

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

FOIA Number:
2005-0336-F

FOIA MARKER

**This is not a textual record. This is used as an
administrative marker by the George Bush Presidential
Library Staff.**

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

OA/ID Number: 62090
Folder ID Number: 62090-005

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

Stack:

Row:

Section:

Shelf:

Position:

0

0

0

0

"Document Control"

TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9200181
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS I DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: KELLEY, Sally: PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 01/21/92

SUBJECT: FORWARDS CORRESPONDENCE SENT TO ADMIRAL JAMES
WATKINS REGARDING THE FUNDING OF FERMI NATIONAL
ACCELERATOR LABORATORY IN THE FY 93 BUDGET.

JAN 22 1992

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: PHYSICAL SCIENCES ASSIGNED:

ACTION STAFF
REQUIRED: DRAFT FOR SKINNER SIGNATURE, ACTION:
PENDING DAB'S REVIEW

SENDER'S DUE DATE:
OSTP DUE DATE: 01/24/92 STAFF DUE DATE
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley

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

OSTP RECEIVED: 01/21/92 DEPT RECEIVED:
FILE: P-EOP-PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY
CENTRAL FILES:

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

REFERRAL RECEIVED

JANUARY 21, 1992
92 JAN 21 P 11 11

TO: OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

OSTP
MAIL ROOM

ACTION REQUESTED:

DRAFT REPLY FOR SIGNATURE OF:
WHITE HOUSE STAFF MEMBER

DESCRIPTION OF INCOMING:

ID: 298532

MEDIA: LETTER, DATED JANUARY 10, 1992

TO: SAMUEL SKINNER

FROM: THE HONORABLE ALAN J. DIXON
UNITED STATES SENATE

WASHINGTON DC 20510

SUBJECT: FORWARDS CORRESPONDENCE SENT TO ADMIRAL JAMES
WATKINS REGARDING THE FUNDING OF FERMI
NATIONAL ACCELERATOR LABORATORY IN THE
FY 93 BUDGETPROMPT 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, 20500SALLY KELLEY
DIRECTOR OF AGENCY LIAISON
PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE

THE WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: JANUARY 13, 1992

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: THE HONORABLE ALAN J. DIXON

SUBJECT: FORWARDS CORRESPONDENCE SENT TO ADMIRAL JAMES
WATKINS REGARDING THE FUNDING OF FERMI
NATIONAL ACCELERATOR LABORATORY IN THE
FY 93 BUDGET

ROUTE TO: OFFICE/AGENCY	(STAFF NAME)	ACTION ACT CODE	DATE YY/MM/DD	TYPE RESP	C D	COMPLETED YY/MM/DD
SAMUEL SKINNER		ORG	92/10/13		C	92/01/16
REFERRAL NOTE: _____						
REFERRAL NOTE: _____						
REFERRAL NOTE: _____						
REFERRAL NOTE: _____						
REFERRAL NOTE: _____						

COMMENTS: ENCLOSURE

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: MEDIA:L INDIVIDUAL CODES: 1210 _____

CS 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.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: January 16, 1992

TO: Allan Bromley

FROM: SAM SKINNER

What's the story here?

Please have someone draft a response
for me to send.

ALAN J. DIXON
ILLINOIS

MAJORITY
CHIEF DEPUTY
WHIP

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-1301

248532
COMMITTEES: *Oct 1/11*
ARMED SERVICES
BANKING, HOUSING, AND
URBAN AFFAIRS
SMALL BUSINESS

January 10, 1992

The Honorable Samuel K. Skinner
Chief of Staff to the President
The White House Office
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Sam:

Enclosed is a copy of the letter I sent Admiral James Watkins regarding the funding of Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory in the FY 1993 Budget.

Sam, as you know, Fermilab is important to our country and to our homestate of Illinois. Any assistance you can provide would be appreciated.

Thanks, and I hope you will always feel free to call on me personally whenever you believe I can be of service.

Kindest personal regards.

Your friend,



Alan J. Dixon

Enclosure

~~Mike DeLo~~
TO ALAN B.
Story here?
Drop response
for me to
Paul,
J

WASHINGTON, DC OFFICE:
202-224-2854
331 HART BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC
20510-1301

CHICAGO OFFICE:
312-353-5420
230 SOUTH DEARBORN
CHICAGO, IL
60604

SPRINGFIELD OFFICE:
217-492-4126
6TH AND MONROE
SPRINGFIELD, IL
62701

EAST ST. LOUIS OFFICE:
618-398-7920
8787 STATE STREET
EAST ST. LOUIS, IL
62203

MOUNT VERNON OFFICE:
618-244-6703
105 SOUTH 6TH STREET
MOUNT VERNON, IL
62864

ALAN J. DIXON
ILLINOIS

MAJORITY
CHIEF DEPUTY
WHIP

COMMITTEES:
ARMED SERVICES
BANKING, HOUSING, AND
URBAN AFFAIRS
SMALL BUSINESS

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-1301

January 10, 1992

The Honorable James D. Watkins
Secretary, Department of Energy
1000 Independence Avenue, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20585

Dear Admiral Watkins:

I understand that the Department of Energy (DOE) has included \$216 million for Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory's operating expenses and \$30 million for the Main Injector Facility in its FY 1993 Budget.

Further, it is my understanding that the \$15 million that Congress included in FY 1992 for the Main Injector will be released to Fermi, allowing the Fermi III Upgrade to continue as scheduled.

I want you to know how pleased I am with DOE's decision to move forward with the important work at Fermilab. The Linac component of Fermi III is scheduled to be completed this year and the Main Injector in FY 1995.

Fermilab is the largest, most active high-energy physics accelerator laboratory in the world today. By supporting the activities at Fermi you are allowing our country to keep our position at the forefront in scientific research.

Admiral Watkins, thank you for your support of Fermilab. It is an important national facility that is vital to my state of Illinois and the United States, and you can be sure I, along with my colleagues in the Illinois Congressional Delegation, will continue to work with you to see that Fermilab remains viable.

Kindest personal regards.

Sincerely,



Alan J. Dixon

WASHINGTON, DC OFFICE:
202-224-2854
331 HART BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC
20510-1301

CHICAGO OFFICE:
312-353-5420
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MOUNT VERNON, IL
62864

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

January 24, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR SAMUEL SKINNER
CHIEF OF STAFF TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: D. ALLAN BROMLEY
DIRECTOR



SUBJECT: FEDERAL SUPPORT FOR THE ILLINOIS FERMILAB FACILITY

The background relevant to Senator Dixon's letter is as follows:

The Superconducting SuperCollider (SSC), when completed in 1999, will supersede the Fermilab accelerator as the premier high energy accelerator facility in the U.S. Even with a major upgrade, the Fermilab facility will not be competitive with the SSC.

DOE therefore chose not to include funds for a Fermilab upgrade in the FY 1993 budget request it submitted to OMB. In this, the Department was following the recommendation of its scientific advisory committee, SEAB.

The high energy physics research community and the Illinois Congressional delegation argued that Fermilab should be kept at the forefront throughout the 1990's in order to maintain a supply of scientists who could make optimum use of the SSC once it begins operations. OMB then opted to add the Fermilab upgrade project to the DOE budget request.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 24, 1992

Dear Senator Dixon:

I am responding to your letter to Secretary Watkins concerning support for the Fermilab facility in the President's FY 1993 budget.

As you know, the Bush Administration views basic research as the wellspring of innovation that leads to long-term economic growth and improved quality of life for our citizens. Accordingly, we have worked hard to persuade the Congress to increase the fraction of domestic discretionary funding devoted to the Federal support of scientific research. Only in this way can the funds required to support major facilities such as Fermilab be assured. The President's budget for FY 1993 does provide for continued support of Fermilab, and I hope you will join us in working to assure enactment of the President's budget.

Sincerely,

Samuel Skinner
Chief of Staff to the President

The Honorable Alan J. Dixon
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

"Document Control"

TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY * DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9200526
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS C DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: COOPER/ Carol A.: MILES INC.

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 01/20/92

SUBJECT: SHE IS WRITING PRESIDENT BUSH REGARDING THE CAUSE OF
U.S. ECONOMIC WEAKNESS.

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: INDUSTRIAL 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
INTERNATIONAL/POLICY

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.

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

CENTRAL FILES:

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 25, 1992

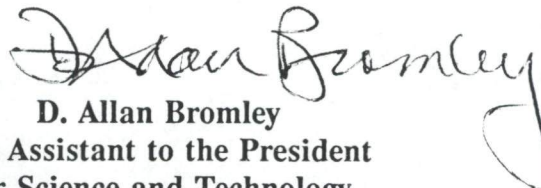
Dear Dr. Cooper:

Thank you for your letter of January 20, 1992, to President Bush.

I strongly agree with your basic thesis that technology is the key to economic growth. However, creating technologies is not enough. Translating them into products and manufacturing them at high quality and low cost are of equal, if not greater, importance.

Thank you for sharing your thoughts on this important topic with the President and his staff.

Sincerely yours,



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

Dr. Carol A. Cooper
Manager, Corporate Strategic Planning
Miles, Inc.
One Mellon Center
500 Grant Street
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15219-2502

Presidential
Priority.
Cooper/Carol

Cooper/Carol

Letter to Carol Cooper

SUBJECT: *Carol Loure* Technology is key to econ growth

3902

PHONE: 3902

9200526

CORR TRACKING NO: 9200526

none

EXTERNAL COORDINATION: _____ none

	COMMENTS	DATE
DIRECTOR		
GENERAL COUNSEL		
EXEC. ASST.		

ACTION REQUESTED:

DAB signature

[illegible]

"Document Control"

TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY * DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9200526
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS I DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: COOPER/ Carol A.: MILES INC.

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 01/20/92

SUBJECT: SHE IS WRITING PRESIDENT BUSH REGARDING THE CAUSE OF
U.S. ECONOMIC WEAKNESS.

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: INDUSTRIAL 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
INTERNATIONAL/POLICY

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.

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



Miles Inc.
One Mellon Center
500 Grant Street
Pittsburgh, PA 15219-2502
Phone: 412 394-5500

January 20, 1992

OSTP
The Honorable George Bush
President of the United States
The White House Office
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Bush:

You're missing the boat. You're treating the symptoms and not the cause of the problem with the U.S. economy.

While it is important to do something about interest rates, taxes, trade imbalances, unemployment, exchange rates, the national debt, etc., these are only symptoms of the basic problem. If we want to have the money available to support important programs such as education, national health care, rebuilding the country's infrastructure, the homeless, child care, welfare, social security, unemployment benefits, aid to underdeveloped countries, support for the evolution of Eastern Europe, crime prevention, drug rehabilitation, environmental protection, etc., we need to generate a solid financial base, not just react to the symptoms of a troubled economy.

The basic cause of economic weakness in the U.S. is the lack of new technology filtering into the economy. There is a need for invention of technologies and a subsequent need for development of these technologies into products that can lead to manufactured goods - goods which will be in demand by the market and serve as a primary source of wealth creation. Our economy must create wealth, not just re-distribute it. Our economy must establish new industries, not continually try to protect or refurbish the old.

Discovery, i.e. invention, must become a concentrated effort through increased funding to universities, as well as private laboratories, and through creation of incentives for research within businesses. Programs which result in technology creation, such as the space program, should be expanded.

The United States has been criticized for our cultural diversity. It has been said that this makes us "difficult to control." The cultural diversity of our nation is our strength because it makes us more creative. Use it and make it a source of national pride!

Quality technical education must be a priority. It must be provided for everyone - not just for those who intend to practice a technical career, but to all persons, enabling them to understand and evaluate the role of technology in the global society of the twenty-first century.

Bringing these new technologies to market must become a national passion. Discovery is only the first step. There must be people who are able to take a new technology from the laboratory into the market - to manage the gap between technology and the end-user. These persons must be technically literate, have business savvy, able to integrate both business and technical knowledge, and able to produce results in a short period of time with minimal resources. They must be trained to accept the uncertainties of working in a totally new business area and to minimize the risks. These persons are not only creative thinkers, but creative "do-ers".

In order to accomplish this, I strongly urge **the establishment of a Department of Technology at the Cabinet level**. This Office would focus on technology development for the Nation. It would be an advisory resource to the President at the highest level and serve to focus our most important resource - the creativity of our people - on the long-term economic well-being of the nation through the development of new technologies.

The **Department of Technology** would create national strategy for technology creation and for technology exploitation. It would bring together all the technological efforts currently scattered among various existing government agencies under a single office in order to bring focus, efficiency, high level support, and visibility to these activities. The Administrations and the Congress have already shown interest in technology development and the establishment of this effort at the Cabinet level will emphasize the importance of technology to the strategic positioning of the Nation.

The **Department of Technology** would support new, innovative educational programs, including university-level curricula designed around how to bring new technical inventions to market. The critical link is between the discovery of a new technology and delivering it to the end-user. The Commercial Development Association, an organization whose members specialize in taking technology to the market, is already developing initiatives in this area. The Competitiveness Council is a start and these programs must be institutionalized at the highest possible level within the government.

New technologies will create new products... which will create new market opportunities... which will create new jobs - higher paying, industrial jobs. It is these innovative technologies which will increase the demand for American goods and technology development, not protectionism, which will lead to increased employment.

Your challenge, Mr. President, is to educate the American Public to the realities of the new economic age in which we live. It is to move the focus of government away from technology development for purposes of defense, to technology development designed to enhance quality of life. This can only be accomplished by taking deliberate measures to give technology development national purpose and national recognition. Technology is the key!

Sincerely,

Carol Cooper

Carol A. Cooper, Ph.D., MBA
Manager, Corporate Strategic Planning
Miles Inc.

Director, Educational Programs
Commercial Development Association

Charlie/Mary
5.

"Document Control"

TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9200085
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS I DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: ROSSIN, A. David

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 01/09/92

SUBJECT: CONCERNS REGARDING NUCLEAR WEAPONS.

① DAB
② Damar
to track

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: NATIONAL SECURITY ASSIGNED: Michelle K. Chase

ACTION:
REQUIRED: FOR DAB'S SIGNATURE

STAFF
ACTION: Letter signed by DAB -
Copy attached

SENDER'S DUE DATE:

OSTP DUE DATE: 01/16/92

STAFF DUE DATE Completed -
DATE COMPLETED/DEPT: National Security

DATE COMPLETED: 1/30/92

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley
INTERNATIONAL/POLICY

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #: 296655

CONTACT PERSON: KELLY, Sally
PHONE: EXT: 7486

REMARKS:



OSTP RECEIVED: 01/13/92 DEPT RECEIVED:
FILE: P-EOP-PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY

CENTRAL FILES:

0085
THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

REFERRAL

RECEIVED

92 JANUARY 29 1992
20

TO: OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

CSTP
MAIL ROOM

ACTION REQUESTED:

APPROPRIATE ACTION

DESCRIPTION OF INCOMING:

ID: 296655

MEDIA: LETTER, DATED JANUARY 1, 1992

TO: SAMUEL SKINNER

FROM: THE HONORABLE A. DAVID ROSSIN
24129 HILLVIEW DRIVE
LOS ALTOS HILLS CA 94024

SUBJECT: CONCERNS REGARDING SOVIET NUCLEAR WEAPONS

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# 296655

THE WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: JANUARY 06, 1992

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: THE HONORABLE A. DAVID ROSSIN

SUBJECT: CONCERNS REGARDING SOVIET NUCLEAR WEAPONS

ND 018

ACTION

DISPOSITION

ROUTE TO: OFFICE/AGENCY	(STAFF NAME)	ACT CODE	DATE YY/MM/DD	TYPE RESP	C D	COMPLETED YY/MM/DD
SAMUEL SKINNER		ORG	92/01/06			
9905TP	REFERRAL NOTE:					9/1/1/7
	REFERRAL NOTE:		92/01/09			1/1/
	REFERRAL NOTE:		1/1/			1/1/
	REFERRAL NOTE:		1/1/			1/1/
	REFERRAL NOTE:		1/1/			1/1/

COMMENTS: FORMER ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF ENERGY
PRESIDENT, AMERICAN NUCLEAR SOCIETY

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: MEDIA:L INDIVIDUAL CODES: _____

CS 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.

296655

HON. A. DAVID ROSSIN
24129 HILLVIEW DRIVE
LOS ALTOS HILLS, CA 94024
(415) 948-7939 FAX (415) 941-7849

January 1, 1992

Hon. Sam Skinner
Chief of Staff
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. Skinner,

I am very concerned about a particular set of meetings that have taken place on Soviet nuclear weapons. These involved American and Russian weapons scientists, but were not sponsored by the U. S. Government, the DOE or the State Dept. They were organized by the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC), and led by Tom Cochran. I have known Mr. Cochran for more than two decades, debated him on numerous occasions, and have had to deal with his ideas and initiatives many times.

I'm all for seeing to it that former Soviet nuclear weapons are deactivated. What worries me is the agenda of NRDC. Cochran was one of the key figures in pushing what became President Carter's policy of stopping nuclear fuel reprocessing and work on the breeder reactor. The rationale to do that was not sound, as history has proved, but Carter did it. That rationale was largely based on fears of weapons proliferation from the nuclear power fuel cycle. This is not where the threat comes from. The experience with Iraq has provided a clear example of that point.

Cochran has dedicated much of his life to a crusade to prevent fuel reprocessing and thereby to reduce the future role of nuclear energy, or even to stop it altogether. This means that when suggestions are made to take the plutonium from the warheads and manufacture it into reactor fuel and burn it to make electricity (which could certainly be done) Cochran has to oppose them. Most of the people involved in these meetings know little about energy needs or nuclear power. Consequently, they can be manipulated by Cochran, so that the decisions, when finally reached, would reject use of the material as fuel.

I can accept not doing this for economic reasons at this time, and because an expensive facility would have to be built. But Cochran's position is that it is not safe, prudent or practical to consider doing it. This is a position that could have lasting impact if it gets institutionalized.

[I would be pleased to have the opportunity to assist members of your staff who may be dealing with this issue. I believe that my experience could be of value to you, and I would appreciate the opportunity to speak with you or your staff concerning this area.

When I resigned as Assistant Secretary of Energy I returned to my house in California and began consulting on energy and nuclear issues. I am in Washington once or more every month. A brief resume' is enclosed. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,



Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01. Biography	Biographical Sketch of A. David Rossin [personal information redacted] (1 pp.)	10/1/91	(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) [7 of 7] [1992]

Date Closed:	1/21/2010	OA/ID Number:	62090-005
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

415-948-7939

FAX: 415-941-7849

A David Rossin
President

**Rossin and Associates
24129 Hillview Drive
Los Altos Hills, CA 94024**

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 29, 1992

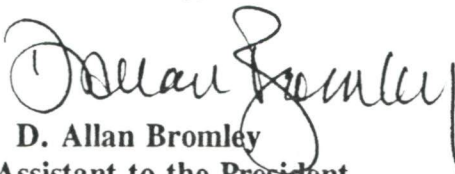
Dear Mr. Rossin,

Sam Skinner asked me to respond to your letter to him, in which you express your concern about the meeting between American and Russian weapons scientists involving the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC).

We are, of course, aware of the activities of the NRDC, which as you point out is a nongovernmental organization. The Administration's position concerning civilian nuclear energy, which I share personally, is one of strong support. It is our expectation that advanced reactor concepts--including ALWRs and HTGRs--will meet with public acceptance. Lacking such acceptance, we shall have little need for reprocessing as a source of fuel.

As you may know, there are a range of diplomatic initiatives underway to define ways the United States might assist in nuclear weapons deactivation and defense conversion in the former Soviet Union. The Department of Defense has lead responsibility for this undertaking, and so you may wish to address your offer of help to Deputy Secretary Atwood's office. My office also has an interest these matters, and we would welcome any suggestions you might have.

Sincerely,



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

The Honorable A. David Rossin
24129 Hillview Drive
Los Altos Hills, California 94024

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FROM: TOBIAS, Arthur J.: ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING TIMES

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

JAN 24 1992

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 01/07/92

SUBJECT: A LETTER TO PRESIDENT BUSH OUTLINING HIS PROPOSAL
FOR A NATIONAL SELF-SUPPORTING R&D CENTER. HE
REQUESTS CONSIDERATION BY THE ADMINISTRATION.

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: PHYSICAL SCIENCES ASSIGNED:

ACTION STAFF
REQUIRED: FOR DAB SIGNATURE IF NECESSARY ACTION:

SENDER'S DUE DATE:
OSTP DUE DATE: 01/28/92 STAFF DUE DATE
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT: 1/28/92

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley

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

*Donna called. Only a cc: copy to DAB.
We should not respond unless S. Kelly requests. 1/28/92*

OSTP RECEIVED: 01/22/92 DEPT RECEIVED:
FILE: P-EOP-PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITY

CENTRAL FILES:



Arthur J. Tobias

RECEIVED

Electronic Engineering Times * 600 Community Drive * Manhasset, NY 11030

Tel. (516) 562-5000 Ext. 2328 * Fax (516) 562-5325

January 7, 1992

MAIL ROOM

The Hon. George Bush
President of the United States of America
Executive Offices--The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I believe the enclosed proposal, titled Project Elysium: High Technology, is the first serious presentation of its type put forth publicly in the United States. I commend the proposal for consideration by the Administration.

By trade I am a technical journalist, primarily engaged by Electronic Engineering Times, CMP Publications, Inc., Manhasset, New York. I have supplied additional writing and research services to sister publications High-Tech (formerly Electronic) Marketing News, High Performance Systems and Information Week. I have also written extensively for other technical publications, most recently Software Magazine, Westborough, Massachusetts. Against this background, I would respectfully claim to have a fair appreciation of the capabilities of American technology. I would also point to a realistic concern regarding the decline in our technological strength vis-a-vis global competition and the stern consequences of further erosion of our position.

For nearly two decades, I have nurtured the concept of a national, self-supporting, high technology R&D center that would productively employ on-site some of the nation's most accomplished scientific, engineering and other technically outstanding minds in their retirement years in concert with and managed by a staff of younger talents, with an opportunity extended to interested candidates for lifetime, full-service, subsidized, private living in a model community. The enclosed proposal expounds this concept. I believe the worrisome condition of the American economy and the diminishing status of our high technology industry give urgency to the considerations I have proposed.

Responses to the proposal from notable scientific and engineering authorities, with few exceptions, have been encouraging. All have noted that problems of funding are likely to be a primary obstruction to sponsorship. Significantly, problems of technical, organizational and operational feasibility, on the whole, were not perceived as insurmountable.

As I have pointed out in my proposal and elsewhere, effective operating models can be found for each constituent function in the program--technology, manufacturing, consulting, training, publishing, housing, community services, health and recreation facilities, etc.--and for the planning, development, organizational and management support necessary to create and operate the institution. In my judgment, what is most needed is a joint recognition by the electronics industry and the federal government of the desirability and viability of the program. I propose, given mutual commitment, that implementation, though challenging, can be successfully accomplished with the right leadership.

I would suggest that the implementers can find effective sources of guidance in the models existing in operations such as Sematech, the National Laboratories, Stanford Research Institute, Battelle, many corporate research facilities and relevant social institutions.

If this nation is serious about maintaining its competitive place in technology--generating greater manufacturing, job and sales opportunities on the domestic front where we still have an advantage, fully utilizing and conserving its scientific and technical resources, extending employment beyond the mandatory retirement age of 65 and providing meaningfully productive and financially protective opportunities for senior members of society--I propose that Project Elysium can be a powerful and imaginative expression of our national commitment.

As founding father of the plan and head of the Council for Project Elysium I would seek to play a role in conceptual formulation of the program, including feasibility research, the publicizing of the program and solicitation of corporate and institutional sponsorship. I would welcome your response.

Respectfully,


Arthur J. Tobias

Enc. Proposal for Project Elysium:
High Technology

Arthur J. Tobias

ADVERTISING * PUBLICITY * CONSULTING

5 Wildwood Gardens * Port Washington, NY 11050 * (516) 883-4207

January 2, 1992

PROJECT ELYSIUM: HIGH TECHNOLOGY

Proposal for a national, self-supporting, high technology research center and retirement plan sponsored by private, U.S.-based industry in cooperation with the federal government and other institutional sources. The enterprise will provide subsidized, fully administered lifelong work and residential opportunities for distinguished scientists, engineers and technical support professionals who are retired from employment or approaching retirement and wish to continue working in their specialties in high technology R&D programs in direct, on-site association with colleagues of compatible interests.

BACKGROUND

One late winter afternoon thirty years ago, the all-but-deserted halls of the chemistry building of a major eastern university echoed with the beat of footsteps moving urgently from one faculty office to another. At intervals, there was a brief pause followed by a series of knocks. The footsteps, knocks and feeling of urgency were mine. I was on my semi-annual visit to promote the college list of a nationally known publisher of textbooks and monographs. I had allocated the last afternoon of my tour to the chemistry department.

In the time-honored fashion of the trade, I canvassed the building, hunting for instructors who might be willing to discuss their book requirements and the possibility of reviewing my chemistry line for classroom adoption. My efforts were not succeeding. Few instructors were available. Conversations were terse. No one was buying.

Pursuing what I suspected would be my last call of the day, I knocked on the partially open door of an office that appeared to be occupied. Hopes rose when an accommodating voice invited me to come in. Perhaps I would end the day

with some small success after all, I thought. The hope was short-lived. My last call would enter the sales record as another lost cause.

But it was a failure only in the context of my sales mission. Unknown to me then, the encounter would bear fruit in a totally different way three decades later. For out of that experience came the inspiration and conceptual foundation that underlie this proposal.

The professor who answered my knock stopped me abruptly as I began to explain my presence. "You don't want to see me," he said kindly. "I am retired from the university; I can't be of much help to you."

Retreat was indicated. But touched by the resignation in his voice, I assured him that this would be my last interview and I would be interested in knowing a little about his work even if we couldn't conduct business. My words seemed to hit a responsive chord. As often happened in the life of an itinerant publisher's representative, the prospect had a message for the salesman.

The professor told me he was made emeritus two years before, when he turned 65. He had enjoyed a substantial tenure at the university and acquired a reasonable list of honors along the way, among them the title of Distinguished Professor of Chemistry. In recognition of his accomplishments, the university granted him an office with modest laboratory facilities following his retirement. The professor seemed forlorn in the narrow, crowded workspace.

"I never expected retirement to be so final," my host confided. "Although I continue my work here, such as I can, I am as removed from university activities as the wind outside. And it doesn't even end with that. I feel as if a window were closed, separating me from my profession."

Taking a moment to collect his thoughts, the professor earnestly drove his point home. "I have a great deal of work to do and I believe, God willing, I still have the energy and clarity to get much of it done. So far as I can tell, my faculties are still intact; nothing has really changed intellectually. Yet that doesn't seem to matter under the system we live by. No one is listening."

Animation changed to meditation when he proceeded. "I don't know how much longer the university will let me stay, but it can't be much longer. And then I'll be put out to pasture. After that, I don't know what I'll do. I can't imagine life without my work." With emphasis he added: "Retirement is

no blessing when you are denied access to your work while you're still able to carry on productively." Then he paused.

I was moved to sputter something consoling but my effort was interrupted. "Mandatory retirement can be like a death sentence without cause," the professor declared. "The system is not only anachronistic, it's groundless. I don't see why we have to live by it. Do you?"

I had no answer. I was young and secure in the belief that this was not my problem. "That seems to be the way things are," I heard myself commiserating. Though I wasn't happy with my comment, it was the best I could do. It was probably the best anyone could do--at that time.

It's now thirty years later and it is my problem--mine and the generation of Americans approaching retirement age. In the following I propose a solution which, though bold, is both practicable and promising. I believe my proposal would have fulfilled the wishes of my chemist host, were he alive to take advantage of it. I believe the idea can play a vital role in supporting the nation's high technology industry as it provides a model for the conservation of one of our most precious resources--gifted people of America who wish to remain productive.

OUTLINE OF THE CONCEPT

Rationale for Employing Able Seniors: Needs, Capabilities, Benefits

In some ways, the proverbial toast "to life" has been answered. Within this century, the healthcare professions, aided by advances in science and technology, have contributed dramatically to the extension and enhancement of human life. Modern healthcare has freed us from many disabilities that severely shortened productive life only a few generations ago. It has given us greater vitality in our senior years. And combined with a prosperous economy and a supporting system of retirement benefits, modern healthcare has helped make possible a decent quality of life for most senior citizens living in retirement.

During the past two decades, and especially in the past five years, major developments emergent in the American socio/economic system have radically changed the retirement picture. A coalescence of factors--including declining prosperity, decreased industrial competitiveness, a prodigious rise in the national debt, population overgrowth, a shrinking tax base, depletion of the social security fund, the high cost of personal and business survival with

soaring prices in healthcare and housing, reductions in employer-sponsored pensions, health insurance and other insurance coverages, plus the extended national lifespan--has seriously eroded the financial security scores of millions of Americans counted on for their retirement years. Many people, including a significant segment of middle class Americans, will need to find work in their senior years just to maintain an acceptable standard of living.

One of the happy consequences of the advances in healthcare is that many Americans will be hardy enough to continue working in their senior years. Evidence that people can perform at high levels of productivity on a sustained basis in their late 60s and through their 70s is abundant. In fewer but significant instances, professional productivity has extended even into the 80s. (Martha Graham died still choreographing at the eve of 96.)

It is also reasonable to expect, in addition to financial necessity and an extended capacity to work, that many individuals will be motivated to work longer for psychological reasons. Patently, the position of the emeritus chemistry professor, reported earlier, reflects the thinking of many more people than anyone could have guessed even ten years ago. That is to say, the desire to continue working while physical vigor and intellectual clarity permit, if less than universal, is certainly not uncommon. It is especially common among professionals.

Reliable statistics on the desire of pending retirees to continue productive work are not obtainable. But even if we assume only ten percent of retiring people who might be fit to work productively for perhaps another eight-to-ten years after mandatory retirement age seek the opportunity to remain employed, the minimum numbers, regardless of specialty, would be vast. Depending upon the specialty, the number of such retirees each year would range probably at least in the thousands and more likely in the tens of thousands.

Keeping highly trained people on the job in constructive roles--creating, producing, administering, teaching, consulting--in their senior years so long as they are ready, willing and able to make a productive contribution looms as one of the best insurance policies available to senior society. It keeps them financially secure, medically covered and psychologically gratified. But seniors aren't the only beneficiaries. The economy benefits too.

Trained, productive workers fit to work and appreciative of the opportunity to continue working can be among our most dependable assets in an economy seriously handicapped by a decline of productivity, product/service quality and professional reliability. Health-related company costs, including time loss, may be expected to rise for seniors who remain employed. But I

propose that the expense is likely to be significantly offset by the alternative costs, including, for example, the costs of recruitment, training, downtime, turnover, skill deficiencies, and quality problems. In addition to a cost advantage, employers may expect a greater yield from the retention of their leading senior workers, compared to the return anticipatable from less experienced or less dedicated replacements.

Not just the economy, but society as a whole--and taxpayers in particular--benefits from the productivity and self-sufficiency of seniors who remain in the workplace. Greater productivity, which equates with a stronger, more competitive economy, means more demand for American goods and services. And this translates to more production, more consumer goods, more jobs, more job security, more tax revenues and lower tax-supported health maintenance and other senior-citizen support costs. Economically productive seniors who can pay their own way from the proceeds of employment and simultaneously enhance the tax base thus perform a triple service to each of three vital forces: their employers, the economy and society at large.

Everyone wins.

Technological Research and Subsidized Retirement: an Optimal Ecology

Continuing employment for willing and able-bodied seniors capable of maintaining effective levels of productivity is only a first step. I propose it is feasible and makes eminently good sense for private industry in cooperation with the federal government and other interested institutions to create centers of research and development in various technologies that would provide lifelong vocational and residential opportunities for outstanding professionals and professional support personnel who wish to continue their work and would be content to live in imaginatively created communities under subsidized conditions according to need.

This proposal focuses on just one area of opportunity. At present and for the foreseeable future, America's need for talented and accomplished minds in electronic research and development (R&D) is critical. Compared to the growth trend of high technology R&D in Japan and the rising challenge from other Pacific Rim nations and Western Europe, the U.S. hold on high-tech R&D is slipping. Without a continuous, high-grade supply of scientific and technical research talent, the nation will be in danger of forfeiting the technological strength essential to a sturdy competitive position in a relentlessly competitive global market.

A small but significant portion of the professional supply needed by American technology can be guaranteed by the use of senior scientists, engineers, mathematicians and supporting technicians (computer specialists, technical designers, machinists, etc.) who are ready, fit and eager to continue their professional pursuits so long as health and vigor permit. The heart of the proposal is to create an environment that will synergize their highly specialized talents and integrate them with the talents and energies of younger workers who would form the core of the staff and management structure. In exchange for their commitment to service, the senior group would be rewarded with lifetime security for themselves and their spouses and continued opportunity to enjoy the intellectual and psychological challenges that motivated them during the course of their careers.

The project would be developed, funded and directed under the sponsorship of a consortium of American-based corporations working in high technology development and manufacturing, with additional financial backing sought from the federal government and interested institutions. Governing authority for the enterprise would be vested in a board of directors composed of, but not restricted to, founding members. Initial responsibilities would include formulation of the charter, planning of operations and facilities, financial procurement, budgeting and establishment of a functionally independent executive management. Initial capitalization would be divided between founding companies, the federal government and other participating sources on a negotiated basis.

As a quid pro quo, corporate participants would receive priority consideration over nonparticipating competitors. Subject to the provisions of the charter, which would be ratified by the federal government and potentially other institutional sponsors during the formative stage, participating companies would be positioned to receive first knowledge of products and services offered by the enterprise and first option to avail themselves of what may be offered. Along with competitors, they would also enjoy the residual benefits of all technological output generated under its auspices.

Operations would be run on a not-for-profit basis but structured to yield sufficient income to cover expenses and provide the necessary means to pursue program development and community services consistent with the aims and policies of the enterprise. In brief, the enterprise would be designed and managed to amortize its capital costs and operate self-sufficiently.

In addition to R&D, the enterprise would maintain a variety of revenue-producing operations and services related to its technological mission. Manufacturing operations would be conducted on a scale sufficient to produce

marketable products in salable quantities for open-market consumption, with first options on licensing and sales offered equitably to participating organizations. Testing, consulting and training services would be offered on a similarly prioritized basis.

Extensive library and publishing facilities would be maintained to support research and expedite publication of the work done at the enterprise. Access to the library and availability of convenient publishing opportunities would also serve as incentives to attract distinguished candidates to apply for affiliation and, once accepted, remain in residence.

Among additional facilities, a fully equipped conference center would be established on-site to accommodate consulting and training requirements plus a variety of further activities, including a regular program of internally sponsored lectures, demonstrations, seminars, workshops and conferences. The facilities would also be available for suitable programs sponsored by external sources, with space for commercial exhibits. In time, an academic program would be established, aimed at audiences ranging from scientifically and technically gifted youth to post-doctoral professionals. A long-term goal would be to make the conference center an institution of world-wide prominence for the promotion of electronic technology.

Approved residential candidates and their spouses would enjoy the benefits of community membership at minimum or readily affordable expense, depending upon their means, for the duration of their lives--or for as long as they chose to remain. Due provision would be made for working arrangements and, when indicated, the scaling down and cessation of work.

Cost of the residency program would be defrayed through the value of the work performed by the residents in their various capacities as researchers, inventors, designers, system developers, test analysts, manufacturing specialists, craftsmen, writers, speakers, consultants, instructors, etc. Any intellectual rights generated, such as patents, trademarks and copyrights, would belong to the enterprise, the proceeds placed in a general fund for discretionary use in support of collective interests. With living expenses minimized and healthcare and recreational services fully provided, salaried compensation for resident members need be no more than sufficient to meet reasonable needs. Though younger employees would be fully compensated, a major segment of the operating costs supporting the senior group would be conserved.

Site selection and facilities planning would be undertaken on a competitive basis. The enterprise could be located at any site that would effectively support communication, transportation and manufacturing

requirements and meet all additional selection criteria determined by the board.

Residential features, so far as feasible, would embody design concepts of a model community. Envisioned beyond the physical milieu would be a community of colleagues working and living under optimized conditions, provided with an array of services congenial to the needs of residents of all ages, interests and condition. In particular, it would aim to generate a spirit in which the psychological barriers of seniority were minimized in a wholesome, diversified environment populated by a mixture of age groups.

Project Elysium is an American dream ready for conversion to an American reality. The scale of its possibilities affords a creative opportunity as exciting as its social challenge. Its success is limited only by the vision and dedication of its planners, participants and public supporters. Once established, it will be a monument to the creative thinking of a mature America in the closing years of the 20th century, a model for similar enterprises worldwide, a gift truly worthy of the name to future generations.

THE PROSPECTUS AND ITS STRATEGIC GUIDELINES

Project Elysium has the potentiality to initiate a brilliant new chapter in the history of social and economic planning. But innovative as it will be, it will have sturdy roots in accomplishments past and present. Models of successful research and development centers are plentiful, as are models for successful retirement communities. The synthesis, though requiring imaginative planning, will be well within the range of tested experience.

The model suggested in the Prospectus does not presume to be definitive. On the contrary, it seeks to stimulate thinking rather than confine it. The intention of the Prospectus, despite the formality of its structure, is to provide open-ended considerations for analysis and debate, so that the negotiating parties can reach a more solid and informed consensus on how they wish to operate. At best, then, the Prospectus is advisory.

Nevertheless, built into the Prospectus is a strategic orientation we, the Council for Project Elysium, regard as vital to the success of the program. We specifically favor a system of management by objectives which would operate in a pragmatic, flexible decision-making environment. Key to our strategy, especially at the earliest and most vulnerable stages of development, is the principle of economically phased growth, balancing long-term goals with expedient exploitation of short-term revenue opportunities. Our model will

take the concept through the first stages of operability, with assumptions and projections presented for the first five years. By the end of that period, the enterprise is projected to reach break-even status.

As an example of our strategic thinking, we take the position that capital costs for new construction should be conserved wherever feasible alternatives are available. Hence creation of an entirely new physical plant is not presupposed. Alternative consideration is given to purchase or long-term lease of, perhaps, an existing college campus or industrial complex that may be suitable for both operations and residential development. Maintaining a sensible balance between short and long-term capital investment, in our view, should be the subject of acute consideration from the beginning and should reflect rigorous cost/benefit analyses of diverse options.

Operational decisions, we believe, should be determined according to similarly balanced standards. While planning and set-up for long-range programs are going on, we propose that operations planners seek a "running start," with attention given to readily executable R&D programs, short-term manufacturing assignments and high-demand, fast-yield services. At the same time, additional income and asset acquisition might be sought from research grants and various types of donations. Among the latter might be cash gifts to the general fund, special endowments, proprietary technology, patents, trademarks and copyrights, royalties, land, facilities, equipment, and technical assistance.

From the outset, we would emphasize the value of communication support. For its part, the Council for Project Elysium is committed to publicize, promote and, as may be appropriate, assist in the development of the program. We believe that time is of the essence on both the social and economic issues at hand. And though we recognize that a mass of detail must be generated, assessed, communicated and negotiated, we are prepared to proceed with deliberate speed to help bring the program to fruition.

The Prospectus for Project Elysium will be available in separate format upon formal request. A table of contents follows. Prospectus and further information may be obtained by writing to Council for Project Elysium at the address given on the letterhead. All communication will be kept in strict confidence.

PROSPECTUS FOR PROJECT ELYSIUM: TABLE OF CONTENTS

Sponsorship

- Structure and development
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 - Guidelines for Corporate Charter
 - Executive Authority

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- Operations Management
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- Residential Affairs Management
 - Structure and staffing
 - Resident program management (planning and budgeting)
 - Facilities management (planning and budgeting)
 - Supporting departments and functions management (planning and budgeting)

Role of the Council for Project Elysium

Council for Project Elysium,

Arthur J. Tobias
Founder & Executive Director