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

September 23, 1991

Dear Janet:

Thank you very much for taking the time to address the President's Council of Advisors for Science and Technology. Dr. Bromley, the members of PCAST and OSTP staff who were present were very pleased to hear your insights on the Federal statistical system.

As OSTP continues to monitor the scientific manpower and similar issues for which statistics are crucial, I hope that we may call on you for your expert advice and assistance, even as you take on your new "post-BLS" projects.

For now, to follow up on the question raised by Dr. Charles Herzfeld, who is working with a PCAST panel on national security issues, I would appreciate your providing the name and number of the appropriate persons on your staff with whom we might discuss price indices. My number is 395-4764. Dr. Herzfeld's number is 395-1330.

Many thanks for your help.

Sincerely,



Pierre Perrolle
Assistant Director

Dr. Janet Norwood
Commissioner
Bureau of Labor Statistics
Department of Labor
GAO Building, Room 2136
441 G Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20212

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

September 23, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSOCIATE AND ASSISTANT DIRECTORS
KEN YALE

FROM:

PIERRE PERROLLE 

SUBJECT:

COMMENT TO OGE ON PROPOSED ETHICS
RULE

Attached for your information is the final version of the comments sent to the Office of Government Ethics by Dr. Bromley, concerning the proposed Standards of Ethical Conduct for Executive Branch Employees.

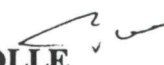
Many thanks to those who commented on earlier drafts.

Attachment

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

September 23, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR MEMBERS OF PCAST

FROM: PIERRE PERROLLE 
SUBJECT: COMMENT ON OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT ETHICS
PROPOSED RULE

The attached comment was sent to the Office of Government Ethics on September 20. On the advice of legal counsel, it was sent as an OSTP comment rather than a PCAST comment, although the cover letter notes PCAST discussion of the issue and suggests that OGE may wish to hear directly from PCAST members.

This final version reflects the suggestions that were received. Your input and other efforts in this matter were greatly appreciated. We will keep you informed of further developments on this issue.

If I can answer any further questions about this issue, I may be reached at 202/395-4764.

Attachment

cc: Dr. Mary Good
Dr. Bernadine Healy
Dr. Walter Massey

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

September 20, 1991

Dear Mr. Potts:

I have reviewed the Proposed Rule on "Standards of Ethical Conduct for Employees of the Executive Branch" (5 CFR Part 2635) and have serious concerns about the implications of several of its provisions for the health of science and technology in the United States. I have also discussed the Proposed Rule with the President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology, which I chair, and the members of the Council have expressed similar concerns.

At issue are the sections of the rule which pertain generally to professional activities and in particular those concerning participation in professional associations (Sec. 2635.806) and teaching, speaking, and writing (Sec. 2635.807). The proposed language, if implemented, would unduly constrain the professional activities of Federal scientists and engineers. If technical personnel are discouraged from playing an active leadership role in their professions, the Government and the Nation will suffer. In addition, unnecessary constraints would add to the problems of recruiting and retaining high quality scientists in the Federal government.

In my judgement, some of the proposed provisions would seriously impair the effectiveness of our National scientific and technological enterprise by erecting barriers between Government scientists and engineers and their colleagues in the private sector at a time when the Administration is striving to improve linkages among scientists in Government, universities, and industry.

I am extremely sensitive to the importance of ethical standards for Federal employees and am fully supportive of the President's desire to strengthen those standards. At the same time, I am concerned with the secondary effects of the Proposed Rule, which could severely weaken our scientific and technological sector. The professional vitality of that sector, as the President has often stated, is a key element in the Nation's economic growth, national security, and public health.

It is essential that the Government strengthen its ethical standards without weakening the effectiveness of its scientific enterprise. To this end, I urge you to take into serious consideration the attached observations, comments and suggestions as you begin to formulate the final rule. If you would find it helpful, I would be pleased to arrange for you to meet with members of the President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "D. Allan Bromley". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a horizontal line extending from the end.

D. Allan Bromley

Director

Attachment

cc: C. Boyden Gray
Counsel to the President

Mr. Stephen D. Potts
Director
Office of Government Ethics
Suite 500
1201 New York Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20005-3917

OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

COMMENTS ON PROPOSED RULE ON "STANDARDS OF ETHICAL CONDUCT FOR EMPLOYEES OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH"

September 20, 1991

THE CONTEXT: THE NATION'S SCIENTIFIC ENTERPRISE

Our Nation's scientific and technological system, which is widely emulated by many other countries, owes its success since World War II to a unique partnership among three sectors: the Federal government, universities, and industry. Scientists and engineers in these three sectors have functioned collectively in a remarkably effective fashion. Much of that partnership rests on the high degree of professional mobility of our technical personnel. It is not uncommon, particularly among our most accomplished scientists and engineers, for a professional career to span all three sectors.

Equally important is the advisory function, broadly defined, played by scientists from all three sectors in service of the entire enterprise. Scientists serve as peer reviewers, consultants, members of review panels, advisory and accreditation committees, editors of technical journals, and board members for outside organizations. Their professional standing rests in part on such activities, and when scientists are asked by outside organizations to perform such functions, it is a mark of professional accomplishment and recognition. The scientific effectiveness of the Federal sector depends on both the outside activities of its scientists and the service of private sector scientists to the Federal government.

Professional associations play a special role in the Nation's science and technology system, by providing a major link among government, university, and industry scientists. Involvement in the activities of professional associations is a professional responsibility of scientists and engineers, intended to benefit the scientific enterprise as a whole, not just the organization or its individual members.

In order for the Federal government to recruit and retain scientists and engineers of high caliber, and to ensure that those individuals have the highest possible professional standing, it is essential that government scientists not be prevented from or discouraged from engaging in professional activities, specifically those that are broader and more general than the specific scope of the scientists' official duties.

Out of concern for maintaining the United States' preeminence in science and technology in an increasingly competitive global environment, the Bush Administration has gone to considerable lengths to promote the interaction between our three main scientific sectors. Any sector that becomes isolated from the other two is bound to lose its vitality and effectiveness, and the weakening of any one sector impairs the totality of the system. In particular, Federal government scientists and engineers must not be forced into becoming second-class actors in world science and technology.

THE PROPOSED RULE: ISSUES

We appreciate the need for ethical standards for employees of the government, and scientific personnel should be no exception. However, those standards must be reconciled with the need to maintain the kind of professional environment that has enabled Government scientists to contribute to the strength of our economy and national security.

The Proposed Rule contains a number of provisions which would serve to undermine the professional vitality of Government personnel. For example, although the Proposed Rule laudably states that executive branch employees are "encouraged to participate in the activities of professional associations and similar entities" (Sec. 2635.806), the prescriptions in the remainder of that paragraph are likely to discourage, rather than encourage, such participation.

The proposed rule appropriately establishes a clear separation between a Federal employee's specific official duties on one hand, and that employee's "outside activities" on the other. However, the proposed rule does not appear to draw any distinction between the employee's specific work for a Federal agency and that employee's broader professional activities and general professional expertise. The maintenance, development, and application of that general professional expertise benefits both the Federal government and, in the case of scientists, the Nation's overall science and technology system and should be encouraged, as long as conflicts of interest are not at issue.

It is also essential that ambiguities and burdensome administrative procedures be minimized. Ambiguities lead to significant risk of running afoul of the rules for even the best intentioned employee. That potential risk may ultimately drive the employee to choose between Federal service and maintaining an active professional life. Either outcome is a loss for the Nation. Similarly, excessively burdensome procedures will force busy, hard-working professionals to balance the value of engaging in professional activities against the time and effort required to meet added administrative demands.

SUGGESTED CHANGES TO THE PROPOSED RULE

In order to reconcile the dual needs for ethical standards and maintaining the viability of the Nation's science and technology enterprise, we urge strongly that the following sections of the Proposed Rule be revised.

A. Subpart A -- General Provisions

We propose that close to the beginning of the text (e.g., in Sec. 2635.101) a statement be included that nothing in this rule is meant to discourage employees from engaging

actively in professional activities which benefit the performance of their duties in the Federal government.

B. Participation in professional associations (Sec.2635.806)

That section should be modified as follows. Changes from or additions to the proposed rule are underlined.

1. The first sentence should read:

Employees are encouraged to participate in the activities of professional associations and similar entities organized to facilitate professional communication and advance the state of professional knowledge and expertise.

[Comment: at least in the case of scientific organizations, enhancing the skills of their members is not the primary purpose of those organizations.]

The remainder of the introductory paragraph is acceptable.

2. Paragraph (a) should read:

(a)Participation in substantive programs. An employee may use official time to attend or otherwise to participate in a substantive program sponsored by a professional association or similar organization when authorized by his supervisor.

[Comment: The remainder of the sentence in the proposed draft, which pertains to determination that the substantive content of the program relates to the performance of the employees official duties and that participation is in the interest of government, should be deleted. The determination has potential to be unnecessarily burdensome administratively and should, in any case, not be narrowly limited to the employee's official duties. If anything, participation should be related to the maintenance and development of an employee's general professional expertise and standing. Furthermore, that expertise should be considered a priori to be in the interest of the Government.]

3. Paragraph (b) should either be eliminated or re-drafted to make a distinction between association officers who deal with broad substantive leadership of the organization and an association's administrative personnel, particularly those who deal primarily with financial matters. Service in the former should be encouraged (and therefore allowed on official time) whereas the latter should not, because of the high potential for conflict of interest.

4. Paragraph (c) should stand.

5. The following example is offered as an addition or substitute:

A division director at the National Science Foundation who has earlier had a distinguished career in research is elected president of the American Society of Solid State Physics. That employee may, with her supervisor's authorization, serve in that capacity by attending meetings and conducting some organizational affairs on official time. The extent of time and effort devoted to organizational matters should be determined by the employee's supervisor whose responsibility it is to ensure that organizational activities enhance rather than detract from the employee's performance of her official duties.

C. Teaching, speaking and writing (Sec. 2635.807)

That section should be modified as follows. Changes from or additions to the proposed rule are underlined.

1. To the extent permissible by statute, paragraph (a) should read:

Except as permitted...an employee...shall not receive compensation...for teaching, speaking or writing that relates to the employees official duties. This section does not apply to teaching, speaking, or writing that relates to the maintenance, development, or application of an employee's general professional expertise and standing, not directly related to the employee's official duties, as further defined in paragraph (1) below.

2. The following example is offered as an addition or substitute for the examples:

A scientist at the National Institutes of Health conducts research for NIH on the molecular basis of the development of cancer. That scientist could not be compensated for writing a textbook on that subject which draws on his NIH research data. However, he could receive compensation for a general textbook, even on the treatment of all cancers, provided that the textbook does not focus on the scientists' research at NIH but is based, rather, on scientific knowledge gleaned from the scientific community as a whole. The book might include a chapter among many other chapters which discusses the molecular basis of cancer development.

FAX Transmittal Sheet

TO: DISTRIBUTION DATE: September 24, 1991
FROM: Pierre Perrolle
TELEPHONE: 202/395-4764
FAX: 202/395-3719 NUMBER OF PAGES, INCLUDING COVER PAGE: 8

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Dr. Charles L. Drake
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Dr. Ralph E. Gomory
(P) 212/649-1623
(F) 212/757-5117

Dr. Mary Good
(P) 201/455-4729
(F) 201/455-2956

Dr. Peter W. Likins
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Dr. Thomas Lovejoy
(P) 202/786-2263
(F) 202/786-2304

Dr. John P. McTague
(P) 313/322-7105
(F) 313/845-0512

Mr. Thomas J. Murrin
(P) 412/434-5156
(F) 412/642-9106

Dr. Daniel Nathans
(P) 301/955-2382
(F) 301/955-9124

The Honorable David Packard
(P) 415/857-3327
(F) 415/852-8694

Dr. Harold T. Shapiro
(P) 609/258-6100
(F) 609/258-1615

Dr. Walter Massey
(P) 357-7748
(F) 357-9725

Dr. Bernadine Healy
(P) 301/496-2433
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TRANSMISSION REPORT

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

September 25, 1991

Ratchford
cc: Dicheur
Parvalli
Bowden
Sheskey

MEMORANDUM FOR PCAST MEMBERS

FROM: TOM WELCH, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR AND DESIGNATED AGENCY ETHICS OFFICIAL FOR PCAST *Tom*

SUBJECT: GUIDANCE ON CONDUCTING PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL OF ADVISORS ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PCAST) PANEL MEETINGS WITH EXPERTS

The PCAST Charter gives the Chairman the authority to invite experts from the private sector to assist the PCAST in its deliberations. Accordingly, Dr. Bromley has decided that each of the PCAST Panels may invite experts to advise the Panels on the issues they have under study.

Experts are not members of the PCAST; they should participate as individuals only and not as Panel members. Discussion and exchange is certainly appropriate, but Panel Chairmen should refrain from attempting to reach a consensus among the experts. Indeed, it is hoped that the experts coming before the Panel will present a range of opinion for the PCAST to consider. If a PCAST Panel Chairman finds it necessary to ask experts or other individuals to participate in reaching consensus, the Panel Chairman should so inform Dr. Bromley.

The recommendations that may issue from the Panels will be solely the responsibility of the PCAST members, reflecting the judgment and best advice of the PCAST Panel informed by expert opinion.

Each expert appearing before a PCAST Panel should make available a copy of his or her biography for the Panel members, which will become a part of the permanent record of the PCAST.

Panel Chairmen are reminded that meetings of PCAST Panels convened for the purpose of reaching consensus advice or recommendations are generally subject to all Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA) provisions, including the requirements that meetings be open to the public and meeting notices published in the Federal Register. Panel Chairmen should call upon me for assistance with FACA and other administrative matters that may be of concern to their Panel.

cc: Dr. Bromley
Associate Directors
Michelle Van Cleave
Ken Yale

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

cc: JTR
SB

FILE
PCAST
McTague

September 25, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR D. ALLAN BROMLEY

FROM: TOM RATCHFORD

SUBJECT: TALKING POINTS FOR YOUR CALL TO TOM MURRIN

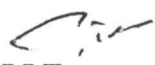
- o John McTague of PCAST met in Tokyo in the spring with a few members of PCAST -- equivalent groups from Japan (Mori-Prime Minister's Science Council) and the EC (Fasella-CREST).
- o A second meeting is set for Tokyo, October 14-15, 1991.
- o This is informal, unofficial; meeting is expected to migrate to U.S. and Europe in the future.
- o Sol Buchsbaum plans to join John for 1 day.
- o Main topic: International cooperation in science megaprojects.
- o Would you be interested and available?
- o If so, we'll check on how to cover your travel expenses, if need be (note to DAB - Carnegie (Bill Golden) indicated they could cover Shapiro's travel as related to the Mt. Kisco and Mexico efforts. Shapiro can't go. I am reasonably confident Murrin could be substituted for Shapiro).

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

FILE
PERST

October 1, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR TOM WELCH

FROM: PIERRE PERROLLE 
SUBJECT: Comments on Ash Carter Paper

I have one comment on what is otherwise an excellent draft. It pertains to Item 4, "Attracting technically qualified people..."

The definition of "technically qualified people" should be broadened to include language and area specialists.

I can speak from personal experience, as a product of the old National Defense Foreign Language (NDFL) program which paid for my fluency in the Chinese language and my Ph.D. concentration in Chinese Studies.

The U.S. Government had no immediate need for me or my peers at the time I was in graduate school. But within five years, we were ready to serve on the diplomatic front lines as relations with China were established. In my years of public service, including my tour as Science and Technology Counselor in Beijing, the Government recouped its far-sighted NDFL investment many times over.

The military success of Desert Storm has taught us that we have been following the right technological course. Whether we have achieved victory in a non-military sense, however, is still an open question. For the future, that dimension rests in part on whether we have the human resources with the language and area skills that meet our intelligence and diplomatic needs.

I hope the Panel finds merit in my suggestion. I would be happy to discuss it further with any of its members. Phone: 202/395-4764. FAX: 202/395-3719.

cc: Allan Bromley
Tom Ratchford ✓
Charles Herzfeld

rec'd 10/17

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DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: RAMALINGAM, S.: UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

file
PCAST

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 10/01/91

SUBJECT: ACCEPTANCE OF INVITATION TO ASSIST ON THE PANEL ON
INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COMPETITIVENESS OF PCAST.

DIRECTORATE
ASSIGNED: STAFF
ASSIGNED:

ACTION
REQUIRED: STAFF
ACTION:

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Institute of Technology

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Minneapolis, MN 55455

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OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR

October 1, 1991

The Honorable D. Allan Bromley
The Assistant to the President
for Science and Technology
Suite 360
Old Executive Office Building
Washington, DC 20500

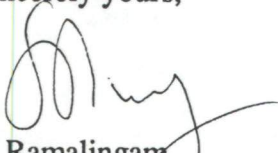
Dear Honorable D. Allan Bromley:

Thank you for your letter of September 24, 1991 inviting me to assist the Panel on International Economic Competitiveness of the President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology (PCAST) in finding ways to enhance the partnership between the government and the private sector to improve our competitiveness.

I appreciate the invitation and would be pleased to be of assistance to PCAST in its deliberations. I look forward to hearing from Dr. Gomory.

With best regards.

Sincerely yours,



S. Ramalingam
Professor and Director

~~Dear~~
I assume
Sara & Ant are
going, let me
know if otherwise.
JL
10/3/91

Document Originally
Attached to
Following Page

Tom: I have not added
this to your calendar
since you ^{only} need to keep
send reps.

> Bowden MR
> Sheehy



More Than Merely A Secretary
SLIGHTLY LESS THAN A GOD

Ratchford

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

October 2, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSOCIATE DIRECTORS
THE ASSISTANT DIRECTORS

FROM: TOM WELCH *Tom*
SUBJECT: Meeting of the OSTP Sponsors for the PCAST Panels

Since PCAST Panels are becoming increasingly active I believe it would be quite helpful for the OSTP Sponsors for each PCAST Panel and the PCAST staff to begin meeting on a regular basis. These meetings would be similar in nature to the FCCSET Executive Secretaries meetings. They will both help maximize coordination between activities of all Panels and the Council on substantive issues, and also, ensure activities are coordinated in the best possible fashion from a logistical standpoint.

I am proposing that the first such meeting be held at 10:00 AM on Friday, October 4 in the conference room at 744 Jackson Place. The meeting should last for approximately 30 minutes. In order for each Panel to be represented, I ask that OSTP Panel Sponsors send a representative to the meeting.

Thank you for your assistance in this matter.

Attachment

CC: Dr. Bromley
Ken Yale
Vickie Sutton

OSTP SPONSORS FOR PCAST PANELS

<u>PANEL</u>	<u>SPONSOR LISTED ON PANEL TERMS OF REFERENCE</u>
Bioscience and Biotechnology	Associate Director for Life Sciences
Megaprojects in the Sciences	Associate Director Policy and International Affairs
Education and Human Resources	Associate Director for Policy and International Affairs
Global Environment and Natural Resources	Assistant Director for the Environment
International Economic Competitiveness	Associate Director for Industrial Technology
High Performance Computing and Communication	Associate Director for Industrial Technology

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

*file
PCAST*

October 15, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR DR. BROMLEY
TOM WELCH
THROUGH: TOM RATCHFORD *for JRR*
FROM: PIERRE PERROLLE *per*
SUBJECT: Suggested PCAST briefer: Edwin Mansfield

As I mentioned to you at the margins of the PCAST meeting last week, I thought it might be of interest to the PCAST members to hear from Edwin Mansfield about his most recent research findings.

Mansfield is Professor of Economics and Director of the Center for Economics and Technology at the University of Pennsylvania and, as you know, has done pioneering work on the value of investment in basic research. (He also may well be the only scholar ever cited in the President's Budget!)

Although I confess to not personally having heard Prof. Mansfield speak, I have learned that he recently gave a crisp and engaging presentation (one hour, including discussion) of his latest findings to Walter Massey and his senior staff.

If you agree that Professor Mansfield is a good candidate for a PCAST briefing, I would be pleased to facilitate the arrangements.

Please let me know if you concur with the general idea and with my further recommendation that the presentation be in open session. Also, do you have a preference as to which month(s) would be best?

Concurrence:

Invite Prof. Mansfield? _____

Open session? _____

Which month(s)? _____

*Pierre -
Any response?
If not, shall I
check?
JRR
10/22/91*

*↓ DAB said ok
I'm checking w/ TW
re: timing
It's on track
p2*

THE PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL OF ADVISORS ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

WEEKLY REPORT



October 4, 1991

THE PCAST STAFF OFFICE
OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

I. OCTOBER MEETING

- A. DRAFT AGENDA (Attachment 1)**
 - Meeting is designed to address:
 - Substantive progress of Panels
 - Math and science education issues

II. PANELS

- A. PANEL CALENDAR (Attachment 2)**
- B. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND NATIONAL SECURITY PANEL**
 - First meeting was held August 5-6 in Washington
 - Second meeting on August 19-20 in San Diego
 - Third meeting on September 26-27 in Washington
 - Panel has prepared draft issue paper for the President
 - The draft has been staffed with the Panel, all PCAST members and OSTP AD's
- C. GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES PANEL**
 - Panel has submitted revised draft issue paper, has been staffed with the Panel, all PCAST members, and OSTP AD's
 - Time has been scheduled during October PCAST for the full Council to work on the draft
- D. BIOSCIENCES AND BIOTECHNOLOGY PANEL**
 - First fact-finding meeting scheduled for Friday, October 11 in Washington
- E. EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES PANEL AND PANEL ON MEGAPROJECTS IN THE SCIENCES**
 - First meeting was held on September 13
- F. HIGH PERFORMANCE COMPUTING AND COMMUNICATIONS PANEL**
 - Paperwork for consultants is being prepared
 - Will meet next on November 22
- G. PANEL ON INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COMPETITIVENESS**
 - Letters will be prepared to invite expert witnesses
 - Fact-finding session scheduled for November 15 (Friday of PCAST) in Washington

H. PANEL ON MEGAPROJECTS IN THE SCIENCES

- **Fact-finding meeting was held on September 13 in Washington**

ATTACHMENT 1

Revised Draft October Agenda

DRAFT

October 3, 1991

PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL OF ADVISORS ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

OCTOBER 10, 1991
AGENDA

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1991

OPEN SESSION 9:00 AM - 10:15 AM
CONFERENCE ROOM
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
722 JACKSON PLACE, NW

8:30 - 9:00	ARRIVAL AND COFFEE	
9:00 - 9:15	OPENING REMARKS	DR. BROMLEY
9:15 - 10:00	TWENTY YEAR TRENDS IN THE NATIONAL ASSESSMENT OF EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS	DR. ELLIOT
10:00 - 10:15	CLOSING REMARKS AND MOVE TO ROOM 180, OLD EXECUTIVE OFFICE BUILDING	DR. BROMLEY

DRAFT

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1991 Continued...

**CLOSED SESSION 11:30 AM - 1:00 PM
ROOM 180
OLD EXECUTIVE OFFICE BUILDING**

10:15 - 10:45	PANEL PROGRESS REPORT - Education and Human Resources	DR. LIKINS DR. DRAKE
10:45 - 12:00	DISCUSSION OF PCAST PANEL DRAFT PAPER - Global Environment and Natural Resources	DR. LOVEJOY DR. BORLAUG
12:00 - 1:00	LUNCH (In Indian Treaty Room, OEOB Room 474)	

**CLOSED SESSION 1:00 - 3:00 PM
ROOM 180
OLD EXECUTIVE OFFICE BUILDING**

1:00 - 1:30	DISCUSSION OF PCAST PANEL DRAFT PAPER - Science, Technology and National Security	DR. BUCHSBUAM
1:30 - 3:00	PANEL PROGRESS REPORTS - High Performance Computing and Communications	DR. BUCHSBAUM DR. GOMORY
	- Bioscience and Biotechnology	DR. NATHANS DR. BORLAUG
	- Megaprojects in the Sciences	DR. MCTAGUE DR. SHAPIRO
	- International Economic Competitiveness	DR. GOMORY DR. SHAPIRO

**CLOSED SESSION 3:00 - 5:00 PM
ROOSEVELT ROOM
WEST WING**

3:00 - 4:30	DISCUSSION	
4:30 - 5:00	DISCUSSION OF NOVEMBER AGENDA AND CLOSING REMARKS	DR. BROMLEY

ATTACHMENT 2

Council and Panel Calendar

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

Council and Panel Calendar

June

- 26 Fact-finding discussion on Science, Technology, and National Security with Sol Buchsbaum, Johnny Foster, Charles Herzfeld in Boston, MA.

July

- 11 President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology, Open Session - 9:00 AM to 11:00 AM, CEQ Conference Room, 722 Jackson Place. Closed Session - 11:00 AM - 5:00 PM, Room 476, Old Executive Office Building.
- 12 President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology, Closed Session - 9:00 AM to 12:00 NOON, Roosevelt Room, West Wing.

August

- 5 Panel on Science, Technology and National Security, Closed Session - 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM, Room 476, Old Executive Office Building.
- 6 Panel on Science, Technology and National Security, Closed Session - 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM, Room 476, Old Executive Office Building.
- 19 Panel on Science, Technology and National Security, Closed Session - 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM, Room 2064A, Naval Ocean Systems Center (NOSC), San Diego, CA.
- 20 Panel on Science, Technology and National Security, Closed Session - 8:00 AM to 2:00 PM, Room 2064A, Naval Ocean Systems Center, (NOSC), San Diego, CA.

September

- 12 President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology, Open Session - 9:00 AM to 11:00 AM, CEQ Conference Room, 722 Jackson Place, NW. Closed Session - 11:00 AM to 5:00 PM Room 476, Old Executive Office Building.

- 13 President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology, Closed Session - 9:00 AM to 12:00 NOON, Location TBD. Fact-finding session on Education and Human Resources, 12:00 NOON to 3:00 PM, Room 476, Old Executive Office Building. Fact-finding session on Megaprojects in the Sciences, 12:00 NOON to 2:00 PM, Room 22, Old Executive Office Building.
- 26 Panel on Science, Technology and National Security, Closed Session - 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM, Room 476, Old Executive Office Building.
- 27 Panel on Science, Technology and National Security, Closed Session - 8:00 AM to 12:00 NOON, Room 180, Old Executive Office Building.

October

- 10 President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology, Open Session - 9:00 AM to 10:15 AM, CEQ Conference Room, 722 Jackson Place. Closed Session - 10:15 AM to 5:00 PM, Room 180, Old Executive Office Building.
- 11 Panel on Bioscience and Biotechnology, fact-finding session, 11:00 AM, Old Executive Office Building, Room TBA.

November

- 14 President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology, Open Session - 9:00 AM to 11:00 AM, CEQ Conference Room, 722 Jackson Place. Closed Session - 11:00 AM to 5:00 PM, Location TBD.
- 15 President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology, Closed Session - 9:00 AM to 12:00 NOON, Location TBD.
- Panel on International Economic Competitiveness, fact-finding session, Old Executive Office Building, Room and Time TBA.
- 22 Panel on High Performance Computing and Communications, Old Executive Office Building, Room and Time TBA.

December

- 2* Panel on Science, Technology and National Security, Closed Session - 9:00 AM - 5:00 PM, Location TBD.
- 3* Panel on Science, Technology and National Security, Closed Session - 8:00 AM - 12:00 NOON, Location TBD.
- 12 President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology, Open Session - 9:00 AM to 11:00 AM, CEQ Conference Room, 722 Jackson Place. Closed Session - 11:00 AM to 5:00 PM, Location TBD.

13

**President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology, Closed
Session - 9:00 AM to 12:00 NOON, Location TBD.**

* Tentative

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

October 15, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR DR. BROMLEY
TOM WELCH
THROUGH: TOM RATCHFORD *for JRR*
FROM: PIERRE PERROLLE *per*
SUBJECT: Suggested PCAST briefer: Edwin Mansfield

As I mentioned to you at the margins of the PCAST meeting last week, I thought it might be of interest to the PCAST members to hear from Edwin Mansfield about his most recent research findings.

Mansfield is Professor of Economics and Director of the Center for Economics and Technology at the University of Pennsylvania and, as you know, has done pioneering work on the value of investment in basic research. (He also may well be the only scholar ever cited in the President's Budget!)

Although I confess to not personally having heard Prof. Mansfield speak, I have learned that he recently gave a crisp and engaging presentation (one hour, including discussion) of his latest findings to Walter Massey and his senior staff.

If you agree that Professor Mansfield is a good candidate for a PCAST briefing, I would be pleased to facilitate the arrangements.

Please let me know if you concur with the general idea and with my further recommendation that the presentation be in open session. Also, do you have a preference as to which month(s) would be best?

Concurrence:

Invite Prof. Mansfield? _____

Open session? _____

Which month(s)? _____

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

October 16, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR DR. BROMLEY
MEMBERS OF PCAST
DR. RATCHFORD
TOM WELCH

FROM: PIERRE PERROLLE

SUBJECT: EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS FOLLOW-UP

As promised, Emerson Elliott from the National Center for Education Statistics has sent us some additional information in response to questions raised during his presentation at the last PCAST meeting.

That information pertains to: 1) average scores for students at the new "achievement levels"; 2) differences among various (U.S.) populations; 3) U.S.-Korean comparisons; and 4) standard setting. Mr. Elliott's memo is attached for your reference.

Attachment

bcc: A. Sheekey
C. Dickens

MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
OFFICE OF EDUCATIONAL
RESEARCH AND IMPROVEMENT

National Center for Education Statistics

October 15, 1991

To : Pierre Perrolle
Executive Office of the President
Office of Science and Technology Policy

FROM : Emerson J. Elliott 
Acting Commissioner

SUBJECT : Follow-up on October 10 Discussion with the President's Council of
Advisors on Science and Technology

I wanted to check the statistics on several matters that came up Thursday, October 10, 1991. You may want to share some of these with Dr. Bromley and others.

First, a question was asked about the average scores for students at the new "achievement levels" set for "basic", "proficient" and "advanced work. What I have tracked down is the NAEP scale score cut points that serve as the floor for each level. These are in Attachment A. Note the range at each grade. For example, at grade 8, "basic" is 255, "proficient" 295 - a 40 point spread - and "advanced" 336 - a 41 point spread. These achievement levels represent a consensus judgement about levels students should reach. What we found in the math report released last June is that the eighth grade student average was 265--only 10 points above the floor for "basic" performance. In fact, the average 12th grade performance reported in June was 295, or the same as the floor for 8th grade "proficient"!

Second, I was asked about the difference in performance of various populations. I noted that a "grade" equated to about 10 points. That is an oversimplification to be sure. But the average 4th grade performance was 216, and the average 8th grade level was 265 as noted above - or a 49 point difference. The average 12th grade level was 295 - or 30 more points. So you can see that 10 points per grade is an oversimplification, but not too bad as a rough guide.

In comparison, we found the average performance among students in the top achieving states for eighth graders was about 280, and in the bottom performing states 250 or less--about a 3 grade gap. We found a national range in eighth grade performance from the 10th percentile of 218 to the 90th percentile of 303 - a gap of 85 points, about the same as the distance from the average 4th grader to the average 12th grader. Separating out 8th graders by racial/ethnic groups we found average scores of:

Page 2 - Dr. Pierre Perrolle

Asian/Pacific Islander	280
White	269
American Indian	246
Hispanic	243
Black	236

Again, the range is wide, 44 points.

^{third} ~~Second~~, there were questions about differences between American and Korean students as a specific international comparison. Note that here the scale is 0-1000 (instead of 0-500 as it was in NAEP) and we have data for 13 year olds only so there is no guide for scale points per grade such as we have with NAEP.

The average U.S. score for 13 year olds in math was 474, in Korea 568. The report described level "500" as ability to solve 2 - step problems (the text of course had a more complete definition) and 78% of Korean students reached that level compared with only 40% in the U.S. 78% of U.S. students reached level 400, described as "using basic operations to solve simple problems." At level 600 ("understand concepts") 40% of Korean children but only 9% of U.S. children qualified.

Similarly in science, the U.S. average was 478 and Korea 550. Level 500 was titled "analyze experiments" and 73% of Korean reached it compared with 42% of American students.

Finally, Dr. Bromley spoke of a goal that we should have "absolute" standards for student learning. We currently seem to be far from that. What NCTM has done to date is establish "an operational plan for instruction that details what mathematics students need to know..." It does not establish standards for assessing that knowledge and NCTM and the Academy now plan to move on to this next stage. The National Assessment Governing Board has established "achievement levels," but these are derived from an already developed NAEP test so that the test items set bounds for the standards.

As I have participated in these conversations on goals, standards and assessments, I have heard a great deal about the state-of-the-art in testing as well as changing views as to the degree of content rigor that most American students should master. At this point the views that are shaping up seem to be:

- o We want standards that describe specific knowledge and skills students should have but it will require a broadly based consensus process to devise them;
- o We want tests to demonstrate whether and how well students have mastered the standards; and

Page 3 - Dr. Pierre Perrolle

- o The tests should have intrinsic value, preferably requiring the student to accomplish directly whatever learning is to be mastered (i.e., some sort of "performance" task rather than multiple-choice questions).

Achieving these characteristics for a national examination system that administers tests at the individual student level is one of the administration's objectives in AMERICA 2000.

Please let me know if you would like additional details on any of this.

Attachment

Attachment A

~~Table 2~~

**Mathematics Proficiency Corresponding to Each
Achievement Level By Grade
For 1990 NAEP Mathematics Assessment**

GRADE ACHIEVEMENT LEVEL	PERCENT CORRECT*	MATHEMATICS PROFICIENCY*
Grade 4		
<u>Basic</u>	45	207
<u>Proficient</u>	68	245
<u>Advanced</u>	87	283
Grade 8		
<u>Basic</u>	48	255
<u>Proficient</u>	72	295
<u>Advanced</u>	89	336
Grade 12		
<u>Basic</u>	47	282
<u>Proficient</u>	73	330
<u>Advanced</u>	88	358

* The percent correct is the proportion of items that students should answer correctly in order to reach each level. The percent correct scores were then transformed to the proficiencies on the new NAEP mathematics scale used to produce the statistical summaries.

The process and procedures used to develop these achievement levels for mathematics are described in Chapter 1. Chapter 2 presents the national results in terms of these standards, while Chapter 3 contains the results for participating states.

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

October 16, 1991

Dear Em:

Thank you very much for the additional information you sent in response to questions raised last week by members of the President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology. I have forwarded your memo to Dr. Bromley, PCAST members, and relevant persons on the OSTP staff.

Many thanks as well for the time and effort put into your presentation. The subject of educational performance in math and science is obviously high on the list of PCAST concerns and the lively discussion was a clear reflection of the members' interest in both the NAEP data and measurement issues. The data you presented and your cogent responses to the questions were greatly appreciated.

You know of the Council's particular interest in international comparative data. Whatever information and data you could provide on that subject on an ongoing basis would be well received, I'm sure, by PCAST and by OSTP staff.

Please don't hesitate to let me know if I can be of assistance to you in any way.

Sincerely,



Pierre M. Perrolle
Assistant Director

Mr. Emerson J. Elliott
Acting Commissioner
National Center for Educational Statistics
U.S. Department of Education
555 New Jersey Avenue, N.W. Room 400
Washington, DC 20208-5574

"Document Control"

TYPE: INFORMATION

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9124739

ORIGINATOR: 02

STATUS C

DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: LIKINS, Peter: LEHIGH UNIVERSITY

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

*fill
PCAST
M+S Ed Panel*

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 11/05/91

SUBJECT: RE: THE PCAST REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT. HE SUGGESTS
PERSUADING THE PRESIDENT TO GO BEYOND MEETING THE
NATIONAL EDUCATION GOALS.

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: ASSIGNED:

ACTION STAFF
REQUIRED: ACTION:

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

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley
PCAST
Tom Ratchford

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

OSTP RECEIVED: 11/12/91 DEPT RECEIVED:
FILE: P-PCAST
CENTRAL FILES:

Lehigh University



Peter Likins, President

RECEIVED

Alumni Memorial Building 27
Bethlehem, Pennsylvania 18015

telephone (215) 758-3035 NOV 12 P 5: 01

November 5, 1991

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR

MEMORANDUM

To: D. Allan Bromley

From: Peter Likins, PCAST Panel on Education and Human Resources

Subject: Report to the President

Preface

In December of 1990 the PCAST communication with the President focused on strategies for achieving the National Education Goals as they relate to science and mathematics. As we approach the anniversary of this communication, we are preparing a message designed to persuade the President to go beyond meeting the National Education Goals in order to meet the nation's requirements for scientists, mathematicians, engineers and technologists.

Before preparing a message for the President, it seems appropriate for the panel to draft a more comprehensive statement for the consideration of the full PCAST membership. If this memo meets with your approval, you may wish to distribute it to the PCAST membership for a discussion that might lead to a charge to draft a corresponding memorandum from PCAST to the President.

In our 1990 communication with the President, it was possible to deliver our message by reinforcing his previously declared commitments. Now we want to move him another step in the same direction, and that won't be so easy. Our task is complicated by the realization that we require now a two stage process, and experts disagree about the comparative importance of the first and second stages.

The first stage response is to meet the challenges of basic education in science and mathematics for everyone, as required by the National Education Goals. (We will have more to say about how strategies for achieving these goals can benefit future scientists, mathematicians, engineers and technologists.)

The second stage response that we will request of the President relates to the need to nurture the talents of children who demonstrate early in life a special aptitude for science and mathematics. It serves the nation's interests to give these children something more than the standard fare designed for all students alike. Such students are by definition relatively few in number, and their needs can be met with modest costs in financial terms. But the political costs of elitism in America can be formidable, and daunting even to our "education president."

The Basic Issues

Learning in any discipline is the product of both talent and effort, all would agree. But there are diverse opinions regarding the relative importance of talent and effort. This diversity of opinion divides the experts consulted by the panel, and it separates national cultures.

In the USA, the cradle of democracy, we tend to accept to an unusual degree the genetic aristocracy implied by the premium we place in any field on natural talent, as opposed to ability developed through hard work. In Japan the opposite cultural norms prevail; everyone is expected to achieve at a high level by working as hard as required to achieve the goal.

Evaluating the comparative importance of talent and effort in learning is a research task, not subject to resolution through debate and persuasion without empirical evidence. Even in the presence of this uncertainty, however, policy judgments must be made.

In making policy judgments, we must recognize behavioral consequences. If we err in the direction of relying on talent for learning, we discourage effort. If we err in the direction of relying on effort, we encourage humility and stimulate everyone to work harder, even if that leads at times to frustrated expectations.

It seems obvious that policy makers have an obligation to set policies in the presence of this uncertainty on the basis of premises that stimulate effort from teachers and students, while concurrently supporting research to reduce the uncertainties in the learning process.

Stage One: Meeting the National Education Goals

The national debate on education reform is gradually producing something approaching consensus approval of the following process:

- (1) Set National Education Goals.
- (2) Set National Education Standards, defining learning standards to be achieved nationally, field by field.
- (3) Develop a national system of examinations designed to measure performance and achievement of the National Education Standards. It seems unlikely that a single national examination will emerge from this process, but a set of nationally approved "reference examinations" would be devised as standards against which alternative examinations would be "calibrated." In this way local preferences would be respected and a continuing evolution of tests would be encouraged.
- (4) Develop a wide variety of responses to the challenge of educating American children to enable them to demonstrate through the examination system that they meet the National Education Standards. Ideally, every teacher in every school will be

challenged to find new ways to meet this objective for every child. There would be no "national curriculum."

- (5) Use small-sample statistical measurement instruments (such as those developed by the NAEP) to compare groups nationally and internationally.

Progress is being made in advancing each of the five steps noted above. The National Education goals have been set by the President and the Governors. National Education Standards have been proposed by the President in the form of "New World Standards," and developed in certain fields (such as the Mathematics Standards adopted by the National Council of Teachers of Mathematics). Standards proposals are also being developed in the sciences (with the sponsorship of the National Research Council and other nongovernmental bodies). Official standards will ultimately be adopted by the Standards Council under the direction of the National Education Goals Panel.

The development of the national system of examinations in Step #3 is also underway. The MacArthur Foundation and the Pew Charitable Trusts have financed the early stages of the New Standards Project, which is directed currently toward the development of reference examinations and calibration procedures in Mathematics and English. It is essential for the national plan that this work go forward, and corresponding efforts are required in the basic sciences.

Once Step #3 is accomplished in accordance with this plan, all the national bodies are expected to get out of the way and let the teachers teach. The statistical measurement instruments developed in Step #5 should be able to confirm the validity of the national system of examinations in Step #3 as indicators that National Education Standards have been met.

This entire process differs from established practice in American basic education in the new presumption that virtually all students who work hard enough with qualified teachers will be able to meet world class standards. There seems to be little doubt that adopting this new premise constitutes an improvement in educational policy that will serve virtually all Americans, including those who will ultimately become our scientists, mathematicians, engineers and technologists. One might well wonder, however, if these new policies will be sufficient for this special population.

Stage 2: Achieving Our Full Potential for Excellence

Abundant evidence supports the proposition that not all mathematicians are created equal. However important effort may be to the achievement of the full developmental potential of any individual, it can hardly be denied that significant differences may be found in natural talent for mathematics, science and engineering, whether measured in early youth or in fully developed maturity. Some people in this world seem to be born with special aptitudes in these fields, and society is best served if these capacities are fully developed through education and experience.

We must ask the question: If we pursue the plan to meet the National Education Goals, will this strategy optimize the likelihood that children with special aptitudes in scientific fields will be identified and properly nurtured in their development? If an affirmative answer seems unlikely, do we have a societal obligation to develop intervention strategies designed to identify and encourage exceptionally talented youth?

The PCAST Panel on Education and Human Resources takes the view that modest federal investments should be made to assure young people with special aptitudes in scientific fields of an opportunity to develop their talents through enhanced education and related experience. The NSF Young Scholars Program for Mathematically Talented Students is a currently funded federal program in this field; other government programs have operated successfully in the past, and more should be adopted in the future. Several federal agencies could contribute to this effort by offering stimulating experiences to talented youth. Maybe all federal agencies should be challenged, individually and collectively, to contribute to a new initiative for youth development in these fields.

A little arithmetic puts the problem into perspective. If 3.5 million children are born in America each year, the top 1% by any measure is 35,000 children in each age cohort. If only these children were served, and their educational enrichment consisted only of a six week summer experience each year after the seventh through twelfth grades, that would require programs on a continuing basis for about 200,000 young people every year. These programs can be conducted for \$2,000 per student per year, requiring a total national commitment of no more than \$400 million per year (if every eligible student participated). Perhaps the federal government should risk half this sum by challenging local communities across the nation to match federal funds for the enhanced education of our most talented future scientists, mathematicians, engineers and technologists.

One might wonder whether the politics of equality would permit communities to meet this challenge. The growing success of the "Governors' Schools" and other specialized public secondary schools of mathematics, sciences and technology demonstrates that excellence can be good politics. Is it time for a special commitment to technical excellence from the Education President?

Conclusion

PCAST has been supportive of the President's initiatives in the field of education; we have not attempted to shape his program in any way. Perhaps the time has come for us to recommend a small step beyond his current educational agenda, seeking new commitments to those young people to whom we must look for future leadership in the fields of special concern to the President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology.



PL:ekg

cc: Charles Drake
Tom Ratchford

NOV 8 '91 11:24 WHITE HOUSE MESS

PAGE.02

WHITE HOUSE STAFF MESS

NOVEMBER 08, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR: ANN BARNETT
OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

FROM: LIEUTENANT MAURO *[Signature]*
PRESIDENTIAL FOOD SERVICE COORDINATOR

SUBJECT: MENU PROPOSALS FOR DINNER HOSTED BY DR.
BROMLEY ON THURSDAY, 14 NOVEMBER AT 6:00 PM
IN THE STAFF MESS.

Below is listed suggested menu's for Dr Bromley's dinner. If you have any questions concerning the menu's please feel free to contact me at ext. 4192. I will need to know Dr Bromely's choice no later than 12:00 Tuesday, 12 November.

CHOICE #1

BROILED SALMON FILLET WITH CUCUMBER SAUCE
BUTTERED TOMATO LINGUINE
SQUASH AND PEPPER CONFETTI

CHOICE #2

PORK LOIN MEDALLIONS WITH CREAM MADEIRA SAUCE
PARSLIED NEW POTATOES
ASPARAGUS AND CARROT FANS

CHOICE #3

SAUTED BREAST OF CHICKEN IN RASPBERRY SAUCE
BABY BEET MEDLEY
SWEET POTATO AU GRATIN

CHOICE #4

BROILED SWORDFISH SERVED ON CONFETTI VEGETABLES
SERVED WITH SICILIAN TOMATO SAUCE
AND TOMATO AND SPINACH LINGUINE

machine

NOV 8 '91 11:25 WHITE HOUSE MESS

PAGE.03

*** EACH OF THE ABOVE MENUS IS SERVED WITH THE FOLLOWING:

- * HOT DINNER ROLLS
- * CHILLED WINES
- * STRAWBERRY CHEESE CAKE
- * FRESH HOT COFFEE

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

FAX TRANSMITTAL SHEET

DATE: 11/12/91

TO:

Ratchford

ORGANIZATION:

TELEPHONE:

4692

FAX:

1314

FROM:

ORGANIZATION: The Office of Science and Technology Policy

TELEPHONE: (202) 395-4692

FAX: (202) 395-1575

NUMBER OF PAGES (INCLUDING COVER SHEET): 3

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS:

Please FAX me ASAP your intentions to attend the PCAST dinner on Thursday evening, November 14, 1991.

Thanks,

Annie

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01. Report	Economic Strategy Institute FDI Data Base (3 pp.)	11/8/91	(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Science and Technology Policy, Office of (OSTP)
Series: Bromley, D. Allan, Files
Subseries: Miscellaneous Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: [Miscellaneous] [3 of 3] [1991]

Date Closed: 5/7/2010	OA/ID Number: 62091-003
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

File
PCAST
Nov. 14-15 mtg

November 8, 1991

**PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL OF ADVISORS
ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

**NOVEMBER 14-15, 1991
AGENDA**

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1991

**OPEN SESSION 9:00 AM - 11:15 AM
CONFERENCE ROOM
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
722 JACKSON PLACE, NW**

8:30 - 9:00	ARRIVAL AND COFFEE	
9:00 - 9:15	OPENING REMARKS	DR. BROMLEY
9:15 - 10:00	BIODIVERSITY	DR. CLUTTER
10:00 - 10:15	DISCUSSION	DR. BROMLEY
10:15 - 11:00	MATHEMATICS AND SCIENCE EDUCATION	MR. KEARNS
11:00 -	OPEN SESSION CLOSING REMARKS	DR. BROMLEY

(START OF CLOSED SESSION HERE AFTER 15 MINUTE BREAK)

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1991 Continued...

**CLOSED SESSION 11:15 AM - 12:00 NOON
CONFERENCE ROOM
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
722 JACKSON PLACE, NW**

11:15 - 12:00	S&T AND THE FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION	DR. KESSLER
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12:00 - 1:30	LUNCH	
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**CLOSED SESSION - 1:30 PM TO 5:00 PM
CEA CONFERENCE ROOM
ROOM 324
OLD EXECUTIVE OFFICE BUILDING**

1:30 - 2:00	DISCUSSION OF DRAFT PCAST REPORT - Science and Technology and National Security - Global Environment and Natural Resources	TBD DR. LOVEJOY DR. BORLAUG
2:00 - 2:30	DISCUSSION OF PCAST PANEL PROGRESS - High Performance Computing and Communications - Bioscience and Biotechnology - Education and Human Resources - Megaprojects in the Sciences - International Economic Competitiveness	TBD DR. NATHANS DR. BORLAUG DR. LIKINS DR. DRAKE DR. MCTAGUE DR. GOMORY
2:30 - 3:30	DISCUSSION	DR. BROMLEY
3:30 - 4:15	THE GULF CONFLICT AND U.S. MILITARY STRATEGY	GENERAL POWELL
4:15 - 4:30	DISCUSSION	
4:30 - 5:00	DISCUSSION OF DECEMBER AGENDA	DR. BROMLEY

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1991

**CLOSED SESSION 9:00 AM - 12:00 NOON
CEA CONFERENCE ROOM
ROOM 324
OLD EXECUTIVE OFFICE BUILDING**

8:30 - 8:50	ARRIVAL AND COFFEE <u>(DR. BROMLEY'S OFFICE, ROOM 358, OEOB)</u>	
8:50 - 9:00	MOVE TO CEA CONFERENCE ROOM, ROOM 324	
9:00 - 9:30	PROSPECTS FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH	MR. BOSKIN
9:30 - 10:00	DISCUSSION	
10:00 - 10:45	S&T AND U.S. COMPETITIVENESS	SECRETARY MOSBACHER
10:45 - 11:30	DISCUSSION	
11:30 - 12:00	OTHER BUSINESS AND CLOSING REMARKS	DR. BROMLEY

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>TAB</u>
AGENDA	A
PRESS PEOPLE INVITED.....	B
PCAST MEMBERS EXPECTED	C
TALKING POINTS THURSDAY OPEN SESSION	Open Session
TALKING POINTS THURSDAY CLOSED SESSION	Closed Session
TALKING POINTS FRIDAY CLOSED SESSION.....	Closed Session
PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION ON WORLD POPULATION.....	D
TECHNOLOGY FORECAST BY JAPAN'S ECONOMIC PLANNING AGENCY.....	E
DINNER INFORMATION.....	Rear Pocket
DRAFT AGENDA FOR DECEMBER	F
PCAST PANEL CALENDAR AND PROGRESS CHART.....	G
CALENDAR FOR FUTURE PCAST MEETINGS.....	H
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES (Alphabetical Order).....	I
Michael Boskin	
Mary Clutter	
David Kearns	
David Kessler	
Robert Mosbacher	
Colin Powell	

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

Council and Panel Calendar

November

- 14 President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology, Open Session - 9:00 AM to 11:00 AM, CEQ Conference Room, 722 Jackson Place. Closed Session - 11:00 AM to 5:00 PM, Location TBA.
- 15 President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology, Closed Session - 9:00 AM to 12:00 NOON, Location TBA.
- 20 Panel on Science, Technonology, and National Security, Deliberative session to draft proposed issue paper for discussion by the PCAST.
- 21 Panel on International Economic Competitiveness, fact-finding session, 12:00 NOON to 4:00 PM, Old Executive Office Building, Room TBA.
- 22 Panel on High Performance Computing and Communications, Closed Session, Old Executive Office Building, 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM, Room 180.
- Panel on Bioscience and Biotechnology, fact-finding session, 11:00 AM, Old Executive Office Building, Room 476, Old Executive Office Building.

December

- 2 Panel on Science, Technology and National Security, Closed Session - 9:00 AM - 5:00 PM, Location TBA.
- 3 Panel on Science, Technology and National Security, Closed Session - 8:00 AM - 12:00 NOON, Location TBA.
- 12 President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology, Open Session - 9:00 AM to 11:00 AM, CEQ Conference Room, 722 Jackson Place. Closed Session - 11:00 AM to 5:00 PM, Location TBA.
- 13 President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology, Closed Session - 9:00 AM to 12:00 NOON, Location TBA.

**PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL OF ADVISORS
ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

Expected Attendance For November Meeting

	<u>14th</u>	<u>Dinner*</u>	<u>15th</u>
BORLAUG	Yes	Yes	Yes
BUCHSBAUM	No	No	No
DRAKE	Yes	Yes	Yes
GOMORY	Yes	Yes	Yes
GOOD	Yes	Yes	Yes
LIKINS	Yes	No	No
LOVEJOY	Yes	No	Yes
McTAGUE	Yes	Yes	Yes
MURRIN	Yes	Yes	Yes
NATHANS	Yes	?	Yes
PACKARD	?	?	?
SHAPIRO	No	No	No
Totals	9	6	8

* Dinner will be in the White House Mess.

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

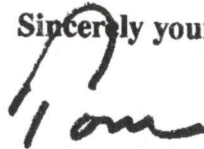
November 15, 1991

Dear Rich:

Thank you for sending copies of the Compendium of U.S. Science and Technology Activities in Developing Countries. It looks great. You and your Ciset subcommittee colleagues are to be congratulated.

This Compendium will be very useful in identifying specific policy tools of use in our relationships with developing countries. We should discuss at our next Ciset meeting how the document can help us define further the U.S. Government's goals and objectives with respect to those countries.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Tom" or "J. Ratchford", written over a large, stylized initial "R".

J. Thomas Ratchford
Associate Director

Honorable Richard E. Bissell
Assistant Administrator for
Research and Development
Chair, SATIDE
Agency for International Development
Washington, D.C. 20523

"Document Control"

TYPE: Information

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9124720

ORIGINATOR: 05

STATUS

DIRECTORATE STATUS C

FROM: BISSELL, RICHARD: AID

TO: RATCHFORD

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 11/04/91

SUBJECT: COPY OF THE COMPEDIUM OF U.S. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
ACTIVITIES IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.

DIRECTORATE

STAFF

ASSIGNED:

ASSIGNED:

ACTION
REQUIRED:

STAFF
ACTION:

SENDER'S DUE DATE:

OSTP DUE DATE:

STAFF DUE DATE

DATE COMPLETED:

DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

COPIES TO:

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #:

CONTACT PERSON:

PHONE:

EXT:

REMARKS: SHARE WITH SARA BOWDEN AND OTHER STAFF

OSTP RECEIVED:

DEPT RECEIVED: 11/08/91

FILE: AID

CENTRAL FILES:

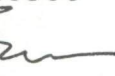
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20523

ASSISTANT
ADMINISTRATOR

November 4, 1991

Dr. J. Thomas Ratchford
Associate Director for Policy
and International Affairs
Office of Science and Technology Policy
Old Executive Office Building, Room 494
Washington, D.C. 20506

Dear Dr. Ratchford: 

I am pleased to enclose a final copy of the Compendium of U.S. Science and Technology Activities in Developing Countries. A draft was distributed and approved at the 17 September meeting of the Committee on International Science, Engineering and Technology (CISSET).

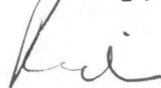
The Compendium was compiled under the auspices of the CISSET Subcommittee on Science and Technology in Developing Economies (SATIDE), with the active participation of 13 federal agencies and departments. I greatly appreciate your agency's assistance and cooperation.

The document provides a comprehensive overview of the diverse range of federally supported scientific programs and projects in developing countries. Each activity is cross-referenced to a list of key words and the name and phone number of an appropriate contact person for that activity. In addition to key words, data can be extracted by agency, sector, country, or region.

In providing baseline data, the Compendium will contribute significantly to an examination of the United States' future priorities for S&T in the developing world. As this will be an evolving process, the tools have been developed to update the Compendium annually if the market demands.

Additional copies of the Compendium will be available within a few weeks from the National Technical Information Service, Department of Commerce.

Sincerely,



Richard E. Bissell
Assistant Administrator for
Research and Development
Chair, SATIDE

"Document Control"

TYPE: INFORMATION

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9124731

ORIGINATOR: 02

STATUS C

DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: BISSELL, Richard E.: AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

Sora

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 11/04/91

SUBJECT: HE IS PROVIDING DR. BROMLEY WITH A COPY OF THE
COMPENDIUM OF U.S. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ACTIVITIES
IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.

DIRECTORATE

STAFF

ASSIGNED:

ASSIGNED:

ACTION
REQUIRED:

STAFF
ACTION:

SENDER'S DUE DATE:

OSTP DUE DATE:

STAFF DUE DATE

DATE COMPLETED:

DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley
INTERNATIONAL/POLICY

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #:

CONTACT PERSON:

REMARKS:

PHONE:

EXT:

OSTP RECEIVED: 11/12/91
FILE: INTERNATIONAL

DEPT RECEIVED:

CENTRAL FILES:

4731

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20523

RECEIVED

ASSISTANT
ADMINISTRATOR

91 NOV 12 A10:11

November 4, 1991

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR

Dr. D. Allan Bromley
Director
Office of Science and Technology Policy
Executive Office of the President
Washington, D.C. 20506

Dear Dr. Bromley:

I am pleased to enclose a final copy of the Compendium of U.S. Science and Technology Activities in Developing Countries. A draft was distributed and approved at the 17 September meeting of the Committee on International Science, Engineering and Technology (CISSET).

The Compendium was compiled under the auspices of the CISSET Subcommittee on Science and Technology in Developing Economies (SATIDE), with the active participation of 13 federal agencies and departments. The document provides a comprehensive overview of the diverse range of federally supported scientific programs and projects in developing countries.

In providing baseline data, the Compendium will contribute significantly to an examination of the United States' future priorities for science and technology in the developing world. As this will be an evolving process, the tools have been developed to update the Compendium annually if the market demands.

To facilitate use of the Compendium, each activity is cross-referenced to a list of key words and the name and phone number of the appropriate contact person for that activity. In addition to key words, data can be extracted by agency, sector, country, or region.

Additional copies of the Compendium will be available within a few weeks from the National Technical Information Service, Department of Commerce.

Sincerely,



Richard E. Bissell
Assistant Administrator for
Research and Development
Chair, SATIDE

Compendium of U.S. Science and Technology Activities in Developing Countries

**Compiled under the auspices of
The Subcommittee on Science and Technology
in Developing Economies (SATIDE)
a Subcommittee of the Committee on International Science,
Engineering and Technology (CISST)
Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering
and Technology**

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

November 18, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR OSTP STAFF

FROM: D. ALLAN BROMLEY *DAB*
SUBJECT: ABSENCE FROM THE OFFICE

During my absence from the office November 18 and 19, I have asked Dr. J. Thomas Ratchford to serve as Acting Director. I shall appreciate your giving Tom your full cooperation.

Thank you.

DRAFT

file

**STAFF SCHEDULE FOR
PCAST MEETING
FEBRUARY 6, 1991**

January 10, Friday	Development of staff schedule
January 13, Monday	Development of Agenda, schedule FCCSET members making presentations
January 14, Monday <i>Tuesday</i>	Discuss proposed Agenda with Bromley
January 15, Tuesday <i>Wednesday</i>	Draft Agenda distributed to OSTP for review
January 17, Friday	Agenda goes to PCAST members
January 23, Thursday	Begin preparation of briefing books
January 24, Friday	OSTP/PCAST Points of Contact meeting to discuss panel reports
January 28, Tuesday	[STATE OF THE UNION]
January 29, Wednesday	Budget Press Conferences begin
January 29, Wednesday	FCCSET Budget books arrive from printer
January 31, Friday am	Briefing books go out by overnight mail to PCAST members
February 6, Thursday	PCAST MEETING

DRAFT

(1)

The Council reiterates its support for
the important investment in the future ~~that~~ is proposed
~~reflected~~ in your FY 1992 Budget submission,
particularly in the areas of research and development.
At the ^{March} ~~most recent~~ PCAST meeting ^{you note} ~~you were able~~
~~to attend~~ the lack of a natural political constituency
for research, ^{especially} ~~particularly~~ individual investigator
efforts, ~~was discussed~~. This makes ~~at~~ all the
more important ~~for~~ strong ~~in~~ White House
followup with the Congress, particularly
as consideration moves to the appropriation
process.

and budget realities (2)

From the authorization hearings, to date, it is becoming increasingly clear that sustaining your R & D priorities will require your personal and visible participation. If you were to call together both Republican and bipartisan Congressional leaders to highlight the priority this ^{investment} area has for the nation it would be particularly effective.

The Council recommends such an action, ~~in~~ ^{realizing recognition} ~~that full knowledge~~ of the many demands on your time and political capital.

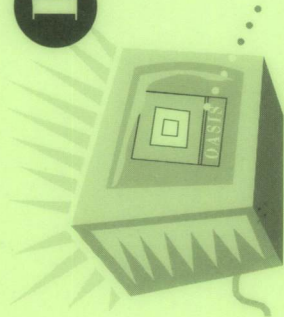
WAVES

SAVE TIME — CLEAR IN YOUR APPOINTMENTS EARLY!

Here are your options...

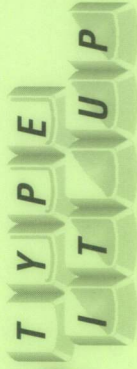
Use OASIS!

1



- For any number of visitors!
- Enter All-in-1
- Enter Desk Management ("DM")
- Enter WAVES Function ("WA")

3



- For more than 5 visitors
- Must be typed!
- Type visitors' full names, dates of birth; meeting time, date, room; your name and extension.

then...

FAX to 395-5349

or

Hand Deliver to
Room 065 1/2 OEOB

Call 456-6742

2

- For 5 or fewer visitors only!
- Identify yourself; give your name and extension
- Give visitor's full name and date of birth
- Give date, time, meeting room and staff contact



For Presidential And Vice Presidential Appointments, Provide Social Security Numbers.

REMEMBER!

- ✔ Avoid delays. Clear your appointments well in advance. "NOW" Appointments (requiring immediate entry) slow the system down for everyone. Please be considerate and reduce unnecessary requests for immediate appointments.
- ✔ You must clear your visitors in each time they need to enter the White House, OEOB or NEOB. **This includes re-clearing visitors if they go out for lunch or want to move between OEOB and NEOB.**
- ✔ Clearance is valid for only one hour on either side of the appointment time (for example, a visitor for an 11:00 a.m. appointment may enter between 10:00 a.m. and noon). You must re-clear your visitors if they do not enter within the two-hour appointment window.
- ✔ NEOB passholders may clear appointments into the NEOB only. OEOB passholders may clear appointments into OEOB and NEOB only.
- ✔ To clear in press or temporary workers, call 395-4311. You must provide their social security numbers.
- ✔ Remind your visitors to bring current photo identifications, such as a drivers license or passport.
- ✔ White House Appointments require a passholder escort at all times. **Reminder: Your appointment is your responsibility.**
- ✔ Requests for clearance from passholders outside the complex will not be accepted. **(e.g. You cannot request clearance from home.)**
- ✔ Temporary/Volunteer/Awaiting Pass List passholders may not clear in appointments.
- ✔ Visitor's packages and briefcases will be x-rayed or opened for inspection.