state officials responsible for environmental protection, economic development, and agricultural promotion; concerned citizens; and industry to come together to discuss how the states can implement the agreements reached this summer at the UNCED meeting in Rio de Janeiro.

If you would like additional information about the conference, please contact

**Diana Taylor, Conference Coordinator
Office of the Governor
Capitol Building
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601
USA**

Phone (502) 564-2611

**Karen Armstrong-Cummings
Kentucky Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Cabinet
Capital Plaza Tower, 4th Floor
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601**

Phone (502) 564-7320

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OVERVIEW**KENTUCKY LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH COMMISSION
OFFICE FOR FEDERAL AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

Over the past several years, the role of state legislators in federal and international relations has expanded dramatically. Playing host to international visitors, encouraging international tourism, developing international trade issues, recruiting foreign economic development, and coordinating with the U.S. Congress and other federal entities have all assumed greater importance. Increasingly, it has been recognized that many local issues, including environmental and social and health problems, have national and international implications.

This trend is expected to continue. Accordingly, Kentucky has established a comprehensive Office for Federal and International Relations within the legislature. By doing so, it has formally recognized the evolving role of the legislature in federal and international relations, and is focusing upon the even more important role it will play in the future. The Office for Federal and International Relations will provide a broad overview of federal and international issues and their implications for the Commonwealth of Kentucky. It will not duplicate or preempt the work of any legislative committees or executive agencies. Rather, it will complement other efforts and serve as an information source for legislative committees, individual legislators, and legislative staff, while maintaining liaison with local, national and international organizations that have kindred interests.

The Legislative Research Commission's Office for Federal and International Relations will focus on the following:

Federal

Monitor major executive agency regulations and congressional legislation that will directly impact upon the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

Serve as a liaison to enhance the coordination and cooperation between the Kentucky General Assembly and the U. S. Congress, President, executive agencies, other federal entities, and kindred organizations, such as the National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL) and the Council of State Governments (CSG).

Develop a clearinghouse to receive and to distribute federally relevant information to state legislators and legislative committees.

International

Host international visitors and provide them with specific orientation programs on the Kentucky legislative process and general information regarding Kentucky.

Form liaisons with and secure information from both traditional and non-traditional local, national, and international entities. Among them, but not limited to, will be university foreign relations schools, the U.S. State Department, foreign policy associations, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, international visitors programs, regional organizations, private-sector groups, and United Nations agencies.

Serve as a clearinghouse for information from a variety of sources to complement the information service of legislative committees.

Offer translation and interpretation services for official communications between legislators and legislative committees and foreign entities.

Provide technical assistance to legislators, including the drafting of resolutions on international issues.

Prepare cultural background papers on foreign countries and develop briefing sessions on emerging international issues.

For additional information on the Legislative Research Commission's Office for Federal and International Relations, please contact William A. Miller, Assistant Director for Federal and International Relations, Room 300, Capitol, Frankfort, Ky., 40601, 502-564-8100.

STATES EXPLORE NEW INTERNATIONAL TERRITORY

cont. from page 1

staff of 5 and a number of advisory councils. However, according to Gerald Wilson, deputy director of FIAC, the commission plans to be self funding by its fourth year of operation.

One of the ways it hopes to do this is through its International Language Institute Advisory Council which, among other things, will design language and cross cultural curriculums for use by school systems at all levels of education—curriculums which will often be oriented toward state-international relations.

By November of this year, FIAC plans to have a strategic plan which will, according to Wilson, "represent a consensus across the state as to what Florida should be doing (internationally) and where we should be doing it." Once the plan has received approval by the governor and the legislature, it will go to state administrative offices which will be responsible for providing implementation strategies.

Perhaps the most prestigious endeavor yet has been the elevation to cabinet level of Hawaii's Office of International Relations. Resulting from a 1988 governor's conference, the office, established the following year, was awarded statutory status in 1992.

Although the office's responsibilities are primarily policy oriented, it often serves in an

advisory capacity to many of the administrative agencies for the state. Its staff of 12, which is small compared to other departments, does not provide enough people to take on administrative duties, according to Mark Segami, executive assistant to the cabinet secretary.

One of its missions is to "enhance the international literacy of Hawaii's citizens," which it does through advocating educational programs stressing language and cross cultural skill and by serving as a resource to educational groups attempting to put such programs together.

According to Segami, Hawaii has a unique international perspective to offer, especially considering its historic and cultural ties with eastern Asia. As a member of the governor's cabinet, said Segami, "we can offer a more comprehensive and coordinated service to the state."

"THINK GLOBALLY, ACT LOCALLY"

ASPA member Allen Haile, president of San Francisco Planning and Urban Research (SPUR), recognizes the need, even at the municipal level, to begin to think globally as a means of survival in the coming years.

"A city's global linkages as knowledge transmitters," he writes in a draft SPUR report, "are key to a city's ability to compete in the 21st

century." His point was to both highlight San Francisco's strength as a center of "brainpower industries" and institutions of higher learning and to demonstrate the need to turn that knowledge outward.

At the same time, he urges the city to redefine traditional ways of thinking and of getting things done, both politically and administratively. "Business leaders from Tokyo, Seoul, Manila, Frankfurt, or Mexico City," he writes "think of San Francisco as what we know to be the Bay Area. The political borders of our precious 49 square miles mean absolutely nothing to them, nor, we suggest, should they."

His comments are part of a proposal to pioneer actions designed to spark thinking in the Bay Area which is broader, more regional in scope, and not without a sense of extreme urgency. "Why has no clear progress been made toward a workable regional plan despite the threats to those very quality of life attributes which make the Bay Area attractive in the first place?" he asks.

State and local efforts to think globally appear to include a firm awareness of the federal nature of the territory in which they are sailing. Wilson described a bill recently debated on the floor of the US House of Representatives designed to restrict access to US ports to certain foreign ships. The level of opposition to

the bill, Wilson said, was influenced by the increased involvement of states in the international arena. However, he said, "There are times when you have to realize how far you can go."

"We try to check with the US State Department," said Segami, "before we enter into any international activity." However, Segami is quick to point out that Hawaii has special needs and circumstances which, at times, the State Department is unable to consider in its attempts to benefit the entire country.

In his article, Rose admonishes states with a hypothetical case: "What will be the legal implications...if a foreign country purchases a college which is involved in research and development programs—possibly with US government funds underwriting the studies?" Rose also cautions states which, in setting up financial agreements with other countries, might be in violation of federal agreements such as the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

According to those currently involved in international relations at the state level, the continuous shrinking of the globe will only increase such activity and the legal and administrative challenges along with it. ●

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ASPA produces strategic
plan, p. 7

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STATES SPARK FOREIGN RELATIONS OF THEIR OWN

Kentucky, Florida and Hawaii form first-of-their-kind commissions

John Larkin

State governments throughout the United States are beginning to recognize the importance of learning more about and establishing relations with foreign nations. Kentucky, Florida and Hawaii are three states in particular that have taken the lead in institutionalizing a movement soon to be joined by many other states.

In a recent article in the *Journal of State Governments*, published by the Council of State Governments, John "Eck" Rose, president pro tem of the Kentucky senate, summed up a number of reasons why states must take a proactive approach to dealing with other countries.

Recession in the US and economic expansion abroad has overridden traditional international processes. Rose writes, "Today, many foreign delegations, both governmental and business, often circumvent America's traditional center of financial power, New York City, or the center of federal power, Washington, DC and deal directly with state or local governmental units or private sector business."

Kentucky's Legislative Research Commission has recently spawned the Legislative Office of International Relations. The division devotes itself to keeping the state legislature informed on international issues which are increasingly affecting events at state and local levels.

Most other states employ committees to view selected aspects of international relations, such as trade issues and cultural exchanges; however, Kentucky is one of the first states to develop an office which deals comprehensively with a variety of issues and responsibilities.

For example, hosting foreign delegations interested in the state legislature is a duty performed in other states by similar bodies. However, it is rarely the same entity that forms liaisons with area schools of international relations, private sector organizations, the US State Department, and the United Nations.

"Many local issues," said William Miller, coordinator of the Kentucky Legislative Research Commission's international relations endeavors, "have international implications.... The old attitude of looking just at trade issues is changing rapidly."

Miller monitors legislative concerns and deliberations and provides relevant information. For example, the United Nations recently developed a far reaching international treaty on drug abuse. The treaty covers everything from drug production to rehabilitation. The information contained in the treaty could be of value to the legislature when that issue comes to the floor, according to Miller.

The office envisions providing a number of other services in the near future including:

- a translations service—as more foreign

- investors come into the country, the service will become increasingly valuable;
- technical assistance to legislators in such things as resolutions with international focus and
- cultural background papers on other countries

FROM SEA TO SHINING SEA, AND THEN SOME
Florida, in 1991, created the Florida International Affairs Commission (FIAC), a

division of the state executive branch with much the same focus as the office in Kentucky. The commission consists of four members of the state cabinet, two from the legislature, the chancellors of both the state university and the state community college systems and 15 members of the private sector from various regional and professional affiliations.

With a budget of \$510,000, it operates with a
(cont. on page 20)

**Is
REINVENTING GOVERNMENT
the answer?**

**Ted Gaebler and Tom Novotny
enter PA's hottest debate on page 14.**