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Talking
pts prepared by DOE
for Admiral
Watkins

DRAFT

Copy Speechwriting
& Research
Deb

Republican Women's Federal Forum
Washington, D.C. -- January 10, 1991

0 Delighted to be here . . .

0 Important time for our nation -- and the whole world community

-- Gratifying to serve in the Administration

-- To watch the President's superb handling of the difficult Middle East situation

0 I hope many of you saw the President's interview with David Frost last week -- excellent -- put the whole situation in perspective

0 President Bush said that world order is at stake

-- That there is a clear moral case against Saddam's aggression -- the clearest since World War II

0 This is why there is such strong international cooperation

-- World community is standing firm against aggression and for global stability and security

0 Everybody has been hurt by the crisis in the Middle East because oil is an essential fuel for the global economy

-- World uses nearly 64 million barrels of oil every day

-- And we're simply not going to change this fact of economic life very soon

-- Kuwait is a battered country -- her people bullied and brutalized

-- Here in the U.S. and in Europe and Japan -- we have all seen our economies hit by rising oil prices and the military costs of combatting aggression

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-- But the developing countries -- in Latin America and Africa, and especially in the emerging democracies in Eastern Europe -- these countries are paying a terrible economic price

0 As we consider options in the Middle East and seek national consensus here at home, we must consider all this -- all the moral and economic implications of Saddam's invasion and occupation of Kuwait

0 Some of you may know, I was in the Middle East last month -- I met with the Saudis, with Kuwaiti officials in exile, and with ministers from the United Arab Emirates -- as well as with Gen. Schwartzkopf and other senior military officials there

-- The planning, the preparations, the security arrangements are all in place for any eventuality

-- Further impressions from your trip . . .

0 Now, let me make a few comments about our response here in the U.S.

-- We've managed to increase our production of oil by over 200,000 barrels a day

-- And we've reduced our consumption about 5 percent from the same period last year

-- Stocks of crude oil, gasoline, diesel, heating oil -- these are all in the normal range

-- Refineries are running at normal levels for this time of year

0 Worldwide, consumption is also down -- about 2.5 percent according to preliminary estimates -- while supplies are back to pre-invasion levels

0 Last fall we tested our ability to sell and deliver Strategic Petroleum Reserve oil

-- The test sale was a complete success

-- SPR oil is ready to be tapped immediately if needed

- Strategic reserves in Germany and Japan are also ready for use if needed
- Global strategic stocks now stand at over one billion barrels

0 What I'm telling you is that --

1. World oil supplies are fully adequate today
2. World demand is dropping
3. Strategic reserves are fully ready to be used as needed

0 In other words, there is no shortage of crude oil or petroleum products and even hostilities in Kuwait should not create one -- unless people panic

For example, on average for 1990, motor gasoline in the U.S. was supplied at the rate of 302 million gallons a day

- Now we have roughly 185 million passenger vehicles and small trucks registered in the U.S.
- So, if every driver panicked and decided to top off his or her tank by just two gallons on the same day, demand would soar to 370 million gallons
- On that day there would be a "shortage" -- not a real market shortage, but a behavior-induced shortage

The same situation applies to the pricing of crude oil and products

- If we get trader panic at any given moment -- Yes, we could see a sharp spike in prices
- NOT because of a real supply shortage, but because of irrational behavior

0 The crude is there -- the product stocks are there -- and the market will work -- if people don't panic

0 For our part at DOE, we are making a concerted effort to improve communication and ensure that accurate information gets out to the American people

- Accurate information about the physical state of oil production facilities
- Accurate information about actual oil supply levels around the world

0 Whatever happens in the Middle East --

- Oil will flow -- it did after August 2
- Tankers will move through the gulf -- they did all during the Iraq-Iran war
- Also, at any given moment, there is six weeks of oil on the water and right now, most experts agree, there is a great deal more oil on the water -- in effect, in "floating storage"
- And strategic stocks are ready for use, should there be a need

0 So the message I want to leave with you today is twofold:

- First, to urge you to raise your voice in support of the President's efforts to promote a new order of global stability and security

He is managing tremendously complex problems masterfully -- and needs and deserves our fullest support

- Second, to assure you that there is no shortage of crude oil or petroleum products and even the outbreak of war in Kuwait should not create one

So long as we don't panic -- So long as we all act responsibly, in our business and our personal decisions

0 Thank you . . . Now I'd be happy to take a few questions . . .

"Let both side seek to invoke
the wonders of science ~~instead~~ instead
of its terrors,"

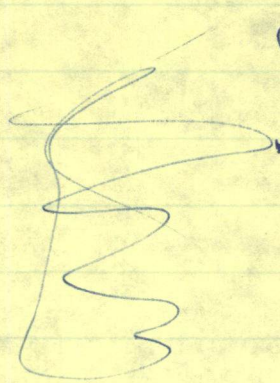


Inaugural add

1962 Newsconference

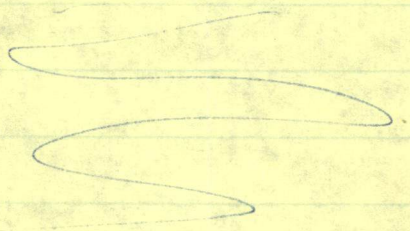
Feb 21, 1962

"All men will benefit if we
can ^{invoke} ~~invoke~~ the wonders of
science instead of its terrors."



State of U. 1/30/61

"Do invoke the wonders of
science."



(Lange/Cawley)
February 10, 1991
9:30 P.M.
[AAAS.DOC]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR
THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE
SHERATON WASHINGTON
10:00
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1991

[[Thank you, Dr. Atkinson. Dr. Langenberg, Dr. Lederman;
Dr. Bromley; distinguished friends of science.]]

Since its founding nearly a century and a half ago, the AAAS
["Triple-A S"] has been a seedbed for ^{some of} the best scientific minds
in America. ^{helped} Your association has ~~guided and been part of~~ the
most far-reaching and breathtaking transformation that human
society has ever known.

Over the course of this century, science and technology have
brought unprecedented mobility, prosperity, health, and security
~~to~~ millions -- here, and around the world.

Today, the spirit of innovation is alive and well in
America. ^{times have changed} [[Of course, ~~government and the media have been only~~
~~marginally helpful.~~] Some say that if Edison had invented the
lightbulb today, we'd be putting out studies citing the dangers
of electricity -- and the newspapers would headline the story,
"Candle Industry Threatened."]]

^{But} Because this country has long embodied the virtues of free
inquiry and invention, ^{we've} ~~we have~~ been given great powers and great
responsibilities. Science has greatly broadened human potential
-- the potential to do harm as well as good.

Yet the words of Thomas Jefferson to General Kosciusko, the
great Polish-American freedom fighter, still ring true: "The

main objects of all science," he wrote, "are the freedom and happiness of man."

Today we are all witness to wonders of science that outweigh its terrors. *Anyone who's watched television in recent weeks has* ~~We've~~ seen dramatic evidence, ~~in recent weeks,~~ of how technology is changing the face of war.

Modern weapons are making it possible to face down aggression without the degree of widespread destruction and loss of civilian life of wars past.

Our investment in defense research and development over the past decade is now saving the lives of Americans -- of our allies -- and even of our adversaries. I am certain that this ~~struggle~~ struggle will end decisively. Let us all hope and pray that ends quickly. \\\ *with the good*

Here at home, science and technology are also a crucial key to our economic strength. The Presidency brings no powers of prophecy, *I* but if the past is prologue, our economic future is going to be very bright indeed.

Over half of the economic growth we've enjoyed since the 1930's has been the result of new knowledge -- including the results of science and technology. By any measure, the economic returns on science and technology are dramatic. By investing in science and technology today, we invest in the future.

But beyond advances in prosperity and security, we also gain an important intellectual and spiritual dimension. Work on the frontiers of human knowledge represents one of the greatest

adventures of mankind. In an important sense, it is what makes our species unique in the rich fabric of life.

For all of these reasons, the budget that I sent to Capitol Hill last week included a 13 percent increase for research and development. That increase is one of the largest in the budget, and it signals our determination to make the investments needed to ensure this country's continued leadership.

One of ^{our highest priorities} ~~the areas of emphasis in this year's budget~~ is basic research -- ^{especially} ~~the individual scientist and small group of scientists~~ ^{investing time} ~~working together to read from the book of nature. The accomplishments of these individuals often go unsung, yet they influence our world in powerful ways.~~

we're determined to help scientists spend less time searching for it, and more time making breakthroughs

→ To support ^{when} ~~this kind of~~ work, ^{our} ~~the~~ budget calls for a billion dollar increase in basic research. Funding at the National Science Foundation would go up 18 percent, which would put the NSF's budget back on the track toward the doubling that I have long sought. And funding to support work on the basic sciences -- mostly by individual investigators -- would go up by 16 percent.

Increases in basic research at the Department of Energy, NIH, NASA, and the Department of Agriculture will add to the base of knowledge on which the future is being built -- again with an emphasis on individual investigators and small groups of researchers.

At the same time, the budget makes a strong commitment to the facilities that many of these same scientists will need to

reach the future frontiers of their fields. It nearly doubles funding for the Superconducting Super Collider, which is designed to answer some of the most fundamental questions ~~we can ask~~ *about matter & energy.*

And ^e~~w~~^e are supporting a balanced program of other facilities and research -- nuclear accelerators in physics, telescopes in astronomy, a strong space science program at NASA, and the human genome project in biology -- all projects that will have a profound impact on humanity.

It is never possible to tell how, when, or to whom scientific discoveries will prove useful, but some basic research is targeted at clear and immediate needs. Over the next year, for example, the United States will spend over a billion dollars on the U.S. Global Change Program. Part of this program will take the form of a Mission to Planet Earth, where satellites will monitor the Earth from space and gauge its changes.

And even as we look inward, we must continue to look outward, toward the stars, as man has done throughout the ages. Our Mission from Planet Earth will extend this human curiosity to frontiers beyond our own planet, to the Moon, to the planets, and beyond. As with much of science, we cannot be sure of what we will find there. But we can be sure that the quest will make our lives richer, both materially and spiritually.

~~the one~~
This budget also provides for investments in more down-to-earth technologies. We are committed to working with American industry to make it easier for companies to capitalize on the discoveries of basic science -- and to develop ~~attractive~~ *T* new

products and processes. That's ^{clear} why ~~we are~~ once again calling on the Congress to make the research and experimentation tax credit permanent. It is time for Congress to spur innovation, by making this long-term commitment to our technological future.

~~The government also has a vital role to play in developing the generic technologies that are important for both the public and private sectors.~~ ^{we also face a central challenge} That's why ^{the} budget supports work in high performance computing and communications, in energy research and development, in aeronautics, and in biotechnology -- some of the most promising industries of the 21st century.

Technology may be the key to the future, but people are the key to technology. ~~That's why~~ the National Education Goals we established with the nation's governors explicitly recognize this link. Two of our most ambitious goals are for American students to be first in the world in science and mathematic achievement by the year 2000.

This will not be an easy goal to reach, but we ~~in the~~ ~~Administration~~ take it very seriously. Last week an interagency group under the leadership of Secretary of Energy James Watkins released a program that calls for substantial increases in federal funding for mathematics and science education. It also coordinates and integrates federal activities, so that federal dollars go farther.

Still, those math and science goals will never be achieved if they're seen as goals for ~~the federal~~ government alone. All

sectors of society must recognize the importance of scientific literacy and strive to achieve it.

And that's where the AAAS comes in. Your Project 2061 is working where all lasting change must occur -- at the local level -- to transform the ways in which mathematics and science are taught. We will be looking closely at this experiment, to guide our own efforts.

Last fall, we had 200 of the best mathematics and science teachers in the country to the White House -- and more than a few of those teachers pointed out that teaching science to kids is not really hard, because kids are natural-born scientists. They delight in the sheer pleasure of learning new things, *and* making something work, *and* understanding the world around them.

This delight is something ~~that~~ *most* scientists never lose. The Nobel-prize-winning geneticist Barbara McClintock once commented on this side of science: "I did it because it was fun," she said. "I couldn't wait to get up in the morning. I never thought of it as science."

The sheer adventure of science is one of the main reasons for holding this meeting -- and for the existence of the AAAS. There are many ways to ~~demonstrate that fun to others~~ *share that adventure* through education, *and* through public outreach, ~~through the activities of government~~. And it has never been more important, than now.

Mankind -- we are, as we have always been, the creature on this earth whose one insatiable hunger, and greatest desire, is

for knowledge. Of all humanity's concerns, the power of knowing is the greatest pursuit -- and the surest promise, the greatest covenant we keep with future generations.

So let us approach that understanding as a sacred trust; keep the fire of the American mind brightly burning.

For obvious reasons, I've been reluctant to cite anniversaries ever since that Pearl Harbor incident. \\\ But I'm told that today is Galileo Galilei's birthday. So it is fitting that we meet on this day. For Galileo, like science itself, brought a revolution in our understanding of the universe -- and our place in it.

Jan. 31 / Administration of George Bush, 1990

**Address Before a Joint Session of the
Congress on the State of the Union**

January 31, 1990

*Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, Members of the
United States Congress:*

I return as a former President of the Senate and a former Member of this great House. And now, as President, it is my privilege to report to you on the state of the Union.

Tonight I come not to speak about the state of the Government, not to detail every new initiative we plan for the coming year nor to describe every line in the budget. I'm here to speak to you and to the American people about the state of the Union—about our world—the changes we've seen, the challenges we face, and what that means for America.

There are singular moments in history, dates that divide all that goes before from all that comes after. And many of us in this chamber have lived much of our lives in a world whose fundamental features were defined in 1945; and the events of that year decreed the shape of nations, the pace of progress, freedom or oppression for millions of people around the world.

Nineteen forty-five provided the common frame of reference, the compass points of the postwar era we've relied upon to understand ourselves. And that was our world, until now. The events of the year just ended, the revolution of '89, have been a chain reaction, changes so striking that it marks the beginning of a new era in the world's affairs.

Think back—think back just 12 short months ago to the world we knew as 1989 began.

One year—one year ago, the people of Panama lived in fear, under the thumb of a dictator. Today democracy is restored; Panama is free.

Operation Just Cause has achieved its objective. The number of military personnel in Panama is now very close to what it was before the operation began. And tonight I am announcing that well before the end of February, the additional numbers of American troops, the brave men and women of our Armed Forces who made this mission a success, will be back home.

A year ago in Poland, Lech Walesa declared that he was ready to open a dialog with the Communist rulers of that country; and today, with the future of a free Poland in their own hands, members of Solidarity lead the Polish Government.

A year ago, freedom's playwright Vaclav Havel languished as a prisoner in Prague. And today it's Vaclav Havel, President of Czechoslovakia.

And 1 year ago, Erich Honecker, of East Germany, claimed history as his guide, and he predicted the Berlin Wall would last another hundred years. And today, less than 1 year later, it's the Wall that's history.

Remarkable events—events that fulfill the long-held hopes of the American people; events that validate the longstanding goals of American policy, a policy based on a single, shining principle: the cause of freedom.

America, not just the nation but an idea, alive in the minds of people everywhere. As this new world takes shape, America stands at the center of a widening circle of freedom—today, tomorrow, and into the next century. Our nation is the enduring dream of every immigrant who ever set foot on these shores, and the millions still struggling to be free. This nation, this idea called America, was and always will be a new world—our new world.

At a workers' rally, in a place called Branik on the outskirts of Prague, the idea called America is alive. A worker, dressed in grimy overalls, rises to speak at the factory gates. He begins his speech to his fellow citizens with these words, words of a distant revolution: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, and that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness."

It's no secret that here at home freedom's door opened long ago. The cornerstones of this free society have already been set in place: democracy, competition, opportunity, private investment, stewardship, and of course leadership. And our challenge today is to take this democratic system of ours, a system second to none, and make it better: a better America, where there's a job for everyone who wants one; where women

working outside the home can be confident their children are in safe and loving care and where government works to expand child-care alternatives for parents; where we reconcile the needs of a clean environment and a strong economy; where "Made in the USA" is recognized around the world as the symbol of quality and progress; where every one of us enjoys the same opportunities to live, to work, and to contribute to society and where, for the first time, the American mainstream includes all of our disabled citizens; where everyone has a roof over his head and where the homeless get the help they need to live in dignity; where our schools challenge and support our kids and our teachers and where all of them make the grade; where every street, every city, every school, and every child is drug-free; and finally, where no American is forgotten—our hearts go out to our hostages who are ceaselessly on our minds and in our efforts.

That's part of the future we want to see, the future we can make for ourselves, but dreams alone won't get us there. We need to extend our horizon, commit to the long view. And our mission for the future starts today.

In the tough competitive markets around the world, America faces the great challenges and great opportunities. And we know that we can succeed in the global economic arena of the nineties, but to meet that challenge, we must make some fundamental changes—some crucial investment in ourselves.

Yes, we are going to invest in America. This administration is determined to encourage the creation of capital, capital of all kinds: physical capital—everything from our farms and factories to our workshops and production lines, all that is needed to produce and deliver quality goods and quality services; intellectual capital—the source of ideas that spark tomorrow's products; and of course our human capital—the talented work force that we'll need to compete in the global market.

Let me tell you, if we ignore human capital, if we lose the spirit of American ingenuity, the spirit that is the hallmark of the American worker, that would be bad. The American worker is the most productive worker in the world.

We need to save more. We need to expand the pool of capital for new investments that need more jobs and more growth. And that's the idea behind a new initiative I call the Family Savings Plan, which I will send to Congress tomorrow.

We need to cut the tax on capital gains, encourage risktakers, especially those in our small businesses, to take those steps that translate into economic reward, jobs, and a better life for all of us.

We'll do what it takes to invest in America's future. The budget commitment is there. The money is there. It's there for research and development, R&D—a record high. It's there for our housing initiative—HOPE—to help everyone from first-time homebuyers to the homeless. The money's there to keep our kids drug-free—70 percent more than when I took office in 1989. It's there for space exploration. And it's there for education—another record high.

And one more thing: Last fall at the education summit, the Governors and I agreed to look for ways to help make sure that our kids are ready to learn the very first day they walk into the classroom. And I've made good on that commitment by proposing a record increase in funds—an extra half-a-billion dollars—for something near and dear to all of us: Head Start.

Education is the one investment that means more for our future because it means the most for our children. Real improvement in our schools is not simply a matter of spending more: it's a matter of asking more—expecting more—of our schools, our teachers, of our kids, of our parents, and ourselves. And that's why tonight I am announcing America's education goals, goals developed with enormous cooperation from the Nation's Governors. And if I might, I'd like to say I'm very pleased that Governor Gardner [Washington] and Governor Clinton [Arkansas], Governor Branstad [Iowa], Governor Campbell [South Carolina], all of whom were very key in these discussions, these deliberations, are with us here tonight.

By the year 2000, every child must start school ready to learn.

The United States must increase the high school graduation rate to no less than 90 percent.

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And we are going to make sure our schools' diplomas mean something. In critical subjects—at the 4th, 8th, and 12th grades—we must assess our students' performance.

By the year 2000, U.S. students must be first in the world in math and science achievement.

Every American adult must be a skilled, literate worker and citizen.

Every school must offer the kind of disciplined environment that makes it possible for our kids to learn. And every school in America must be drug-free.

Ambitious aims? Of course. Easy to do? Far from it. But the future's at stake. The Nation will not accept anything less than excellence in education.

These investments will keep America competitive. And I know this about the American people: We welcome competition. We'll match our ingenuity, our energy, our experience and technology, our spirit and enterprise against anyone. But let the competition be free, but let it also be fair. America is ready.

Since we really mean it and since we're serious about being ready to meet that challenge, we're getting our own house in order. We have made real progress. Seven years ago, the Federal deficit was 6 percent of our gross national product—6 percent. In the new budget I sent up 2 days ago, the deficit is down to 1 percent of gross national product.

That budget brings Federal spending under control. It meets the Gramm-Rudman target. It brings that deficit down further and balances the budget by 1993 with no new taxes. And let me tell you, there's still more than enough Federal spending. For most of us, \$1.2 trillion is still a lot of money.

And once the budget is balanced, we can operate the way every family must when it has bills to pay. We won't leave it to our children and our grandchildren. Once it's balanced, we will start paying off the national debt.

And there's something more we owe the generations of the future: stewardship, the safekeeping of America's precious environmental inheritance.

It's just one sign of how serious we are: we will elevate the Environmental Protec-

tion Agency to Cabinet rank—not more bureaucracy, not more red tape, but the certainty that here at home, and especially in our dealings with other nations, environmental issues have the status they deserve.

This year's budget provides over \$2 billion in new spending to protect our environment, with over \$1 billion for global change research, and a new initiative I call America the Beautiful to expand our national parks and wildlife preserves that improve recreational facilities on public lands, and something else, something that will help keep this country clean from our forestland to the inner cities and keep America beautiful for generations to come: the money to plant a billion trees a year.

And tonight let me say again to all the Members of the Congress: The American people did not send us here to bicker. There is work to do, and they sent us here to get it done. And once again, in the spirit of cooperation, I offer my hand to all of you. Let's work together to do the will of the people: clean air, child care, the Educational Excellence Act, crime, and drugs. It's time to act. The farm bill, transportation policy, product-liability reform, enterprise zones—it's time to act together.

And there's one thing I hope we will be able to agree on. It's about our commitments. I'm talking about Social Security. To every American out there on Social Security, to every American supporting that system today, and to everyone counting on it when they retire, we made a promise to you, and we are going to keep it.

We rescued the system in 1983, and it's sound again—bipartisan arrangement. Our budget fully funds today's benefits, and it assures that future benefits will be funded as well. The last thing we need to do is mess around with Social Security.

There's one more problem we need to address. We must give careful consideration to the recommendations of the health-care studies underway now. That's why tonight I'm asking Dr. Sullivan, Lou Sullivan, Secretary of Health and Human Services, to lead a Domestic Policy Council review of recommendations on the quality, accessibility, and cost of our nation's health-care system. I am committed to bring the staggering costs of health care under control.

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The state of the Government does indeed depend on many of us in this very chamber. But the state of the Union depends on all Americans. We must maintain the democratic decency that makes a nation out of millions of individuals. I've been appalled at the recent mail bombings across this country. Every one of us must confront and condemn racism, antisemitism, bigotry, and hate, not next week, not tomorrow, but right now—every single one of us.

The state of the Union depends on whether we help our neighbor—claim the problems of our community as our own. We've got to step forward when there's trouble, lend a hand, be what I call a point of light to a stranger in need. We've got to take the time after a busy day to sit down and read with our kids, help them with their homework, pass along the values we learned as children. That's how we sustain the state of the Union. Every effort is important. It all adds up. It's doing the things that give democracy meaning. It all adds up to who we are and who we will be.

Let me say that so long as we remember the American idea, so long as we live up to the American ideal, the state of the Union will remain sound and strong.

And to those who worry that we've lost our way—well, I want you to listen to parts of a letter written by Private First Class James Markwell, a 20-year-old Army medic of the 1st Battalion, 75th Rangers. It's dated December 18th, the night before our armed forces went into action in Panama. It's a letter servicemen write and hope will never be sent. And sadly, Private Markwell's mother did receive this letter. She passed it along to me out there in Cincinnati.

And here is some of what he wrote: "I've never been afraid of death, but I know he is waiting at the corner. I've been trained to kill and to save, and so has everyone else. I am frightened what lays beyond the fog, and yet do not mourn for me. Revel in the life that I have died to give you. But most of all, don't forget the Army was my choice. Something that I wanted to do. Remember I joined the Army to serve my country and ensure that you are free to do what you want and live your lives freely."

Let me add that Private Markwell was among the first to see battle in Panama,

and one of the first to fall. But he knew what he believed in. He carried the idea we call America in his heart.

I began tonight speaking about the changes we've seen this past year. There is a new world of challenges and opportunities before us, and there's a need for leadership that only America can provide. Nearly 40 years ago, in his last address to the Congress, President Harry Truman predicted such a time would come. He said: "As our world grows stronger, more united, more attractive to men on both sides of the Iron Curtain, then inevitably there will come a time of change within the Communist world." Today, that change is taking place.

For more than 40 years, America and its allies held communism in check and ensured that democracy would continue to exist. And today, with communism crumbling, our aim must be to ensure democracy's advance, to take the lead in forging peace and freedom's best hope: a great and growing commonwealth of free nations. And to the Congress and to all Americans, I say it is time to acclaim a new consensus at home and abroad, a common vision of the peaceful world we want to see.

Here in our own hemisphere, it is time for all the peoples of the Americas, North and South, to live in freedom. In the Far East and Africa, it's time for the full flowering of free governments and free markets that have served as the engine of progress. It's time to offer our hand to the emerging democracies of Eastern Europe so that continent—for too long a continent divided—can see a future whole and free. It's time to build on our new relationship with the Soviet Union, to endorse and encourage a peaceful process of internal change toward democracy and economic opportunity.

We are in a period of great transition, great hope, and yet great uncertainty. We recognize that the Soviet military threat in Europe is diminishing, but we see little change in Soviet strategic modernization. Therefore, we must sustain our own strategic offense modernization and the Strategic Defense Initiative.

But the time is right to move forward on a conventional arms control agreement to move us to more appropriate levels of military forces in Europe, a coherent defense

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program that ensures the U.S. will continue to be a catalyst for peaceful change in Europe. And I've consulted with leaders of NATO [North Atlantic Treaty Organization]. In fact, I spoke by phone with President Gorbachev just today.

I agree with our European allies that an American military presence in Europe is essential and that it should not be tied solely to the Soviet military presence in Eastern Europe. But our troop levels can still be lower. And so, tonight I am announcing a major new step for a further reduction in U.S. and Soviet manpower in central and eastern Europe to 195,000 on each side. This level reflects the advice of our senior military advisers. It's designed to protect American and European interests and sustain NATO's defense strategy. A swift conclusion to our arms control talks—conventional, chemical, and strategic—must now be our goal. And that time has come.

Still, we must recognize an unfortunate fact: In many regions of the world tonight, the reality is conflict, not peace. Enduring animosities and opposing interests remain. And thus, the cause of peace must be served by an America strong enough and sure enough to defend our interests and our ideals. It's this American idea that for the past four decades helped inspire this revolution of '89.

Here at home and in the world, there's history in the making, history to be made. Six months ago, early in this season of change, I stood at the gates of the Gdansk Shipyard in Poland at the monument to the fallen workers of Solidarity. It's a monument of simple majesty. Three tall crosses rise up from the stones, and atop each cross, an anchor, an ancient symbol of hope.

The anchor in our world today is freedom, holding us steady in times of change, a symbol of hope to all the world. And freedom is at the very heart of the idea that is America. Giving life to that idea depends on every one of us. Our anchor has always been faith and family.

In the last few days of this past momentous year, our family was blessed once more, celebrating the joy of life when a little boy became our 12th grandchild. When I held the little guy for the first time, the troubles at home and abroad seemed manageable and totally in perspective.

Now, I know you're probably thinking, Well, that's just a grandfather talking. Well, maybe you're right. But I've met a lot of children this past year across this country, as all of you have, everywhere from the Far East to Eastern Europe. And all kids are unique, and yet all kids are alike—the budding young environmentalists I met this month, who joined me in exploring the Florida Everglades; the little leaguers I played catch with in Poland, ready to go from Warsaw to the World Series; and even the kids who are ill or alone—and God bless those boarder babies, born addicted to drugs and AIDS and coping with problems no child should have to face. But you know, when it comes to hope and the future, every kid is the same—full of dreams ready to take on the world—all special, because they are the very future of freedom. And to them belongs this new world I've been speaking about.

And so, tonight I'm going to ask something of every one of you. Now, let me start with my generation, with the grandparents out there. You are our living link to the past. Tell your grandchildren the story of struggles waged at home and abroad, of sacrifices freely made for freedom's sake. And tell them your own story as well, because every American has a story to tell.

And, parents, your children look to you for direction and guidance. Tell them of faith and family. Tell them we are One Nation under God. Teach them that of all the many gifts they can receive liberty is their most precious legacy and of all the gifts they can give the greatest is helping others.

And to the children and young people out there tonight: With you rests our hope, all that America will mean in the years and decades ahead. Fix your vision on a new century—your century, on dreams we cannot see, on the destiny that is yours and yours alone.

And finally, let all Americans—all of us together here in this chamber, the symbolic center of democracy—affirm our allegiance to this idea we call America. And let us remember that the state of the Union depends on each and every one of us.

God bless
this great
America.

Note: The President's address to the House of Representatives was broadcast on television. President Bush attended a press conference in the White House after the address.

**White House
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God bless all of you, and may God bless this great nation, the United States of America.

Note: The President spoke at 9:05 p.m. in the House Chamber of the Capitol. He was introduced by Thomas S. Foley, Speaker of the House of Representatives. The address was broadcast live on nationwide radio and television. Prior to his address, the President attended a reception in the Speaker's Conference Room hosted by the congressional leadership.

White House Fact Sheet on the President's Conventional Armed Forces in Europe Initiative
January 31, 1990

After initial discussions with NATO allies, the President concluded that changes which have taken place in Europe over the last 3 months have made it possible to propose lower levels in the area of greatest concentration of forces: central and eastern Europe. However, the United States will maintain significant military forces in Europe as long as our allies desire our presence as part of a common security effort.

Therefore, in his State of the Union Address to Congress on January 31, President Bush proposed to revise NATO's current position in the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE) negotiations to lower substantially the levels of U.S. and Soviet ground and air force manpower in central and eastern Europe to 195,000 on each side. Forces withdrawn will be demobilized. There would be approximately 225,000 U.S. ground and air force personnel in Europe after CFE reductions are completed. The proposal responds to rapid changes in eastern Europe and is designed to help propel the CFE negotiations to an early conclusion in 1990.

The President's initiative would supersede an earlier proposal establishing a level of 275,000 each of U.S. and Soviet ground and air force manpower stationed outside of their respective national territories in the Atlantic to the Urals region.

The President has concluded that this proposal reflects the minimum level of U.S. forces needed in Europe to protect American interests and to sustain NATO's strategy of forward defense and flexible response. Even if—as we expect—Soviet forces in this region are reduced even further, the United States does not envision the further reduction of its forces in Europe below this new level.

Remarks at the Annual National Prayer Breakfast
February 1, 1990

Thank you, ladies and gentlemen. Thank you all. Thank you very, very much. Vice President and Mrs. Quayle, and Chuck Grassley, Sam Nunn, and my dear friend Billy Graham, and Ruth. Jim Baker, that was a very inspiring testament of faith. I also want to salute our very special guests who have traveled far to join us in a prayer for peace and understanding: President Moi of Kenya; President Ershad of Bangladesh; Major Buyoya, the marvelous head of Burundi; President Cristiani, a longtime friend; the Prime Minister Kisekka. And I just express for all of us a very hearty welcome, and to President Ershad, a happy birthday greeting to go with Bev Shea's. We're delighted you're here.

And I want to thank Bev Shea and Billy. It'll probably read: Prayer Breakfast, Bev Shea; Supporting Cast: Secretary of State; Billy Graham. *[Laughter]* A lot of Presidents out here, Senators and Congressmen. He was magnificent. *[Laughter]* Magnificent music.

It's often said in my line of work that a candidate or a proposal hasn't got a prayer. Well, I'm pleased to be with an audience about whom that will never be said. *[Laughter]* And this breakfast is the result of years of quiet diplomacy—I wouldn't say secret diplomacy—quiet diplomacy by an ambassador of faith, Doug Coe. And I salute him.

And I was moved once again by what Sam and Liz told us of Members and staffers on the Hill who like to regularly meet to share a few quiet moments of prayer and

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

February 8, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR MARK LANGE

FROM: STEVE OLSON

SUBJECT: INPUT FOR PRESIDENT'S AAAS SPEECH

Here's some proposed text for the President's speech to the AAAS next Friday. Let me know if there's anything else we can get you.

**cc: Allan Bromley
Ken Yale
Brad Mitchell**

DRAFT OF PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS:

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE
WASHINGTON, D.C.
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1991
10:00 A.M.

AAAS
Since its founding nearly 150 years ago, the AAAS [Triple-A S] has had many close ties with the federal government, ties that remain strong today. My science advisor Allan Bromley is a former president of your association. So, too, is Walter Massey, whom I have nominated to become the Director of the National Science Foundation. And no doubt there are future science advisors and NSF directors in your ranks, because the AAAS has long been a seedbed for many of the best scientific minds in America.

HISTORY
~~The AAAS was founded in 1843, which means that your~~
association has watched over and participated in the most far-reaching and breathtaking transformation that human society has ever known. Think of how differently we live today than did people in the 19th century. A little over a hundred years ago, the leading cause of death in the United States was tuberculosis. A quarter of all people born died before the age of 25, and half died before the age of 50.

Except for a privileged few, life in 19th century America

was hard and constrained. Homes were lit by oil lamps and candles, and many people still cooked on wood stoves. Indoor plumbing was rare. When people traveled, they did so by horse or by foot, which meant that many people did not travel far.

History

The changes of the last century have occurred for many reasons, but foremost among those are science and technology, *science devoted to both theoretical & applied science* together with a social and ^apolitical system in which science and technology could and did flourish. Just as America has always stood for freedom and democracy, so this country has long embodied the virtues of free inquiry and invention. Through electric lights, the phonograph, the airplane, computers, and space flight, American scientists and engineers have improved the lives of not only Americans but people around the world. They have given us great powers and great responsibilities. They have greatly broadened human potential, the potential to do harm as well as good. Yet the words of Thomas Jefferson ^{to} still ring true: "The main object^s of all science ^{are} is the freedom and happiness of man." *to General Kosciuszko, Polish-Am. Freedom fighter.*

Future

It is virtually impossible to imagine what the world will be like 100 years from now. I believe that it will be a safer and more prosperous world, a world marked by peace. But we can be sure that it will be different world, and many of the differences will reflect the work that you and the 5 million other scientists and engineers in the United States are doing today.

If history is a guide, it will be a richer world.

More

Economists estimate that over half of the economic growth that

(A)

has occurred since the Great Depression has been the result of new knowledge, including the results of science and technology. By any measure, the economic returns on science and technology are overwhelming. By investing in science and technology today, we invest in our future and can look forward with confidence to reaping a rich harvest.

We will also reap benefits that cannot be measured in dollars and cents. Anyone who has watched television over the past few weeks has seen dramatic evidence of how technology is changing the face of war. Modern weapons have made it possible to punish aggression without inflicting the widespread destruction and loss of civilian life that has characterized the past. Our investment in defense research and development over the past decade is now saving the lives of Americans, of our allies, and even of our adversaries.

As important, if not more important, than the military successes that we have achieved has been the unmistakable demonstration of American credibility. When we make a promise, we live up to it. When we state our goals, we follow through to their achievement. The world's perception of America has changed in ways that are very important to us -- and to the future peace of our world.

To avoid technological surprises, America must retain its leadership in military systems. Potential adversaries will be improving their military technologies. We must continue to improve ours.

Adventure

And quite apart from these excellent reasons for supporting science and technology, there remains an important spiritual dimension. Work on the frontiers of human knowledge represents one of the greatest adventures of mankind. In an important sense, it is what makes our species unique in the rich fabric of life.

Budget

For all of these reasons, the budget that I sent to Capitol Hill last week included a 13 percent increase, ^{to \$76 billion} for research and development. That increase is one of the largest in the budget, ^{is the third budget w/ heavy emph. on R&D} and it signals our determination to make the investments needed to ensure this country's continued leadership.

One of the areas of emphasis in this year's budget is basic research -- the individual scientist or small group of scientists working together to read from the book of nature. The accomplishments of these individuals often go unsung, yet they influence our world in powerful ways. An example is the work of Thomas Brock, who used a grant from the National Science Foundation to discover in the thermal vents of Yellowstone a bacterial enzyme that is today being used to identify the lost children of imprisoned parents. Or Steven Rosenberg, a researcher at the National Institutes of Health who is using genetic engineering to attack cancers that have spread throughout the body. Or the teams of scientists who built and are operating NASA's Cosmic Background Explorer, which has shed light on the nature of the Big Bang that created our universe and everything in it.

Budget (basic small)

To support this kind of work, the budget calls for a billion dollar increase in basic research. Funding at the National Science Foundation would go up 18 percent, which would put the foundation's budget [back on the doubling track] that I have long sought. And funding to support work on the basic sciences -- mostly by individual investigators -- would go up by 16 percent.

The number of research project grants at NIH would rise 9 percent, further extending our world leadership in biomedical research. Increases in basic research at the Department of Energy, NASA, and the Department of Agriculture will add to the base of knowledge on which the future is being built -- again with an emphasis on individual investigators and small groups of researchers.

Budget (big)

At the same time, the budget makes a strong commitment to the facilities that many of these same scientists will need to reach the future frontiers of their fields. It nearly doubles funding for the Superconducting Super Collider, which is designed ? to answer some of the most fundamental questions we can ask -- what is matter made of and how does mass originate. I have been told that even God is interested in what the SSC will do, because some of the events that it will produce have never before happened in the history of the universe.

We are continuing to support a balanced program of other facilities and research -- nuclear accelerators in physics, telescopes in astronomy, a strong space science program at NASA, and the human genome project in biology -- all projects that will

*!gt!
The High Perf. Computing
and Communications
Program.*

have ~~an~~ immeasurable impact.

It is never possible to tell how, when, or to whom scientific discoveries will prove useful, but some basic research is targeted at clear and immediate needs. Over the next year, for example, the United States will spend over a billion dollars on the U.S. Global Change Program to give policymakers the information needed to understand and respond to possible changes in the global environment. Part of this program will take the form of a Mission to Planet Earth, in which satellites will monitor the Earth from space and gauge how our fragile home planet is being changed by its human occupants.

And even as we look inward, we must continue to look outward, toward the stars, as man has done throughout the ages. Our Mission from Planet Earth will extend this human curiosity to frontiers beyond our own planet, to the Moon, to the planets, and beyond. As with much of science, we cannot be sure of what we will find there. But we can be sure that the quest will make our lives richer, both materially and spiritually.

This budget also provides for investments in more down-to-earth technologies. ~~The Bush Administration is~~ ^{we are} committed to working with American industry to make it easier for companies to capitalize on the discoveries of basic science and to develop attractive new products and processes. That is why we are once again calling on the Congress to make the research and experimentation tax credit permanent. A company is unlikely to make the long-term investments that are needed in R&D when they

are not sure whether the tax credit they have this year will exist next year. It is time for Congress to make this long-term commitment to our technological future. *spice innovation*

R&D The government also has a vital role to play in developing the generic technologies that are important in both the public and private sectors. *(job creation)* That's why the budget supports work in high performance computing and communications, *technology--* in energy research and development, in aeronautics, and in biotechnology -- some of the most promising industries of the 21st century.

This government will not make the mistake that one of my predecessors, Rutherford B. Hayes, made back in 1876. During a meeting at the White House, he was shown a recently invented device. "That's an amazing invention," he said, "but who would ever want to use one of them." He was being shown a telephone. *!**

end Technology may be the key to the future, but people are the key to technology. *[* America cannot retain its technological edge unless Americans retain their technological edge. *]* The National Education Goals that I established with the nation's governors explicitly recognize this link. Two of the goals mention science and mathematics directly, including the most ambitious of the six -- that American students be first in the world in science and mathematic achievement by the year 2000.

This will not be an easy goal to reach, but we in the Administration take it very seriously. For the past year, an interagency group under the leadership of Secretary of Energy James Watkins has been putting together a program designed to

achieve that goal and the other goals related to science and technology. That program was released last week, and it calls for substantial increases in federal funding for mathematics and science education. In addition, it coordinates and integrates federal activities in this area, so that federal dollars will go much farther.

Still, the federal government cannot achieve the education goals on its own. All sectors of society must recognize the importance of scientific literacy and strive to achieve it. And that's where the AAAS comes in. Your Project 2061 is working (Chicago?) where all lasting change must occur -- at the local level -- to transform the ways in which mathematics and science are taught. cf. Johnson
The federal government will be looking closely at this experiment for help in guiding its own efforts. These are the kinds of programs with which we must chart our course into the 21st century.

Last fall we had 200 of the best mathematics and science teachers in the country to the White House, and more than a few of those teachers pointed out that teaching science to kids is not really hard, because kids are natural-born scientists. They delight in the sheer pleasure of learning new things and making something work and understanding the world around them.

This delight is something that most scientists never lose. The Nobel-prize-winning geneticist Barbara McClintock once commented on this side of science: "I did it because it was fun," she said. "I couldn't wait to get up in the morning. I

never thought of it as science."

[The fun of science -- the adventure of science -- is one of the main reasons for holding this meeting -- and for the existence of the AAAS. There are many ways to demonstrate that [fun] to others -- through education, though public outreach, through the activities of government. And never has it been more important to do so, as science and technology further increase their influence on our lives and on our future.

Ten years ago, when Allan Bromley gave his retiring presidential address to the AAAS, he concluded with a quotation from H.G. Wells published in 1902. Wells said, "All this world is heavy with the promise of greater things, and a day will come . . . when beings . . . shall stand upon this earth as one stands upon a footstool, and shall laugh and reach out their hands amidst the stars." All too few people would view the future in these terms today. Yet it is the future offered to us by science and technology, and it is a future that this nation, above all others, is destined to achieve.

Man kind. We are, as we have always been, the only creature on this earth whose one insatiable hunger, & greatest desire, is for knowledge. The power of knowing is the greatest pursuit, and surest promise & covenant we keep with future generations.

Let us approach that understanding as a sacred trust; keep the fire of the mind brightly burning...

From Ref in 9577

AAAS Speech Topics

- o The FY 92 budget emphasizes strengthening our research base through increased Federal funding and incentives for the private sector to invest in our future.
- o The Administration is proposing to spend a record amount on R&D. We propose to increase funding by over \$8 billion to \$76 billion, a 13% increase over the 1991 level. ✓
- o We propose to make permanent the 20% Research and Experimentation tax credit. This will help spur innovation through increasing incentives for companies to invest in the future. ✓
- o The National Science Foundation budget is proposed to increase by 18% to \$2.7 billion, continuing the President's commitment to double NSF funding. ✓
- o The budget emphasizes both basic research funding and programs to spur commercialization of key generic technologies. Basic research spending is proposed to increase by \$1 billion to over \$13 billion. The budget includes increased funding for applied research programs such as The High Performance Computing and Communications program. ✓
- o Math and science education is highlighted in the National Education Goals. The U.S. is aiming to be #1 in math and science by the year 2000. ✓
- o Example of scientific advances: see attached sheet on telecommunications.

1. Revitalizing rural areas: According to a recent Washington Post article, "Fiber optics, fast electronic switching, and powerful user-friendly desktop computers mean that in both word and image, New York and Utah, Philadelphia and North Dakota are just nanoseconds apart." In fact, several companies have moved operations to North Dakota to take advantage of lower operating costs and a stable, educated workforce. These moves were made possible by new fiber optic systems that allow instantaneous transmission of large amounts of information between facilities scattered throughout the country.
2. Enabling remote medical diagnosis: High speed telecommunications is helping alleviate the shortage of doctors in rural areas and improving the quality of medical care throughout the nation. New teleradiography systems allow doctors at one site to view x-rays and make diagnosis of patients thousands of miles away. The Mayo Clinic, for example, is using video teleconferencing and high speed data transfer to allow specialists at its Rochester, Minnesota headquarters to diagnose patients in Arizona and Florida.
3. Turning homes into information and learning centers: New database and network services are helping Americans realize the promise of the information revolution. Using these services, students can access encyclopedias, science journals, and books, and play games that teach them geography, science, and current events. One such system, Prodigy, a joint IBM/Sears venture, has 750,000 users.

These examples demonstrate the new and exciting opportunities enabled by advanced telecommunications. It is worthwhile considering ways to accelerate deployment of these new technologies.

TO POTUS
on cards

(Lange/Cawley)
February 14, 1991
4:00 P.M.
[AAAS3.DOC]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR
THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE
ROOM 450
10:00
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1991

[[Thank you, Dr. Bromley. Dr. Atkinson, Dr. Langenberg, Dr. Lederman ["LEDDERMAN"], Dr. Rowland; distinguished friends of science.]] It's an honor to be here. Since its founding nearly a century and a half ago, your association has watched over the most far-reaching and breathtaking transformation that human society has ever known. Science and technology have brought unprecedented prosperity, mobility, health, and security to millions, around the world.

Today, the spirit of innovation is alive and well in America. [[Of course, times have changed. Some say that if Edison had invented the lightbulb today, we'd have scores of studies citing the dangers of electricity -- and the newspapers would headline the story, "Candle Industry Threatened."]]

Science and technology have touched all of our lives, from the way we do our jobs to the kind of medical care we receive. And especially in the last few weeks, anyone who's been near a television has seen dramatic evidence of how technology is changing the face of war. Modern weapons are making it possible to face down aggression without the degree of widespread destruction and loss of civilian life of wars past. That's why I'll be visiting the workers who make the Patriot missile, later today.

Our investment in defense research and development over the past decade is now saving the lives of Americans -- of our allies -- and even of our adversaries. I am certain that this struggle will end decisively. Let us all pray that it ends quickly. \\\

Next week, the administration will release its National Energy Strategy -- with new public and private initiatives to increase energy efficiency and conservation, preserve our environment, encourage alternative sources of energy, and reduce our vulnerability to foreign oil supply disruptions.

Now, some will say that reducing our energy vulnerability is not enough -- that we should take more drastic measures for total energy independence. But then, there's reality. We are a long way from achieving total energy independence. We must avoid unwise and extreme measures, such as oil import fees and excessive CAFE standards for automobiles that would seriously hurt American consumers, American jobs, and American industries. Instead, we must pursue an energy strategy that is reasonable, balanced, and comprehensive. That will keep us on the course toward strong economic growth.

Science and technology will also be a crucial key to our economic strength. If the past is prologue, our economic future is going to be very bright indeed. Over a third of the economic growth we've enjoyed since the 1930's has been the result of new knowledge, including science and technology. And beyond advances in prosperity and security, work on the frontiers of knowledge is one of humanity's greatest adventures.

For all of these reasons, the budget that I sent to Capitol Hill last week included a 13 percent increase for research and development. That increase is one of the largest in the budget -- and it's proof of our determination to make the investments needed to ensure this country's continued leadership. We intend to help scientists spend less time searching for funding, and more time making breakthroughs. \\\

One of our highest priorities is basic research -- especially by the individual scientist or small team. To support their work, our budget calls for a billion dollar increase in basic research. Funding at the National Science Foundation would go up 18 percent, which would put the NSF budget back on the track toward the doubling that I've long sought -- and increases in basic research at the N.I.H., Department of Energy, NASA, and the Department of Agriculture will add to the base of knowledge on which the future is being built.

At the same time, this budget makes a strong commitment to the facilities that many individual scientists will need to reach the future frontiers of their fields. That means nuclear accelerators in physics, telescopes in astronomy, a strong space science program at NASA, and the human genome project in biology -- all projects that will have a profound impact on humanity.

Over the next year, the United States will spend over a billion dollars on the U.S. Global Change Program. Part of our efforts take the form of a Mission to Planet Earth, where satellites will monitor the Earth from space. And our Mission

from Planet Earth will extend human curiosity to frontiers beyond our own planet, to the Moon, to the planets, and beyond.

But along with record federal investment in R & D, totalling \$76 billion, we are committed to working with American industry to make it easier for companies to capitalize on the discoveries of basic science -- and to develop new products and processes. That's why I am again calling on the Congress to make the research and experimentation tax credit permanent -- to make a long-term commitment to our technological future.

We face a crucial challenge in developing the generic technologies important to both the public and private sectors. That's why the budget supports work in high performance computing and communications, in energy research and development, in aeronautics, and in biotechnology -- the basis for some of the most promising industries of the 21st century.

Technology may be the key to the future, but people are the key to technology. The National Education Goals we established with the nation's governors explicitly recognize this link. One of our most ambitious goals is for American students to be first in the world in science and math achievement by the year 2000.

Our budget includes substantial funding increases for math and science education. But those math and science goals will never be achieved if they're seen as goals for government alone. All sectors of society must recognize the importance of scientific literacy and strive to achieve it.

And that's where the AAAS comes in. Your Project 2061 is working where all lasting change must occur -- at the local level -- to transform the teaching of mathematics and science.

Last fall, we had 200 of the best mathematics and science teachers in the country to the White House -- and more than a few of those teachers pointed out that kids are natural-born scientists. They delight in the sheer pleasure of learning new things, making something work, understanding the world.

This delight is something most scientists never lose. The Nobel-prize-winning geneticist Barbara McClintock once said of her work, "I did it because it was fun. I couldn't wait to get up in the morning. I never thought of it as science."

The sheer adventure of science is one of the main reasons for holding this meeting -- and for the continued vitality of the "Triple-A, S." Sharing science's sense of adventure through education and outreach has never been more important than now.

Your work is vitally important. Of all humanity's concerns, the power of knowing is the greatest pursuit -- the surest promise of a brighter future -- the greatest covenant we keep with future generations.

So let us pursue the adventure of science as a sacred trust. And let us keep the fire of the American mind burning brightly, for the sake of the future our children deserve.

Thank you all. May God bless the United States of America.

#

~~Stage~~ / Pres & Bromley
Pres / Br / Cab.

Watkins
Truly

Officers in front row,

Dr. Atkinson
Dr. Langenberg
Dr. Letterman
Dr. Rowland

Copy to POTUS

(Lange/Cawley)
February 13, 1991
11:15 A.M.
[AAAS.DOC]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR
THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE
~~SHERATON WASHINGTON~~
10:00
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1991

[[Thank you, Dr. Atkinson. Dr. Langenberg, Dr. Lederman
["LETTERMAN"]; Dr. Rowland; Dr. Bromley; distinguished friends of
science.]] It's an honor to be here. Since its founding nearly
a century and a half ago, your association has watched over the
most far-reaching and breathtaking transformation that human
society has ever known. Science and technology have brought
unprecedented prosperity, mobility, health, and security to
millions, around the world.

Today, the spirit of innovation is alive and well in
America. [[Of course, times have changed. Some say that if
Edison had invented the lightbulb today, we'd have scores of
studies citing the dangers of electricity -- and the newspapers
would headline the story, "Candle Industry Threatened."]]

Anyone who's been near a television in recent weeks has seen
dramatic evidence of how technology is changing the face of war.
Modern weapons are making it possible to face down aggression
without the degree of widespread destruction and loss of civilian
life of wars past. That's why I'll be visiting the workers who
make the Patriot missile, later today.

Our investment in defense research and development over the
past decade is now saving the lives of Americans -- of our allies

AAAS 91
Handbook
Intro

Dan

-- and even of our adversaries. I am certain that this struggle will end decisively. Let us all pray that it ends quickly. \\\

Here at home, science and technology are also a crucial key to our economic strength. If the past is prologue, our economic future is going to be very bright indeed. ^{over 1/3} Over half of the economic growth we've enjoyed since the 1930's has been the result of new knowledge, including science and technology. And beyond advances in prosperity and security, work on the frontiers of knowledge is one of humanity's greatest adventures.

For all of these reasons, the budget that I sent to Capitol Hill last week included a 13 percent increase for research and development. [That increase is one of the largest in the budget]

-- and it's proof of our determination to make the investments needed to ensure this country's continued leadership. We intend to help scientists spend less time searching for funding, and more time making breakthroughs. \\\

One of our highest priorities is basic research -- especially by the individual scientist or smaller team. To support their work, our budget calls for a billion dollar increase in basic research. Funding at the National Science Foundation would go up 18 percent, which would put the NSF budget back on the track toward the doubling that I've long sought -- and increases in basic research at the N.I.H., Department of Energy, NASA, and the Department of Agriculture will add to the base of knowledge on which the future is being built.

Budget, Pt. 2, P35
+P63
OK - STEVE OLSON

At the same time, this budget makes a strong commitment to the facilities that many individual scientists will need to reach the future frontiers of their fields. That means nuclear accelerators in physics, telescopes in astronomy, a strong space science program at NASA, and the human genome project in biology -- all projects that will have a profound impact on humanity.

Budget, Pt. 2, P37-38

Over the next year, the United States will spend over a billion dollars on the U.S. Global Change Program. Part of our efforts take the form of a Mission to Planet Earth, where satellites will monitor the Earth from space. And our Mission from Planet Earth will extend human curiosity to frontiers beyond our own planet, to the Moon, to the planets, and beyond.

Budget, Pt. 1, P10

But along with record investment in federal R & D, totalling \$76 billion, we are committed to working with American industry to make it easier for companies to capitalize on the discoveries of basic science -- and to develop new products and processes. That's why I am again calling on the Congress to make the research and experimentation tax credit permanent -- to make a long-term commitment to our technological future.

Budget, Pt. 2, P36-37

We face a crucial challenge in developing the generic technologies important to both the public and private sectors. That's why the budget supports work in high performance computing and communications, in energy research and development, in aeronautics, and in biotechnology -- the basis for some of the most promising industries of the 21st century.

Technology may be the key to the future, but people are the key to technology. The National Education Goals we established with the nation's governors explicitly recognize this link. One of our most ambitious goals is for American students to be first in the world in science and math achievement by the year 2000.

Our budget includes substantial funding increases for math and science education. ^{+ ENGINEERING} But those math and science goals will never be achieved if they're seen as goals for government alone. All sectors of society must recognize the importance of scientific literacy and strive to achieve it.

And that's where the AAAS comes in. Your Project 2061 is working where all lasting change must occur -- at the local level -- to transform the teaching of mathematics and science. ~~[AND SOCIAL STUDIES]~~

Last fall, we had 200 of the best mathematics and science teachers in the country to the White House -- and more than a few of those teachers pointed out that kids are natural-born scientists. They delight in the sheer pleasure of learning new things, making something work, understanding the world.

This delight is something most scientists never lose. The Nobel-prize-winning geneticist Barbara McClintock once said of her work, "I did it because it was fun. I couldn't wait to get up in the morning. I never thought of it as science."

The sheer adventure of science is one of the main reasons for holding this meeting -- and for the continued vitality of the "Triple-A, S." Sharing science's sense of adventure through education and outreach has never been more important than now.

Ed Summit
9-27-89
1990 S.O.U.

Budget,
p. 2
p. 14

Science magazine
Vol. 250, 12/90
p. 1327

Presidential
Math & Science Teacher
Awards; Oct. 2,
1990

The Search
for Solutions,
by Horace
Judson,
p. 4

Your work is vitally important. Of all humanity's concerns, the power of knowing is the greatest pursuit -- the surest promise of a brighter future -- the greatest covenant we keep with future generations.

So let us pursue the adventure of science as a sacred trust. And let us keep the fire of the American mind burning brightly, for the sake of the future our children deserve.

Thank you all. May God bless the United States of America.

#

C2 - A3 staffed
Fager

(Lange/Cawley)
February 11, 1991
1:15 P.M.
[AAAS.DOC]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR
THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE
SHERATON WASHINGTON
10:00
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1991

ADD: Dr. Rowland
(Lederman)
Olson?

[[Thank you, Dr. Atkinson. Dr. Langenberg, Dr. Lederman; ✓
Dr. Bromley; distinguished friends of science.]] It's an honor
to be here. Since its founding nearly a century and a half ago,
the AAAS ["Triple-A, S"] has been a seedbed for some of the
best scientific minds in America.

Your association has helped guide the most far-reaching and
breathtaking transformation that human society has ever known.
Over the course of this century, science and technology have
brought unprecedented prosperity, mobility, health, and security
to millions -- here, and around the world.

Today, the spirit of innovation is alive and well in
America. [[Of course, times have changed. Some say that if
Edison had invented the lightbulb today, we'd have scores of
studies citing the dangers of electricity -- and the newspapers
would headline the story, "Candle Industry Threatened."]]

But because this country has long embodied the virtues of
free inquiry and invention, we've been given great power, and
greater responsibility. Science has greatly broadened human
potential -- the potential to do harm as well as good. Yet the
words of Thomas Jefferson to General Kosciusko, the great Polish-
American freedom fighter, still ring true: "The main objects of
all science," he wrote, "are the freedom and happiness of man." ✓

Jefferson
Cyclopedia
vol. 2, p. 792
+
Encyc. Americana
vol. 16, p. 568

Today, we are witness to wonders of science that outweigh some of its greatest terrors. Anyone who's been near a television in recent weeks has seen dramatic evidence of how technology is changing the face of war. Modern weapons are making it possible to face down aggression without the degree of widespread destruction and loss of civilian life of wars past.

Our investment in defense research and development over the past decade is now saving the lives of Americans -- of our allies -- and even of our adversaries. I am certain that this struggle will end decisively. Let us all pray that it ends quickly. \\\

Here at home, science and technology are also a crucial key to our economic strength. The Presidency brings no powers of prophecy, but if the past is prologue, our economic future is going to be very bright indeed.

Over half of the economic growth we've enjoyed since the 1930's has been the result of new knowledge -- including the results of science and technology. By any measure, the economic returns on science and technology are dramatic.

But beyond advances in prosperity and security, we also gain an important intellectual and spiritual dimension. Work on the frontiers of human knowledge represents one of the greatest adventures of mankind. In an important sense, it is what makes our species unique in the rich fabric of life.

For all of these reasons, the budget that I sent to Capitol Hill last week included a 13 percent increase for research and development. That increase is one of the largest in the budget

Steve
Jison Draft

budget -
Feb. 4, 1991

part 2, p 35

-- and it's proof of our determination to make the investments needed to ensure this country's continued leadership. We intend to help scientists spend less time searching for funding, and more time making breakthroughs. \\\

One of our highest priorities is basic research -- especially by the individual scientist or smaller team. ^(A) To support their work, our budget calls for a billion dollar increase in basic research. ^(B) Funding at the National Science Foundation would go up 18 percent, which would put the NSF budget back on the track toward the doubling that I've long sought. And funding to support work on the basic sciences -- mostly by individual investigators -- would go up by 16 percent.

Increases in basic research at the Department of Energy, NIH, NASA, and the Department of Agriculture will add to the base of knowledge on which the future is being built -- again with an emphasis on individual investigators and smaller groups.

At the same time, this budget makes a strong commitment to the facilities that many of these same scientists will need to reach the future frontiers of their fields. ⁽²⁾ It nearly doubles funding for the Superconducting Super Collider. ⁽³⁾ And we're supporting a balanced program of other facilities and research -- nuclear accelerators in physics, telescopes in astronomy, a strong space science program at NASA, and the human genome project in biology -- all projects that will have a profound impact on humanity.

It is never possible to tell how or when scientific discoveries will prove useful, but some basic research is targeted at clear and immediate needs. Over the next year, for example, the United States will spend over a billion dollars on the U.S. Global Change Program. Part of our efforts take the form of a Mission to Planet Earth, where satellites will monitor the Earth from space and gauge its changes. ✓

And even as we look inward, we must continue to look outward, toward the stars, as man has done throughout the ages. Our Mission from Planet Earth will extend this human curiosity to frontiers beyond our own planet, to the Moon, to the planets, and beyond. As with much of science, we cannot be sure of what we will find there. But we can be sure that the quest will make our lives richer, both materially and spiritually. ✓

This budget also provides for investments in more down-to-earth technologies. We are committed to working with American industry to make it easier for companies to capitalize on the discoveries of basic science -- and to develop new products and processes. That's why I am again calling on the Congress to make the research and experimentation tax credit permanent. It is time for Congress to make this long-term commitment to our technological future.

We face a crucial challenge in developing the generic technologies important to both the public and private sectors. That's why the budget supports work in high performance computing and communications, in energy research and development, in

Budget,
part 2, p 37

Budget,
part 2
p 37-38

Budget,
part I
p. 10

memo from
Rob, OSTP

1) Budget,
part 2, p 36-37
2) " " "

③ Budget
 PH 2
 10/27-38
 ③ aeronautics, and in biotechnology -- some of the most promising industries of the 21st century.

7P Memo
 from Rob
 +
 1990 S.O.U.
 Technology may be the key to the future, but people are the key to technology. The National Education Goals we established with the nation's governors explicitly recognize this link. One of our most ambitious goals is for American students to be first in the world in science and math achievement by the year 2000.

This will not be an easy goal to reach, but we take it very seriously. Last week, an interagency group under the leadership of Secretary Watkins released a program calling for substantial increases in federal funding for mathematics and science education. That group also coordinates and integrates federal activities, so that federal dollars go farther.

Still, those math and science goals will never be achieved if they're seen as goals for government alone. All sectors of society must recognize the importance of scientific literacy and strive to achieve it.

Olson Draft
 And that's where the AAAS comes in. Your Project 2061 is working where all lasting change must occur -- at the local level -- to transform the ways in which mathematics and science are taught. We'll be looking closely at this experiment, to guide our own efforts.

Olson draft
 Last fall, we had 200 of the best mathematics and science teachers in the country to the White House -- and more than a few of those teachers pointed out that teaching science to kids is not really hard, because kids are natural-born scientists. They

per Olson:
 Oct. 2, 1990: 107 math & science
 from elementary level
 Oct. 16, 1990: 100 from high school

delight in the sheer pleasure of learning new things, making something work, understanding the world around them.

This delight is something most scientists never lose. The Nobel-prize-winning geneticist Barbara McClintock once said of her work, "I did it because it was fun," she said. "I couldn't wait to get up in the morning. I never thought of it as science." *Olson's book*

The sheer adventure of science is one of the main reasons for holding this meeting -- and for the existence of the "Triple-A, S." There are many ways to share that sense of adventure, through education and public outreach -- and it has never been more important than now.

I firmly believe that the world's well-being depends more than ever on science and technology. It is our nature. We are, as we have always been, the only creature on this earth whose one insatiable hunger, and greatest desire, is for knowledge.

Your work is vitally important. Of all humanity's concerns, the power of knowing is the greatest pursuit -- the surest promise of a brighter future -- the greatest covenant we keep with future generations.

So let us pursue the adventure of science as a sacred trust. And let us keep the fire of the American mind burning brightly, for the sake of the future our children deserve.

Thank you all. May God bless the United States of America.

#

American
Association
for the Advancement of
Science

1333 H Street, NW, Washington, DC 20005

(202) 328-6640; FAX (202) 371-9526

Cable Address: ADVANCESCI

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

February 9, 1991

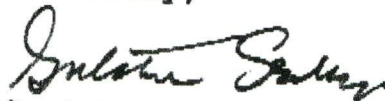
Ms. Carolyn Cawley
Speechwriter, Office of Communications
Executive Office of the President
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Ms. Cawley:

After further discussion, it was determined that one additional AAAS officer, if possible, should be recognized by the President in his opening remarks. That individual is Dr. F. Sherwood Rowland, Donald Bren Professor of Chemistry at the University of California at Irvine. He is the incoming President-Elect of AAAS (Our officers change at the end of the annual meeting).

All four individuals will be present at the President's speech.

Sincerely,



Gretchen Seiler
Executive Assistant to the
Executive Officer

745-7152 }
2605 }328-2000
Sheraton

745-0346 general #

Rm 6307

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE
TRANSMITTAL SHEET

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

DATE: 2/6/91

TO: Carolyn Cawley, Office of Communications

Fax #: 456-6218

Phone #: 456-7750

FROM: Gretchen Sailer, Executive Assistant

Fax #: (202) 371-9526

Phone #: (202) 326-6640

This transmission consists of 2 pages, including
this cover sheet.

American
Association
for the Advancement of
Science

1333 H Street, NW, Washington, DC 20005
(202) 326-8640; FAX (202) 371-9526
Cable Address: ADVANCESCI

February 6, 1991

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

Ms. Carolyn Cawley
Speechwriter, Office of Communications
Executive Office of the President
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Ms. Cawley:

I understand from Robin Woo of our meetings office that you have requested a list of people to be recognized by the President in his speech to the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS). Although the audience will be filled with a number of very distinguished scientists it will be nearly impossible to know exactly who will be there. After consulting with Richard Nicholson, the AAAS Executive Officer, we have decided it would be best to single out only the current officers of the association. The names and affiliations are as follows:

✓ Dr. Richard Atkinson
Chancellor
University of California, San Diego

Chairman, AAAS
(He will introduce
President Bush)

✓ Dr. Donald N. Langenberg
Chancellor
University of Maryland System

President, AAAS

✓ Dr. Leon M. Lederman
Director-Emeritus
Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory
(Winner of 1988 Nobel Prize in Physics)

President-Elect,
AAAS

Please let me know if you want bios for these individuals or if there is any other information I can provide. I believe that Denise Graveline, the head of our office of communications, will be contacting you shortly with more meetings and press information.

We are delighted at the possibility of having the President speak and ready to help in any way to facilitate matters.

Sincerely,

Gretchen Seiler
Gretchen Seiler
Executive Assistant to the

Act: try for direct feed

Very conversational, antagonizing esp
Browning & he are enemies

American
Association
for the Advancement of
Science

Meetings & Publications (202) 326-6450
Marketing & Sales (202) 326-6446
Meetings (202) 326-6448
Publications (202) 326-6460
FAX: (202) 289-4021

1333 H STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC, 20005

FROM: *Robin Woo* DATE: *2/6*

TO: *Carolyn Cawley*

*Prior to Truman's 1948
address to AAAS, it was
customary for Presidents
to address the meeting
when it was in D.C.*

(see p. 106, Handbook).

*Can we get a copy of
Truman's address??*

Fax #: 289-4021

Thanks !

Robin

AAAS

American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1333 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005

AAAS BACKGROUND INFORMATION

In a world changed daily by scientific and technological breakthroughs, the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) plays a crucial role. The Association's members number more than 134,000 scientists from the full variety of disciplines, as well as professionals, educators and citizens interested in scientific issues.

Founded in 1848, AAAS is a private, independent organization that also serves as an informational and research hub for the ten million members of the Association's 300 affiliate organizations, which include local, state, national, and international scientific groups.

AAAS aims to:

- o Further the work of scientists,
- o Facilitate cooperation among them,
- o Foster scientific freedom and responsibility,
- o Improve the effectiveness of science in the promotion of human welfare,
- o Advance education in science, and
- o Increase public understanding and appreciation of the promise of scientific methods in human progress.

AAAS is responsible for a variety of national and local programs seeking to promote or improve scientific endeavors here and around the world, including science education reform. The Association also convenes an annual, multidisciplinary meeting at which scientists present their latest research. It also publishes **SCIENCE**, an award-winning weekly journal featuring original peer-reviewed scientific articles as well as some of the nation's best science journalism, news and commentary. Established by Thomas Edison in 1880, **SCIENCE** has been the Association's official weekly since 1900.