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Martin\Nix
Sept. 13, 1991
Draft Three
SERI

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PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: SERI ANNOUNCEMENT
ROOSEVELT ROOM
MONDAY, SEPT. 16, 1991
10:00 A.M.

acknowledgement
NOT FINAL
YET

Good morning. Energy Deputy Secretary Henson Moore, who along with Admiral Watkins has been such a driving force for our National Energy Strategy; Dr. Duane Sunderman, Director of the Solar Energy Research Institute; Bill Reilly, our EPA Administrator, and Mike Deland from CEQ, and Allan Bromley, my science advisor -- Senators Johnston and Wallop, who have done tremendous work with the Senate's energy bill, and Senators Hank Brown and Tim Wirth; Congressmen John Dingell, Norm Lent, Joel Hefley, Dan Schaefer, and David Skaggs -- and to all of you: Welcome to the White House.

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Fact Sheet Briefing Fitzhenry

Before we get started, I want to congratulate the Senate Energy Committee on approving a comprehensive energy bill that incorporates many of the key elements of our strategy. I urge the full Senate to act on the bill swiftly. I also hope the House Energy and Commerce Committee will complete action on energy legislation this Fall.

Fact Sheet Press Sec's Office 2/20/91

For seven months now, we have been highlighting the strengths of our National Energy Strategy -- a comprehensive, balanced approach to accomplish the goals of continued economic growth, increased energy efficiency, strong environmental protection, and a reduced dependence on foreign oil.

Fact Sheet
Press See
2/20/91

One of the most important themes in our National Energy Strategy is more efficient use of our energy resources. We must keep America on the cutting edge of new energy technologies like alternative fuels, electric cars, solar and geothermal energy, high-speed rail and advanced, even safer nuclear energy facilities. We must encourage environmentally responsible development of all U.S. energy resources, including renewable energy.

Renewable energy reduces demands upon our other finite natural resources, ~~reduces~~ *enhances our energy security* and ~~enhances our dependence on imported oil~~ and protects our environment.

Fact Sheet
Press See
2/20/91

Cost-effective renewable energy technologies can contribute to a strong, growing economy -- domestically, by spurring

- 11. competition and innovation in U.S. markets; and in our balance of trade, by *displacing* ~~more expensive~~ *imported energy and* providing new services and products for export. We saw during the past year how important this is to our national security.

We don't have to wait for scientific breakthroughs to capitalize on renewable energy technologies. We just need to translate our success in the laboratory into progress in the marketplace. We must continue focused, industry-driven R&D to realize the full potential of these technologies.

In the last two years, we have increased the Federal budget for renewable energy research and development by 45 percent and have started construction of a new federal laboratory. This funding has supported R&D in a number of important areas: photovoltaic cells that convert sunlight to electricity; advanced

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Fact Sheet

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turbines that harness the power of the wind; and new ways of producing ethanol and methanol for our cars and trucks. It is easy to criticize, and complain that we are not doing enough in promoting renewable energy. We will leave that to others, while we quietly do the hard work which will make renewable energy technologies a reality in the market place.

Much of this outstanding progress has been accomplished in Golden, Colorado, at the Department of Energy's Solar Energy Research Institute (SERI) [SAIR-REE]. SERI has excelled in R&D and in technology transfer. This year, SERI scientists have won four of the prestigious R&D 100 awards.

In recognition of SERI's success and its important role in strengthening our energy future, I am pleased to announce the elevation of SERI to the status of a National Laboratory. SERI, which will now be known as the National Renewable Energy Laboratory, joins an elite group of our Nation's finest scientific facilities. This designation symbolizes our commitment to finding new ways to produce and use energy that is cleaner, more efficient, and more sustainable.

It is with great pleasure that I now unveil the new National Renewable Energy Laboratory's logo while Henson [Moore] signs the charter.

[SIGN CERTIFICATE]

Once again, thank you all for joining me this morning to mark this special occasion. Thank you.

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Mike Davis
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Brief
Paper
Jan 1972
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Martin\Nix
Sept. 13, 1991
Draft Three
SERI

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: SERI ANNOUNCEMENT
ROOSEVELT ROOM
MONDAY, SEPT. 16, 1991
10:00 A.M.

Good morning. Energy Deputy Secretary Henson Moore, who along with Admiral Watkins has been such a driving force for our National Energy Strategy; Dr. Duane Sunderman, Director of the Solar Energy Research Institute; Bill Reilly, our EPA Administrator, and Mike Deland from CEQ, and Allan Bromley, my science advisor -- Senators Johnston and Wallop, who have done tremendous work with the Senate's energy bill, and Senators Hank Brown and Tim Wirth; Congressmen John Dingell, Norm Lent, Joel Hefley, Dan Schaefer, and David Skaggs -- and to all of you: Welcome to the White House.

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For seven months now, we have been highlighting the strengths of our National Energy Strategy -- a comprehensive, balanced approach to accomplish the goals of continued economic growth, increased energy efficiency, strong environmental protection, and a reduced dependence on foreign oil.

One of the most important themes in our National Energy Strategy is more efficient use of our energy resources. We must keep America on the cutting edge of new energy technologies like alternative fuels, electric cars, solar and geothermal energy, high-speed rail and advanced, even safer nuclear energy facilities. We must encourage environmentally responsible development of all U.S. energy resources, including renewable energy.

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turbines that harness the power of the wind; and new ways of producing ethanol and methanol for our cars and trucks. It is easy to criticize, and complain that we are not doing enough in promoting renewable energy. We will leave that to others, while we quietly do the hard work which will make renewable energy technologies a reality in the market place.

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It is with great pleasure that I now unveil the new National Renewable Energy Laboratory's logo while Henson [Moore] signs the charter.

[SIGN CERTIFICATE]

→ Once again, thank ^{you} all for joining me this morning to mark this special occasion. Thank you.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 13, 1991

**CEREMONY TO ANNOUNCE DESIGNATION OF THE SOLAR
ENERGY RESEARCH INSTITUTE (SERI) AS THE NATIONAL
LABORATORY FOR RENEWABLE ENERGY**

DATE: September 16, 1991
LOCATION: Roosevelt Room
TIME: 10:00 a.m.
FROM: Ede Holiday

I. PURPOSE

To highlight the President's commitment to developing renewable energy resources as an integral element of the National Energy Strategy by announcing the designation of the Solar Energy Research Institute (SERI) as the National Laboratory for Renewable Energy.

II. BACKGROUND

SERI has served as a Department of Energy (DOE) research and development laboratory dedicated to solar research and is the focal point of DOE initiatives to strengthen development of renewable energy technologies.

Elevating SERI to the status of a DOE National Laboratory will place it in the prestigious company of DOE's other laboratories such as Los Alamos and Lawrence Livermore. The facility will be known as the National Renewable Energy Laboratory and will be engaged in the research and development of a wide array of renewable energy sources including photovoltaic, biomass, and alternative fuels.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President
Deputy Secretary Henson Moore
Dr. Duana N. Sunderman, Director of SERI
40 invited guests, including Members of Congress,
representatives of the renewable energy industry and the
Solar Energy Research Institute, and officials from the
Department of Energy

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open press.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- You are introduced by an offstage announcement and enter the Roosevelt Room. Deputy Secretary Henson Moore and Dr. Duane Sunderman will be waiting for you at the front of the room by the podium.
- You proceed directly to the podium and give remarks.
- After your remarks, you proceed to an easel located next to the podium, upon which the laboratory's new logo rests, congratulate Deputy Secretary Moore and Dr. Sunderman, and pose for a photo.
- You depart the Roosevelt Room.

VI. REMARKS

To be provided by speechwriters. A copy of the laboratory's new logo, which will appear on the easel, is attached.

Attachment

copy

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 13, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: TONY SNOW
FROM: CHRISTINA MARTIN
SUBJECT: SERI ANNOUNCEMENT

On Monday, September 16, 1991, at 10 a.m., in the Roosevelt Room, you will deliver brief remarks (6 minutes, on cards) to announce the designation of the Solar Energy Research Institute (SERI) as the National Laboratory for Renewable Energy. The audience of approximately 40 people include Members of Congress, representatives of the renewable energy industry and SERI, and officials from DOE.

Your remarks highlight renewable energy resource initiatives as part of the National Energy Strategy—specifically focusing on the positive outcomes of R&D of these new technologies and SERI's dedication to them.

Martin\Nix
Sept. 13, 1991
Draft Three
SERI

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: SERI ANNOUNCEMENT
 ROOSEVELT ROOM
 MONDAY, SEPT. 16, 1991
 10:00 A.M.

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[SIGN CERTIFICATE]

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To do this you have to prepare not just by studying but by studying hard -- especially math and science. / That means doing what I too often failed to do -- homework. It means setting goals -- both for you and for America. /

This is why our Administration and the Nation's Governors created six National Educational Goals -- one of which is to be first in the world in math and science. Together, you can help say of American education: "All systems are go." //

Ours is a changing world. Just think: Since I've been talking to you, we have traveled more than 67,500 miles through space -- nearly one quarter the distance from the Earth to the moon. // And even if you don't end up working in space, what you learn about math and science will help you for the rest of your life. ~~Q~~ So do your best. Make America proud. Help achieve "a liftoff" to learning. Now, Charlie, I understand some students have questions that they would like to ask me. Before we go to those of you in Houston, let's first take a couple questions here at NASA headquarters. //

[[Two questions, THEN]]. Okay, let's go to Houston for a few more questions. //

[[Three questions, THEN]]. Well, I've got to get back to the White House now. To all of you, over and out, and best of luck in the upcoming year.

o o o o

SERI

per Jim Fitzhenry

Wants
Comments
Monday
Will have
more
Monday

Members of Congressmen

Sen. Malcom Wallop ✓

Sen. Bennet Johnston ✓

Sen. Hank Brown ✓

Cong. Dan Schaefer

Cong. David Skaggs

Cong. C. Joel Heffley

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(Smith/Nix)
September 11, 1991
Draft One
SCHOOL

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: TV SCHOOL
NASA HEADQUARTERS
TUESDAY, SEPT. 17, 1991
2:40 P.M.

Thank you, Admiral Truly, Charlie, and Tammy. I was watching part of the program before we came in, and let me say how exciting I think the efforts of the SpaceMobile are to teach students about space and space exploration. / When I was a kid, we had some idols we thought were out of this world. With people like Charlie Bolden and Tammy Jernigan -- they really are. //

It's also a privilege to be with so many fine students interested in learning about the future of space. And I especially want to salute the national winners of the Space Science Student Involvement Program who are in the studio with us. Their academic achievement deserves special recognition. //

((You know, looking forward to today, for a few minutes I was a hero with one of my young grandkids. When I told her I was going to be on television, she thought I had finally made it to "Sesame Street.")) //

As you begin the school year, think of what you can make of the future. You are the Class of the Year 2000. In NASA lingo, that's T minus 8 years, 3 months, and 13 days. // You -- the students of today -- will help keep America the world's leader. All of you can turn learning into an adventure. //



- OMB
- RED
- NSF BUDGET
- MATH & SCIENCE FUNDING

Background Materials

Highlights of the President's Domestic Policy Agenda

**March 28, 1991
The White House**

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

January 29, 1991

ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT
ON THE STATE OF THE UNION

The U.S. Capitol
Washington, D.C.

9:09 P.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. President, and Mr. Speaker, and members of the United States Congress. I come to this House of the people to speak to you and all Americans, certain that we stand at a defining hour. Halfway around the world, we are engaged in a great struggle in the skies and on the seas and sands. We know why we're there. We are Americans -- part of something larger than ourselves. For two centuries, we've done the hard work of freedom. And tonight, we lead the world in facing down a threat to decency and humanity.

What is at stake is more than one small country; it is a big idea: a new world order, where diverse nations are drawn together in common cause to achieve the universal aspirations of mankind -- peace and security, freedom, and the rule of law. Such is a world worthy of our struggle and worthy of our children's future. (Applause.)

The community of nations has resolutely gathered to condemn and repel lawless aggress'on. Saddam Hussein's unprovoked invasion -- his ruthless, systematic rape of a peaceful neighbor -- violated everything the community of nations holds dear. The world has said this aggression would not stand -- and it will not stand. (Applause.)

Together, we have resisted the trap of appeasement, cynicism, and isolation that gives temptation to tyrants. The world has answered Saddam's invasion with 12 United Nations resolutions, starting with a demand for Iraq's immediate and unconditional withdrawal and backed up by forces from 28 countries of six continents. With few exceptions, the world now stands as one.

The end of the Cold War has been a victory for all humanity. A year and a half ago, in Germany, I said that our goal was a Europe whole and free. Tonight, Germany is united. Europe has become whole and free -- and America's leadership was instrumental in making it possible. (Applause.)

Our relationship to the Soviet Union is important, not only to us, but to the world. That relationship has helped to shape these and other historic changes. But like many other nations, we have been deeply concerned by the violence in the Baltics, and we have communicated that concern to the Soviet leadership.

The principle that has guided us is simple: Our objective is to help the Baltic peoples achieve their aspirations, not to punish the Soviet Union. (Applause.) In our recent discussions with the Soviet leadership, we have been given representations which, if fulfilled, would result in the withdrawal of some Soviet forces, a reopening of dialogue with the Republics, and a move away from violence.

We will watch carefully as the situation develops. And we will maintain our contact with the Soviet leadership to encourage

MORE

continued commitment to democratization and reform. (Applause.) If it is possible, I want to continue to build a lasting basis for U.S.-Soviet cooperation, for a more peaceful future for all mankind.

The triumph of democratic ideas in Eastern Europe and Latin America, and the continuing struggle for freedom elsewhere all around the world all confirm the wisdom of our nation's founders.

Tonight, we work to achieve another victory -- a victory over tyranny and savage aggression.

We in this Union enter the last decade of the 20th century thankful for our blessings, steadfast in our purpose, aware of our difficulties, and responsive to our duties at home and around the world.

For two centuries, America has served the world as an inspiring example of freedom and democracy. For generations, America has led the struggle to preserve and extend the blessings of liberty. And today, in a rapidly changing world, American leadership is indispensable. Americans know that leadership brings burdens and sacrifices. But we also know why the hopes of humanity turn to us. We are Americans: we have a unique responsibility to do the hard work of freedom. And when we do, freedom works. (Applause.)

The conviction and courage we see in the Persian Gulf today is simply the American character in action. The indomitable spirit that is contributing to this victory for world peace and justice is the same spirit that gives us the power and the potential to meet our toughest challenges at home.

We are resolute and resourceful. If we can selflessly confront evil for the sake of good in a land so far away, then surely we can make this land all that it should be. If anyone tells you that America's best days are behind her, they're looking the wrong way. (Applause.)

Tonight, I come before this House and the American people with an appeal for renewal. This is not merely a call for new government initiatives; it is a call for new initiative in government, in our communities, and from every American -- to prepare for the next American century.

America has always led by example. So who among us will set this example? Which of our citizens will lead us in this next American century? Everyone who steps forward today -- to get one addict off drugs, to convince one troubled teenager not to give up on life, to comfort one AIDS patient, to help one hungry child.

We have within our reach the promise of a renewed America. We can find meaning and reward by serving some purpose higher than ourselves -- a shining purpose, the illumination of a thousand points of light. And it is expressed by all who know the irresistible force of a child's hand, of a friend who stands by you and stays there -- a volunteer's generous gesture, an idea that is simply right.

The problems before us may be different, but the key to solving them remains the same. It is the individual -- the individual who steps forward. And the state of our Union is the union of each of us, one to the other -- the sum of our friendships, marriages, families, and communities.

We all have something to give. So if you know how to read, find someone who can't. If you've got a hammer, find a nail. If you're not hungry, not lonely, not in trouble, seek out someone who is. Join the community of conscience. Do the hard work of freedom. And that will define the state of our Union. (Applause.)

Since the birth of our nation, "We the people" has been the source of our strength. What government can do alone is limited -- but the potential of the American people knows no limits.

We are a nation of rock-solid realism and clear-eyed idealism. We are Americans. We are the nation that believes in the future. We are the nation that can shape the future. And we've begun to do just that -- by strengthening the power and choice of individuals and families.

Together, these last two years, we've put dollars for child care directly in the hands of parents instead of bureaucracies. (Applause.) Unshackled the potential of Americans with disabilities. (Applause.) Applied the creativity of the marketplace in the service of the environment, for clean air; and made home ownership possible for more Americans. (Applause.)

The strength of a democracy is not in bureaucracy. It is in the people and their communities. In everything we do, let us unleash the potential of our most precious resource -- our citizens, our citizens themselves. We must return to families, communities, counties, cities, states, and institutions of every kind the power to chart their own destiny, and the freedom and opportunity provided by strong economic growth. And that's what America is all about. (Applause.)

I know tonight in some regions of our country, people are in genuine economic distress. And I hear them.

Earlier this month, Kathy Blackwell, of Massachusetts, wrote me about what can happen when the economy slows down, saying, "My heart is aching, and I think that you should know your people out here are hurting badly."

I understand. And I'm not unrealistic about the future. But there are reasons to be optimistic about our economy.

First, we don't have to fight double-digit inflation. Second, most industries won't have to make big cuts in production because they don't have big inventories piled up. And third, our exports are running solid and strong. In fact, American businesses are exporting at a record rate.

So let's put these times in perspective. Together, since 1981, we've created almost 20 million jobs, cut inflation in half, and cut interest rates in half.

And, yes, the largest peacetime economic expansion in history has been temporarily interrupted. But our economy is still over twice as large as our closest competitor.

We will get this recession behind us and return to growth soon. (Applause.) We will get on our way to a new record of expansion and achieve the competitive strength that will carry us into the next American century.

We should focus our efforts today on encouraging economic growth, investing in the future, and giving power and opportunity to the individual. (Applause.)

We must begin with control of federal spending. (Applause.) That's why I'm submitting a budget that holds the growth in spending to less than the rate of inflation. And that's why, amid all the sound and fury of last year's budget debate, we put into law new, enforceable spending caps -- so that future spending debates will mean a battle of ideas, not a bidding war. (Applause.)

Though controversial, the budget agreement finally put the federal government on a pay-as-you-go plan and cut the growth of debt by nearly \$500 billion. And that frees funds for saving and job-creating investment.

Now, let's do more. My budget again includes tax-free family savings accounts; penalty-free withdrawals from IRAs for first-time home buyers -- (applause) -- and to increase jobs and

growth, a reduced tax for long-term capital gains. (Applause.)

I know there are differences among us -- (laughter) -- about the impact and the effects of a capital gains incentive. So tonight, I'm asking the congressional leaders and the Federal Reserve to cooperate with us in a study, led by Chairman Alan Greenspan, to sort out our technical differences so that we can avoid a return to unproductive partisan bickering. (Applause.)

But just as our efforts will bring economic growth now and in the future, they must also be matched by long-term investments for the next American century.

That requires a forward-looking plan of action -- and that's exactly what we will be sending to the Congress. We've prepared a detailed series of proposals that include:

A budget that promotes investment in America's future -- in children, education, infrastructure, space, and high technology;

legislation to achieve excellence in education -- building on the partnership forged with the 50 governors at the Education Summit, enabling parents to choose their children's schools and helping to make America number one in math and science; -- (applause) --

a blueprint for a new national highway system -- a critical investment in our transportation infrastructure; -- (applause) --

a research and development agenda that includes record levels of federal investment, and a permanent tax credit to strengthen private R&D and to create jobs; -- (applause) --

a comprehensive national energy strategy that calls for energy conservation and efficiency, increased development, and greater use of alternative fuels; -- (applause) --

a banking reform plan to bring America's financial system into the 21st century so that our banks remain safe and secure and can continue to make job-creating loans for our factories, our businesses and home-buyers.

You know, I do think there has been too much pessimism. Sound banks should be making sound loans now -- and interest rates should be lower, now. (Applause.)

In addition to these proposals, we must recognize that our economic strength depends on being competitive in world markets. We must continue to expand American exports. A successful Uruguay Round of world trade negotiations will create more real jobs and more real growth for all nations. You and I know that if the playing field is level, America's workers and farmers can out-work, out-produce anyone, anytime, anywhere. (Applause.)

And with a Mexican Free Trade Agreement and our Enterprise for the Americas Initiative, we can help our partners strengthen their economies and move toward a free trade zone throughout this entire hemisphere. (Applause.)

The budget also includes a plan of action right here at home to put more power and opportunity in the hands of the individual. And that means new incentives to create jobs in our inner cities, by encouraging investment through enterprise zones. It also means tenant control and ownership of public housing. Freedom and the power to choose should not be the privilege of wealth. They are the birthright of every American. (Applause.)

Civil rights are also crucial to protecting equal opportunity. (Applause.) Every one of us has a responsibility to speak out against racism, bigotry, and hate. (Applause.) We will continue our vigorous enforcement of existing statutes, and I will

once again press the Congress to strengthen the laws against employment discrimination without resorting to the use of unfair preferences. (Applause.)

We're determined to protect another fundamental civil right -- freedom from crime and the fear that stalks our cities. The Attorney General will soon convene a crime summit of our nation's law enforcement officials. And to help us support them, we need tough crime control legislation, and we need it now. (Applause.)

And as we fight crime, we will fully implement our national strategy for combatting drug abuse. Recent data show that we are making progress, but much remains to be done. We will not rest until the day of the dealer is over, forever. (Applause.)

Good health care is every American's right and every American's responsibility. And so we are proposing an aggressive program of new prevention initiatives -- for infants, for children, for adults, and for the elderly -- to promote a healthier America and to help keep costs from spiralling. (Applause.)

It's time to give people more choice in government, by reviving the ideal of the citizen politician who comes not to stay, but to serve. And one of the reasons that there is so much support across this country for term limitations is that the American people are increasingly concerned about big-money influence in politics. So we must look beyond the next election, to the next generation. And the time has come to put the national interest above the special interest -- and totally eliminate political action committees. (Applause.)

And that would truly put more competition in elections, and more power in the hands of individuals. And where power cannot be put directly in the hands of the individual, it should be moved closer to the people -- away from Washington.

The federal government too often treats government programs as if they are of Washington, by Washington, and for Washington. Once established, federal programs seem to become immortal.

It's time for a more dynamic program life cycle: Some programs should increase. Some should decrease. Some should be terminated. And some should be consolidated and turned over to the states. (Applause.)

My budget includes a list of programs for potential turnover totalling more than \$20 billion. Working with Congress and the governors, I propose we select at least \$15 billion in such programs and turn them over to the states in a single consolidated grant -- fully funded -- for flexible management by the states. (Applause.)

The value -- the value of this turnover approach is straightforward. It allows the federal government to reduce overhead. It allows states to manage more flexibly and more efficiently. It moves power and decision-making closer to the people. And it reinforces a theme of this administration: appreciation and encouragement of the innovative powers of "States as Laboratories."

This nation was founded by leaders who understood that power belongs in the hands of people. And they planned for the future. And so must we -- here and all around the world.

As Americans, we know that there are times when we must step forward and accept our responsibility to lead the world away from the dark chaos of dictators, toward the brighter promise of a better day.

Almost 50 years ago we began a long struggle against aggressive totalitarianism. Now we face another defining hour for

America and the world.

There is no one more devoted, more committed to the hard work of freedom, than every soldier and sailor, every Marine, airman, and Coastguardsman -- every man and woman now serving in the Persian Gulf. (Applause.) Oh, how they deserve -- (applause) -- and what a fitting tribute to them.

You see -- what a wonderful, fitting tribute to them. Each of them has volunteered -- volunteered to provide for this nation's defense -- and now they bravely struggle, to earn for America, for the world, and for future generations, a just and lasting peace.

Our commitment to them must be equal to their commitment to their country. They are truly America's finest. (Applause.)

The war in the Gulf is not a war we wanted. We worked hard to avoid war. For more than five months we, along with the Arab League, the European Community, the United Nations, tried every diplomatic avenue. U.N. Secretary General Perez de Cuellar; Presidents Gorbachev, Mitterrand, Ozal, Mubarak, and Bendjedid; Kings Fahd and Hassan; Prime Ministers Major and Andreotti -- just to name a few -- all worked for a solution. But time and again, Saddam Hussein flatly rejected the path of diplomacy and peace.

The world well knows how this conflict began and when: It began on August 2nd, when Saddam invaded and sacked a small, defenseless neighbor. And I am certain of how it will end. So that peace can prevail, we will prevail. (Applause.) Thank you.

Tonight, I am pleased to report that we are on course. Iraq's capacity to sustain war is being destroyed. Our investment, our training, our planning -- all are paying off. Time will not be Saddam's salvation.

Our purpose in the Persian Gulf remains constant: to drive Iraq out of Kuwait, to restore Kuwait's legitimate government, and to ensure the stability and security of this critical region.

Let me make clear what I mean by the region's stability and security. We do not seek the destruction of Iraq, its culture, or its people. Rather, we seek an Iraq that uses its great resources, not to destroy, not to serve the ambitions of a tyrant, but to build a better life for itself and its neighbors. We seek a Persian Gulf where conflict is no longer the rule, where the strong are neither tempted nor able to intimidate the weak.

Most Americans know instinctively why we are in the Gulf. They know we had to stop Saddam now, not later. They know that this brutal dictator will do anything; will use any weapon; will commit any outrage, no matter how many innocents suffer.

They know we must make sure that control of the world's oil resources does not fall into his hands, only to finance further aggression. They know that we need to build a new, enduring peace -- based not on arms races and confrontation, but on shared principles and the rule of law.

And we all realize that our responsibility to be the catalyst for peace in the region does not end with the successful conclusion of this war.

Democracy brings the undeniable value of thoughtful dissent -- and we've heard some dissenting voices here at home -- some, a handful, reckless -- most responsible. But the fact that all voices have the right to speak out is one of the reasons we've been united in purpose and principle for 200 years. (Applause.)

Our progress in this great struggle is the result of years of vigilance and a steadfast commitment to a strong defense. Now, with remarkable technological advances like the Patriot missile,

we can defend against ballistic missile attacks aimed at innocent civilians.

Looking forward, I have directed that the SDI program be refocused on providing protection from limited ballistic missile strikes -- whatever their source. (Applause.) Let us pursue an SDI program that can deal with any future threat to the United States, to our forces overseas, and to our friends and allies.

The quality of American technology, thanks to the American worker, has enabled us to successfully deal with difficult military conditions and help minimize precious loss of life. We have given our men and women the very best. And they deserve it. (Applause.)

We all have a special place in our hearts for the families of our men and women serving in the Gulf. They are represented here tonight by Mrs. Norman Schwarzkopf. (Applause.) We are all very grateful to General Schwarzkopf and to all those serving with him. And I might also recognize one who came with Mrs. Schwarzkopf -- Alma Powell, the wife of the distinguished Chairman of the Joint Chiefs. (Applause.) And to the families, let me say our forces in the Gulf will not stay there one day longer than is necessary to complete their mission. (Applause.)

The courage and success of the RAF pilots, of the Kuwaiti, Saudi, French, the Canadians, the Italians, the pilots of Qatar and Bahrain -- all are proof that for the first time since World War II, the international community is united. The leadership of the United Nations, once only a hoped-for ideal, is now confirming its founders' vision. (Applause.)

I am heartened that we are not being asked to bear alone the financial burdens of this struggle. Last year, our friends and allies provided the bulk of the economic costs of Desert Shield. And now, having received commitments of over \$40 billion for the first three months of 1991, I am confident they will do no less as we move through Desert Storm. (Applause.)

But the world has to wonder what the dictator of Iraq is thinking. If he thinks that by targeting innocent civilians in Israel and Saudi Arabia, that he will gain advantage, he is dead wrong. (Applause.) If he thinks that he will advance his cause through tragic and despicable environmental terrorism, he is dead wrong. (Applause.) And if he thinks that by abusing the coalition prisoners of war he will benefit, he is dead wrong. (Applause.)

We will succeed in the Gulf. And when we do, the world community will have sent an enduring warning to any dictator or despot, present or future, who contemplates outlaw aggression.

The world can, therefore, seize this opportunity to fulfill the long-held promise of a new world order, where brutality will go unrewarded and aggression will meet collective resistance.

Yes, the United States bears a major share of leadership in this effort. Among the nations of the world, only the United States of America has both the moral standing and the means to back it up. We're the only nation on this Earth that could assemble the forces of peace. This is the burden of leadership and the strength that has made America the beacon of freedom in a searching world.

This nation has never found glory in war. Our people have never wanted to abandon the blessings of home and work for distant lands and deadly conflict. If we fight in anger, it is only because we have to fight at all. And all of us yearn for a world where we will never have to fight again.

Each of us will measure within ourselves the value of this great struggle. Any cost in lives -- any cost -- is beyond our power to measure. But the cost of closing our eyes to aggression is beyond mankind's power to imagine.

- 8 -

This we do know: Our cause is just. Our cause is moral.
Our cause is right. (Applause.)

Let future generations understand the burden and the
blessings of freedom. Let them say we stood where duty required us
to stand.

Let them know that, together, we affirmed America and the
world as a community of conscience.

The winds of change are with us now. The forces of
freedom are together, united. We move toward the next century more
confident than ever that we have the will at home and abroad to do
what must be done, the hard work of freedom.

May God bless the United States of America. Thank you
very, very much. (Applause.)

END

9:57 P.M. EST

Strengthening Transportation Infrastructure

The President believes a strong highway system is a critical investment for our economic success. He indicated that he would shortly outline the details of a new National Highway System managed in partnership with the States.

Enhancing Research and Development

To strengthen our research and development capability and economic competitiveness the President will propose:

- A record Federal budget commitment to science and expanding the frontiers of knowledge, including basic research and making government research more available to the private sector for speedier commercialization;
- Increased support for generic or enabling technologies at the pre-competitive stage of R&D in such areas as high-performance computing, new energy technologies, and advanced manufacturing and materials; and
- Making permanent the R&E tax credit.

Reducing Energy Vulnerability

The President will soon present a comprehensive National Energy Strategy that calls for energy conservation and efficiency, increased domestic energy development, and greater use of alternative fuels. The elements of the strategy are designed to:

- Foster economic growth through the availability of ample supplies of reasonably priced energy;
- Enhance energy security by reducing vulnerability to oil disruptions; and
- Increase research and development of a wide range of promising energy technologies.

Providing Financial Security

The President said that we will continue to make sure banks are safe, sound, and able to provide adequate credit

admissibility of evidence in cases of sex crimes, enhancing penalties for the distribution of illegal drugs to pregnant women, increasing penalties for recidivist sex offenders, and offering greater protection for victims below the age of sixteen; and

- New authority to enhance international cooperation among law enforcement officials to combat international criminal activity, including international terrorism.
- The President noted that recent data shows we are making progress in reducing drug abuse, but that much remains to be done. The Administration will soon release the third edition of the National Drug Control Strategy.

This comprehensive strategy includes increased resources for drug prevention and education, treatment, law enforcement, and international initiatives.

Enhancing Good Health Through Prevention

The President stated that good health is every American's right and responsibility. He announced that he will propose an aggressive program of new prevention initiatives to promote a healthier America and to help control costs.

The initiatives are designed to make Americans of all ages healthier.

- Infant health will be improved through an initiative that targets cities with exceptionally high infant mortality rates;
- Children will benefit from large increases in immunization resources;
- Adults will benefit from new efforts to promote physical activity and reduce injury, reduce tobacco use, and implementation of a new program to detect breast and cervical cancer; and
- Elderly women will benefit from mammography services newly available to Medicare beneficiaries.

HIGHLIGHTS FROM
THE PRESIDENT'S FISCAL YEAR 1992 BUDGET
RELATED TO THE NATIONAL EDUCATION GOALS

- Compensatory Education. The budget requests \$6.4 billion, an increase of \$149 million, for current programs to improve the skills of over five million educationally disadvantaged children. Emphasis will be placed on improving the performance of the lowest achieving children.
- Children with Disabilities. The budget requests \$2.7 billion, an increase of \$114 million over 1991, to assist four million children with disabilities.
- Assessment and Statistics. The budget includes \$80 million to support the development of new techniques for student assessment, the expansion of the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), and U.S. participation in international assessments.

GOAL 4 - MATHEMATICS AND SCIENCE ACHIEVEMENT

The budget includes a \$661 million -- a 28 percent increase over 1991 funding -- for precollege mathematics and science education programs. Overall, \$1.9 billion is requested for all levels of mathematics and science education, a 13 percent increase over 1991, across the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Education, Energy, Health and Human Services, Interior; and the Environmental Protection Agency, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and National Science Foundation. Highlights include:



Pre-college

- Performance-based Mathematics and Science Education Initiative Grants. The Educational Excellence Act includes \$40 million in the Department of Education for new grants to school districts to stimulate improved student performance in mathematics and science. Districts showing significant increases in student performance in mathematics and science would qualify for a grant and could use the funds for any purpose that will effectively promote continued improvements in mathematics and science learning.
- Teacher Preparation. The budget requests \$359 million to support workshops, courses, summer research appointments, partnerships with national research laboratories, equipment loans, and other programs.
- Curriculum Reform, Dissemination, and Research and Development. The budget requests \$137 million for research to develop and disseminate new curricula and standards, and new educational technologies to enhance student learning. Funds will support: partnerships between publishers and schools systems; academic curriculum development teams; improvements in the use of computers and laser videodiscs in the classroom; and a diffusion network to disseminate information about exemplary programs.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

February 20, 1991

FACT SHEET:

THE NATIONAL ENERGY STRATEGY

President Bush today proposed a comprehensive and balanced strategy for an energy future that is secure, efficient, and environmentally sound. The National Energy Strategy is designed to diversify U.S. sources of energy supplies and offer more efficiency and flexibility in the way energy is consumed.

The National Energy Strategy is the product of twenty months of public recommendations and Administration consideration. In developing this strategy, the Department of Energy conducted eighteen public hearings and received thousands of written comments.

With the benefit of this input, the Administration analyzed the full array of energy options and has developed a strategy that will support continued economic growth, increase energy efficiency, protect the environment, and reduce America's vulnerability to energy supply disruptions.

The Strategy is consistent with the Administration's policy of reliance on market forces. Over the next two decades, the Strategy will make the U.S. more energy efficient and enhance our competitiveness without resorting to heavy-handed regulations, taxes, or import fees that can hurt consumers and cost Americans jobs.

The Strategy acknowledges that the U.S. is part of an energy interdependent world. It is not in our interest to adopt measures that may reduce imports, but inflict severe economic or environmental damage. Therefore, the National Energy Strategy balances economic, environmental and energy security objectives.

Over the next twenty years, this balanced approach to production and conservation will power a larger U.S. economy while using less energy. At the same time, the U.S. will produce more of the energy it uses. The National Energy Strategy by the year 2010 will:

- o reduce domestic oil demand by 3.4 million barrels per day, below projected levels.
- o increase domestic oil production by 3.8 million barrels per day above projected levels.
- o increase the electricity produced from renewable sources, such as solar, hydropower, and geothermal by 16 percent.
- o raise the use of alternative transportation fuels, such as compressed natural gas, ethanol and methanol, thereby reducing the need for approximately 2.0 million barrels of oil per day.
- o reduce growth in electricity demand by over 10 percent, by unlocking market forces through elimination of costly regulation, thereby saving consumers approximately \$27 billion in electricity costs in the year 2010.

The Strategy will also benefit the environment. Proposals to increase the use of clean coal technology, natural gas, and nuclear energy to generate electricity, as well as the development of new energy efficient technologies will:

- o hold U.S. emissions of greenhouse gases by the year 2000 at or below 1990 levels.
- o improve air quality by reducing emissions of pollutants that contribute to acid rain and smog.
- o mitigate solid waste problems by reducing coal ash waste 25 million tons per year, and by lowering coal cleaning wastes by 50 million tons per year.

The Strategy incorporates and complements a number of Bush Administration initiatives. These include (1) the 1990 revisions to the Clean Air Act; (2) natural gas well-head decontrol legislation; (3) incentives provided to domestic renewable and fossil energy producers in fiscal year 1991 budget agreement; (4) the energy research and development initiatives announced in the President's FY 92 budget; (5) the Administration's domestic energy supply and demand measures adopted in response to the Iraqi oil disruption; and (6) the Administration's science and mathematics education initiatives.

To meet the challenges ahead, the National Energy Strategy calls on Federal, State, and local governments to work together to encourage energy conservation and new energy production through reduced regulation and streamlined licencing procedures, particularly in the natural gas, oil and gas pipeline and hydropower areas. At the Federal level, the Administration

percent over levels otherwise projected for the year 2010.

Securing Renewable Resources

Highlights

The National Energy Strategy will promote the development and use of renewable resources by:

- o extending the current investment tax credit for renewable energy technologies through 1992.
- o streamlining hydropower licensing processes at existing dams and eliminating unwarranted Federal regulation of small hydropower projects.
- o amending PURPA to encourage renewable power production by small power producers.
- o supporting conversion of municipal solid waste to energy as part of a comprehensive waste management strategy.
- o developing cost-competitive liquid fuels from non-food crops with new research and development support.

These measures will increase electricity generation from renewables by 16 percent in 2010. In addition, they would reverse the losses of hydropower generation capacity and increase fuel and technology choices for transportation.

Securing Fusion Technology

The National Energy Strategy will intensify international collaboration in fusion research and focus investments in magnetic and inertial confinement reactor concepts.

Through these efforts a demonstration plant could be developed by 2025 and an operating commercial plant could cost-effectively supply power by 2040.

Enhancing Research and Development for Energy Security

The National Energy Strategy includes a major commitment to advanced energy technology. The FY 92 budget includes \$903 million, or 34 percent above 1991 levels, for increased investments in support of National Energy Strategy research and development initiatives.

To ensure that research and development efforts pursue useful goals and result in ultimate commercialization of technologies, these initiatives will utilize industry cost-sharing and will be carried out as joint government-industry programs. In addition,

national awards program will be created, offering prizes for energy-related innovations that meet specific technological challenges.

Major research initiatives include: advanced transportation fuels from biomass, vehicle propulsion technologies, electric vehicle technology, aeronautical technologies, high speed rail and magnetic levitation, intelligent vehicle/highway systems, telecommuting, air traffic control, advanced oil recovery technologies, industrial technologies, and advanced light water nuclear reactors concepts.

By 2030 these research and development initiatives could save between 5 million and 8 million barrels per day of oil equivalent.

ENERGY AND THE QUALITY OF AIR, LAND AND WATER

Highlights

The National Energy Strategy will enhance environmental quality by:

- o increasing the use of natural gas, renewable energy sources, and alternative fuels.
- o improving energy impact assessments in federal regulatory proceedings.
- o developing model programs for energy facilities siting.
- o minimizing waste from energy production, transformation, and use.

These measures, in conjunction with the Clean Air Act Amendments, are projected to reduce sulphur dioxide emissions by 40 percent, nitrogen oxides by 30 percent, and volatile organic compounds emissions by 25 percent from projected levels by 2030. In addition, they will improve the economics and efficiency of environmental compliance, which currently costs over \$100 billion per year and is rising.

ENERGY AND THE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT

The National Energy Strategy and previous Bush administration actions, coupled with ongoing Federal research aimed at reducing scientific uncertainty on the potential for global climate change, will reduce greenhouse gas emissions and demonstrate U.S. international leadership on this issue.

In 2000, U.S. greenhouse gas emissions are projected to be at or below their 1990 levels, despite steady increases in U.S.

economic growth.

FORTIFYING FOUNDATIONS: Science and Engineering Research, Technology Transfer, Science and Math Education

The National Energy Strategy will continue the administration's commitment to science and engineering research, technology transfer, and science and math education by:

- o increasing the Federal investment in the nation's basic science research portfolio to over \$12 billion in FY 92.
- o re-aligning Federal research and development priorities to better serve National Energy Strategy goals.
- o ensuring the viability of world class U.S. facilities and pursuing international agreements to support high-cost facilities.
- o increasing industry participation in research and development and commercialization.
- o protecting intellectual property rights.
- o promoting technology exports.
- o promoting the Administration's commitment to math/science education through, for example, strengthened curriculum; Federal technical assistance and training for teachers; and broadened public science literacy programs.

LEGISLATIVE PACKAGE

A legislative package to implement National Energy Strategy measures that require statutory change will be transmitted to Congress shortly. As an addition to that legislative package, the Administration will propose bringing the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) into the Department of Energy.

ould be modified if one wishes to use different economic assumptions.

REFORMIST STEPS—TOWARD A NEW DOMESTIC ORDER

Whatever one's economic assumptions, America nonetheless can—and must—continue its historic mission: protecting freedom, accelerating innovation, assuring fairness, increasing growth and opportunity, while limiting the expansion of intrusive and inefficient government. The President's 1992 budget limits the growth of Federal spending to 2.6 percent—less than the inflation rate. Within this limit, it nonetheless helps advance the process of American renewal. The budget proposes reform measures in each of the following domestic areas:

(1) Education Reform

The United States spends more per student on education than almost every other country on earth. Yet, the average performance of American elementary and secondary school students on internationally administered tests is disgracefully low. The performance is below that of America's major trading partners. It falls consistently near the bottom. The current system unnecessarily holds young people back, holds workers back, and holds the Nation back. Clearly, more of the same cannot be acceptable.

In coordination with the Nation's Governors, the President has initiated an ambitious national reform effort. Consistent with that reform effort, the budget gives special emphasis to increased investment in child care (including almost \$10 billion in tax credits and \$732 million for the new child care block grant), Head Start (\$2.1 billion), compensatory education (\$6.4 billion), mathematics and science education (\$1.9 billion), and the measurement of results.

To accelerate the more basic reforms that are necessary, the budget provides \$690 million for a new Educational Excellence Act. And, perhaps most importantly, it encourages increased parental choice through: demonstration grants, greater flexibility for States, an information clearinghouse, and a new incentive fund for States and localities that

adopt choice-oriented certificate programs. Greater choice would help foster a more market-like system and hold schools more accountable for performance. It is only with performance-based choice that more fundamental reform is likely to be achieved. (See Chapters IV.A. and V.A.)

(2) Research and Development

America's long-term position internationally and the potential for improvement in life at home depend fundamentally upon investment in a strong R&D base. Unfortunately, short-term claims and pressures often tend to drive out long-term investment. R&D is especially vulnerable in both the public and private sectors. Since the 1960s, investment in civilian R&D, particularly, has experienced a troublesome decline as a percent of GNP. To counter these tendencies, the President's budgets have sought to protect and increase R&D investment—without having the government cross the line into the problematic area of "industrial policy."

This budget proposes to make the R&D tax credit permanent in order to encourage more private R&D; while it also increases the direct Federal investment to \$76 billion for 1992—up \$8.4 billion to the highest level ever. Basic research would increase to \$13 billion, with pathbreaking efforts that range from high-energy physics to what promises to be one of the most important and far-reaching research projects in human history: the Human Genome Project. In applied civilian R&D, exciting investments range from materials processing, to biotechnology, to high-speed rail transport and electric battery technology, to high performance computing. This investment in R&D unquestionably has the potential—in time—to bring radical improvement in the quality of human life across-the-board. (See Table II-2 and Chapter IV.C.)

(3) Financial Sector Reform

The S&L crisis was a central focus of reform last year. This year, public attention has begun to shift to the risks associated with banks. While the analogy with S&Ls is not appropriate, there unquestionably are risks. From a budgetary perspective, they are reflected in the baseline projection for the Bank Insurance Fund. In the absence of remedial

Table II-11. PROPOSED OUTLAYS, BY AGENCY
(In billions of dollars)

Agency	1991 ¹			1992		
	Discretionary	Mandatory	Total	Discretionary	Mandatory	Total
Cabinet Agencies:						
Agriculture	11.6	43.9	55.4	12.5	43.2	55.7
Commerce	2.9	-0.1	2.8	2.9	-0.1	2.8
Defense—Civil	3.4	23.0	26.4	3.5	24.7	28.2
Defense—Military	288.3	-0.8	287.5	283.8	-0.7	283.0
Education	18.8	6.1	24.8	20.5	7.0	27.5
Energy	16.0	-2.4	13.5	17.4	-2.5	14.9
Health and Human Services	27.8	458.4	486.3	28.7	496.6	525.3
Housing and Urban Development	21.8	1.7	23.5	23.4	0.9	24.3
Interior	6.6	-0.2	6.4	6.7	-0.2	6.5
Justice	7.7	1.0	8.7	9.0	1.0	10.0
Labor	8.8	25.7	34.5	9.2	25.5	34.8
State	4.0	0.3	4.3	4.2	0.3	4.5
Transportation	30.5	0.2	30.8	31.6	0.3	31.9
Treasury	8.8	268.3	277.1	9.6	289.0	298.6
Veterans Affairs	13.9	17.5	31.3	14.7	18.1	32.8
Major Agencies:						
Deposit Insurance Accounts	0.1	111.4	111.5	—	88.1	88.1
Environmental Protection Agency	5.9	-0.1	5.8	6.1	-0.2	5.9
General Services Administration	0.9	-0.1	0.8	0.9	-0.1	0.7
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	13.5	—	13.5	14.7	—	14.7
Office of Personnel Management	0.2	35.0	35.2	0.2	36.8	37.0
Small Business Administration	0.5	—	0.5	0.5	-0.2	0.3
Other Agencies:						
Executive Office of the President	0.3	—	0.3	0.3	—	0.3
Funds Appropriated to the President	11.8	-0.5	11.3	12.7	-0.7	12.0
Judicial Branch	1.9	0.2	2.1	2.2	0.1	2.3
Legislative Branch	2.2	0.3	2.5	2.6	0.4	3.0
Other Independent Agencies	10.3	4.0	14.2	9.4	4.6	14.0
Allowances	8.2	—	8.2	4.7	—	4.7
Undistributed offsetting receipts	—	-109.4	-109.4	—	-118.0	-118.0
Total Outlays	526.3	883.3	1,409.6	532.1	913.8	1,445.9

¹Includes impact of supplementals and rescissions.

**Table 11-5. SELECTIONS FROM THE REFORM AGENDA—
WITHIN THE FLEXIBLE FREEZE FRAMEWORK¹**

Area	Highlights
(1) Education Reform:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long-term national goals—with Governors • Special funding emphasis on early childhood (\$87 billion) • Parental choice—new incentive fund (\$200 million) • Educational Excellence Act (\$690 million) • Higher education funding reform • Math/Science improvement program (\$1.9 billion)
(2) Research and Development:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Record level for R&D (\$76 billion) <i>\$76 billion</i> • Record level for basic research (\$18 billion) <i>\$13 billion</i> • Human Genome Project • Increased emphasis on applied civilian R&D (e.g., materials processing, biotechnology, high-performance computing)
(3) Financial Sector Reform:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deposit insurance reform • Recapitalization of Bank Insurance Fund • Comprehensive reform of legal and regulatory structure to modernize financial services sector
(4) Incentives for Saving and Investment:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enterprise Zones • Family Savings Account • IRA withdrawal for first-home buyers • Capital gains modification for longer-term investment
(5) Entitlement Reform:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$47 billion savings over 5 years • Increased fairness/reduced subsidies for wealthy
(6) Health System Reform:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physician payment reform • Malpractice reform • Increased investment in prevention (prenatal care, infant nutrition, cancer screening, education for personal responsibility, child care)
(7) Drug Abuse Reduction:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Drug Control Strategy • \$1.1 billion increase—to record \$11.7 billion (Federal share)
(8) Housing Reform:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full funding for HOPE (\$2.1 billion in 1992) • 38 percent increase in vouchers • IRA withdrawal for first-home buyers • Enterprise Zones (refundable wage credit, expensing for new stock, zero capital gains rate)
(9) Transportation Infrastructure Investment:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New highway program (new National Highway System and new block grant) • Major increase in Highway Trust Fund obligations (over \$20 billion by 1996) • NASPLAN modernization • Space transportation systems (Shuttle, ASRM, ALS, NASP)
(10) Government Management Reform:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budget process reform • Regulatory reform • Accounting systems reform • High-Risk Area targeting • Terminations: 238 programs and 3,591 projects
(11) "States as Laboratories":	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrations and waivers • Evaluation of natural experiments • \$15 billion program turn-over to States (fully funded)

¹ Proposed total governmental spending for 1992 is 2.6 percent greater than 1991 (i.e., growth is less than the inflation rate)

INVESTING IN HUMAN CAPITAL AND REFORMING AMERICAN EDUCATION
(Chapter IV. A.)

- Head Start:** The budget provides an increase of \$100 million, to \$2.05 billion for 1992, which will enable 633,000 youngsters to take advantage of this proven child development program. This funding is supplemented by \$732 million for the new Child Care and Development Block Grant.
- **Education Department Funding:** The budget proposes a total of \$29.6 billion, an increase of \$2.5 billion (9.5 percent) over 1991. This funding level will permit increases for programs, such as compensatory education and special education, for students that have the greatest need for additional services.
 - **Educational Excellence and Choice:** \$690 million is included for a new Educational Excellence Act to support State and local efforts to reform and improve American education. The budget provides support for local efforts to enhance parental choice in education through the Education Certificate Program Support Fund (\$200 million) and funding for nationally significant choice demonstrations. Funding is also requested for rewards for schools that raise student achievement and for outstanding teachers; a new approach to training school administrators; an adult literacy initiative; endowments for historically black colleges and universities; and a performance-based math and science initiative. The Administration's proposals would provide greater flexibility in the use of Federal education resources in exchange for enhanced accountability for results.
 - **Math and Science Education:** Federal support for mathematics and science education will reach \$1.9 billion, a 13 percent increase above 1991. Federal efforts focus most intensively on improving precollege science and mathematics -- with total funding of \$661 million, a 28 percent increase.
 - **Pell Grants:** The \$5.8 billion for Pell grants (an increase of \$401 million) would be better targeted on the lowest income students to encourage and enable them to pursue postsecondary education. The budget also includes \$170 million for new supplementary awards for Pell grant recipients tied to academic achievement. These Presidential Achievement Scholarships would, for the first time, relate recognition of merit to the Pell grant program.
 - **Guaranteed Student Loans:** The \$5.9 billion Guaranteed Student Loan Program would be reformed to restore integrity and improve program efficiency, reduce default rates and provide incentives to improve program performance by students, institutions, lenders, and State and local governments.

**Table A-1. HIGHLIGHTS OF SPENDING ON EARLY CHILDHOOD,
EDUCATION, AND TRAINING**

(Budget authority in millions of dollars)

	Actual 1990	Enacted 1991	Proposed 1992
Preparing young children for school:			
Head Start	1,552	1,952	2,052
WIC	2,126	2,350	2,573
Targeted infant mortality	—	57	171
Immunizations	187	218	258
Reforming Elementary and secondary education:			
Proposed Educational Excellence Act	—	—	690
(Certificate program support fund—non-add)	—	—	200
Precollege math and science education	333	515	661
Increasing access to higher education:			
Pell grants	4,804	5,374	5,775
Presidential achievement scholarships	—	—	170
Guaranteed student loans	4,348	4,210	5,893
Improving workforce skills:			
Job Training Partnership Act adult initiative ¹	1,070	1,088	1,088
Adult education	193	241	251
Total	14,613	16,005	19,582

¹ Amounts for 1990 and 1991 are estimates of activity in those years comparable to the 1992 initiative.

**Table II-3. SPENDING ON SELECTED PROGRAMS SERVING CHILDREN
INCREASES 9.5 PERCENT IN 1992**
(In millions of dollars)

	1990	1991	1992 Proposed
Nutrition:			
WIC	2,128	2,350	2,573
Child Nutrition	4,887	5,577	6,066
Other Nutrition	7,985	9,138	9,825
Health:			
Targeted Infant Mortality	—	134	189
Medicaid	8,200	10,300	12,000
Community/Migrant Health	227	238	238
Immunizations	187	218	258
Maternal/Child Health	554	554	554
Other Health	222	264	266
Education and Social Services:			
Head Start	1,552	1,952	2,052
Handicapped Education	2,055	2,467	2,730
Compensatory Education	5,368	6,225	6,424
Educational Excellence Act (proposed)	—	—	490
Precollege Math and Science Education	333	515	661
Child Care Block Grant	—	732	732
Foster Care	1,375	2,611	2,186
Social Security	8,375	9,048	9,716
Supplemental Security Income	1,261	3,531	2,497
Aid to Families with Dependent Children and Child Support	12,165	14,008	15,162
Other Education and Social Services	2,453	2,642	2,352
Refundable Tax Credits	6,287	6,941	9,973
Total Children's Funding	65,612	79,345	86,851

*Reflects HHS plans to reprogram \$34 million from MCH Block Grant to Targeted Infant Mortality in 1991. Overall resources supporting this initiative will total \$57 million in 1991 and \$171 million in 1992, including funds from other public health grants.

**Table II-4. THE BUDGET PROVIDES INCREASES FOR PROGRAMS
FOCUSED ON PREVENTION AND THE NEXT GENERATION**
(Obligations in millions of dollars)

	1991 Enacted	1992 Proposed	Percent Increase
Childhood immunization	218	258	+18.3
Infant Mortality Initiative	7,335	8,011	+9.2
(Targeted Infant Mortality Initiative—non-add)	57	171	+300.0
Breast and Cervical Cancer Prevention	269	410	+52.4
Smoking Cessation	90	97	+7.8
Physical Fitness and Diet	122	139	+13.9
Accident and Injury Prevention	1,683	1,907	+13.3
Access to Preventive Health Care	5,410	6,026	+11.4
Family Planning	399	420	+5.3
Lead Poisoning Prevention	8	41	+412.5
Substance Abuse Prevention	1,442	1,515	+5.1

ENHANCING RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
AND EXPANDING THE HUMAN FRONTIER
(Chapter IV. C.)

- o **R&D:** The budget proposes to invest about \$76 billion in 1992 for research and development, including R&D facilities. This is an increase of over \$8 billion, or 13 percent over 1991. The budget proposes over \$13 billion for basic research, \$1 billion or about 8 percent over 1991. Federal civilian R&D will increase by 10 percent while defense-related R&D will increase by 14 percent.
- o **Space:** The budget proposes \$16 billion for space activities, \$2 billion, or 15 percent, over 1991. The budget for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) will increase by 13 percent to \$15.7 billion.
- o **Biotechnology:** The budget proposes over \$4 billion for biotechnology, \$319 million, or 8 percent, over 1991.
- o **NSF:** The budget proposes an 18 percent increase for the National Science Foundation (NSF), to a total of \$2.7 billion, continuing the commitment to double NSF's budget between 1987 and 1994.] *
- o **Individual Investigators:** The budget emphasizes support for individual investigators at universities, and proposes \$50 million for a new program to provide state-of-the-art research instrumentation to academic researchers. Funding for grants for basic research through NSF will increase by 16 percent, and a 9 percent increase for research project grants at the National Institutes of Health is proposed.
- o **High Performance Computing and Communications:** The budget proposes a total of \$638 million, an increase of \$149 million, or 30 percent, over 1991 for a new initiative in high performance computing and communications. This initiative involves 8 Federal agencies. The goal is to assist in the development of computing capability with about 1,000 times improvement over current systems by 1996.
- o **Energy R&D:** The budget proposes over \$900 million, an increase of \$227 million or 34 percent above 1991, for research investments in targeted, high-payoff technologies in support of the National Energy Strategy. The R&D initiatives would increase the efficiency of energy use, develop alternatives to petroleum and advance new electricity technologies.
- o **Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS):** The budget proposes an increase of 5 percent to \$1.2 billion for R&D on HIV/AIDS. The budget includes a total increase of \$558 million, or 15 percent,

for HIV/AIDS research, treatment, prevention and income support.

- o Superconducting Super Collider (SSC): The budget proposes an increase of \$291 million, to a total of \$534 million, to support continued work toward the transition from prototype superconducting magnets to production, and to begin the construction of facilities.
- o Mission to Planet Earth and the U.S. Global Change Research Program (USGCRP): The budget includes an increase of \$232 million, or 24 percent, to a total of \$1,186 million to support a broad range of research efforts, including NASA's Mission to Planet Earth/Earth Observing System (MTPE/EOS) and ground-based programs such as the World Ocean Circulation Experiment.
- o New Launch System: A new space launch system is proposed, jointly funded by the Department of Defense and NASA (\$175 million each in 1992), consistent with the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on the Future of the U.S. Space Program.
- o Mathematics and Science Education: The budget includes an increase of \$225 million, or 13 percent, to \$1,941 million, for a major initiative in mathematics and science education. This initiative will help address problems that limit the pool and performance of math and science learners. Of the total increase, \$146 million, a 28 percent increase, is targeted toward the precollege level.
- o Human Genome Project: R&D for this project will increase by \$35 million, or 26 percent, to a total of \$169 million in the Departments of Energy and Health and Human Services (National Institutes of Health).
- o Research and Experimentation (R&D) Tax Credit: The budget proposes that this credit be made permanent and be reformulated to increase its effective rate.

**Table II-2. ENHANCING RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT AND
EXPANDING THE HUMAN FRONTIER—HIGHLIGHTS**
(Dollar amounts in millions)

	Budget Authority				
	1991 Enacted	1992 Proposed	Dollar change	Percent change	
Basic Research					
Doubling the NSF budget	2316	2,316	2,722	406	+18
Increasing Basic Biomedical Research at NIH	4634	4,634	4,968	334	+7
Human Genome Project	185	185	189	35	+26
Agricultural Research Initiative	73	73	125	52	+71
Superconducting Super Collider	243	243	534	291	+120
Applied Research					
High Performance Computing and Communications	489	489	638	149	+30
Energy R&D	676	676	903	227	+34
Advanced Manufacturing and Materials	1,316	1,316	1,310	-6	—
HIV/AIDS	1,152	1,152	1,210	58	+5
Moving Fusion Energy from Science to Engineering	275	275	337	62	+23
Aeronautics R&D	482	482	543	61	+13
Expanding R&D at the National Institute of Standards and Tech- nology	215	215	248	33	+15
Maintaining National Security: Defense R&D	37,783	37,783	43,247	5,464	+14
Expanding the Geographic Frontier: Space Exploration					
Space Transportation Infrastructure	4,801	4,801	5,517	716	+15
Space Science	1,774	1,774	2,141	367	+21
Mission to Planet Earth (Global Change)	964	964	1,188	224	+24
Mission From Planet Earth	2,199	2,199	2,470	271	+12
Expanding the Human Frontier through Biotechnology	2,788	2,788	4,107	1,319	+48

PRESERVING AMERICA'S HERITAGE AND PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT
IN A GROWING ECONOMY
(Chapter IV. E.)

- o **National Parks, Forests and Public Lands:** The America the Beautiful program for 1992 will increase by 40 percent to nearly \$1 billion. This includes \$350 million to acquire new lands for parks, wildlife refuges, national forests, and the BLM; with \$30 million to be provided to the states as matching grants for open space protection and outdoor recreation. The budget funds a 33 percent increase to conserve and restore wetlands, protect endangered species, and enhance recreation; and a new \$10 million Targeted Parks Program to protect the Nation's "crown jewel" national parks.
- o **Civil War Battlefields:** The budget proposes a new \$15 million program to protect important civil war battlefield sites, including Gettysburg, Antietam, and Harpers Ferry.
- o **Tree Planting:** The budget proposes \$140 million (a 100% increase over FY 1991) to implement the President's ultimate goal to plant one billion trees each year.
- o **Legacy '99:** The budget provides \$820 million to restore facilities in existing parks and recreation areas. Also included is the first third of a \$625 million, 3 year Forest Service program to construct new recreation facilities, trails, campsites and other amenities, especially on lands adjacent to urban areas.
- o **Coastal Protection:** The budget includes a major new Coastal America initiative. Specifically, the initiative includes: \$23 million to implement an action-oriented coastal protection and restoration program; \$300 million in EPA sewage treatment grants to five coastal cities (Boston, New York, Los Angeles, San Diego and Seattle) to accelerate the completion of their plants; \$100 million for a border facility to treat Tijuana's raw sewage discharges into the U.S.; \$1.9 billion in total for sewage treatment; and a 17% increase to improve the oil spill response capability of the Coast Guard.
- o **Wetlands:** Wetlands will receive high priority in 1992, including \$500 million to add 600,000 acres of wetlands to the Environmental Wetlands Conservation Acreage Reserve Program; and a \$230 million increase for purchases of critical wetlands habitat and wetlands research.
- o **EPA Operating Budget:** The budget proposes an increase of \$164 million, or 7% over FY 1991, for EPA's operating budget. In total, EPA's regulatory, enforcement and research activities will have increased by 40 percent in funding and 20 percent in staffing since the President took

office. The budget includes increases of \$120 million and 340 staff years to carry out the new Clean Air Act; and \$20 million for an innovative multi-media initiative for the Great Lakes.

- o Federal Facilities Cleanup: The program to clean up Federal facilities is significantly expanded for the third year in a row. Increases are included for the Department of Energy, for which resources have risen from \$1.8 billion in 1989 to a proposed \$4.4 billion for 1992; and the Department of Defense for which an increase of \$700 million or 34 percent over 1991 levels is proposed. In total, the budget includes \$7.15 billion, an increase of 31% over FY 1991 appropriated levels, to clean up Federal facilities.

- o Climate Change Research: The 1992 Global Climate Change budget includes \$1.2 billion, a 25 percent increase, to help improve scientific and economic understanding of global climate change. Two special reports will supplement the Budget: one which details the action the U.S. has taken to date to reduce gases affecting global climate and one which details the U.S. Global Climate Change Research Program.

Table E-1. THE BUDGET INCLUDES \$2.4 BILLION IN NEW FUNDING FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION INITIATIVES

(Budget authority; dollar amounts in millions)

Summary of Major Initiatives	Actual		1991 Enacted	1992 Proposed	Percent Change, 1991-92
	1989	1990			
America the Beautiful	363	411	589	785	+33
Reforestation	—	—	70	140	+100
Legacy '99	517	563	819	823	+1
Protecting America's Wetlands ¹	201	283	299	489	+64
EPA Operating Budget	1,752	1,938	2,313	2,477	+7
Superfund	1,410	1,530	1,616	1,750	+8
Federal Facility Cleanup:					
Department of Energy	1,762	2,354	*3,687	4,352	+18
Department of Defense	1,155	1,282	1,923	2,582	+34
Other Agencies	107	147	172	211	+23
Global Change Research	—	659	954	1,186	+24
Natural Resources Research	680	710	844	900	+7
Total	7,947	9,877	13,287	15,695	+18

¹Total has been adjusted to eliminate double counting of DOI Wetlands already included in America the Beautiful and wetlands, Coastal American and global change research included in EPA's operating budget.

*Includes a proposed \$340 million 1991 supplemental for Environmental Restoration and Waste Management.

Table II-11. PROPOSED OUTLAYS, BY AGENCY
(In billions of dollars)

Agency	1991 ¹		1992		Total
	Discretionary	Mandatory	Discretionary	Mandatory	
Cabinet Agencies:					
Agriculture	11.6	43.9	26.4	43.2	55.7
Commerce	2.9	-0.1	2.8	-0.1	2.8
Defense—Civil	3.4	23.0	26.4	24.7	28.2
Defense—Military	283.3	-0.8	287.5	-0.7	288.0
Education	18.8	6.1	34.8	7.0	37.5
Energy	16.0	-2.4	13.5	-2.5	14.9
Health and Human Services	27.8	458.4	486.3	496.6	825.3
Housing and Urban Development	21.8	1.7	23.5	0.9	24.3
Interior	6.6	-0.2	6.4	-0.2	6.5
Justice	7.7	1.0	8.7	1.0	10.0
Labor	8.8	25.7	34.5	26.5	34.8
State	4.0	0.3	4.3	0.3	4.5
Transportation	30.5	0.2	30.8	0.3	31.9
Treasury	8.8	268.3	277.1	289.0	298.6
Veterans Affairs	13.9	17.5	31.3	18.1	32.8
Major Agencies:					
Deposit Insurance Accounts	0.1	111.4	111.5	88.1	88.1
Environmental Protection Agency	6.9	-0.1	6.8	-0.2	6.9
General Services Administration	0.9	-0.1	0.8	-0.1	0.7
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	13.5	—	13.5	14.7	14.7
Office of Personnel Management	0.2	35.0	35.2	36.8	37.0
Small Business Administration	0.5	—	0.5	-0.2	0.3
Other Agencies:					
Executive Office of the President	0.3	—	0.3	—	0.3
Funds Appropriated to the President	11.8	-0.5	11.3	-0.7	12.0
Judicial Branch	1.9	0.2	2.1	0.1	2.3
Legislative Branch	2.2	0.3	2.5	0.4	3.0
Other Independent Agencies	10.3	4.0	14.2	4.8	14.0
Allowances	8.2	—	8.2	—	4.7
Undistributed offsetting receipts	—	-109.4	-109.4	-118.0	-118.0
Total Outlays	526.3	883.3	1,409.6	913.8	1,455.9

¹Includes impact of supplementals and rescissions.

38 Receive Science, Technology Medals

President Bush Creates \$500,000 Grant Program for Young Scholars

Associated Press

President Bush honored 38 of the nation's top scientists, engineers and industrialists yesterday and announced a new program of \$500,000 grants to support young scholars who excel in the lab and the classroom.

The National Medals of Science have been presented annually since 1962 to top scientists.

The National Medals of Technology, first awarded in 1985, honors individuals and companies for helping develop or commercialize technology.

"Our commitment to science and technology proves beyond doubt we will not shortchange the future," Bush told the medal recipients at a Rose Garden ceremony.

The National Science Foundation will administer the new Presidential Faculty Fellows Program, which will award five-year grants

totaling \$500,000 to each of 30 young faculty members annual.

The National Medal of Science recipients were:

Gertrude B. Elion, scientist emeritus at Burroughs Wellcome Co., Research Triangle Park, N.C.; George H. Heilmeyer, senior vice president of Texas Instruments Inc., Dallas; Dudley R. Herschbach, a Harvard University professor of science; Mary Ellen Avery, a professor of pediatrics at Harvard Medical School; the late G. Evelyn Hutchinson, a Yale University biologist; Elvin A. Kabat, emeritus professor of microbiology at Columbia University; Robert W. Kates, director of the World Hunger Program at Brown University; Ronald Breslow, a Columbia University chemistry professor;

Luna B. Leopold, a geology professor at the University of California at Berkeley; the late Salvador E. Luria, a Massachusetts Institute of Technology professor of molecular biology; Paul A. Marks, president of Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center in New York; Alberto P. Calderon, emeritus professor of mathematics at the University of Chicago; George A. Miller, a Princeton University psychology professor; Arthur L. Schawlow, a Stanford University physics professor; Glenn T. Seaborg, associate director of Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory at the University of California at Berkeley;

Folke K. Skoog, emeritus professor of botany at the University of Wisconsin at Madison; H. Guyford Stever, a science consultant from Washington, D.C.; Edward C. Stone Jr., a Cal

Tech physics professor; Steven Weinberg, a University of Texas at Austin, physics professor, and Paul C. Zamecnik, scientist with the Worcester Foundation for Experimental Biology at Shrewsbury, Mass.

The National Medal of Technology recipients were:

Geoffrey Boothroyd and Peter Dewhurst, of the University of Rhode Island department of industrial and manufacturing engineering; F. Kenneth Iverson, chief executive of Nucor Inc., a steel-maker; C. Gordon Bell, chief scientist, Student Computer, Concord, Mass.; John Cocke, an IBM researcher and fellow at the Thomas J. Watson Research Center in Yorktown Heights, N.Y.; Carl Djerassi, professor of chemistry, Stanford University;

The late Frederick M. Jones and the late Joseph A. Numero, founders of Thermo-King, a portable refrigeration company; David W. Thompson, Antonio L. Elias, David S. Hollingsworth and Robert R. Lovell, all of the Pegasus Team at Orbital Sciences Corp. of Fairfax, Va.; Charles E. Reed, a General Electric Co. senior scientist; Stephen D. Bechtel Jr., chairman emeritus, Bechtel Group Inc., of San Francisco; Robert W. Galvin, chief executive officer of Motorola, Inc.;

University of Michigan President James J. Duderstadt; Grace Murray Hopper, a retired admiral and computer pioneer from Arlington, Va.; and Col. John Paul Stapp, chairman of the Space Center Commission at Alamogordo, N.M.

TALKING POINTS

Change of Guard at the FAA? Skinner's Idea Irks Industry

Transportation Secretary Samuel K. Skinner has approached several key senators with an idea that has political operatives scratching their heads and the aviation community up in arms.

Skinner has brought up the idea of moving Federal Aviation Administrator James B. Busey IV over to the No. 2 post at the Transportation Department to replace Elaine L. Chao, who is expected to head the Peace Corps. Replacing Busey would be the

Mosbacher, replacing Bruce A. Soll, 34, who left to work in the office of the chairman of The Limited, a chain of women's clothing stores based in Columbus, Ohio.

Terpeluk, 33, had been head of Commerce's Office of Business Liaison for 2½ years. In that job, she was the main Commerce Department contact for business executives and organizations—a key job because of Mosbacher's role within the Bush administration as the spokesman for U.S. business interests.

Before joining Commerce, Terpeluk served as a special assistant to President Bush when he was

Wash. Post.

7/17/91

A17

TODAY'S NUCLEAR WASTE ARE BASED ON TWO-BILLION-YEAR-OLD

Most people think man built the first nuclear reactors. But nature did it a long time ago.

Almost two billion years ago, in what is now the Gabon Republic of West Africa, a spontaneous nuclear reaction occurred in a rich vein of uranium ore. When it ended, radioactive waste lay within a natural repository. Millennia passed. Rains soaked the land. Yet the waste stayed right where it was.

Today, man can improve technologically what nature did naturally. We have harnessed

As for the waste, independent scientific organizations agree that we can safely dispose of nuclear waste deep underground, in geologic formations that have been stable for millions of years. The waste (used nuclear fuel) will be isolated about 1,000 feet below the earth's surface, sealed inside rugged metal containers that are placed in metal-lined holes drilled in rock and plugged with yet more metal or concrete. These multiple safety barriers are as self-



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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

September 16, 1991

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
DURING PRESENTATION OF NATIONAL MEDAL OF SCIENCE
AND NATIONAL MEDAL OF TECHNOLOGY

The Rose Garden

10:30 A.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you. Please be seated, and let me welcome the dignitaries -- that's almost everybody. I don't know who is excluded, but -- (laughter) -- first, Secretary Mosbacher and Secretary Lujan here -- Bob over my shoulder -- Allan Bromley, my Science Advisor; Henson Moore, I believe is to be here, of Energy; and, of course, Rock Schnabel of Commerce; Walter Massey, the Director of the National Science Foundation. And then finally and perhaps most important today, our honorees and their friends and families. It's my pleasure to welcome all of you to this steamy Rose Garden. (Laughter.)

And with us today are five Nobel Laureates, leading engineers of the Informaton Age, authors of some of this century's world-changing discoveries and inventions. Men and women whose quantum leaps of learning compress generations of knowledge within a single lifetime of achievement. From the first moments of creation to the frontiers of the solar system and now, with Voyager, beyond: your knowledge spans the broad canvas of human endeavor.

Some of you are not only experts in your field, you invented your field. Your quests and questions produced new disciplines, new knowledge, new ways of looking at our world.

And today, your nation recognizes your monumental accomplishments, honors the differences you have made: advancing human understanding, improving the human condition, helping mankind conquer ignorance and illness, helping this nation compete and prosper.

Today's award winners range in age from the Pegasus Team -- a group of precocious 40-something scientists and one 37-year-old -- who designed and built the world's first private space rocket to Admiral Grace Hopper, born in 1906, who pioneered the revolution that put personal computers on the desks of millions of Americans -- and dragged even this President into the computer age. (Laughter.)

I was asked for a report. It's been almost six months since my first computer lesson, and I'm making progress. I make the same mistakes, but I do it five times faster. It's marvelous. (Laughter.)

The men and women we honor exemplify not simply the life of the mind, but the spirit of adventure and risk that accompanies the quest for advancement.

Take Stephen Bechtel, whose vision helped a city spring from the Saudi desert, helped turn the Arctic waters of James Bay into a source of energy for millions of North Americans, and who's now helping Kuwait rise up from the ashes of war.

Consider Colonel Stapp, John Paul Stapp, expert on the human impact of G-forces stress. When his experiments became too

MORE

dangerous to impose on others, Colonel Stapp became his own subject. And as a former Naval aviator, I can hardly believe he's withstood 40 Gs: That's the same as going from 632 miles per hour to a dead stop in 1.4 seconds. Colonel Stapp put himself on the line and made flying safer for everyone from passengers on commuter shuttles to the astronauts now orbiting the Earth on Discovery.

From the work of a single individual come benefits that can banish suffering and prolong life for many millions of people. Consider the career of Gertrude Elion, Nobel Prize-winning biochemist. Her life's work spans the quest to defeat Leukemia and Malaria to today's battle against AIDs and other immune system disorders.

Together, your efforts transformed our world. And yet, as a nation, our honor for all you've done falls short if we fail to sustain your forward march. This administration has proposed what progress demands: record funding levels for research and development, with funds channeled to the individual investigator and small research teams that so often redefine state-of-the-art. To advance technology, we've focused funds on the areas of energy and aeronautics, biotechnology and advanced materials, high performance computing and communications.

To advance science and engineering research, we've urged Congress to approve an 18-percent increase in funding for the National Science Foundation, keeping us on track with our commitment to double spending on that vital research arm by the year 1994. Our commitment to science and technology proves beyond doubt we will not shortchange the future.

In the words of Astronomer Edwin Powell Hubble: "Equipped with his five senses, man explores the universe around him, and calls the adventure science." Well, science and technology hold open the hope of infinite possibility -- of answers that eluded Einstein, of a new world free from fear and want. And that same shining future -- the new world of possibility -- exists within every child.

In the end, progress of enlightenment comes down to education, and what are we doing to cultivate the children sitting today in classrooms around the country -- the generation we'll ask to provide solutions to the challenges of a new century, answers to questions that haven't even yet been asked.

Unless we act immediately, the next generation may not be equipped to follow in your footsteps. All of you know our national education goals and the strategy that we call America 2000 -- our challenge to everyone with a stake in our schools to literally reinvent American education. Well, right now, in some studies of math and science aptitude, U.S. students rank dead last amongst the industrialized nations. And that one statistic alone should shake us out of our complacency and show us the scope of the challenge that we face.

If we're going to be first in the world in math and science by 2000, there's not a moment to waste. Because we're serious, next year's budget targets \$661 million for precollege math and science education -- a one-year increase of 28 percent.

And today, I salute every one of you who has taken the time to share your wisdom in the classroom. I mentioned earlier that we have five Nobel laureates with us today. Let me recognize another medal-winner for a singular distinction: Elvin Kabat, who's had the satisfaction of seeing one of his students go on to win a Nobel.

We must preserve the vital connection between teaching and research. That's the idea behind the Commerce Department's

Technology Heroes Program -- to turn Medal of Technology winners into role models for our kids. And that's why, today, I am pleased to announce the establishment of the Presidential Faculty Fellows Program -- to provide 5-year grants totaling \$500,000 to as many as each of 30 young faculty members each year. These grants will support young scholars in their path-breaking work in science and technology and their teaching in the classroom. Perhaps years from now, some of those Presidential Faculty Fellows will have their own day here in the Rose Garden.

In honoring each of you, this nation honors the boundless horizons of the human mind, the soaring spirit of inquiry, the special genius of the architects who fashion today's fantastic idea into tomorrow's usable tool. Your work stands as its own reward; so let me simply add your nation's thanks.

Once again, welcome to the White House. Congratulations on your well-deserved honors. Now, with the help of Dr. Massey and Secretary Mosbacher and Dr. Allan Bromley, we will present the awards.

Thank you all very much. (Applause.)

(The awards are presented.)

THE PRESIDENT: Well done to the presenter. I guess that concludes it, doesn't it?

Thank you all and, again, my congratulations. I think that concludes the ceremony. And the person that's in charge of the weather, please meet me inside. (Laughter.) Thank you all very much. (Applause.)

END

10:40 A.M. EDT

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 12, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: DAVID DEMAREST
TONY SNOW

FROM: DAN MCGROARTY

SUBJECT: NATIONAL MEDAL OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CEREMONY

On Monday, September 16, you will deliver remarks to an audience of approximately 210 at the National Medal of Science and Technology ceremony in the Rose Garden. Secretary Manuel Lujan and Deputy Secretary Henson Moore are expected to attend. The audience will consist primarily of recipients and their family members.

Your remarks (approximately 8 minutes/on cards) highlight the recipients and their ~~cumulative~~ achievements. Then they focus on federal funding for science, technology, and research and development; and the importance of education to our national math and science goals. ~~education.~~

After your remarks, Dr. Walter Massey,

~~See Mosbacher + Dr. Stomley will~~

~~read the award citations.~~

Director
of National
Science
Foundation,

will read
the citations.

All you will
join Sec Mosbacher
& Dr. Hromley
in presenting
The medals.

Direct