

Originally Processed With FOIA(s):
2005-0336-F

FOIA Number:
2005-0336-F

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

OA/ID Number: 62090
Folder ID Number: 62090-004

Folder Title:
Executive Office of the President: Presidential Priorities (4) [6 of 7] [1992]

Stack:

Row:

Section:

Shelf:

Position:

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"Document Control"

TYPE: Presidential Priority DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9201239
ORIGINATOR: 05 STATUS DIRECTORATE STATUS C

FROM: Susan M. Storer

TO: President Bush

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 02/12/92

SUBJECT: She is writing to urge the President to attend the
Earth Summit (UNCED) in Rio de Janeiro

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: ASSIGNED: Nancy Maynard

ACTION STAFF
REQUIRED: ACTION: Draft for DAB's signature

SENDER'S DUE DATE:
OSTP DUE DATE: STAFF DUE DATE
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT: 04/02/92

COPIES TO:

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #: CONTACT PERSON:
PHONE: EXT:
REMARKS: See response on document #9201148

OSTP RECEIVED: DEPT RECEIVED: 02/22/92
FILE: P-EOP-PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY

CENTRAL FILES:



9201234

February 12, 1992

President George Bush
The White House
Washington, DC 200XX

Dear President Bush:

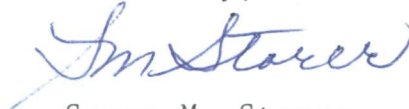
The last three plus years have certainly been a disappointment to many of us who supported your election in 1988. Your record gives one pause for thought.

As a former math teacher, I indeed hoped you would be the education President. You have not been. As a committed but non-revolutionary environmentalist, I trusted that you would support environmental protection. From the wetlands issues to global warming to oil dependency and air pollution, you have failed to do so.

In June you will have an opportunity to position yourself and our nation on the side of environmental protection. I encourage you to attend the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in Rio de Janeiro. Sign a global warming treaty; agree to a ban on the international trafficking of toxic waste.

It is again time for the United States and its President to assume a strong leadership role in assuring a safe future for our global environment. Many of us, registered Republicans and Independents, are basing our judgments for the future on your actions today.

Sincerely,



Susan M. Storer
6207 Old Court Rd. - 606
Boca Raton, FL 33433

"Document Control"

TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9201150
ORIGINATOR: 05 STATUS DIRECTORATE STATUS C

FROM: CHILDS, CATHERINE

TO: PRESIDENT BUSH

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 02/11/92

SUBJECT: SHE IS WRITING TO URGE THE PRESIDENT TO ATTEND THE
EARTH SUMMIT (UNCED) IN RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: ASSIGNED: Nancy Maynard

ACTION STAFF
REQUIRED: ACTION: DRAFT FOR DAB'S SIGNATURE

SENDER'S DUE DATE:
OSTP DUE DATE: STAFF DUE DATE
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT: 04/02/92

COPIES TO:

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

OSTP RECEIVED: DEPT RECEIVED: 03/13/92
FILE: P-EOP-PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY
CENTRAL FILES:



92 011 50

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 2, 1992

Dear Ms. Childs:

On behalf of President Bush, thank you for your comments and suggestions about global environmental issues and the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED). The President appreciates your concerns and has asked that I respond to your letter of February 11, 1992 regarding these issues.

The United States, under President Bush's leadership, is aggressively pursuing international efforts to address problems related to climate change, ozone depletion, forests, oceans, biological diversity, and technology cooperation with developing countries. The Administration has put forward specific proposals in various international fora to address each of these questions. More important, the United States is already taking specific steps here at home, through both legislation and administrative action, to begin tackling these problems.

Specifically regarding climate change, you may be pleased to know that the United States has already begun taking actions that will have the effect of reducing net emissions of greenhouse gases. These include:

- * President Bush proposed and signed into law the 1990 Clean Air Act, which will reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the utility sector through restrictions on utility air pollutants;
- * The Bush Administration has proposed, both through the National Energy Strategy and through various regulatory measures, to improve energy efficiency in power generation and transmission, buildings, appliances, lighting, and transportation, which will restrain related carbon dioxide emissions;
- * The President has proposed, through his tree planting initiatives, to increase the acreage and to improve the management of forests, which act as greenhouse gas "sinks";
- * The President has proposed to expand the use of renewable and low-emission fuel sources;

- * Since President Bush took office, he has doubled funding for conservation research and development (R&D) and increased funding for renewable R&D by 69 percent; and
- * The Administration has not only proposed, but the President has signed into law, the phaseout of ozone-depleting compounds that are also greenhouse gases.

Additionally, in February 1992, in response to new scientific evidence, President Bush was the first head of state to commit his country unilaterally to accelerating the date for the complete phaseout of the production of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs). The President's action moves up the phaseout date of CFCs, which deplete the Earth's ozone layer, to December 31, 1995. Due to a number of previous Administration actions, U.S. production of ozone-depleting substances is already more than 40 percent below levels allowed by the internationally agreed Montreal Protocol. Under the new schedule, the U.S. will eliminate production four years ahead of the current international deadline, thus continuing the record of U.S. leadership in this area extending back to the mid-1970s.

The United States supports a comprehensive approach, addressing all greenhouse gases, not just carbon dioxide, and "sinks," such as forests. Focusing exclusively on carbon dioxide emissions, as some have proposed, is an inadequate response.

The United States has committed \$25 million to assist developing countries in planning to mitigate and/or adapt to climate change. The U.S. has stepped up its own climate action plan, first outlined in February 1991, including actions in such areas as energy efficiency, transportation, reduced emission supply technologies, agriculture, natural resources, and technology R&D. The United States has also committed \$50 million to the core fund of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and \$150 million in parallel financing through the U.S. Agency for International Development. In addition to addressing global climate change, the GEF also funds projects concerning biodiversity, international waters, and ozone.

The U.S. Global Change Research Program is the world's largest such program and thus provides much of the scientific foundation for international agreements on climate change and ozone depletion. The Bush Administration has invested \$2.6 billion in global change research, far more than any other country, with an additional \$1.3 billion proposed for year 1993 -- over six times the fiscal 1989 level. Research on the scientific and economic aspects

Page 3 - Ms. Childs

of global climate change will enable policy makers to make better judgments about potential impacts and policy actions.

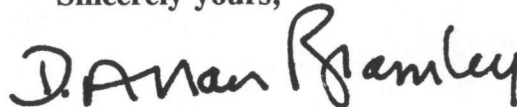
Regarding the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), scheduled this June in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, President Bush is committed to achieving international agreement on a framework convention on climate change. In addition to a global agreement on climate change, the Bush Administration also hopes UNCED will produce strategies and specific initiatives to improve conservation of forests, oceans, and biological diversity, and to increase technology cooperation with developing countries. You can be sure that the United States will be well represented at the conference.

As we move forward into the 1990s, the United States will continue to address global environmental challenges within a context of expanding economic opportunities for all the world's people. The United States wants concrete, practical results from UNCED -- results that will guide future action on the full range of environmental and developmental issues.

Thank you for taking the time to express your interest on these environmental issues with President Bush. You can be sure that the President will continue working with other nations to obtain global solutions to these challenging issues.

With the President's best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "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

Ms. Catherine O. Childs
2 Gristmill Lane
Manhasset, New York 11030

16
UNCED

2 Gristmill Lane
Manhasset, New York 11030
February 11, 1992

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

Dear President Bush:

This is to respectfully urge you to support a global warming treaty to cut emissions of carbon dioxide and other ozone-destroying gases, and to agree to a ban on the international trafficking of toxic waste, and to commit to attending the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) taking place in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil from June 1-12, 1992.

The prospects for the success of the UNCED summit would be greatly enhanced by your presence and I urge you to give it your support.

Sincerely,

Catherine O. Childs

Catherine O. Childs

COC p

"Document Control"

TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9201160
ORIGINATOR: 05 STATUS DIRECTORATE STATUS C

FROM: DANILES, STEVE

TO: PRESIDENT BUSH

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 02/10/92

SUBJECT: HE IS WRITING TO URGE THE PRESIDENT TO ATTEND THE
EARTH SUMMIT (UNCED) IN RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: ASSIGNED: Nancy Maynard

ACTION STAFF
REQUIRED: ACTION: DRAFT FOR DAB'S SIGNATURE

SENDER'S DUE DATE:
OSTP DUE DATE: STAFF DUE DATE
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT: 04/02/92

COPIES TO:

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

OSTP RECEIVED: DEPT RECEIVED: 03/13/92
FILE: P-EOP-PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY
CENTRAL FILES:



9201160

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 2, 1992

Dear Dr. Daniels:

On behalf of President Bush, thank you for your comments and suggestions about global environmental issues and the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED). The President appreciates your concerns and has asked that I respond to your letter of February 10, 1992 regarding these issues.

The United States, under President Bush's leadership, is aggressively pursuing international efforts to address problems related to climate change, ozone depletion, forests, oceans, biological diversity, and technology cooperation with developing countries. The Administration has put forward specific proposals in various international fora to address each of these questions. More important, the United States is already taking specific steps here at home, through both legislation and administrative action, to begin tackling these problems.

Specifically regarding climate change, you may be pleased to know that the United States has already begun taking actions that will have the effect of reducing net emissions of greenhouse gases. These include:

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- * The Bush Administration has proposed, both through the National Energy Strategy and through various regulatory measures, to improve energy efficiency in power generation and transmission, buildings, appliances, lighting, and transportation, which will restrain related carbon dioxide emissions;
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- * The President has proposed to expand the use of renewable and low-emission fuel sources;

- * Since President Bush took office, he has doubled funding for conservation research and development (R&D) and increased funding for renewable R&D by 69 percent; and
- * The Administration has not only proposed, but the President has signed into law, the phaseout of ozone-depleting compounds that are also greenhouse gases.

Additionally, in February 1992, in response to new scientific evidence, President Bush was the first head of state to commit his country unilaterally to accelerating the date for the complete phaseout of the production of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs). The President's action moves up the phaseout date of CFCs, which deplete the Earth's ozone layer, to December 31, 1995. Due to a number of previous Administration actions, U.S. production of ozone-depleting substances is already more than 40 percent below levels allowed by the internationally agreed Montreal Protocol. Under the new schedule, the U.S. will eliminate production four years ahead of the current international deadline, thus continuing the record of U.S. leadership in this area extending back to the mid-1970s.

The United States supports a comprehensive approach, addressing all greenhouse gases, not just carbon dioxide, and "sinks," such as forests. Focusing exclusively on carbon dioxide emissions, as some have proposed, is an inadequate response.

The United States has committed \$25 million to assist developing countries in planning to mitigate and/or adapt to climate change. The U.S. has stepped up its own climate action plan, first outlined in February 1991, including actions in such areas as energy efficiency, transportation, reduced emission supply technologies, agriculture, natural resources, and technology R&D. The United States has also committed \$50 million to the core fund of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and \$150 million in parallel financing through the U.S. Agency for International Development. In addition to addressing global climate change, the GEF also funds projects concerning biodiversity, international waters, and ozone.

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Page 3 - Dr. Daniels

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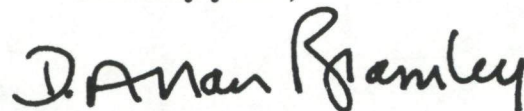
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As we move forward into the 1990s, the United States will continue to address global environmental challenges within a context of expanding economic opportunities for all the world's people. The United States wants concrete, practical results from UNCED -- results that will guide future action on the full range of environmental and developmental issues.

Thank you for taking the time to express your interest on these environmental issues with President Bush. You can be sure that the President will continue working with other nations to obtain global solutions to these challenging issues.

With the President's best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "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

Dr. Steve Daniels
Emergency Medical Group of Santa Barbara
P.O. Box 689
Santa Barbara, California 93102

Unced

**EMERGENCY MEDICAL GROUP
OF SANTA BARBARA**

Santa Barbara Cottage Hospital
Post Office Box 689
Santa Barbara, CA 93102
805-569-7210

James J. Thomas, M.D.
Christopher Lambert, M.D., Inc.
Robert M. Gayou, M.D.
Mark G. Hauser, M.D.
Steve A. Daniels, M.D.

Diplomates of the American
Board of Emergency Medicine

February 10, 1992

President Bush,

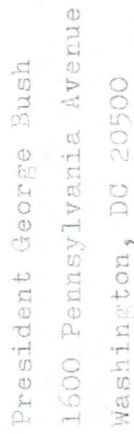
The June United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro will be critical in determining whether or not we will have a livable environment in the 21st. Century.

It is time to live up to your putative title of "environmental President."

- Commit the U.S. to at least stabilizing at 1990 levels, but preferably reducing CO₂ emissions.
- Attend the conference in person. As the most powerful industrialized nation, the U.S. can and must set a laudable example.

Sincerely,

Steve Daniels, M.D.
Steve Daniels, M.D.



A CENTURY OF CARING
1888 - 1988



“In Germany they first came for the Communists and I didn’t speak up because I wasn’t a Communist. Then they came for the Jews, and I didn’t speak up because I wasn’t a Jew. Then they came for the trade unionists, and I didn’t speak up because I wasn’t a trade unionist. Then they came for the Catholics, and I didn’t speak up because I was a Protestant. Then they came for me - and by that time no one was left to speak up.”



— Pastor Martin Niemöller

"Document Control"

TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9201146
ORIGINATOR: 05 STATUS DIRECTORATE STATUS C

FROM: STATMARY, KRISTINE

TO: PRESIDENT BUSH

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 02/10/92

SUBJECT: HE IS WRITING TO URGE THE PRESIDENT TO ATTEND THE
EARTH SUMMIT (UNCED) IN RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: ASSIGNED: Nancy Maynard

ACTION STAFF
REQUIRED: ACTION: DRAFT FOR DAB'S SIGNATURE

SENDER'S DUE DATE:
OSTP DUE DATE: STAFF DUE DATE
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT: 04/02/92

COPIES TO:

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

OSTP RECEIVED: DEPT RECEIVED: 03/13/92
FILE: P-EOP-PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY
CENTRAL FILES:



92-1146

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 2, 1992

Dear Ms. Statmary:

On behalf of President Bush, thank you for your comments and suggestions about global environmental issues and the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED). The President appreciates your concerns and has asked that I respond to your letter of February 10, 1992 regarding these issues.

The United States, under President Bush's leadership, is aggressively pursuing international efforts to address problems related to climate change, ozone depletion, forests, oceans, biological diversity, and technology cooperation with developing countries. The Administration has put forward specific proposals in various international fora to address each of these questions. More important, the United States is already taking specific steps here at home, through both legislation and administrative action, to begin tackling these problems.

Specifically regarding climate change, you may be pleased to know that the United States has already begun taking actions that will have the effect of reducing net emissions of greenhouse gases. These include:

- * President Bush proposed and signed into law the 1990 Clean Air Act, which will reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the utility sector through restrictions on utility air pollutants;
- * The Bush Administration has proposed, both through the National Energy Strategy and through various regulatory measures, to improve energy efficiency in power generation and transmission, buildings, appliances, lighting, and transportation, which will restrain related carbon dioxide emissions;
- * The President has proposed, through his tree planting initiatives, to increase the acreage and to improve the management of forests, which act as greenhouse gas "sinks";
- * The President has proposed to expand the use of renewable and low-emission fuel sources;

- * Since President Bush took office, he has doubled funding for conservation research and development (R&D) and increased funding for renewable R&D by 69 percent; and
- * The Administration has not only proposed, but the President has signed into law, the phaseout of ozone-depleting compounds that are also greenhouse gases.

Additionally, in February 1992, in response to new scientific evidence, President Bush was the first head of state to commit his country unilaterally to accelerating the date for the complete phaseout of the production of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs). The President's action moves up the phaseout date of CFCs, which deplete the Earth's ozone layer, to December 31, 1995. Due to a number of previous Administration actions, U.S. production of ozone-depleting substances is already more than 40 percent below levels allowed by the internationally agreed Montreal Protocol. Under the new schedule, the U.S. will eliminate production four years ahead of the current international deadline, thus continuing the record of U.S. leadership in this area extending back to the mid-1970s.

The United States supports a comprehensive approach, addressing all greenhouse gases, not just carbon dioxide, and "sinks," such as forests. Focusing exclusively on carbon dioxide emissions, as some have proposed, is an inadequate response.

The United States has committed \$25 million to assist developing countries in planning to mitigate and/or adapt to climate change. The U.S. has stepped up its own climate action plan, first outlined in February 1991, including actions in such areas as energy efficiency, transportation, reduced emission supply technologies, agriculture, natural resources, and technology R&D. The United States has also committed \$50 million to the core fund of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and \$150 million in parallel financing through the U.S. Agency for International Development. In addition to addressing global climate change, the GEF also funds projects concerning biodiversity, international waters, and ozone.

The U.S. Global Change Research Program is the world's largest such program and thus provides much of the scientific foundation for international agreements on climate change and ozone depletion. The Bush Administration has invested \$2.6 billion in global change research, far more than any other country, with an additional \$1.3 billion proposed for year 1993 -- over six times the fiscal 1989 level. Research on the scientific and economic aspects

Page 3 - Ms. Statmary

of global climate change will enable policy makers to make better judgments about potential impacts and policy actions.

Regarding the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), scheduled this June in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, President Bush is committed to achieving international agreement on a framework convention on climate change. In addition to a global agreement on climate change, the Bush Administration also hopes UNCED will produce strategies and specific initiatives to improve conservation of forests, oceans, and biological diversity, and to increase technology cooperation with developing countries. You can be sure that the United States will be well represented at the conference.

As we move forward into the 1990s, the United States will continue to address global environmental challenges within a context of expanding economic opportunities for all the world's people. The United States wants concrete, practical results from UNCED -- results that will guide future action on the full range of environmental and developmental issues.

Thank you for taking the time to express your interest on these environmental issues with President Bush. You can be sure that the President will continue working with other nations to obtain global solutions to these challenging issues.

With the President's best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "D. Allan Bromley". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "D." and last name "Bromley" clearly legible.

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

Ms. Mristine A. Statmary
TH 14, 8NC
DePere, Wisconsin 54115



The International Center • St. John's Hall, 100 Grant St., De Pere, WI 54115-2099 • (414) 337-3100 FAX: (414) 337-4008

2-10-92

Dear President Bush,

This letter is being sent to you in regard of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development which is scheduled to take place in Brazil during the month of June. While the U.S. has not made any commitment to attend the conference as of yet, I hope that our country will be represented at this event. Not attending would appear as U.S. disinterest in the prevention of global warming. It's rather important that the U.S. emerge as a contributor to a global commitment which would reduce the percentage of CFC emissions into the atmosphere.

Please reconsider your position on U.S. attendance at the conference. There are many people who have concerns regarding this issue. Show U.S. citizens that you do care about the environment.

Sincerely,

Kristine A. January

"Document Control"

TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9201149
ORIGINATOR: 05 STATUS DIRECTORATE STATUS C

FROM: HARRISON, FLORENCE

TO: PRESIDENT BUSH

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 02/06/92

SUBJECT: SHE IS WRITING TO URGE THE PRESIDENT TO ATTEND THE
EARTH SUMMIT (UNCED) IN RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: ASSIGNED: Nancy Maynard

ACTION STAFF
REQUIRED: ACTION: DRAFT FOR DAB'S SIGNATURE

SENDER'S DUE DATE:
OSTP DUE DATE: STAFF DUE DATE
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT: 04/02/92

COPIES TO:

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

OSTP RECEIVED: DEPT RECEIVED: 03/13/92
FILE: P-EOP-PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY
CENTRAL FILES:



9261149

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 2, 1992

Dear Mrs. Harrison:

On behalf of President Bush, thank you for your comments and suggestions about global environmental issues and the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED). The President appreciates your concerns and has asked that I respond to your letter of February 6, 1992 regarding these issues.

The United States, under President Bush's leadership, is aggressively pursuing international efforts to address problems related to climate change, ozone depletion, forests, oceans, biological diversity, and technology cooperation with developing countries. The Administration has put forward specific proposals in various international fora to address each of these questions. More important, the United States is already taking specific steps here at home, through both legislation and administrative action, to begin tackling these problems.

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Page 3 - Mrs. Harrison

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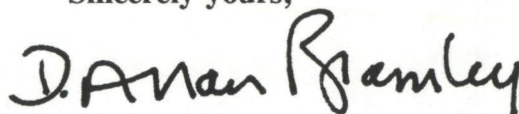
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With the President's best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "D. Allan Bromley". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "D." and last name "Bromley" clearly distinguishable.

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

Mrs. Florence Harrison
P.O. Box 950-1238
Woodville, Texas 75979-0950

UNCED

Dear President Bush,

"Biologists contend that one of the main reasons people are able to avoid the extinction crisis (of biodiversity) is that they go about their daily lives without the necessary understanding of how the world really works."

Dianne Sherman for Zero Population Growth

It's the same idea as the bumper sticker that says, "If you eat, you're interested in agriculture" or biodiversity.

Overpopulation creates pressure that destroys natural habitats. And I have to say that you are contributing to the problem through your disinterest as well as your stand on abortion.

Politics only seems to recognize the short term issues. Please support strongly The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development. It matters to your grandchildren and mine.

Sincerely,

February 6, 1992

Florence Harrison

Florence Harrison
P. O. Box 950-1238
Woodville, Texas 75979-0950

"Document Control"

TYPE: Presidential Priority DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9201299
ORIGINATOR: 05 STATUS DIRECTORATE STATUS C

FROM: Merrill J. Millett

TO: President Bush

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 02/05/92

SUBJECT: He is writing to show his support for the
President's "No Regret's Policy"

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: ASSIGNED: Nancy Maynard

ACTION STAFF
REQUIRED: ACTION: Draft for DAB's signature

SENDER'S DUE DATE:
OSTP DUE DATE: STAFF DUE DATE
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT: 04/08/92

COPIES TO:

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

OSTP RECEIVED: DEPT RECEIVED: 04/02/92
FILE: P-EOP-PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY
CENTRAL FILES:





8722 South 300 West • Sandy, Utah 84070
801-566-1238 • FAX: 801-562-6302

February 4, 1992

The Honorable George Bush
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

Deseret Generation & Transmission Co-operative is a rural electric cooperative furnishing wholesale electrical energy to six distribution systems and, in turn, to over 30,000 rural customers in Utah, Colorado, Wyoming, Nevada and Arizona. Deseret is concerned about the position to be taken by the United States' delegates to the United Nations' Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee on Climate Change.

Deseret strongly supports the United States' "no regrets policy" position of precaution. We urge that the delegation continues to oppose a tax on fossil fuel produced energy and to the imposition of arbitrary CO₂ emission limits.

Deseret has achieved a milestone in constructing a fossil fuel, efficient, low emissions generating power plant. New technology can and will improve upon what has been accomplished.

Also, we believe that the global climate change research program will produce a valid basis for developing long term policies. We urge the delegation not to give in to pressure for limitations unless and until such time as the research warrants new direction.

Sincerely,


Merrill J. Millett
General Manager and
Chief Executive Officer

dph

April 7, 1992

Dear Mr. Millett:

On behalf of President Bush, thank you for your very kind comments on US activities related to the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (INC) on a framework convention on climate change. The President appreciates your support and has asked that I respond to your letter of February 4, 1992 regarding this issue.

As you know
The President strongly believes that US policies in this area must be based on the most solid scientific and economic information base available. ~~As you mentioned~~, the US Global Change Research Program is the world's largest such program and thus provides much of the scientific foundation for international agreements on climate change and ozone depletion. In fact, the Bush Administration has invested \$2.6 billion in global change research to date, with an additional \$1.3 billion proposed for fiscal 1993. Research on the scientific and economic aspects of global climate change will enable policy makers to make better judgements about potential impacts and policy actions.

Thank you for taking the time to express your interest on this issue and we appreciate your support.

With the President's best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

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

Mr. Merrill J. Millett
General Manager, Deseret
8722 South 300 West
Sandy, Utah 84070

"Document Control"

TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9201157
ORIGINATOR: 05 STATUS DIRECTORATE STATUS C

FROM: SUTTON, TERRY

TO: PRESIDENT BUSH

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 02/04/92

SUBJECT: SHE IS WRITING TO URGE THE PRESIDENT TO ATTEND THE
EARTH SUMMIT (UNCED) IN RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: ASSIGNED: Nancy Maynard

ACTION STAFF
REQUIRED: ACTION: DRAFT FOR DAB'S SIGNATURE

SENDER'S DUE DATE:
OSTP DUE DATE: STAFF DUE DATE
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT: 04/02/92

COPIES TO:

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

OSTP RECEIVED: DEPT RECEIVED: 03/13/92
FILE: P-EOP-PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY
CENTRAL FILES:



9261157

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 2, 1992

Dear Mr. Sutton:

On behalf of President Bush, thank you for your comments and suggestions about global environmental issues and the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED). The President appreciates your concerns and has asked that I respond to your letter of February 4, 1992 regarding these issues.

The United States, under President Bush's leadership, is aggressively pursuing international efforts to address problems related to climate change, ozone depletion, forests, oceans, biological diversity, and technology cooperation with developing countries. The Administration has put forward specific proposals in various international fora to address each of these questions. More important, the United States is already taking specific steps here at home, through both legislation and administrative action, to begin tackling these problems.

Specifically regarding climate change, you may be pleased to know that the United States has already begun taking actions that will have the effect of reducing net emissions of greenhouse gases. These include:

- * President Bush proposed and signed into law the 1990 Clean Air Act, which will reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the utility sector through restrictions on utility air pollutants;
- * The Bush Administration has proposed, both through the National Energy Strategy and through various regulatory measures, to improve energy efficiency in power generation and transmission, buildings, appliances, lighting, and transportation, which will restrain related carbon dioxide emissions;
- * The President has proposed, through his tree planting initiatives, to increase the acreage and to improve the management of forests, which act as greenhouse gas "sinks";
- * The President has proposed to expand the use of renewable and low-emission fuel sources;

- * Since President Bush took office, he has doubled funding for conservation research and development (R&D) and increased funding for renewable R&D by 69 percent; and
- * The Administration has not only proposed, but the President has signed into law, the phaseout of ozone-depleting compounds that are also greenhouse gases.

Additionally, in February 1992, in response to new scientific evidence, President Bush was the first head of state to commit his country unilaterally to accelerating the date for the complete phaseout of the production of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs). The President's action moves up the phaseout date of CFCs, which deplete the Earth's ozone layer, to December 31, 1995. Due to a number of previous Administration actions, U.S. production of ozone-depleting substances is already more than 40 percent below levels allowed by the internationally agreed Montreal Protocol. Under the new schedule, the U.S. will eliminate production four years ahead of the current international deadline, thus continuing the record of U.S. leadership in this area extending back to the mid-1970s.

The United States supports a comprehensive approach, addressing all greenhouse gases, not just carbon dioxide, and "sinks," such as forests. Focusing exclusively on carbon dioxide emissions, as some have proposed, is an inadequate response.

The United States has committed \$25 million to assist developing countries in planning to mitigate and/or adapt to climate change. The U.S. has stepped up its own climate action plan, first outlined in February 1991, including actions in such areas as energy efficiency, transportation, reduced emission supply technologies, agriculture, natural resources, and technology R&D. The United States has also committed \$50 million to the core fund of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and \$150 million in parallel financing through the U.S. Agency for International Development. In addition to addressing global climate change, the GEF also funds projects concerning biodiversity, international waters, and ozone.

The U.S. Global Change Research Program is the world's largest such program and thus provides much of the scientific foundation for international agreements on climate change and ozone depletion. The Bush Administration has invested \$2.6 billion in global change research, far more than any other country, with an additional \$1.3 billion proposed for year 1993 -- over six times the fiscal 1989 level. Research on the scientific and economic aspects

Page 3 - Mr. Sutton

of global climate change will enable policy makers to make better judgments about potential impacts and policy actions.

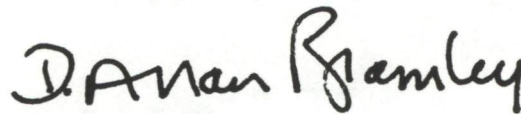
Regarding the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), scheduled this June in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, President Bush is committed to achieving international agreement on a framework convention on climate change. In addition to a global agreement on climate change, the Bush Administration also hopes UNCED will produce strategies and specific initiatives to improve conservation of forests, oceans, and biological diversity, and to increase technology cooperation with developing countries. You can be sure that the United States will be well represented at the conference.

As we move forward into the 1990s, the United States will continue to address global environmental challenges within a context of expanding economic opportunities for all the world's people. The United States wants concrete, practical results from UNCED -- results that will guide future action on the full range of environmental and developmental issues.

Thank you for taking the time to express your interest on these environmental issues with President Bush. You can be sure that the President will continue working with other nations to obtain global solutions to these challenging issues.

With the President's best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "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. Terry Sutton
Green Gulch Farm
Star Route
Sausalito, California 94965

President George Bush
The White House
Washington - DC.

UNCED

Feb 4, 1992

Dear Honorable Sir:

It has come to my attention that you may decline the invitation to attend the United Nations conference on Environment and Development in Brazil, June 1-12 of this summer.

Please reconsider the importance of your presence at such an important gathering as we focus on issues of overconsumption and environmental concerns. Your leadership in this issue of critical concern is most necessary as America struggles to maintain herself and her dignity as a caring, responsive nation in the eyes of others.

I wish you well in these troubled times.
Most Sincerely,

Terry Sutton

Terry Sutton
c/o Green Guide Forum
Star Rt.
Sausalito, CA
94965

"Document Control"

TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9201162
ORIGINATOR: 05 STATUS DIRECTORATE STATUS C

FROM: McFADDEN, SCOTT

TO: PRESIDENT BUSH

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 01/30/92

SUBJECT: HE IS WRITING TO URGE THE PRESIDENT TO ATTEND THE
EARTH SUMMIT (UNCED) IN RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: ASSIGNED: Nancy Maynard

ACTION STAFF
REQUIRED: ACTION: DRAFT FOR DAB'S SIGNATURE

SENDER'S DUE DATE:
OSTP DUE DATE: STAFF DUE DATE
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT: 04/02/92

COPIES TO:

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

OSTP RECEIVED: DEPT RECEIVED: 03/13/92
FILE: P-EOP-PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY
CENTRAL FILES:



9201162

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 2, 1992

Dear Mr. McFadden:

On behalf of President Bush, thank you for your comments and suggestions about global environmental issues and the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED). The President appreciates your concerns and has asked that I respond to your letter of January 30, 1992 regarding these issues.

The United States, under President Bush's leadership, is aggressively pursuing international efforts to address problems related to climate change, ozone depletion, forests, oceans, biological diversity, and technology cooperation with developing countries. The Administration has put forward specific proposals in various international fora to address each of these questions. More important, the United States is already taking specific steps here at home, through both legislation and administrative action, to begin tackling these problems.

Specifically regarding climate change, you may be pleased to know that the United States has already begun taking actions that will have the effect of reducing net emissions of greenhouse gases. These include:

- * President Bush proposed and signed into law the 1990 Clean Air Act, which will reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the utility sector through restrictions on utility air pollutants;
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- * Since President Bush took office, he has doubled funding for conservation research and development (R&D) and increased funding for renewable R&D by 69 percent; and
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Additionally, in February 1992, in response to new scientific evidence, President Bush was the first head of state to commit his country unilaterally to accelerating the date for the complete phaseout of the production of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs). The President's action moves up the phaseout date of CFCs, which deplete the Earth's ozone layer, to December 31, 1995. Due to a number of previous Administration actions, U.S. production of ozone-depleting substances is already more than 40 percent below levels allowed by the internationally agreed Montreal Protocol. Under the new schedule, the U.S. will eliminate production four years ahead of the current international deadline, thus continuing the record of U.S. leadership in this area extending back to the mid-1970s.

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Page 3 - Mr. McFadden

of global climate change will enable policy makers to make better judgments about potential impacts and policy actions.

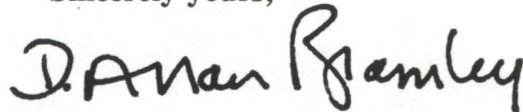
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As we move forward into the 1990s, the United States will continue to address global environmental challenges within a context of expanding economic opportunities for all the world's people. The United States wants concrete, practical results from UNCED -- results that will guide future action on the full range of environmental and developmental issues.

Thank you for taking the time to express your interest on these environmental issues with President Bush. You can be sure that the President will continue working with other nations to obtain global solutions to these challenging issues.

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. Allan" and last name "Bromley" clearly distinguishable.

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

Mr. Scott McFadden
Box 7814 USNH Guam psc 490
fpo
ap USA 96540

76-
DOS
Scott Mc Fadden
box 7814 usnh guam psc 490
fpo
ap usa 96540

*** 7012 00031 1 FP 0.248 D0000009 ***

The Honorable George H.W. Bush
President
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave. NW
Washington D.C. 20501

Dear Mr. President,

I believe we have reached a crossroads and this is a one-time opportunity. Please go to Rio de Janeiro in June to represent our interests at the Earth Summit and work with other world leaders to Save the Earth. My specific concern is:

Saving the Coral Reefs

Scott Mc Fadden
30-Jan-92

"Document Control"

TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9200283
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS I DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: MEATTE, John A.: FIRST FINANCIAL BANC CORP.

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 01/27/92

SUBJECT: VIEWS REGARDING A REPORT THE FIRST FINANCIAL BANC
CORP. PREPARED FOR THE AMERICAN ELECTRONICS
ASSOCIATION CONCERNING CURRENT LENDING POLICIES FOR
THE HIGH TECH INDUSTRY.

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: DIRECTOR'S OFFICE ASSIGNED:

ACTION STAFF
REQUIRED: DIRECT REPLY ACTION:

SENDER'S DUE DATE:
OSTP DUE DATE: 01/31/92 STAFF DUE DATE
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley
INDUSTRIAL

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #: CONTACT PERSON:
PHONE: EXT:
REMARKS: ASSIGNED TO DIRECTOR'S OFFICE FOR DR. JOSEPH BROZ.

OSTP RECEIVED: 01/28/92 DEPT RECEIVED:
FILE: ~~INDUSTRIAL-ECONOMIC COMPETITIVENESS~~
CENTRAL FILES: *PEOP- Pres. Priority*

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

REFERRAL RECEIVED

JANUARY 27 1992
92 JAN 28 10:03

TO: OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

OSTP
MAIL ROOM

ACTION REQUESTED:

DIRECT REPLY, FURNISH INFO COPY

DESCRIPTION OF INCOMING:

ID: 301013

MEDIA: LETTER, DATED JANUARY 17, 1992

TO: PRESIDENT BUSH

FROM: MR. JOHN A. MEATTE
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
FIRST FINANCIAL BANC CORP
2566 MIDDLEBROOK ROAD
COOKEVILLE TN 38501SUBJECT: VIEWS REGARDING A REPORT FIRST FINANCIAL BANC
CORP PREPARED FOR THE AMERICAN ELECTRONICS
ASSOCIATION CONCERNING CURRENT LENDING
POLICIES FOR THE HIGH TECH INDUSTRYPROMPT 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: JANUARY 23, 1992

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: MR. JOHN A. MEATTE

SUBJECT: VIEWS REGARDING A REPORT FIRST FINANCIAL BANC
CORP PREPARED FOR THE AMERICAN ELECTRONICS
ASSOCIATION CONCERNING CURRENT LENDING
POLICIES FOR THE HIGH TECH INDUSTRY

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 POLICY		RAR ORS	92/01/27		
REFERRAL NOTE:					
REFERRAL NOTE:					
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REFERRAL NOTE:					
REFERRAL NOTE:					

COMMENTS:

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: 1 MEDIA:L INDIVIDUAL CODES: 4200 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.



FIRST FINANCIAL BANC CORP

301013

Credit Structuring & Enhancement Office

A Professional Credit Structuring/Credit Enhancement Placement Corporation

2566 MIDDLEBROOK ROAD
COOKEVILLE, TN 38501
(615) 537-6557
FAX (615) 537-6614
January 17, 1992

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

Dear Mr. President:

Recently First Financial Banc Corp (FFBC) prepared a report for the American Electronics Association concerning current lending policies for the high tech industry. This report came to the attention of Dr. Joseph S. Broz of the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy department. During the past few weeks, Dr. Broz and several of his department members have called our firm to discuss this report and in the course of the conversations we were asked, due to our involvement in the area of finance, if we had any ideas regarding today's economic issues. In response to this inquiry we respectfully would like to submit the following outline of our thoughts.

- I. Do not attempt to change the current trade policies with other nations which only creates animosity from those nations and requires lengthy negotiations. Also, the foreign-made products are so abundant in this country that it would take some time before these trade limitations actually produce the desired effect.
- II. Instead offer the following to the American people:
 - A. Tax incentives for purchases of American-made products (possibly in the form of a percentage of the purchase price being deductible or as a tax credit)
 1. Available to individual consumers as well as businesses.
 2. Substantial enough to encourage consumer to purchase the American-made product.
 3. Businesses buying their raw materials (ie: steel, textiles, electronic components, etc.) from American companies in order to take advantage of the tax credit or deduction, will produce a more active "supplier" industry providing employment opportunities and additional taxable revenue from the expanded business income as well as the additional employees. The tax savings may also result in the American manufacturer being able to reduce his selling price.
 4. Individual consumers purchasing the finished goods retain their "free choice" of buying either a foreign or a domestic product. However, given the choice of receiving a tax break on an item, a significant number of consumers will chose the American-made, tax deductible item.
 - B. Luxury (or imported goods tax) on foreign-made goods to be paid by the consumer.
 1. Again, imposed upon both businesses as well as individual consumers.

2. Again, substantial enough to encourage consumers to realize that buying American-made products not only will save them tax dollars but also provide savings at the time of purchase.
3. Again, businesses that insist on buying their raw materials from foreign sources will pay a luxury tax against that purchase. This could logically be paid and filed with their income taxes or could be the responsibility of the domestic distributor of these foreign products to collect the tax at the time of the sale.
4. Again, the American consumer would have a "free choice". If he is intent on purchasing a foreign-made product, then he should be willing to pay the extra at the time of purchase. The side-by-side pricing of the American-made item compared to the foreign-made item carrying a luxury tax added to its selling price should be adequate enough to encourage a significant number of consumers to buy American.
5. Apply the luxury tax to the foreign-owned manufacturing companies that are located in the United States as well, except for those companies that pay the same tax as American companies and retain their profits within the United States. The argument that the foreign-owned companies provide jobs for Americans is invalid. The huge profits of these companies are not realized by the employees and the expansion of the competitive American companies due to their increased sales will provide the employment balance.

III. Coupling tax savings with the lower priced (no luxury tax) American-made product should provide enough incentive for Americans to buy from Americans. Additionally, it will produce immediate results as opposed to waiting for an enforced limitation of available foreign products to produce an effect.

IV. Additional tax revenue will be realized

- A. The tax incentives will increase the purchase of American raw materials and American-made products resulting in expansion and growth of American businesses. The increased profits of the supplier companies will provide more tax revenue.
- B. As the businesses expand, employment will increase resulting in more steady incomes for tax revenue and Social Security funds.
- C. The luxury tax is an obvious "bottom line" tax revenue that could provide an answer to the deficit issue.

V. Political benefits

- A. Immediate results prior to the November election.
- B. American businesses will feel the benefits of the tax incentives and will be appeased by the efforts of the President to solve the trade imbalance.
- C. American voters conceivably should rally to a campaign of "Buy American to save America" where it is not only a patriotic concept but, as human nature dictates, they actually will financially benefit from it.
- D. Internationally, I can't conceive of any foreign country being able to effectively criticize this plan as the luxury tax is not being assessed on them and there is no new trade limitations. As stated before, the tax would be

paid by the American consumer and if he choses to pay the tax in order to purchase foreign goods and forego the tax incentives, then that is his free choice to do so.

The two-step plan as outlined above is workable only if taken as a whole. Trying to implement either the tax incentive by itself or only the luxury tax would not work as the logic is a "give-and-take" philosophy. The historically low-priced foreign product may become a thing of the past as it is "taken" away by the levying of the luxury tax; but the historically higher-priced American product has a chance to be cost competitive through tax incentives and the resulting lower prices reflected from higher sales volume. In this way you are "giving" American consumers a reason to avoid foreign-made products and goods. As an added bonus, our hope is that a long lasting effect will be to return America from being a "service nation" back into being a "producing nation".

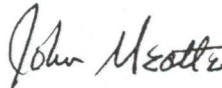
In summary, as personal examples of the above, last year we purchased a \$42,000 Jaguar as a corporate car. If we knew we would receive a tax incentive beyond the depreciation deduction for buying a Cadillac and if the Jaguar carried with it a luxury tax that would have increased the price, we can assure you that we would have bought the Cadillac. Secondly, within the last month we purchased several new IBM compatible TEAK computers. We have no idea whether these computers were American-made or foreign, but again, if we were expecting a tax incentive we certainly would have found out and purchased American. Plus, the luxury tax on the foreign computers should have made the price differential significant enough to further assist in that decision.

As average Americans having true concerns for our country and our future, we feel the thoughts as outlined above deserve careful consideration. If this plan is reviewed and determined to be "unworkable" or illogical, for whatever reason, please provide us the courtesy of responding with your explanation as to why you feel it would not solve many of the problems facing this nation.

Regards,

 SCHULTZ

Susan Schultz
President
FIRST FINANCIAL BANC CORP



John A. Meatte
CEO
FIRST FINANCIAL BANC CORP

PS Mr. President, this is the first time that either of us have ever written to any political leader. We are writing to you because you appear to be the type of leader who will listen to what his people have to say. Furthermore, the last three years have shown that you are not afraid to go against the political tide if you feel it necessary - you have true "political courage". This is a rare (almost extinct) trait in today's world. Good luck in November, we pray for you and our country.

**FEDERAL
EXPRESS**

QUESTIONS? CALL 800-238-5335 TOLL FREE.

**AIRBILL
PACKAGE
TRACKING NUMBER**

1388373313

1388373313

RECIPIENT'S COPY

1 From (Your Name) Please Print Mr. J. M. Smith		2 To (Recipient's Name) Please Print President General Bush		Recipient's Phone Number (Very Important) 434 7414	
Company White House		Company White House		Department/Floor No. 4	
Street Address 1600 Pennsylvania Ave.		Exact Street Address (We Cannot Deliver to P.O. Boxes or P.O. Zip Codes.) 1600 Pennsylvania Ave.		Department/Floor No. 4	
City Washington		City Washington		State DC	
ZIP Required 20500		ZIP Required 20500		ZIP Required 20500	
YOUR INTERNAL BILLING REFERENCE INFORMATION (optional) (First 24 characters will appear on invoice.) 1388373313					
3 PAYMENT 1 ☒ Bill Sender 2 ☐ Bill Recipient's FedEx Acct. No. 3 ☐ Bill 3rd Party FedEx Acct. No. 4 ☐ Bill Credit Card		H IF HOLD FOR PICK-UP, Print FEDEX Address Here 1600 Pennsylvania Ave.			
4 SERVICES (Check only one box)		5 DELIVERY AND SPECIAL HANDLING (Check services required)			
Standard Overnight (Delivery by next business morning) 11 ☐ YOUR PACKAGING 16 ☒ FEDEX LETTER 12 ☐ FEDEX PAK 13 ☐ FEDEX BOX 14 ☐ FEDEX TUBE Economy Two-Day (Delivery by second business day) 30 ☐ ECONOMY		1 ☐ HOLD FOR PICK-UP (Fill in Box H) 2 ☐ DELIVER SATURDAY (Extra charge) 3 ☒ DELIVER WEEKDAY 4 ☐ DANGEROUS GOODS (Extra charge) 5 ☐ DRY ICE 6 ☐ OTHER SPECIAL SERVICE 7 ☐ SATURDAY PICK-UP (If other than regular) 8 ☐ SATURDAY PICK-UP (If other than regular) 9 ☐ SATURDAY PICK-UP (If other than regular) 10 ☐ SATURDAY PICK-UP (If other than regular) 11 ☐ SATURDAY PICK-UP (If other than regular) 12 ☐ SATURDAY PICK-UP (If other than regular)			
Freight Service (for Extra Large or any package over 150 lbs.) 70 ☐ OVERNIGHT 80 ☐ TWO-DAY 90 ☐ FREIGHT 100 ☐ FREIGHT 110 ☐ FREIGHT 120 ☐ FREIGHT		DIM SHIPMENT (Chargeable Weight) Lbs. 10 X 10 X 10 = 1000 1 ☐ Regular Stop 2 ☐ On-Call Stop 3 ☐ Drop Box 4 ☐ Station 5 ☐ Station 6 ☐ Station 7 ☐ Station			
Release Signature J. M. Smith		Release Signature J. M. Smith			
Date/Time Received 10/10/92		Date/Time Received 10/10/92			
FedEx Employee Number 099		FedEx Employee Number 099			
Revision Date 10/10/92		Revision Date 10/10/92			
Part #137204 FEM 8/91		Part #137204 FEM 8/91			
Format #099		Format #099			

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 3, 1992

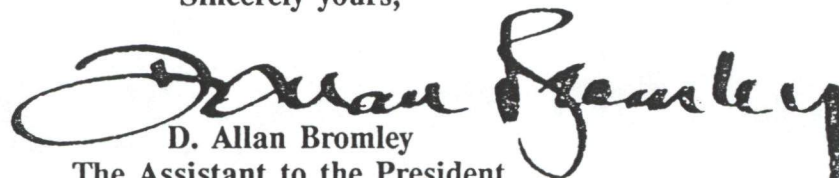
Dear Ms. Schultz and Mr. Meatte:

I want to personally thank you for your letter of January 17, 1992, and for the copies of the interesting study you completed for the American Electronics Institute (AEA) and that you kindly communicated to the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy. As Americans having expressed your "true concern for our country and for our future," I am sure that you agree with the President's statement in his recent State of the Union address when he said: "We will work to open markets everywhere...the key to our economic future is to ensure that America continues as an economic leader of the world."

With these inspiring words, and the concrete measures as set forth by the President, there will be expanded export opportunities for U.S. entrepreneurs, greater profits for our businesses, new jobs for our workers, greater choices for our consumers, and a better standard of living for all Americans.

I appreciate your thoughtfulness in taking the time to express your ideas.

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 a simple loop, and "Allan" and "Bromley" written in a more elaborate, connected script.

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

Ms. Susan Schultz and Mr. John A. Meatte
First Financial Banc Corp
2566 Middlebrook Road
Cookeville, Tennessee 38501

"Document Control"

TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9200371
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS I DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: NUNN, Sam: UNITED STATES SENATE

TO: PRESIDENT BUSH

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 01/27/92

SUBJECT: SUBMITS RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE "STRENGTHENING OF
AMERICA COMMISSION" REGARDING PRINCIPAL CHALLENGES
IN TECHNOLOGY AND MANUFACTURING IN THE U.S. TO
MAINTAIN THE COMPETITIVE EDGE.

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: INDUSTRIAL ASSIGNED:

ACTION
REQUIRED: FOR DAB'S SIGNATURE STAFF
ACTION:

SENDER'S DUE DATE:
OSTP DUE DATE: 02/10/92 STAFF DUE DATE
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley

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

OSTP RECEIVED: 02/05/92 DEPT RECEIVED:
FILE: P-EOP-PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY
CENTRAL FILES:

"Document Control"

TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9200371
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS I DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: NUNN, Sam: UNITED STATES SENATE

TO: PRESIDENT BUSH

*General
Comment?*

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 01/27/92

SUBJECT: SUBMITS RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE "STRENGTHENING OF
AMERICA COMMISSION" REGARDING PRINCIPAL CHALLENGES
IN TECHNOLOGY AND MANUFACTURING IN THE U.S. TO
MAINTAIN THE COMPETITIVE EDGE.

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: INDUSTRIAL ASSIGNED:

ACTION
REQUIRED: FOR DAB'S SIGNATURE

STAFF
ACTION:

*:dec
@
AD's mty*

SENDER'S DUE DATE:
OSTP DUE DATE: 02/10/92 STAFF DUE DATE
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley

***** t***

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING

REMARKS:

*2/6
Copy to
DD's &
Vickie
Carl B.*

OSTP RECEIVED: 02/05,
FILE: P-EOP-PRESIDENT

CENTRAL FILES:

STAFFING SHEET

ORIGINATOR: Dr. Wong draft **PHONE:** 3902

EXTERNAL COORDINATION: Fwded by Sally Kelley, Intag Liaison, WH Correspondence

	COMMENTS	DATE
DIRECTOR		
GENERAL COUNSEL		
EXEC. ASST.		

1/20 by messenger to Hill
Then, pls. return to Sherman for
dispatch by courier to Hill

[illegible]

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

February 19, 1992

Dear Senator Domenici:

Thank you for your recent letter to the President, co-signed by Senator Nunn. I very much appreciate learning about the work of the "Strengthening of America Commission."

Indeed, I share many of the conclusions of the Commission and these receive high priority consideration in my office. First, there is strong recognition by me and senior members of the Administration that manufacturing technology must receive an increasing share of the Nation's investment in research and development. To that end, an interagency effort is underway within the framework of the Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering and Technology (FCCSET) to consider ways in which ongoing programs in manufacturing in individual agencies can be coordinated and augmented. This effort has one of the highest priorities within FCCSET.

Second, my colleagues and I in the Administration share your interest in redeploying the resources and capabilities of the national laboratories to non-military use. Indeed, "technology transfer" from the national laboratories is the principal theme of the series of regional meetings that have been launched as a part of the National Technological Initiative (NTI). Many believe that cooperative efforts between the national laboratories and industrial companies have gained momentum and that early fruits of the collaboration are near at hand.

The other points made in your letter also resonate with us. Fostering early commercialization, removing regulatory impediments, and helping small business to succeed are all objectives that we also hold, and within appropriate limits of the federal role, we shall do our utmost in seeing that these objectives are achieved.

Let me thank you once again for bringing the work of the "Strengthening of America Commission" to the attention of the President and his staff. Please be reassured that its findings will receive our careful attention.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "D. Allan Bromley", with a large, stylized flourish extending from the end of the name.

D. Allan Bromley
Director

The Honorable Pete V. Domenici
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

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

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D. Allan Bromley
Director

The Honorable Sam Nunn
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

0271 A

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

REFERRAL

FEBRUARY 5, 1992

TO: OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

ACTION REQUESTED:

APPROPRIATE ACTION

REMARKS: ALSO REFERRED TO COUNCIL ON COMPETITIVENESS

DESCRIPTION OF INCOMING:

ID: 301398

MEDIA: LETTER, DATED JANUARY 17, 1992

TO: PRESIDENT BUSH

FROM: THE HONORABLE SAM NUNN
UNITED STATES SENATE

WASHINGTON DC 20510

SUBJECT: SUBMITS RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE "STRENGTHENING
OF AMERICA COMMISSION" REGARDING PRINCIPAL
CHALLENGES IN TECHNOLOGY AND MANUFACTURING
IN THE U.S. TO MAINTAIN THE COMPETITIVE EDGE

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: JANUARY 24, 1992

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: THE HONORABLE SAM NUNN

SUBJECT: SUBMITS RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE "STRENGTHENING
OF AMERICA COMMISSION" REGARDING PRINCIPAL
CHALLENGES IN TECHNOLOGY AND MANUFACTURING
IN THE U.S. TO MAINTAIN THE COMPETITIVE EDGE

ROUTE TO:		ACTION		DISPOSITION	
OFFICE/AGENCY	(STAFF NAME)	ACT CODE	DATE YY/MM/DD	TYPE RESP	C COMPLETED D YY/MM/DD
FREDERICK MCCLURE		ORG	92/01/24	FM	A9201/27
99OSTP	REFERRAL NOTE:		92/02/15		22/02/19
PDPort	REFERRAL NOTE:		92/02/3		1/1
99CEA	REFERRAL NOTE:		92/02/4		1/1
99 Council on Competitiveness	REFERRAL NOTE:		92/02/4		1/1
99OMB	REFERRAL NOTE:		92/02/4		1/1
99DOC	REFERRAL NOTE:		92/02/4		1/1
COMMENTS:					

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: 1 MEDIA:L INDIVIDUAL CODES: 1210 1220
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.

January 27, 1992

Dear Pete:

Thank you for your recent letter to the President, cosigned by Senator Nunn, in which you outlined the Strengthening of America Commission's suggestions for economic growth.

We appreciate being advised of the your commissions' recommendations. Please know that I have shared your comments with President Bush. In addition, I have provided copies of your letter to several of the President's other advisors in this matter for their review.

Thank you again for your interest in writing.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Frederick D. McClure
Assistant to the President
for Legislative Affairs

The Honorable Pete V. Domenici
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

FDM:JHH:

bcc: w/ copy of inc to OSTP - for appropriate action
bcc: w/ copy of inc to Office of Economic and Domestic Policy - FYI
bcc: w/ copy of inc to CEA - FYI
bcc: w/ copy of inc to Council on Competativeness - FYI
bcc: w/ copy of inc to OMB - FYI
bcc: w/ copy of inc to Dept. of Commerce - FYI

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Thank you again for your interest in writing.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Frederick D. McClure
Assistant to the President
for Legislative Affairs

The Honorable Sam Nunn
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

FDM:JHH:

bcc: w/ copy of inc to OSTP - for appropriate action
bcc: w/ copy of inc to Office of Economic and Domestic Policy - FYI
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bcc: w/ copy of inc to Council on Competitiveness - FYI
bcc: w/ copy of inc to OMB - FYI
bcc: w/ copy of inc to Dept. of Commerce - FYI

301398

17

McClure

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

January 17, 1992 JAN 17 P 3: 45

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

Dear Mr. President:

For the past year we have chaired, under the auspices of Dave Abshire and CSIS, a bipartisan group of 60 distinguished Americans called the "Strengthening of America Commission." Its mandate is to develop a long-term strategy to put the U.S. economic house in order. We will release a midterm report this spring and a final report at the end of the year.

Recent reports suggest that you are considering a "National Technology Initiative." We applaud those efforts and felt that it would be helpful to you to know about the commission's work in this area. Last March, we constituted five separate commission task forces on technology issues. Participants in these task forces included Bob Galvin of Motorola, Ed Artzt of Procter & Gamble, Michael Dertouzos of MIT, Howard Samuel of the AFL-CIO, Heinz Prechter of ASC, Inc., Diana MacArthur of Dynamac, Richard Elkus of Prometrix, and Al Narath of Sandia Labs. A full commission list is enclosed.

Commission members concluded that the U.S. faces two principal challenges in technology and manufacturing in the years ahead. First, American companies need to sharpen their competitive edge in "making things." Compared to our competitors in Asia and Europe, American companies take longer to translate new innovations into products and to get those products to market.

Second, your Administration has identified technologies that are critical to national security and economic well-being in the 1990s and has noted that our country is falling behind in several. Now, more than any other time in history, technologies are related. If the country loses its lead in certain technologies, it will be difficult if not impossible to compete in related products, markets, and technologies. The electronics industry experience provides important lessons about how difficult it can be to regain lost markets and develop and commercialize related products. U.S. companies have been unable to gain commercial capabilities in high-definition systems, flat screen displays, and other types of imaging products because we have lost large segments of our consumer electronics sector. It is vitally important that as a nation we preserve and enhance each link in our technological infrastructure in the years ahead if we are to remain competitive and provide for a strong defense.

It is clear to members of our commission that private industry must assume primary responsibility for meeting the technology and manufacturing challenges of the future. A good many American companies have already adopted "best practices" of the most competitive global companies: total quality management, international benchmarking, training of front-line workers, and constant refinements in process technologies. Competitive companies also invest with long-term time horizons in mind, developing technologies, products and markets that are related to their specialties. It is essential that many other U.S. companies embrace such practices in the years ahead.

The commission wholeheartedly supports the Baldrige awards to promote, recognize and publicize quality awareness. We believe a similar award should be given to outstanding universities and colleges that teach total quality management and manufacturing process technology.

At the same time, a majority of our commission has also concluded that the federal government must assume a much more aggressive role in encouraging manufacturing technology. This nation cannot compete and prosper if we have only a strong service sector but our manufacturing withers. Millions of jobs, not to mention our national security, depend upon the vitality of manufacturing, especially in new, cutting-edge industries. Toward that end, we recommend that in shaping a national technology initiative, you set forth a series of sweeping new policies in this field:

Manufacturing technology should become a "fifth horseman" in federal research and development. In past years, the federal government has invested heavily in R&D for defense, space, health, and agriculture. Minimal support has been given to manufacturing technology: it received just 5% of the \$76 billion that the federal government devoted to R&D last year. As we move into a new era, a much larger share should be devoted to manufacturing technology. Such funds will help us to close the "manufacturing gap" -- the terrible slippage that we suffer in this country because our excellence in research so often fails to translate into competitive products in the marketplace.

The national laboratories, an invaluable asset in overcoming the military challenges of the past, must now be charged with a new mission of helping to win against the economic challenges of the future. The national labs must clearly have a continuing responsibility in the field of national security, but for the first time in history, we have an opportunity to channel more of their effort into strengthening America economically.

There are obvious areas in which the laboratories have the expertise to contribute immediately: energy efficiency and supply (clean coal technology, enhanced oil recovery), advanced manufacturing, high performance computing, health care and smart highways.

U.S. industry is beginning to appreciate the capabilities of the national laboratories. The Advanced Battery consortium that has teamed Sandia with Ford, Chrysler and General Motors maximizes federal investment and provides continued support for the core technical competencies. Building on its success, GM is exploring the possibility of a massive collaborative effort with the nine Department of

Energy multi-program laboratories.

To make laboratories more "user-friendly" for industry, legislation should be passed to streamline and further the use of cooperative research and development agreements (CRADAs) and better protect industry's technological data rights. Industry advisory teams for federal labs should be created to help promote laboratory-private industry teamwork.

Washington should overhaul its federal procurement and antitrust regulations to remove regulatory and legal barriers that slow down the commercialization of technology and widen the manufacturing gap. A CSIS study undertaken in conjunction with our commission work has found that federal procurement policies, especially at the Pentagon, are forcing many major U.S. companies to create two different sets of accounting books, production teams, etc. One set meets the day-to-day demands of the private marketplace, but a duplicative and wasteful second set is necessary to meet the very special and often peculiar requirements of the government. This is duplicative and wasteful. Our companies would be much more efficient and productive if the federal government brought its procurement policies into line with private practices.

Similarly, we need amendments in antitrust laws so that companies that participate in R&D consortia would be allowed to jointly bring new research from the laboratory to the marketplace.

Just as agricultural extension programs were so successful when America was a more rural nation, we should significantly bolster manufacturing modernization programs to meet today's economic imperatives. A number of manufacturing modernization programs are now in place at the state and local level, but they are small compared to the need. America now has over 350,000 small manufacturers, many of whom would be more competitive and create more jobs if they were engaged in partnerships with the government. Such programs can provide in-plant assistance, establish teaching factories, act as regional computer-integrated manufacturing centers and advanced manufacturing technology testbeds, and support similar productivity and quality improvement activities.

While we believe that these recommendations are important, we want to stress that they would have even more impact if taken in tandem with steps to achieve fiscal balance and provide education and training for a high-skills workforce. We would be pleased to share our working papers on these issues with you.

If members of our commission can be helpful to you and your cabinet members on these issues, we would be happy to do so. We also stand ready to cooperate with you in helping to deepen public understanding of our competitive needs and to work with you to fashion legislation that would help meet these needs.

Sincerely,


Sam Nunn


Pete Domenici



Center for Strategic & International Studies
Washington, DC

STRENGTHENING OF AMERICA

WORKING GROUPS ON MANUFACTURING, TECHNOLOGY AND QUALITY

1. **U.S. technology policy, especially as related to the commercial sector**
Joe Gorman, President and CEO, TRW, Inc.
Bob Galvin, Chairman of the Executive Committee, Motorola
Michael Dertouzos, Professor, MIT
Frank Press, President, National Academy of Science
Richard Elkus, Chairman, PROMETRIX
Susan Rasky, Professor, U.C. Berkeley
Debra Miller, Director, Strengthening of America, CSIS
2. **Regulatory barriers to competitiveness**
Rudy Penner, Senior Fellow, Urban Institute
Debra Van Opstal, Deputy Director, Science and Technology, CSIS
Denise Ramonas, Minority Counsel, Senate Budget Committee
3. **Help for small and medium-sized manufacturers**
Jack Gardner, President, The Gardner Group
Heinz Prechter, Chairman and CEO, ASC, Inc.
Jerry Abramson, Mayor of Nashville, Tennessee
Jim Hunt, Partner, Poyner and Spruill
Bill Smith, Professional Staff Member, Senate Armed Services Committee
4. **The quality approach**
Ed Artzt, Chairman and CEO, Procter & Gamble
Leo Cherne, Chairman, International Rescue Committee
David Gergen, Editor-at-Large, U.S. News & World Report
Debra Miller, Director, Strengthening of America, CSIS
Pat Kornegay, Researcher, CSIS
5. **Creating an industry-federal laboratory partnership**
Frank Press, President, National Academy of Science
Al Narath, President, Sandia National Laboratories
Lawrason Thomas, Executive Vice President, Amoco Corporation
Diana MacArthur, Chair and CEO, Dynamac
Irv Pikus, Director, Science and Technology, CSIS



Center for Strategic & International Studies
Washington, DC

CSIS COMMISSION ON STRENGTHENING OF AMERICA
Senators Sam Nunn (D-GA) and Pete Domenici (R-NM)
Co-chairs

Debra L. Miller, CSIS
Commission Director

Jerry Abramson, Mayor, Louisville, KY
Dwayne Andreas, Archer Daniels Midland
Anne Armstrong, CSIS
Ed Artzt, Procter and Gamble
Richard Atkinson, UC San Diego
Howard Berman, U.S. House of Reps. (D-CA)
William Brock, The Brock Group
Tom Campbell, U.S. House of Reps. (R-CA)
Leo Cherne, Int'l Rescue Committee
Bill Connell, Connell Ltd. Partnership
Jim Cooper, U.S. House of Reps. (D-TN)
Tom Cruikshank, Halliburton
Michael Dertouzos, MIT
Richard Elkus, Prometrix
Joseph Fernandez, N.Y.C. School Chief
Steve Friedman, Goldman Sachs & Co.
Bob Galvin, Motorola
Jack Gardner, Small Business United
Richard Gardner, Columbia Univ. Law School
David Gergen, U.S. News and World Report
Joe Gorman, TRW
William Gray, U.S. House of Reps. (D-PA)
Richard Green, UtiliCorp United
Hank Greenberg, A.I.G.
Kent Hughes, Council on Competitiveness
James Hunt, former NC Governor
John Imlay, Dun & Bradstreet Software
Manuel Johnson, George Mason U.
Fred Krupp, Environmental Defense Fund
Jim Leach, U.S. House of Reps. (R-IA)

Joshua Lederberg, Rockefeller U.
Jerry Lewis, U.S. House of Reps. (R-CA)
Russell Long, Long Law Firm
Diana MacArthur, Dynamac
Maria Monet, Ogden Corporation
Sue Myrick, Mayor, Charlotte, NC
Al Narath, Sandia Labs
Paul O'Neill, Alcoa
Richard Peck, U. of New Mexico
Rudy Penner, Urban Institute, BCA Cons.
Heinz Prechter, ASC, Inc.
Frank Press, National Academy of Science
Tom Pritzker, Hyatt Corp.
Susan Rasky, UC Berkeley
Norman Rice, Mayor, Seattle, WA
Alice Rivlin, Brookings Institution
Jay Rockefeller, U.S. Senator (D-WV)
Barry Rogstad, American Business Conf.
Warren Rudman, U.S. Senator (R-NH)
Howard Samuel, AFL-CIO
Isabel Sawhill, Urban Institute
John Sawhill, Nature Conservancy
James Schlesinger, CSIS
Al Shanker, American Fed. of Teachers
William Simon, Simon and Sons
Alan Simpson, U.S. Senator (R-WY)
Bob Strauss, Akin, Gump & Strauss
Lawrason Thomas, Amoco
Barrie Wigmore, Private investor
Andrew Young, former Mayor, Atlanta

DRAFT

February 19, 1992

Dear Senator Nunn/Domenici:

Thank you for your recent letter to the President, co-signed by Senator N/D. I very much appreciate learning about the work of the "Strengthening of America Commission."

Indeed, I share many of the conclusions of the Commission and these receive high priority consideration in my office. First, there is strong recognition by me and senior members of the Administration that manufacturing technology must receive an increasing share of the Nation's investment in research and development. To that end, an interagency effort is underway within the framework of the Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering and Technology (FCCSET) to consider ways in which ongoing programs in individual agencies can be coordinated and augmented. This effort has one of the highest priorities within FCCSET.

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Sincerely yours,

D. Allan Bromley
Director

"Document Control"

TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY * DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9200527
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS I DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: KOSKO, Bart: UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 01/24/92

SUBJECT: HE IS WRITING PRESIDENT BUSH ASKING FOR ASSISTANCE
IN FINDING OUT WHY OSTP DENIED HIM THE PRESIDENTIAL
YOUNG INVESTIGATORS AWARD.

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: DIRECTOR'S OFFICE ASSIGNED:

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

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

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley
Damar Hawkins

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #: CONTACT PERSON:
PHONE: EXT:
REMARKS: * PLEASE NOTE: THIS CAME IN AS BATCH MAIL FROM PRESIDENTIAL
CORRESPONDENCE. THAT IS WHY THERE IS NO COVER SHEET, AND A TWO
WEEK RESPONSE TIME.

*This letter was sent back to mail analysis
for referral to Boyden Gray.*

Please close out.

OSTP RECEIVED: 02/20/92 DEPT RECEIVED:
FILE: P-EOP-PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY

CENTRAL FILES:

Thanks!

Lisa C.



24 January 1992

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

Dear President Bush:

Your office has dealt a major and unjust blow to my career. Your science advisor, Dr. Allen Bromley, has singled me out because of my politics and denied me, and me alone, the 1991 Presidential Young Investigator (PYI) Award. I did not expect this career-crushing blow from the "education President."

The National Science Foundation (NSF) ranked me fourth out of its hundreds of PYI candidates and gave PYI awards to the top twenty or so candidates. The NSF forwarded the winners' files to the White House for "clearance" and in April 1991 the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP), acting through the Counsel's Office, chose to deny me my award. OSTP refuses to defend or explain its action. No due process. No presumption of innocence. No accountability. No justice.

If you look into the matter, you will learn that (1) the NSF in August 1991 disbanded the PYI program and its White-House "clearance" procedure and began the NSF Young Investigator Program in part because of my case, (2) Congressman Christopher Cox (R/Cal) fought for months with the OSTP and Counsel's Office on my behalf and got only "stiffed," as he put it, (3) I provided all documents to Dr. John Sununu's staff and had several conversations with them on this matter and they buried the issue, and (4) my USC electrical-engineering department postponed my tenure promotion in June because of the PYI incident in May.

I urge you to look into this matter, to make the OSTP reveal its actions in full, and to make the OSTP reverse its political decision and instruct the NSF to award me the PYI award that I won fair and square. I have enclosed all related documents. I have committed no crime and have no criminal record. My textbook, Neural Networks and Fuzzy Systems, remains the bestselling new text in engineering at Prentice Hall. I have worked hard for the career your office has damaged.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be "Bart Kosko".

Bart Kosko, Ph.D.
Assistant Professor
(213) 740 - 6242



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20515

CHRISTOPHER COX
CALIFORNIA

November 1, 1991

Dear Dr. Kosko:

Thank you very much for the copy of your new Prentice-Hall textbook, Neural Networks and Fuzzy Systems. I'm looking forward to reading it.

It's been a pleasure to assist you and Dr. Biller with the White House on the Presidential Young Investigator Awards.

I hope things turn out well for you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Cox", written over the word "Sincerely,".

Christopher Cox
Member of Congress

Bart Kosko, Ph.D.
Assistant Professor
Signal Image Processing Institute
University of Southern California
University Park
Los Angeles, California 90089-2564

SIGNAL AND IMAGE PROCESSING INSTITUTE
DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING-SYSTEMS

27 August 1991



The Honorable John H. Sununu
Chief of Staff to the President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Governor Sununu:

I seek your help in a difficult matter with the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP). This spring the National Science Foundation (NSF) moved to award me a Presidential Young Investigator (PYI) award. They ranked me fourth out of 110 candidates (see enclosed) and gave PYI awards to the top 20 candidates. In April NSF sent their recommendations to the OSTP for "clearance." OSTP approved every recommendation except mine.

OSTP refuses to explain their decision let alone reverse it. Ken Yale, in Dr. Bromley's office, told me "the matter stops here." My university and I disagreed and enlisted the help of Congressman Christopher Cox (R/Cal). In June Congressman Cox sent a letter to Boyden Gray in the Counsel's Office demanding a written explanation. That office, and OSTP, told Mr. Cox they would respond but have so far failed to do so, after weekly requests by Mr. Cox and his staff.

I have no criminal record. I held a top-secret clearance from 1983 to 1987. My Prentice-Hall textbook, Neural Networks and Fuzzy Systems, is the best-selling textbook in engineering and computer science at Prentice Hall. The OSTP has convicted and punished me without due process in a star-chamber proceeding. Its decision directly influenced my tenure promotion at USC. In June the faculty met and, on the basis of the evidence, decided to postpone my promotion. This week the NSF announces it has replaced the PYI program with the NSF Young Investigator Program that involves no White House clearance. Sources have told me that my case is responsible, at least as a catalyst.

I believe that the OSTP has behaved unjustly and callously in this matter and that it seeks to bury this injustice in Dr. Bromley's office. I appeal to you to unearth it.

Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be "B. Kosko", written over a horizontal line.

Bart Kosko, Ph.D.
Assistant Professor
(213) 740 - 6242

F A X T R A N S M I S S I O N

(PAGE 1 OF 2)

19 September 1991 (resent 2 of 4)

From: Dr. Bart Kosko
 3367 Garden Terrace
 Hacienda Heights, CA 91745
 (818) 330 - 5415 machine
 (818) 330 - 9723 fax

To: Mr. Robert Nichols
 Office of the Chief of Staff
 The White House
 (202) 456 - 2883 fax

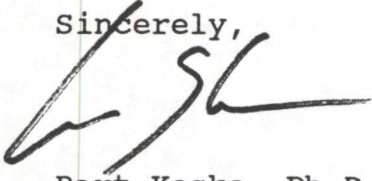
Dear ^{Mr.} Nichols:

Thank you for spending the time to discuss my PYI case with me on the telephone. As we discussed, please find included in this two-page fax transmission a copy of the letter I sent to Governor Sununu on 27 August 1991.

I would very much appreciate your help in processing this matter.

Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'B. Kosko' or similar, written over the word 'Sincerely,'.

Bart Kosko, Ph.D.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION
1800 G STREET, N.W. • WASHINGTON, D.C. 20550

APR 25 1991

Dr. Jerry M. Mendel
University of Southern California
EE-Systems, SAL 300
Los Angeles, CA 90089-0781

Ref: ECS-9157834

Dear Dr. Mendel:

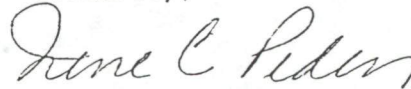
The review of the nominations for the 1991 Presidential Young Investigator (PYI) Awards has been completed.

I regret to inform you that the Foundation is unable to support your nominee, Bart Kosko.

The quality of the nominations was very high, and regrettably, many excellent nominees were not selected to receive an award. If you have questions regarding the review of your particular nominee, please contact the Program Officer indicated on the attachment. Under separate cover, your nominee will receive copies of his or her reviewers' comments. The Program Officer indicated on the next page can also answer general questions regarding the PYI Awards Program.

The Foundation appreciates your efforts in preparing and submitting this nomination and your continued interest in our activities. We will be pleased to consider your nominations of eligible candidates in future years.

Sincerely,



Irene C. Peden
Director
Division of Electrical
and Communications Systems

✓ Copy to: Dr. Bart Kosko
Electrical Engineering Systems

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01a. Form	Proposal review Context and Analysis [personal information redacted] (1 pp.)		(b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records

Office: Science and Technology Policy, Office of (OSTP)

Series: Bromley, D. Allan, Files

Subseries: Presidential Priorities Files

WHORM Cat.:

File Location: Executive Office of the President: Presidential Priorities (4) [6 of 7] [1992]

Date Closed: 1/21/2010

OA/ID Number: 62090-004

FOIA/SYS Case #: 2005-0336-F

Appeal Case #:

Re-review Case #:

Appeal Disposition:

P-2/P-5 Review Case #:

Disposition Date:

AR Case #:

MR Case #:

AR Disposition:

MR Disposition:

AR Disposition Date:

MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION
1800 G STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20550

Division of Electrical and Communications Systems

General Information for Applicants

This year the Electrical and Communications Systems Division expects to review about 900 competing proposals, including renewals, and to award about 25 percent of them. The Division's practice is to seek the advice of several independent *ad hoc* reviewers, and the Program Director's decision is based in part on their reviews.

Verbatim copies of all completed reviews that have been used in the evaluation of your proposal are enclosed. Also, if your proposal was reviewed by a panel, a summary of the panel discussions relating to your proposal are enclosed. In reading these documents, please keep in mind that reviewers are addressing their comments primarily to the NSF, not necessarily to you. They sometimes make remarks without giving detailed references or providing specific suggestions for improvement. Some reviews may contain non-substantive, irrelevant, or erroneous statements that the Program Director did not use; such comments are so marked.

Decisions regarding particular proposals are often very difficult to make, and factors other than reviewer comments and ratings enter into the decision. Comments by a reviewer must sometimes be considered in the context of other reviews by the same person. For renewal applications, the Program Director often has additional information not available to reviewers (such as progress reports). Maintaining appropriate balance among subfields, the availability of other funding, the total amount of funds available to the program for new and renewal proposals, and general Foundation policies are also important decision factors.

Additional information about the decision on your proposal is enclosed on the sheet labeled Proposal Review Context and Analysis. If more information is needed, please contact the Program Director identified in your declination letter.

Information about reconsideration of declined proposals is found in NSF's *Grant Policy Manual*, which should be available at your institution, usually at the office that submitted your proposal.

Foundation policy is to accept revised proposals for a *de novo* review if reviewers' comments have been substantially addressed.

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01b. Summary	Panel Summary for Bart Kosko, University of Southern California [personal information redacted] (1 pp.)		(b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records

Office: Science and Technology Policy, Office of (OSTP)

Series: Bromley, D. Allan, Files

Subseries: Presidential Priorities Files

WHORM Cat.:

File Location: Executive Office of the President: Presidential Priorities (4) [6 of 7] [1992]

Date Closed: 1/21/2010

OA/ID Number: 62090-004

FOIA/SYS Case #: 2005-0336-F

Appeal Case #:

Re-review Case #:

Appeal Disposition:

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Disposition Date:

AR Case #:

MR Case #:

AR Disposition:

MR Disposition:

AR Disposition Date:

MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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(b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
(b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01c. Form	Presidential Young Investigator Awards Nomination Evaluation Form for Bart Kosko [personal information redacted] (4 pp.)		(b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Science and Technology Policy, Office of (OSTP)
Series: Bromley, D. Allan, Files
Subseries: Presidential Priorities Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Executive Office of the President: Presidential Priorities (4) [6 of 7] [1992]

Date Closed:	1/21/2010	OA/ID Number:	62090-004
FOIA/SYS Case #:	2005-0336-F	Appeal Case #:	
Re-review Case #:		Appeal Disposition:	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		Disposition Date:	
AR Case #:		MR Case #:	
AR Disposition:		MR Disposition:	
AR Disposition Date:		MR Disposition Date:	

RESTRICTION CODES

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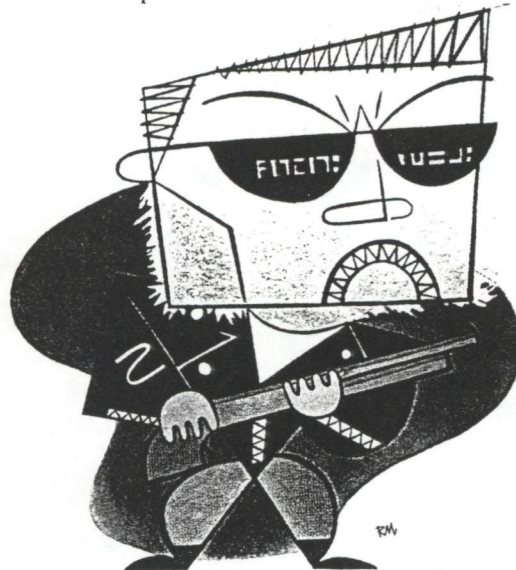
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THE BIZ

Forget the sleek-chic '80s, Hollywood is going fuzzy. "Hammerheads," a \$15-million sci-fi epic directed by Avi Nesher, will be the first movie ever to incorporate the tenets and world view



of fuzzy logic.

Fuzziness, readers may recall, is a system of mathematics that deals in matters of degree rather than yes/no certainties. USC electrical engineer Bart Kosko, the St. Paul of fuzziness,

argues that it will fundamentally change, on the scientific level, the way the West regards reality.

Such claims appealed to Nesher, who signed on Kosko as a technical consultant for "Hammerheads," a saga about a race of nano-engineered superpeople at the end of the 21st Century. "Fuzziness," Nesher says, "gave a name and context to the kind of radical change I had hoped to depict. At some point, we will have to use genetic and nano-engineering techniques to become superhuman, eradicating many physical and mental flaws, or risk extinction."

The word *fuzzy* is used in the film to describe how the robots combine the characteristics of human behavior with those of machines, and the process of making them that way.

"The problem is that man is at once both a visceral and cerebral animal," Nesher says. "'Hammerhead' is about the dichotomy between the two—how the flaws of being human get in the way of transcendence. Fuzziness, at a biological and psychological level, could provide a way out."

—Sheldon Teitelbaum

Two new books by Bart Kosko...

NEURAL NETWORKS AND FUZZY SYSTEMS:

*A DYNAMICAL SYSTEMS APPROACH TO
MACHINE INTELLIGENCE*

This is the first book to combine neural networks, parallel and distributed computation and artificial intelligence at the theoretical level of first principles and the applications level of new adaptive fuzzy systems in control and signal processing. Kosko develops neural networks as both trainable dynamical systems and stochastic gradient systems, focusing on principles of learning, self-organization and stability.

KEY FEATURES:

- ☐ presents the new geometric theory of fuzzy sets as points in hypercubes and fuzzy systems as parallel associative reasoning systems - "principle based" system - generated from expert advice or training data.
- ☐ presents neural models in the united framework of stochastic gradient systems.
- ☐ reviews all required mathematics from matrix algebra and probability theory to dynamical systems.
- ☐ features neural network and fuzzy system PC software from Hyperlogic Corporation, Olmsted & Watkins, and Togai Infralogic, Inc., tied to exercises within the book.

CONTENTS:

1. Neural Networks and Fuzzy Systems. I NEURAL NETWORK THEORY. 2. Neuronal Dynamics I: Activations and Signals. 3. Neuronal Dynamics II: Activation Models. 4. Synaptic Dynamics I: Unsupervised Learning. 5. Synaptic Dynamics II: Supervised Learning. 6. Architectures and Equilibria. II. ADAPTIVE FUZZY SYSTEMS. 7. Fuzziness vs. Probability. 8. Fuzzy Associative Memories. 9. Comparison of Fuzzy and Neural Truck Backer-Upper Control Systems. 10. Fuzzy Image Transform Coding. 11. Comparison of Fuzzy and Kalman-Filter Target Tracking Control Systems. Appendix: Neural and Fuzzy Software Instructions.

1992, 452 pp., cloth, 0-13-611435-0, \$49.00

NEURAL NETWORKS FOR SIGNAL PROCESSING

This collection of contributed chapters by some of the most well-known names in the field of neural networks has been edited by Bart Kosko as a companion volume to his work on neural network theory, NEURAL NETWORKS AND FUZZY SYSTEMS. It explores nonlinear signal processing with neural networks and fully covers sensory and cognitive signal processing and its electro-optical implementation.

KEY FEATURES:

- ☐ includes review material, new research, and detailed problems in each chapter.
- ☐ shows how to apply neural networks to speech recognition, image processing, spectral estimation, vision, and robotics and control.
- ☐ explains new ways to implement neural networks in analog very-large-scale-integrated (VLSI) circuitry and in optical devices.
- ☐ each chapter is written for a technical but interdisciplinary audience.

CONTENTS:

I. SIGNAL AND IMAGE PROCESSING. 1. Differential Competitive Learning for Phoneme Recognition, by *Seong-Gon Kong and Bart Kosko*. 2. Texture Segmentation with Neural Networks, by *R. Chellappa, B.S. Manjunath, and T. Simchony*. 3. Image Restoration with Neural Networks, by *R. Chellappa and Y.T. Zhou*. 4. Identification of Moving Average Systems Using Higher Order Statistics and Learning, by *Jerry M. Mendel and Li-Xing Wang*. 5. Object-Recognition with Gabor Functions in the Dynamic Link Architecture-Parallel Implementation on a Transputer Network, by *Joachim Buhmann, Jorg Lange, Cristoph von der Malsburg, Jan C. Vorbruggen, Rolf P. Wurtz*. II. ROBOTICS AND CONTROL. 6. Robotics and Neural Networks, by *George A. Bekey*. 7. Supervised Learning with Gaussian Potentials, by *Sukham Lee*. III. ELECTRICAL AND OPTICAL NEURAL NETWORKS. 8. Design and Analysis of Analog VLSI Neural Networks, by *Bang W. Lee and Bing J. Sheu*. 9. Photonic Implementations of Neural Networks, by *B. Keith Jenkins and Armand R. Tanguay, Jr.*

1992, 352 pp., cloth, 0-13-617390-X, \$50.00

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Bart Kosko, a world renowned expert on Fuzzy Theory, holds degrees in philosophy and economy, a masters in applied mathematics, and a PH.D. in electrical engineering. Dr. Kosko is an elected member of the governing board of the International Neural Network Society. He Chaired program committees for the IEEE International Conferences on Neural Networks in 1987 and 1988, and for the 1990 International Fuzzy Logic and Neural Networks Conference in Iizuka, Japan. Dr. Kosko is on the faculty of the Electrical Engineering Department at the University of Southern California.

"One cannot be but greatly impressed by Professor Kosko's accomplishments as author of NEURAL NETWORKS AND FUZZY SYSTEMS. This essential work is a landmark contribution that will shape the development of neural networks and fuzzy systems for years to come."

--Lotfi A. Zadeh



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Expiration Date _____

Signature _____

Name _____

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MAKING EVERYTHING PERFECTLY

FUZZY

FROM THE UPSTAIRS PORCH window of his split-level house in the Puente Hills, Bart Kosko enjoys a view of the largest Buddhist temple in the Western Hemisphere. Others can keep their manicured lawns, swimming pools, hot tubs, nearby golf courses and sundry suburban amenities. For Kosko, a 30-year-old assistant professor of electrical engineering at USC, it is enough to be able to gaze at one of the few buildings in the country where his concept of reality would not be denounced as scientific heresy, as well as an affront to common sense.

**Invoking Asian
Thinking, USC's
Bart Kosko
Argues That the
World Is Far More
Ambiguous Than
Aristotle Ever
Imagined**

"You have to have a great belief in the truth of your own statements," says Kosko, whose mathematical ideas continue to encounter resistance and outrage from the scientific community in this country despite their widespread acceptance and application in Asia. "You may have stumbled, humbly, upon a universal truth, but if the world, everyone from Aristotle to Bertrand Russell, says you're wrong, it takes immense ego not to agree with them."

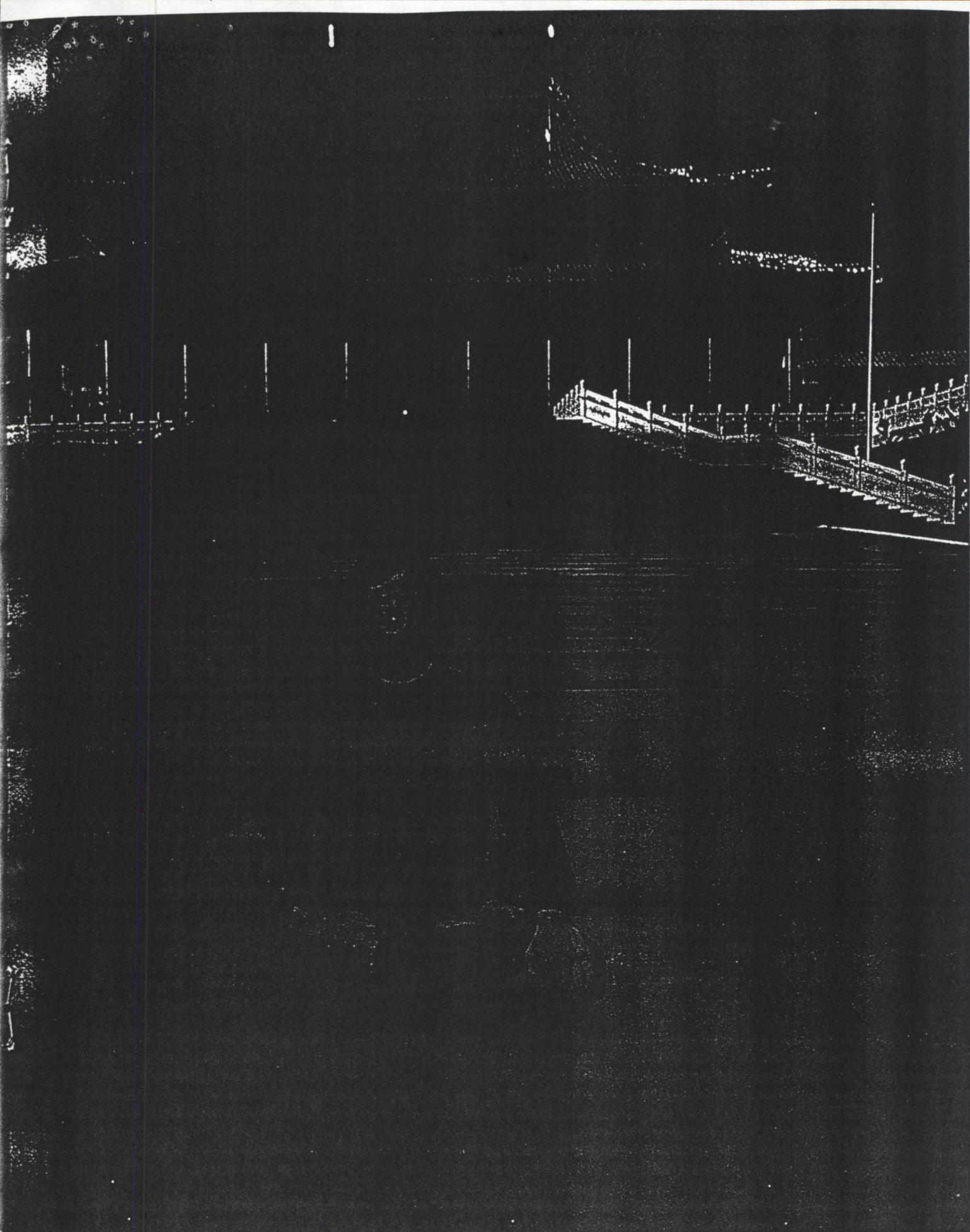
The universal truth to which he refers is called fuzziness. Developed by Polish mathematician Jan Lukasiewicz during the 1920s and expanded (and named) 40 years later by UC Berkeley computer scientist Lotfi A. Zadeh, fuzziness refutes the traditional Aristotelian theory of absolutes, arguing that the world is full of things that defy categorization by Western logic, things whose definitions are a little fuzzy. Its applications are, among other things, revolutionizing the computer world by creating systems of machine intelligence that compute in terms of humanlike reasoning.

Kosko, a Zadeh protege, is the veritable St. Paul of Fuzziness.

The American scientific community does not always take kindly to his devotions, however. Telling a modern scientist that there can be logic without Aristotelian tenets is like telling a Catholic there can be Christianity without Christ—some scientists have apoplectic fits at the mention of Kosko's name. Yet in this time of technological competition with the East, Japanese and Chinese scientists embrace fuzziness; with its acceptance of universal ambiguity, fuzziness is the mathematical equivalent of Taoism and Zen Buddhism. In Japan, especially, Kosko is the Carl Sagan of fuzzy technology. Indeed, as many Western scientists begin rethinking Kosko, this mathematical doctrine may force the first actual confrontation, and eventually a melding, of Eastern and Western philosophical and scientific ideology.

Kosko is, in essence, the quintessential scientific cyberpunk—a hip, street-smart prophet

BY SHELDON TEITELBAUM



of life in the Information Age. He's also a musician, an essayist, a screenwriter—and a pugnacious sort. He just may be able to pull it off.

ZADEH EXPERIENCED his first flash of fuzzy revelation in a hotel bed; Kosko did his mentor one better—he worked out key facets of the geometry of fuzziness while soaking in the hot tub behind his house.

The hot tub is a fitting place for lambasting Aristotle. The baths were an ideal setting for ancient Greeks to debate the merits of the philosopher's world view. In his hot tub, Kosko contemplates his longstanding frustration with the way those theories continue to prejudice Western imagination. Aristotle, Kosko says, was just too rigid in his thinking.

"Aristotle was never one to split hairs," he explains. "He believed you were either hairy or you weren't. If I were inclined to start plucking my own—which I'm not—I would eventually pull out the one hair that he would have argued separates hairy people from non-hairy people. Say that hair is number 5,000. With it, I'm hairy. Without it, I'm not."

In science, Kosko says, this absurd yet inviolable rule—that everything must fit one category or another at all times—is called the Law of the Excluded Middle. In it, there can be no shades of gray, no concepts such as "partly" or "mostly."

"We've all been conditioned to behave as if this was true," Kosko says. "But it isn't—not in the real world. These binary assumptions offer a handy first approximation of reality. But sooner or later they break down."

Computers, symbols of pure logic, offer a good illustration of the difference between fuzzy and non-fuzzy thinking. Non-fuzzy computers, the technological epitome of Western thought, rely entirely on binary thinking. Everything they do is the result of combining ones and zeroes with *and*, *or* and *not*. The only thing programmed into the system is yes or no, categories of equality and inequality, and

that's all that will come out.

A traditional computer would have difficulties accommodating the concept of a platypus, for example, because it is an animal that is and is not, in equal measure, a mammal. Faced with this peculiar creature, the computer, like Western thought, is reduced to spinning its figurative gears. It simply cannot grapple with a world in which reality does not come prepackaged in crisp binary packages.

Western scientists have tried to account for inherent ambiguities of the universe with probability theory—the mathematical expression of the chance that a specific event will or will not occur. It usually takes the form of a number between one and zero. In the case of a set of tall people, for instance, individuals always would be categorized as tall or short. But a 5-foot-tall person might be

described as having a 50% probability of belonging to the set, a 6-footer 90% and a 7-footer 100%. In other words, probability reflects the statistical averages of the population—50% are below 5 feet, 90% are shorter than 6 feet and 99% are shorter than 7.

Probability works with large statistical populations, Kosko says, but is incapable of dealing with most individual situations.

"It assumes the world is black or white," Kosko says, "but it's never sure which one. There's uncertainty in fuzziness, too, but it's deterministic uncertainty."

Fuzziness, he says, measures the degree to which an event occurs. In other words, it models reality, basically providing a shortcut that probability cannot.

A computer programmed with fuzzy chips can deal with degrees. It may, for instance, be drizzling slightly outside. A fuzzy computer chip will not try to categorize it as raining or not because it relies on a user-defined alphabet of functions rather than the usual ones and zeros. It can compute variations of measurement from light to heavy, small to large or slow to fast.

An ordinary air conditioner, for instance, kicks in when it senses the environment is either too hot or too cold. It either will begin blasting at full power or shut down. But this isn't efficient or

conducive to maintaining maximum levels of comfort. A fuzzy air conditioner, however, would be able to identify the more-comfortable temperature ranges. Instead of shutting down, the fuzzy air conditioner would taper off its activities as the area being cooled became more comfortable.

So when a fuzzy computer is charged with control functions such as, say, docking a space shuttle with a space station, these translate into a smoothness of performance in control systems that cannot be replicated otherwise.

Although many of Kosko's theories revolve around computer applications, he has dozens of everyday examples to explain the difference between fuzziness and probability. Whether or not an article is published, to use one of his favorites, is a matter of probability. The degree to which it is published—it may or may not have been heavily edited—is one of fuzziness. Or suppose, he says, there is a 50% chance that there is an apple in your refrigerator. That is probability. But what if there is half an apple in the refrigerator? That half an apple has a 50% degree of membership in the set of whole apples. Numerically, these two situations are equivalent. Physically, however, they are distinct.

KOSKO HIMSELF embodies the fuzzy idea of many things concealed in one. A former farm boy who escaped the Midwest on a full music scholarship to USC in 1978, Kosko straddles the disparate, and often antagonistic, cultures of science and art. As a neural networks expert and a fuzzy theorist, he has organized several important international conferences and is about to publish the first college textbook about neural networks—computer systems that emulate an organism's ability to learn by experience. NASA uses him as a consultant on the space shuttle, as did the Strategic Defense Initiative Office. Outside the realm of science, Kosko is an accomplished composer who scores his own videotaped lectures and a published writer and essayist. Currently, he is collaborating with Bill Gray, co-writer of "The Philadelphia Experiment," on a science-fiction screenplay.

"I realize that many people within academia frown upon my outside pursuits," Kosko says. "I suppose they view it as a dissipation of energy. I see it as a stimulant. I have a lot of energy."

Kosko is a "bewildering combination of talents," says Marvin Minsky, an artificial intelligence pioneer at MIT. George Klir, editor of the prestigious Interna-

Like a theist
impelled to
establish the
existence of God,
Kosko had to
know if
fuzziness
was true.

Sheldon Teitelbaum writes for USC's Transcript, for USC Trojan Family and for Cinefantastique.

tional Journal of General Systems (soon to publish Kosko's latest paper, which details the theorems proving fuzziness) calls Kosko's mathematical ideas "quite profound." And Zadeh, his mentor, calls him "one of the most unusual and most highly gifted individuals I have ever met."

Beneath it all lies obduracy that prevents Kosko from ever backing down from a fight. Bart Kosko is cocky and tenacious and driven by the belief that time is the enemy of all things. And to keep up with the exponential rate of change engulfing the world, he is prepared to do without sleep—Kosko puts in a mere four hours of sack time nightly. Uncharacteristically for one so young, Kosko feels the clock ticking deep in his gut.

Kosko grew up in a largely Slavic, working-class Kansas City neighborhood called Strawberry Hill. His childhood was an odd mixture of "Little House on the Prairie" and the "Lord of the Flies." The woods behind his house were great for woodcraft, hunting and trapping and amateur rocketry. But they were also the scenes of sometimes vicious BB gun, wrist-rocket and Molotov cocktail battles between warring neighborhood kids. Bart, his friends recall, could always be found in the front lines.

"Bart was the most passionate person I ever met," recalls childhood friend Kevin Helliker, an author and journalist who lived two houses down from him as a boy. "Our sense of the Koskos was that they had more fun than anybody."

That changed tragically in Bart's 10th year, when their house burned down because of an electrical short. A few months later, Bart's father, a building contractor, was killed in a car accident.

"All kids have a keen sense of what's fair and not," Helliker says. "But Bart had this tremendous, inborn outrage at injustice. That outrage only increased after the death of his father."

The financially strapped Koskos moved to a farm near Lansing, Kan., where Bart threw himself into a variety of pastimes to escape his loneliness and anger. He gobbled up books on science, philosophy, literature, art and politics. Along with improving his karate, he taught himself how to play the mandolin, guitar, balalaika and piano. His friends never knew of his musical acumen until they read in the newspapers that he had won a national Young Composers Contest. Then in 1977, he won a full scholarship to USC, having composed an orchestral overture to "The Count of Monte Cristo" in high school.

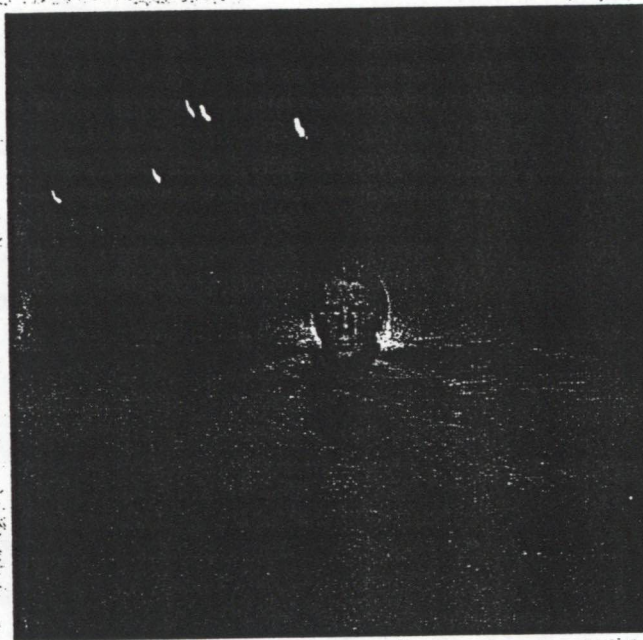
As an undergraduate at USC, Kosko decided to supplement his income by writing for pay. Learning that the men's

adventure market was wide open, he placed short pieces in magazines such as *Oui* and *Gallery*.

What motivates Kosko? "You have to understand that Bart is indignant over the ultimate imminence of his own death," says Helliker in an attempt to analyze his friend's drive to succeed in so many areas. "Last year, when we spent some time together, he advised me almost daily to reflect on the fact that the coroner would be cutting out my guts sooner than I imagine. Death was never far off—it should be stared in the face on a daily basis, he said, to remind us we don't have time to waste."

Kosko agrees that he views "with dread" the prospect of his own demise. Mortality is, in fact, what makes Bart run as if someone—or something—were chasing him.

KOSKO'S STAY at the USC School of Music was short-lived. Although he had passed his graduate placement exams, he and the school differed over what he should be studying. "I just hated atonal music,"



Bart Kosko in the hot tub, where he challenges Aristotle and thought up his Rubik's cube model of fuzziness.

he says.

Kosko kept his scholarship for a year, but he was strongly urged to find another major. He chose philosophy and economics, eventually becoming a fan of free market economist Milton Friedman and a campus libertarian activist. But he soon ran into conceptual difficulties that might not have fazed his fellow students.

"In philosophy," he explains, "one does logic. But the Aristotelian theories

underlying it hadn't changed in 3,000 years. That is never symptomatic of a healthy theory.

"I eventually abandoned philosophy because I felt that there was no room in academia for philosophers in the classical sense that Kant, Aristotle, Hume and Descartes had been. They had done their best to master all the science and mathematics of their day. In many cases they actually contributed to it. I began checking out math books." Kosko went on, in fact, to secure a master's degree in mathematics and a Ph.D. in electrical engineering, which he viewed as a field in which most of his scientific interests converged.

Kosko's fuzzy road to Damascus ran through Austin, Tex., where he met Zadeh at an artificial intelligence conference in 1984. A year before that, he first saw the word *fuzzy* in a scientific paper. Kosko recalls being struck by revelatory wonder. "This really seemed to tie together many of my concerns," he recalls.

At the conference, Zadeh was fiercely attacked for his ideas. Kosko, a young graduate student, without a doctorate much less professional standing, stood in

front of a room filled with the Pharisees of the scientific community and mounted an impassioned defense of a concept of fuzziness, although the mathematical questions had not been asked or answered. (Two years later at another conference, this same fervor would induce one scientist to bang on a table in Khrushchevian fury, yelling that "a set is a set is a set.") Zadeh was impressed. Immediately afterward, Kosko mailed Zadeh a theorem supporting fuzziness. Zadeh eventually became Kosko's thesis adviser.

A year later, Kosko attended another conference at which a well-known probabilist insisted publicly, and almost persuasively, that Zadeh was violating some inherent law of nature with his theories.

"I remember a chill going through the audience," recounts Kosko. "I suddenly had the sinking feeling that maybe there really is no fool like an old fool. At that point, I decided I had to know definitive-

Continued on Page 41

Fuzzy

Continued from Page 27

ly if fuzziness was true. I was like a theist impelled to establish the existence of God. If it were so, I'd become a priest. If not, I'd be the biggest atheist that ever lived."

After conscientious deliberation and much back-to-the-basics mathematical formulation, Kosko eventually decided in favor of fuzziness. His dedication marked him as both maverick and dangerous iconoclast. Notoriety came during the mid-'80s, when he began to vigorously champion neural networks. Now an accepted part of the computer world, they were as scientifically *outré* then as fuzziness is now.

IN ADDITION TO being its prophet, Kosko has made a unique contribution to fuzzy set theory. He geometrized fuzziness, gave it concrete form and functionality, just as Einstein geometrized space and time.

Kosko pictures the set of fuzzy sets as a Rubik's cube. Each set becomes a point in the cube. Conventional sets occupy the corners of the cube with fuzzy sets occupying the rest of the cube. Each element

in the fuzzy sets belongs to the set to a different degree. The farther the set is from the corner, the more it resembles its own opposite. At the midpoint, the set equals its own opposite. That's where the world's classical paradoxes reside, Kosko says. The points within the cube model ambiguity. Once within the cube, he says, we can accept and understand the paradoxes and ambiguities of life.

Kosko calls this "the black hole of set theory, where a thing can be its own opposite." Here, for instance, you will find the proverbial cup that is half empty and half full, the Taoist concept of yin yang, the liar from Crete who said all Cretans are liars, Bertrand Russell's set of all sets that are not members of themselves, and Russell's barber.

Russell's barber, Kosko explains, is a bewhiskered man who lives in a town and who shaves a man if and only if he does not shave himself. So who, one might ask, shaves the barber? If he shaves himself, by definition he does not. But if he doesn't, he does.

This kind of speculation is enough to drive most Westerners crazy, and according to the annals of mathematical history, many have despaired over resolving such enigmas. But, Kosko says, despair only sets in if one rigidly ascribes

to an arbitrary insistence on bivalence. People in the Far East, he says, would not likely fall into such a trap. In societies where Buddhism is common, such as Japan—which he visits frequently as consultant, conference organizer and general representative of what many Japanese corporations consider the future of technology—the idea of a thing containing its own opposite is not hard to accept. It may, in fact, be a characteristic of mature civilizations that they are simply more capable of recognizing fundamental limits in man's ability to know the real world.

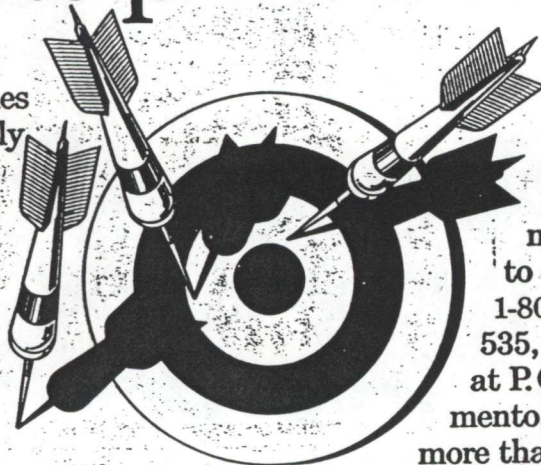
"In the end," he says, "the insistence on either/or interpretations of reality, which Western science relies upon, is merely a cultural preference."

Fuzzy proponents believe that fuzzy thinking may hold the key to the development of the kind of artificial intelligence suggested by HAL, the computer in Stanley Kubrick's film, "2001: A Space Odyssey." Katsushige Mita, president of Hitachi Ltd. and chairman of the board of LIFE, Japan's new Laboratory for International Fuzzy Engineering Research (which is funded by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry and more than 45 of Japan's largest high-tech corporations), believes that "fuzzy

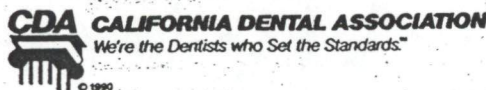
Is this any way to pick a dentist?

Some insurance companies think so. But you probably don't agree. Especially if you want your family to continue seeing the dentist you've chosen. The one your kids look forward to visiting. The one you've come to trust over the years.

Don't be pushed into choosing your dental care purely on the basis of dollars. Talk to your employer



or union. Insist on health coverage that lets you make your own choices. For more information about your right to choose your dentist, call 1-800-736-7071, Extension 535, or write "Right to Choose" at P.O. Box 13749, Sacramento, CA 95853-4749. The more than 14,000 members of the California Dental Association support your right to choose your own dentist.

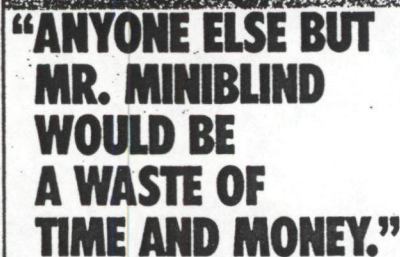


CDA Members also belong to the American Dental Association and their local dental society.

"Any problem which fuzzy technique is designed to handle can be solved just as well, if not better, within a probabilistic framework," adds Peter C. Cheeseman, a researcher at the Research Institute for Advanced Computer Science

"In Einstein's day," recalls Robert Hecht-Nielsen, a former colleague of Kosko's who is now owner and president of a high-tech firm in San Diego, "there were a number of great intellects who did amazing things. But they never achieved Einstein's prominence, despite their tal-

The question, however, is to what degree.



(AVAILABLE)
(AVAILABLE)
(AVAILABLE)
(702) 876-8900
(AVAILABLE)
(AVAILABLE)
(AVAILABLE)
(206) 486-8450

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01d. Resume	Resume of Bart Kosko [personal information redacted] (6 pp.)	1/92	(b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Science and Technology Policy, Office of (OSTP)
Series: Bromley, D. Allan, Files
Subseries: Presidential Priorities Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Executive Office of the President: Presidential Priorities (4) [6 of 7] [1992]

Date Closed:	1/21/2010	OA/ID Number:	62090-004
FOIA/SYS Case #:	2005-0336-F	Appeal Case #:	
Re-review Case #:		Appeal Disposition:	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		Disposition Date:	
AR Case #:		MR Case #:	
AR Disposition:		MR Disposition:	
AR Disposition Date:		MR Disposition Date:	

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

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

"Document Control"

TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9200558
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS I DIRECTORATE STATUS C

FROM: SUITER, Patricia

TO: PRESIDENT BUSH

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 01/24/92

SUBJECT: WRITES TWICE-SAME BASIC LETTER - TO EXPRESS CONCERN
OVER THE ADMINISTRATION'S POSITION ON GLOBAL
WARMING.

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: ENVIRONMENT ASSIGNED: Nancy Maynard

ACTION STAFF
REQUIRED: FOR DAB'S SIGNATURE ACTION: FOR DAB'S SIGNATURE

SENDER'S DUE DATE: 02/25/92
OSTP DUE DATE: 02/25/92 STAFF DUE DATE
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT: 03/03/92

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #: CONTACT PERSON:
PHONE: EXT:
REMARKS: DAB Correspondence on File; Incoming in Files in Administrative
Office; Enviro Files X-REF: File 4-P-2

OSTP RECEIVED: 02/21/92 DEPT RECEIVED: 02/24/92
FILE: P-EOP-PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY

CENTRAL FILES:



OSTP STAFFING SHEET

SUBJECT: Letter on Global Warming to the President

ORIGINATOR: Nancy Maynard

PHONE X6202

DATE ORIGINATED: _____ DATE DUE: _____ COPIES TRACKING NO.: 9200558

EXTERNAL COORDINATION:

		COMMENTS	DATE
X	DIRECTOR		
	CHIEF OF STAFF		
✓	GENERAL COUNSEL		
X	EXEC. ASST.		

ACTION REQUESTED:

Damar :

Please transmit letter to DAB and return signed copies so I can transmit to Sally Kelly

Kara Kelly X6202

CB: For your review, pls.

[illegible]

A 0558

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

REFERRAL

RECEIVED

FEBRUARY 21, 1992

92 FEB 21 A10:52

TO: OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY
ATTN: MAYNARD

OSTP
MAIL ROOM

ACTION REQUESTED:

DRAFT REPLY FOR SIGNATURE OF:
WHITE HOUSE STAFF MEMBER

DESCRIPTION OF INCOMING:

ID: 309486

MEDIA: LETTER, DATED JANUARY 9, 1992

TO: PRESIDENT BUSH

FROM: MS. PATRICIA SUITER
POST OFFICE BOX 557953
MIAMI FL 33255

SUBJECT: WRITES TWICE - SAME BASIC LETTER - TO EXPRESS
CONCERN OVER THE ADMINISTRATION'S POSITION
ON GLOBAL WARMING

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

ID # 509486

WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

☐ O - OUTGOING☐ H - INTERNAL☒ I - INCOMING

Date Correspondence

Received (YY/MM/DD) 92 / 02 / 19Name of Correspondent: Patricia Suiter☐ MI Mail Report

User Codes: (A) _____ (B) _____ (C) _____

Subject: Writes twice (same basic letter) to express concern over the
Administration's position on global warming.

ROUTE TO:**ACTION****DISPOSITION**

Office/Agency	(Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Code	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
DPC	CAHILL	ORIGINATOR	92/ 02/ 1	RL	C	92 02/ RL
OSTP	Maynard	D	92/ 02/ 1	RL		/ /
			/ /			/ /
			/ /			/ /
			/ /			/ /
			/ /			/ /

ACTION CODES:

A - Appropriate Action
 C - Comment/Recommendation
 D - Draft Response
 F - Furnish Fact Sheet
 to be used as Enclosure

I - Info Copy Only/No Action Necessary
 R - Direct Reply w/Copy
 S - For Signature
 X - Interim Reply

DISPOSITION CODES:

A - Answered
 B - Non-Special Referral
 C - Completed
 S - Suspended

FOR OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE:

Type of Response = Initials of Signer
 Code = "A"
 Completion Date = Date of Outgoing

Comments: _____

Keep this worksheet attached to the original incoming letter.
 Send all routing updates to Central Reference (Room 75, OEOB).
 Always return completed correspondence record to Central Files.
 Refer questions about the correspondence tracking system to Central Reference, ext. 2590.

February 9, 1992

#309486

President Bush
Domestic Policy Council
Room 231
Old Executive Office Building
Washington, DC 20500

Dear President Bush,

Re: Global Warming Treaty

I am an environmentally concerned citizen deeply concerned about what I consider the Bush Administration stonewalling of the Global Warming Treaty talks. I feel your actions are endangering the entire planet and threatening us with environmental disaster.

World scientific bodies agree that we should act promptly to avert further global warming and as the United States is the world's leading emitter of carbon dioxide I feel we must reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, promote energy efficiency and reduce carbon dioxide emissions starting now. We should support a global warming treaty to cut emissions of carbon dioxide and other ozone-destroying gases.

You say you want to be the "environmental President" yet you appear reluctant to take advantage of opportunities to demonstrate leadership on critical environmental issues. The United States must play a lead role in encouraging environmental protection.

Your delay to commit to attending UNCED next June is but one example of your apparent lack of leadership.

I urge you to support crucial environmental laws before it is too late.

Sincerely,

Pat Suiter
Patricia Suiter
P. O. Box 557953
Miami, FL 33255

January 24, 1992

President Bush
Domestic Policy Council
Room 231
Old Executive Office Building
Washington, DC 20500

Dear President Bush,

Re: Global Warming Treaty

I am an environmentally concerned citizen deeply concerned about what I consider the Bush Administration stonewalling of the Global Warming Treaty talks. I feel your actions are endangering the entire planet and threatening us with environmental disaster.

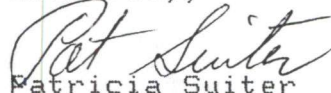
World scientific bodies agree that we should act promptly to avert further global warming and as the United States is the world's leading emitter of carbon dioxide I feel we must reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, promote energy efficiency and reduce carbon dioxide emissions starting now.

You say you want to be the "environmental President" yet you appear reluctant to take advantage of opportunities to demonstrate leadership on critical environmental issues.

Your delay to on the Global Warming Treaty talks is but one example of your apparent lack of leadership.

I urge you to support crucial environmental laws before it is too late.

Sincerely,



Patricia Suiter
P. O. Box 557953
Miami, FL 33255



MRS. PAT SUITER
P O BOX 557953
MIAMI, FL. 33255-7953



President Bush
Domestic Policy Council
Room 231
Old Executive Office Bldg.
Washington, DC 20500



MRS. PAT SUITER
P O BOX 557953
MIAMI, FL. 33255-7953



President Bush
Domestic Policy Council
Room 231
Old Executive Office Bldg.
Washington, DC 20500

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 3, 1992

Dear Ms. Suiter:

The President has asked that I respond on his behalf to your letters on the the Framework Convention on Climate Change because your concerns are very relevant to the underlying scientific aspects of the issue.

We appreciate your interest in this important subject. It is unfortunate that you have the impression that the Bush Administration is doing less than other countries about global warming and other environmental problems. That impression is entirely mistaken. If we measure progress in terms of concrete actions, we would find that the US is doing more than any other country to understand and address these problems.

President Bush has long been committed to responsible stewardship of the Earth and has established a comprehensive strategy that includes the promotion of sound environmental policies and economic growth. A key component to the President's overall approach to global stewardship is a Presidential Initiative, initially launched in FY 1990, called the US Global Change Research Program (USGCRP). The world's largest program of research and development on global change, the initiative is seeking to provide the best possible scientific and economic understanding of global change so as to produce a sound base of knowledge for policy decisions.

Because of the President's belief in the importance of the USGCRP, the FY 1993 Budget requests \$1.37 billion for the program. The US commitment to the USGCRP has grown dramatically since its inception, doubling over the last three years. A copy of the report describing our research program, "Our Changing Planet: the FY 1993 US Global Change Research Program", is attached for your reference.

In addition, there are many other discrete actions being taken by the Administration which directly address the climate change issue. The US advocates a "comprehensive approach" that encompasses all the relevant anthropogenic factors potentially influencing the climate. This approach is scientifically sound and maximizes both the environmental and economic benefits of any actions. It ensures that all factors - including sources and sinks of all greenhouse gases - are taken into account, so that actions to limit one source of one gas do not inadvertently increase emissions of another. Also, it affords the flexibility to choose the most cost-effective and suitable actions with maximizing environmental benefits for each investment. The

Page 2 - Ms. Suiter

comprehensive approach was described in America's Climate Change Strategy: An Action Agenda (February 1991) and I have attached a copy for your reference.

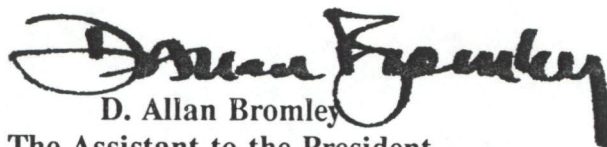
The February 1991 Action Agenda set forth the initial set of concrete actions taken by the Administration which would limit net greenhouse gas emissions. We are now updating the set of actions with new and expanded initiatives. The updated US climate action strategy was most recently summarized by our delegation to the international climate negotiations taking place in New York last week. A copy of the statement by our head negotiator is attached.

Finally, President Bush, on February 11, 1992, announced that the US will unilaterally accelerate the phaseout of substances that deplete the Earth's ozone layer and called upon other nations to agree to an accelerated phaseout schedule. The US has, from the beginning, taken a leadership role in domestic and international efforts to protect the ozone layer. I refer you to the attached summary of the most recent US actions on ozone-depleting substances.

The President and the Administration are committed to help negotiate a successful climate change convention. I believe that the actions described above constitute a thorough and responsible approach to those negotiations and to the very important issue of global change.

Thank you for expressing your interest and concern. We share that concern and we hope to obtain support from you and others as we confront these difficult issues in the coming years.

Sincerely yours,



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

Ms. Patricia Suiter
P.O. Box 557953
Miami, Florida 33255

enclosures

"Document Control"

TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY * DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9200525
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS I DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: BLACKWELL, Robert J.: EBASCO SERVICES INCORPORATED

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 01/22/92

SUBJECT: HE IS FORWARDING A LETTER TO PRESIDENT BUSH FROM
SEVERAL CORPORATE HEADS REGARDING THE IMPLEMENTATION
OF A NATIONAL SUPERCONDUCTIVITY PROGRAM.

DIRECTORATE
ASSIGNED: PHYSICAL SCIENCES

STAFF
ASSIGNED: Dave Crammer 2/21/92
(Please draft a response for
my review - DAB)

ACTION
REQUIRED: FOR DAB'S SIGNATURE/
AS NECESSARY

STAFF
ACTION:

SENDER'S DUE DATE:

OSTP DUE DATE: 03/05/92
DATE COMPLETED:

STAFF DUE DATE
DATE COMPLETED/DEPT: 3/2/92

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley
INDUSTRIAL

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #:

CONTACT PERSON:

PHONE:

EXT:

REMARKS: PLEASE NOTE: THIS CAME IN FROM PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE AS
WHITE HOUSE BATCH MAIL. THAT IS WHY THERE IS NO COVER SHEET, AND
A TWO WEEK RESPONSE TIME.

Dr. Erb drafted letter for DAB.

OSTP RECEIVED: 02/20/92 DEPT RECEIVED:
FILE: P-EOP-PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY

CENTRAL FILES:



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 2, 1992

Dear Mr. Blackwell:

Thank you for your letter of January 22, 1992 to the President suggesting a joint government/industry task force on superconducting technologies. The Federal government currently supports a sizeable research and development program in superconductivity, and superconducting materials R&D is a component of the FY 1993 Presidential Initiative on Advanced Materials and Processing (AMPP). Brochures describing the 1991 Federal Research Programs in Superconductivity and the AMPP are enclosed, and I will arrange for you to receive a copy of the former for 1992 when it becomes available.

Industrial involvement and interactions with these programs is encouraged by OSTP and by the agencies performing the work. While I am not prepared at this time to recommend creation of a high-level task force specifically focussed on superconductivity, I would encourage you to contact the individual agencies to find areas of mutual advantage in this important area of technology. Should you want more specific information on the superconductivity programs, the point-of-contact is Dr. Iran Thomas at the Department of Energy, who can be reached at (301) 903-3427.

Sincerely yours,



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

Mr. Robert J. Blackwell
Ebasco Services Inc.
1025 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., #1014
Washington, D.C. 20036

bcc: Iran Thomas

no record of orig (wrote in - campaign?)

January 22, 1992

0525 A

OSTP
President George Bush
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr President:

A guiding precept of your Administration has been a commitment to the United States remaining a first rate industrial power. The implementation of technological innovation is the driving force behind industrial strength. It is also clear that major advantages accrue to the society that leads this implementation.

Superconductivity is an example of a technology that will have a profound effect on the future. Five years ago, as Vice President, you supported the Reagan Administration's call for a national initiative on superconductivity. Since then, highly promising results have been attained. Applications of superconductivity now exist in areas as diverse as medical diagnosis and high energy physics. Further application to energy storage, transportation, and energy transmission will almost certainly occur before the close of the decade. High temperature superconductivity will expand uses even further in the next century.

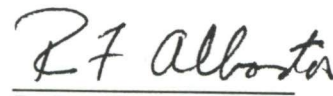
The time is ripe for a comprehensive national superconductivity program to advance the entire spectrum of defense and industry needs. Such a program would serve many beneficial purposes, including development of American technical superiority in commercially applicable areas and creation of jobs for a highly skilled work force.

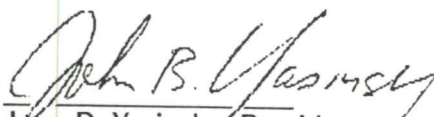
We urge you to make leadership in superconducting technologies a national priority. Because these technologies can be developed only through the close cooperation of industry, academia, and government, a heightened spirit of national purpose will be built.

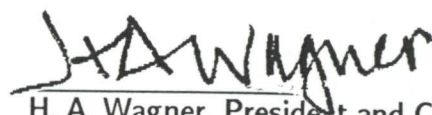
We urge you to appoint a government/industry action task force, composed of individuals who have a vital interest in superconductivity and have been successful in development and commercialization of technologies. The group will help focus national efforts in technology development and stimulate a broad awareness of superconductivity applications and benefits. These benefits will ensure timely commercial advances and enhance American industry competitiveness both at home and abroad. We are eager to respond to this challenge to advance American technology competitiveness.

Sincerely,


R. C. Johnstone, Jr., President
Bechtel National, Inc.


R. F. Albosta, Chairman & President
Ebasco Services Incorporated


Jenn B. Yasinsky, President
Westinghouse Power Systems


H. A. Wagner, President and COO
Air Products and Chemicals, Inc

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