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January 31, 1989

To: Steffanie

From: Otto Wolff

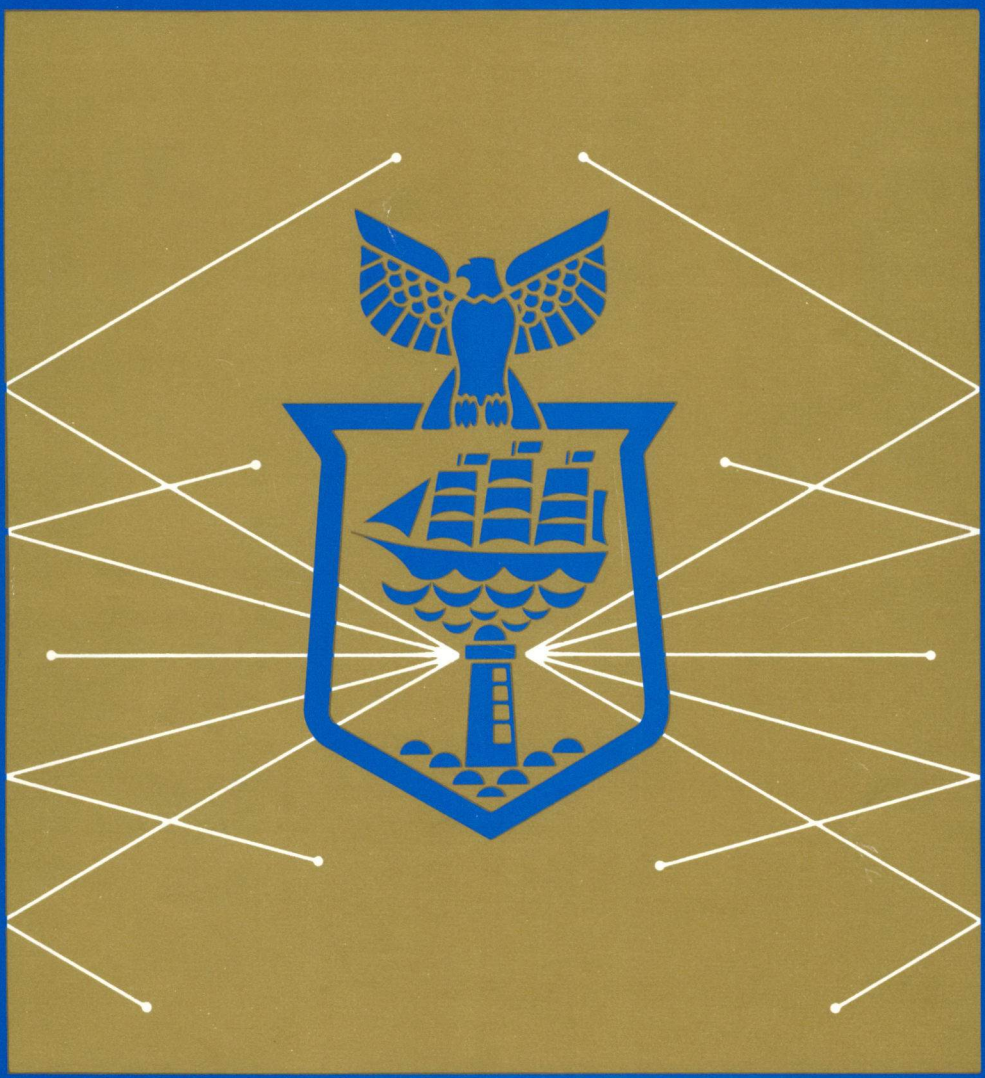
Mike Farren asked me to send the enclosed history of the Department of Commerce to you. Also you should be aware that Mr. Mosbacher is to be sworn in in the Malcolm Baldrige Great Hall, at the North end of the Herbert C. Hoover building. Mac Baldrige was an old friend of President Bush's. Former President Reagan dedicated the hall to Mac's memory on the occasion of the swearing in of Secretary Bill Verity on October 19, 1987.

If you have any questions or need anything else, please give me a call at 377-4951.

From Lighthouses to Laserbeams

A History of the U.S. Department of Commerce

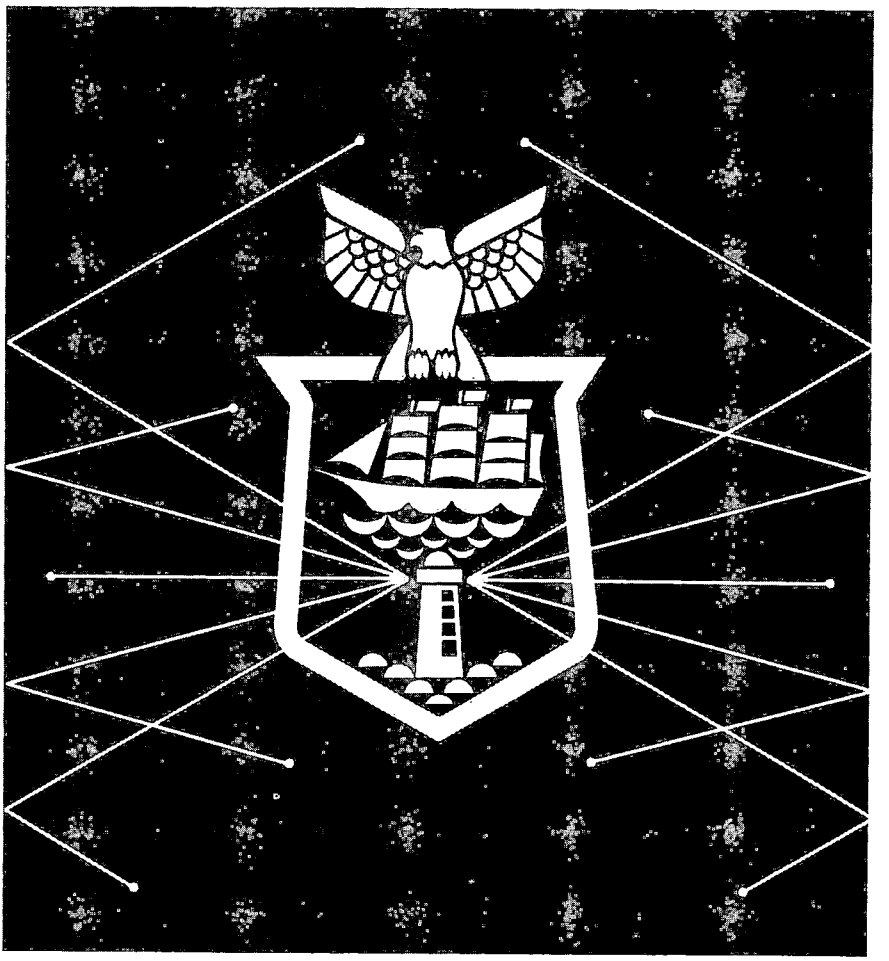
1913-1988



From Lighthouses to Laserbeams

A History of the U.S. Department of Commerce

1913-1988



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Office of the Secretary
1988

Acknowledgments

With grateful appreciation to the many Department of Commerce employees whose contributions, advice and assistance made this publication possible, especially,

Frederick Bohme, Michael Hovland, William Trotter, John Thomas,
Claire Buchen, Donald Creed, William Craig, Oscar Mastin,
Peggy Neils, Larry Gaffney, Karen Cardran, Kathleen Rosenuer,
Leslie Hecht, Eileen Shea, Richard Franzen, Roy Betts,
Carlene Harrell, Carol Carson, Susan Randolph, Tracy Tapscott,
Stanley Bougas, Adren Cooper, Jack Williams, Ruth Smith,
Beverly Milkman, Charles Eischen, Gordon Schmidt,
Patricia Niner, Michael Levitt, Betty Olson, Alan Fulton,
James Watts, Ronald Van Tuyl, Joann David, Patricia Slifka,
Lisa Weathers, Ranjit de Silva, John Davis, James Tenney,
Robert Galpin, Joseph Nedbal, Carolyn Parker, Philip Gambino,
Sam Williams, Robert Southee, Charles Messina, Stephan Kohagura

With special appreciation also for the assistance offered by former Secretaries of Commerce and the contributions of the American Red Cross, the Government Printing Office, the National Archives, the Smithsonian Institution, the Department of Transportation, and the U.S. Congress.

Editor, Helen Bowers
Project Director, Malcolm Barr

TO THE MEMORY OF
MALCOLM BALDRIGE

"What do we expect to accomplish by creating a Department of Commerce? The name of the new Department answers the question. We hope to develop new fields of profitable trade and foster old ones. We hope to facilitate industrial development and promote commerce at home and abroad....We will look to this Department to give direction to the energetic campaign that has for its object the conquest of the markets of the world by American merchants and manufacturers."

Congressman Charles F. Cochran
Congressional Record
January 15, 1903

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Introduction

Not until early in the 20th century when the United States had become an industrial power in the world did Congress finally establish a Department of Commerce to promote and develop industry and trade.

The Department's true beginnings, however, and many of its component programs, precede its official birthdate by more than a century. In the critical period between the Articles of Confederation and the ratification of the United States Constitution, the common interest in expanding commerce was the strongest link which bound the newly independent states.

As the Nation commemorates the 200th anniversary of the oldest written constitution still in use and the Department of Commerce begins the celebration of its own 75th anniversary, the strength and importance of this link remain. The expansion of commerce is the key to the development of the United States as the most productive, and therefore prosperous, country in the world.

"From Lighthouses to Laserbeams: a History of the Department of Commerce" begins in the chaotic post-Revolutionary time when the independent states were attempting to establish commercial ties and carries us to the trade and technology challenges of the United States today.

In the years between, we see how the charts and predictions of the oceanic and atmospheric services, the data of the Census Bureau, the science of the National Bureau of Standards, the inventions monitored by the Patent Office, the assistance offered by the business development divisions, and the reports and recommendations of the domestic and international trade agencies played an increasingly important role in the national workplace and the international marketplace.

Many of the Department's responsibilities have shifted over the years. The Federal Trade Commission, the Federal Communications Commission, the Federal Aviation Administration, and the Department of Transportation developed from bureaus in Commerce. The central focus of the Department, however, has remained the same: "to foster, promote and develop the foreign and domestic commerce...of the United States"—a mission that has many facets ranging from technological advancement to ever-improving economic statistics.

The development of commerce to provide new opportunities was the goal which brought the delegates to the historic meeting in Philadelphia in 1787, and it remains a primary obligation of government today.

March 4, 1988

C. William Verity
Secretary of Commerce

We the People of the United States, in order to form a more

insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the

and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Article. I.

Section. 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist

of Representatives.

Section. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the seve

in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty five Years, and been seven Years a C

and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, acco

to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Yea

and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons. The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the C

and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The Number of Representatives sha

not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of N

Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New

Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to

fill such Vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

Section. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for

six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into

three Classes. The Seats of the Senators of the first Class shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second Year, of the second Class at the Expiration of the four

th Year, and of the third Class at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one third may be chosen every second Year; and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or

otherwise, during the Recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary Appointments until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies.

No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and been nine Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no Vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall chuse their other Officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the Absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no Person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two thirds of the Members present.

Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of honor, Trust or Profit under the United States: but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment, according to Law.

Section. 4. The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of chusing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such Meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by Law appoint a different Day.

Section. 5. Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do Business; but a smaller Number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, and under such Penalties as each House may provide.

Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly Behaviour, and, with the Concurrence of two thirds, expel a Member.

Each House shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, and from time to time, publish the same, excepting such Parts as may in their Judgment require Secrecy; and the Yeas and Nays of the Members of either House on any question shall, at the Desire of one fifth of those Present, be entered on the Journal.

Neither House, during the Session of Congress, shall, without the Consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other Place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Section. 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all Cases, except Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from Arrest during the Attendance at the Session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any Speech or Debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other Place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the Time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil Office under the Authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the Emoluments whereof shall have been encreased during such time; and no Person holding any Office under the United States, shall be a Member of either House during his Continuance in Office.

Section. 7. All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as on other Bills.

Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a Law, be presented to the President of the United States; If he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his Objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the Objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such Reconsideration two thirds of that House shall agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with the Objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that House, it shall become a Law. But in all such Cases the Votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and Nays, and the Names of the Persons voting for and against the Bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively. If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within ten Days

I. From the Revolution to the Department of Commerce

Origins: 1776-1913

WE the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common Defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Preamble to the Constitution of the United States 1787

On March 4, 1913, nearly 125 years after the Constitution established promotion of the general welfare as one of the great goals of government, President William Taft signed legislation creating the Department of Commerce.

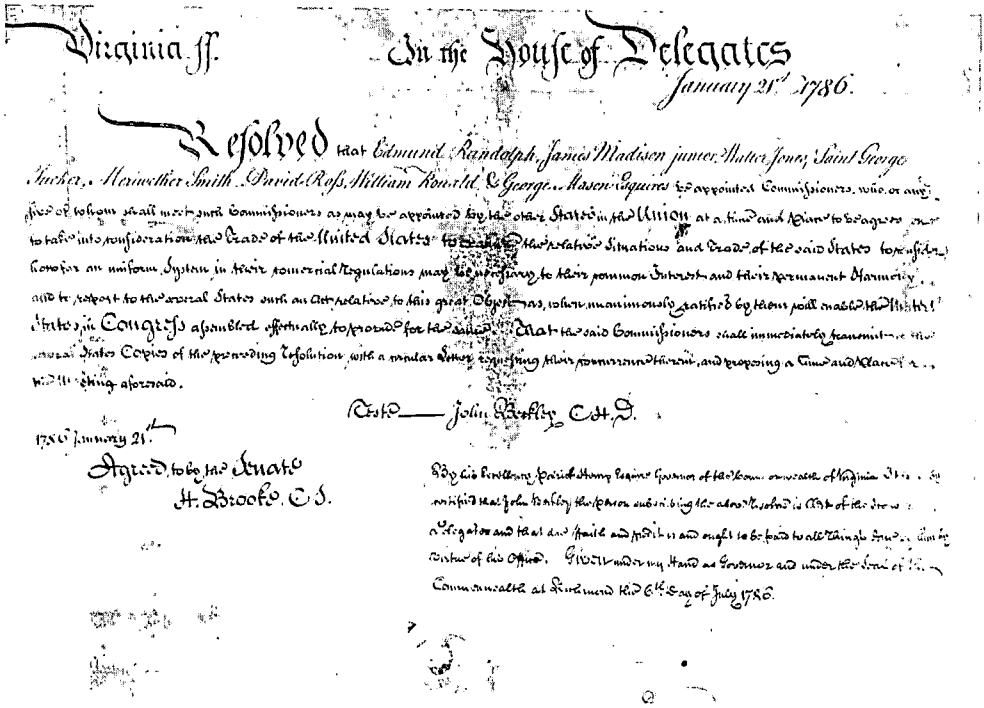
It was the desire to promote the general welfare through expansion of commerce and industry that had brought the delegates to the fateful meeting in Philadelphia and made the Union possible.

The period between the Declaration of Independence in 1776 and the Constitutional Convention in 1787 had been tumultuous, marked by discord among the newly independent states. Trade had become particularly troublesome. At the time, much of the commerce between states was conducted along the Atlantic seaboard and via the waterways flowing into the Atlantic or the inland rivers. The Articles of Confederation allowed each state the freedom to create regulations, tariffs, and currency and to tax neighboring states using their ports and throughways for interstate or foreign commerce.

In 1785, legislators from Virginia and Maryland recognized the need to work together to ensure mutually profitable commerce on the shared waterways of the Potomac River and agreed to meet. George Washington, interested in plans to finance navigational improvements that would push the Potomac route westward to the Shenandoah and Ohio Valleys, offered the hospitality of Mount Vernon for the conference. A 13-point agreement, covering tidewater navigational rights, toll duties, commerce regulations, fishing rights and debt collections, was drawn.

Mt. Vernon Conference

The success of the Mount Vernon Conference led James Madison to write Washington about a proposal for a meeting with commissioners from other states to discuss matters of interstate commerce. A resolution appointing commissioners was introduced in the Virginia House of Delegates. The Virginia commissioners were to meet with other state delegates "to consider how far a uniform system in their



Virginia ss. In the House of Delegates January 21st 1786.

Resolved that Edmund Randolph, James Madison junior, Walter Jones, Saint George Tucker, Meriwether Smith, David Ross, William Ronald, & George Mason Esquires be appointed Commissioners, who or any five of whom shall meet such Commissioners as may be appointed by the other States in the Union at a time and place to be agreed upon to take into consideration the Trade of the United States to consider how far uniform System in their commercial Regulations may be necessary to their common Interest and their permanent Harmony, and to report to the several States such an Act relative to this great Object as when unanimously ratified by them will enable the United States in Congress assembled effectually to provide for the same. That the said Commissioners shall immediately transmit to the several States Copies of the preceding Resolution with a similar Letter expressing their Opinion of the necessity, and proposing a Time and Place for the meeting aforesaid.

Test John Beckley Cl. H.D.

1786 January 21st

Agreed to by the Senate H. Brooke C.S.

By his Excellency Patrick Henry Esquire Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia. It is certified that John Beckley the person subscribing the above Resolve is Clerk of the House of Delegates and that due faith and credit is and ought to be given to all things done by virtue of his Office. Given under my Hand as Governor and under the Seal of the Commonwealth at Richmond this 6th Day of July 1786.

Resolve of the Virginia General Assembly Appointing Commissioners to the Annapolis Convention, January 21, 1786. No longer united in a war effort, the states exercised their commercial freedoms—in conflict with the Confederation Congress and with one another. The resulting trade crisis prompted the call for the 1786 Annapolis Convention. Among the Virginia delegates was James Madison, later described as the "Father of the Constitution." (From National Archives Exhibit, "Tis Done! We Have Become a Nation.")

commercial regulations may be necessary to their common interest and their permanent harmony."

In 1786, representatives from five states convened in Annapolis "to take into consideration the trade and commerce of the United States."

At this meeting, Alexander Hamilton, in a proposal cosigned by James Madison and Edmund Randolph, recommended a general meeting of all the states at a future convention. The mandate was to be broader than that of the Annapolis meeting, because, as Hamilton said, the delegates had been "induced to think that the power to regulate trade is of such comprehensive extent and will enter so far into the general system of the federal government, that to give it efficacy, and to obviate questions and doubts concerning its precise nature and limits, may require a correspondent adjustment of other parts of the federal system."

U.S. Constitution

This third meeting, which was held in Philadelphia in May, 1787, and presided over by George Washington, resulted in the replacement of the Articles of Confederation with a new United States Constitution, which was adopted on September 17, 1787.

As Hamilton had foreseen, an "adjustment" was made, a profound adjustment that fundamentally restructured the government. A national executive was authorized and new powers were given to the Congress. These included the power to

"regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several states."

Among the proposals which were considered at the Constitutional Convention was one by Gouverneur Morris on August 20, 1787, to create a council of state "to assist the President in conducting the public affairs'" Morris recommended that the third member be a "Secretary of Commerce and Finance, whose responsibilities would include recommending " such things as may in his judgment promote the commercial interests of the United States."

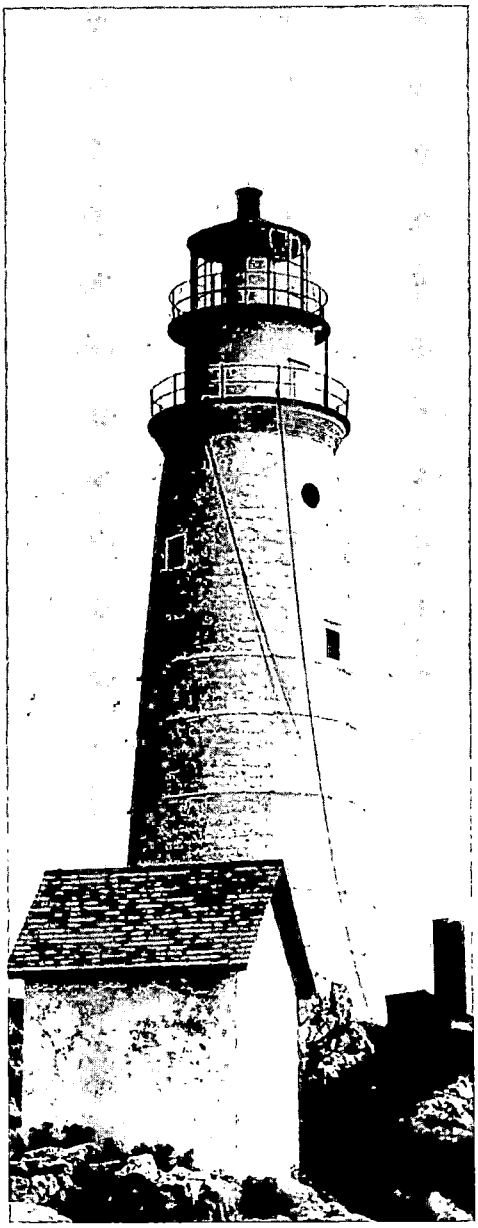
The Constitution, however, made no provision for a council of state, although soon after Washington took office, the Department of Foreign Affairs (July 27, 1789), renamed the Department of State (September 15, 1789), the War Department (August 7, 1789) and the Treasury Department (September 2, 1789) were created to help administer the new government. Treasury was given responsibility for business and commerce. The Secretaries of these departments and the Attorney General, who had been appointed under the act of September 24, 1789, became members of the first Cabinet.

Two States

With the new government in place, North Carolina and Rhode Island, the only two states yet to ratify the Constitution, found that their commerce and manufactures were to be treated in the same manner as those of any foreign country if they were not part of the United States. North Carolina joined on November 21, 1789; Rhode Island on May 29, 1790.

Commercial and industrial interests thus provided the vital key needed to open the door to the drafting of the Constitution and to its final acceptance by the 13 existing states.

George Washington, in his first address as President, said: "The advance of agriculture, commerce and manufactures by all proper means will not, I trust, need recommendation"



Congress in 1789 authorized the maintenance of lighthouses, still part of the contemporary landscape. More than 100 years later, in 1918, under auspices of the Department of Commerce, lighthouse keepers became the beneficiaries of Congress's first civil service retirement plan. Compensation for those reaching age 65 with 30 years service was one-fortieth of the average annual pay for the previous five years. Retirement at age 70 was compulsory.



Clara Barton, who later founded the American Red Cross, was among the first women clerks hired by the Patent Office, which opened Government office employment to women in 1853. Prior to this time, women had been employed to do clerical work in their own homes. (American Red Cross photo)

In December 1795, the House of Representatives created a Committee of Commerce and Manufactures as a third standing committee. (The Senate established a Commerce Committee in 1816.)

Navy Department

Before the turn of the 19th century, another executive department was added. The Navy Department was created on April 30, 1798, because of the impending war with France. In 1829, the Postmaster General was officially invited by President Andrew Jackson to join the Cabinet. The Department of the Interior came into being in 1849, and although broader duties had been proposed its focus became land and Indian affairs. In 1870, the Department of Justice was created.

In 1884, Congress established a Bureau of Labor in response to the urgings of labor. It was constituted as a separate department in 1888, but without Cabinet status.

Agriculture was the first industry of the country to be accorded an executive department by the Congress. The Department of Agriculture was authorized by the act of February 9, 1889.

Panic of 1893

By the mid-1890s, depression conditions which followed the "Panic of 1893" had caused the newly formed National Association of Manufacturers to set as a principal goal the formation of a Department of Commerce and Industry, which would include the independent Department of Labor and other agencies. Instead, in 1898, Congress created a U.S. Industrial Commission to investigate a number of economic and social problems, including the growing impact of corporate trusts on the national welfare.

Even when the Twelfth Census in 1900 showed that the aggregate value of manufacturing products of the United States exceeded $13 billion, approximately four times the value of all the products of agriculture, Congress did not respond to the pleas of business for a Cabinet agency for commerce and industry.

By this time, the enormous growth of business, industry, commerce and banking between 1850 and 1900 had resulted in an increase of the national wealth from under $5 billion to $88 billion, 20 percent of which was in the hands of fewer than 4,000 men.

Great Wealth

Some of these were among Theodore Roosevelt's "malefactors of great wealth," who had benefitted from the nation's rapid change from an agrarian society to an industrial one powered by steam engines, gasoline automobiles, electricity, telegraphs, and other inventions ranging from crude washing machines to zippers. Problems with transportation of increased volumes of materials and goods had already led to the establishment of an Interstate Commerce Commission in 1887 to regulate railroad rates and access.

At the end of the 1890s, with the assistance of President William McKinley's "Open Door" policy of actively promoting exports, the value of American manufactured goods sold abroad had almost tripled, and total foreign commerce had passed the $1 billion mark as exports exceeded imports for the first time. What was to be called the great commercial invasion of Europe had begun.

Still, Congress did not act on proposals for a Cabinet department for commerce until Roosevelt succeeded to the Presidency and recommended creation of a combined Department of Commerce and Labor in his first State of the Union message in 1901. Roosevelt wanted the new department to have the power to investigate corporate earnings and to guard the rights of the workingman.

Spurred by the President, once again Congress considered a proposal for a Department of Commerce. When the debate in Congress concluded, the advocates of a Department of Commerce agreed to a compromise with those seeking a Cabinet voice for labor. For the first time in the Nation's history, a vote was scheduled on the creation of a new executive department with a dual title, the Department of Commerce and Labor.

Years: 1903-1913

On February 14, 1903, Congress approved legislation (S.359) creating a Department of Commerce and Labor and President Theodore Roosevelt signed the the bill (32 Statute 825) that same day. Two days later, Roosevelt nominated his personal secretary, George B. Cortelyou, to be the first Secretary. He was sworn in on February 18, 1903.

The new Department of Commerce and Labor was one of the largest and most complicated in Government. It included a Bureau of Corporations, Bureau of Immigration, Bureau of Navigation, Light-



Temporary office of Secretary of Commerce and Labor George B. Cortelyou, White House, February 18 to March 15, 1903. (National Archives photo)



The Act creating the Department of Commerce and Labor on February 14, 1903, provided that "The said Secretary shall cause a seal of the office to be made for the said Department of such device as the President shall approve, and judicial notice shall be taken of the said seal." On April 14, 1913, after the separation of Commerce and Labor into two departments, the President approved a Department of Commerce seal of the following device:

"Arms: Per fesse azure and or a ship in full sail on waves of the sea, in chief proper; and in base a lighthouse illumined proper.

Crest: The American Eagle displayed.

Around the Arms, between two concentric circles, are the words:

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA"

The original symbolism described in the approved document stated that:

"The ship is a symbol of Commerce, and the blue denotes uprightness and constancy. The lighthouse illustrates one of the principal functions of the Department—the illumination is a symbol of its duty in commercial enlightenment. The gold denotes purity and sterling worth. The crest is the eagle of the American arms and denotes the national scope of the Department."

House Board, Steamboat Inspection Service, Bureau of Statistics, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Bureau of Standards, Bureau of Census, Bureau of Fisheries, and the still to be organized Bureau of Manufactures. The Department of Labor became once more a Bureau of Labor and accounted for only one percent of all personnel.

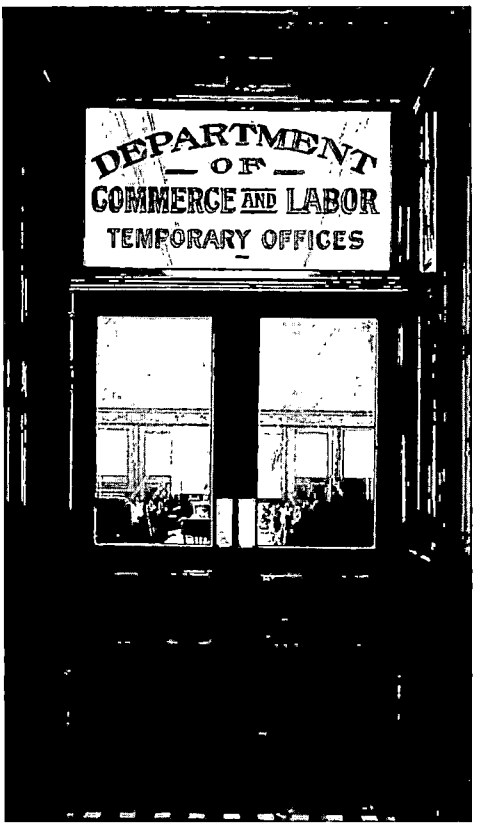
Promoting Commerce

Charged with fostering, promoting and developing foreign and domestic commerce, the mining, manufacturing, shipping and fishery industries, the labor interests, and the transportation facilities of the United States, the Department's work was to include:

- investigating management of corporations (except railroads) engaged in interstate commerce;
- administering the Lighthouse Service, including the establishment and maintenance of aids to navigation;
- taking the census;
- making coast and geodetic surveys;
- collecting and publishing statistics on foreign and domestic commerce;
- investigating markets for American products;
- inspecting steamboats and enforcing laws pertaining thereto for the protection of life and property;
- supervising Alaskan fur-seal and salmon fisheries;
- monitoring merchant vessels, including their registry, measurement, licensing, entry, and clearance;
- applying immigration law; and
- collecting information on hours of labor, earnings, and means of promoting material, social, intellectual and moral prosperity.

The Secretary also was required to make special investigations as requested and to report annually to the President on Department activities.

The youngest department had responsibility for some of the oldest programs in government: The maintenance of lighthouses was authorized by Congress in 1789. The first census was conducted in 1790. Thomas Jefferson signed legislation creating a "Survey of the Coast" in 1807. The Treasury Department started keeping statistics on waterborne foreign commerce in 1820 and organized an Office of Weights and Measures in 1836.



Temporary offices, Builders' Exchange Building, March 16 to June 16, 1903. (National Archives photo)

Within five months, when all transfers were complete, the Department of Commerce and Labor grew from one official, the Secretary, to a total of 10,125 people in Washington and the country at large.

Cortelyou served only a year before being called to manage Roosevelt's presidential campaign in June, 1904. But his successor, California congressman Victor H. Metcalf, found that the work of organizing

The following is a complete list of all furniture, equipment, etc., transferred from the Office of the Secretary of Commerce to the Office of the Secretary of Labor:

Articles.	Number.	Value.	Articles.	Number.	Value.
Awnings	94	$146.40	Pads	14	$1.73
Base, wood, for hatrack	1	1.50	Paste, jar, pint	1	.13
Bases, for file cases	25	21.41	Pencil-sharpening machines	3	8.07
Baskets	13	5.16	Penholders	4	.09
Bookcase base and top	1	4.99	Perforators, paper	6	6.01
Boxes, file, Woodruff	16	5.28	Platforms	8	4.96
Brackets, fan	36	72.00	Portables, electric	32	42.20
Cabinets, filing and card-index	51	912.92	Prismatic lighting equipment	1	96.40
Carpet	a 397⅛	549.66	Racks:		
Cases, storage and miscellaneous	78	479.39	Book, desk	1	5.00
Cashier, Brandt automatic	1	147.00	Hat, bent-wood	9	31.50
Chairs	33	158.05	Pen	7	.42
Checks, door	11	30.05	Stamp	12	3.64
Clip, board	1	.22	Rugs	4	95.55
Costumer	1	1.25	Rulers, assorted	7	1.09
Covers, rubber, typewriter	2	No charge.	Safe, burglar-proof	1	462.50
Cups, sponge	15	.69	Screens	16	37.00
Cuspidor, nickeled	1	2.05	Shades:		
Daters	34	64.24	Holophane	247	186.26
Desks	20	508.07	Window	196	187.75
Doors	8	109.04	Shears	6	1.89
Erasers, steel	7	1.75	Shelving, pine	c 200	16.00
Extinguishers, fire	4	46.40	Shovel, scoop	1	1.10
Fans, electric	58	611.60	Stamps	76	7.36
Fire hoe	1	1.60	Stands:		
Fixtures, ceiling	20	36.50	Calendar	3	.18
Glass, plate, desk top	1	3.64	Ink	18	1.84
Grill, iron	1	117.85	Multigraph	1	20.00
Holders	5	10.42	Typewriter	7	27.10
Horses, "Grace" and "Nellie"	2	400.00	Umbrella	3	4.80
Keys, typewriter	b 1	2.45	Stools, assorted	5	16.02
Ladders, step	2	4.00	Switchboard, telegraph	1	40.00
Linoleum	a 1,896¼	2,286.38	Tables	2	58.00
Locker, wood	1	5.00	Trays	21	10.80
Mats	11	66.65	Truck, 4-wheel	1	16.20
Mirror, walnut frame	1	8.00	Tumblers	4	.12
Multigraph, Gammeter, No. 4, with type	1	300.00	Typewriters	8	736.00
Numbering machines	5	62.90	Wardrobes	2	60.00
Openers, envelope	3	.18	Weights, paper	12	1.14
			Towels	680	117.20
			Total		9,489.84

a Yards. b Set. c Feet.

The Department has also transferred to the Department of Labor $39,600 from its contingent fund and $84,000 from its printing allotment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914.

the Department had been "as thorough and complete" as was possible.

During Metcalf's tenure, the Bureau of Manufactures, which would be most directly related to the primary function of the Department—the promotion of industry and commerce—was established in 1905 with an $11,020 appropriation and provision for seven employees, including a bureau chief and assistant messenger.

Secretaries

There were two more Secretaries of Commerce and Labor over the combined Department's limited lifespan, Oscar S. Straus, a businessman and former U.S. Minister to Turkey (1906-1909), and Charles Nagel, a politician and Missouri supreme court justice (1909-1913).

The Department became the increasing focus of requests for information of every kind—scientific, sociological, statistical, and commercial.

By 1912, manufactures accounted for 47 percent of exports, up from 32 percent in 1902 and 18 percent in 1892, with a total value exceeding $1 billion for the first time.

In a report to Roosevelt, Straus summarized the climate in these words: "Our age has been very properly called an era of commercial development and expansion, and the United States, by reason of its many exceptional advantages, its boundless natural resources, and possessing a growing, intelligent, energetic, enterprising, and self-reliant population, is reaping a greater share of industrial and commercial prosperity than any of the other nations of the world."

As the need for ever-expanding markets for manufactures intensified and workers moved from farm to factory in greater numbers, labor brought increasing pressure for separation of the Department's functions and independent Cabinet status. President William Taft signed legislation on March 4, 1913, his last day in office, splitting the combined department. Labor was given Cabinet status and the designation of the Department of Commerce and Labor was changed to the Department of Commerce.

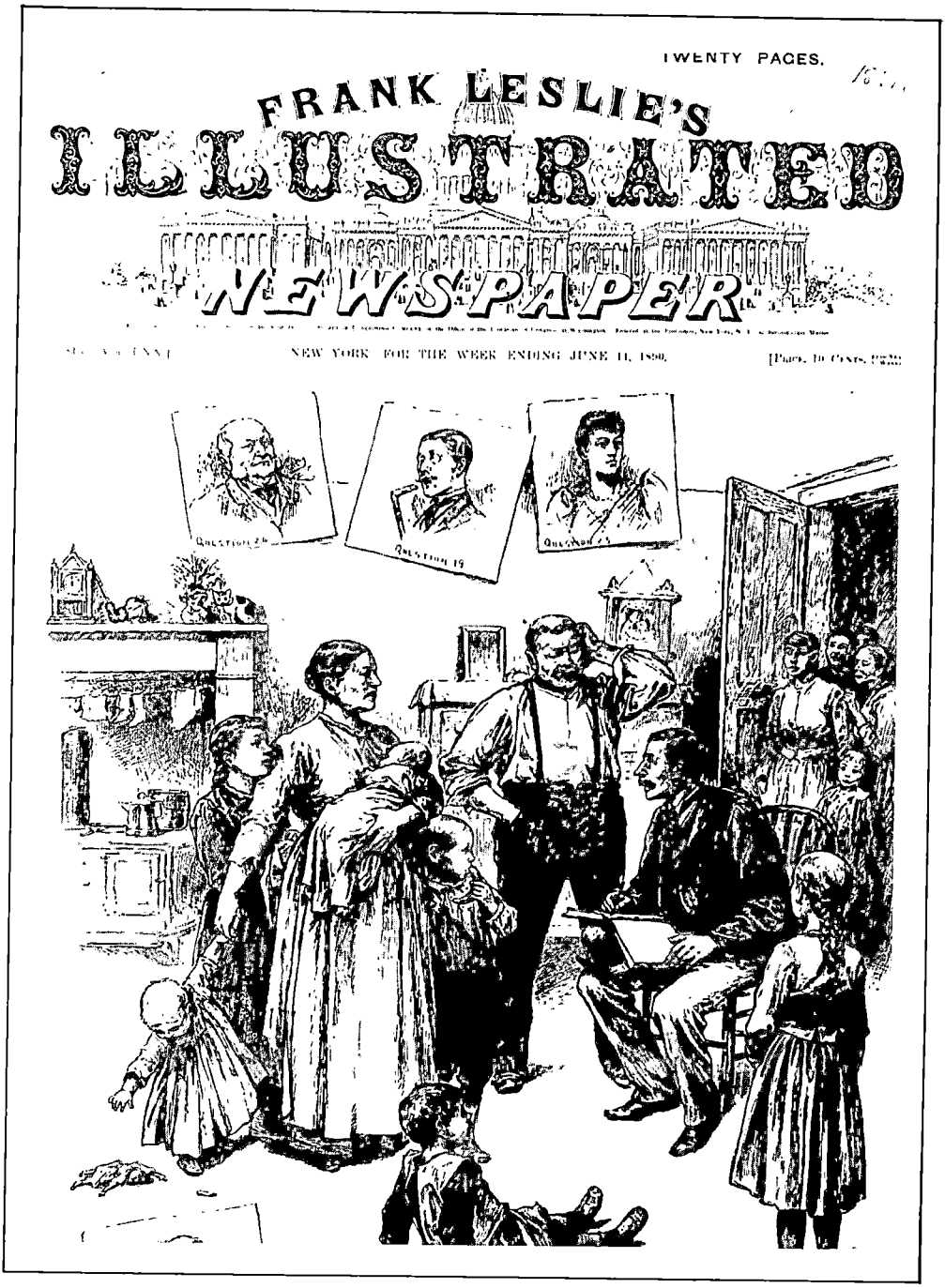
It had taken more than a century for the Congress to establish an executive department exclusively devoted to the commercial and manufacturing interests of the Nation.

Evolution: 1913-1988

On March 5, 1913, President Woodrow Wilson appointed manufacturing executive and politician William C. Redfield as first Secretary of Commerce. The Department, with its labor components detached, was composed of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Steamboat Inspection Service, and Bureaus of Corporations, Census, Lighthouses, Standards, Navigation, Fisheries, and Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

The bureau offices were scattered about Washington in six separate places, some of them miles apart. Redfield complained that Fisheries "occupied an old structure which was a fitting victim for a judicious fire," and the Coast and Geodetic Survey "was placed but not accommodated in a group of ancient habitations near the Capitol."

Fiscal stewardship had become an important responsibility with enactment of the 16th amendment in 1913 giving Congress the power to levy an income tax, and Redfield's report on equipment transferred to Labor included a $5.00 horse blanket, a 50¢ hitching weight, and an 18¢ calendar stand.



This editorial cartoon was printed 100 years after the first U.S. census. Question 19—"Are you able to read?" Question 21—"Able to speak English?" Question 23—"Are you defective in mind, sight, or speech, or crippled, maimed or deformed? State name of defect." Question 24—"Are you a prisoner, convict, homeless child, or pauper?" (From the census of 1890—Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, June 14, 1890)

Congress provided only $60,000 for "promoting commerce" and eliminated funding for domestic statistics. Nonetheless, Redfield undertook three major changes. A new force of commercial attaches, bilingual and with business experience, was created; industry specialists were sent abroad to make market studies; and Branch offices were opened in eight major cities.

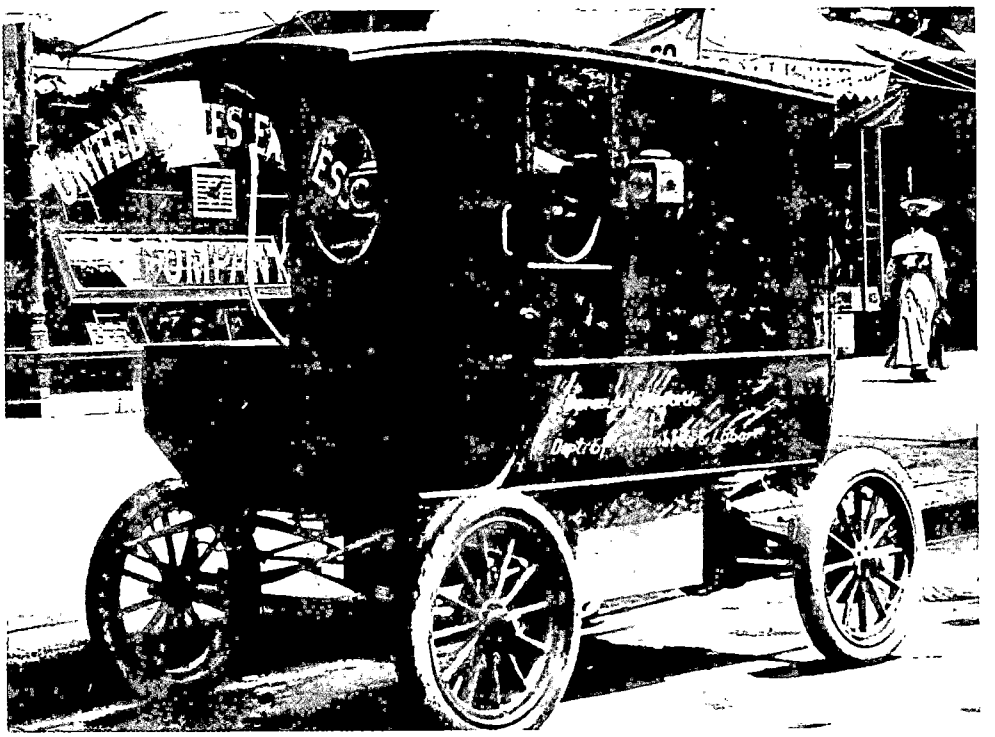
Bureau Expansion

Redfield also actively supported expansion of the Bureau of Standards, convinced that "on the whole American manufacturers failed to apply science to industry."

World War I thrust both commercial attaches and scientists into the war effort to provide overseas data and develop strategic materials and equipment. Department vessels also assisted the military, one participating in disabling the German submarine that sank the Lusitania. Census records were used for information on the numbers of draft-eligible males and for data on the nation's manufacturing capabilities.

Even before the war, the Department of Commerce had initiated a campaign to recycle paper, beginning the first national salvage effort. Such campaigns became crusades with President Warren Harding's appointment of Herbert Hoover to head the Department in 1921. Known as the "great engineer," Hoover accepted the job determined to expand foreign commerce through greater productivity and better business methods.

His friend Oscar Straus, a former Secretary of Commerce and Labor, had told him that the office required only a couple of hours of work a day and "no other



Department of Commerce and Labor electric van, identified as a Pope-Waverly, probably the 1903 or 1904 model. "Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce and Labor" is inscribed on the vehicle's panel.



DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
STEAMBOAT-INSPECTION SERVICE
UNITED STATES
LICENSE

SERIAL NUMBER 66198

ISSUE NUMBER 1-1

TO OPERATE OR NAVIGATE VESSELS NOT MORE THAN SIXTY-FIVE FEET IN LENGTH, PROPELLED BY MACHINERY, AND CARRYING PASSENGERS FOR HIRE, AND AEROPLANES OF FIFTEEN GROSS TONS OR LESS, PROPELLED IN WHOLE OR IN PART BY GAS, GASOLINE, PETROLEUM, NAPHTHA, FLUID, OR ELECTRICITY, AND CARRYING PASSENGERS FOR HIRE.

Henry R. Wade

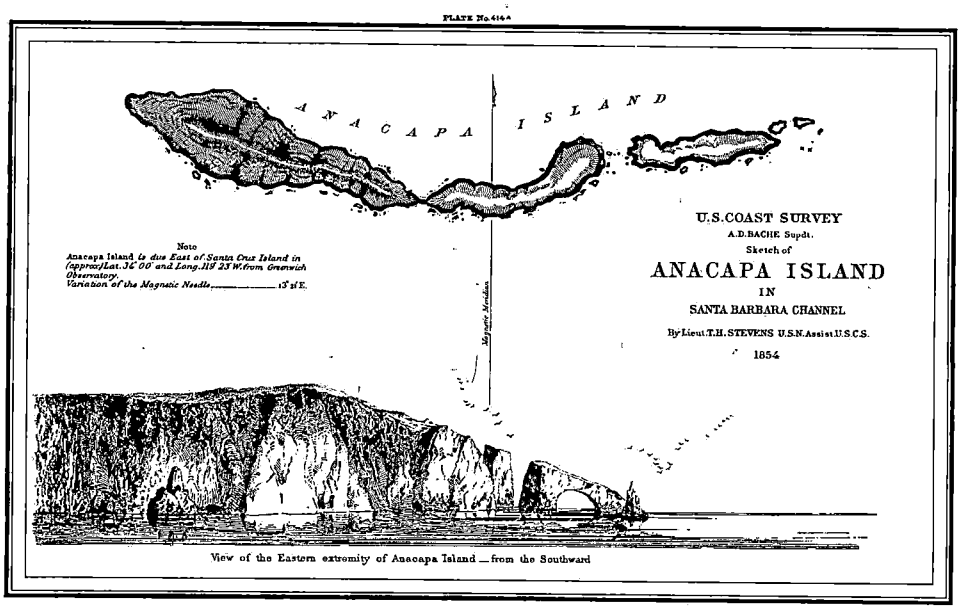
is hereby licensed under the provisions of Acts of Congress, approved June 9, 1910, and May 27, 1996, by the Board of Local Inspectors, Steamboat-Inspection Service, for the district of Dayton, Ohio, for the term of five years from the date of issue of this license, to operate or navigate vessels not more than sixty-five feet in length, propelled by machinery, and carrying passengers for hire, and AEROPLANES of fifteen gross tons or less, propelled in whole or in part by gas, gasoline, petroleum, naphtha, fluid, or electricity, and carrying passengers for hire.

Given under our hands, this 28th day of February, 1914.

John R. Blaine
U.S. Local Inspector of Hulls.

Andrew J. Savage
U.S. Local Inspector of Boilers.

The first-known federal pilot's license was issued by the Department of Commerce on an altered Steamboat Inspection Service form in 1914. (National Air and Space Museum photo)



Copper engravings such as this one by draughtsman James A. Whistler, later a famous artist, became collectors' items.

qualification than to be able to put the fish to bed at night and turn on the lights around the coast." However, Hoover, stating that for too long the Department had been a Department of Commerce "in name only," was to make it one of the most powerful in Government.

In 1922, Congress added to Commerce a Building and Housing Division. In 1925, the Bureau of Mines and the Patent Office were transferred from Interior. In 1926, Congress added an Aeronautics Division, forerunner of the Federal Aviation Administration. And in 1927, Commerce gained a Radio Division, which would be incorporated into the Federal Communications Commission.

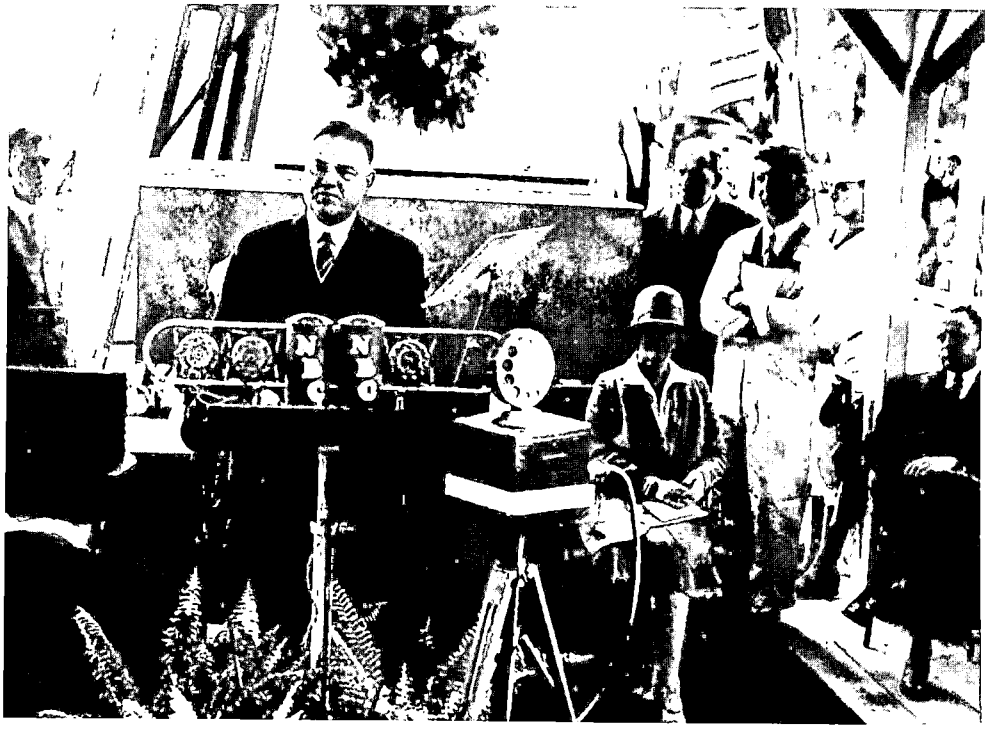
Convinced that exports were a key to business stability, Hoover emphasized the Department's trade promotion activities. By 1925, American foreign trade had increased by one-third over that of 1913. By 1927, the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce was servicing 2,400,000 inquiries about potential markets. One of the Department's coups, described as the "Coals to Newcastle" miracle, occurred in 1922 when the Department of Commerce found a market in Japan for California's huge rice surplus.

Balance of Payments

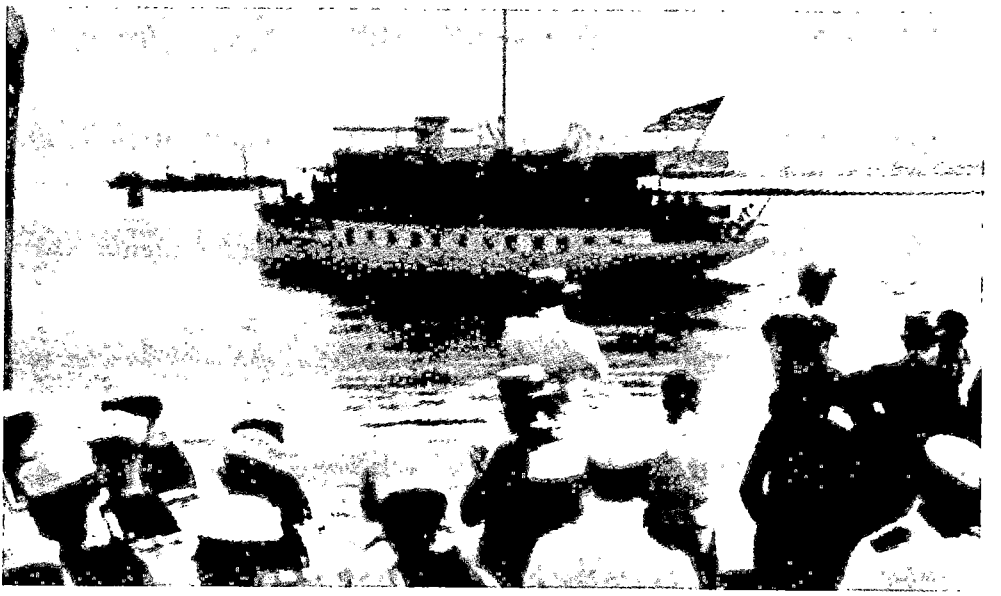
The Department began balance of payments reporting in 1921 as part of Hoover's program to turn the Census Bureau into a "proper bureau of statistics," publishing the data in the first "Survey of Current Business." This reporting program evolved into the current comprehensive system of basic economic measurements.



A National Bureau of Standards employee listens to a radio broadcast picked up by one of the first homemade crystal detector sets made from instructions distributed by NBS in 1922.



President Herbert C. Hoover addresses guests at the 1929 cornerstone laying for the Department of Commerce Building, which was renamed for Hoover in 1982. Hoover used the same trowel George Washington used to lay the Capitol cornerstone.



Sequoia II, a Department of Commerce vessel 1931-1933, was commissioned USS Sequoia and Presidential Yacht by Hoover in one of his last acts as President. Shown here sailing from Washington.

Reference was made in the Department's 1928 annual report to a trend which would appear again in the 1980s, the occupation shift from manufacturing into mercantile, professional and personal service pursuits. The report noted that some 3,000,000 persons, in addition to those directly involved in automobile manufacturing, had jobs connected with motor cars (i.e. selling, servicing, accessories, building roads, and driving trucks, taxicabs and buses).

Departmental Safety Programs

During the twenties, the Department also participated in a number of programs to increase public safety. These included the development of national safety codes for protecting the heads and eyes of industrial workers and for the installation and use of electricity. The Department also assisted in the development of traffic signals and rules and standards for safe road and air travel, an expansion of its early responsibility for safe ocean travel.

Hoover's successes were evident in larger budgets for the Department, an increase from $860,000 in 1920 to more than $38 million in 1928, a period when other agencies were being limited.

Market Collapse

Hoover was elected President of the United States in 1928, but the Nation's bright economic outlook ended with the collapse of the stock market in 1929. Between 1929 and 1932, the national income declined monetarily by more than 50 percent, from $87.4 billion to $41.7 billion, and more than 40 percent in terms of goods and services. Exports fell 34 percent and imports 37 percent. U.S. foreign trade was at its lowest point since the 1913 creation of the Department.

Franklin Roosevelt's defeat of Hoover brought about a drastic reduction in Department activities. During Roosevelt's first year in office, the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce closed 21 of its 53 offices. Daniel Roper, Roosevelt's appointee as Secretary of Commerce, said that the Department "important under normal conditions, was at this time suffering from the fact that business was in the doghouse." New Dealers such as Sam G. Bratton, Senator from New Mexico, proposed a joint House and Senate committee "to consider the advisability of abolishing the Department of Commerce and the transfer of its indispensable services to other agencies."



Streets were crowded with citizens panicked by the closing of banks all over the Nation following the stock market crash in 1929.



Interior of a U.S. Fish Commission railroad car used as a water testing laboratory and to transport fish throughout the country. (Library of Congress photo)



Fred D. Fogg, Jr., Director of Air Commerce, (left), and Colonel J. Monroe Johnson, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, at inquiry into crash of the dirigible Hindenburg held by Department of Commerce at Lake Hurst, New Jersey, in 1937.

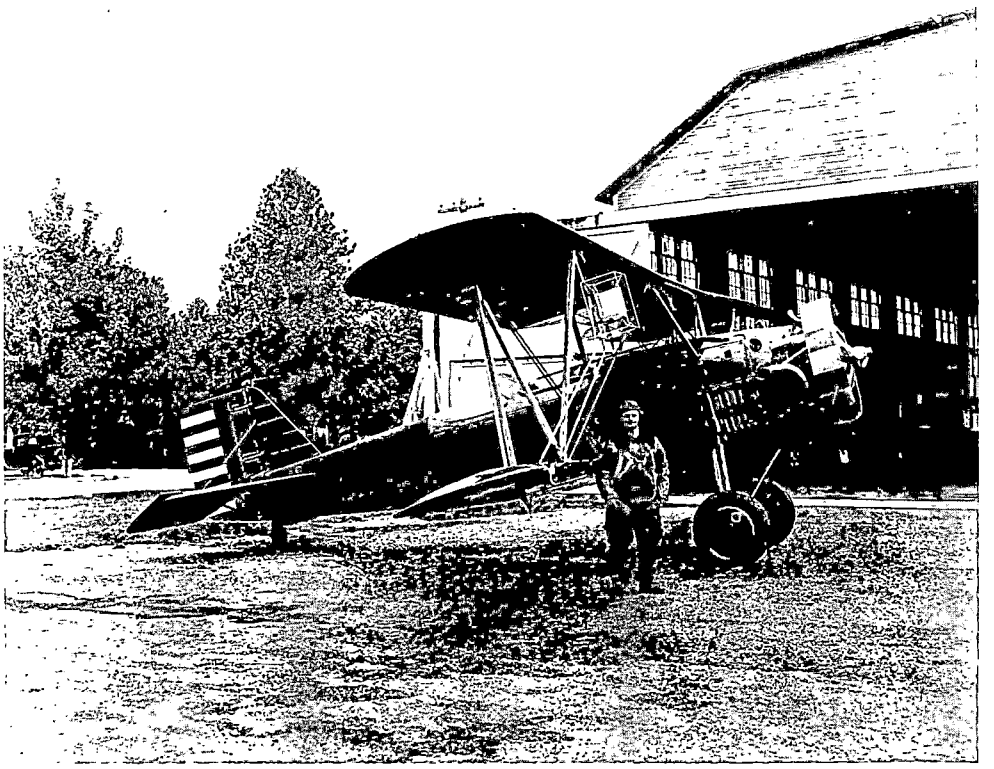
The Department's main responsibility was administration of the National Industrial Recovery Act, intended to boost business by establishing minimum prices, but the Act was subsequently declared unconstitutional. Other agencies were responsible for the bulk of Roosevelt's business recovery program.

Transfers

Unable to support a Department reorganization in 1938, Roper left. The Bureau of Air Commerce functions were transferred to the Civil Aeronautics Authority, the Bureau of Lighthouses was consolidated with the U.S. Coast Guard at the Treasury Department, the Bureau of Fisheries was transferred to the Department of the Interior, where the Bureau of Mines had been placed in 1934, and the Foreign Commerce Service of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce was transferred to the Department of State.

In 1940, the Weather Service and the Civil Aeronautics Administration became Commerce components. The effects of the war being waged in Europe were evident in U.S. trade figures which showed exports down by some 25 percent and imports by 20 percent.

Pearl Harbor brought the full forces of the Department into the World War II effort. Uniform standards to ensure absolute interchangeability of parts for airplanes, tanks and guns came from the Bureau of Standards working with the Bureau of Domestic and Foreign Commerce to increase war production. Pilot training programs by the Civil Aeronautics Administration were greatly expanded to provide Army and Navy flying cadet recruits. Commerce oversaw the National Inven-



Weather observation airplane.



Women being trained to read meteorological instruments and plot maps during World War II.



U.S. military personnel examine documents found hidden in Frankfurt, Germany, in 1946. The papers were among those in 32 boxes weighing 400 pounds each which were dropped into a revine. The hiding area had been heavily protected by explosives. Many such documents were included in the Department of Commerce Office of Technical Services archives. (National Archives photo)

tors Council to expedite the screening of inventions and suggestions with national defense potential. From the scientists at the Bureau of Standards came the proximity fuze and an early version of the guided missile. Commerce became an essential source of maps, meteorological projections and other data.

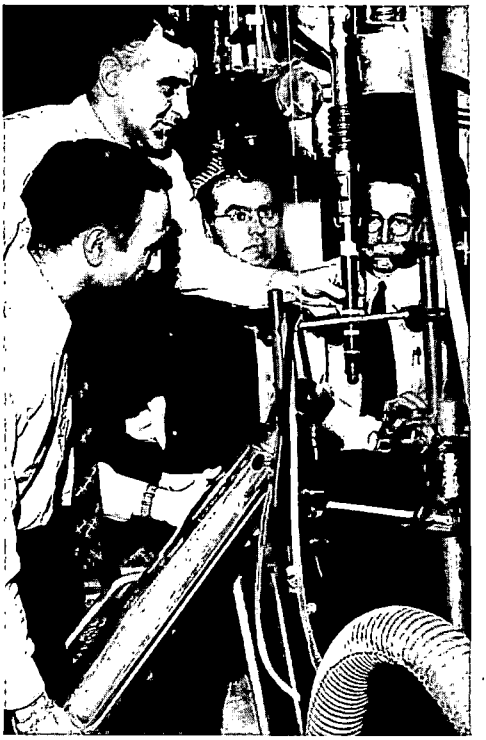
War's End

At the war's end, Commerce became guardian to more than 3.5 billion pages of German documents and 300,000 pounds of German equipment and product samples. The National Technical Information Service grew from Government efforts to make the data available to American industry.

By 1949, export controls were being continued not to protect the domestic economy from a drain on important commodities, but for foreign policy and national security reasons. Commerce's Office of International Trade, concerned about the continued surplus of exports over imports, was emphasizing the promotion of imports so that other countries could earn more dollars. Greater foreign travel of U.S. tourists and businessmen also was encouraged as was investment of private capital in "sound foreign enterprises."

The Bureau of Public Roads was moved to Commerce in 1949 and the Maritime Administration in 1950. With these additions to its aeronautical functions, Commerce became the Government's principal transportation agency. Aviation was transferred in 1958, but highways remained and Commerce implemented the Interstate Highway Act in the 1950s. In 1967, highways and other land transportation responsibilities were moved to the new Department of Transportation.

The Korean War turned Department attention primarily to defense production and wartime allocation, while foreign trade was promoted outside the Communist-bloc countries.



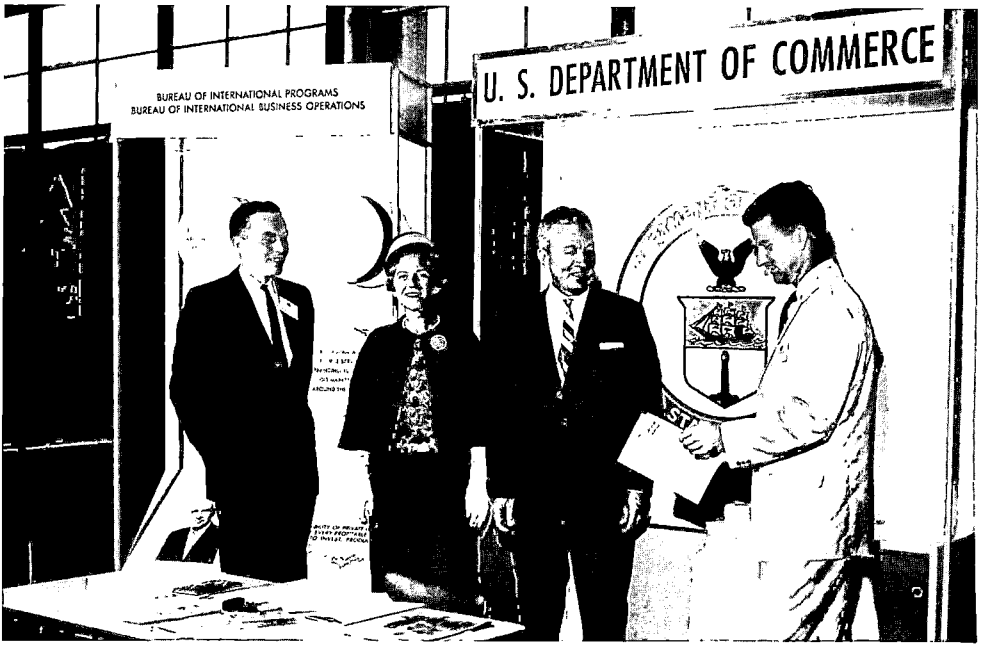
A National Bureau of Standards' team shattered a fundamental concept of nuclear physics, the so-called "Law of Parity," in 1956. Dr. Ernest Ambler (top) later became Director of the Bureau.

Trade Agreement

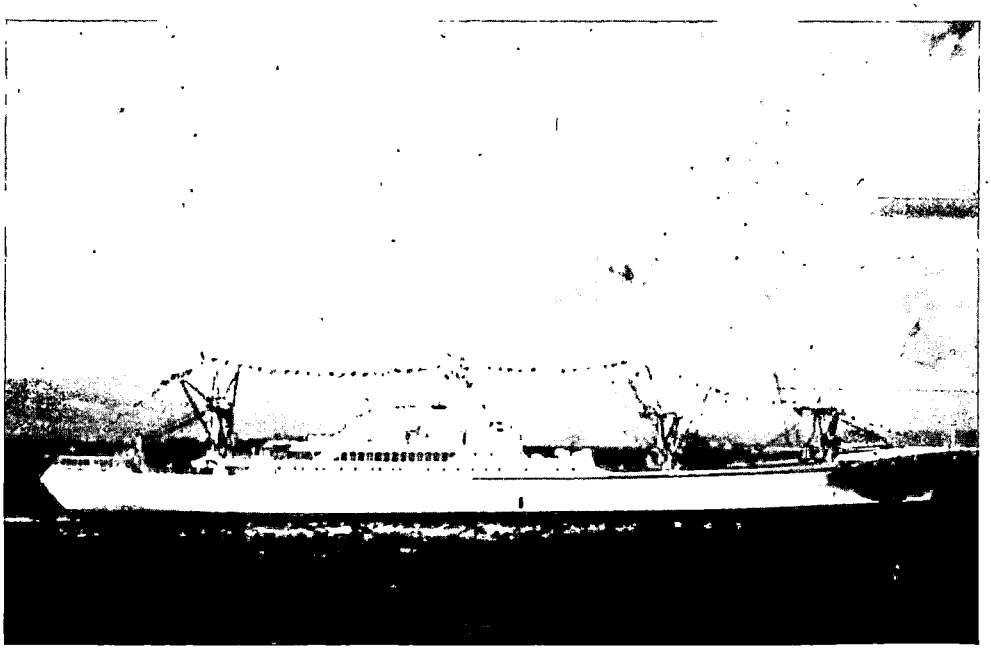
The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the compact policing world trade, was renegotiated in the late 1950s. American manufacturers began to face growing competition from abroad. Also during this period, Commerce assisted the Atomic Energy Commission in the design and production of a nuclear powered ship.

At the beginning of the 1960s, Commerce supervised U.S. participation in two world fairs, the Century 21 Exposition at Seattle and the New York World's Fair.

In 1961, the Department reported that world trade boomed to a record high. U.S. exports peaked at $19.9 billion. Imports declined to $13.9 billion. Two thirds of the decline resulted from curtailed imports of foreign cars. Americans were buying new



Trade promotion activities were expanded with increased emphasis on trade mission and trade fair programs encouraged by the newly organized Bureau of International Programs and Bureau of International Business Operations as international payments' problems increased in the 1960s.



Nuclear Ship (N.S.) Savannah, the world's first experimental atomic-powered merchant ship, was a joint project of the Department of Commerce Maritime Administration and the Atomic Energy Commission. Named for the first ship to use steam on a trans-Atlantic crossing, N.S. Savannah made her maiden voyage in 1962.

U.S. made "compact" automobiles. The $6 billion favorable trade balance was more than double that of the preceding year. Secretary Luther Hodges warned, however, that the United States still faced serious problems in international payments. These included a sharp increase in the outflow of private capital, mainly short-term funds, and a deficit in service transactions, such as tourism and shipping.

There was a sweeping reorganization of the Bureau of Foreign Commerce to concentrate on promoting exports. In June 1961, the first of five American overseas trade centers was opened in London. It recorded $1 million worth of sales within seven days. Department trade specialists participated in scores of trade clincs around the country. An Export Expansion Seminar in Baltimore resulted in $100,000 in international sales for a necktie manufacturer in less than six months. The President's "E" Award was created to recognize noteworthy export promotion by U.S. manufacturers.



U.S. Travel Service receptionist greets young visitor from overseas at one of Nation's gateway airports.

Export Controls

The Soviet-bloc countries began to express interest in acquiring technical know-how from the United States. Most of the requests were for chemical and petrochemical technical data. Commerce was responsible for export controls pertaining to U.S. national security and foreign policy objectives.

Through the National Defense Executive Reserve, consisting of more than 1,000 businessmen trained to keep industry and transportation systems operating in a national emergency, Commerce monitored industrial preparedness.

The early 1960s were a time of acceleration for the Interstate Highway program being managed by the Department's Bureau of Public Roads. With a 1972 target date, the Bureau reported that 25,724 miles of the planned 41,000 mile system had been improved or were being worked on. The Bureau also reported on the National Driver Register Service for participating states. The register, operated on a voluntary basis, was a file on motor-vehicle operators whose driving privileges had been withdrawn for driving while intoxicated or for conviction of a violation involving a traffic fatality. Forty-seven States were in the program.

Highway Safety

Highway safety was another function of the Bureau, which sponsored studies on highway design and the physical and psychological aspects of driving. A report on accidents on rural roads showed that young drivers had high accident involvement rates. Less expected was the finding that low travel speeds were directly correlated with high accident involvement.

Two new programs began in Commerce in 1961, a pilot project for economic development below the national level and the promotion of foreign tourism to the United States. The pilot project became permanent with the establishment of the Economic Development Administration in 1965. The U.S. Travel Service was a forerunner of the U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration created in 1981.



The Department of Commerce Community Relations Service, established in 1964 following passage of the Civil Rights Act, worked with local leaders to settle disputes arising out of discriminatory practices. In 1966, the Service was transferred to the Department of Justice.



Department of Commerce International Trade Administration officials meet with Russian representatives at the Soviet International Food Processing Equipment Trade Show in 1986, marking the resumption of formal U.S. trade promotion in the U.S.S.R.

Passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 brought the Community Relations Service to the Department of Commerce. The agency was transferred to the Department of Justice two years later.

In 1966, the Maritime Administration reported that 101 ships had been withdrawn from the National Defense Reserve Fleets to carry supplies to American military forces in Vietnam. In 1968, by Presidential directive, the Secretary of Commerce was charged with reducing foreign direct investments by $1 billion.

Four Percent for Trade

The Department in 1969 was composed of 16 agencies with 25,400 employees. Less than four percent of the budget was directed toward the stimulation and regulation of international trade.

With the change of administration, Commerce initiated a minority business enterprise program, an ombudsman for business was established, an Office of Telecommunications was added, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, consolidating Commerce programs and those of five other agencies, was created.

These changes increased the size and scope of the Department for the first time in many years. By 1972, there were 35,000 employees.

In 1971, the U.S. suffered its first negative balance of trade since statistics had been kept.

East-West trade was promoted during the early seventies, as trade barriers against the Soviet Union were relaxed. There were also overtures to the People's Republic of China and to portions of Eastern Europe.

In 1974, the National Fire Prevention and Control Administration became a Department of Commerce agency. In 1979, it was transferred to the Federal Emergency Management Administration.

By the end of the decade, the United States had imposed trade sanctions on the Soviet Union.

Leadership

In the 1980s, under the leadership of Secretary Malcolm Baldrige, the Department of Commerce again became a major force in national policy making. The International Trade Administration was strengthened with new trade promotion and policing powers. The Commerce Secretary was named by the President to chair a Cabinet-level Trade Strike Force to search out unfair trading practices and recommend corrective measures.

Commerce took a lead role in supporting passage of the Export Trading Company Act of 1982 to provide new export-related jobs by allowing small- and medium-sized businesses to enter exporting for the first time.

In one six-day stretch in June 1985, Secretary Baldrige held trade conferences with General Secretary Gorbachev of the Soviet Union, Prime Minister Gandhi of India, and Premier Zhao Ziyang of the People's Republic of China.

Modernization Program

At the mid-1980s, the Department's modernization programs included automating the patent process, updating the weather service with advanced spacecraft for the nation's civil satellite systems, and developing the factory of the future.

In October 1987, a Bureau of Export Administration was added by Congress to handle licensing and export enforcement. Of the agencies originally assigned to the Department, three, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, renamed the National Ocean Service, the National Bureau of Standards, and the Census Bureau remained.

At 75 years, the Department of Commerce, with programs newly formed and some as old as the Constitution, was prepared to help the Nation, the business community and individual citizens meet both contemporary economic and technological challenges and those of the 21st century.

[Calendar No., 97.

57TH CONGRESS,
1ST SESSION.

S. 569.

[Report No. 82.]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

DECEMBER 4, 1901.

Mr. NELSON introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

JANUARY 9, 1902.

Reported by Mr. NELSON, with amendments.

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italics.]

A BILL

To establish the Department of Commerce.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be at the seat of government an executive department to be known as the Department of Commerce, and a secretary of commerce who shall be the head thereof, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall receive a salary of eight thousand dollars per annum, and whose term and tenure of office shall be like that of the heads of the other Executive Departments; and section one hundred and fifty-eight of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended to include such department, and the provisions of title four of the Revised Statutes,

II. Legislative Overview

IT is simply a transfer of these bureaus from one department to another more in harmony with the general purpose for which the new Department is created.

Senator John Spooner
Congressional Record
January 22, 1902

The organization and programs of the Department of Commerce were changed over the years to reflect new national needs and priorities. The most significant of these changes are included below:

1903 The Department of Commerce and Labor was created by the Act of February 14 (32 Stat. 826; 5 U.S.C. 591).

1905 The Bureau of Manufactures was established.

1906 The Bureau of Immigration was changed to the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization by the Act of June 29 (34 Stat. 596).

1913 The Department of Labor was created by the Act of March 4 (37 Stat. 737; 5 U.S.C. 616). The designation Department of Commerce and Labor was changed to the Department of Commerce.

1915 The Bureau of Corporations was merged March 16 with the Federal Trade Commission.

1925 The Patent Office was transferred from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Commerce by Executive Order of April 1 in accordance with the Act of February 14, 1903 (32 Stat. 830).

The Bureau of Mines was transferred from the Department of Interior to the Department of Commerce (Executive Order 4239 of June 4).

1926 A Federal policy on commercial aeronautics was established by the Act of May 20 (44 Stat. 568) placing the administration of commercial aeronautics under the Department of Commerce. The Aeronautics Branch was created within the Department.

1927 Creation of the Federal Radio commission (which after one year's operation would have some of its powers transferred to the Department of Commerce) was provided for by the Act of February 23 (44 Stat. 1162).

The Radio Division of the Department of Commerce was created February 26 in the Office of the Secretary.

1931 The Federal Employment Stabilization Board was created February 10 to plan and regulate construction of public works to assist in preventing unemployment during business depressions.

1932 The Radio Division was abolished and its functions transferred to the Federal Radio Commission (Executive Order 5892 of July 20).

1934 The Federal Employment Stabilization Board was abolished and the Federal Employment Stabilization Office established in the Department of Commerce (Executive Order 6623 of March 23).

Transfer of the Bureau of Mines to the Department of the Interior was authorized effective April 23 (Executive Order 6611 of February 22).

The Aeronautics Branch was renamed the Bureau of Air Commerce July 1.

1936 The Bureau of Air Commerce assumed entire responsibility for air traffic control July 6.

1938 The Bureau of Air Commerce was transferred August 22 to the Civil Aeronautics Authority, created under the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 (52 Stat. 973; 49 U.S.C. 401).

1939 The Federal Employment Stabilization Office was abolished by section 4 of Reorganization Plan No. 1 (53 Stat. 1423).

The Bureau of Lighthouses (Lighthouse Service) was transferred to the Department of the Treasury by section 2 of Reorganization Plan No. II (53 Stat. 1431). This Plan also transferred the Inland Waterways Corporation to the Department of Commerce (sec.6), the Bureau of Fisheries to the Department of the Interior (sec. 4E), and the Foreign Commerce Service to the Department of State (sec. 1).

1940 The Weather Bureau was transferred June 30 from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of Commerce. The Civil Aeronautics Authority was transferred from its independent status to the Department of Commerce. The Authority was comprised of the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics and the Civil Aeronautics Board. The Board's management functions only were to be Department responsibilities. These actions were authorized by sections 7 and 8 of Reorganization Plan IV (54 Stat. 1234). That part of the Civil Aeronautics Authority under the direction of the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics was designated as the Civil Aeronautics Administration. (Department of Commerce Order No. 52 of August 29).

1942 The Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation was transferred to the Department of the Treasury (Executive Order 9083 of March 1).

1945 Reorganization of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce resulted in the establishment of the Office of International Trade, Office of Small Business, Office of Domestic Commerce, Office of Field Operations, and Office of Business Economics, all within the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce (Department Order 10 of December 18).

The Office of Declassification and Technical Services was established in the Office of the Secretary.

1946 The Office of Declassification and Technical Services was redesignated as the Office of Technical Services.

1948 The Office of Industry Cooperation was established to administer the voluntary agreements program pursuant to Public Law 395, 80th Congress (Department Order 96 of January 22).

1949 The Hoover Commission reported March 1 to the Congress its recommendation on reorganization of the Department of Commerce.

The Public Roads Administration was transferred August 20 from the Federal Works Agency to the Department of Commerce by Reorganization Plan No. 7 (5 U.S.C. 630b). (Department Order 117 of May 24).

The Office of Transportation and the Transportation Council were established (Department Order 128 of November).

1950 The Federal Maritime Board was established in the Department of Commerce, the Maritime Administration created as an agency in the Department, and the United States Maritime Commission abolished by Reorganization Plan No. 21 (5 U.S.C. 170) (Department Order 117 of May 24).

1951 The Defense Air Transportation Administration was created pursuant to Executive Order 10219 of February 28 (Department Order 137 of November 12)

1953 The Office of Transportation was abolished (Department Order 128, Amended, Amendment 1 of March 30) and its work thereafter focused directly in the Office of the Under Secretary for Transportation.

The Inland Waterways Corporation was sold July 1 to the Federal Barge Lines, Inc.

Four weaponry divisions and the Corona Laboratories of the National Bureau of Standards were transferred to the Department of Defense pursuant to a memorandum of understanding between the Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of Defense (18 F.R. 5713, September 23).

The Office of Business Economics was established as a primary organization unit of the Department (Department Order 15, Amended, of December 1).

1955 The Office of International Trade Fairs was established (Department Order 15, Amended, of December 1).

1956 Appropriations for major expansion of the Federal highway system, administered by the Bureau of Public Roads, were authorized June 29 by the Federal Highway Act of 1956 (70 Stat. 374)

1958 Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation's operations were placed under the direction and supervision of the Secretary of Commerce by Executive Order 10771 of June 20.

The Civil Aeronautics Administration was abolished December 31 and its functions and authorities were transferred to the Federal Aviation Agency by the Federal Aviation Act of 1956 (70 Stat. 374).

1961 The United States Travel Service was established by the International Travel Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2121-2126).

1965 The Economic Development Administration (EDA) was established under the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3121). EDA succeeded the Area Redevelopment Administration which was added to Commerce in 1961.

The Coast and Geodetic Survey and the Weather Bureau were consolidated to form the Environmental Science Services Administration by Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1965.

The Office of State Technical Services was established pursuant to the State Technical Services Act of 1965 (15 U.S.C. 1351).

1966 The Community Relations Service was transferred from Commerce to the Department of Justice by Reorganization Plan No. 1, effective April 22, 1966.

Congress transferred the Office of the Under Secretary for Transportation, the Bureau of Public Roads, the Great Lakes Pilotage Administration, and the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation to the newly created Department of Transportation by the Act of October 15, 1966 (40 U.S.C. 1651).

1969 The Office of Minority Business Enterprise was established by the Secretary under authority of Executive Order 11458.

1970 The Office of Telecommunications was established by the Secretary pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1970.

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) was formed on October 3, 1970 by Reorganization Plan No. 4 of 1970. NOAA succeeded the Environmental Science Services Administration which was created by a reorganization in 1965.

The National Technical Information Service was established by the Secretary September 2, 1970, under authority of 15 U.S.C. 1151.

The Office of State Technical Services was phased out in June 1970.

1971 Executive Order 11625 expanded the programs and activities of the Office of Minority Business Enterprise.

The Domestic and International Business Administration was created by the Secretary.

1972 The Office of Business Economics was renamed the Bureau of Economic Analysis because of a reorganization of the Department's principal statistical agencies.

1974 The National Fire Prevention and Control Administration was created by the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2202).

1977 Realignment of some of the bureaus of the Domestic and International Business Administration resulted in the establishment of the Industry and Trade Administration by the Secretary.

The Department of Energy Organization Act approved August 4, 1977 (42 U.S.C. 7131), effective October 1, 1977, pursuant to Executive Order 12009 of September 13, 1977, transferred the Office of Energy Programs to the Department of Energy.

1978 The National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) was established in 1978 in response to Executive Order 12046 of March 27, 1978. Commerce's Office of Telecommunications and the Office of Telecommunications Policy of the Executive Office of the President were merged.

1979 The United States Fire Admistration (formerly the National Fire Prevention and Control Administration) became a part of the Federal Emergency Management Agency in April 1979 pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1978 and Executive Order 12148, effective July 15, 1979.

The name of the Office of Minority Business Enterprise was changed to the Minority Business Development Agency by Department Order 25-4A.

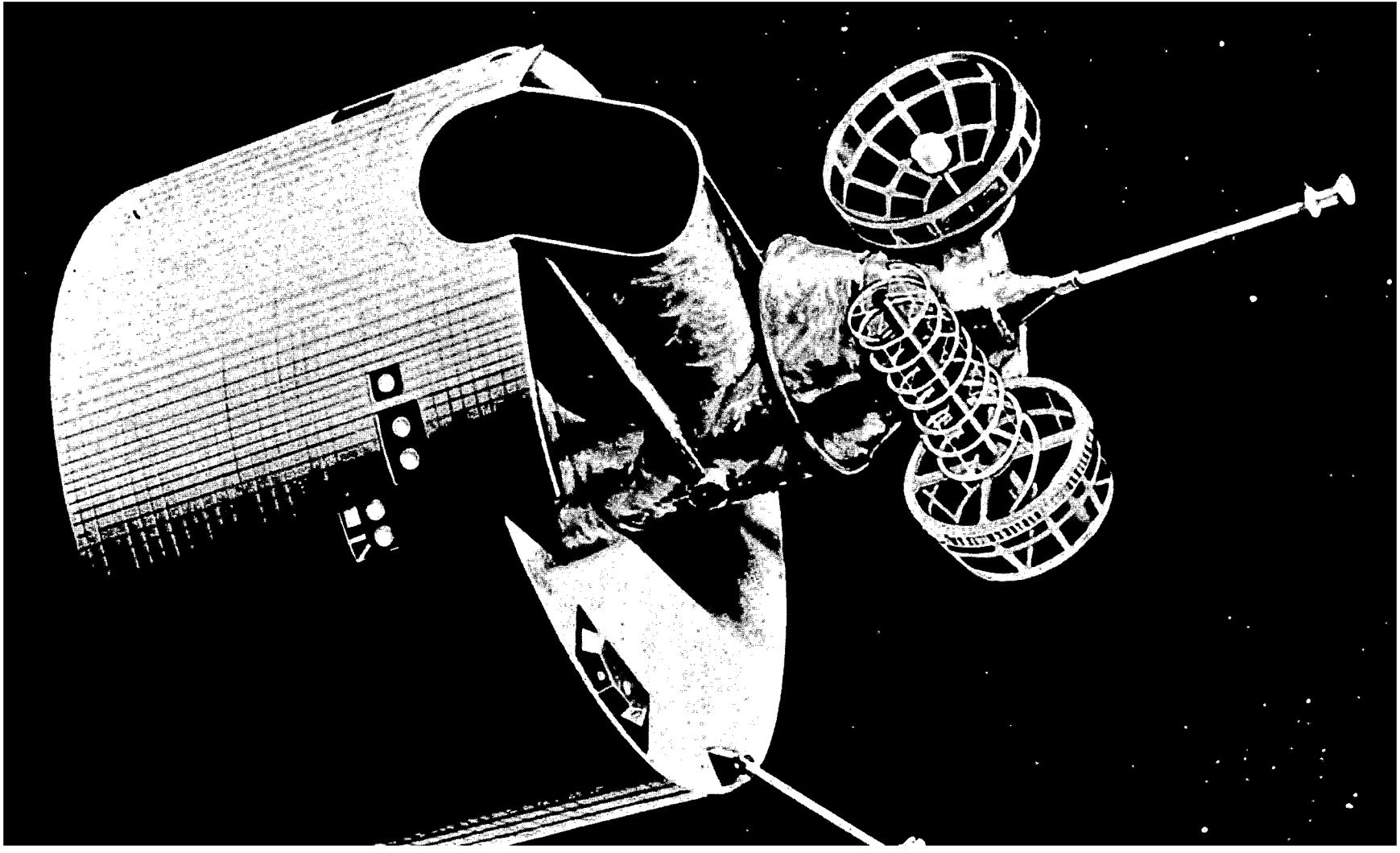
1980 The International Trade Administration was established on January 2, 1980, by the Secretary.

1981 The United States Travel and Tourism Administration was established by the National Tourism Policy Act of 1981 (22 U.S.C. 2121).

The Maritime Act of 1981 (46 U.S.C. 1601) transferred the Maritime Administration to the Department of Transportation, effective August 6, 1981.

1982 The Office of Productivity, Technology and Innovation was established pursuant to the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3704).

1987 The United States Export Administration was created pursuant to the Export Administration Amendments of 1985, which transferred the export licensing and export enforcement functions of the Commerce Department from the International Trade Administration to the Export Administration. The Act established an effective date of October 1, 1986, which was later extended to October 1, 1987. January 1988 the name was changed to the Bureau of Export Administration.



III. Building for the 21st Century

**THE American journey has not ended.
America is never accomplished.
America is always to build.**

**Archibald MacLeish
Entrance to U.S. Pavilion
New York's World Fair 1964**

The Department of Commerce promotes the Nation's economic growth. It fosters business and industry, stimulates international trade, measures and analyzes social development and economic activity, and advances scientific and technological progress.

Central to the Department's mission to foster, promote and develop foreign and domestic commerce and the manufacturing industries of the United States are services to the business community.

The Department of Commerce provides business with basic economic research data necessary to make sound decisions on industrial growth. It promotes the increased use of science and technology in the development of U.S. industrial capacity and the production of civilian goods. Through offices in major U.S. cities and more than 100 posts in scores of foreign countries, the Department develops international trade opportunities. It also administers legislation that helps U.S. industry and labor counter unfair foreign trade practices.

Commerce programs promote long-term, job-producing enterprises among minority groups and in areas across the United States. Commerce resources include reports, publications, projections and expertise on the full gamut of business activity.

The Department's oceanic and atmospheric programs further the Nation's safety, welfare, security and commerce through increasing knowledge and rational use of the natural environment. Predicting the weather, charting the seas and skies, protecting ocean resources and collecting data on oceans, space and sun are Commerce functions.

Partnership

The Department of Commerce has been in partnership with U.S. business for 75 years to maintain a prosperous, productive America, committed to consumer safety, protective of natural resources and militarily strong. This partnership has resulted in innovative programs and scientific breakthroughs in manufacturing, transportation, communications, measurement and materials which continue to ensure the United States a leadership role in the international marketplace.

New challenges, however, demand new responses. In agencies throughout the Department, the step beyond lighthouses to laserbeams is being anticipated in modernization programs that will probe deeper into the ocean, higher into the sky, and bring world markets closer in the years ahead.

A product of the industrial revolution which propelled the United States into the 20th century, the Department of Commerce is at the forefront of the technological revolution ushering in the 21st century.

Export. And watch your garden grow.



Make more money.
Find new markets.
Be competitive here and in other countries.

That's why you should export. The opportunities are overwhelming. And we can help you plant the seeds.

Maybe you're waiting to get bigger before you export. Maybe you ought to export to get bigger.

Get all the facts by calling the U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service, U.S. Department of Commerce at **1-800-343-4300*** Operator 199.

Call today and see how exporting can help you become a blooming success.

*In Alaska call 1-800-331-1000.

Exporting can do a world of good for your bottom line.

International Trade Administration export promotion campaign advertisement, 1987.

International Trade Administration

The International Trade Administration (ITA) is the Commerce agency most closely identified with the Department's primary mission: "to foster, promote and develop the commerce and industry" of the United States.

Created in 1980 in response to highly-charged international trade competition, ITA little resembles in numbers or responsibilities the country's first trade office, whose sole function was the collection of trade statistics.

In 1820, Congress passed a law calling for the compilation and publication of statistics on the nation's waterborne foreign commerce. These were gathered by local customs agents, and a Division of Commerce and Navigation was organized in the Treasury Department to publish the data. In 1866, with expanded information gathering duties, this became the Bureau of Statistics.

New Department

The Bureau remained in the Treasury Department until February 1903, when it moved to the newly created Department of Commerce and Labor. Its first report as a Commerce Department component documented the rise of U.S. foreign trade to its greatest height—$2.45 billion—with exports exceeding imports by some $470 million. In addition to publishing international trade figures, the Bureau also published figures on domestic commerce. Initially, figures came primarily from the Great Lakes ports or from seaports, but the Bureau gradually included U.S. cities in its statistical data.

To meet the growing demands of world trade, Congress appropriated funds for the Bureau of Manufactures in 1905. The new Bureau immediately began to identify U.S. firms interested in foreign trade and sought, from the Bureau of Statistics data on what products were the most marketable overseas.

A rapid growth in world trade—with the exception of the depression year of 1907—placed increasingly heavy demands on the Bureau. Special agents were sent abroad to collect market intelligence and display samples and to seek bids for U.S. manufacturers. The agents also gathered data on foreign climates, habits, spending power, product preferences, and other information.

Successive Secretaries sensed two deficiencies in the Department's efforts to promote trade. First, no national association of business existed through which the bureaus could learn of industry's needs or transmit the intelligence they collected. Second, the separation of the Bureau of Statistics and the Bureau of Manufactures resulted in organizational problems that interfered with the dissemination of information.

The creation of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce in 1912 and the amalgamation of the two Government bureaus into the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce helped eliminate these problems. Although funding was eliminated for the collection of domestic data, the new Bureau placed commercial attaches in 14 foreign countries. It also placed numerous commercial agents who specialized in promoting specific products in appropriate countries.

District Offices

Shortly before World War I, the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce began creating a network of district offices which still exists today. As a pilot project, it established an office in New York in 1914. By the end of that year, eight offices had been established, and applications had been submitted for additional offices.



Business America, the Government's oldest magazine, orginated in 1880 as Reports From the Consuls of the United States.

In 1915, the State Department transferred responsibility for its publication, *The Daily Consular and Trade Reports,* to the Department of Commerce where it was renamed *Commerce Reports.* It originated in 1880 as *Reports From the Consuls of the United States.* Still in circulation in 1988 and called *Business America,* the publication was the oldest U.S. Government magazine.

War Needs

During World War I, the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce continued to maintain agents abroad, seek new or foreign sources of raw materials, and aggressively solicit new outlets for U.S. products. Nevertheless, war needs came first. The Bureau was called on to license exports of strategic materials, draft legislation dealing with enemy trade, administer such legislation when passed, and audit costs on Government contracts.

A confluence of circumstances in the post World War I years—worldwide demands, disruptions of foreign productivity capacity, and an aggressive search for markets—catapulted American foreign trade to unprecedented levels. In 1919, imports climbed to $3 billion, exports to more than $7 billion. The trade surplus was $4 billion, a figure never approached in the commerce of any nation up to that time. Though the surplus dipped somewhat in 1920, total trade continued to soar, reaching $13.2 billion. Automobile manufacturers, accessory suppliers, trust companies and exporters were lavish in their praise of the Bureau for uncovering trade opportunities and helping them to obtain foreign contracts.

Motion pictures as a trade promotion device were introduced by the Department. The Chinese were especially interested in films showing quantity production in American industry. However, Congress would provide no additional funds for the project.

To meet growing and varied demands, the Bureau formed separate divisions for the Far East, South America, and Europe. Its research division increasingly turned its attention to considerations of foreign investment. The Bureau's director observed in 1920 that:

> One of the outstanding facts in the foreign commerce of the great exporting nations has been the way in which such trade has been enlarged and stimulated by the investment capital in the countries to which the goods are sold. Enterprises that owe their existence to foreign capital are naturally inclined to purchase equipment and supplies in the land of their financial origin. The attendant industrial expansion increases the consuming capacity of the people.

The refrain of this position, as well as its opposite, would be heard many times, with the merits of direct foreign investment still being debated.

The buoyant atmosphere that characterized most of the postwar period through 1929 was interrupted during 1921-22. All economic indicators turned downward, international trade plummeted, and unemployment soared. Secretary Herbert Hoover said the industrial slump "presented the most difficult unemployment crisis that the country has ever faced" and that it was "the most violent commodity slump in our history."

Market Forces

Fiscal year 1923 could be characterized as a vindication of Secretary Hoover's belief that self-adjusting market forces would correct the economic malady. The volume of international trade moved forward, but the demands of the prosperous domestic market lured producers away from their overseas selling efforts. In response, the Bureau undertook a campaign cautioning against the neglect of foreign outlets.

In July 1923, the Bureau established a Division of Domestic Commerce to coordinate domestic commerce studies and to conduct research on such general problems as plant location, warehousing and distribution.

The business picture following the 1929 stock market crash was bleak.

By 1933, industrial production dropped 33 percent, manufacturing production 34 percent, minerals production 27 percent, railroad freight handling 48 percent, department store sales 36 percent, factory employment 40 percent, and factory payrolls 60 percent. Worse still, at the close of 1932, the Department's index of world stock inventories was 200 percent above the 1923-1925 average. Huge inventories blunted the incentives to produce.

The Bureau's challenges resulting from the depression were, first, how to help American businesses improve their efficiency, and, second, how to cope with artificial or destructive trade barriers.

Three Challenges

In foreign commerce, the Bureau faced three principal challenges: 1) how to uncover or develop trade opportunities in a world of plunging trade activity; 2) how to cope with proliferating quotas, tariffs and other trade barriers; and 3) how to stem the flow of U.S. production facilities to foreign countries, especially Canada. Rather than try to overcome high tariff rates, U.S. companies found it easier simply to open branch manufacturing units abroad. High Canadian tariffs, for example, brought 74 American branch plants to Canada, according to a statement by the Canadian Prime Minister in 1931.

The change in national leadership in 1933 was followed by marked changes in the structure and duties of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Deep cuts in the Department of Commerce budget by the Roosevelt administration caused Bureau funds to be reduced by 62 percent. The Foreign Service felt the greatest pinch; it lost two-thirds of its employees. The nature of the Foreign Service duties also changed. According to the new Secretary, foreign-based officers were to collect and analyze marketing intelligence, not act as "salesmen for American products abroad." Twenty-one of the 53 foreign offices were closed.

Offices Closed

At home, the economic ax fell on the district offices. Ten offices were closed, and expenditures and activities reduced in the 24 offices that remained. However, the domestic service did fare better than the foreign, principally because of its assistance to the many new recovery agencies, especially the National Recovery Administration (NRA). Created to set trade practice and pricing codes for industry, the NRA tried to eliminate "cutthroat" competition which allegedly kept prices at levels too low for business to make reasonable profits. To establish the codes, the NRA called on the Bureau's commodity division. Its marketing services division handled thousands of letters requesting information on proposed codes, and it provided NRA with daily information from its index of commercial and industrial organizations.

Foreign Officers Transfer

The Foreign Commerce Service began working with the Consular Service of the Department of State, an alignment that proved to be a forerunner of the transfer of the Bureau's foreign officers to the State Department. This move occurred in 1939 and was reversed some 40 years later. The transfer constituted a recognition that trade had moved from a relatively free basis conducted on its own merits to one increasingly tied to foreign policy.

World War II and the decade which followed was a period of monumental industrial activity, unparalleled productivity, and general economic prosperity. The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce underwent numerous realignments. Within 10 years, it had to shape and adjust its policies to a total war effort, a peacetime reconversion and then a limited war demanding an expanded, but not total, commitment of the economy to military enterprise. Although all activity was subservient to the emergency, the Bureau continued to promote the interests of American business, especially in Latin America and areas not involved in armed conflict.

Veterans Assisted

With the transition to a peacetime economy in 1945, the Bureau increased the number of its district offices to 75 to help the private sector during the reconversion period and to house counselors assigned to assist returning veterans with housing, schools and jobs. A prerequisite for the reopening of foreign trade after the war was the establishment of credit for nations short of foreign funds, and the Bureau provided data to determine whether such credit was justifiable.

By the middle of 1948, half of all U.S. exports required Government licenses. The expansion was prompted by the increasing use of export controls as an instrument of U.S. foreign policy and by growing foreign pressure to supply materials and equipment already in short supply domestically. To handle the surge in licensing activity, Congress authorized a Bureau export staff of 500. The licensing program, together with the dollar shortage, were the primary ingredients in cutting U.S. exports in fiscal 1948 by about 7 percent to $13.9 billion.

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce was abolished in 1953. Two new agencies were created in its place, the Business and Defense Services Administration and the Bureau of Foreign Commerce. With the creation of the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, old programs were revamped and new services, particularly trade promotion, introduced to capture and recapture international markets.



Americans spent $11,000,000 in overseas travel in 1946, averaging $10 per diem in Europe and 80-day stays, according to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Aggressive export-expansion policies were not enough to banish the Nation's balance of payments problems. In 1965, President Lyndon B. Johnson instructed Secretary of Commerce John Connor to construct a plan, with the cooperation of the business community, to help stem the deficit. Some 4,000 American firms were called on to help expand exports, repatriate profits from overseas affiliates, and avoid or postpone direct investment in marginal projects overseas.

The creation of the Office of Foreign Direct Investment in 1968 was designed to help curtail capital transfers by U.S. companies to overseas affiliates. Although the rate of capital flowing out of the United States slowed, the payments problem persisted. The U.S. balance of trade continued to dip. In 1971, the United States suffered its first adverse balance of trade since statistics had been kept.

The balance of payments deficit rose from $3.8 billion to $10.6 billion from 1970 to 1971, and from $9.8 billion to $29.8 billion on the reverse transaction balance. While solutions were being sought to the payments problem, U.S. trade with the Eastern bloc countries was gradually expanding. In 1969, the Export Administration Act replaced the Export Control Act of 1949. It included a specific endorsement of trade in peaceful goods between U.S. firms and all countries with which the United States had commercial relations. The Act signified a new U.S. policy of support for East-West trade.

East-West Trade

Because the American business community was relatively inexperienced in doing business with centrally planned economies (e.g. the Soviet Union, the socialist countries of Eastern Europe, and the Peoples Republic of China), a new Bureau of East-West Trade was established to promote and foster U.S. trade with these areas of the world. By the end of 1974, two-way trade had grown to more than $3.2 billion.



President Ronald Reagan presents a Department of Commerce export "E" Award at a 1987 ceremony. The award was created in 1961 to encourage export expansion by U.S. companies.

A general reorganization took place in 1972. A Bureau of Resources and Trade Assistance was created to handle special import problems and to administer the Trade Adjustment Assistance Program for U.S. industries experiencing difficulties caused by international competition and disrupted markets. In addition, the Bureau took charge of the Department's programs to encourage business to conserve energy. Together with a Bureau of Domestic Commerce and a Bureau of International Commerce, these bureaus formed the Domestic and International Business Administration. An international economic policy and research staff was also established.

By the late 1970s, the U.S. merchandise trade deficit had soared. In 1980, Congress passed the Trade Reorganization Act establishing a new national export policy. From the Domestic and International Business Administration, the International Trade Administration (ITA) was created in 1980. For the first time, responsibility for the promotion of exports and the policing of imports were under one agency. In 1978, commercial attaches had returned to

Commerce from the State Department, and supervision of the Trigger Pricing Mechanism and unfair trade practices was moved from Treasury to Commerce as part of the 1980 reorganization.

Four Divisions

ITA operations were run by four divisions:

1) Trade development, which comprised seven major industry units plus two other groups to cover broader industry issues. Trade development provided business advice on trade and investment abroad and promoted U.S. exports.

2) U.S. Foreign and Commercial Service, the eyes and ears of ITA in 47 district offices located in major cities and 124 posts in 68 foreign countries. The Commercial Service provided liaison between the U.S. business community and potential world outlets, including the Caribbean Basin, which had become a high priority in the 1980s.

3) International Economic Policy, staffed by country desk officers to promote U.S. exports geographically, much as trade development did by industry. This staff also was a trouble shooter for Americans doing business overseas.

4) Trade Administration, responsible for licensing exports of "dual" use manufactured goods and commodities which could be converted to military purposes; and for investigating complaints of unfair trade practices such as dumping, the sale of foreign goods in the United States at less than fair value, and countervailing duties, the subsidization of exports to the United States by foreign governments.

As each division introduced new programs and strengthened those which had been retained, forces contributing to the U.S. trade deficit and foreign borrowing continued to push the Nation toward debtor status.

New policies were implemented. Licensing procedures were balanced to serve national security and foreign policy objectives while minimizing the adverse effect on U.S. exports and the balance of trade. Processing time was reduced as the number of applications increased. Strict enforcement of export controls resulted in more criminal and administrative cases and fines against violators.

In 1982, Secretary Malcolm Baldrige led the Administration's effort to pass the Export Trading Company Act to provide new export-related jobs by allowing small- and medium-sized businesses to enter exporting for the first time.

Trade Strike Force

In September 1985, President Ronald Reagan named Baldrige to chair a new Cabinet-level Trade Strike Force created to identify foreign unfair trade practices and to propose ways to eliminate them. Based on Strike Force recommendations, the United States established a comprehensive action plan to deal with Japanese unfair trade practices affecting U.S. semiconductors, including the first ever self-initiation of an anti-dumping case; initiated actions to deal with European subsidies for Airbus; established an overall program to deal with lack of intellectual property rights in other countries; and, initiated a section 305 investigation of Japanese trade practices in supercomputers which led to the Government of Japan adopting a new procurement system for supercomputers, giving U.S. manufacturers equal and fair access to the Japanese market.

Open Markets

Steps also were taken to eliminate barriers U.S. firms faced in foreign markets. In 1986, United States lawyers could not practice in Japan, Spain would not buy U.S. corn and Taiwan would not buy U.S. wine, beer or cigarettes. As a result of negotiations and vigorous application of U.S. trade laws, these markets were open to U.S. firms by the end of 1987.

In 1988 with export control functions transferred to a new agency, trade promotion became ITA's primary mission.

Bureau of Export Administration

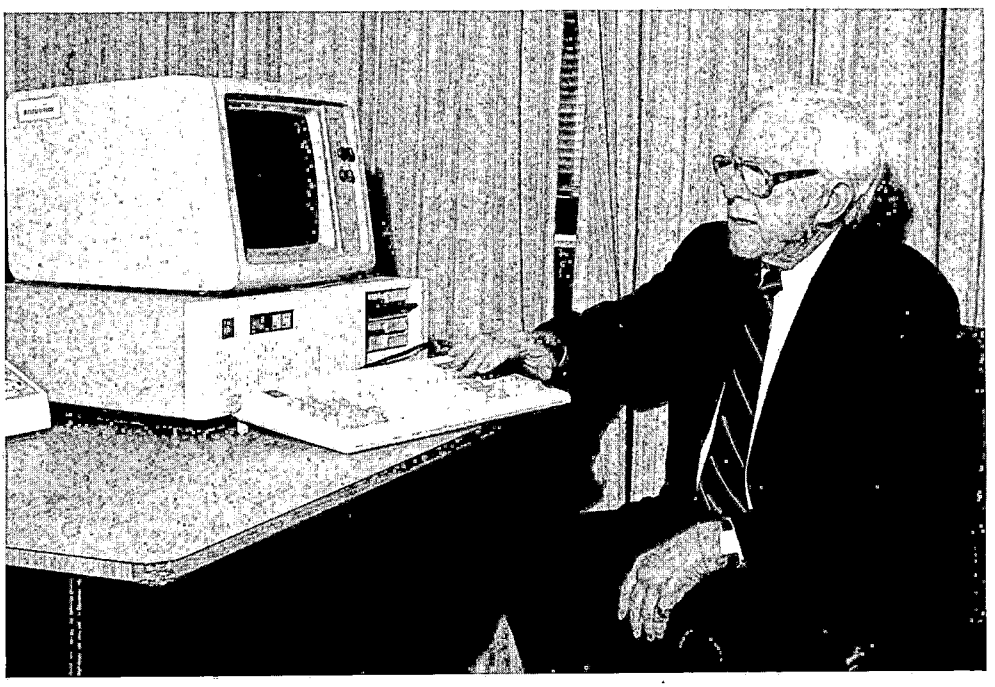
The Bureau of Export Administration was created on October 1, 1987, to establish and monitor a high technology export control policy for the United States.

Separated from the International Trade Administration in accordance with the provisions of the Export Administration Amendments Act of 1985, the Bureau of Export Administration was charged with analyzing, negotiating, formulating and implementing export control policy to prevent the loss of commodities and technologies that would harm U.S. national security and enhance the military capabilities of adversaries.

The agency, with nearly 500 employees, was responsible for obtaining voluntary compliance and support from the business community, preventing violations of the export control laws through close scrutiny of license applications, and deterring violators by aggressive use of criminal and administrative sanctions.

The first Export Control Act was passed in 1949, the same year that the United States joined with Belgium, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, and the United Kingdom to form the Coordinating Committee (COCOM) on Multilateral Export Controls. In 1951, the Battle Act was passed, denying aid to any nation permitting exports of strategic materials to Eastern bloc countries.

Eighteen years later, in 1969, the Export Administration Act imposed controls on exports of dual-use high technology products and commodities. In 1985, Congress separated export control functions from the export promotion functions of the International Trade Administration and established the new agency.



Computerized export licensing, inaugurated by Secretary C. William Verity in January 1988, more than doubled the daily processing capacity of the Bureau of Export Administration, permitting the agency to handle 1,000 applications a day.

U.S.Travel and Tourism Administration

The U. S. Travel and Tourism Administration (USTTA) is the Federal Government's national tourism office. Its mission is to expand export earnings and job opportunities by promoting business and pleasure travel to this country.

Created by the National Tourism Policy Act of 1981, USTTA replaced the U. S. Travel Service (USTS), which had been established in 1961 to counter a $1.2 billion travel deficit in the Nation's balance of payments.

In response to a 1958 study prepared for President Dwight Eisenhower which concluded that travel was a unique instrument of friendly, peaceful relations among nations, a small Office of International Travel was created in the Department of Commerce. It was directed to serve as the government spokesman for the travel industry and to provide liaison between the industry and the U.S. Government agencies whose functions affect the industry's operations.

Two years later, with the government increasingly aware of the diplomatic and monetary value of tourism, President John Kennedy recommended a major new program of promotion of foreign travel to the United States. USTS began operations in the Department of Commerce on June 29, 1961. In 1965, USTS celebrated a national benchmark with the arrival in December of America's 1,000,000th overseas visitor in the first single year that the United States had tallied a million guests. Between 1961 and 1966, the number of foreign visitors doubled. In 1981, USTS was succeeded by USTTA.

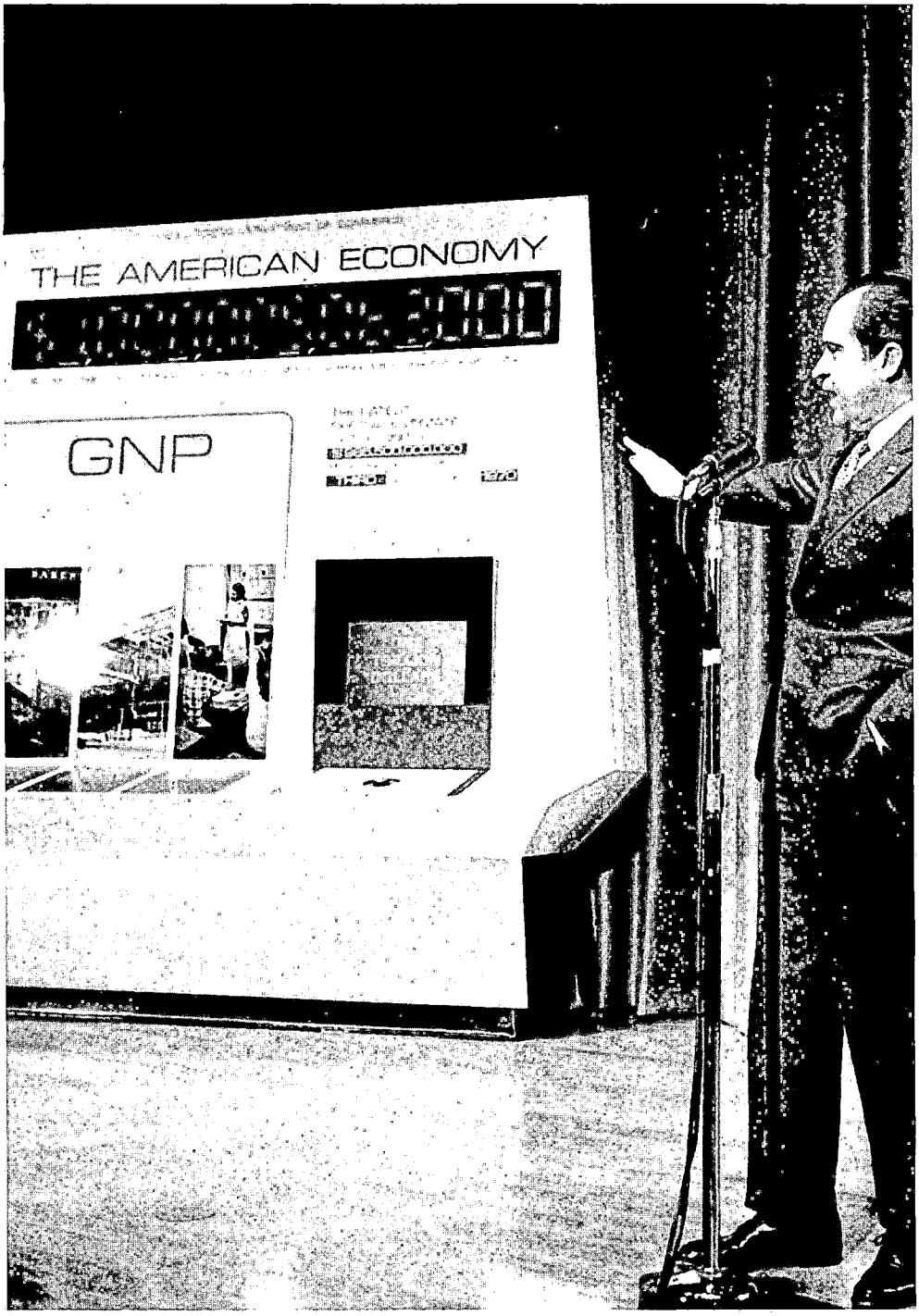
The new agency's mandate included:

- enlisting the support of private and public sector partners in promotional programs and projects;
- coordinating foreign media coverage of U.S. tourism attractions and events;
- eliminating barriers to international travel;
- encouraging U.S. travel suppliers to promote and sell products, facilities and services to foreign travel buyers at wholesale, retail and consumer levels;
- providing training and technical assistance to travel agents, tour operators, tourism officials and other travel industry entities; and
- compiling and publishing statistical and technical information.

In 1987, 28.4 million foreign visitors spent nearly $19 billion in the United States, a 12 percent increase in visitors and 19 percent increase in receipts over 1986, the largest single increase in the agency's history.



USTTA's "America. Catch the Spirit" cooperative advertising program promotes America under a central theme to millions of potential foreign travelers to this country.



President Richard Nixon marks the first trillion dollar annual national production figure in ceremonies introducing the Department of Commerce's GNP clock in 1970.

Economics

Office of Economic Affairs

The Office of Economic Affairs develops domestic and international economic policy based on the analytical and statistical information provided by two of its components: the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Census Bureau.

Created by President John F. Kennedy in 1961 to coordinate the formulation of U.S. economic policy, the Office provides broad and targeted economic data, analyses and forecasts for use by Government agencies, businesses and others.

The Office of Productivity, Technology and Innovation and the National Technical Information Service are also included in the Office of Economic Affairs.

Bureau of Economic Analysis

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) measures and analyzes U.S. economic activity to provide basic information on economic growth, inflation, regional development, and the Nation's role in the world economy. The Bureau uses a wide variety of data from public and private sources, including the Census Bureau and other Commerce Department agencies, to prepare a system of national, regional, and international economic accounts.

The national accounts consist of the national income and product accounts, of which gross national product (GNP), a measure of the Nation's production of goods and services, is the cornerstone, and the input-output accounts, which show how industries interact to produce GNP. The regional accounts provide information such as estimates of personal income for States and counties.

The international accounts consist of the international transactions accounts (balance of payments accounts), which record U.S. merchandise trade, services, and financial transactions with foreign residents, and a statement of the U.S. international investment position.

In addition, BEA tracks business cycles, conducts surveys of capital spending by U.S. businesses, and uses national and regional econometric models to forecast changes in economic activity and to analyze the effects of alternative economic policies.

Balance of payments accounting was started in 1921, at the initiative of Secretary Herbert Hoover, to provide information on the role of the United States in the world economy. In the same year, the *Survey of Current Business* began publication.

The Great Depression of the 1930s led to recognition of the need for more information about the Nation's economy. The first official continuing series on national income in the United States was completed by the Commerce Department in 1934 under the direction of Simon Kuznets, Nobel laureate in economics, and summarized in the *Survey of Current Business.*

Income Estimates

During the 1940s, the need to determine World War II's effect on the U.S. economy saw the introduction of estimates of GNP in 1942 by the National Income unit, then in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Five years later, the first complete set of national income and product estimates, in the form of a set of accounts, was published.

In 1946, the Office of Business Economics, BEA's predecessor, supplemented the annual estimates of the U.S. balance of payments accounts with quarterly estimates.

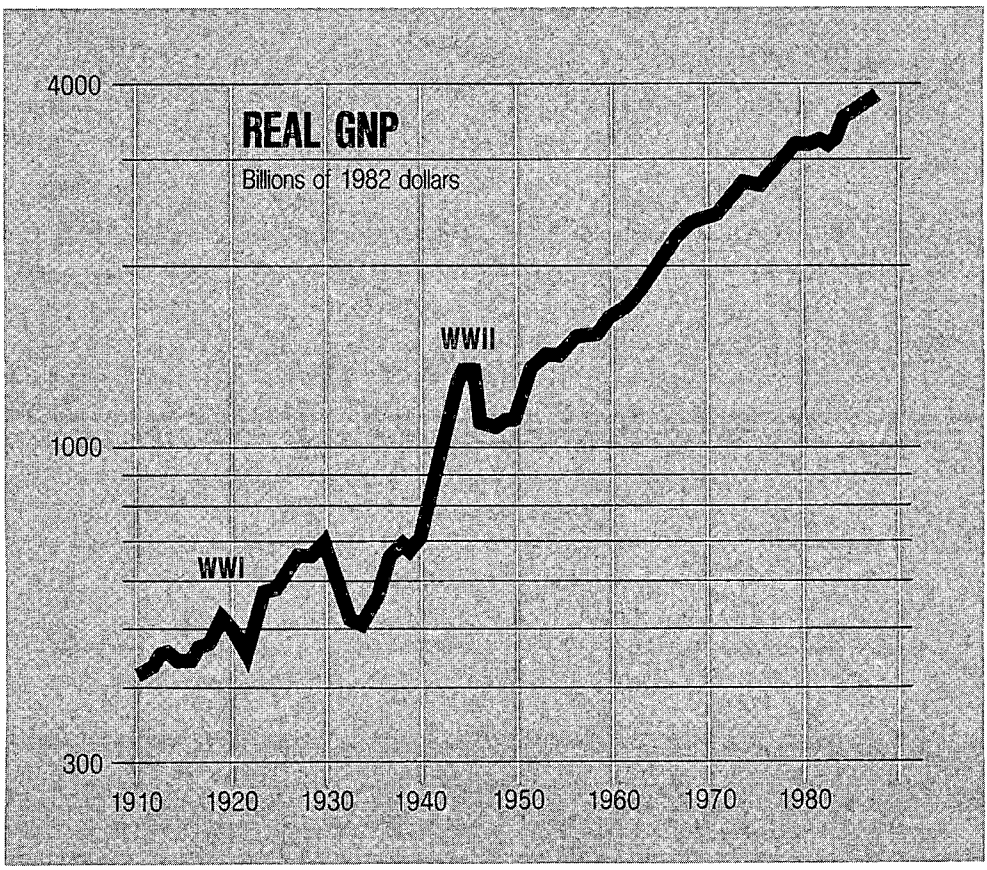
These estimates included a geographical breakdown to provide data needed to implement the Marshall Plan for the rebuilding of war-torn areas of Europe and Asia. Also, as industry cut war-related production, a regular quarterly survey of business plans for capital spending was begun.

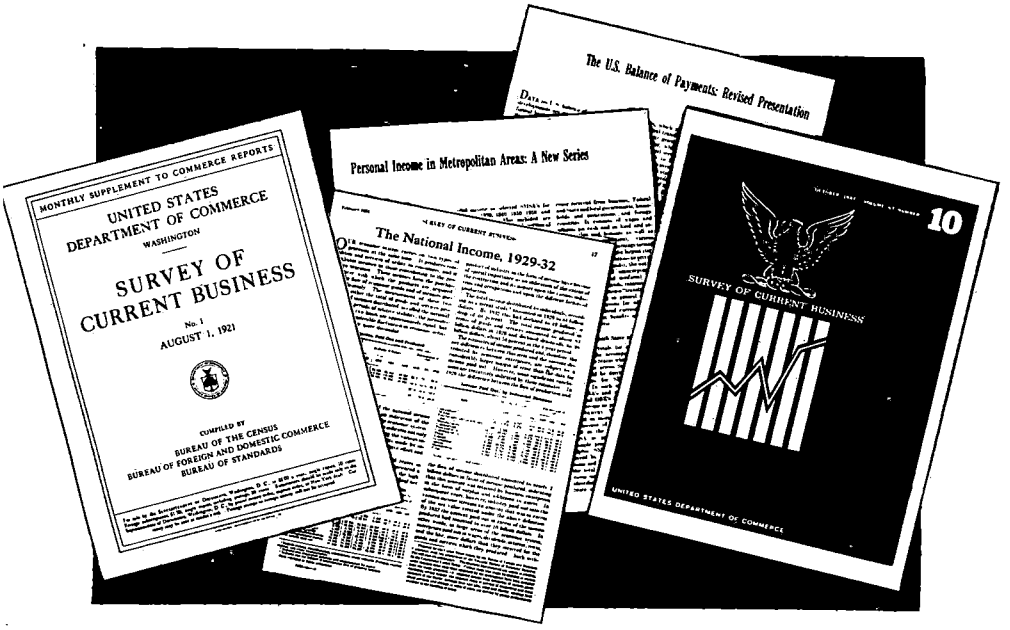
In the 1950s, the first estimates of constant dollar GNP (i.e. adjusted for inflation) were introduced to provide better measures of the Nation's economic growth. State annual income estimates, begun in the 1930s, were supplemented in 1956 by estimates of State disposable (i.e., after-tax) personal income. In 1957, the Bureau conducted a census of U.S. business investments abroad, followed in 1960 by the first postwar survey of U.S. business enterprises under foreign ownership.

Quarterly Estimates

The 1960s saw the more timely provision of GNP estimates and expansion of the regional and international programs. Quarterly estimates of State personal income and annual estimates of personal income at the sub-State level were published for the first time, and a consistent set of regional and demographic projections were developed. BEA adopted a new format for the presentation of balance of payments statistics and undertook a new "benchmark" survey to improve estimates of U.S. direct investment in foreign countries.

The Bureau also assumed complete responsibility for a quarterly model of the U.S. economy developed by Lawrence R. Klein, Nobel laureate in economics.





Publication of Survey of Current Business was initiated by Secretary Herbert Hoover in 1921.

New Work

The emphases and new work undertaken by BEA in the 1970s mirrored developments in the economy—rapid inflation, structural change, new international considerations, and concern with the environment. During the decade, BEA improved and expanded information on prices in the national accounts, accelerated work on capital stocks and depreciation, took over business cycle indicators and overhauled them to facilitate analysis in inflation-adjusted terms, and assumed responsibility for and expanded the scope of the survey of business capital spending.

Estimates of personal income for all counties were published for the first time in 1975. The Regional Economic Information System User Group was established to help distribute regional estimates, and two econometric models were developed to measure the impact on States and local areas of goverment programs and private sector developments.

An increase in foreign investment in the United States led to legislation in the mid-1970s mandating periodic benchmark surveys of U.S. direct investment abroad and foreign direct investment in the United States as well as data collection between benchmark surveys.

By the mid-1970s, environmental legislation had led to significant levels of spending for pollution abatement and control, and BEA began publishing estimates of this spending.

The changing economy of the 1980s resulted in new adjustments in national accounts to capture the effect of the underground economy on source data and a new price index for computers taking into account the rapid technological changes. Experimental estimates of gross State product by industry, first published in 1985, added to regional economists' ability to study economic competitiveness and the effects on States of changes in the national economy. In 1987, the Bureau conducted a benchmark survey of U.S. transactions in services. These statistics supported efforts to include international trade in services in trade negotiations.

Bureau of the Census

The U.S. Bureau of the Census is the world's largest and most advanced statistical agency. Best known for its 10-year population counts, Census also is the primary source of data on the nation's economic and social life.

The first census ever held in what is now the United States took place in Virginia in 1624-25. There were 37 more counts in various parts of the country before 1787, when Congress, for the first time in the history of any nation, wrote a requirement for a census into the Constitution:

> Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers . . . The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years in such manner as they shall by law direct. (Article I, Section 2, of the U.S. Constitution.)

Congress entrusted the taking of the census to the U.S. marshals under the supervision of Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson. Results were posted publicly so that those who had been missed could add themselves to the list, as Jefferson did following the 1790 census.

In 1810, faced with the possibility of war with Great Britain, Congress instituted the first census of manufactures. However, in the absence of any provision for confidentiality, manufacturers were reluctant to give information that might come to a competitor's attention.

It was not until 1840 that Congress expanded the census schedule significantly beyond the bare population inquiries of 1790. The 1840 census marked the introduction of two new censuses, agriculture and mineral industries. Because technical skill at collecting a census had not progressed enough to keep up with the Nation's growing curiosity about itself, the 1840 census was extensively criticized for its many errors.

A series of so-called "social questions" added in 1850 covered taxes and the public debt. This series later become a full-scale census, the census of governments. Other additions during 1850-1870 reflected a growing concern with education (a question on school attendance), with social problems (detailed questions about the handicapped), and with economic progress (a question about the value of real estate).

Major Reform

In 1880, Congress enacted a major reform of the census structure, replacing U.S. marshals with a civilian census office headed by a presidentially appointed superintendent of the census. Even this new structure, however, was unable to cope with the record number of inquiries. Some 200 different schedules containing 13,000 separate questions were used in 1880, and the office was still publishing the 1880 data when it became time to conduct the 1890 census.

Although a device, which involved a set of wooden rollers over which a long roll of paper passed and was marked, was used to expedite counting in the 1870 and 1880 censuses (the developer, Charles Seaton, became Census Superintendent in 1881), it was not until almost the last census of the century that a major mechanical breakthrough was made.

In the 1890 census, America took her first step toward the computer age with the use of a punch card system of mechanical tabulation. According to popular accounts, the idea had been suggested by John Billings, who was in charge of the Division of Vital Statistics, and developed by Herman Hollerith, a young engineer employed as a special agent. With minor modifications, the system was used again in the 1900 census and for a part of the work in 1910. Hollerith's tabulating machine company

eventually became the International Business Machines Corporation.

Congress enacted the Permanent Census Act in 1902, making the Census Bureau a permanent organization charged not only with the taking of the decennial population censuses, but also with five-year censuses of manufactures, an annual compilation of vital statistics, and other reports the Government deemed necessary for national planning.

In 1903, the Bureau became part of the new Department of Commerce and Labor. Ten years later, responsibility for the Statistical Abstract of the United States was moved to Commerce from the Department of the Treasury. This publication grew into one of the Nation's most popular statistical references on social, political and economic developments.

Over the years, compliance was a problem. The first census act in 1790 provided penalties for failure or refusal on the part of any person more than 16 years old to respond to census questions about members of the family. Later, the law added penalties for any officer or agent of a corporation who did not furnish answers required by any census schedule. By 1880, with so much more detail in the censuses, confidentiality became an issue. The census act of that year specified a $500 fine for field workers who communicated statistics about property or business to an unauthorized person.

Strict Confidentiality

From this beginning, confidentiality developed into the strict legal guarantee it is today. In 1900, the law first dealt with the danger that individual data might sometimes be identifiable from published aggregate reports (e.g. one firm dominated a given industry in a given area). And in 1929, Congress enacted most of what is now Title 13 of the U.S. Code, setting the standards of confidentiality which were codified in 1954 and which govern the Census Bureau today.



Census personnel operate automatic card punching machines in 1920.

During World War I, the Bureau was asked to provide information on the consumption and availability of such materials as iron and steel and woolen goods and leather boots. With the exception of wartime demands, however, much of the work of the Bureau for the first three decades of the 20th century was isolated from that of the rest of the Government.

This changed with President Franklin Roosevelt. The New Deal era brought unprecedented demands for information on employment, hours worked, wages, age and sex distribution of the population, employment and more. Census responded to the new demands with sampling, a recently developed statistical technique of choosing a small number of individuals in such a way that the responses provide an accurate indication of the responses of the whole population.

Sampling then was used in Bureau contracts for the Work Projects Administration's Sample Survey of Unemployment and the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Survey of Family Spending and Saving in Wartime. In 1942, the *Monthly Report on the Labor Force* was transferred to Census and subsequently renamed the Current Population Survey. It became the oldest continuing national survey of an entire country.

The years between 1933 and 1950 saw the amount of data collected again outgrow the Bureau's ability to process it mechanically. It was not until 1947 that a way appeared to enlarge that capacity dramatically. While electronic computers were being developed for scientific use during the 1940s, the idea of adapting a computer for use in data processing was a radically new one. The Census Bureau turned for advice about its feasibility to the National Bureau of Standards. In 1948, the Bureau of Standards contracted for such a computer. UNIVAC 1 was delivered to the Census Bureau in March 1951, in time to work 24 hours a day every day for 14 months on tabulations from the 1950 censuses. The verdict on computer tabulation after this trial was distinctly favorable, and new and better computer systems have been developed for each of the censuses since 1950.



UNIVAC 1107 computer in operation in 1967. In background are bacinets which hold reels of magnetic tape with data to be printed out as statistics.

In the 1960s Census expanded a system of self-enumeration, which was being used in economic censuses. This was further refined in the 1970 decennial census with the distribution of mail-out, mail-back forms to 65 percent of the households in the United States.

The procedure had a number of advantages, including more accurate answers because the respondent had more time to think, a greater feeling of privacy because an enumerator did not have to be answered, and the concentration of enumerators in difficult areas as fewer were needed in easy, high response areas.

It was for the 1970 census that computer mapping and the compilation and classification of addresses were developed.

On the economic front, Census also responded to the growing need for data to compare domestic output with imports and exports. Product detail was expanded for the censuses of manufactures and mineral industries following passage of the 1974 Trade Act.

In 1976, the Bureau conducted a record-keeping practices survey to provide information the Bureau of Economic Analysis needed to improve estimates of the gross national product, the measurement of the output of the Nation's goods and services. Soon after, publication of the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* began.

By 1982, economic censuses covered approximately 7.4 million establishments operated by about 6.6 million firms and other organizations.

While the information-gathering function of the Census Bureau expanded most dramatically, the other and constitutionally-mandated function, the provision of a simple head count for direct Government use, also grew. After the one-man, one-vote Supreme Court ruling (Baker v. Carr) in 1962, Census data helped set local representation in State legislatures as well as being used to determine State representation in Congress.

Toward the end of the 1980s, the Census Bureau was completing preparations for what was to be the largest peacetime civilian undertaking in the nation's history, the 1990 decennial census which would commemorate the 200th anniversary of the world's first constitutionally-mandated census. As the only Federal Agency required to contact every household in the nation—a responsibility not shared by the Postal Service or the Internal Revenue Service—the Bureau's task was clearly defined:

> In its best interest, a civilized nation counts and profiles its people and institutions. Doing so ably and objectively is the abiding mission of the United States Census Bureau. We honor privacy, shun partisanship, invite scrutiny and share our expertise globally. Striving to excel, we chronicle the Nation's past, describe its present and illuminate its future.



Dog sleds were used to get Census enumerators to residents outside Fairbanks, Alaska, during the 16th Decennial Census.

Office of Productivity, Technology and Innovation

The Office of Productivity, Technology and Innovation, established in 1982, was given a singular mission: to boost American industrial competitiveness through the development and application of technology that promoted productivity.

A successor to earlier science and technology services in the Department of Commerce, the Office worked with Government and industry to eliminate Federal and State barriers to greater productivity and to encourage private sector incentives. It also disseminated information on new methods and discoveries being used successfully by businesses, and it offered expertise on proposed improvements.

The major programs were aimed at fostering private sector and government partnerships, stimulating generic sources of finance for marketing innovations, and promoting private sector use of inventions resulting from $60 billion of annual Federal research and development funding.

The Office also assisted small business groups and State governments in incorporating technology and innovation in economic development objectives, including information on flexible automation.

In addition, the Office coordinated metric conversion and provided information on improving productivity.

National Technical Information Service

The National Technical Information Service (NTIS) had its beginnings in the offices created to handle the release of thousands of technical reports to American industry following World War II.

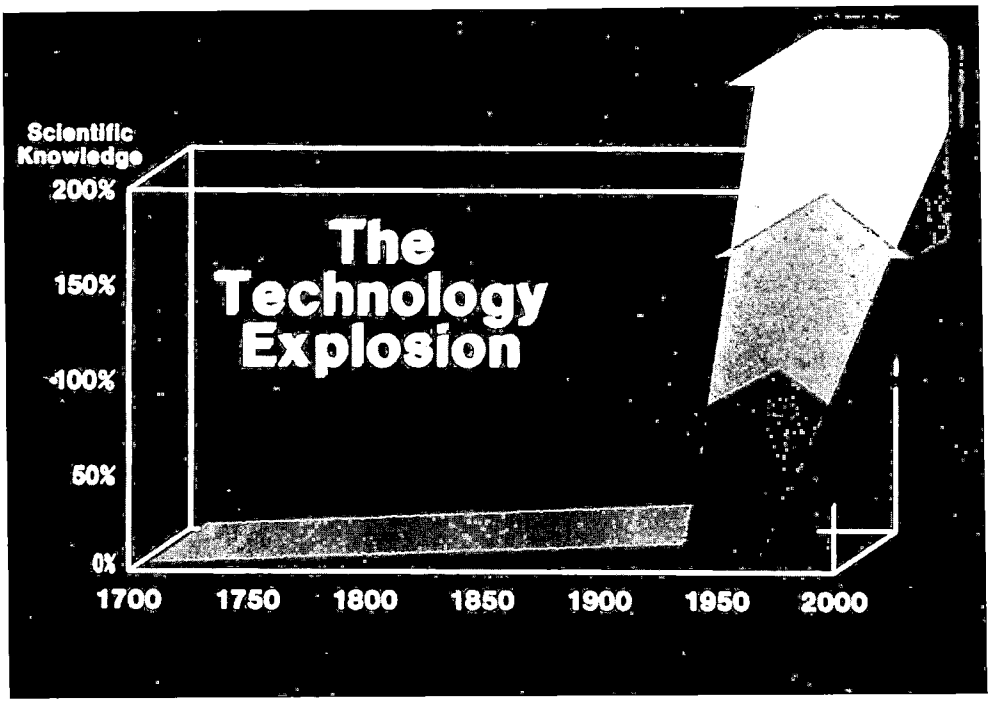
Documents captured from Germany and other U.S. Government materials became available in such overwhelming numbers that it was necessary to develop a mechanism to handle their dissemination efficiently.

In 1945, President Harry Truman signed Executive Order 9568 creating a Publications Board to collect and declassify World War II technical data and release it to industry. A year later, the Commerce Department established the Office of Technical Services, absorbing functions of the Publications Board and those of the Director of War Mobilization.

The launching of the first space satellite by the Soviet Union in the 1960s triggered a second "information explosion" as U.S. scientists moved to develop and maintain a technological edge, thereby increasing the production of and demand for data.

In September 1970, Congress created NTIS with full authority to establish and





monitor a clearinghouse for scientific, technical, and engineering information and analyses. It was also to expedite the dissemination of business and statistical information to stimulate U.S. productivity and innovation.

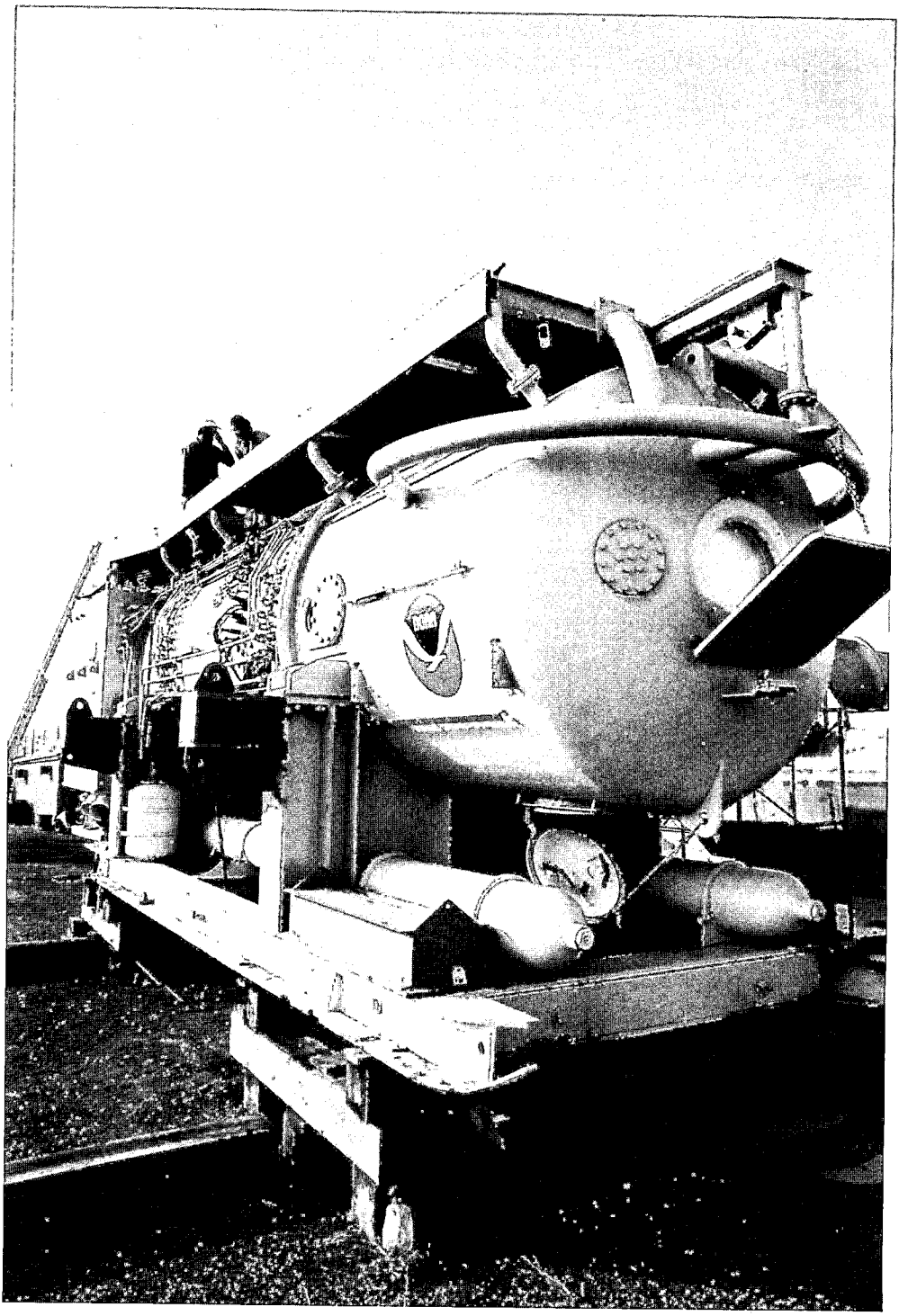
A self-supporting, central source of data, NTIS recovered costs through the sale of items from its huge family of information products and services. The agency by the 1980s had developed into the primary source for some 1.5 million foreign and domestic technical reports, and Federally generated machine processable data files and software.

Inspector General

In late 1978, after a series of scandals during the 1960s and 1970s revealed that fraud, waste and abuse of tax money had become a problem of embarrassing proportions in the Federal Government, Public Law 95-452 established an Office of Inspector General in 12 agencies, including the Department of Commerce. The purpose of the office was to consolidate auditing and investigative responsibilities under a high-level official who reported directly to the agency head.

IGs were to be presidential appointees, confirmed by the Senate. They could be dismissed only by the President who had to give Congress a written explanation for the action.

By law, the IGs were to be appointed without regard to political affiliation solely on the basis of integrity and demonstrated ability in accounting, auditing, financial analysis, law, management analysis, public administration or investigations. They were assured independence and had to report twice yearly to the Congress and the agency head on their activities. They had access to all department records and files and could not be prevented from carrying out any audit or investigation or issuing any report or subpoena.



NOAA's Aquarius Undersea Research Habitat, with a 6,300-feet depth capacity, was put into operation in 1987.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) carries out programs designed to further the nation's safety, welfare, security and commerce through increasing knowledge and rational use of the natural environment.

With 13,000 employees, including the NOAA Corps, which is the Nation's seventh uniformed service, NOAA is the largest agency in the Department of Commerce. It was established in 1970 in response to what President Richard Nixon described as "immediate and compelling needs for better protection of life and property from natural hazards . . . for a better understanding of the total environment . . . " and "for exploration and development leading to the intelligent use of . . . marine resources . . . ," NOAA was charged with predicting the weather, charting the seas and skies, protecting ocean resources, and collecting data on the oceans, space and sun.

Several agencies were brought into the unified national oceanic and atmospheric program which had been recommended in the Stratton Commission report, "Our Nation and the Sea."

National Ocean Service

Senior was the National Ocean Service, formerly the Coast and Geodetic Survey, or before 1871, the Coast Survey, considered the nation's first scientific agency. Legislation providing for a "Survey of the Coast" was approved by President Thomas Jefferson on February 10, 1807. Because of the War of 1812, however, fieldwork did not begin until 1816 after Ferdinand R. Hassler, an engineer and the first superintendent of the new agency, returned from Europe with the instruments and equipment necessary for the massive task. (In 1836, Hassler became first director of the Office of Weights and Measures, predecessor to the National Bureau of Standards.)

An 1871 act of Congress made the Survey responsible for providing geodetic control, a network of surveyors' baselines and benchmarks for the country's interior.

The aeronautical charting program began with the passage of the Air Commerce Act of 1926. The first charts published were in strip form that followed the newly lighted airways between the major air terminals. World War II saw the production of nautical charts increase by 10-fold and aeronautical chart production increase a phenomenal 25-fold.

Technological advances in the 1950s made possible the first automatically processed and machine-plotted hydrographic smooth sheet produced in 1962. This work culminated in development of the Hydroplot System, used until the mid 1980s when new multibeam swath technology became available. By then the Survey's responsibilities had grown to include geodesy, seismology, geomagnetism, nautical charting, oceanography, and aeronautical charting.



Ferdinand R. Hassler was the first superintendent of the Coast Survey and the first director of the Office of Weights and Measures, predecessor to the National Bureau of Standards.

National Weather Service

The largest scientific agency to become a component of NOAA was the Weather Bureau, now the National Weather Service. Recorded weather observation started 24 years after the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock when Reverend John Campanius Holm began systematic weather diaries. His 1644 and 1645 notations are the first continuous weather records in what is now the United States.

Although many individuals, including Thomas Jefferson and Benjamin Franklin kept weather diaries, the first government collection of weather reports did not begin until 1812 when the Surgeon-General of the Army initiated a program to determine the effects of weather on health.

In 1870, Congress created a weather service under the Secretary of War. The first daily weather maps appeared in January 1871. Weather predictions began to be published regularly in February.

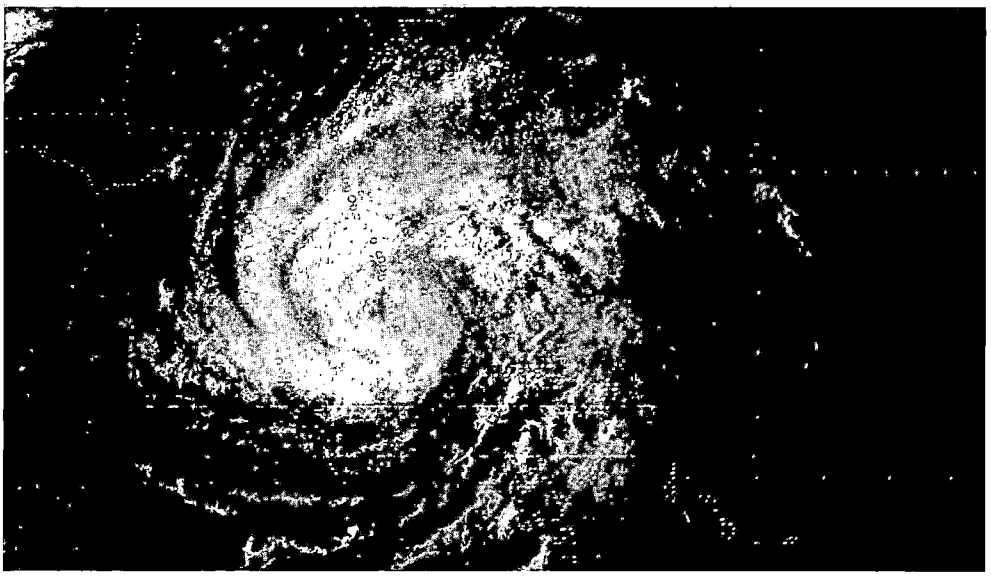
The civilian weather service was established on July 1, 1891, when Congress transferred the Weather Bureau from the Army Signal Corps to the Department of Agriculture. In 1914, an aerological section was added to meet the aviation needs.

The Weather Bureau remained in Agriculture until 1940 when it was moved to the Department of Commerce to "permit better coordination of government activities relating to aviation and commerce generally, without in any way lessening the Bureau's contribution to agriculture." Five-day forecasting was initiated.

During the 1950s, the Weather Service established a severe storm forecast center and began the National Hurricane Research Project.

In 1960, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) launched the first weather satellite, and in 1961 the Weather Bureau, in cooperation with the Defense Department, NASA, and the private sector, formally undertook development and operation of a global weather satellite observing system. By the 1980s, NOAA had the nation's only civilian operational satellite system.

Approaching its 100th anniversary in 1991, the Weather Service was the subject of a billion dollar modernization program to provide forecasters with advanced tools for forecasting costly small-scale, fast-breaking weather events like tornados, severe thunderstorms and flash floods.



Photograph of a hurricane.

National Marine Fisheries Service

The National Marine Fisheries Service, by that name, came into being on October 3, 1970, but the federal fishery agency celebrated its "de facto" centennial on February 9, 1971. A hundred years earlier President Ulysses S. Grant signed a bill recognizing a national interest in fisheries conservation by creating an Office of Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries.

Because fish was an important source of food, fisheries were the first renewable resource to receive public attention in our Nation. Headquarters were established at Woods Hole, Massachusetts, now a world-famous oceanographic and marine research center.

The Fish Commission became part of the newly created Department of Commerce and Labor on July 1, 1903, and renamed the Bureau of Fisheries.

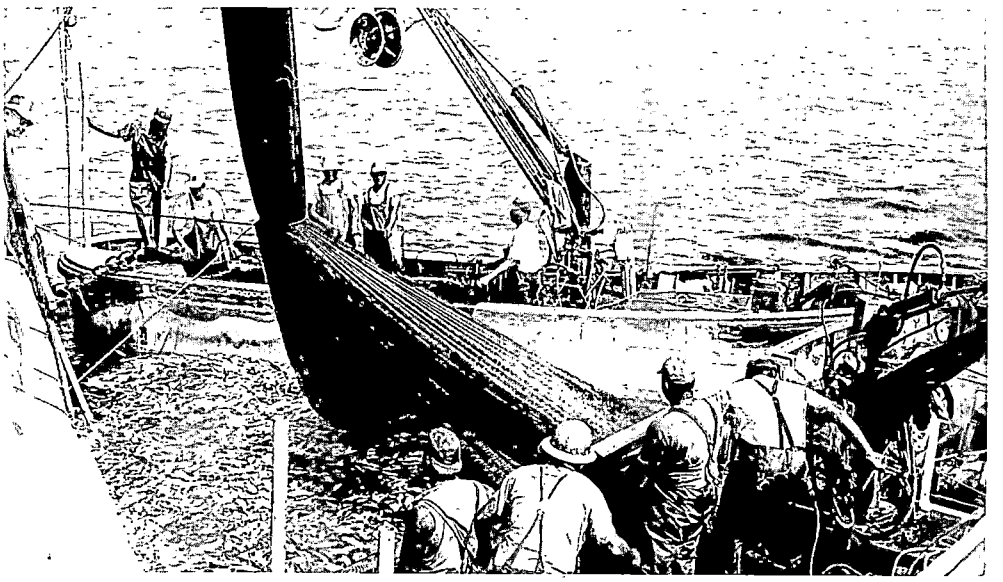
By 1920, the Bureau's responsibilities included promoting the preparation and preservation of fish, fish hatchery maintenance, and the conversion of waste fish and fish waste into productive commercial use such as paint and varnish oil, stock feed meal and fertilizer.

Transferred to the Department of the Interior in 1939, the Bureau of Fisheries did not return to Commerce until NOAA was created.

In the early 1970s, the Service was given responsibility for the protection of marine mammals and endangered marine species. In 1976, perhaps the most significant piece of fishery legislation in U.S. history was passed, the Magnuson Act, establishing an exclusive U.S. Fishery Conservation Zone between 3 and 200 miles off the U.S. coast and charged Commerce with management of the Zone's commercial and recreational fish stocks. By 1986, American fishermen were catching 12 billion pounds of fish, valued at more than $3 billion.

Other Offices

NOAA also includes a National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service, which operates satellite systems to help provide weather and flood forecasts, crop conditions, and ocean information for fishermen and sailors, and an Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research, which investigates oceans, the atmosphere, and sun-earth relationships vital to understanding of the environment.



Fishing for menhaden, the most important industrial fish in the United States.

National Bureau of Standards

Since the beginning of the 20th century, the National Bureau of Standards has advanced the Nation's industrial, scientific and technological progress and contributed to U.S. competitiveness by providing uniform and accurate measurements.

In 1900, the United States was the only great commercial nation without a national standards laboratory. The powers granted Congress by the Constitution to "fix the Standard of Weight and Measures . . . ." had been little exercised.

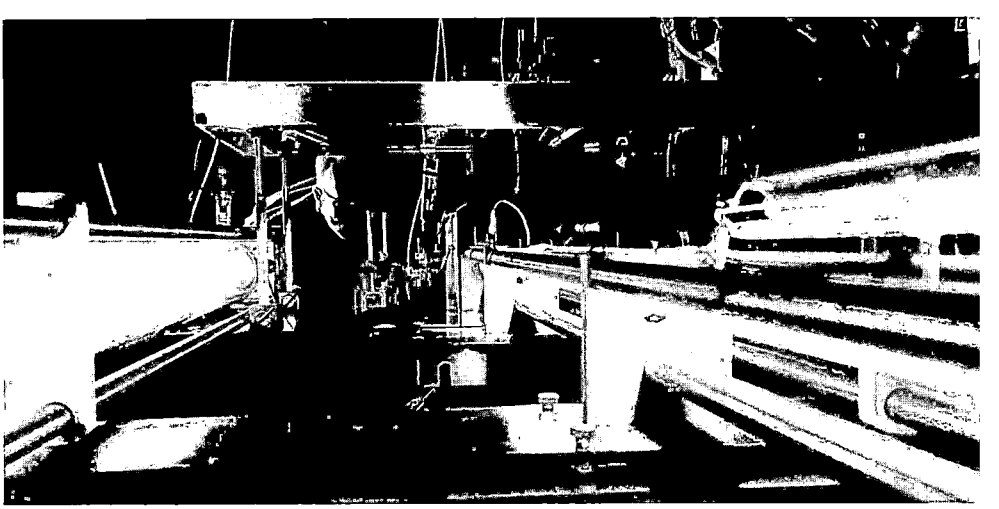
An Office of Weights and Measures had been established in the Treasury Department's Coast Survey in 1836, but it was ill-equipped to meet the growing needs of science and industry as factory production grew late in the century.

The House Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures held hearings on a bill to establish a national standardizing bureau and concluded that "no more essential aid could be given to manufacturing, commerce, the makers of scientific apparatus, the scientific work of the Government, of schools, colleges and universities . . . ."

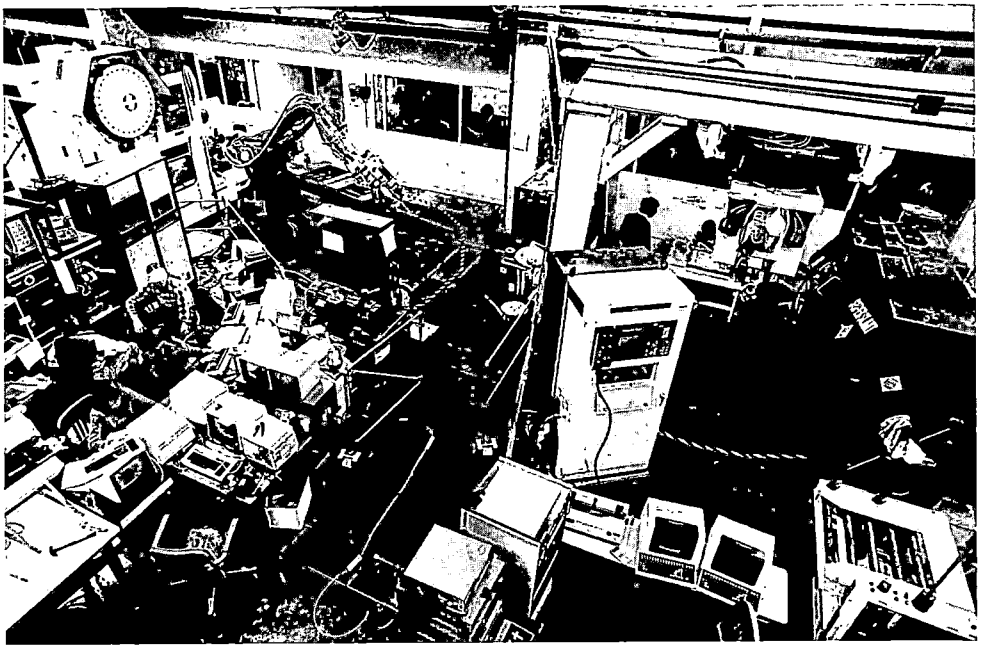
In 1901, Congress created a Nationa Bureau of Standards, which was charge with custody, comparison and, where ne cessary, the construction of standards. The Bureau also was responsible for the testing and calibration of standard measuring appa ratus, the solutions of problems which arise in connection with standards, and the deter mination of physical constants and the properties of materials. It was domiciled in the Department of the Treasury.

Transferred to the Department of Com merce and Labor in 1903, the Bureau's earliest responsibilities were the acquisi tion of instruments necessary for basic and applied research; establishing stand ards for electricity—a new part of Ameri can industry; introducing scientific methods to manufacturers; and protecting the public interest through the testing of scales weights, and dry and liquid measures.

In 1905, the Bureau also undertook the creation of standard samples to determine the physical constants and properties of materials. The service began at the request of the American Foundrymen's Associa tion which contacted the Bureau to prepare and distribute samples of standardized irons



NBS scientists in 1972 achieved what was then the highest frequency measurement ever made by measuring the frequency of an infrared helium-neon laser.



Automated Manufacturing Research Facility at NBS established in the 1980s as a research testbed to study fundamental questions on factory automation.

to its member industries. By 1987, the Bureau was selling more than 40,000 standard reference materials and calibrating some 5,000 devices to help customers improve the quality and reliability of products.

The capabilities developed during the formative years provided the foundation for advances in machinery, transportation, communications, materials, consumer protection and public safety. In 1904, Bureau researchers created the first neon tube, subsequently commercialized into a major industry; in 1915, the radio direction finder adapted for use by all commercial airlines was developed; and in 1922, the first alternating current radio set was produced, paving the way for the introduction of radios into virtually every American home.

Bureau services proved invaluable during times of war. In World War I, the Director reported that, for the month of December 1917, demands for scientific work had come from the military at the rate of one every twenty minutes. All equipment including blankets, shoe strings and identification tags was tested. An antenna enabling submarines to transmit and receive messages was developed. Aeronautical designs were improved. Again in World War II, Bureau research led to major breakthroughs. Large-scale production of synthetic rubber; a radio proximity fuze used with devastasting effect against the enemy; and the determination of the purity of graphite, uranium oxide and uranium metal, essential to production of the first atomic bomb, were among the Bureau's contributions.

The Bureau's military research also brought about a closer relationship with industry, creating a new awareness of what scientific methods could contribute to industrial technology.

In the mid 1950s, a Bureau reorganization strengthened programs in basic sciences and research and expanded the cooperative relationships with industry. This was marked by a steady increase in the number of industrial research associates and new projects.

These and subsequent changes were crucial elements in positioning the Bureau to be responsive to the accelerated demands made upon American industry in the 1980s to improve productivity and international competitiveness. Each year more than 700 guest researchers, including university, industry and Government representatives were working in NBS laboratories, side by side with NBS researchers. These included engineers, machinists, and computer specialists who joined with Bureau researchers to develop the quality control techniques and computer software interface standards needed for the automated factory of the future.

Bureau research programs covered the entire range of physical and engineering and computer sciences: The National Measurement Laboratory was responsible for the development and dissemination of the country's physical and chemical standards of measurement. The National Engineering Laboratory conducted programs in electronics and electrical engineering, building and fire research, chemical and manufacturing engineering, and applied mathematics. The Institute for Computer Sciences and Technology provided technical products and support to help industry and Government agencies manage and use computers effectively. The Institute for Materials Science conducted research fundamental to the development of high-performance materials and to advances in materials processing.

National Telecommunications and Information Administration

The National Telecommunications and Information Administration was created in 1978 in response to the explosive growth in communications technology.

Established by Executive Order merging the Office of Telecommunications Policy of the Executive Office of the President with the Commerce Department's Office of Telecommunications, the agency was charged with developing policy on the advancement and use of new technologies. Its mandate included common carrier, telephone, broadcast and satellite communications systems.

Since early in the century, Commerce has had a role in the progress of U.S. communications systems. The Department's first major responsibilities in the communications area began on April 24, 1912, when the ill-fated liner Titanic struck an iceberg. The nearest ship, which had failed to get through with warnings earlier in the day because passengers were using the wireless, had shut down radio communication by the time of the tragedy.

The disaster caused Congress to strengthen legislation requiring passenger steamers to have radio apparatus. It also alerted Congress to the imminent importance of wireless communication. The amended law included provisions for more efficient radiotelegraphic service, restrictions on the free use of wave lengths, and the licensing of commercial and amateur radio stations.

Because radio was used almost exclusively by ships, responsibility for implementing the law was given to Commerce's Bureau of Navigation. In 1915, the Department's Bureau of Standards received $10,000 "for the investigation and standardization of methods and instruments employed in radio communication." A year later, $50,000 was appropriated for construction of a radio laboratory building.

With the advent of commercial radio broadcasting, Commerce assumed another communications role in the 1920s. Secretary Herbert Hoover, sensing both the potential and the problems inherent in the new medium, convened a series of national radio conferences to discuss the need for regulation to control the rapidly growing congestion of the nation's airwaves. He also helped found the Interdepartment Radio Advisory Committee to coordinate the Government's own frequency needs. During

this period, Commerce began studies of radio wave propagation.

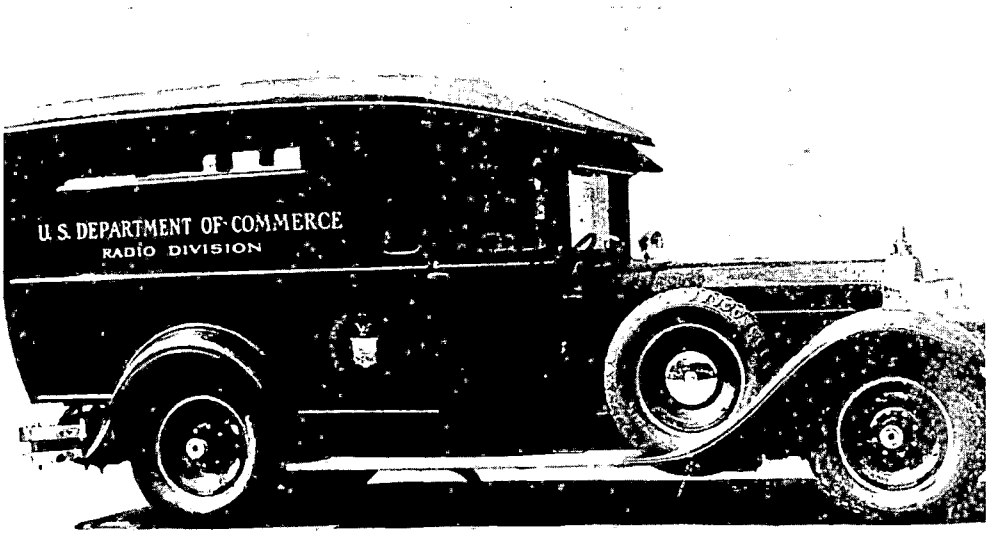
On February 23, 1927, the 1912 radio act was repealed and a Federal Radio Commission created to issue broadcast licenses, allocate frequencies and control power output. At the same time, the radio service in Commerce was separated from the Bureau of Navigation and a new Radio Division was authorized to ensure compliance with Commission decisions. In 1932, the Radio Division was transferred to what is now the Federal Communications Commission. Commerce, however, continued technical research.

During and after World War II, there was enormous growth in the variety, complexity and use of telecommunications, and it became evident that the Federal Government's telecommunications structure had to be reorganized to cope with it. Following a series of executive studies and initiatives in the 1960s and early 1970s, an Office of Telecommunications Policy was established in the White House and new telecommunications responsibilities were assigned to the Secretary of Commerce. To continue research being done and to fulfill the new responsibilities, Commerce's Office of Telecommunications was created.

Establishment of NTIA in 1978 brought authority for the Secretary of Commerce to "serve as the President's principal adviser on telecommunications policies pertaining to the nation's economic and technological advancement and to the regulation of the telecommunications industry."

At the end of the 1980s, the agency was composed of four departments:

- The Office of International Affairs to monitor international telecommunications and information affairs and trade;
- The Office of Policy Analysis and Development to promote competition, innovation and deregulation within the telecommunications and mass media industries;
- The Office of Spectrum Management to authorize radio frequency assignments for the Federal Government and to manage use of the radio spectrum; and
- The Institute for Telecommunications Sciences to develop domestic and international communications standards and to report on technical advancements.



A Department of Commerce Radio Division test car used to monitor air wave usage for the newly established Federal Radio Commission in the late 1920s.

Patent and Trademark Office

The Patent and Trademark Office is one of the oldest and most unusual agencies in the Federal Government.

Protection for inventors was part of the debate at the Constitutional Convention. Although the delegates had a widespread fear of "monopolies" of the kind granted by European monarchs, they recognized that the granting of a limited patent would be of greater benefit to society than to the individual inventor.

Article I, Section 8, of the Constitution states: "Congress shall have power . . . to promote the progress of science and useful arts by securing for limited times to . . . inventors the exclusive right to their . . . discoveries."

On January 8, 1790, President George Washington urged the Congress to give "effectual encouragement . . . to the exertion of skill and genius at home." Three months later, on April 10, 1790, he signed the bill which laid the foundations of the modern American patent system.

Patent Board

An invention or discovery which would warrant a patent was defined as "any useful art, manufacture, engine, machine or device, or any improvement thereon not before known or used." Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State; Henry Knox, Secretary of War; and Edmund Randolph, Attorney General, comprised the "Patent Board," which was charged with administering patent law and examining inventions. On July 31, 1790, the first U.S. patent was granted to Samuel Hopkins of Pittsford, Vermont, for an improvement in the "making of Pot ash and Pearl ash." The grant, for a period not to exceed 14 years, was signed by Washington, Jefferson, and Randolph. The original document is in the collection of the Chicago Historical Society.

The workload was so heavy on the Patent Board that its members had little time for other important duties. In 1793, Congress revised the Patent Act and the Patent Board was abolished. The Secretary of State was given responsibility for the granting of patents. A registration system was established wherein patents could be issued without an examination. In 1802, a full-time Patent Office was created in the Department of State. Dr. William Thornton, designer of the original plans for the Capitol, was appointed Superintendent.

Woman Inventor

In 1809, Mary Kies of Connecticut became the first woman to obtain a patent for an invention for "weaving straw with silk or thread."

Dissatisfaction with the registration procedure led to the Patent Act of 1836, which reestablished the examination system. Once again, inventions had to show novelty and usefulness. Another provision of the law stipulated that patent models be displayed to the public. These models, which were required to accompany patent applications until 1870, were a major tourist attraction in Washington. The Patent Office also was custodian to the Declaration of Independence and other historic documents and in conjunction with the Smithsonian Institution collected meteorological data.

Between 1790 and 1870, the Patent Office issued 129,086 patents, but the years between 1870 and 1900 are considered perhaps the greatest period of invention in history. The telephone, trolley car, electric light, cash register, dynamo, pneumatic tire, smokeless gun powder, transparent photographic film, and steam turbine were patented during this period. At the turn of the century, U. S. patent holders included such creative giants as Thomas Edison (light bulb, phonograph), Alexander Bell (telephone), Nikola Tesla (electric motor), Ottmar Mergenthaler (linotype), Guglielmo Marconi (wireless telegraphy), Rudolph Diesel (an internal combustion engine), and Henry Ford (improved carburetors and

motor carriages), as well as those more well known for accomplishments in other fields such as Abraham Lincoln, Mark Twain (Samuel Clemens) and Louis Pasteur.

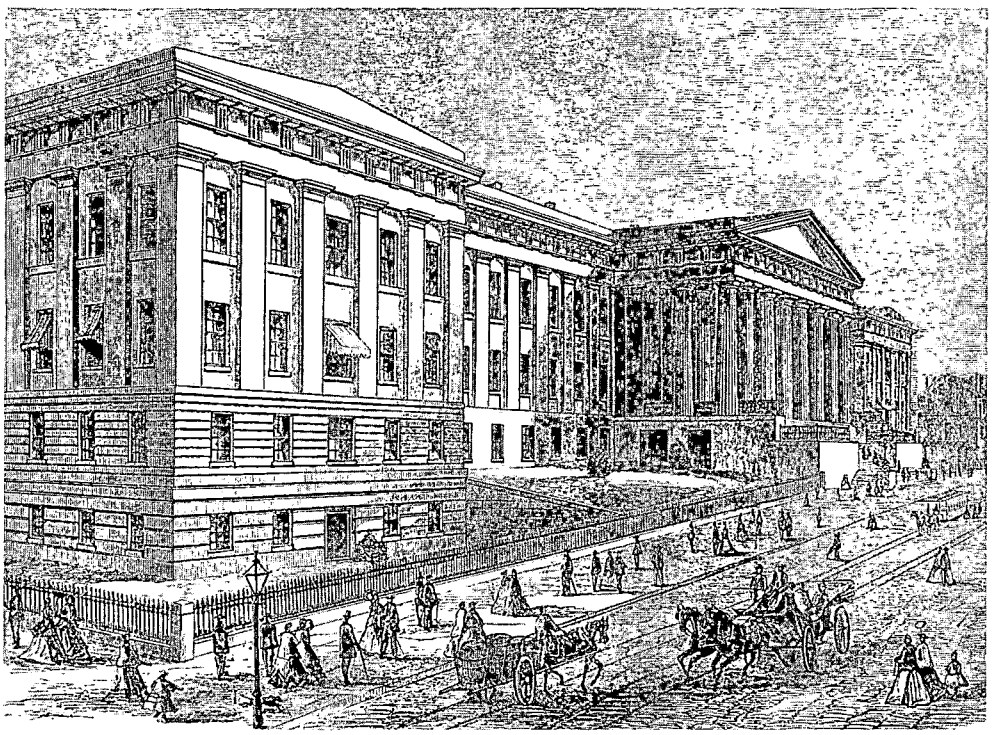
In 1922, patent depository libraries were established to provide access to patent information to those who could not search files at the Patent Office. By 1987, there were 62 in 40 locations across the nation. In 1925, the Patent Office was transferred to the Department of Commerce. In 1930, Congress added plants as a third category of patentable subjects, joining inventions (1790) and designs (1842). The bill was supported by Luther Burbank and Thomas Edison.

The Patent Office had begun registering trademarks in 1870. In 1975, one year after the 1,000,000th trademark was registered, the name of the Patent Office was officially changed to the "Patent and Trademark Office."

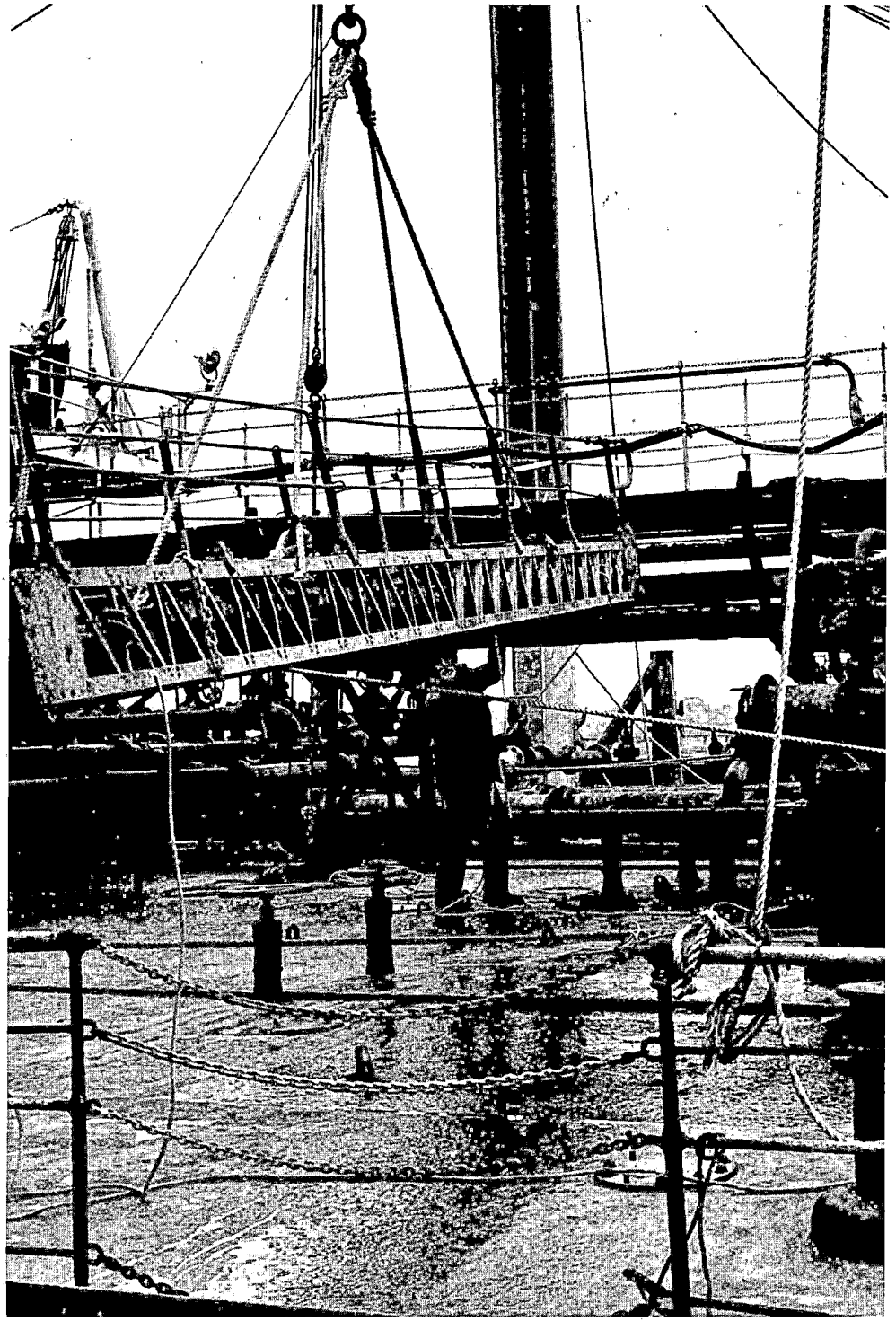
Automated Files

In 1980, Congress issued a mandate for the Office to begin automating its search files of more than 27 million documents to make them available through electronic search. By the late 1980s, these files included more than 4.5 million utility patents. In 1987, the Office announced that it would accept applications for patents on new types of animals produced by human intervention.

In the 200 years between 1790 and 1990, the Patent Office had grown from three Cabinet officers to a staff of more than 3,000. Half of these were examiners with degrees in science and engineering. Many were lawyers. Their basic task, however, remained that of the first Patent Board members, Jefferson, Knox and Randolph—to reward through the grant of a patent the inventor of any new and useful process, machine, manufacture or composition of matter, or any improvement thereof.



The Old Patent Office Building, where patent models were once displayed, now houses the National Portrait Gallery. (National Portrait Gallery photo)



Department of Commerce programs foster productive empoyment through economic growth.

Economic Development Administration

The Economic Development Administration (EDA) generates and preserves private sector jobs in economically depressed areas through the use of public works funds, business loans, loan guarantees, technical assistance, long-range economic planning, and economic research.

The authorizing legislation, the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, also called for the establishment of regional commissions to address economic problems on a multistate basis and the formation of multicounty economic development districts.

During the early years, EDA organized district and regional commissions, established project selection criteria, and explored effective responses to geographically diverse problems. In 1969, the rapidly growing regional commissions were given separate administrative offices.

The EDA budget during the first 10 years ranged from $230 million to $330 million, sums which Secretary Maurice Stans described as "not enough resources to perform the miracles its sponsors desired."

Emergency assistance became an official EDA responsibility in June 1972 when Hurricane Agnes devasted the eastern seaboard and Congress designated $55 million for public works and technical assistance for injured communities.

In September 1974, despite budget reductions, EDA was given new program authorities. The new mandate included development aid for States and economic adjustment assistance to respond to actual or threatened sudden economic dislocations such as plant closings. Subsequently, assistance to areas experiencing long-term economic deterioration also was included.

In 1975, EDA was given responsibility for the Job Opportunities Program, a $500 million spending measure designed to provide emergency financial assistance for job creating activities in high unemployment areas. In 1976, Congress charged EDA with another demanding assignment, administration of the $2 billion antirecessionary Local Public Works Program. In 1977, while EDA was processing 2,000 local public works projects selected for funding, another $4 billion was appropriated for the program. The result was approval of 8,500 additional projects.

Other special assignments followed. These included a $175 million Community Emergency Drought Relief Program to help communities mitigate drought-related public health and safety problems; responsibility for the Trade Adjustment Assistance Program, which was instituted to help firms adversely affected by import competition; funding for facilities for the Winter Olympic Games at Lake Placid, New York; aid to troubled steel firms; and a $10 million program to increase energy efficiency in public buildings. The Agency also initiated programs to provide temporary jobs for unemployed youth and aid to communities hurt by problems in the automobile industry.

In 1981, the EDA budget again was sharply reduced, and the business loan program phased out.

In the mid 1980s, EDA leadership adopted a "return to roots" policy. Priority was given to helping distressed rural areas, which had been the primary target of program expenditures in the early years. Increased emphasis was also given to using EDA funds to address problems in the most distressed areas and on funding projects with significant support from other sources, particularly State and local governments and the private sector.

Later in the decade, EDA began to emphasize accelerated construction of new projects to expedite benefits to eligible areas.

Minority Business Development Agency

At a White House meeting on March 5, 1969, President Richard Nixon signed Executive Order 11458 creating the Office of Minority Business Enterprise. It marked the first time an American president had issued such a directive to increase the participation of disproportionately represented ethnic minorities in the free enterprise system.

"What we are doing," Nixon said, "is recognizing that in addition to the basic problems of poverty itself, there is an additional need to stimulate those enterprises that can give members of minority groups confidence that avenues of opportunity are neither closed nor limited . . . ."

Secretary Maurice Stans was directed to establish a program to coordinate the plans, programs and operations of the Federal Government affecting minority business enterprises; to promote activities of State and local governments and private and independent sector institutions that promoted the growth of minority business; and to develop and disseminate information helpful to those who would assist in minority business.

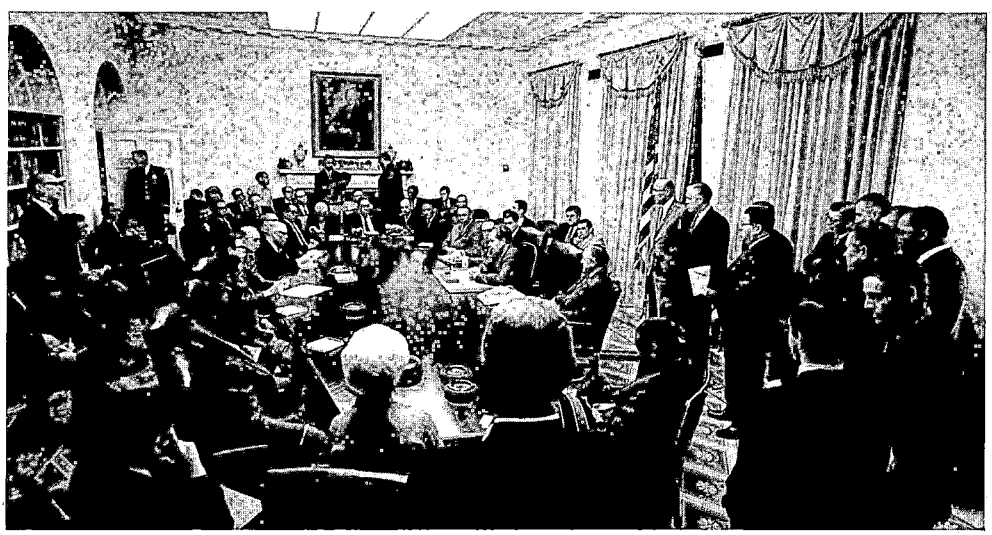
The Office began operations with the basic premise that four ingredients were necessary for successful business ownership—a qualified or qualifiable entrepreneur, a sound business idea or opportunity, adequate financing through a reasonable mix of equity and debt capital, and managerial and technical know-how.

New Directories

Among its first projects were the compilation of directories of Federal and private assistance programs for minority business enterprise and the creation of an information clearinghouse.

The Office also turned attention toward increasing Government purchases from minority firms. In addition, it undertook programs with the General Services Administration and the Small Business Administration which resulted in the placement of minority-owned concessions in 140 federal installations across the country by the mid-1970s.

To generate capital resources for minority firms, Minority Enterprise Small Business



President Richard Nixon signed Executive Order 11458 creating the Office of Minority Business Enterprise in the Department of Commerce at ceremony on March 5, 1969.

Investment Companies were created. Twenty of these companies were established in 1970, providing up to $90 million in financing for investments in minority firms.

However, it became increasingly clear that the agency's effectiveness was severely hampered by the inability to finance projects and organizations which could more directly benefit minority businesses. In late 1971, Congress authorized $40 million for Federal contracts and grants to nonprofit development organizations and trade associations to assist minority entrepreneurs. The Office initially funded 123 business development organizations located in 76 cities. The organizations provided business counseling, financial planning and management and technical assistance to the minority business community.

Expanded Opportunities

By 1972 federal contracts, loans and loan guarantees, and grants to minority firms had risen from approximately $200 million in fiscal 1969 to $800 million. A Commerce Department report three years later showed that while minority firms were still highly concentrated in retail trade and selected services, there were encouraging signs of expanded business opportunities for minorities in manufacturing, transportation, wholesale trade, and construction. Receipts of minority manufacturers in 1972 were 95 percent ahead of 1969 levels; those of wholesalers, 91 percent more; construction contractors, 84 percent; and firms engaged in transportation and public utilities, 79 percent.

In 1976, the Office began a program to increase minority participation in telecommunications, computers, manufacturing, construction and energy-related enterprises. Regional technology commercialization centers were established in five locations.

Renamed the Minority Business Development Agency in 1979, the Agency began the 1980s with a mandate to join the Small Business Administration in assisting in the formation of 60,000 new minority businesses and expanding an additional 60,000 firms by 1990.

A national campaign was launched to increase the involvement of private industry and educational institutions in minority business development activities, and minority business owners were invited to participate in international trade missions to Mexico and the Caribbean.

By the late 1980s, there were more than 800,000 minority owned firms in the United States, up from an estimated 100,000 in 1969. Their share of total gross receipts had grown in that period from less than 1 percent in 1969 to 3.5 percent in 1986.

Office of Business Liaison

The Office of Business Liaison (OBL) serves as a central source of information and assistance for people interested in doing business overseas or with the Federal Government, the world's largest customer.

It is the outgrowth of the Ombudsman for Business program established in 1971. A Special Assistant to the Secretary, the ombudsman was responsible for responding to inquiries from business, providing a focal point for information, complaints, criticisms and suggestions, arranging conferences with Federal officials, and proposing remedies for problems business encountered in dealing with Government.

In the first 28 months, more than 9,800 cases were handled in the Ombudsman's office, which was restricted only from intervening in specific cases before the courts or regulatory agencies or becoming involved in contract negotiations between business and Government.

In 1979, the ombudsman function was included in an expanded OBL. By 1987, OBL was handling more than 15,000 inquiries annually.

U.S. Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O'Connor swears in C. William Verity as Secretary of Commerce on October 19, 1987, at ceremony attended by President Ronald Reagan. Mrs. Verity holds the Bible.

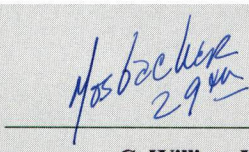


IV. The Secretaries

WHAT should the qualifications be of the chief of this new Department? Above everything else, he should be a man of affairs, acquainted with the vast subject with which he must deal; vigilant, enterprising, resourceful, and possessed of the sagacity which distinguishes the American man of business from all others . . . .

Congressman Charles F. Cochran
Congressional Record
January 15, 1903





Secretaries of Commerce

C. William Verity
October 19, 1987–

Malcolm Baldrige
January 20, 1981—July 25, 1987

Philip M.Klutznick
January 9, 1980—January 19, 1981

Juanita M. Kreps
January 23, 1977—October 31, 1979

Elliot L. Richardson
February 2, 1976—January 20, 1977

Rogers C. B. Morton
May 1, 1975—February 2, 1976

Frederick B. Dent
February 2, 1973—March 26, 1975

Peter G. Peterson
February 29, 1972—February 1, 1973

Maurice H. Stans
January 21, 1969—February 15, 1972

C. R. Smith
March 6, 1968—January 19, 1969

Alexander B. Trowbridge
June 14, 1967—March 1, 1968

John T. Connor
January 18, 1965—January 31, 1967

Luther H. Hodges
January 21, 1961—January 15, 1965

Frederick H. Mueller
August 10, 1959—January 19, 1961

Lewis L. Strauss*
November 13, 1958—June 30, 1959

Sinclair Weeks
January 21, 1953—November 10, 1958

Charles Sawyer
May 6, 1948—January 20, 1953

W. Averell Harriman
October 7, 1946—April 22, 1948

Henry A. Wallace
March 2, 1945—September 20, 1946

Jesse H. Jones
September 19, 1940—March 1, 1945

Harry L. Hopkins
December 24, 1938—September 18, 1940

Daniel C. Roper
March 4, 1933—December 23, 1938

Roy D. Chapin
August 8, 1932—March 3, 1933

Robert P. Lamont
March 5, 1929—August 7, 1932

William F. Whiting
August 22, 1928—March 4, 1929

Herbert C. Hoover
March 5, 1921—August 21, 1928

Joshua W. Alexander
December 16, 1919—March 4, 1921

William C. Redfield
March 5, 1913—October 31, 1919

*Interim appointee

Secretaries of Commerce and Labor

Charles Nagel
March 6, 1909—March 4, 1913

Oscar S. Straus
December 17, 1906—March 5, 1909

Victor H. Metcalf
July 1, 1904—December 16, 1906

George B. Cortelyou
February 18, 1903—June 30, 1904

Secretaries of Commerce

On August 10, 1987, President Ronald Reagan nominated C. William Verity, former chairman of the board of Armco, Inc., a diversified steel company, to be Secretary of Commerce. President Reagan, like many of his predecessors, selected a candidate experienced in the Nation's manufacturing industries. Of the 27 Secretaries who directed the Department in its 75-year history, more than half came to the office with business backgrounds.

The first Secretary of Commerce, William C. Redfield, was an iron-and-steel executive and recent author of a book entitled "The New Industrial Day." Malcolm Baldrige, the only Secretary to die in office, was chairman and chief executive officer of a metals company which operated 81 plants in the United States and 27 other countries. Roy Chapin was a founder of the Hudson Motor Car Company in 1906 and a millionaire by 1910. Peter Peterson at the age of 34 became president and then chief executive officer and chairman of the board of Bell & Howell.

Longest Service

The longest-serving Secretary of Commerce was Herbert Hoover, a mining engineer who directed projects in Australia and for the Chinese before his public service career, which culminated in his election as President of the United States.

Henry Wallace served as Vice President of the United States before his appointment as Secretary of Commerce. Juanita Kreps, the only woman and the only economist to serve as Secretary, was vice president of Duke University and a labor demographics specialist. Elliot Richardson, an attorney, was Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, Secretary of Defense, Attorney General and a U.S. Ambassador before becoming Secretary of Commerce.

W. Averell Harriman also held diplomatic posts before becoming Secretary of Commerce. Harriman served as U.S. Ambassador to the U.S.S.R. and to Great Britain.

Daniel Roper's 50 year career of government service included positions with the U.S. Tariff Commission, and as Commissioner of Internal Revenue. He also worked for the Census Bureau, which was part of the Department of Commerce when he became Secretary. Robert Lamont, a civil engineer, supervised the construction of the underwater tunnels into Lake Michigan to furnish Chicago's water supply and the excavation of the Boston subway.

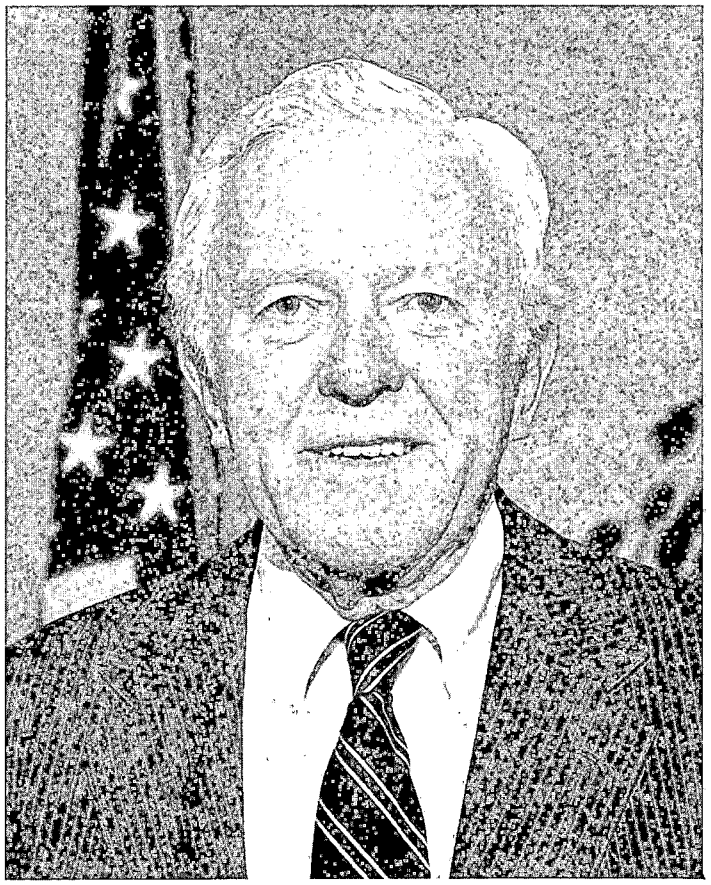
Youngest Appointee

The youngest person to be named Secretary was 38-year-old Alexander Trowbridge, an oil company executive who joined the Department as an assistant secretary. The oldest to be appointed was Philip Klutznick, 72, creator of planned communities to meet the extraordinary housing needs of returning World War II veterans.

Most Secretaries were college graduates, many with degrees from Ivy League universities; but Jesse Jones, the Secretary who directed the Commerce Department's responses to war needs between 1940-1945, received his formal education at a rural school house in Kentucky.

Seven served less than a year. Only one, Hoover, served longer than seven years. Both Redfield and Baldrige served for more than six years.

The challenges that the Secretaries faced over the decades sharply differed. However, the commitment each made was the same: to promote the Nation's prosperity, standard of living, and defense capabilities by strengthening business competitiveness at home and abroad.

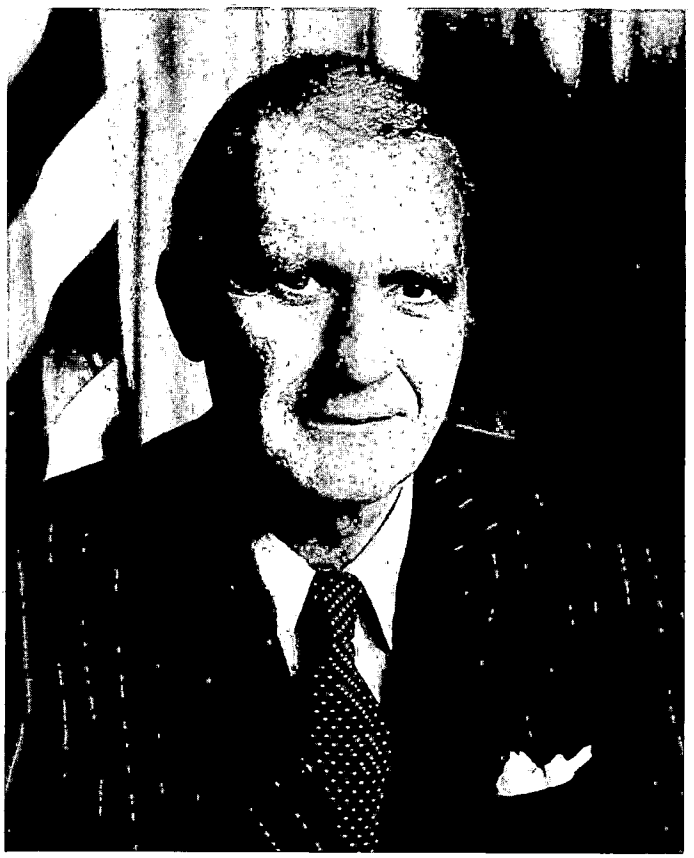


C. William Verity

Twenty-Seventh Secretary of Commerce

(October 19, 1987—)

C. WILLIAM VERITY was born on January 26, 1917, in Middletown, Ohio, and graduated from Yale University. Verity joined the predecessor to Armco, Inc., in 1940 and returned to the company following his service in the U.S. Navy, 1942-1946. He was elected president and chief executive officer in 1965 and chairman of the board in 1971. He served as chairman of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, 1980-81. In 1981, Verity was appointed chairman of the President's Task Force on Private Sector Initiatives. He became a member of the Task Force advisory board after his retirement from Armco in 1982. President Ronald Reagan invited Verity to join his cabinet in 1987.



Malcolm Baldrige

Twenty-Sixth Secretary of Commerce

(January 20, 1981-July 25, 1987)

MALCOLM (MAC) BALDRIGE was born on October 4, 1922, in Omaha, Nebraska, where he worked as a ranch hand during his boyhood. He was graduated from Yale University with a bachelor's degree in 1944. Baldrige began his career in 1947 as a foundry hand at the Eastern Malleable Iron Company in Naugatuck, Connecticut, and rose to president of the firm by 1960. In 1962, he joined Scovill, Inc., and served as chairman and chief executive officer. Invited by President Ronald Regan to become Secretary of Commerce in 1981, Baldrige was named by Reagan to head a cabinet-level Trade Strike Force on unfair trade practices. Baldrige was the only Secretary of Commerce to die in office. A member of the National Cowboy Hall of Fame, he was fatally injured in a rodeo accident.



Philip M. Klutznick

Twenty-Fifth Secretary of Commerce

(January 9, 1980—January 19, 1981)

PHILIP M. KLUTZNICK was born in Kansas City, Missouri, on July 9, 1907, and earned an LL.B degree in 1929 from Creighton University. A key architect of the plan to provide much-needed housing for World War II veterans and their families, Klutznick served as administrator of the National Housing Agency and Commissioner of the Federal Public Housing Authority in the mid-1940s. He was chairman of the board and chief executive officer of American Community Builders, a senior partner of Klutznick Enterprises, and chairman of the board of directors of Urban Investment and Development Company. Klutznick served as chairman of the governing board of the World Jewish Congress and international president of B'nai B'rith. He was appointed Secretary of Commerce by President Jimmy Carter.



Juanita Morris Kreps

Twenty-Fourth Secretary of Commerce

(January 23, 1977—October 31, 1979)

JUANITA M. KREPS, the first woman to serve as Secretary of Commerce, was born in Lynch, Kentucky, on January 11, 1921. She received her A.B. degree from Berea College in 1942, her Master's Degree from Duke University in 1944 and her Ph.D. in economics from Duke in 1948. An educator, Dr. Kreps joined the faculty at Duke University in 1955 and was appointed vice president in 1973. In 1972, she joined the New York Stock Exchange Board. She also served on the boards of Western Electric, Eastman Kodak and J.C. Penney. A specialist in labor demographics, Dr. Kreps authored books and articles on working women and the aged and served on state and federal advisory committees and councils. Dr. Kreps was also the first economist to be appointed Secretary of Commerce. She joined the cabinet of President Jimmy Carter in 1977.



Elliot Lee Richardson

Twenty-Third Secretary of Commerce

(February 2, 1976—January 20, 1977)

ELLIOT L. RICHARDSON was born in Boston, Massachusetts, on July 20, 1920. He graduated from Harvard College in 1941. After completing military service, Richardson attended Harvard Law School and served as a law clerk to Judge Learned Hand and to Justice Felix Frankfurter. He was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in 1950. Richardson served as lieutenant governor and as attorney general of Massachusetts before being appointed Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare by President Richard Nixon in 1970. In January 1973, Richardson was named Secretary of Defense, and in 1974 he was named Attorney General by Nixon. In 1975, Richardson was appointed U.S. Ambassador to the United Kingdom by President Gerald Ford and later that same year Richardson accepted the post of Secretary of Commerce in Ford's cabinet.



Rogers Clark Ballard Morton

Twenty-Second Secretary of Commerce

(May 1, 1975—February 2, 1976)

ROGERS C. B. MORTON was born in Louisville, Kentucky, on September 19, 1914. He attended Woodbury Forest Preparatory School and was graduated from Yale University in 1937. After service in the U.S. Army, Morton joined his father's milling business, Ballard and Ballard, becoming president in 1947. In 1951, when the company was merged with Pillsbury, Morton became vice president of Pillsbury. Morton served four terms as U.S. Representative from Maryland's 1st district before accepting appointment as Secretary of the Interior under President Richard Nixon in 1971. Morton resigned his position at Interior to become Secretary of Commerce in 1975 at the request of President Gerald Ford.



Frederick Baily Dent

Twenty-First Secretary of Commerce

(February 2, 1973—March 26, 1975)

FREDERICK B. DENT was born in Cape May, New Jersey, on August 17, 1922. He graduated from St. Paul's School in Concord, New Hampshire, in 1940, and received a B.A. from Yale University in 1943. In 1946, Dent joined Joshua L. Baily and Company, Inc., a textile sales firm which had been founded by his great grandfather. In 1947, Dent joined the family-owned Mayfair Mills. He became president of Mayfair Mills in 1958. Dent was appointed Secretary of Commerce by President Richard Nixon.



Peter George Peterson

Twentieth Secretary of Commerce

(February 29, 1972—February 1, 1973)

PETER G. PETERSON was born on June 5, 1926, in Kearny, Nebraska, and educated at Nebraska State Teachers College, Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Northwestern University, where he received his B.S. degree summa cum laude in 1947. He earned a Masters in Business Administration with honors from the University of Chicago. Peterson began his career in 1948 with Market Facts, a Chicago marketing counseling and product research firm. In 1958, he joined Bell & Howell, where at the age of 34 he became president and then chief executive officer and chairman of the board, doubling sales and quadrupling operating earnings. In 1971, Peterson was appointed head of the Council on International Affairs and became a presidential advisor to President Richard Nixon, who named Peterson Secretary of Commerce in 1972.



Maurice Hubert Stans

Nineteenth Secretary of Commerce

(January 21, 1969—February 15, 1972)

MAURICE H. STANS was born in Shakopee, Minnesota, on March 22, 1908. After attending Northwestern and Columbia Universities, he joined the accounting firm of Alexander Grant and Company, where he worked his way up from office boy to executive partner. In 1940, he established the Stans Foundation to assist charitable institutions, and in 1942, he became chairman of the board of the Moore Corporation, stove manufacturers. Stans held positions with the Post Office and served as director of the Bureau of the Budget. Stans was vice chairman and a director of the United California Bank and president and director of Western Bancorporation. In 1965, he became president of the investment banking firm of Glore Forgan, William R. Staats & Company. He was appointed Secretary of Commerce by President Richard Nixon.



Cyrus Rowlett Smith

Eighteenth Secretary of Commerce

Smith (March 6, 1968—January 19, 1969)

CYRUS R. SMITH was born in Minerva, Texas, on September 9, 1899. He received his B.A. degree from the University of Texas in 1924 while he was employed as an accountant with Peat, Marwick, Mitchell and Company. Smith served as vice president, president and chief executive of American Airlines, Inc. From 1942 to 1945, he was deputy commander of Air Transport Command. In 1964, he became chairman of the board of American Airlines. Smith was appointed Secretary of Commerce by President Lyndon Johnson.



Alexander Buel Trowbridge

Seventeenth Secretary of Commerce

(June 14, 1967—March 1, 1968)

ALEXANDER (SANDY) TROWBRIDGE was the youngest person to serve as Secretary of Commerce. Born in Englewood, New Jersey, on December 12, 1929, Trowbridge was graduated from Phillips Academy in 1947 and received his B.A. degree from Princeton University in 1951. Trowbridge was employed by the Central Intelligence Agency before joining the Marine Corps. Following service in Korea, Trowbridge worked for California Texas Oil Company and Esso Standard Oil Company. He joined the Department of Commerce in 1965 as assistant secretary; and, in 1967, at the age of 38, Trowbridge was appointed Secretary of Commerce by President Lyndon Johnson.



John Thomas Connor

Sixteenth Secretary of Commerce

(January 18, 1965—January 31, 1967)

JOHN T. CONNOR was born in Syracuse, New York, on November 3, 1914. He received his A.B. degree, magna cum laude, from Syracuse University and a law degree from Harvard University. Connor was associated with the New York City law firm of Cravath, de Gersdorff, Swaine and Wood, served in the Pacific during World War II and as special assistant to the Secretary of the Navy from 1945-1947. He then joined Merck and Company. In 1965, Connor was appointed Secretary of Commerce by President Lyndon Johnson.



Luther Hartwell Hodges

Fifteenth Secretary of Commerce

(January 21, 1961—January 15, 1965)

LUTHER H. HODGES, a self-made man who financed his education in part by selling Bibles, was born on March 9, 1898, in Pittsylvania County, Virginia. Hodges attended public schools in North Carolina and was graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1919. A successful textile executive, Hodges was elected lieutenant governor of North Carolina in 1952 and governor in 1956. In 1961, President John Kennedy nominated Hodges to be Secretary of Commerce.

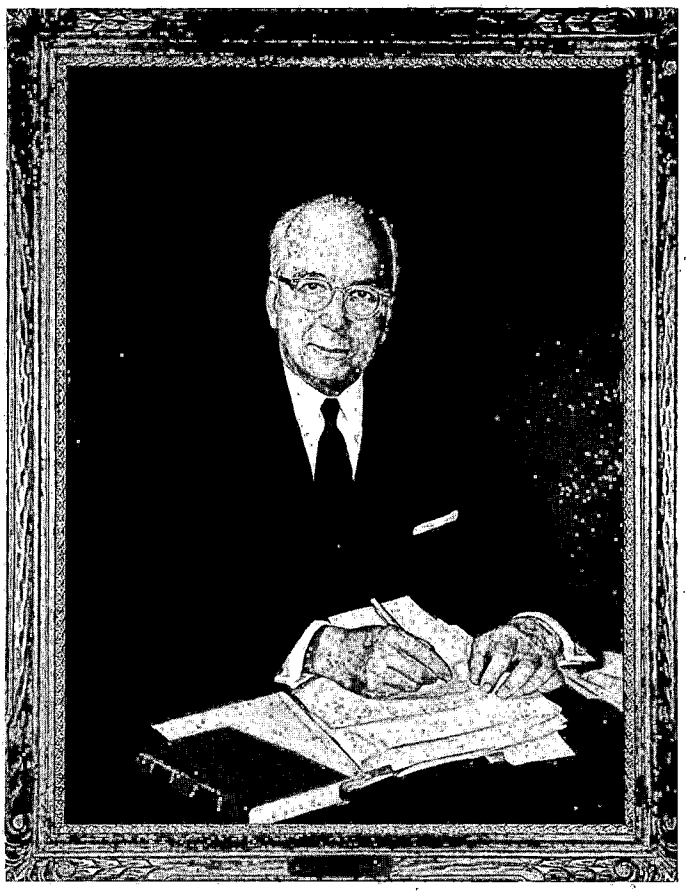


Frederick Henry Mueller

Fourteenth Secretary of Commerce

(August 10, 1959—January 19, 1961)

FREDERICK H. MUELLER was born in Grand Rapids, Michigan, on November 22, 1893. Mueller apprenticed at his father's furniture manufacturing company while a teenager and was graduated from Michigan State University with a B.S. in mechnical engineering in 1914. That same year, he became a partner in his father's business, where he remained until his retirement as president in 1955. Mueller joined the Department of Commerce in 1958 and was invited by President Dwight Eisenhower to join the cabinet as Secretary of Commerce in 1959.



Lewis Lichtenstein Strauss

Acting Secretary

(November 13, 1958—June 30, 1959)

LEWIS L. STRAUSS was born in Charleston, West Virginia, on January 31, 1896, and educated in the public schools of Richmond, Virginia. Strauss worked as personal secretary to Herbert Hoover in the U.S. Food Administration and was one of four American delegates to the final Armistice convention at Brussels in 1919 before joining the banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb, and Company of New York City. A member of the U.S. Navy Reserve, Strauss was called to active duty during World War II and served as special assistant to the Secretary of the Navy. In 1946, Strauss was appointed to the Atomic Energy Commission; in 1953, he was named chairman. Strauss served as Acting Secretary of Commerce between 1958 and 1959, but his appointment by President Dwight Eisenhower was not confirmed by the Senate.



Charles Sinclair Weeks

Thirteenth Secretary of Commerce

(January 21, 1953—November 10, 1958)

C. SINCLAIR (SINNY) WEEKS was born in the Boston, Massachusetts, suburb of West Newton on June 15, 1893. Weeks was graduated from Harvard University in 1914, served in World War I, and held executive positions with Reed and Barton Corporation, United Carr Fastener Corporation, Gillette Safety Razor Company, Prellman Company and First National Bank of Boston. He served in the U.S. Senate in 1944. The son of a former Secretary of War, Weeks was appointed Secretary of Commerce by President Dwight Eisenhower.



Charles Sawyer

Twelfth Secretary of Commerce

(May 6, 1948—January 20, 1953)

CHARLES SAWYER was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, on February 10, 1887. After graduating from Oberlin College, he studied law at the University of Cincinnati and was admitted to the bar in 1911. Sawyer was elected lieutenant governor of Ohio in 1934 and served as U.S. ambassador to Belgium and Luxemburg from 1944 to 1946. In 1948, he was named Secretary of Commerce by President Harry Truman.



William Averell Harriman

Eleventh Secretary of Commerce

(October 7, 1946—April 22, 1948)

W. AVERELL HARRIMAN was born in New York, New York, on November 15, 1891, and educated at Groton and Yale. Harriman's career included executive positions in the railroad industry and establishment of W. A. Harriman and Company, a private bank. A director of the Department of Commerce Business Advisory Council, Harriman also served as ambassador to the U.S.S.R and to Great Britain. He was appointed Secretary of Commerce by President Harry Truman. In 1955, he was elected Governor of New York.



Henry Agard Wallace

Tenth Secretary of Commerce

(March 2, 1945—September 20, 1946)

HENRY AGARD Wallace became the 10th Secretary of Commerce after having served as Vice President of the United States from 1941 until 1945. Wallace was born on a farm near Orient, Iowa, on October 17, 1888, and educated in Iowa public schools and graduated from Iowa State College. The son of a former Secretary of Agriculture, Wallace worked on the editorial staff of Wallace's Farmer until his own appointment as Secretary of Agriculture in March, 1933. With Franklin D. Roosevelt at the head of the ticket, Wallace was elected Vice President in 1940 and was director of the Board of Economic Warfare from 1942 to 1944. He was appointed Secretary of Commerce by President Roosevelt in 1945.



Jesse Holman Jones

Ninth Secretary of Commerce

(September 19, 1940—March 1, 1945)

JESSE H. JONES was born in Robertson County, Tennessee, on April 5, 1874, and educated at a rural school house in Adairsville, Kentucky. Jones became a lumber company executive and organized the Texas Trust Company of Houston. Jones also became editor and publisher of the Houston Chronicle. He was appointed director of the Reconstruction Finanance Corporation, served as chairman of the executive committee of the Export-Import Bank of Washington, D. C. and was a member of the War Production Board before being named Secretary of Commerce by President Franklin Roosevelt.



Harry Lloyd Hopkins

Eighth Secretary of Commerce

(December 24, 1938—September 18, 1940)

HARRY L. HOPKINS was born in Sioux City, Iowa, on August 17, 1890, and received a B.A. degree from Grinnell College in 1912. Hopkins started his career as an investigator and later supervisor of casework for the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor in New York City. He became administrator of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration and directed the Works Progress (later Projects) Administration, where he wrote "Spending to Save." Hopkins also helped to set up the Social Security System. He was appointed Secretary of Commerce by President Franklin Roosevelt.



Daniel Calhoun Roper

Seventh Secretary of Commerce

(March 4, 1933—December 23, 1938)

DANIEL C. ROPER was born in Marlboro County, South Carolina, on April 1, 1867. He attended Wofford College in Spartanburg, South Carolina, and was graduated from Trinity College. In 1892, Roper served in the South Carolina House of Representatives. In 1893, he took a job with a U.S. Senate committee in Washington, D. C., where he earned a law degree in 1901. Roper worked for the Census Bureau, the U.S. House of Representatives Ways and Means Committee, and became first assistant postmaster general, vice chairman of the U.S. Tariff Commission, and Commissioner of Internal Revenue. He was appointed Secretary of Commerce by President Franklin Roosevelt.



Roy Dikeman Chapin

Sixth Secretary of Commerce

(August 8, 1932—March 3, 1933)

ROY D. CHAPIN was born on February 23, 1880, in Lansing, Michigan. Chapin attended the University of Michigan before accepting a job with Olds Motor Works. In 1906, Chapin left his position as Oldsmobile sales manager and participated in the formation of three companies, the last being the Hudson Motor Car Company. A millionaire before he was 30, Chapin became chairman of the highways transport committee of the Council of National Defense during World War I. He was instrumental in getting the automobile industry to provide data for the expansion of the Department of Commerce "Survey of Current Business." Chapin was appointed Secretary of Commerce by President Herbert Hoover.



Robert Patterson Lamont

Fifth Secretary of Commerce

(March 5, 1929—August 7, 1932)

ROBERT P. LAMONT was born in Detroit, Michigan, on December 1, 1867. He received an engineering degree from the University of Michigan. Lamont was a founder and president of the Simplex Railway Appliance Foundries Corporation. A civil engineer, he supervised the construction of the underwater tunnels into Lake Michigan to furnish Chicago's water supply and excavation of the Boston subway. Lamont was a leader in the fight against the Prohibition Amendment. He was invited to join the cabinet as Secretary of Commerce by President Herbert Hoover.



William Fairfield Whiting

Fourth Secretary of Commerce

(August 22, 1928—March 4, 1929)

WILLIAM WHITING was born in Holyoke, Massachusetts, on July 20, 1864. The son of a U.S. Congressman, Whiting attended the Holyoke schools and Williston Academy. He was graduated from Amherst College in 1886. Whiting worked in his father's paper business and served as president of the Whiting Paper Company before being appointed Secretary of Commerce by President Calvin Coolidge.



Herbert Clark Hoover

Third Secretary of Commerce

(March 5, 1921—August 21, 1928)

HERBERT C. HOOVER was born in West Branch, Iowa, August 10, 1874 and graduated from Stanford University with a degree in engineering. He worked in California gold mines, in Australia, and for the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company. Hoover headed the American Relief Committee in London, the Commission for Relief in Belgium, and the U.S. Food Administration. He was also chairman of the American Relief Administration, chairman of the European Relief Council and vice chairman of the 1920 Industrial Conference. Hoover was appointed Secretary of Commerce by President Warren Harding and served seven years. He was elected President of the United States in 1928.



Joshua Willis Alexander

Second Secretary of Commerce

(December 16, 1919—March 4, 1921)

JOSHUA W. ALEXANDER was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, on January 22, 1852. He was graduated from Christian University (now Culver-Stockton College) in Canton, Missouri, and studied law. Alexander was president of the Gallatin Board of Education, a member of the Missouri House of Representatives, mayor of Gallatin, judge of the 7th Judicial Circuit of Missouri and a U.S. Representative for seven terms. He was appointed Secretary of Commerce by President Woodrow Wilson.



William Cox Redfield

First Secretary of Commerce

(March 5, 1913—October 31, 1919)

WILLIAM C. REDFIELD, the first Secretary of the newly separate Department of Commerce, was born in Albany, New York, on June 18, 1858. He grew up in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, where he attended public schools and received home instruction. After jobs with the Pittsfield Post Office and in sales, Redfield joined J. H. Williams and Company, manufacturers of steel and iron forgings, and became president of the firm. A member of the 62nd Congress and author of "The New Industrial Day," Redfield was appointed Secretary of Commerce by President Woodrow Wilson.

Secretaries of Commerce and Labor

Charles Nagel

Fourth Secretary of Commerce and Labor

(March 6, 1909—March 4, 1913)

CHARLES NAGEL was born on a farm in Colorado County, Texas, on August 9, 1849. He was the fourth and last to hold the office of Secretary of Commerce and Labor. Nagel was graduated from Washington University Law School and traveled to Europe, where he studied Roman law and political economics at the University of Berlin in Germany. He practiced law in St. Louis, Missouri, before entering public service as a member of the Missouri State Legislature and then a Justice of the Supreme Court of Missouri. In 1909, Nagel was appointed a member of the cabinet by President William Taft.

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Oscar Solomon Straus

Third Secretary of Commerce and Labor

(December 17, 1906—March 5, 1909)

OSCAR S. STRAUS was born in Otterberg, Rhenist Bavaria, Germany, on December 23, 1850, and emigrated with his family to the United States in 1854. He studied at private schools before his graduation from Columbia College and Columbia Law School in New York City. He practiced law before becoming a partner in L. Straus and Sons, a china and glassware company. Straus served as minister to Turkey under Presidents Grover Cleveland and William McKinley, and he was a member of the permanent court of arbitration at The Hague, Netherlands. He was invited to join the cabinet as Secretary of Commerce and Labor by President Theodore Roosevelt.

Victor Howard Metcalf

Second Secretary of Commerce and Labor

(July 1, 1904—December 16, 1906)

VICTOR H. METCALF was born in Utica, New York, on October 10, 1853. He attended Russell's Military Institute at New Haven, Connecticut, Yale College, and was graduated from Yale Law School in 1876 and from Hamilton College law department in 1877. Metcalf entered private practice before being elected to Congress in 1898, where he served on the House Ways and Means Committee in the 59th and 60th Congresses. He was appointed Secretary of Commerce and Labor by President Theodore Roosevelt.

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George Bruce Cortelyou

First Secretary of Commerce and Labor

(February 18, 1903—June 30, 1904)

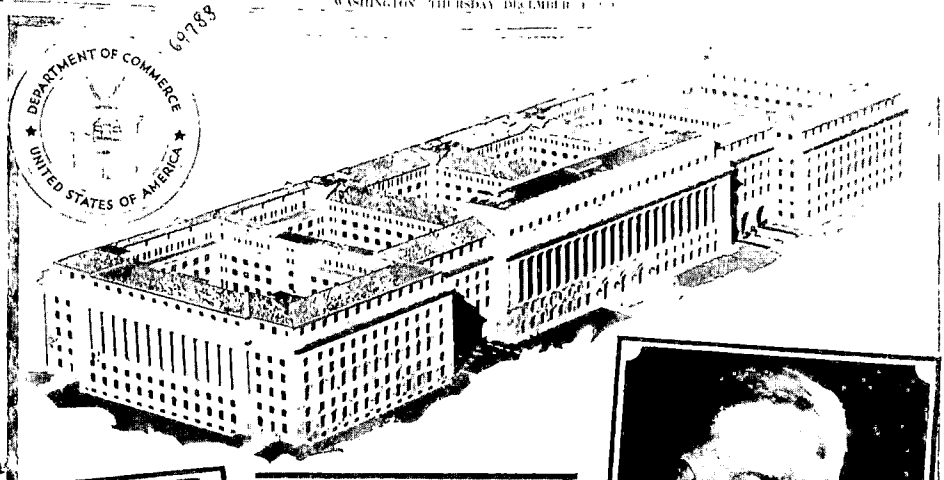
GEORGE B. CORTELYOU, born in New York, New York, on July 26, 1862, was the first Secretary of Commerce and Labor. A graduate of the State Normal School of Westfield, Massachusetts, Cortelyou studied music at the New England Conservatory in Boston while teaching at Cambridge, took course work in clinics at New York Hospital while studying shorthand, and received an LL.B from Georgetown University Law School. He began his career as a general law and verbatim reporter before entering government service. He worked in customs and the post office and then joined the White House staff as stenographer to President Grover Cleveland. Cortelyou served as secretary to President William McKinley and to President Theodore Roosevelt. Roosevelt appointed him Secretary of the newly created Department of Commerce and Labor.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE EDITION

The Washington Post.

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, DECEMBER [illegible]

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE





ROBERT P. LAMONT
Secretary of Commerce

The White House
Washington

December 22, 1931

My dear Mr. Bennett:

Completion and occupancy of the new building of the Department of Commerce of the United States marks an important milestone in the development of that Department into one of the most useful agencies of the government. Adequate quarters will enable the Department better to serve American business and industry through the services and information which it supplies. The Washington Post is rendering a service in acquainting the public with the aims and activities of the Department.

Yours faithfully,

Herbert Hoover

Mr. Ira Bennett,
Editor,
The Washington Post
Washington, D. C.



HERBERT HOOVER,
President of the United States, and a former Secretary of Commerce

Department of Commerce Home Greatest of Office Building

Monumental Pile, Costing $17,500,000, Expresses Architecture of Nation Dating From Alexander Hamilton's Time, to Its Two Principal Activities of the Country Not Only for the American People, but for the Whole World.

A Statement From the Secretary of Commerce

From the standpoint of administration there will be a great advantage and economy in having the bureaus and divisions of the Department under one roof.

The organization is looking forward with great satisfaction to occupying the new [illegible] appropriate and beautiful home from which to begin to be of greater service to American commerce and industry.

We feel grateful to The Washington Post for supplying us with such [illegible] description of the Department and its activities.

(Signed) ROBERT P. LAMONT.

Department of Commerce Home Baffles Writers Trying to Visualize Structure

Mass of Data Overwhelms Statisticians Trying Comparisons.

Akron, Largest Dirigible, 265 Feet Short of New Commerce Site.

V. Herbert Clark Hoover Building

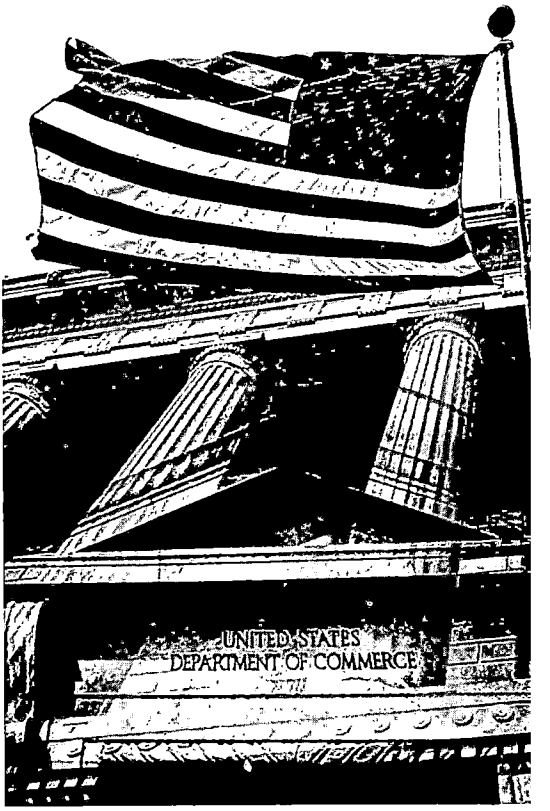
WHAT building or what quarters will be the home of this Department? I suppose some time or other, of course, there will be a new building.

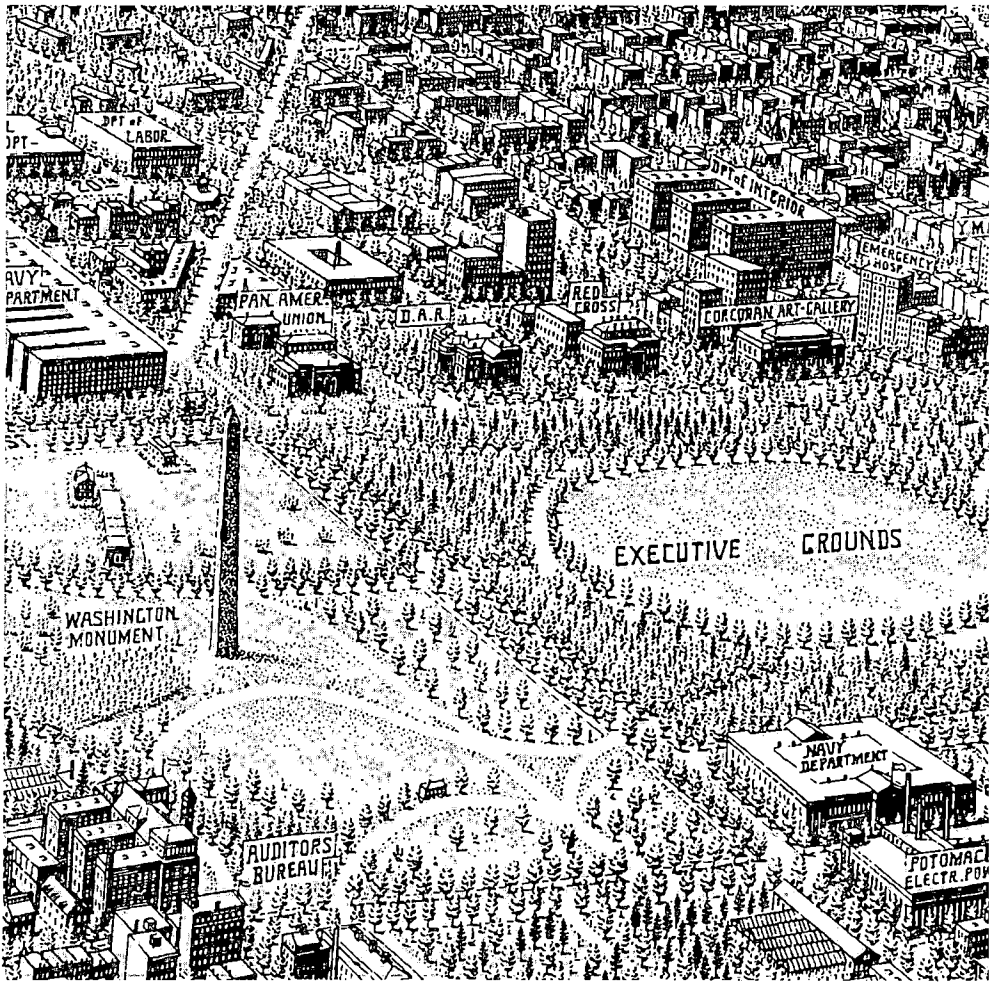
Senator George Hoar
Congressional Record
January 20, 1902

Land for the monumental Department of Commerce building was purchased in 1910. The $2,460,000 site, a swampland of snakes, frogs, mosquitoes, flies and an occasional wolf, had been shunned by the original inhabitants of Washington, D.C. The Indians preferred to live in dry and comparatively healthy villages such as those north of Georgetown and on Capitol Hill.

The marshland lay on the edge of a swiftly flowing silver band of water named Goose Creek—later renamed Tiber Creek by city planners. Concern was expressed about Pierre Charles L'Enfant's plans to build the White House so close to the swamp, which would later be blamed for the prevalance of malaria in the city.

L'Enfant's original designs envisioned a great canal draining swamps, checking spring floods, and providing an impressive channel for waterborne passengers and cargo from the Potomac to the foot of Capitol Hill. Instead, poorly built, the canal became a cesspool. In 1871 it was drained and paved over. It is now Constitution Avenue. The only reminder of the canal's history is a lockkeeper's house, still standing at 17th Street and Constitution Avenue.



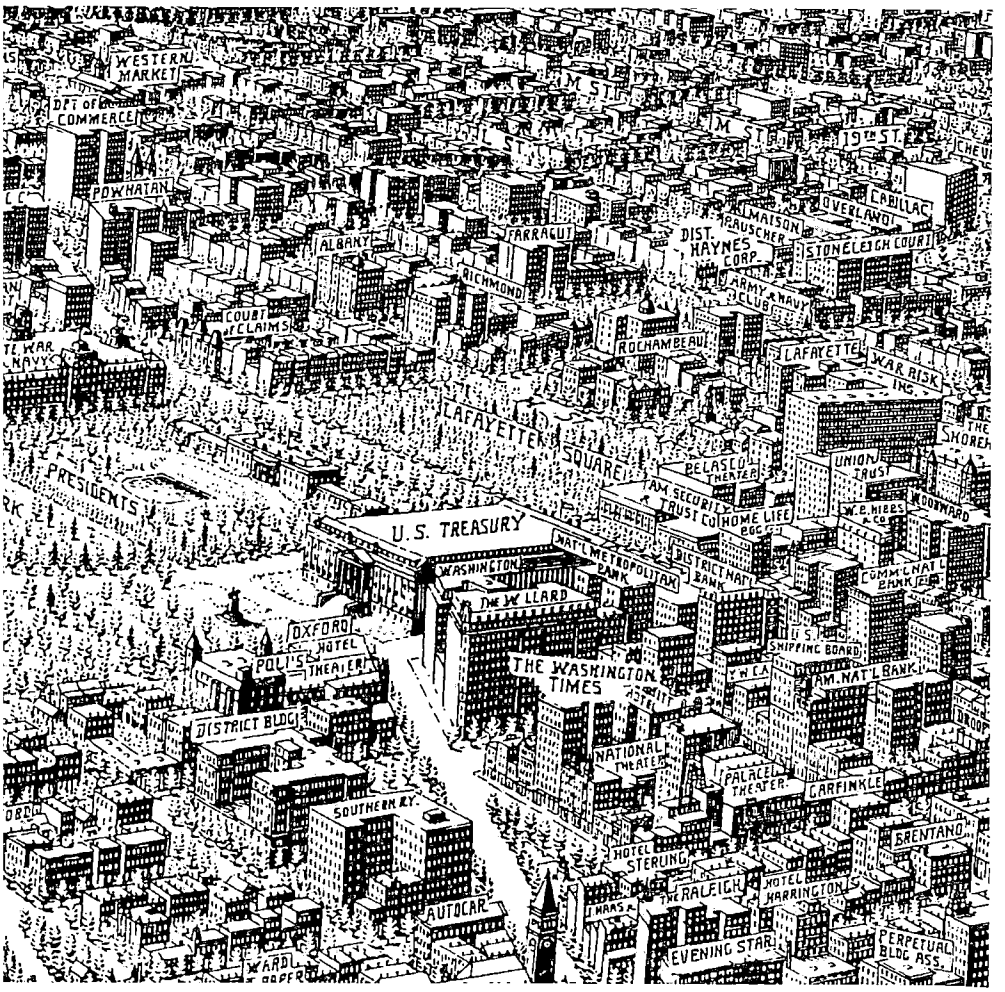


According to early land records, the land which the Commerce Building is on lay within a 225-acre tract called "Beall's Level," granted in 1703 to Ninian Beall by English royalty. In 1769, James Burnes secured part of the land and had it resurveyed. In 1774, his son, David Burnes, received the land. He sold it for the proposed Federal city at a price of $67 an acre.

As the city began to develop, people settled in neighborhoods in the southwest, on Capitol Hill, and on the far side of the "President's House."

In the early 1800s, the city had no paving, no water systems and no drainage. Pennsylvania Avenue, then only 32 feet wide, was described as "a deep morass covered with elderbushes." Cows grazed on the mall. By 1850, city population had increased to more than 50,000 people, but there was little development on the south side of Pennsylvania Avenue where the Commerce Building is located. In fact, the low-rent area was known as "Murder Bay" because of the criminal activities centered there.

Not until nearly 1900 did the area around the Commerce building begin to assume its present form. The Post Office Building at 12th and Pennsylvania was completed in 1899 and the District Building, across



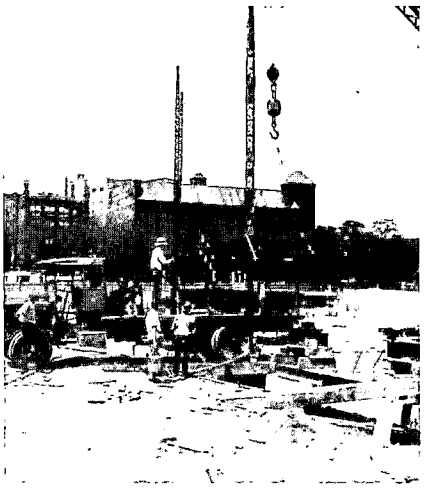
Reproduced from a photo lithographic of an original lithographic stone print. Originally printed about 1920.

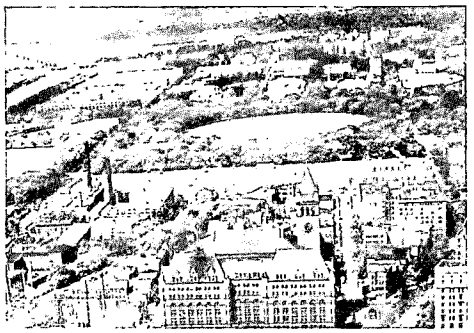
from the Commerce site, in 1908. In 1920, the Commerce plot was occupied by the Navy Department and several other structures.

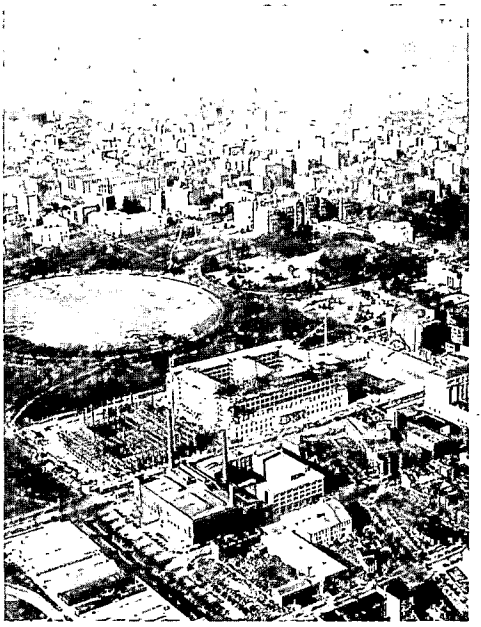
Construction of the unusual Department of Commerce building began on October 4, 1927, more than a decade after the creation of the Department, whose offices were scattered among a number of temporary facilities. On June 10, 1929, President Herbert Clark Hoover laid the cornerstone. A former Secretary of Commerce, Hoover had been a strong advocate for the new facility, which was renamed in his honor in 1982.

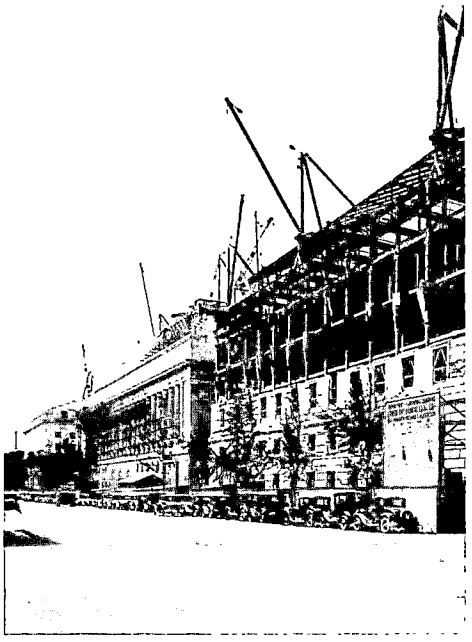
When the building was completed in January 1932, the total construction cost was $17,500,000, over $2,000,000 more than the Louisiana Purchase, which brought 10 new states into the Union. At the time, the Commerce building was the largest office building in the world. Its total length of 1,050 feet exceeds that of the United States Capitol by 300 feet. The building contains 3,311 rooms and the net floor area is

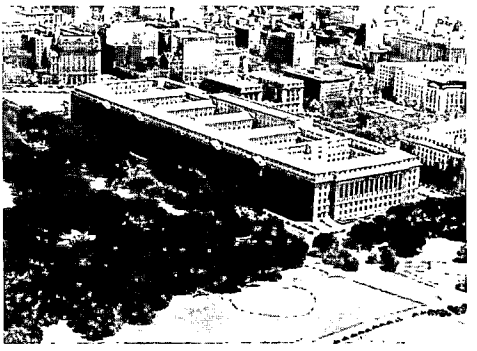

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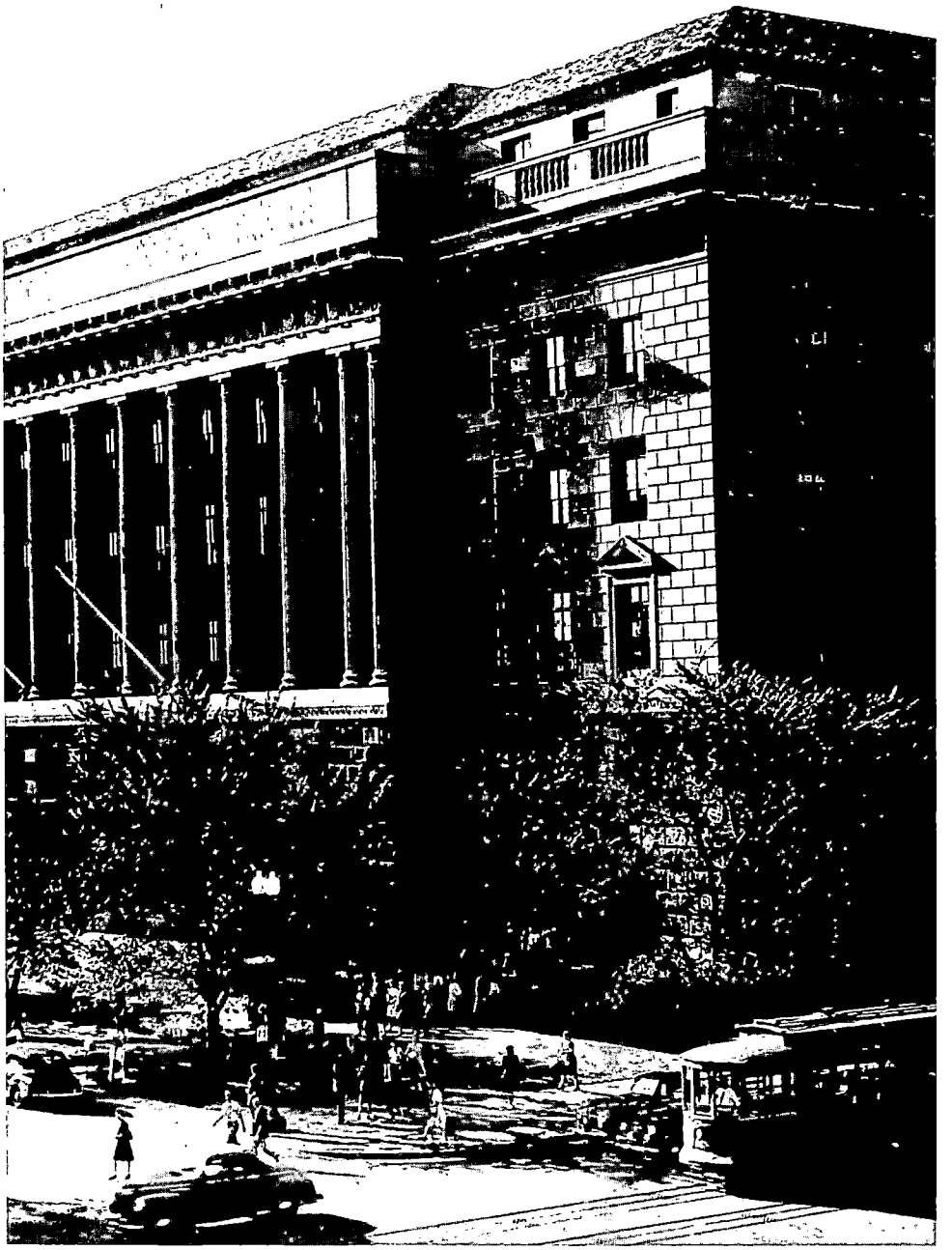




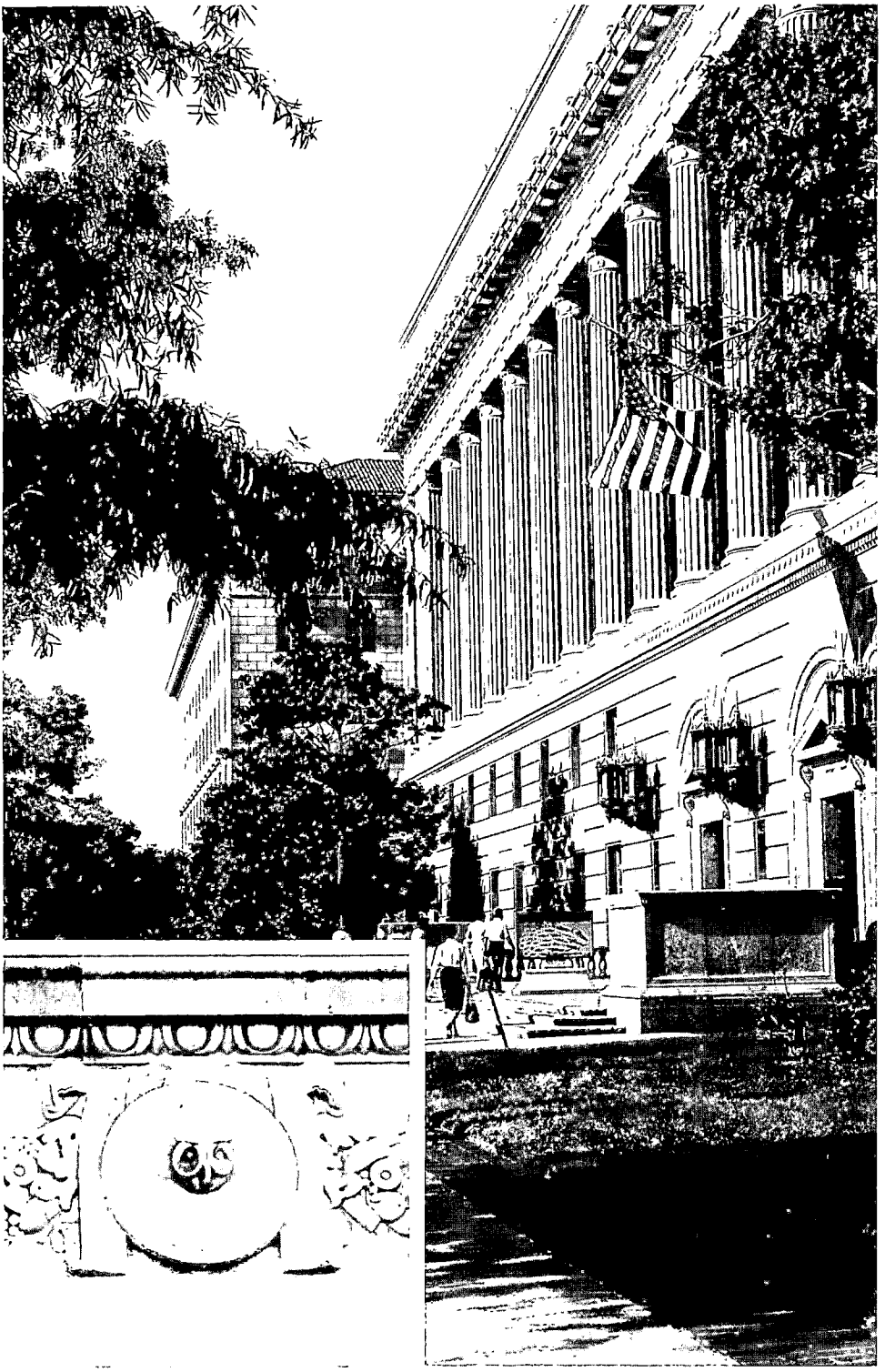


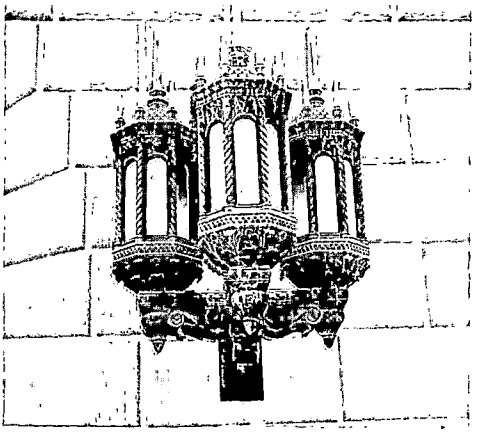






The Herbert C. Hoover Building, located on a site once used for grazing cattle, was constructed over a five-year period. Land was cleared and work started in 1927. In 1932, Department of Commerce employees moved into the new structure, which is situated between 14th and 15th Streets and Pennsylvania and Constitution Avenues in Washington, D.C. At the time the building was completed, it was the largest office complex in the world.





1,093,000 square feet. More than eleven million bricks were used and 16,400 tons of steel.

The Commerce building is three complete rectangular buildings in one, with the three units joined with accordian-type expansion joints. It was constructed this way because the building sits over Tiber Creek. There was no bed rock into which foundation piles could be driven. Seepage water from this Potomac River tributary at the time excavating was finished created an eight-acre lake, necessitating unusual construction methods to make the building stable and to eliminate seepage in the sub-basement and basement.

The building's expansion and contraction features are such that on the hottest day in summer the structure may be three inches longer than on the coldest day in winter. The accordian joints thus protect the building from suffering structural damage.

Washington Milestone

When the construction was completed, it marked a milestone in the development of Washington, D. C. The Commerce building forms the base of a planned federal triangle bounded by 14th Street, Pennsylvania Avenue and Constitution Avenue. In August 1987, President Ronald Reagan signed legislation to complete the triangle construction.

Opposite the Department of Commerce, a new structure will replace a parking lot on the site of the proposed plaza and park area, represented by a fountain memorial to Oscar Straus, who was Secretary of Commerce and Labor in 1906 and the first Jewish cabinet officer.

The Commerce building was designed to house all of the Department bureaus except the National Bureau of Standards, which had laboratories north of the center city. Attention was given to the special needs of each agency. Two-to-four story stacks were installed for storage of the Patent Office's more than three million patents, and the Great Hall became a patent-search room for the public. Stargazing equipment was installed on the roof for the Coast and Geodetic Survey. The Census Bureau, which occupied the south section of the building, was provided with facilities in the basement for intricate computing machinery.

Smaller Agencies

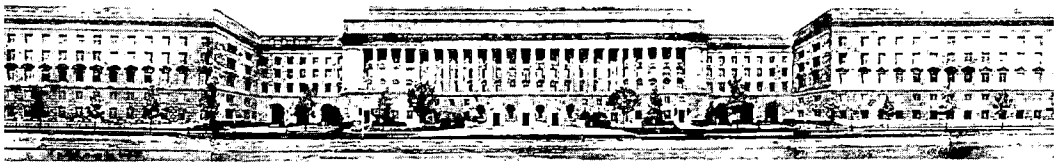
The central section of the building was used for administrative functions. It also housed smaller agencies such as Aeronautics, Radio, and Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

The Secretary's suite was built with non-operating windows and its own air-conditioning system, the only one in the building. It was paneled with walnut, as were the conference room and sections of the main library.

The original overall interior design called for a minimum of walls. Glass partitions were used to provide better light diffusion and to make supervision easier.

Facilities for the Bureau of Fisheries National Aquarium were provided in the basement of the new building. Established in 1873, the aquarium, the oldest public aquarium in the Nation, is now under the direction of a private, nonprofit organization. Displays include more than 1,000 fresh and saltwater specimens, representing 200 species from the United States and around the world.

In 1970, there was a major renovation of the building and central air conditioning was installed.



Building Statistics

Interior

- The building covers an area of approximately 8 acres—3 full city blocks.
- Its length is 1,050 feet; width, 325 feet; height, 7 stories and basement, and a subbasement for boiler rooms.
- It contains 27,159,045 cubic feet.
- The total gross floor area is 1,606,066 square feet.
- The net floor area, including offices, laboratories, shops, etc., is 1,092,800 square feet.
- There are 3,311 rooms.
- There are 5,200 windows, containing 250,000 square feet of glass.
- Electric outlets for telephones, power, signals, electric lights, etc., number 31,000.

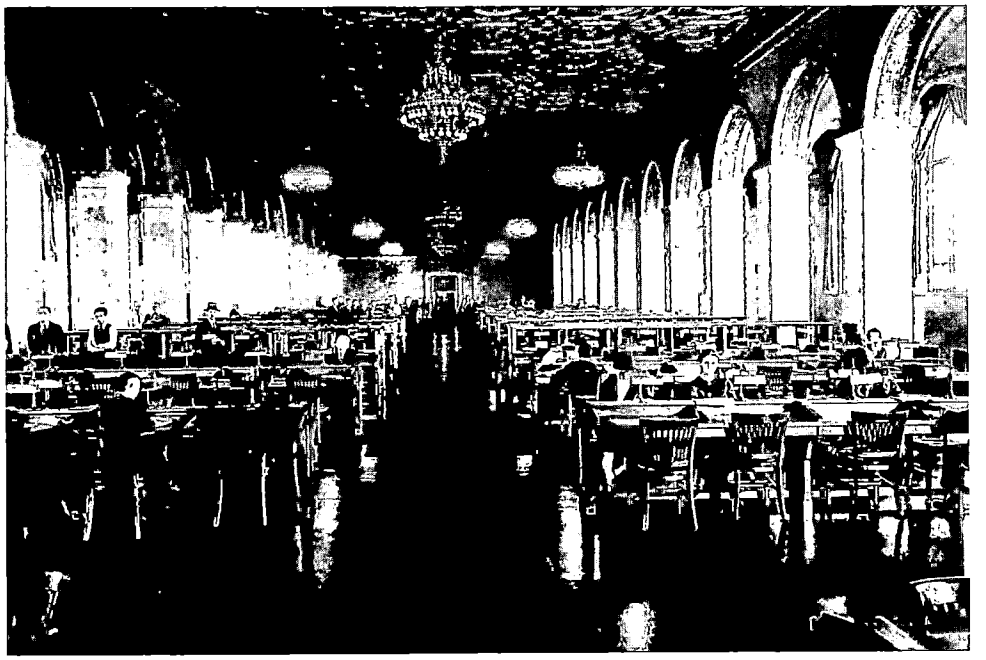


- There are 15 entrances to the building.
- There are 27 passenger and 5 freight elevators, the passenger cars having a capacity of 18 passengers per car.
- The building is heated from the Government Central Heating Plant.
- The basement floor in some places is approximately 3 feet thick to withstand the pressure of water of Tiber Creek, which flows under the building.
- The building was completed in 1932.

Construction Materials

- Structural steel: 16,400 tons.
- Limestone, from Indiana: 2,000 carloads.
- Granite quarried in Connecticut, sawed, cut, and milled in Massachusetts: 150 carloads.
- Marble from Missouri: 900 tons.
- Base marble, from Vermont: 470 tons.
- Mankato stone, from Minnesota: 860 tons.
- Small quantities of domestic travertine from Colorado and Georgia, of which 500 tons of travertine chips from Georgia were used for terrazzo floors.
- Cafeteria, serving rooms, and kitchen floors; tile from West Virginia: 35 tons.

Office of the Secretary of Commerce

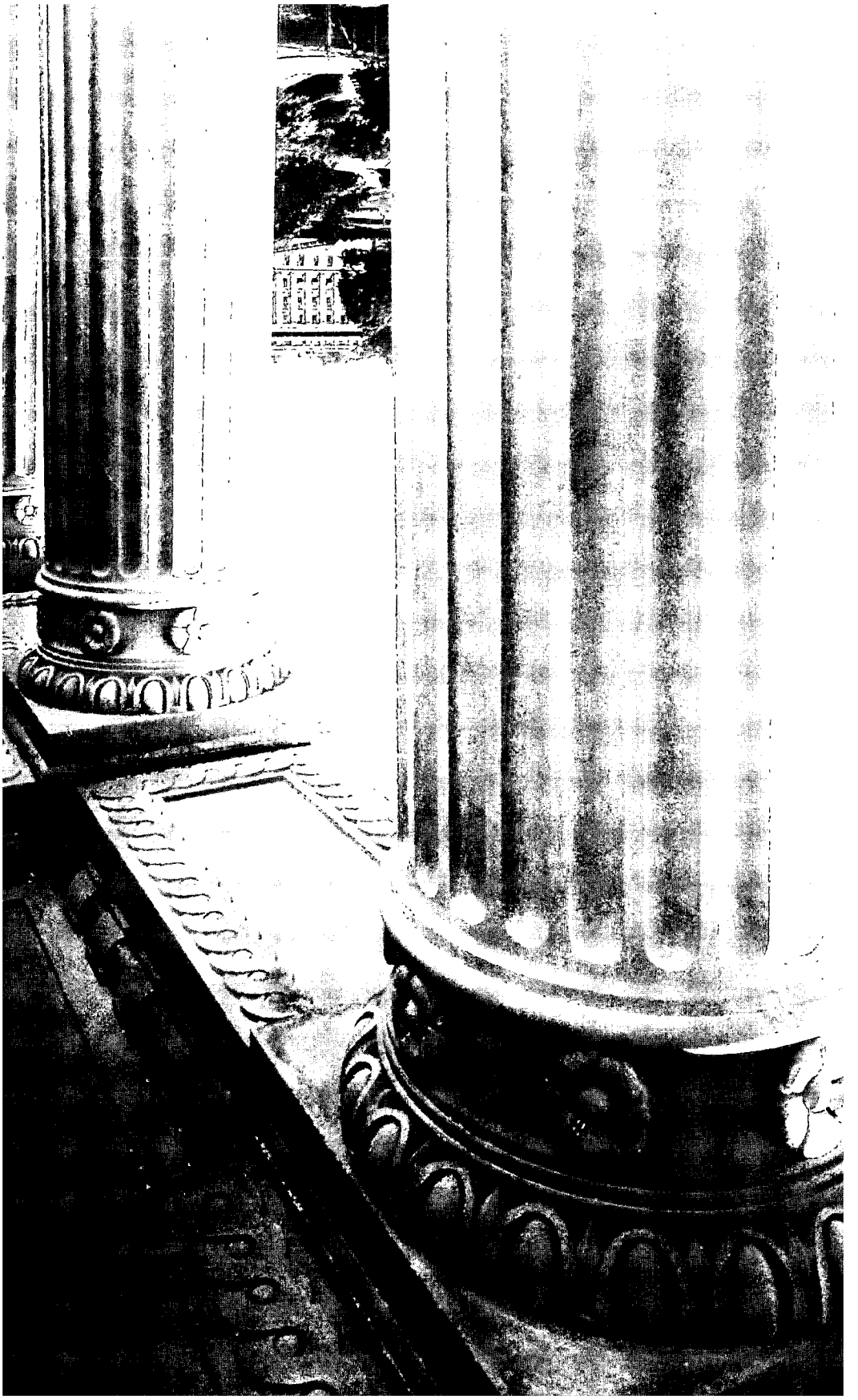


Patent searchers in the Great Hall



Main Library

- Toilet rooms, wall and floor tile, from Ohio: 300 tons.
- Common brick, from the District of Columbia: 10,000,000.
- Face brick, from Pennsylvania: 1,500,000.
- Terra cotta, from North Carolina and West Virginia: 27,000 tons.
- Reinforced concrete piling supporting the building: 80 miles or 14,000 piles.
- Plastering on walls and ceilings: 99 acres.
- Base of building, up to sill of first-floor windows is of granite; balance of walls is of Indiana limestone, except four courts of brick.
- Roof: 95,000 square feet, or 400 tons of promenade tile, and 160,000 square feet, or 1,200 tons of Mission tile. Two tons of copper nails were used in the roof.
- Bronze hardware used: 25 tons.



Building Inscriptions

Constitution Avenue facade: "The Department of Commerce assembles here the forces designed by Congress to advance the interests of industry and trade. Through experimental research, the dissemination of knowledge, and administrative vigilance it stimulates the progress of America upon land and sea and in the air and thereby speeds the Nation in the march of mankind."

Pennsylvania Avenue facade: "Based upon foundations of devotion and labor, the United States is enriched by other golden threads in the genius of its people. Inventive daring illumines their diligence. Adventurous ardor invigorates the work of their hands. Under governmental guardianship their ideas and their activities are assured the liberty that is the soul of achievement."

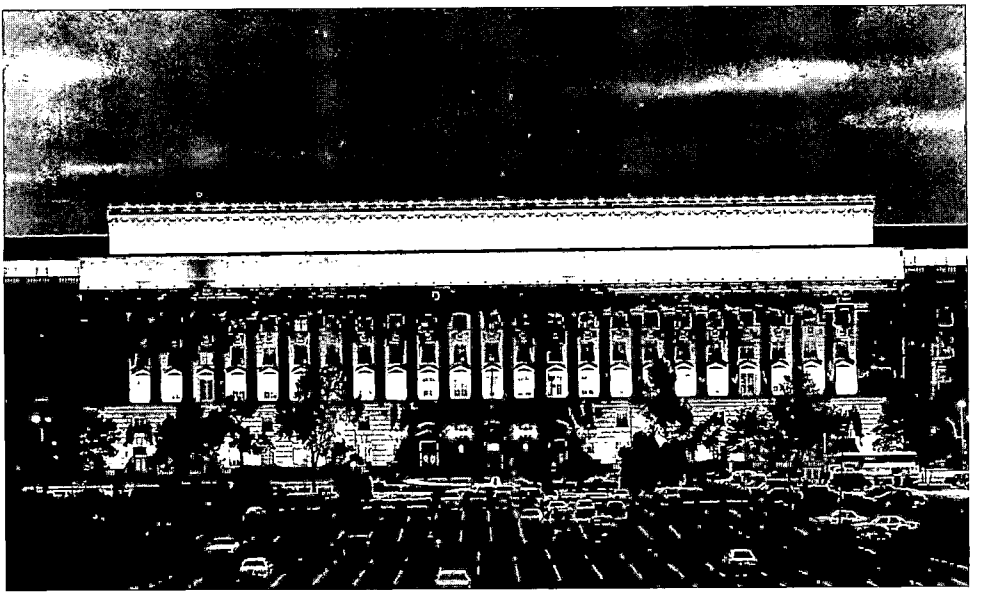
Fourteenth Street facade: "The inspiration that guided our forefathers led them to secure above all things the unity of our country. We rest upon government by consent of the governed and the political order of the United States is the expression of a patriotic ideal which welds together all the elements of our national energy promoting the organization that fosters individual initiative. Within this edifice are established agencies that have been created to buttress the life of the people, to clarify their problems and coordinate their resources, seeking to lighten burdens without lessening the responsibility of the citizen. In serving one and all, they are dedicated to the purpose of the founders and other highest hopes of the future with their loyal administration given to the integrity and welfare of the Nation."

Fifteenth Street entrance, north section: "The patent system added the fuel of interest to the fire of genius."—*Lincoln.*

Fifteenth Street, north entrance, center section: "Commerce defies every wind, outrides every tempest, and invades every zone." —*Bancroft.*

Fifteenth Street, south entrance, center section: "Commerce among nations should be fair and equitable"—*Franklin.*

Fifteenth Street entrance, south section: "Let us raise a standard to which the wise and honest can repair."—*Washington.*




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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

February 3, 1989

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AND SECRETARY OF COMMERCE ROBERT MOSBACHER
AT SWEARING-IN CEREMONY

Department of Commerce

10:40 A.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you for that warm welcome. This is a very special occasion for me because, as most -- I'd say please be seated, but -- (laughter) -- I don't think that would go over too well back there. What a wonderful, wonderful turnout for our new Secretary. But this is a special occasion. Bob Mosbacher and I have been friends for a quarter of a century, more; and I trust his advice, I respect what he's accomplished in business, and I know he will be a very valuable member of our economic team.

It's also an honor for me to participate in this swearing-in in a hall that's named after another dear friend of mine, Mac Baldrige. He was a tremendous Secretary of Commerce and I know he would have been so pleased to see that this Department, which meant so much to him, will be in such capable hands.

When what was then called the Department of Commerce and Labor, established back in 1903, Congressman Charles Cochran described what he believed were the ideal qualifications for the Secretary. He said, "Above everything, he should be a man of affairs, acquainted with the vast subject with which he must deal, vigilant, enterprising, resourceful, and possessed of the sagacity which distinguishes the American men of business from all others."

Well, ladies and gentlemen, those of you who know anything about Bob Mosbacher know that he fits that description to a tee. And he's a savvy international businessman, an entrepreneur who built his own extraordinarily successful business and kept it on solid footing even during tough economic times. He also is known as a world-class sailor, won international and national championships, and to use a sailing analogy, he will now take the helm at Commerce and help chart America's economic course into a new era of prosperity.

It's Bob's mission to foster, promote, and develop the foreign and domestic commerce of the United States; a mission that's easily stated, but not so easily executed. As Secretary, he will promote American exports aggressively, continue our support of R&D -- research and development -- operate an export control program balanced between safeguarding security and encouraging exports, responsibly manage our vast national fisheries resources, and play an important role in this administration's efforts to clean up the oceans and America's coastlines. I know that preserving and protecting the environment is a special concern of Secretary Mosbacher's. Bob will work with business to create innovative programs and achieve scientific breakthroughs in manufacturing, transportation, communications and other areas to guarantee that the United States maintains its leadership role in the world marketplace.

Both Bob and I are committed to making America more competitive than ever before. Our businesses can compete with anyone, anywhere in the world if we're given a fair chance. Our commitment to free and fair trade will enable us to ensure that our trading partners respect our right to compete in their marketplace,

while they compete fairly in ours.

Bob has a big job ahead of him. But whether it's trade, or tourism, or NOAA, or the Bureau of Standards, Minority Business Development, the Census -- any of the important areas of this Department -- I know that he has a great team behind him, willing to give 100 percent. And one of the reasons I wanted to come here to the Deparment is to express my confidence in those of you who have worked as careers for the federal government.

The growth of commerce, both nationally and internationally, is the key to guaranteeing that America's most productive and prosperous days are still ahead. As a fellow Texan said recently, Bob Mosbacher is the right man to do the job that has to be done. So I came over here to wish him well -- wish all of you well.

Mr. Secretary, congratulations, good luck and God bless you.

And now, Secretary Baker will do the honors. (Applause.)

(The Secretary is sworn in.) (Applause.)

SECRETARY MOSBACHER: Mr. President, Secretary Baker, if I may digress for a second, to wonderful, wonderful Americans who this country is so proud of and so lucky to have -- friends of over 30 years -- thank you, sir. And, of course, my family and, of course, all of us who are going to work together -- fellow employees of the Department of Commerce.

I look forward with great enthusiasm to addressing the challenges and opportunities the American people have in several vital, important walks of our national life.

Mr. President, on behalf of this Department of Commerce, we accept our mission. Of course, it's a mission -- and a major objective or ours at this Department is to promote our economic growth and competiveness. We must ensure that trade is a two-way street for American business by expanding overseas markets for top U.S. goods and services while ensuring fair competition through effective enforcement of our trade laws.

Another vitally important mission is to improve the beauty and quality of our oceans, shorelines, and estuaries. Our fine people in the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration -- NOAA as it's known to all of you and now many of us -- are already working vigorously at cleaning up our oceans. But, of course, even though they're working on this, more work can and must be done because we have been blessed with abundance of beautiful natural resources, including our oceans, estuaries, our beaches, our shoreline, and we must do all in our power to preserve and protect these precious assets.

Third, as an old sailor, I know how vitally important it is to keep our weather forecasts accurate and our warnings early. You know, Mr. President, there are a lot of people in this country who view Willard Scott as our weatherman. (Laughter.) But we in this Department know that NOAA is the bureau that serves as the provider of the meteorlogical data to the nation's weathermen, and so we are really your weathermen.

We must also enforce our national capability to develop the best in modern technology. We must pursue policies that will speed commercialization of technology. Our new technology administration will be in the forefront of this effort. Our colleagues in economic affairs must continue their diligent efforts to measure efficiently and accurately the successes and failings of our diverse economy. In the same vein, we must ensure an accurate and fair census in 1990.

A challenge? Sure, and a tough one. But to do anything

less than to strive to succeed as never before would not be right.

Finally, let me say, Mr. President, we have -- you have given us -- and to me and to all of us here -- a special assignment that is near and dear to your heart. We know this. Specifically, we're going to strengthen the Minority Business Development Agency so that all Americans will have the fullest opportunity to participate and enjoy the great American dream. It's important and it must happen.

I'm humbled by the challenges that lie before us and confident that together we will offer our hands to help achieve our President's goals. As Reverend Parker said, if we work together, all is possible.

Again, my thanks to you, sir, to the family I love, and to all of you. Together we can do the job. God bless you. (Applause.)

END 10:52 A.M. EST

SWEARING-IN CEREMONY FOR ROBERT MOSBACHER
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1989

THIS IS A SPECIAL OCCASION FOR ME BECAUSE, AS MOST OF YOU KNOW, BOB MOSBACHER AND I HAVE BEEN FRIENDS FOR A QUARTER CENTURY. I TRUST HIS ADVICE, I RESPECT WHAT HE'S ACCOMPLISHED IN BUSINESS, AND I KNOW HE WILL BE A VALUABLE MEMBER OF MY ECONOMIC TEAM.

IT'S ALSO AN HONOR FOR ME TO PARTICIPATE IN THIS SWEARING-IN CEREMONY IN A HALL NAMED AFTER ANOTHER DEAR FRIEND OF MINE, MAC BALDRIGE. MAC WAS A TREMENDOUS SECRETARY OF COMMERCE AND I KNOW HE WOULD HAVE BEEN PLEASED TO SEE THAT THE DEPARTMENT WHICH MEANT SO MUCH TO HIM WILL BE IN SUCH CAPABLE HANDS.

WHEN WHAT WAS THEN CALLED THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1903, CONGRESSMAN CHARLES COCHRAN DESCRIBED WHAT HE BELIEVED WERE THE IDEAL QUALIFICATIONS FOR ITS SECRETARY. HE SAID, "ABOVE EVERYTHING, HE SHOULD BE A MAN OF AFFAIRS, ACQUAINTED WITH THE VAST SUBJECT WITH WHICH HE MUST DEAL; VIGILANT, ENTERPRISING, RESOURCEFUL, AND POSSESSED OF THE SAGACITY WHICH DISTINGUISHES THE AMERICAN MAN OF BUSINESS FROM ALL OTHERS."

WELL, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, THOSE OF YOU WHO KNOW ANYTHING ABOUT BOB MOSBACHER KNOW THAT HE FITS THAT DESCRIPTION TO A "T." HE IS A SAVVY INTERNATIONAL BUSINESSMAN -- AN ENTREPRENEUR WHO BUILT HIS OWN EXTRAORDINARILY SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS AND KEPT IT ON SOLID FOOTING EVEN DURING TOUGH ECONOMIC TIMES.

BOB IS ALSO KNOWN AS A WORLD-CLASS SAILOR WHO HAS WON INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL TITLES.

TO USE A SAILING ANALOGY, BOB WILL NOW TAKE THE HELM AT COMMERCE AND HELP CHART AMERICA'S ECONOMIC COURSE INTO A NEW ERA OF PROSPERITY. IT'S BOB'S MISSION TO FOSTER, PROMOTE, AND DEVELOP THE FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES -- A MISSION EASILY STATED BUT NOT SO EASILY EXECUTED.

AS SECRETARY, BOB WILL PROMOTE AMERICAN EXPORTS AGGRESSIVELY, CONTINUE OUR SUPPORT OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, OPERATE AN EXPORT CONTROL PROGRAM BALANCED BETWEEN SAFEGUARDING SECURITY AND ENCOURAGING EXPORTS, RESPONSIBLY MANAGE OUR NATION'S FISHERIES RESOURCES, AND PLAY AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN THIS ADMINISTRATION'S EFFORTS TO CLEAN UP THE OCEANS AND AMERICA'S COASTLINES. I KNOW THAT PRESERVING AND PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT IS A SPECIAL CONCERN OF BOB'S.

BOB WILL WORK WITH BUSINESS TO CREATE INNOVATIVE PROGRAMS AND ACHIEVE SCIENTIFIC BREAKTHROUGHS IN MANUFACTURING, TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, AND OTHER AREAS TO GUARANTEE THAT THE UNITED STATES MAINTAINS ITS LEADERSHIP ROLE IN THE WORLD MARKETPLACE.

BOTH BOB AND I ARE COMMITTED TO MAKING AMERICA MORE COMPETITIVE THAN EVER BEFORE. OUR BUSINESSES CAN COMPETE WITH ANYONE, ANYWHERE IN THE WORLD IF WE'RE GIVEN A FAIR CHANCE.

OUR COMMITMENT TO FREE AND FAIR TRADE WILL ENABLE US TO ENSURE THAT OUR TRADING PARTNERS RESPECT OUR RIGHT TO COMPETE IN THEIR MARKETPLACE WHILE THEY COMPETE FAIRLY IN OURS.

BOB HAS A BIG JOB AHEAD OF HIM. BUT WHETHER IT'S TRADE OR TOURISM, NOAA [PRONOUNCED "NOAH"] OR THE BUREAU OF STANDARDS, MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT, THE CENSUS, OR ANY OF THE OTHER IMPORTANT AREAS THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE IS RESPONSIBLE FOR, I KNOW BOB HAS A GREAT TEAM BEHIND HIM WILLING TO GIVE 100 PERCENT.

THE GROWTH OF COMMERCE -- BOTH NATIONALLY AND INTERNATIONALLY -- IS THE KEY TO GUARANTEEING THAT AMERICA'S MOST PRODUCTIVE AND PROSPEROUS DAYS ARE STILL AHEAD. AS A FELLOW TEXAN SAID RECENTLY, BOB MOSBACHER IS THE RIGHT MAN TO "DO THE JOB THAT HAS TO BE DONE."

BOB, CONGRATULATIONS. GOOD LUCK AND GOD BLESS YOU.

AND NOW, SECRETARY BAKER WILL SWEAR-IN BOB.

# # #

(McIntyre)
February 1, 1989

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: SWEARING-IN CEREMONY OF ROBERT MOSBACHER
COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1989

This is a special occasion for me because, as most of you know, Bob Mosbacher and I have been friends for a quarter century. I trust his advice, I respect what he's accomplished in business, and I know he will be a valuable member of my economic team.

It's also an honor for me to participate in this swearing-in ceremony in a hall named after another dear friend of mine, Mac Baldrige. Mac was a tremendous Secretary of Commerce and I know he would have been pleased to see that the Department which meant so much to him will be in such capable hands.

When what was then called the Department of Commerce and Labor was established in 1903, Congressman Charles Cochran described what he believed were the ideal qualifications for its Secretary. He said, "Above everything, he should be a man of affairs, acquainted with the vast subject with which he must deal; vigilant, enterprising, resourceful, and possessed of the sagacity which distinguishes the American man of business from all others."

Well, ladies and gentlemen, those of you who know anything about Bob Mosbacher know that he fits that description to a "T." He is a savvy international businessman -- an entrepreneur who built his own extraordinarily successful business and kept it on solid footing even during tough economic times.

Bob is also known as a world-class sailor who has won international and national titles. To use a sailing analogy, Bob will now take the helm at Commerce and help chart America's economic course into a new era of prosperity. It's Bob's mission to foster, promote, and develop the foreign and domestic commerce of the United States -- a mission easily stated but not so easily executed.

As Secretary, Bob will promote American exports aggressively, continue our support of research and development, operate an export control program balanced between safeguarding security and encouraging exports, responsibly manage our nation's fisheries resources, and play an important role in this Administration's efforts to clean up the oceans and America's coastlines. I know that preserving and protecting the environment is a special concern of Bob's.

Bob will work with business to create innovative programs and achieve scientific breakthroughs in manufacturing, transportation, communications, and other areas to guarantee that

the United States maintains its leadership role in the world marketplace.

Both Bob and I are committed to making America more competitive than ever before. Our businesses can compete with anyone, anywhere in the world if we're given a fair chance. Our commitment to free and fair trade will enable us to ensure that our trading partners respect our right to compete in their marketplace while they compete fairly in ours.

Bob has a big job ahead of him. But whether it's trade or tourism, NOAA [pronounced "noah"] or the Bureau of Standards, minority business development, the census, or any of the other important areas the Department of Commerce is responsible for, I know Bob has a great team behind him willing to give 100 percent.

The growth of commerce -- both nationally and internationally -- is the key to guaranteeing that America's most productive and prosperous days are still ahead. As a fellow Texan said recently, Bob Mosbacher is the right man to "do the job that has to be done."

Bob, congratulations. Good luck and God bless you.

# # #

no mention of the formation of a domestic consortia to compete for th HDTV market.

(McIntyre)
January 31, 1989

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: SWEARING-IN CEREMONY OF ROBERT MOSBACHER
COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1989

~~Mr. Vice President~~, distinguished members of the United States Senate, employees of the Commerce Department. ← not determined if they will be there 3,000 expected

tue in advance 7563

WP 12/7/88

This is a special occasion for me because, as most of you know, Bob Mosbacher and I have been friends for a quarter century. I trust his advice, I respect what he's accomplished in business, and I know he will be a valuable member of my economic team. (since the early sixties)

Before [illegible] sold it in 1903 not 1913

When the Commerce Department was established 75 years ago, Congressman Charles Cochran described what he believed were the ideal qualifications for a Secretary of Commerce. He said, "Above everything, he should be a man of affairs, acquainted with the vast subject with which he must deal; vigilant, enterprising, resourceful, and possessed of the sagacity which distinguishes the American man of business from all others."

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The growth of commerce -- both nationally and internationally -- is the key to guaranteeing that America's most productive and prosperous days are still ahead. As a fellow (Lloyd Bentsen) Texan said recently, Bob Mosbacher is the right man to do the job that has to be done."

Bob, congratulations. The floor is yours.

I look forward, God bless you.
to working with you.

# # # #



② Wayne Berman 377-5880

① Mosbacher b.o.

③ Serves that Commerce provides. Census, etc.

Kathleen Smith

Michael Forren 377-5221

THE ADMINISTRATION

MOSBACHER: NOT JUST ANOTHER COMMERCE SECRETARY

If appointed, he could parlay his friendship with Bush into power



TEXAN MOSBACHER: DESPITE A CAREER IN THE OIL PATCH, HE KNOWS WASHINGTON WELL

WEAVER/CAMERA 5

He promised "new faces." But more and more, it looks like old home week in Washington. As President-elect George Bush shapes his new Administration, it's becoming clear that he's most comfortable with a Cabinet of old friends and familiar faces. After tapping a pair of longtime buddies to head the State and Treasury Depts., Bush is turning to another confidant, Houston oil man Robert A. Mosbacher, to be his Commerce Secretary. All three appointees are courtly, impeccably turned out, and bear the unmistakable stamp of the well-to-do.

The choice of Mosbacher, which is expected to be announced in early December, could be good news for a department that has traditionally been a bureaucratic backwater. Although he lacks government experience, Mosbacher has an advantage few Commerce Secretaries have enjoyed: a 30-year friendship with the President. "He'll be able to call Bush and get his way," says a senior transition adviser. And like Treasury Secretary Nicholas F. Brady and Secretary of State-designate James A. Baker III, his influence probably would reach beyond his department.

Although he has spent his career in the private sector, Mosbacher, a youthful-looking 61, is no stranger to the ways of Washington. Widely regarded as the Republican Party's top fund-raiser, he was finance chairman for President Ford's 1976 campaign and for Bush in 1980. This year, Mosbacher led a fund-raising juggernaut that amassed more than $75 million for Bush and the GOP. "Unlike most businessmen, he's very sophisticated politically," says John Albertine, vice-chairman of Farley Industries Inc. "He knows the people on Capitol Hill."

Mosbacher's addition to the burgeoning pinstripe brigade will play well in official Washington, which is already purring over Bush's decision to name retired Air Force General Brent Scowcroft as National Security Adviser—a post he also held in the Ford Administration. "No bomb-throwers here," says political analyst William Schneider. "The Republican Establishment is back."

OIL INVESTMENTS. Mosbacher's appointment has been delayed while Bush grapples with a problem on his national security team. The President-elect wants to name another well-known Texan, former Senator John Tower, as Defense Secretary. But the move was held up—and Tower embarrassed—by a search for experienced managers to serve as Tower's deputies.

Mosbacher's selection isn't likely to spark that kind of controversy. In Senate confirmation hearings, the only sharp questioning he's likely to encounter will come over his oil investments in the Philippines in the mid-1970s. Philippine companies that participated in the offshore drilling venture are alleged to have been fronts for President Ferdinand Marcos. Manila later withdrew Mosbacher's oil concessions, paying him partial compensation. Nonetheless, Democrats may try to score political points by highlighting Mosbacher's dealings with the deposed dictator.

When it comes to his business savvy, Mosbacher won't face any challenge. Like Bush, he grew up in a wealthy Eastern family but decided to strike out on his own. With a six-figure grubstake, he moved to Houston and built a successful independent oil-and-gas company. By avoiding risky drilling ventures, Mosbacher Energy Co. has remained profitable even during the oil bust. "He's very steady, with a sharp business acumen," says Michel T. Halbouty, an oil man active in the Republican Party.

THE THREE AMIGOS. Whether Mosbacher's chumminess with Bush qualifies him to head Commerce is another matter. The Commerce Secretary plays a key role in responding to unfair trade practices. In addition, the department must contend with the thorny issues of growing technology transfers to the Eastern bloc and with "Europe 1992," the planned integration of Common Market economies (page 48).

Not surprisingly, Mosbacher is a dedicated free-trader. "He does not look kindly on protectionist legislation," says Arthur Levitt Jr., a Democrat and American Stock Exchange chairman. "But he's not going to be anybody's patsy."

Friends also say that Mosbacher, a champion yacht racer, is highly competitive and will guard his agency's turf. Some recent Commerce Secretaries have seen their powers eroded by others around the Cabinet table. "He won't take a back seat to anybody," predicts George Strake, a former chairman of the Texas Republican Party.

If Strake is right, Mosbacher's friendship with Brady and Baker could be put to an early test. Treasury, State, and Commerce share responsibility for trade and economic issues, and the three departments have often squabbled over policy. But if the Three Amigos can work together, the Bush Administration could wind up with one of the strongest international economic teams Washington has seen in years.

By Richard Fly, with Steven J. Dryden in Washington and Mark Ivey in Houston

Bush's New Team: The Faces Are Familiar

Continuity and middle-of-the-road Republicanism were the hallmarks of President-elect George Bush's five appointments Dec. 6.

He completed his economic team by naming Robert A. Mosbacher, a Houston oilman and longtime friend, to be commerce secretary; Carla A. Hills, a Washington lawyer and former Cabinet official, to be special trade representative; and Michael J. Boskin, a Stanford University economist, to be chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers.

Bush also announced that William H. Webster would remain as director of the Central Intelligence Agency. And he named Thomas R. Pickering, a career diplomat who is currently ambassador to Israel, as chief representative to the United Nations.

Bush said the U.N. post would not be Cabinet-level, as it had been in the Reagan administration. Pickering will report to Secretary of State-designate James A. Baker III. The CIA post also will no longer be Cabinet-level; Webster will attend Cabinet meetings only when intelligence matters are being discussed.

Mosbacher at Commerce

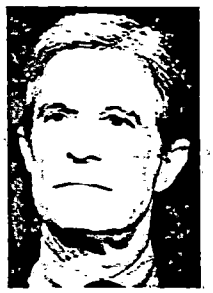
The post at Commerce has traditionally been seen as something of a backwater, a low-visibility job whose main task is to promote American business. But it has taken on greater significance in recent years with the growth of the trade deficit — a problem that, many believe, should be at the top of Mosbacher's agenda.

"That is the overwhelming challenge facing him," said Lloyd Bentsen, D-Texas, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee. "That's No. 1, 2 and 3."

Mosbacher was unavailable for comment. But friends and associates say that, as one who has amassed a fortune in the high-risk and hotly competitive oil-wildcatter business, he is unlikely to be sympathetic to any efforts by the Democratic-controlled Congress to restrict foreigners' access to U. S. markets.

—By Congressional Quarterly staff

The Bush Team



Robert A. Mosbacher ✓

Commerce Secretary

Born in White Plains, N.Y., on March 11, 1927 ... attended the Choate School in Wallingford, Conn., and Washington and Lee University in Lexington, Va. ... moved to Houston to manage father's oil investments ... independent oil and gas producer with fortune estimated at over $200 million ... chief fund-raiser for President Gerald R. Ford's 1976 campaign and Bush's 1980 and 1988 presidential campaigns ... international yachting champion ... married to Georgette Paulsin, a former model who is principal owner and chief executive of La Prairie, a cosmetics company ... has four children by first wife, who died in 1970.



Carla A. Hills

Special Trade Representative

Born in Los Angeles on Jan. 3, 1934, to wealthy family ... graduated from Stanford University ... Yale Law, 1958 ... studied at Oxford University ... assistant U.S. attorney in the civil division in Los Angeles ... partner of law firm co-founded with husband in Los Angeles, 1962-74 ... author of book on antitrust law ... assistant attorney general, civil division, at Justice Department ... secretary of housing and urban development under President Gerald R. Ford, 1975-77 ... co-director of the Washington office of Weil Gotshal & Manges, prominent New York-based law firm ... married, with four children.

Still, they add that Mosbacher, 61, is also a pragmatist willing to extend government's helping hand to private enterprise. And they say his winning manner is likely to produce warm relations even with political adversaries.

"He's gracious, he's engaging, he listens," says David M. Abshire, president of the Center for Strategic and International Studies, a right-of-center research outfit, and former U.S. ambassador to NATO. Mosbacher serves on the center's advisory board.

Mosbacher's first congressional hurdle will be confirmation hearings before the Senate Commerce, Science and Transportation Committee, which is chaired by Ernest F. Hollings, D-S.C.

A committee aide said that Mosbacher should expect questions about a recent *Village Voice* article saying that in 1973 Mosbacher went into an oil-drilling joint venture in the Philippines in which then-President Ferdinand E. Marcos was a secret and possibly illegal partner. The article said there was "considerable evidence" that Mosbacher was aware of Marcos' role in the venture.

Mosbacher's son, Robert Jr., who is president of Mosbacher Energy Co., called the story "grossly inaccurate." He said his father would raise the matter himself in early rounds of congressional offices.

The committee aide said Hollings is likely to be particularly interested in Mosbacher's plans to phase in legislation (PL 100-519) enacted earlier

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this year to create a new Technology Administration within Commerce to sharpen American industry's technological edge. *(Weekly Report p. 2824)*

Another high priority for Hollings is adequate funding for Commerce's National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to track changes in oceans and the global environment.

John Cozart, a Dallas friend and public-relations executive, said that Mosbacher, an international yachtsman, is interested in clean waterways.

Hills as Trade Representative

Although Hills is likely to be confirmed easily by the Senate Finance Committee, Bentsen noted that she lacks "extensive experience in trade." She will have to be a quick study.

As trade representative, Hills would have to bargain on behalf of the U.S. in the difficult General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) negotiations, which stalled at an unsuccessful Dec. 5-9 meeting in Montreal and are expected to resume within a few months. At home, the representative rules on unfair-trade cases brought by U.S. businesses against other countries.

And Hills would face the daunting task of implementing the 1988 omnibus trade law (PL 100-418). It sets early deadlines for potentially explosive decisions.

For instance, by the end of May 1989, the trade representative must begin identifying those nations with significant trade barriers against U.S. exports. Under the terms of the trade law, identification of problem nations begins a process that must end in a resolution of the problem, or retaliation by the U.S.

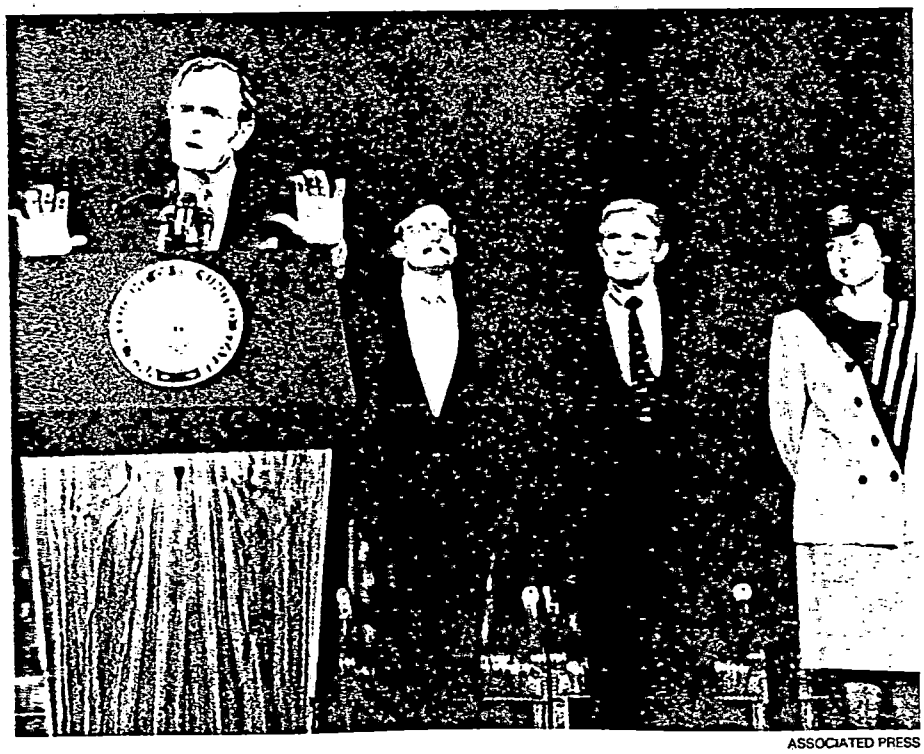
Some observers suggested that Hills' nomination raised conflict-of-interest questions. Her husband, Roderick Hills, is chairman of an international trade consulting firm in Washington. Until September he was a registered foreign agent for the huge Japanese trading company, C. Itoh & Co. In that capacity, he lobbied successfully last year against a bill that would have punished the company for shipping Toshiba machine tools to the Soviet Union.

Mr. Hills said he would end relationships with clients who deal with the trade representative.

In Congress, trade experts and party leaders dismissed any question about Hills' experience as sniping that will not impede Hills' confirmation. Her personal integrity is unquestioned. And her reputation as a tough, effective lawyer with plenty of Washington experience pleases legislators.

"I have known and admired Carla Hills for years," said Senate Democratic Whip Alan Cranston of California. "This is an outstanding nomination of an outstanding person."

John C. Danforth of Missouri, a senior Republican on Finance, also cited his long acquaintance with Hills. He predicted that "she will do an excellent job."



ASSOCIATED PRESS

Bush with new members of the team, from left: Michael J. Boskin, Robert A. Mosbacher and Carla A. Hills.

Michael J. Boskin — Economic Adviser



The choice of Boskin brings two attributes not conjoined in the job's two previous occupants: loyalty and credibility.

Each is likely to be tested early in the new administration.

Boskin, director of the Center for Economic Policy Research at Stanford University, is a self-described "moderate conservative" economist who advised Bush throughout his campaign. Although he is only 43 years old, he has been widely recognized for studies on taxation, saving and the Social Security program, and on the effect of government policy on the economy.

He is expected to restore some visibility and academic stature to the council, which under current Chairman Beryl W. Sprinkel has come under increasing criticism for its rosy view of the economy's potential for continued growth. Those official forecasts have been used by the White House and Congress to minimize federal deficit projections for the next five years.

While Boskin has criticized some Reagan fiscal policies, he has exhibited unswerving fealty to Bush, defending the president-elect's no-tax pledge in the face of the widespread view that some form of tax increase will be necessary to reduce the deficit.

On that score, Boskin is not likely to follow the practice of his intellectual mentor, Harvard economist Martin Feldstein, who was Reagan's second chairman of the Council and who often publicly departed from the standard White House line with bleak personal outlooks on the economy.

Asked if he was convinced that Bush will not have to raise taxes, Boskin replied: "I'm absolutely certain in my heart of hearts that the budget deficit can be brought under

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JANUARY 25, 1989, WEDNESDAY

LENGTH: 474 words

HEADLINE: NEWS FOCUS;
MOSBACHER BACKS CREATION OF HIGH-TECH CONSORTIA

BYLINE: SHIRO YONEYAMA

DATELINE: WASHINGTON, JAN. 24

KEYWORD: MOSBACHER-TECHNOLOGY-CONSORTIA

BODY:

U.S. COMMERCE SECRETARY-DESIGNATE ROBERT MOSBACHER SAID TUESDAY BY STRONGLY SUPPORTS THE FORMATION OF DOMESTIC CONSORTIA TO COMPETE WITH JAPAN AND WESTERN EUROPE IN CRUCIAL HIGH-TECH FIELDS SUCH AS HIGH-DEFINITION TELEVISION (HDTV).

IN SENATE TESTIMONY OVER HIS NOMINAION, MOSBACHER SAID, 'WHAT WE NEED IS TO ALLOW A GREATER DEGREE OF CONSORTIUM AND UNIFIED WORK' WHERE COMMERCIAL AND PRIVATE SECTORS COULD WORK TOGETHER WITHOUT GOVERNMENT INTERFERENCE.

DURING THE HEARINGS BY THE SENATE COMMERCE, SCIENCE AND TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE, THE TEXAS OILMAN AND A CLOSE FRIEND OF PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH SAID HE FAVORS 'SPECIAL ALLOWANCE' FOR CONSORTIA IN ADVANCED HIGH-TECH AREAS LIKE HDTV.

HDTV, THE 61-YEAR-OLD NOMINEE SAID, WAS A HIGH-PRIORITY ITEM IN WHICH BOTH THE JAPANESE AND PERHAPS THE EUROPEANS ARE MOVING WELL AHEAD OF US IN A VERY ORGANIZED, COHESIVE WAY, WITH THE PRIVATE SECTOR AND THE PUBLIC SECTOR WORKING TOGETHER.'

IN HIS OPENING STATEMENT MOSBACHER SAID THE MAJOR CHALLENGE OF THE COMMERCE DEPARTMENT WAS 'TO SUPPORT U.S. ECONOMIC GROWTH AND INTERNATIONAL COMPETITIVENESS.'

'TO MEET THIS CHALLENGE, WE MUST PROMOTE A BETTER CLIMATE FOR INCREASED U.S. EXPORTS,' HE SAID.

HE SPELLED OUT HIS TOP PRIORITIES, INCLUDING EVSURING' A TWO-WAY STREET' IN TRADE RELATIONS WITH OTHER COUNTRIES, EXPANDING RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, AND OPERATING 'A BALANCED EXPORT CONTROL PROGRAM.'

A LEADING FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTOR TO THE REPUBLICAN PARTY, MOSBACHER WAS INTRODUCED BY FELLOW TEXANS SENS. LLOYD BENTSEN, A DEMOCRAT, AND PHIL GRAMM, A REPUBLICAN.

'HE'S BEEN A FRIEND, COUNSELOR, TOUGH COMPETITOR, A MAN WHO IS AN INTERNATIONAL BUSINESSMAN AND AN INTERNATIONAL COMPETITOR AS A SAILOR,' BENTSEN SAID OF THE COMMERCE SECRETARY-DESIGNATE.

'I THIK HE EXEMPLIFIES THE KIND OF NEW ACTIVISM WHICH PRESIDENT BUSH PROMISED AT HIS INAUGURATION.'

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WASH.POST: 12-07-88

ROBERT A. MOSBACHER 25/50

Suave Oilman, Pragmatic Conservative

By Paul Blustein
Washington Post Staff Writer

In a Cabinet that is rapidly filling with pragmatic Republicans, Robert A. Mosbacher Sr. is the epitome of the breed.

A wealthy, suave oilman from Houston who has gained something of a jet-setter reputation by dint of his yachting skill and socialite wife, Mosbacher is one of the GOP's most successful fund-raisers. And the Commerce secretary-designate is a thoroughly nonideological conservative who is likely to push for an active government role in promoting business interests.

"He's a very straightforward, pragmatic person who will probably look at things from the business point of view," said James Cochrane, a former Texas bank economist who is now senior vice president at the New York Stock Exchange. "I don't think he has any doctrinaire views one way or the other."

Said a Mosbacher aide: "Bob Mosbacher is not a dogmatic anything. He's a pragmatic problem solver."

The post to which Mosbacher will be nominated is one of the least powerful in the Cabinet. But he is one of President-elect George Bush's oldest friends, and that may mean he will play a more influential role than previous Commerce secretaries in setting economic policy.

Mosbacher's background is strikingly similar to Bush's. He is the son of a wealthy Eastern family who went to Texas to seek his fortune in the oil business. But he was considerably more successful than Bush, and amassed a net worth estimated at more than $150 million.

The two became friends in the early 1960s, and the relationship strengthened when Bush helped Mosbacher through his grief when his first wife died in 1970. Mosbacher helped raise money for Bush's House and Senate races. He later served as chief fund-raiser for President Ford's 1976 campaign, and for Bush's 1980 and 1988 presidential campaigns.

Mosbacher also helped boost Bush's personal finances, letting Bush in on an oil-barge investment that has paid off handsomely.

At his Senate confirmation hearing, Mosbacher may encounter some tough questions about his Philippine oil investments in the 1970s, which, according to a recent article in the Village Voice, led to the illegal enrichment of then-president Ferdinand Marcos. The article said there was no proof Mosbacher knew his investments were benefiting Marcos.

But Mosbacher is considered likely to enjoy good relations on Capitol Hill, thanks in part to a personality that is invariably described as charming.

He cuts a more dashing figure than other Bush appointees: He is an accomplished sailor who has won several international yachting championships. And his third wife, Georgette, is a former model who is expected to make a splash on the Washington social scene. She is chief executive of La Prairie, a Swiss maker of expensive face creams, a company she purchased this year in part with money invested by her husband.

According to the Houston Chronicle, the couple's 1985 marriage was followed by a "string of congratulatory parties" including one that "featured 10 pounds of caviar, Taittinger champagne and a floor show for 150 guests."

Mosbacher gave his bride a Maserati for Christmas, and the couple soon embarked on "a hectic schedule of tennis at Wimbledon, weekends at La Costa, horse racing at Saratoga Springs, Hollywood bashes, state dinners at the White House and swank soirees in the Big Apple," the paper said.

Moabacher Swearing-in

2,189 called

Advance: ~~[illegible]~~ 200

3,000 people from Congress

Moabacher & family on dias

ROBERT A. MOSBACHER

Robert A. Mosbacher	Chairman of the Board - Mosbacher Energy Company, Houston, Texas
Married	Georgette Paulsin Mosbacher
Born	March 11, 1927 - White Plains, New York
Education	Honorary Degree - Doctor of Law, Washington and Lee University, May, 1984 Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Virginia (B.S. - 1947) The Choate School, Wallingford, Connecticut

General Business

Independent Oil and Gas Producer
Member, Board of Directors, Texas Commerce Bancshares, Houston, Texas
Member, Board of Directors, New York Life Insurance Company, New York, New York

Civic and Charitable

Founding Member and Vice Chairman of the American Business Conference
Member, Board of Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies
Member, Board of Boys Clubs of America
Member, Board of American Hospital in Paris
Member and Past Chairman, Board of Visitors of M.D. Anderson Hospital
Member, Board of the Center for Strategic and International Studies, Georgetown University
Member, Board of The Choate School
Member, Board of the Texas Heart Institute
Member, Board of Trustees of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars

Professional Associations

Charter Member and Past Chairman of All American Wildcatters Association
Member and Past President of American Association of Petroleum Landmen
Member, Board of Directors and Executive Committee of American Petroleum Institute
Member and Past Chairman of Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association

Political

National Finance Chairman, George Bush for President
National Finance Chairman, The Fund For America's Future
Co-Chairman - Republican National Finance Committee
Executive Committee for Reagan-Bush
National Finance Chairman, The President Ford Committee

Robert Mosbacher	Chairman of the Board - Mosbacher Energy Company
Married to	Georgette Paulsin Mosbacher
Born	White Plains, New York - March 11, 1927
Schools	The Choate School, Wallingford, Connecticut Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Virginia (B.S. -1947) Honorary Degree - Doctor of Law (Washington and Lee) May, 1984

General Business

Independent Oil and Gas Producer
Member of Board of Directors, Texas Commerce Bancshares, Houston, Texas
Member of Board of Directors, New York Life Insurance Company, New York, New York
Member of Board of Directors, Enron Corp.

Civic and Charitable

Founding Member and Vice Chairman of the American Business Conference
Member of the Board of Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies
Member of Board of Boys Clubs of America
Member of Board of American Hospital in Paris
Member and Past Chairman of Board of Vistors, M.D. Anderson Hospital
Member of Board of the Center for Strategic and International Studies, Georgetown Univers
Member of Board of The Choate School
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Member and Past President of American Association of Petroleum Landmen
Member Board of Directors and Member of Executive Committee - American Petroleum Institut
Member and Past Chairman of Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association

Political

National Finance Chairman, The Fund For America's Future
National Finance Chairman, George Bush for President
National Finance Chairman, The President Ford Committee
Co-Chairman - Republican National Finance Committee
Executive Committee for Reagan-Bush '84

Sailing Championships

Soling World Championship - 1971 (Olympic Class)
North American Soling Championship - 1971
Dragon World Championship - 1969 (Olympic Class)
Southern Ocean Racing Championship
North American Championship - (Mallory Trophy)

January 31, 1989

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mark ~~Macintyre~~

FROM: Stephanie Blessey

RE: Mosbacher swearing-in

According to Mike Farren, Mr. Mosbacher's top two priorities are:

1. To spur technological development and create a more competitive international marketplace. He would like to encourage the commercialization of technology and stimulate more technological R&D. Mr. Mosbacher is also interested in the development of the High Definition TV (HDTV). He wants to use our technological advances to create a more competitive international market.

2. To clean up the oceanic coasts through the Commerce Department's NOA (the EPA of oceans). He sees improving the environmental quality of our oceans as challenge and opportunity.

Bureau of the Census

The census is the oldest responsibility of the government. In fact, taking the census is called for in the U.S. Constitution. The fisrt census was conducted in 1789, making this the 200th anniversary of the census. Since then it has been conducted every 10 years, and the next census will be conducted by 1990.

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IN RESPONSE TO A QUESTION FROM BENTSEN, MOSBACHER ACKNOWLEDGED THAT THE U.S. IS 'VERY, VERY LATE IN THE (HDTV) GAME' BUT THAT THE U.S. COULD CATCH UP.

'WE SHOULD DO IT THROUGH CONSORTIUMS, THROUGH COOPERATION, AND NEED TO MOVE QUICKLY AND COLLECTIVELY IN THIS WAY, HE SAID.

MOSBACHER ALSO VOWED TO ENFORCE THE OMNIBUS TRADE LEGISLATION 'STRONGLY, FAIRLY, OBJECTIVELY AND TOTALLY' TO ACHIEVE RECIPROCITY IN TRADE RELATIONS.

IN WRITTEN RESPONSES TO QUESTIONS FROM ERNEST HOLLINGS, THE PANEL'S CHAIRMAN, MOSBACHER INDICATED THE FOLLOWING:

-- HE SUPPORTS THE CONTINUATION OF SANCTIONS AGAINST JAPAN BECAUSE OF JAPAN'S FAILURE TO GIVE U.S. FIRMS FAIR ACCESS TO THE JAPANESE MARKET.

-- HE FAVORS A POLICY OF OPEN INVESTMENT IN THE U.S., BUT THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD CAREFULLY STUDY THE NATIONAL SECURITY IMPLICATIONS OF FOREIGN CONTROL OF INDUSTRIES ESSENTIAL TO THE U.S. TECHNOLOGICAL AND DEFENSE BASE.

-- HE THINKS THE BASIC CAUSE OF THE U.S. TRADE DEFICIT HAS BEEN OVERCONSUMPTION.

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HDTV

12TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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January 25, 1989, Wednesday, NORTH SPORTS FINAL

SECTION: BUSINESS; Pg. 1; C; Wednesday Ticker

LENGTH: 83 words

BODY:

- Robert Mosbacher, commerce secretary-designate, said the United States is lagging in the global race to develop a new generation of television sets, and he promised to help U.S. manufacturers compete in high-technology fields. Mosbacher told the Senate Commerce Committee at his confirmation hearing, "We are losing the advantage we started out with in the high-technology area. It appears to me that while it is very late in the game, it is not too late. We can get back in the game."

GRAPHIC: PHOTO: (Robert) Mosbacher.

TERMS: TELEVISION; UNITED STATES; TECHNOLOGY; FEDERAL; TRADE; OFFICIAL

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10TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

The Associated Press

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January 25, 1989, Wednesday, PM cycle

SECTION: Business News

LENGTH: 425 words

HEADLINE: Mosbacher Urged to be More Aggressive Advocate for U.S. Businesses

BYLINE: By NANCY BENAC, Associated Press Writer

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

KEYWORD: Mosbacher

BODY:

Commerce Secretary-designate Robert Mosbacher got a warm welcome at his Capitol Hill debut and received a stern admonition to make the government a more aggressive advocate for American businesses in the world marketplace.

At Mosbacher's confirmation hearing Tuesday before the Senate Commerce Committee, several legislators complained that the United States, which suffered a record trade deficit of $$170.1 billion in 1987, doesn't do enough to protect and promote its industries in global trade.

Sen. Daniel Inouye, D-Hawaii, said the nation suffers from "a bureaucratic reluctance to be aggressive in support of American industry."

"We're losing everything, all the technology," committee Chairman Ernest Hollings, D-S.C., told Mosbacher. "What we really need is your enthusiasm, your toughness and aggressiveness. ... Don't just flutter around Washington and say: 'Free trade, free trade. We don't want to start a trade war."'

Mosbacher, a Texas oilman and longtime friend of President Bush, pledged vigorous enforcement of laws designed to protect American businesses from unfair foreign competition and said that building exports will be his top priority in reducing the trade deficit.

"While we certainly do and have opened our nation to the goods of the world, we expect that to be reciprocated," he said. "If it is not, I don't see that we have any course but to strongly, fairly, objectively, totally enforce" the laws governing international trade.

Asked his strategy for addressing the U.S. trade deficit, he said, "We must build our exports first."

He called for greater efforts to educate U.S. businesses about export opportunities and for reduced red tape in granting export licenses for items whose sales would not harm national security or strategic interests.

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"Everything that is not in those two categories should be given (a) license ... as soon as possible," he said.

American exports have strengthened as the weaker dollar has made U.S. manufacturers' products more competitive overseas. But analysts believe the dollar would have to decline further to spur more export gains.

Mosbacher, one of four Texans named to the Bush Cabinet, comes to Washington without government experience and after making his fortune in the oil business. His nomination is expected to win easy approval from the committee next week.

Democratic Sen. Lloyd Bentsen, a fellow Texan, told the committee that Mosbacher was a tough international businessman who would "do the job that has to be done" in making America more competitive.

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MOSBACHER, ROBERT ADAM, oil and gas producer; b. Mt. Vernon, N.Y., Mar. 11, 1927; s. Emil and Gertrude (Schwartz) M.; m. Georgette Paulsin; children—Diane, Robert, Kathryn, Lisa Mosbacher Mears. BS, Washington and Lee U., 1947, LLD (hon.), 1984. Independent oil and gas producer 1948—; chmn., chief exec. officer Mosbacher Energy Co., Houston; dir. Tex. Commerce Bancshares, Houston, N.Y. Life Ins. Co. Bd. dirs. Choate Sch., Wallingford, Conn.; dir. Aspen Inst., Center for Strategic and Internat. Studies; chmn. bd. visitors M.D. Anderson Hosp.; nat. fin. chmn. George Bush for Pres.; chmn. Pres. Ford Fin. Com.; co-chmn. Republican Nat. Fin. Com.; dir. Tex. Heart Inst. Mem. Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Assn. (past chmn.), Am. Petroleum Inst. (dir., exec. com.), Nat. Petroleum Council (past chmn.), All Am. Wildcatters Assn. (past chmn.), Am. Assn. Petroleum Landmen (past pres.). Presbyterian. Clubs: Petroleum, Bayou, Tejas, River Oaks Country, Tex. Corinthian Yacht, Houston Country, Coronado, N.Y. Yacht, Brook, Royal Bermuda Yacht, Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht. Office: 712 Main St Suite 2200 Houston TX 77002

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Jiji Press Ticker Service

JANUARY 25, 1989, WEDNESDAY

LENGTH: 102 words

HEADLINE: MOSBACHER BACKING HDTV DEVELOPMENT

DATELINE: WASHINGTON, JAN. 24

BODY:

COMMERCE SECRETARY-DESIGNATE ROBERT MOSBACHER SAID TUESDAY HE WILL SUPPORT CORPORATE EFFORTS TO DEVELOP A HIGH-DEFINITION TELEVISION (HDTV) SYSTEM AS A TOP-PRIORITY POLICY MEASURE.

ALTHOUGH THE UNITED STATES IS NOW LAGGING BEHIND JAPAN AND EUROPEAN COUNTRIES IN HDTV DEVELOPMENT, IT IS NOT TOO LATE FOR AMERICAN COMPANIES TO FORM A CONSORTIUM AND RETURN TO THE INTERNATIONAL RACE FOR DEVELOPMENT, HE SAID DURING A CONFIRMATION HEARING AT THE SENATE COMMERCE COMMITTEE.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR SHOULD JOIN FORCES TO THAT END, AND ONE OPTION FOR THE GOVERNMENT IS TO PROVIDE SUBSIDIES, HE ADDED.

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17TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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January 25, 1989, Wednesday, Late City Final Edition

SECTION: Section A; Page 17, Column 1; Financial Desk

LENGTH: 806 words

HEADLINE: Commerce Choice Vows To Work With Industry

BYLINE: By CLYDE H. FARNSWORTH, Special to the New York Times

DATELINE: WASHINGTON, Jan. 24

BODY:

Robert A. Mosbacher, President Bush's nominee to become Commerce Secretary, said today that he would seek closer cooperation between government and industry, possibly through the relaxation of antitrust laws, to help American manufacturers compete more effectively in the global market for high technology.

Japan, the European Community and other American trading partners provide heavy government support for commercial operations, Mr. Mosbacher said, adding that Americans have to ''make certain'' their own Government ''is not an impediment.''

At his confirmation hearing before the Senate Commerce Committee, Mr. Mosbacher said he would promote exports aggressively, support expansion of research and development, operate an export control program balanced between safeguarding security and encouraging exports, and back a vigorous national effort to clean up the ocean and the coastal environment.

Confirmation Virtually Assured

The message seemed popular with the lawmakers. Many who questioned him said they would vote for him; none said they would vote against him.

The committee is expected to vote next Tuesday, with confirmation virtually assured.

Mr. Mosbacher, one of Mr. Bush's oldest friends and his principal fund-raiser during the election campaign, was introduced to the committee by a fellow Texan, Senator Lloyd Bentsen, the Democratic candidate for Vice President.

Mr. Bentsen said he had known Mr. Mosbacher for 25 years and regarded him as a ''friend, counselor, tough competitor and international businessman.''

Although Mr. Bentsen was often critical of the Reagan Administration's stance on trade issues during the campaign, he said Mr. Mosbacher exemplified the new aggressiveness in public policy heralded by the President in his Inaugural Address.

A $200 Million Fortune

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(c) 1989 The New York Times, January 25, 1989

Both Mr. Mosbacher and Mr. Bush picked the oil industry after World War II to make their way in business, Mr. Mosbacher as a wildcatter and Mr. Bush in offshore drilling. Mr. Mosbacher has accumulated a fortune estimated at more than $200 million.

His business success and friendship with Mr. Bush impressed a number of the lawmakers. ''You don't stay in the oil business in Houston unless you've got something on the ball,'' said another Texan, Senator Phil Gramm, a Republican.

Senator John C. Danforth of Missouri, the ranking Republican on the committee, said Mr. Mosbacher's links to the President would make him ''a major benefit for his department.''

Contributors Made Public

Common Cause, a public interest group in Washington, had called on the committee to delay the hearing until names of wealthy contributors to the Bush campaign were made public.

The Republican National Committee late Monday identified 249 donors who gave at least $100,000 to the campaign.

The Senate committee chairman, Ernest F. Hollings, Democrat of South Carolina, said the list showed the need for limitations on such activity, adding that he intended to press for a constitutional amendment to limit campaign spending.

But he said he was satisfied with publication of the list and did not feel that the issue should hold up the confirmation process.

Most questions at the hearing focused on the nation's competitiveness and what Mr. Mosbacher would do to improve it. By one count, 11 senators called on him to be aggressive in enforcing trade statutes, a sign of continued restiveness over the nation's huge trade deficit.

''Aggressiveness'' is a code word for readiness to retaliate against perceived unfair trade practices abroad.

'Late in the Game'

Although the trade deficit has fallen from the record $170.1 billion in 1987, some economists have expressed fears that the decline will stall unless more foreign trade barriers are removed or economic growth abroad strengthens.

''Although it's late in the game, it's not too late,'' he told the lawmakers. ''If we move quickly, we can get back into the game.''

He emphasized, however, that the Government's principal role was to make it easier for industry to cooperate on its own, without any Government aid.

Antitrust laws, for example, ''put our firms at a distinct disadvantage from an international competitiveness point of view,'' he said.

One predecessor, the late Malcolm Baldrige, also pressed for relaxation of antitrust laws to meet foreign competition more effectively. He found the

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(c) 1989 The New York Times, January 25, 1989

going rough from members of Congressional judiciary committees.

'Tremendous Energies'

Mr. Mosbacher, one of four Texans in the proposed Bush Cabinet and also its wealthiest member, made his fortune as head of the Mosbacher Energy Company of Houston, which has oil leases along the Gulf Coast and in the Rocky Mountains.

In nominating him, Mr. Bush said Mr. Mosbacher would ''bring his tremendous energies to promoting U.S. exports abroad.''

GRAPHIC: Photo of Robert Mosbacher, Sen. Larry Pressler & Sen. Phil Gramm (NYT/Paul Hosefros)

SUBJECT: INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND WORLD MARKET; ANTITRUST ACTIONS AND LAWS

ORGANIZATION: COMMERCE, DEPARTMENT OF; SENATE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE

NAME: MOSBACHER, ROBERT A SR; FARNSWORTH, CLYDE H

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Robert Adam Mosbacher Sr.

Commerce Secretary

By THOMAS C. HAYES
Special to The New York Times

HOUSTON — Despite the drop in oil prices, which has flung hundreds of Texas wildcatters toward financial ruin, Robert A. Mosbacher Sr. is still considered by his colleagues to be one of the wealthier, smarter and more sophisticated members of the group. His fortune, estimated by associates at more than $200 million, remains largely intact.

But oilmen who might be counting on Mr. Mosbacher to exercise political muscle as Commerce Secretary to help their battered industry are likely to be disappointed, his son said. "When you talk about energy, somebody else is going to have to answer that bell" because of possible conflicts of interest, said Robert A. Mosbacher Jr., known as Rob, who is president of the family-owned business, the Mosbacher Energy Company. His father, who founded the company 40 years ago, is chairman, but the son said he would resign that post and place his assets in a blind trust.

Three years ago the senior Mr. Mosbacher took part in a fruitless attempt by the oil industry to gain tax breaks aimed at increasing domestic production. A year ago he told The Houston Chronicle that low prices had weakened the domestic oil industry and created "a national problem."

Kept Company's Debt Low

The company has 140 employees, down from 200 before oil prices collapsed but still enough to make it one of the nation's larger independent exploration concerns. It is still profitable in part because Mr. Mosbacher kept the company's debt low even during boom times, one aide said.

> He is a rarity: a Texas oil wildcatter with his fortune intact.

Mr. Mosbacher first met President-elect Bush in Houston in the late 1950's. Scions of wealthy Eastern families and educated at New England prep schools, both had picked Texas and its fledgling oil industry after World War II to make their way in business, Mr. Mosbacher as a wildcatter and Mr. Bush in offshore drilling services.

For the last 10 years they have been partners in a tugboat and barge company servicing the oil industry, chiefly along the Gulf Coast. The Vice President's investment is in a blind trust. Mr. Mosbacher headed the fund-raising effort for Mr. Bush in his losing Senate campaign against Lloyd M. Bentsen in 1970 and again in Mr. Bush's campaigns for President in 1980 and 1988. He was also finance chairman for President Gerald R. Ford in his election bid in 1976.

Some of his friends and business associates said the Bush administration's agenda at the Commerce Department is partly fixed, with international trade issues, especially involving Canada, Japan, Mexico and the Soviet Union, at the top of the list.

Many Powerful Contacts

That seems likely to suit Mr. Mosbacher. For several years he has supported business groups active in global trade matters beyond the oil patch, and he has hundreds of powerful contacts. He is also a director of the Center for Strategy and International Studies, a politically conservative research organization in Washington, and a trustee of the nonpartisan Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars.

"He's a great believer in our markets, a frontiersman in the best sense of the word in having built his own business," said Arthur Levitt Jr., who is chairman of the American Business Conference as well as of the American Stock Exchange.

"He's a world traveler, and very familiar with trade issues," said Michel T. Halbouty, president of an independent energy company in Houston. Mr. Halbouty and others said Mr. Mosbacher's charmed life in business had not inflated his ego.

A world-class sailor who has won international and national titles, Mr. Mosbacher wants the National Oceanic Administration to devote more of its budget to combating pollution of rivers and seas, an aide said. A brother, Emil (Bus) Mosbacher Jr., was skipper of the victorious America's Cup team in 1962 and was chief of protocol in the Nixon Administration, and Robert won the Scandinavian Gold Cup in Norway last year.

Robert Adam Mosbacher was born in White Plains on March 11, 1927. His father, a wealthy New York stockbroker, Emil Mosbacher, pulled out of the stock market months before the crash in October 1929.

He attended the Choate School, in Wallingford, Conn., and graduated from Washington and Lee University, in Lexington, Va., in 1947. After working a year for his father in New York, he moved to Houston to manage his father's oil investments.

Because it is closely held by the Mosbachers, the energy company is not required to publish sales or profit figures. Most of its leases are along the Gulf Coast, from Texas to Alabama, and it also has some operations in the Rocky Mountains.

Three years ago, Mr. Mosbacher married Georgette Paulsin, who is principal owner and chief executive of a cosmetics company, La Prairie. The Mosbachers have been favored subjects for society and style pages in New York and Houston.

Mr. Mosbacher's first wife and the mother of his four children, Jane Pennybacker Mosbacher, died of leukemia in 1970 at the age of 44. A second marriage ended in divorce in 1982.

In addition to his son, Mr. Mosbacher has three daughters — Dee, a physician who lives in San Francisco; Katherine, a freelance food writer and critic in Washington, and Lisa Mears, a homemaker whose husband works at Mosbacher Energy.

January 31, 1989

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mark Macintyre

FROM: Stephanie Blessey

RE: Mosbacher swearing-in

According to Mike Farren, Mr. Mosbacher's top two priorities are:

1. To spur technological development and create a more competitive international marketplace. He would like to encourage the commercialization of technology and stimulate more technological R&D. Mr. Mosbacher is also interested in the development of the High Definition TV (HDTV). He wants to use our technological advances to create a more competitive international market.

2. To clean up the oceanic coasts through the Commerce Department's NOA (the EPA of oceans). He sees improving the environmental quality of our oceans as challenge and opportunity.

Bureau of the Census

The census is the oldest responsibility of the government. In fact, taking the census is called for in the U.S. Constitution. The fisrt census was conducted in 1789, making this the 200th anniversary of the census. Since then it has been conducted every 10 years, and the next census will be conducted by 1990.

EXCERPTS OF REMARKS BY
VICE PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH
APPLIED MATERIALS CORPORATION
SANTA CLARA, CALIFORNIA
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1988

This election is about many things. It's about keeping America free and secure for the next generation. It's about investing in our children, and building an educational system that rewards excellence and prepares our children for the next century. It's about keeping our streets safe from violent crime. It's about preserving the environment, not only to protect our health and safety, but to renew our spirit.

But most of all, this election is about opportunity, and how to create more of it in the years to come.

We've given America a running start on opportunity in these last eight years. Interest rates have been cut in half. Inflation has been cut from over 13% to 4%. Unemployment hit a 14 year low. And a higher percentage of Americans are working today than at any time in our history.

Today, Uncle Sam is rolling up his sleeves to go to work, not to have his pulse taken.

But I didn't come here this afternoon to talk about the past, I came here to talk about the future. And I thought it was especially fitting to come to California, to this valley, to talk about this subject of opportunity -- because from the time of the Gold Rush in 1849, to the computer revolution that gave Silicon Valley its name, California has always been synonymous with opportunity.

Today, and for the next 12 days, I ask you -- and all Americans -- to think about the roots of the opportunity we now have, and about the <u>best</u> path to greater opportunity in the future.

Santa Clara County, and the state of California, are the home to one of America's crown jewels -- the high technology industry.

High tech was born right here in California. A San Franciscan, Lee de Forest, invented the vacuum tube before the First World War. A Californian working at Bell Labs developed

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Paid for by Bush-Quayle 88

the first transistor. Two Stanford graduates named William Hewlett and David Packard started an electronics company in their garage; and launched a great industry. And now the supercomputers of tomorrow are also being developed here.

Today, 2,000 microcomputer producers and suppliers are located here -- almost one-third of the nation's total. California is home to fully half of America's semiconductor manufacturers. Right now, electronics is a $35 billion industry in California, and aerospace accounts for another $20 billion. Together, they provide over 700,000 jobs for Californians.

High tech is symbolic of America's success: it relies on superior brainpower, sophisticated production processes, and a growing, changing, and open world market.

Applied Materials is a perfect example: As the world's leading independent producer of wafer fabrication systems, you're growing fast. But I'm told that half of your sales are overseas -- in Europe, Japan, Korea, and even the People's Republic of China.

So what are the keys to growth, for your company, for high tech, and for America? Well, one key is good schools and colleges -- after all, it's no mistake that this entire industry has grown up close to some of America's best.

Another key to economic growth is continued and growing investment. We've done well in that area: investment in plant and equipment is expected to grow by 10 percent this year. But we can do more, because creating new jobs requires new investment -- and that's why I've proposed to cut the capital gains tax.

Growth relies also on a commitment to basic research. That's why we've expanded the budget for basic research by 47% in <u>real</u> terms, adjusted for inflation, since 1981, and we proposed in this year to double the budget for the National Science Foundation by 1993. I would like to encourage a greater commitment -- by both government and industry -- so I have proposed to make the research and development tax credit permanent. The U.S. <u>must</u> remain the world's premier <u>idea</u> factory.

And I will guard the rights of those who come up with the ideas. The trade bill the President recently signed is a start, but let me be clear -- I will be <u>very</u> tough in the protection of intellectual property rights.

You especially know that another, critically important component of solid economic growth is open and <u>fair</u> world markets.

We've just heard what it means to your company -- but that applies to all of California, and all of America. California is

America's number one trading state: with over $100 billion worth of goods passing through its ports every year. Over one million California jobs are export-related. Nationwide, better than one out of six jobs is trade-related.

In the first eight months of 1988, U.S. exports grew at a rate of 29 percent.

So it doesn't make sense to stick our heads in the sand, as some in the other party have suggested, and try and build walls around America. It doesn't make sense to launch a trade war and plunge America and the world into a recession. And it is beneath the dignity of the Presidency, and of the voters, to try to incite fear of foreigners as a cheap means of winning a few votes.

Our country has a long and proud history of diversity; one need look no further than to Vietnamese-American community in San Jose, the Japanese- and Chinese-American communities in San Francisco, or the Mexican-American community in Los Angeles to see countless examples of how the influence of other cultures and other countries has not undermined America's security, but rather enhanced our greatness.

Perhaps my opponent should explain, for example, why his thinly veiled comments about foreign investment only mention Japan when Japan is not the largest source of direct foreign investment in the United States, or even the second-largest. It happens to be third.

My opponent knows better, and he should stop trying to scare people by putting Japanese flags on American television screens.

Let me suggest a healthier approach. Not far from here, just over the Santa Cruz Mountains, is one link we have to the world's fastest growing nations: the Pacific Ocean.

The nations of the Pacific Rim, many of them rapidly industrializing, are the world's fastest growing economies. They represent a tremendous opportunity for the United States, on many dimensions.

First, these countries represent huge and growing markets for our products and services -- if we don't turn and run away.

When I served as the chief American representative in the People's Republic of China back in 1975, the volume of American trade with the P.R.C. was only $475 million. We dreamed of -- and began laying the groundwork for -- the day when it might reach 1 billion. Today, in 1988, our trade with China is worth $13.5 billion.

Look at what is happening right now, this year. American exports to Japan and South Korea are up more than 38%. Exports to China and Hong Kong have shot up almost 50%.

The evidence is clear: given the chance, given a level playing field, American workers can compete with those of any nation in the world, and win.

The answer is opening up markets, not retreating from the competition.

We've worked to do that. As you may know, we launched an investigation -- a so-called Section 301 investigation -- of South Korea's trade laws, and as a result, their copyright, patent, and trademark laws were liberalized. We won a milestone agreement under which Japan will phase out quotas on beef and citrus. That alone could boost exports by $1 billion.

We fought to prevent Japan from dumping semiconductors in the U.S. market -- and the Japanese did sign an agreement to open their market to foreign semiconductors; although we've had to keep the heat on to ensure progress.

With these efforts, and with the dollar stabilized at a level that helps our trade picture, no wonder exports are growing. But I will make sure that our trading partners continue to understand that our markets are vital to their growth as well; free trade must be fair trade.

A Bush Administration will keep the heat on -- both against tarriffs and against less-obvious non-tarriff barriers.

I will work for more bilateral trade agreements like the historic one we have signed with our largest trading partner, Canada. I will push for much faster worldwide progress in opening markets under the GATT. And perhaps we should explore multilateral agreements with smaller groups of nations.

The point is that trade is an opportunity, and not a risk. And we should work to open markets, not move to close them.

The second dimension of our opportunity in the Pacific Rim is broader. As economic growth has swept through these nations, so have the winds of democracy. This is natural -- free markets and rising living standards must go hand in hand with greater political liberty. But it is a trend we should work to encourage.

Just as our free market capitalism is the economic model on which the success of these nations is based, so too is our democracy the political model to which they aspire and to which they look for inspiration and guidance.

Continued growth in the Pacific depends in part on its political stability -- and America's willingness to maintain a strong defense is greatly responsible for it. But we must support the continuing trend toward greater democratic freedom -- in a way that respects the particular national interests, history, and culture of each nation. So I will be a strong advocate of human rights and greater political freedoms, in these and indeed in all nations around the world.

There is no question about it: beyond the Golden Gate lies a golden opportunity.

But I would like to close by returning to the central point of this election. It all begins at home. We are the engine that had driven world economic growth for these last few years. And our success, whether at encouraging a more stable world, marketing our products abroad, maintaining leadership in high technology, or building a better life for ourselves and our children, begins with creating an environment that allows our economy to keep growing and keep strong.

We will not succeed in any of the goals I have talked about this afternoon if our economic growth is threatened by returning to policies that have proven to be a failure.

At the core of my philosophy of economic growth is low taxes, minimal regulation, and free, competitive markets. At the core of my opponent's philosophy is more required spending, by government and by business, and -- as sure as night follows day -- higher taxes.

My opponent has as much as said that he would repeal our 1981 tax cuts -- the ones that unleashed the greatest period of economic growth in our history.

At the heart of this election is this: more taxes will put the economic expansion that has fueled America's comeback at risk.

And if that expansion is snuffed out, it will stop us from spreading its benefits to those areas that most need assistance. From helping those poor and disadvantaged Americans who are still struggling to make it in this society.

My opponent's economic policies are identical to those of the last Democrat to hold the White House, Jimmy Carter; and just as Carternomics sent the incomes of middle Americans into free fall, Dukakinomics will obliterate their prosperity with a barrage of higher taxes, higher inflation, higher interest rates, and falling incomes.

A tax increase which smothers economic growth will make it virtually impossible to cut that deficit.

The reason for this was perhaps best explained by a previous Democratic President, none other than John F. Kennedy, back in 1962. "It is a paradoxical truth," JFK said, "that tax rates are too high today and tax revenues are too low, and the soundest way to raise the revenues in the long run is to cut the rates now."

And here's the key point in JFK's speech: "The reason is that only full employment can balance the budget, and tax reduction can pave the way to that employment."

I am a full-employment Republican. And I understand that the path to full employment is low taxes, spending that is under control, and a growing, healthy economy. As the experience of the last 8 years has shown, this approach will create more opportunity for all Americans.

My opponent's tax and spend approach will sound the death knell for the longest and strongest economic expansion in our peacetime history.

Now is not the time to put America's comeback at risk. Now is the time to keep building a stronger economy for the next decade and the next century.

In less than two weeks, America will face a referendum on opportunity.

You can vote for more opportunity; or less.

I ask you to choose the path of more opportunity, of a nation that is growing stronger every day, of a better America.

I ask for your vote on November 8th.

Thank you, and God bless you.

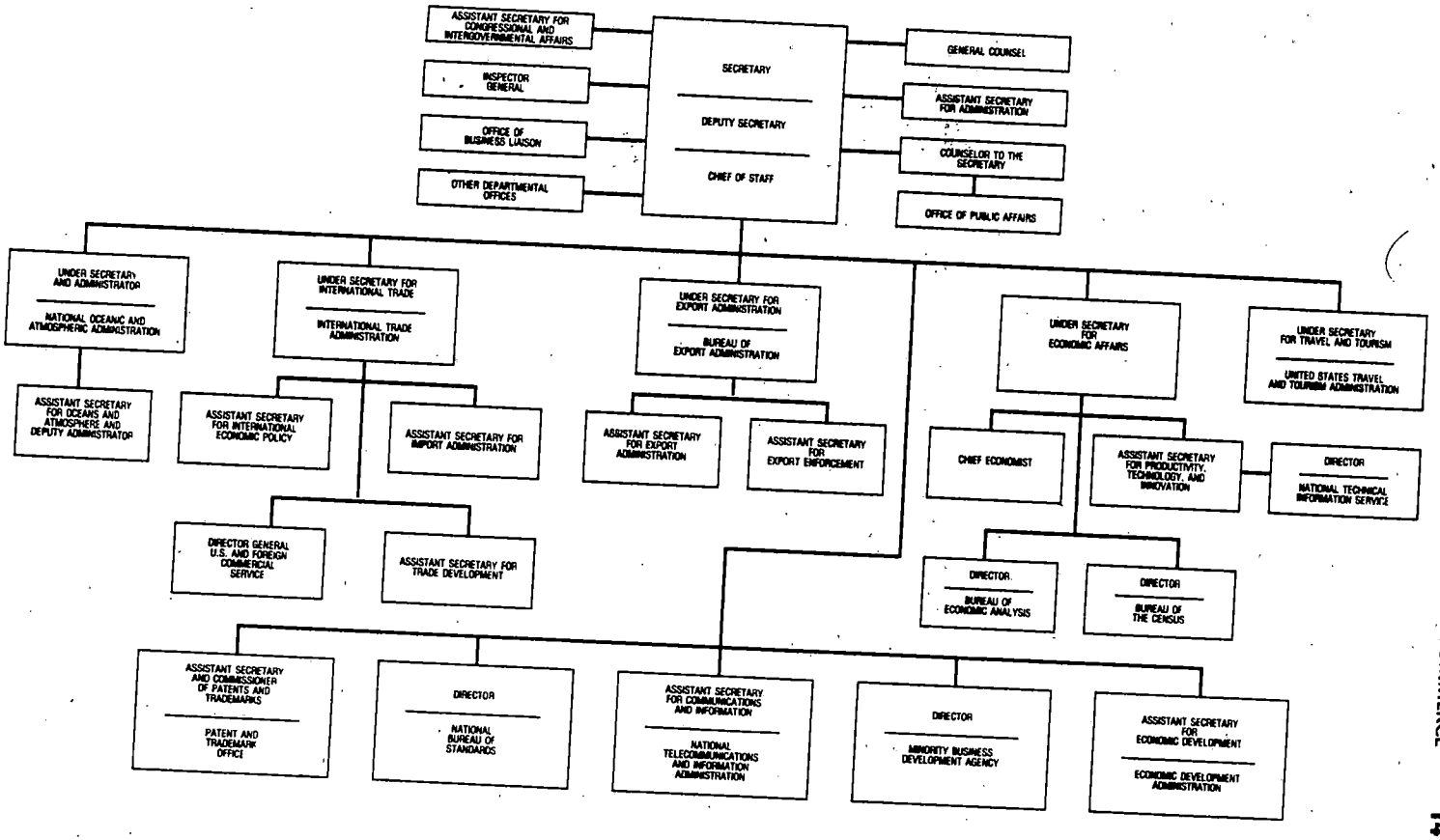
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competive in international market

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By 1990
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since 1789

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE



conducts research on telecommunications; provides assistance to promote domestic economic development; promotes travel to the United States by residents of foreign countries; and assists in the growth of minority businesses.

The Department was designated as such by act of March 4, 1913 (15 U.S.C. 1501), which reorganized the Department of Commerce and Labor, created by act of February 14, 1903 (15 U.S.C. 1501), by transferring all labor activities into a new, separate Department of Labor. The Department of Commerce is composed of the Office of the Secretary and the operating units.

Office of the Secretary

Secretary The Secretary is responsible for the administration of all functions and authorities assigned to the Department of Commerce and for advising the President on Federal policy and programs affecting the industrial and commercial segments of the national economy.

Deputy Secretary The Deputy Secretary of Commerce serves as the principal deputy of the Secretary, performing continuing and special duties as the Secretary may assign. The Deputy Secretary serves as acting Secretary in the Secretary's absence.

Inspector General The Office of the Inspector General is responsible for conducting and supervising audits, inspections, and investigations relating to the programs and operations of the Department. The Office provides leadership and coordination for, and recommends policies and corrective actions concerning activities designed to promote economy and efficiency and prevent and detect fraud, waste, abuse, and mismanagement in departmental programs and operations. The Office provides a means for keeping the Secretary and Congress fully and currently informed about problems and deficiencies in the administration of such programs and operations and the necessity for corrective action.

General Counsel The Office of the General Counsel supervises all legal activities and is responsible for development of the legislative program of the Department.

Administration The Assistant Secretary for Administration is responsible for the administrative management functions of the Department, including program planning, budget, management analysis and controls, productivity improvement, personnel, finance, ADP management, contracting and procurement, and administrative services, as well as for equal employment activities.

Economic Affairs The Under Secretary for Economic Affairs advises the Secretary and other departmental officials on economic affairs and supervises the Department's statistical data, economic analyses, and economic policy activities. The Under Secretary exercises policy direction and general supervision over the Assistant Secretary for Productivity, Technology and Innovation, the Bureau of the Census, and the Bureau of Economic Analysis. Current economic statistical data is provided to the public on an electronic bulletin board.

For further information, call 202–377–4450.

Productivity, Technology, and Innovation The Assistant Secretary for Productivity, Technology and Innovation promotes private sector cooperative research and development; fosters better quality of U.S. manufacturing through the provision of information on automated, flexible, computer-integrated manufacturing systems; and contributes to U.S. trade objectives by promoting voluntary metric conversion. The Assistant Secretary also oversees the programs of the National Technical Information Service.

Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs The Assistant Secretary for Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs directs both the Office of Congressional Affairs and the Office of Intergovernmental Affairs, advising the Secretary on matters of concern to the Department relating to Congress and State and local officials. The Assistant Secretary is also responsible for advising Congress and State and local officials on

the Department's programs and policies and for communicating to the Secretary the concerns that are most significant to these officials.

For further information, call 202–377–5485.

Public Affairs The Director of Public Affairs is the principal adviser on public affairs matters and is responsible for the overall public information program of the Department, supervising the information activities of the 12 bureaus within the Department. The Director serves as the primary departmental public affairs liaison with other Federal departments and the White House.

For further information, call 202–377–3263.

Business Liaison The Office of Business Liaison develops and promotes a cooperative working relationship and ensures effective communication between the Department of Commerce and the business community. The Office's objectives are to keep the business community aware of Department and administration resources, policies, and programs, and to keep Department and administration officials aware of issues of concern to business. The Office also promotes business involvement in departmental policymaking and program development, provides technical assistance to businesses that desire help in dealing with the Government, and serves as the focal point for all Department of Commerce agencies' contacts with the business community.

For further information, call 202–377–3942.

Consumer Affairs The Office of Consumer Affairs works with the business community on behalf of consumers and assists consumers with marketplace problems. To help businesses improve their customer relations, the Office develops cooperative projects with companies, trade and professional associations, consumer organizations, and Federal, State, and local agencies. The Director is the Department's representative to the White House Consumer Affairs Council.

For further information, call 202–377–5001.

Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization The Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization (OSDBU) was established under act of Oct. 24, 1978 (15 U.S.C. 631). OSDBU serves as a focal point in the Department of Commerce's efforts to set aside procurements for the socio-economic programs. OSDBU, in conjunction with the Small Business Administration, establishes procurement goals for small and/or disadvantaged businesses and women-owned businesses. It also provides an outreach network to encourage and assist those small businesses in becoming Federal contractors.

For further information, call 202–377–3387.

National Technical Information Service

[For the National Technical Information Service statement of organization, see the *Federal Register* of May 5, 1976, 41 FR 18538]

As a cornerstone of the technological publishing structure in the United States, the National Technical Information Service (NTIS) is a key participant in the development of advanced information products and services for the achievement of U.S. productivity and innovational goals in the 1980's.

NTIS is the central source for the public sale of U.S. Government-sponsored research, development, and engineering reports, as well as foreign technical reports and other analyses prepared by national and local government agencies, their contractors, or grantees. It is the central source for federally generated machine processible data files and manages the Federal Software Center for intragovernmental distribution. NTIS is one of the world's

leading processors of specialty information.

NTIS information collection exceeds 1.8 million titles, about 400,000 of which contain foreign technology or marketing information. All are permanently available for sale, either directly from the 80,000 titles in shelf stock or from the microfiche masters of titles less in demand. Seventy thousand new items are added to the data base annually. Each year, NTIS supplies its customers with more than 3 million documents and microforms. It ships about 12,000 information products daily.

Full summaries of current U.S. and foreign research reports and other specialized information, in hundreds of subject categories, are published regularly by NTIS in a wide variety of weekly newsletters, a biweekly journal, an annual index, and in various subscription formats for other Federal agencies. The complete texts of the reports cited are sold in printed form and microform.

Anyone seeking the latest technical reports or wanting to compile unique subject groups of abstracts may search the NTIS Bibliographic Data Base online, using the services of organizations that maintain the data base for public use through contractual relationships with NTIS. The entire data base also may be leased in machine readable form directly from NTIS. The more timely abstracts are continually grouped by NTIS into paperbound *Published Searches*, covering some 3,000 topical subject areas.

Customers with well-defined, continuing interests subscribe to a standing order microfiche service (SRIM), which enables them automatically to receive the full texts of only those documents relating to their individual requirements. A similar service provides the automatic distribution of paperbound reports.

NTIS sells its technical information products and services under the provisions of title 15 of the United States Code. The law establishes a clearinghouse for scientific, technical, and engineering information and directs NTIS to be self-supporting.

NTIS, therefore, is a Government agency sustained only by its customers. It operates very much as a business, but in the public service. All costs of doing business are paid from sales income, not from tax-supported congressional appropriations.

An NTIS information center and bookstore is located at the NTIS operations center, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161. Phone, 703–487–4604.

For further information, contact the National Technical Information Service, Department of Commerce, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161. Phone, 703–487–4650.

Bureau of the Census

[For the Bureau of the Census statement of organization, see the *Federal Register* of Sept. 16, 1975, 40 FR 42765]

The Bureau of the Census was established as a permanent office by act of March 6, 1902 (32 Stat. 51). The major functions of the Bureau are authorized by the Constitution, which provides that a census of population shall be taken every 10 years, and by laws codified as title 13 of the United States Code. The law also provides that the information collected by the Bureau from individual persons, households, or establishments be kept strictly confidential and be used only for statistical purposes.

The Bureau is a general purpose, statistical agency that collects, tabulates, and publishes a wide variety of statistical data about the people and the economy of the Nation. These data are utilized by the Congress, by the executive branch, and by the public generally in the

development and evaluation of economic and social programs.

In addition to its headquarters at Suitland, MD, the Bureau includes a Data Preparation Division at Jeffersonville, IN, a Personal Census Service Branch at Pittsburg, KS, and 12 regional offices.

The principal functions of the Bureau include:

—decennial censuses of population and housing;

—quinquennial censuses of agriculture, State and local governments, manufacturers, mineral industries, distributive trades, construction industries, and transportation;

—current surveys that provide information on many of the subjects covered in the censuses at monthly, quarterly, annual, or other intervals;

—compilation of current statistics on U.S. foreign trade, including data on imports, exports, and shipping;

—special censuses at the request and expense of States and local government units;

—publication of estimates and projections of the population;

—current data on population and housing characteristics; and

—current reports on manufacturing, retail and wholesale trade, services, construction, imports and exports, State and local government finances and employment, and other subjects.

The principal products of the Bureau are its printed reports, computer tapes, and special tabulations. However, it also produces statistical compendia, catalogs, guides, and directories that are useful in locating information on specific subjects. Upon request, the Bureau makes searches of decennial census records and furnishes certificates to individuals for use as evidence of age, relationship, or place of birth. A fee is charged for such searches.

Field Organization—Bureau of the Census

Office	Address
REGIONAL OFFICES:	
ATLANTA—Alabama, Florida, Georgia (all counties except Columbia, McDuffie, and Richmond), Tennessee (all counties except Shelby and Tipton), Virginia (counties of Bristol City, Scott, and Washington)	1365 Peachtree St. NE., Atlanta, GA 30309
BOSTON—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York (counties of Albany, Allegany, Broome, Cattaraugus, Cayuga, Chautauqua, Chemung, Chenango, Clinton, Cortland, Erie, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Genesee, Greene, Hamilton, Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Livingston, Madison, Monroe, Montgomery, Niagara, Oneida, Onondaga, Ontario, Orleans, Oswego, Otsego, Rensselaer, St. Lawrence, Saratoga, Schenectady, Schoharie, Schuyler, Seneca, Steuben, Tioga, Tompkins, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Wyoming, and Yates), Pennsylvania (Susquehanna County), Rhode Island, Vermont	10 Causeway St., Boston, MA 02222
CHARLOTTE—District of Columbia, Georgia (counties of Columbia, McDuffie, and Richmond), Indiana (counties of Clark, Floyd, and Harrison), Kentucky (all counties except Boone, Campbell, Henderson, and Kenton), Maryland (counties of Calvert, Charles, Frederick, Montgomery, Prince Georges, and St. Mary's), North Carolina, Ohio (Lawrence County), South Carolina, Virginia (all counties except Bristol City, Scott, and Washington), West Virginia (counties of Boone, Cabell, Lincoln, Logan, McDowell, Mercer, Mingo, Wayne, and Wyoming)	222 S. Church St., Charlotte, NC 28202
CHICAGO—Illinois (all counties except Clinton, Jersey, Madison, Monroe, and St. Clair), Indiana (all counties except Clark, Dearborn, De Kalb, Floyd, and Harrison), Iowa (Scott County), Kentucky (Henderson County)	175 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, IL 60604
DALLAS—Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, Oklahoma (counties of Le Flore, McCurtain, and Sequoyah), Tennessee (counties of Shelby and Tipton), Texas	1100 Commerce St., Dallas, TX 75242
DENVER—Arizona, Colorado, Iowa (Pottawattamie County), Kansas (all counties except Atchison, Bourbon, Crawford, Douglas, Franklin, Jackson, Jefferson, Johnson, Leavenworth, Linn, Miami, Neosho, Osage, Shawnee, and Wyandotte), Montana (all counties except Lincoln), Nebraska, North Dakota (all counties except Cass), Oklahoma (all counties except Le Flore, McCurtain, and Sequoyah), South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming	7655 W. Mississippi Ave., Denver, CO 80226

Field Organization—Bureau of the Census—Continued

Office	Address
DETROIT—Indiana (counties of Dearborn, De Kalb, and Steuben), Kentucky (counties of Boone, Campbell, and Kenton), Michigan, Ohio (all counties except Lawrence), Pennsylvania (Mercer County), West Virginia (counties of Brooke, Hancock, Marshall, and Ohio)	231 W. Lafayette, Detroit, MI 48226
KANSAS CITY—Illinois (counties of Clinton, Jersey, Madison, Monroe, and St. Clair), Iowa (all counties except Pottawattamie and Scott), Kansas (counties of Atchison, Bourbon, Crawford, Douglas, Franklin, Jackson, Jefferson, Johnson, Leavenworth, Linn, Miami, Neosho, Osage, Shawnee, Wyandotte), Minnesota, Missouri, North Dakota (Cass County), Wisconsin	4th and State Sts., Kansas City, KS 66101
LOS ANGELES—California (counties of Fresno, Imperial, Inyo, Kern, Kings, Los Angeles, Madera, Mariposa, Merced, Monterey, Orange, Riverside, San Benito, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz, Tulare, Ventura), Hawaii, Nevada (Clark County)	11777 San Vicente Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90049
NEW YORK—New Jersey (counties of Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Middlesex, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, Union), New York (counties of Bronx, Columbia, Delaware, Dutchess, Kings, Nassau, New York, Orange, Putnam, Queens, Richmond, Rockland, Suffolk, Sullivan, Ulster, Westchester)	26 Federal Plaza, New York, NY 10278
PHILADELPHIA—Delaware, Maryland (counties of Allegany, Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Baltimore City, Caroline, Carroll, Cecil, Dorchester, Garrett, Harford, Howard, Kent, Queen Annes, Somerset, Talbot, Washington, Wicomico, Worcester), New Jersey (counties of Atlantic, Burlington, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester, Hunterdon, Mercer, Monmouth, Ocean, Salem, Sussex, Warren), Pennsylvania (all counties except Mercer and Susquehanna), West Virginia (all counties except Boone, Brooke, Cabell, Hancock, Lincoln, Logan, Marshall, McDowell, Mercer, Mingo, Ohio, Wayne, Wyoming)	105 S. 7th St., Philadelphia, PA 19106
SEATTLE—Alaska, California (counties of Alameda, Alpine, Amador, Butte, Calaveras, Colusa, Contra Costa, Del Norte, El Dorado, Glenn, Humboldt, Lake, Lassen, Marin, Mendocino, Modoc, Mono, Napa, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, Sacramento, San Francisco, San Joaquin, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Solano, Sonoma, Stanislaus, Sutter, Tehama, Trinity, Tuolumne, Yolo, Yuba), Idaho, Montana (Lincoln County), Nevada (all counties except Clark), Oregon, Washington	1700 Westlake Ave. N., Seattle, WA 98109
DATA PREPARATION DIVISION	1201 E. 10th St., Jeffersonville, IN 47132
PERSONAL CENSUS SERVICE BRANCH	1600 N. Walnut St., Pittsburg, KS 66762

For further information, contact the Public Information Office, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20233. Phone, 301–763–4040.

Bureau of Economic Analysis

[For the Bureau of Economic Analysis statement of organization, see the *Federal Register* of Dec. 29, 1980, 45 FR 85496]

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), formerly the Office of Business Economics, was established by the Secretary of Commerce on December 1, 1953, and operates under authorities contained in Department Organization Order No. 35–1A.

The goal of BEA is to provide a clear picture of the U.S. economy through the preparation, development, and interpretation of the national income and product accounts, summarized by the gross national product; the wealth accounts, which show the business and other components of national wealth; the input-output accounts, which trace the interrelationships among industrial markets; personal income and related economic series by geographic area; the U.S. balance of payments accounts and associated foreign investment accounts; and measures within the framework of the national economic accounts related to the protection of the environment.

The work on the national economic accounts is supplemented by the preparation and analysis of other measures of business activity, including various tools for forecasting economic developments, such as surveys of investment outlays and plans of U.S. business, econometric models of the U.S. economy, and a system of leading, coincident, and lagging economic indicators. The data and analyses prepared by BEA are disseminated mainly through its monthly publications, the *Survey of Current Business,* including periodic supplements to the *Survey,* and *Business Conditions Digest.*

For further information, contact the Public Information Office, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230. Phone, 202–523–0777.

Bureau of Export Administration

The Bureau of Export Administration (BXA) was established as a separate agency within the Department of Commerce on October 1, 1987, to separate the functions of export promotion and export control as mandated by the Export Administration Act, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. 2401 et seq.).

BXA is headed by the Under Secretary for Export Administration. The Under Secretary coordinates all matters related to the mission of BXA—to direct the Nation's export control policy. Major BXA functions include processing license applications, conducting foreign availability studies to determine when products should be decontrolled, and enforcing U.S. export control laws.

Export Administration The Assistant Secretary for Export Administration oversees export licensing, technology and policy analysis, and foreign availability determinations. These responsibilities are linked to the Administration's objectives of reducing processing times for granting export licenses, decontrolling those technologies that offer no real threat to U.S. security, and eliminating unilateral controls in areas where widespread foreign availability exists. This office also works with our allies in pushing for stronger, more uniform ways of controlling strategic exports.

Export Enforcement The Assistant Secretary for Export Enforcement investigates breaches of U.S. export control laws and analyzes export intelligence to assess diversion risks. In addition, this office administers and enforces the antiboycott provisions of the Export Administration Act.

Field Offices—Bureau of Export Administration

City	Address
Boston, MA	Rm. 350, 10 Causeway St., 02222
Burbank, CA	Suite 201, 2501 W. Burbank Blvd., 91505
Dallas, TX	Rm. 622, 525 Griffin St., 75202
Des Plaines, IL	Suite 300, 2400 E. Devon St., 60018
Fort Lauderdale, FL	Suite 500, 200 S. Andrews Ave., 33301
New York, NY	Rm. 3704, 26 Federal Plaza, 10278
Newport Beach, CA	Suite 345, 3300 Irvine Blvd., 92660
San Jose, CA	Rm. 4118, 280 S. 1st St., 95113
Springfield, VA	Rm. 2008, 5285 Port Royal Rd., 22161

For further information, contact the Bureau of Export Administration, Office of Public Affairs, Room [illegible], Fourteenth and Constitution Avenues NW., Washington, DC 20230. Phone, 202–377–2721.

Economic Development Administration

[For the Economic Development Administration statement of organization, see the *Code of Federal Regulations,* Title 13, Part 301, Subpart C]

The Economic Development Administration (EDA) was established under the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3121), to generate new jobs, to help protect existing jobs, and to stimulate commercial and industrial growth in economically distressed areas of the United States. EDA assistance is available in rural and urban areas of the Nation experiencing high unemployment, low income levels, or sudden and severe economic distress. The basic programs include:

—public works grants to public and private nonprofit organizations and Indian tribes to help build or expand public facilities essential to industrial and commercial growth. Typical projects are industrial parks, access roads, water and sewer lines, and port and airport terminal developments;

—loan guarantees to industrial and commercial firms. Proceeds from the loans may be used for working capital to maintain and expand operations or for fixed assets such as purchase of land, construction of plants, and the purchase of machinery and equipment;

—technical assistance and grants to enable communities and firms to find solutions to problems that stifle economic growth. Under the technical assistance program, funds are used for studies to determine the economic feasibility of resource development to establish jobs and to provide on-the-scene assistance to help businesses overcome a wide range of management and technical problems through university centers;

—planning grants to States, cities, districts, and Indian reservations to help pay for the expertise needed to plan, implement, and coordinate comprehensive economic development programs; and

—special economic adjustment assistance to help State and local governments in solving recent and anticipated severe adjustment problems, resulting in abrupt and serious job losses, and to help areas implement strategies to reverse and halt long-term economic deterioration.

Regional Offices—Economic Development Administration

Region	Address
ATLANTA, GA	Suite 750, 1365 Peachtree St. NE., 30309
Alabama	Rm. 134, 474 S. Court St., Montgomery, AL 36104
Florida	Rm. 1047, 227 N. Bronough St., Tallahassee, FL 32301
Georgia	Suite 750, 1365 Peachtree St. NE., Atlanta, GA 30309
Kentucky	Rm. 204, 333 Waller Ave., Lexington, KY 40507
Mississippi	100 W. Capitol St., Jackson, MS 39269
North Carolina	Rm. 128, 300 Fayetteville St. Mall, P.O. Box 2522, Raleigh, NC 27601
South Carolina	Rm. 572, Strom Thurmond Federal Bldg., Columbia, SC 29201
Tennessee	Suite 132-A, U.S. Court House, Nashville, TN 37203
AUSTIN, TX	611 E. 6th St., 78701
Arkansas	Rm. 2509, 700 W. Capitol St., Little Rock, AR. 72201
Louisiana	2027 One American Pl., 400 5th St. N., Baton Rouge, LA 70825
New Mexico	Rm. 124, Cathedral Pl., Santa Fe, NM 70825
Oklahoma	3d and Harvey Sts., Oklahoma City, OK 73102
Texas	Suite 201, 611 E. 6th St., Austin, TX 78701
CHICAGO, IL	Suite A-1630, 175 W. Jackson Blvd., 60604
Illinois	Rm. 670, 524 S. Second St., Springfield, IL 62701
Indiana	Rm. 114, 46 E. Ohio St., Indianapolis, IN 46204
Michigan	Rm. 221, 315 W. Allegan St., Lansing, MI 48933
Minnesota	515 W. First St., Duluth, MN 55802
Ohio	405 Security Bank Bldg., 8 N. Court St., Athens, OH 45701

Regional Offices—Economic Development Administration—Continued

Region	Address
Wisconsin	Rm. 21, 504 S. Dewey St., Eau Claire, WI 54701
DENVER, CO	333 W. Colfax Ave., 80204
Colorado	333 W. Colfax Ave., Denver, CO 80204
Missouri	Rm. 1160, 210 N. Tucker Blvd., St. Louis, MO 63101
Montana	196 Federal Bldg., Helena, MT 59626
North Dakota	P.O. Box 1911, Bismarck, ND 58501
South Dakota	346 Federal Bldg., Pierre, SD 57501
Utah	125 S. State St., Salt Lake City, UT 84138
PHILADELPHIA, PA	105 S. 7th St., 19106
Connecticut	450 Main St., Hartford, CT 06103
Maine	Rm. 410–D, 40 Western Ave., Augusta, ME 04330
Maryland	2d Fl., 2568 Riva Rd., Annapolis, MD 21401
Massachusetts	Rm. 420, 10 Causeway St., Boston, MA 02222
New Hampshire	Rm. 319, 55 Pleasant St., Concord, NH 03301
New Jersey	Rm. 428, 402 E. State St., Trenton, NJ 08608
New York	Rm. 21–100–C, 26 Federal Plaza, New York, NY 10278
	Rm. 1225, 100 S. Clinton St., Syracuse, NY 13260
Pennsylvania	Rm. 406B, 301 Market St., Lewisburg, PA 17837
Puerto Rico	Rm. 620, Federal Office Bldg., Calle Carlos Chardon, Hato Rey, San Juan, PR 00918
Virginia	400 N. 8th St., Richmond, VA 23240
West Virginia	Rm. 305, 550 Eagen St., Charleston, WV 25301
SEATTLE, WA	Rm. 1856, 915 2d Ave., 98174
Alaska	Box 10, 701 C St., Anchorage, Alaska 95513
Arizona	Rm. 3406, 230 N. 1st Ave., Phoenix, AZ 85025
California	Rm. 11105, 11000 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90024
	Rm. B–10, 1351 2d St., Napa, CA 94559
	Suite 150, 1510 J St., Sacramento, CA 95814
Hawaii	P.O. Box 50264, Honolulu, HI 96850
Idaho	Suite 330, 1020 Main St., Boise, ID 83702
Oregon	Rm. 611, 1220 SW., 3d Ave., Portland, OR 97204
Washington	915 2d Ave., Seattle, WA 98174

For further information, contact the Economic Development Administration, Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230. Phone, 202–377–5113.

International Trade Administration

[For the International Trade Administration statement of organization, see the *Federal Register* of Jan. 25, 1980, 45 FR 6148]

The International Trade Administration (ITA) was established on January 2, 1980, by the Secretary of Commerce to promote world trade and to strengthen the international trade and investment position of the United States.

ITA is headed by the Under Secretary for International Trade. The Under Secretary coordinates all issues concerning import administration, international economic policy and programs, and trade development. ITA is responsible for nonagricultural trade operations of the U.S. Government and supports the trade policy negotiation efforts of the U.S. Trade Representative. The Office of the Under Secretary includes a Deputy Under Secretary and the Director of Administration, who is responsible for providing administrative management and support services for ITA. The Under Secretary is assisted by three Assistant Secretaries and the Director General of the U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service.

International Economic Policy The Assistant Secretary for International Economic Policy advises on the analysis, formulation, and implementation of international economic policies of a bilateral, multilateral, or regional nature. Reporting to the Assistant Secretary are four Deputy Assistant Secretaries (for Europe; the Western Hemisphere; East Asia and the Pacific; and Africa, the Near East and South Asia) who have responsibility for trade and investment

issues with particular countries and regions of the world. These officials maintain in-depth commercial and economic information on the countries and regions for which they are responsible. In addition, there is a Deputy Assistant Secretary for International Economic Policy who has responsibility for multilateral affairs and for overall policy coordination.

Import Administration The Assistant Secretary for Import Administration develops policies pertaining to, and implements departmental programs dealing with import administration issues, including industrial resource administration and administration of antidumping and countervailing duty laws within the meaning of title VII of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1671 et seq.). The Assistant Secretary also administers programs dealing with foreign trade zones, watch quotas, and other statutory import programs.

Trade Development The Assistant Secretary for Trade Development advises on international trade and investment policies pertaining to U.S. industrial sectors and carries out programs to strengthen domestic export competitiveness and promotes the U.S. industry's increased participation in international markets. The Assistant Secretary manages an integrated Trade Development Program that includes policy development, industry analysis, and promotion organized by U.S. industry sectors such as aerospace, automotive affairs and consumer goods, basic industries, capital goods and international construction, science and electronics, services, and textiles and apparel.

The Assistant Secretary:

—implements and monitors the sectoral aspects of the Multilateral Tra Negotiations and obtains industry's vi of trade policy issues through 17 indu sector advisory committees;

—gathers, analyzes, and disseminat trade information;

—reports on foreign investment in t United States;

—serves as the Department's prima source of information and analysis on U.S. industrial sectors;

—manages Federal participation in international expositions held in the United States; and

—promotes the formation of expor trading companies and issues certificate of review providing them with limited exemption from liability under the antitrust laws.

U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service The Director General of the U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service develops, produces, markets, and manages an effective line of high-quality products and services geared to the marketing information needs of the U.S. exporting and international business community and manages the delivery of ITA programs through 48 district offices and 19 branch offices located in the United States and 124 posts located in 64 countries throughout the world. The Director General manages trade fairs and exhibitions, trade missions, overseas trade seminars, and other promotional events; promotes products and services through export development offices overseas; conducts conferences and seminars in the United States; assists State and private sector organizations on export financing; supports the President's Caribbean Basin Initiative; and promotes the export of U.S. fish by working with the domestic fishing industry and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

District Offices—International Trade Administration

District/Address	Director	Telephone
Albuquerque, NM (Suite 4303, 517 Gold St. SW., 87102)	(Vacancy)	505-766-2386
Anchorage, AK (P.O. Box 32, 701 C St., 99513)	Richard Lenahan	907-271-5041
Atlanta, GA (Suite 504, 1365 Peachtree St. NE., 30309)	George T. Norton, Jr.	404-347-7000
Baltimore, MD (415 U.S. Customhouse, Gay and Lombard Sts., 21202)	LoRee P. Silloway	301-962-3560
Birmingham, AL (3d Fl., 2015 2d Ave. N., 35203)	Gayle C. Shelton, Jr.	205-731-1331

District Offices—International Trade Administration—Continued

District/Address	Director	Telephone
Boston, MA (Suite 307, World Trade Center, Commonwealth Pier Area, 02210)	Francis J. O'Connor	617–565–8563
Buffalo, NY (Rm. 1312, 111 W. Huron St., 14202)	Robert F. Magee	716–846–4191
Charleston, WV (3402 Federal Bldg., 500 Quarrier St., 26301)	Roger L. Fortner	304–347–5123
Chicago, IL (1406 Mid-Continental Plaza Bldg., 55 E. Monroe St., 60603)	Michael Simon, *Acting*	312–353–4450
Cincinnati, OH (9504 Federal Office Bldg., 550 Main St., 45202)	Gordon B. Thomas	513–684–2944
Cleveland, OH (Rm. 668, 666 Euclid Ave., 44114)	Toby Zettler	216–522–4750
Columbia, SC (Suite 172, 1835 Assembly St., 29201)	Edgar L. Rojas	803–765–5345
Dallas, TX (Rm. 7A5, 1100 Commerce St., 75242)	C. Carmon Stiles	214–767–0542
Denver, CO (Rm. 119, 721 19th St., 80202)	James Manis	303–844–3246
Des Moines, IA (Rm. 817, 210 Walnut St., 50309)	Jesse N. Durden	515–284–4222
Detroit, MI (1140 McNamara Bldg., 477 Michigan Ave., 48226)	William Dahlin	313–226–3650
Greensboro, NC (P.O. Box 1950, Rm. 203, 324 W. Market St., 27402)	Samuel P. Troy	919–333–5345
Hartford, CT (Rm. 610–B, 450 Main St., 06103)	Eric B. Outwater	203–240–3530
Honolulu, HI (P.O. Box 50026, 300 Ala Moana Blvd., 96850)	George Dolan	808–541–1782
Houston, TX (Rm. 2625, 515 Rusk St., 77002)	James Cook	713–229–2578
Indianapolis, IN (Rm. 357, 46 E. Ohio St., 46204)	Mel R. Sherar	317–269–6214
Jackson, MS (328 Jackson Mall Office Center, 300 Woodrow Wilson Blvd., 39213)	Mark E. Spinney	601–965–4388
Kansas City, MO (Rm. 635, 601 E. 12th St., 64106)	John Kupfer, *Acting*	816–426–3141
Little Rock, AR (Suite 811, 320 W. Capitol Ave., 72201)	Lon J. Hardin	501–378–5794
Los Angeles, CA (Rm. 800, 11777 San Vicente Blvd., 90049)	Daniel J. Young	213–209–6705
Louisville, KY (Rm. 636B, 601 W. Broadway, 40202)	Donald R. Henderson	502–582–5066
Miami, FL (Suite 224, 51 SW. 1st Ave., 33130)	Ivan A. Cosimi	305–536–5267
Milwaukee, WI (517 E. Wisconsin Ave., 53202)	Patrick A. Willis	414–291–3473
Minneapolis, MN (Rm. 108, 110 S. 4th St., 55401)	Ronald E. Kramer	612–348–1638
Nashville, TN (Suite 1114, Parkway Towers, 404 James Robinson Pkwy., 37219)	James Charlet	615–736–5161
New Orleans, LA (432 World Trade Center, 2 Canal St., 70130)	Paul L. Guidry	504–589–6546
New York, NY (Rm. 3718, 26 Federal Plaza, 10278)	Joel Barkan	212–264–0634
Oklahoma City, OK (Suite 200, 5 Broadway Executive Park, 6601 Broadway Extension, 73116)	Ronald L. Wilson	405–231–5302
Omaha, NE (11133 O St., 68137)	George H. Payne	402–221–3664
Philadelphia, PA (Rm. 9448, 600 Arch St., 19106)	Robert E. Kistler	215–597–2850
Phoenix, AZ (Rm. 3412, 230 N. 1st Ave., 85025)	Donald W. Fry	602–261–3285
Pittsburgh, PA (Rm. 2002, 1000 Liberty Ave., 15222)	John McCartney	412–644–2850
Portland, OR (Rm. 618, 1220 SW. 3d Ave., 97204)	Lloyd R. Porter	503–221–3001
Reno, NV (1755 E. Plumb Lane, No. 152, 89502)	Joseph J. Jeremy	702–784–5203
Richmond, VA (Rm. 8010, 400 N. 8th St., 23240)	Philip A. Ouzts	804–771–2246
Salt Lake City, UT (Rm. 340, 350 S. Main St., 84101)	Stephen P. Smoot	801–524–5116
San Diego, CA (6363 Greenwich Dr., 92122)	Richard Powell	619–557–5395
San Francisco, CA (Box 36013, 450 Golden Gate Ave., 94102)	Betty D. Neuhart	415–556–5860
San Juan, PR (Hato Rey) (Rm. 659, Federal Bldg., 00918)	J. Enrique Vilella	809–753–4555
Savannah, GA (120 Barnard St., 31402)	James W. McIntire	912–944–4204
Seattle, WA (Suite 290, 3131 Elliott Ave., 98121)	C. Franklin Foster	206–442–5616
St. Louis, MO (Suite 610, 7911 Forsyth Blvd., 63105)	Donald R. Loso	314–425–3302
Trenton, NJ (Suite 100, 3131 Princeton Pike Bldg. 6, 08648)	Thomas J. Murray	609–989–2100

For further information, contact the International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230. Phone, 202–377–3808.

Minority Business Development Agency

[For the Minority Business Development Agency statement of organization, see the *Federal Register* of March 17, 1972, 37 FR 5650, as amended]

The Minority Business Development Agency (MBDA), formerly the Office of Minority Business Enterprise, was established by the Secretary of Commerce on November 1, 1979, and operates under the authority of Executive Order 11625 of October 13, 1971. MBDA's purpose is to develop and coordinate a national program for minority business enterprise.

The Agency was created to assist minority business in achieving effective and equitable participation in the American free enterprise system and in overcoming social and economic

disadvantages that have limited their participation in the past. MBDA provides national policies and leadership in forming and strengthening a partnership of business, industry, and government with the Nation's minority businesses.

Management and technical assistance is provided to minority firms on request, primarily through a network of minority business development centers funded by the Agency. Specialized business assistance is available to minority firms or potential entrepreneurs.

MBDA promotes and coordinates the efforts of other Federal agencies in assisting or providing market opportunities for minority business, primarily through its affiliate network of Minority Business Development Centers. The Agency coordinates opportunities for minority firms in the private sector through the funding of business and industry trade associations. Through such public and private cooperative activities, MBDA promotes the participation of Federal, State, and local governments and business and industry in directing resources for the development of strong minority businesses. The Agency also operates an Information Clearinghouse for catalogs, publications, and other information for and about the Nation's minority businesses.

The Minority Business Development Agency conducts most of its activities through its six Regional Offices (Atlanta, Chicago, Dallas, New York, San Francisco, Washington) and four District Offices.

Regional Offices—Minority Business Development Agency

Region	Address	Director	Telephone
Atlanta, GA	Suite 505, 1371 Peachtree St. NE., 30309	Carlton Eccles	404-881-4091
Chicago, IL	Suite 1440, 55 E. Monroe St. 60603	David Vega	312-353-0182
Dallas, TX	Suite 7B-19, 1100 Commerce St. 75242	Melda Cabrea, *Acting*	214-767-8001
New York, NY	Suite 37-20, 26 Federal Plaza 10278	Georgina Sanchez	212-264-3262
San Francisco, CA	Rm. 1280, 221 Main St. 94105	Xavier Mena	415-974-9597
Washington, DC	Rm. 6711, 14th and Constitution Ave. NW. 20230	William J. Williams	202-377-8275

District Offices—Minority Business Development Agency

District	Address	Officer	Telephone
Boston, MA	Rm. 418, 10 Causeway St. 02222-1041	Rochelle K. Schwartz	617-565-6850
Los Angeles, CA	Rm. 908, 2500 Wilshire Blvd. 90057	Joseph Galindo	213-688-7157
Miami, FL	Rm. 930, 51 SW., 1st Ave. 33130	Rodolfo Suarez	305-536-5054
Philadelphia, PA	Rm. 9436, W.J. Green Federal Bldg. 19106	Alfonso C. Jackson	215-597-9236

For further information, contact the Office of Public Affairs, Minority Business Development Agency, Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230. Phone, 202-377-1936.

National Bureau of Standards

Headquarters: Gaithersburg, MD (Route I-270 and Quince Orchard Road)
Mailing address: Gaithersburg, MD 20899
Phone, 301-975-2000

[For the National Bureau of Standards statement of organization, see the *Federal Register* of Apr. 13, 1978, 43 FR 15473]

The National Bureau of Standards (NBS) was established by act of March 3, 1901 (15 U.S.C. 271). The Bureau's overall goal is to strengthen and advance the Nation's science and technology and to facilitate their use for public benefit. As a nonregulatory agency, NBS is the only Federal laboratory with the explicit goal of serving U.S. industry and science. To

this end, the Bureau conducts research providing groundwork for the Nation's physical and technical measurement systems as well as scientific and technological services for industry and government. NBS provides a range of technical services such as measurement standards, test methods, and technical data. These activities offer a technical basis for increasing productivity and innovation, promoting international competitiveness in American industry, ensuring U.S. involvement in domestic and international product standardization activities, maintaining equity in trade, and promoting public safety. NBS works cooperatively with industry, other government agencies, and academia. The Bureau's technical work is performed by its National Measurement Laboratory, the National Engineering Laboratory, the Institute for Materials Science and Engineering, and the Institute for Computer Sciences and Technology.

Engineering The National Engineering Laboratory (NEL) fosters improved engineering standards and practices. Its programs are based on long-term fundamental studies in the following areas:

—statistical, computational, and mathematical modeling methods for use in engineering and science research;
—advancing measurement capabilities in electromagnetics, electronics, and semiconductor technology;
—developing metrology and engineering standards for computer-aided design, manufacturing, and inspection;
—the usefulness, safety, and economy of buildings;
—the prevention and control of hazardous fires; and
—chemical and biotechnical engineering including unit operations and processes and the thermophysical properties of fluids and solids.

NEL publishes new engineering data, measurement techniques, and test methods, proposes improved engineering standards and codes, and provides calibration and measurement assurance services. The Laboratory consists of the following centers: Applied Mathematics, Electronics and Electrical Engineering, Manufacturing Engineering, Building Technology, Fire Research, and Chemical Engineering.

Physical and Chemical Measurements The National Measurement Laboratory (NML) develops and maintains the scientific competence and experimental facilities necessary to provide the Nation with physical and chemical standards, measurement methods, reference data, and essential measurement services central for ensuring accurate and uniform physical and chemical measurement throughout government, industry, universities, and commerce. As the Nation's reference laboratory for physical and chemical measurements, the NML is required to be involved in many areas of science and engineering at various levels of technical sophistication. Examples of program research areas include atomic and molecular physics, chemical analysis, surface science, process and quality control, biotechnology, radiation research, chemical kinetics, and thermodynamics. The Laboratory also coordinates the Nation's measurement system with measurement systems of other nations and provides advisory and research services to other government agencies; develops, produces, and distributes standard reference materials; provides standard reference data; and provides measurement calibration services. The Laboratory consists of the following centers: Basic Standards, Radiation Research, Chemical Physics, and Analytical Chemistry.

Materials Science The Institute for Materials Science and Engineering develops and maintains the scientific competence and experimental facilities necessary to provide the Nation with a central basis for uniform physical measurements, measurement methodology, and measurement services fundamental to the processing, characterization, properties, and performance of materials and to other essential areas in materials science. The Institute also:

—provides government, industry, universities, and consumers with standards, measurement methods, data, and quantitative understanding

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concerning metals, polymers, ceramics, composites, and glasses;

—characterizes the structure of materials, chemical reactions, and physical properties that lead to the safest, most efficient uses of materials—improves materials technology, provides the bases for advanced material technology in basic and high-technology industries, and encourages recycling;

—obtains accurate experimental data on the behavior and properties of materials under service conditions to ensure effective use of raw and manufactured materials;

—provides technical information such as reference data, materials measurement methods, and standards to processors, designers, and users for the selection of cost-effective combinations of materials, processes, designs, and service conditions;

—uses the NBS reactor facilities to develop neutron measurement methodology and develop sophisticated structure characterization techniques, reference data, and standards;

—oversees a Bureau-wide technical program in nondestructive evaluation; and

—disseminates generic technical information to basic and high-technology industries, Government agencies, universities, and other scientific organizations through conventional distribution mechanisms and special cooperative institutional arrangements.

The Institute consists of the following organizational units: Ceramics Division, Fracture and Deformation Division, Polymers Division, Metallurgy Division, Reactor Radiation Division, and Office of Nondestructive Evaluation.

Computer Sciences and Technology

The Institute for Computer Sciences and Technology provides scientific and technical services to central management agencies such as the Office of Management and Budget and the General Services Administration to support the formulation of policies for computers and related telecommunications systems, the selection and direction of federally sponsored computer research and development, and the resolution of policy issues affecting computer and related telecommunications systems u... The Institute:

—develops and recommends Feder... Information Processing Standards;

—participates in the development o... voluntary industry standards for computers and related telecommunications systems in both national and international organizations;

—conducts research in the science and technologies of automatic data processing, computers, and related telecommunications;

—provides direct technical assistance to other Federal agencies in solving specific computer applications problems;

—cooperates with private sector users in determining standards requirements;

—cooperates with users in industry to test standards and develop certification techniques;

—conducts information exchange activities in the areas of computers and related telecommunications technologies;

—provides technical leadership for the development of national and international standards for computer and related telecommunications products to enhance the international trade position of U.S. industry and to ensure that international standards do not form trade barriers;

—cooperates with representatives of foreign governments and organizations in research and testing activities;

—monitors Federal Government participation in voluntary industry standards development efforts;

—conducts standards development, technical assistance, and research programs to protect unclassified sensitive information processed, stored, and transmitted in computer and related telecommunications systems; and

—conducts workshops and other activities to advance the implementation of standards in off-the-shelf commercial products.

The Institute consists of the following divisions: Information Systems Engineering; Systems and Software Technology; Computer Security; Systems and Network Architecture; and Advanced Systems.

Major Field Organizational Units and Stations—National Bureau of Standards

Units and Stations	Address
Organizational units at Boulder, CO:	
Director, NBS/Boulder Laboratories	National Bureau of Standards, Boulder, CO 80303
Center for Chemical Engineering	Do.
Chemical Engineering Science Division	Do.
Electromagnetic Fields Division	Do.
Electromagnetic Technology Division	Do.
Fracture and Deformation Division	Do.
Time and Frequency Division	Do.
Field stations reporting to Boulder, CO:	
Quantum Physics Division	Joint Institute of Laboratory Astrophysics, University of Colorado, 80302
Standard Frequency Stations, WWV and WWVB	2000 E. County Rd. 58, Fort Collins, CO 80524
Standard of Frequency Station WWVH	Box 417, Kekaha, Kauai, HI 96752

For further information, contact the Information Resources and Services Division, National Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, Gaithersburg, MD 20899. Phone, 301–975–3058.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230
Phone, 202–377–2985

[For the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration statement of organization, see the *Federal Register* of Feb. 13, 1978, 43 FR 6128]

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) was formed on October 3, 1970, by Reorganization Plan No. 4 of 1970 (5 U.S.C. App.). Its principal functions are authorized by title 15, chapter 9, United States Code (National Weather Service); title 33, chapter 17, United States Code (National Ocean Survey); and title 16, chapter 9, United States Code (National Marine Fisheries Service). NOAA's mission was further defined by the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972; the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972; the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act of 1972; the Weather Modification Reporting Act of 1972; the Endangered Species Act of 1973; the Offshore Shrimp Fisheries Act of 1973; the Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976; and the Land Remote Sensing Act of 1984.

The mission of NOAA is to explore, map, and chart the global ocean and its living resources and to manage, use, and conserve those resources; to describe, monitor, and predict conditions in the atmosphere, ocean, Sun, and space environment; to issue warnings against impending destructive natural events; to assess the consequences of inadvertent environmental modification over several scales of time; and to manage and disseminate long-term environmental information.

Among its principal activities, NOAA reports the weather of the United States and its possessions and provides weather forecasts to the general public; issues warnings against such destructive natural events as hurricanes, tornadoes, floods, and tsunamis; and provides services in support of aviation, marine activities, agriculture, forestry, urban air-quality control, and other weather-sensitive activities. The Agency also monitors and reports all non-Federal weather modification activities conducted in the United States.

NOAA conducts an integrated program of management, research, and services related to the protection and rational use of living marine resources and their habitats, and protects marine mammals and endangered marine species. The Agency prepares and issues nautical and aeronautical charts, provides the Nation's precise geodetic surveys, and conducts

broad research programs in marine and atmospheric sciences, solar-terrestrial physics, and experimental meteorology, including weather modification. NOAA also predicts tides, currents, and the state of the oceans; conducts research and development aimed at providing alternatives to ocean dumping; and develops sound national policies in the areas of ocean mining and energy. It provides Federal leadership in promoting wise and balanced management of the Nation's coastal zone.

In addition, NOAA provides satellite observations of the environment by operating a national environmental satellite system; and conducts an integrated program of research and services relating to the oceans and inland waters, the lower and upper atmosphere, space environment, and the Earth to increase understanding of the geophysical environment. NOAA acquires, stores, and disseminates worldwide environmental data through a system of meteorological, oceanographic, geodetic, and seismological data centers.

NOAA also administers and directs the National Sea Grant college program by providing grants to institutions for marine research, education, and advisory services; develops a system of data buoys for automatically obtaining and disseminating marine environmental data; and promotes the development of technology to meet future needs of the marine community.

Field Organization—National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Organization	Address
NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE	
Alaska region	Box 23, 701 C St., Anchorage, AK 99513
Central region	601 E. 12th St., Kansas City, MO 64106
Eastern region	585 Stewart Ave., Garden City, Long Island, NY 11530
National Meteorological Center	5200 Auth Rd., Camp Springs, MD 20233
Pacific region	Rm. 4110, 300 Ala Moana Blvd., Honolulu, HI 96850
Southern region	819 Taylor St., Fort Worth, TX 76102
Western region	125 S. State St., Salt Lake City, UT 84147
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE	
Atlantic Marine Center	439 W. York St., Norfolk, VA 23510
Pacific Marine Center	1801 Fairview Ave. E., Seattle, WA 98102
NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE	
Alaska region	P.O. Box 1668, Juneau, AK 99802
Northeast region	14 Elm St., Gloucester, MA 01930
Northwest and Alaska region	7600 Sand Point Way, Seattle, WA 98115
Southeast region	9450 Koger Blvd., St. Petersburg, FL 33702
Southwest region	300 S. Ferry St., Terminal Island, CA 90731
NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL SATELLITE, DATA, AND INFORMATION SERVICE	1825 Connecticut Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20235
National Climatic Data Center	Federal Bldg., Asheville, NC 28801
National Geophysical Data Center	325 Broadway, Boulder, CO 80303
National Oceanographic Data Center	1825 Connecticut Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20235
OFFICE OF OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC RESEARCH	
Atlantic Oceanographic and Meteorological Laboratory	4301 Rickenbacker Causeway, Virginia Key, Miami, FL 33149
Environmental Research Laboratories	3100 Marine St., Boulder, CO 80303
Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory	P.O. Box 308, Princeton, NJ 08542
Great Lakes Environmental Research Laboratory	2205 Commonwealth Blvd., Ann Arbor, MI 48105
National Severe Storms Laboratory	1313 Halley Circle, Norman, OK 73069
Pacific Marine Environmental Research Laboratory	Bin C 15700, 7600 Sand Point NE., Seattle, WA 98115-0070
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT CENTERS	
Central Administrative Support Center	601 E. 12th St., Kansas City, MO 64106
Eastern Administrative Support Center	253 Monticello Ave., Norfolk, VA 23510
Mountain Administrative Support Center	325 Broadway, Boulder, CO 80303
National Capital Administrative Support Center	11400 Rockville Pike, Rockville, MD 20852
Western Administrative Support Center	7600 Sand Point Way, Seattle, WA 98115

For further information, contact the Office of Public Affairs, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230. Phone, 202–377–4190.

National Telecommunications and Information Administration

[For the National Telecommunications and Information Administration statement of organization, see the *Federal Register* of June 5, 1978, 43 FR 24348]

The National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) was established in 1978 in response to Executive Order 12046 of March 27, 1978.

The reorganization that accompanied this Executive order combined within NTIA the resources of the Office of Telecommunications of the Commerce Department and the Office of Telecommunications Policy from the Executive Office of the President. It thus provided a broad national role in telecommunication and information issues for the Department of Commerce.

NTIA's broad goals include formulating policies to support the development and growth of telecommunications, information, and related industries; furthering the efficient development and use of telecommunications and information services; providing policy and management for Federal use of the electromagnetic spectrum; and providing telecommunications facilities grants to public service users.

For further information, contact the National Telecommunications and Information Administration, Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230. Phone, 202–377–1832.

Patent and Trademark Office

[For the Patent and Trademark Office statement of organization, see the *Federal Register* of Apr. 14, 1975, 40 FR 16707]

The patent system, administered by the Patent and Trademark Office (PTO), was established by Congress ". . . to promote the progress of . . . the useful arts. . ." under Article I, section 8, U.S. Constitution (*see also* 35 U.S.C. 1–293; 35 U.S.C. 1 note; 35 U.S.C. 351–376; 15 U.S.C. 1051; 35 U.S.C. 301–307; 35 U.S.C. 294).

PTO examines applications for three kinds of patents: design patents (issued for 14 years), plant patents, and utility patents (issued for 17 years), including reissue patents. Reexamination of patents still in force began July 1, 1981. Under legislation effective May 8, 1985, PTO began issuing Statutory Invention Registrations, which have the defensive but not the enforceable attributes of a patent. PTO also processes international applications for patents under the provisions of the Patent Cooperation Treaty, including, as of July 1, 1986, the examination provisions of chapter II of the Treaty. About 82,000 patents were issued for fiscal year 1987 that provide inventors with exclusive rights to the results of their creative efforts. Patents may be reviewed and searched in the PTO and in over 60 public libraries around the country. The patent system is intended to promote incentives to invent, to invest in research and development, to commercialize new technology, and to make public inventions that would otherwise go unnoticed.

About 54,000 trademarks were registered for fiscal year 1987, and 4,400 trademark registrations were renewed. A trademark includes any distinctive word, name, symbol, device, or any combination thereof adopted and used

by a manufacturer or merchant to identify his goods or services and distinguish them from those manufactured or sold by others. Trademarks, registered for 20 years with renewal rights, are examined by PTO for compliance with various statutory requirements to prevent unfair competition and consumer deception.

In addition to the examination of patent and trademark applications, issuance of patents, and registration of trademarks, the Patent and Trademark Office:

—sells printed copies of issued patents and trademark registrations;

—records and indexes documents transferring ownership;

—maintains a scientific library and search files containing over 27 million documents, including U.S. and foreign patents and U.S. trademarks;

—provides search rooms for the public to research their applications;

—hears and decides appeals from prospective inventors and trademark applicants;

—participates in legal proceedings involving the issue of patents or registration of trademarks;

—helps represent the United States in international efforts to cooperate on patent and trademark policy;

—compiles the Official Gazettes—a weekly notice of patents issued and trademarks registered by PTO, including other information; and

—maintains a roster of patent agents and attorneys qualified and recognized to practice before PTO.

For further information, contact the Office of Public Affairs, Patent and Trademark Office, Washington, DC 20231. Phone, 703–557–3341. PTO operations are located at 2021 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA 20231.

United States Travel and Tourism Administration

[For the United States Travel and Tourism Administration statement of organization, see the *Federal Register* of June 25, 1982, 47 FR 27594]

The United States Travel and Tourism Administration (USTTA) was established by the National Tourism Policy Act of 1981 (22 U.S.C. 2121 note).

USTTA advises the Secretary of Commerce on the formulation and execution of national tourism policy. Its primary objectives are to: fully utilize the contribution of the tourism and recreation industries to economic prosperity, full employment, and the international trade balance; eliminate unnecessary trade barriers to the U.S. tourism industry operating throughout the world; ensure the compatibility of tourism and recreation with other national interests; and assist in the collection, analysis, and dissemination of tourism data.

USTTA conducts a marketing program to expand tourism exports and to strengthen the international trade position of the United States. The principal elements are to educate and motivate travel agents and operators abroad to select and market U.S. destinations; provide information and services to prospective individual consumers; coordinate U.S. and overseas tourism interests for international marketing projects and programs; stimulate demand for travel in the United States abroad; and assist international associations in the selection of U.S. locations for future meetings.

USTTA has 10 regional offices, which are located in Amsterdam, Frankfurt, London, Mexico City, Milan, Paris, Sydney, Tokyo, and Toronto; an International Congress Office is located in Paris, France; an office servicing the South American markets is located in Miami, FL; and representational offices service Far East markets in Hong Kong, the Republic of Korea, and Taiwan.

For further information, contact the United States Travel and Tourism Administration, Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230. Phone, 202–377–3811.

Sources of Information

Age and Citizenship Age search and citizenship information is available from the Personal Census Service Branch, Walnut and Pine Streets, Pittsburg, KS 66762. Phone, 316–231–7100.

Environment The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration monitors the conditions in the ocean, atmosphere, and Earth-Sun environment; prepares and issues weather warnings and forecasts; provides Federal leadership in managing the living resources of the sea and the Nation's coastal zone; ensures that marine mammals and endangered marine species are protected under the law; and provides worldwide environmental data and information products and services in the atmospheric, marine, solid earth, and solar terrestrial sciences. It also conducts research aimed at remote sensing of the physical environment and provides a variety of environmental quality control services, including those for urban airborne pollution control, estuarine water movement, and water resources management. Write to the Office of Public Affairs, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Washington, DC 20230. Phone, 202–377–8090.

The Patent and Trademark Office has priority programs for the processing of applications for patents that could aid in curbing environmental abuses and that relate to energy. Write to the Assistant Secretary and Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks, Washington, DC 20231. Phone, 703–557–3070.

Field Employment

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration The Department of Commerce has field employment offices at the Western Administrative Support Center, 7600 Sand Point Way, BIN 15700, Seattle, WA 98115 (phone, 206–527–6054); the Mountain Administrative Support Center, 325 Broadway, Boulder, CO 80303 (phone, 303–497–6305); the Central Administrative Support Center, 601 East Twelfth Street, Kansas City, MO 64106 (phone, 816–426–3196); and the Eastern Administrative Support Center, 253 Monticello Avenue, Norfolk, VA 23510 (phone, 804–827–6876).

Publications

The titles of selected publications are listed below with the operating units responsible for their issuance. These and other publications dealing with a wide range of business, economic, environmental, scientific, and technical matters are announced in the weekly *Business Service Checklist,* which may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Phone, 202–783–3238.

Further information on Commerce publications is available at any of the Department's International Trade Administration district offices.

International Trade Administration *Business America* (published biweekly). Available from the Government Printing Office and at ITA District Offices.

Minority Business Development Agency *Minority Business Today, Guide to Federal Minority Enterprise and Related Assistance Programs, Director of MBDA Regional and District Offices and Funded Organizations, MBDA Performance Highlights Report for FY '85,* and *Federal Agency Performance for Minority Business Development for FY '85.* Available from MBDA, Information Clearinghouse, Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230. Phone, 202–377–2414.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration *Floods, Flash Floods and Warnings* and *Tornado Safety.* Available from the Government Printing Office.

Also available from NOAA are Technical Memoranda, Technical Reports, and Monographs, nautical and aeronautical charts, coastal zone maps,

magnetic tape, and a wide variety of raw and processed environmental data.

Patent and Trademark Office *General Information Concerning Patents, Basic Facts About Trademarks, Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office* and *Attorneys and Agents Registered to Practice Before the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office.* Available from the Government Printing Office.

National Bureau of Standards *Journal of Research, Publications of the National Bureau of Standards, Handbook of Mathematical Functions, The Economic Effects of Fracture,* and *Selection of Microcomputer Systems.* Available from the Government Printing Office.

Bureau of the Census *The Bureau of the Census Catalog; Statistical Abstract of the U.S.; Pocket Data Book, U.S.A.;* and *Historical Statistics of the United States, Colonial Times to 1970.* Available from the Government Printing Office.

Bureau of Economic Analysis *The Survey of Current Business; Business Conditions Digest; Business Statistics: 1986 Biennial Edition; 1985 OBERS BEA Regional Projections; Local Area Personal Income, 1981–1986;* and *Handbook of Cyclical Indicators.* Available from the Government Printing Office.

National Technical Information Service *General Catalog of Information Services (PR–154), Government Reports Announcements and Index (PR–195), Abstract Newsletters (PR–797), Annual Index (PR–273), Data Base Catalog (PR–595), Published Searches Catalog (PR–186),* and *Tech Notes (PR–365).* Available from NTIS, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161. Phone, 703–487–4650.

Also available are more than 1.8 million technical reports on completed Government research—any one of which is permanently available on film, paper, or electronic media. All the report titles and abstracts may be searched by computer, addressing the NTIS Bibliographic Database directly or through commercial vendors.

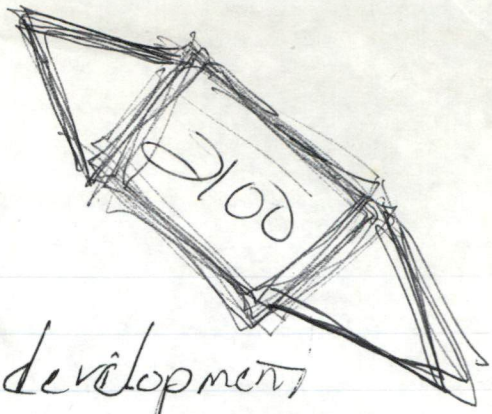
National Telecommunications and Information Administration Several hundred Technical Reports, Technical Memoranda, Special Publications, Contractor Reports, and other information products have been published by NTIA or its predecessor agency since 1970. The publications are available from the National Telecommunications and Information Administration, Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230 (phone, 202–377–1832); or the National Telecommunications and Information Administration, Institute for Telecommunication Sciences, Department of Commerce, Boulder, CO 80302 (phone, 303–497–3572).

Reading Rooms See address of specific operating unit.

Small Business and Minority Business Activities See statement on page 143.

Telephone Directory The Department of Commerce telephone directory is available for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Phone, 202–783–3238.

For further information concerning the Department of Commerce, contact the Office of Public Affairs, Department of Commerce, Fourteenth Street between Constitution Avenue and E Street NW., Washington, DC 20230. Phone, 202–377–4901.



Conversation w/ Mike Farren

very interest to spur techn. development

R & D

commercialization of techn

HDTV - next
High definition

emerging techn. in a more competitive internatl. marketplace

challenge & opportunity

coastal (ocean) pollution - environmental quality ~~OSHA~~ NOAA — EPA of oceans → 1/3 of dept

Science & Tech
— Institution for ~~Science~~, Standards

Gearing up for tech. & commer of tech. & R&D for promoting tech