The original documents are located in Box 22, folder "Science and Technology Policy, Office of - H.R. 10230" of the Loen and Leppert Files at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

Passed H 11/6/75

11/11/75 - S. Aeronautical & Space Sciences Comte
Commerce
Labor & Public Welfare

Signing Ceremony 5/11/76

Revised

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 14, 1974

MEMORANDUM FOR: KEN COLE

FROM: Glenn Schleede

SUBJECT: S. 32 -- Creating a Council of Advisers on Science and Technology which Passed the Senate on Oct. 11

In an unexpected development, Senator Kennedy last week pushed a bill through subcommittee, committee and the full Senate to create a 3-man Council of Advisers on Science and Technology (CAST) with staff in the Executive Office of the President. The bill requires an annual report on science and technology, requires NSF to initiate a program of continuing education for scientists and engineers, and establishes interagency and intergovernmental science and technology committees. Tab A is a more detailed summary of the bill.

The bill used by Senator Kennedy is one that he and more than 30 other Senators introduced in early 1973 as a response to the then existing shortage of jobs for scientists and engineers. The new S. 32 retains some watered-down features of the old bill but the main feature clearly is the establishment of the new CAST. Senator Kennedy apparently has organized the heads of more than 30 scientific and engineering societies to help get the bill enacted.

Implications and next steps

- We don't yet know whether the House will act on this or a similar bill. Max Friedersdorf and Gene Ainsworth are checking with Congressman Teague.

- I continue to believe that the movement to reestablish a science advisory arrangement is stronger and has more momentum than

others have suggested. The report of the Killian Committee last June served as a catalyst and the momentum seems to be growing. Even if the House doesn't act this year, the prospects for action next year now look strong -- particularly if the scientific and engineering societies mount a major lobbying effort.

- If the Administration position is in opposition to a new Council, hard work should begin soon to find an acceptable alternative. It will be hard to beat something with nothing.

Attachment

cc: Mike Duval
Max Friedersdorf
Gene Ainsworth
Jim Cavanaugh

Summary of S. 32 "National Policy and Priorities for Science and Technology Act of 1974" As It Passed the Senate on October 11

Title I - Council of Advisors on Science and Technology

- Establishes a 3-member council in the Executive Office of the President with a staff. Chairman is Level II and members are Level IV positions.

- Council annually appraises science and technology in relation to national needs, consults with CEA, determines desired level of Federal investment in science and technology, determines priorities for allocating funds among scientific and technical areas, and makes recommendations to the President.

- Performs policy analysis and studies, reviews agency programs, provides advice to the President, assists in preparing an annual report on science and technology.

- Chairman serves as science and technology advisor to the President and chairman of a Federal (interagency) coordinating committee for science and technology.

- Council must, within 90 days following appointment of members, contract with National Academy of Science to conduct a study of federal organization for civilian science and technology, which report and recommendations must be completed within 18 months from the start of the contract.

- President must transmit an annual science and technology report to the Congress beginning October 15, 1975. Report must include his funding recommendations. If funding is different from Council's recommendations, both sets must be included -- along with the President's reasons for not accepting the Council's recommendations.

Title II - Federal Coordinating Committee for Science and Technology

- Creates an interagency committee under the Council chairman consisting of representatives from 13 agencies with major science

and technology programs.

- Abolishes the Federal Council for Science and Technology (FCST) which is now chaired by the Director of NSF.

Title III - National Science Foundation

- Makes some modifications in NSF Act with respect to science policy and National Science Board, apparently to make it consistent with provisions of S. 32.

- Directs NSF to initiate within 90 days a program of continuing education to help scientists and engineers keep current with new knowledge and developments; includes grants, contracts, and fellowships.

Title IV - State and Regional Science and Technology Programs

- Establishes in NSF an Intergovernmental Science and Technology Advisory Committee with 22 members, an executive director and staff to help states develop scientific and technical programs.

- Authorizes grants to states to establish science and technology offices and programs.

Title V - General and Authorization of Appropriations

- Appropriations authorizations are as follows:

Purpose	FY 75	FY 76
NAS Study of Science Organization	1.5	-
Council Activities, Annual Report	2.5	5.0
NSF Continuing Education Program	1.5	3.5
Grants to States	2.5	5.5
Total	8.0	14.0

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20550

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR

May 16, 1975

MAY 16 1975

Mr. Max L. Friedersdorf
Assistant to the President
for Legislative Affairs
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Max:

As a means of following up on our phone conversation yesterday afternoon in which we discussed the desirability of letting the so-called Bauman Amendment die a natural death in Conference, I would like to emphasize one or two points by way of the enclosed information. First, concerning the Bauman Amendment, I am enclosing a statement adopted by the National Science Board in its meeting on May 16. This summarizes rather well the essence of the reason why the Bauman Amendment is not a good idea. I also am enclosing an editorial from Science, a publication of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, that states some of the broader issues in the relation of government and science. Anything that you can do to convey a point of view to the leadership that there are other more suitable methods of obtaining oversight over research and development programs would be greatly appreciated.

Part of the fire on the Bauman Amendment question arises from the steady drumbeat coming out of Representative Conlan concerning courses of science instruction which we have sponsored through development and implementation grants. The successive Administrations and the Congress have judged science education to be a role for the Foundation ever since it was set up in 1950. Some of the course material, particularly that concerning social sciences can be judged as being controversial. For this reason, it has always been the policy at the Foundation to have final selection of course material retained at the local school board and school district level. Mr. Conlan has been critical of the content of the material. Other members of Congress have also raised similar questions. In his continuing inquiry, Mr. Conlan has shifted from the content question to the process, and most recently, has attacked the peer review system and the Foundation's right to withhold confidential data from individual members of the Congress. We have refused to provide verbatim comments, but have provided just about everything else that is in our records. I believe a glance at the enclosed correspondence will give you the flavor of the discussion. Mr. Conlan is operating as an individual in this instance and not as a member of the committee, thus, making a lot of dust for Members on both sides of the aisle.

I will be away from the Foundation next week. In my absence, Ms. Pat Nicely will be a contact should there be a need. She is reached on 632-7320.

As we now understand it, Mr. Bauman will attempt to introduce a motion to instruct the conferees to retain his amendment in the final conference report. This motion is expected on Tuesday, May 20.

Dr. Stever thanks you for your assistance in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Philip M. Smith
Special Assistant
to the Director

Enclosures

cc: Mr. Hugh F. Loweth, OMB

NSB-75-181

RESOLUTION UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED BY THE NATIONAL SCIENCE BOARD
AT ITS TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL (173RD) MEETING
May 16, 1975

The National Science Board opposes H.R. 5796 and Section 7 of H.R. 4723, as passed, that would require proposed grants to be available for 30 days of Congressional review prior to final award.

The proposed legislation has the potential for producing serious weakening of science which has been made strong over the last 25 years by National Science Foundation (NSF) sponsorship of the highest quality and priority research projects. Review of scientific proposals with a goal that the best be selected requires utilization of highly qualified and technical experts able to understand the proposed experiments, the achievability of goals, and the competence of researchers to undertake the proposed investigations. The evaluation and selection process involves an examination of more than 24,000 proposals involving some 1,000,000 pages of technical material each year. The identification of the proposals to be supported has been performed effectively by a competitive system which includes peer review and involves several thousand distinguished experts in the country combined with the studied judgment of the NSF professional staff. Of the hundreds of thousands of grants awarded by the NSF over the years, only a small fraction has been questioned by Members of the Congress and others.

The National Science Board in its role as a policy-making body welcomes the continued oversight of Foundation programs by the Congress. On its part the National Science Board will continue to ensure that the management practices of the Foundation operate to identify and support the best and highest priority research in the country.

The National Science Board strongly urges the Congress to reject H.R. 5796 and Section 7 of H.R. 4723, as passed, in its further consideration of the Foundation's fiscal year 1976 authorization. It is our opinion that the two bills propose to extend Congressional control in too great a detail to be either effective or efficient.

16 May 1975, Volume 188, Number 4189

SCIENCE

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE: 1515 Massachusetts Ave., NW, Washington, D.C. 20005. Phones: (Area code 202) Central Office: 467-4350; Book Reviews: 467-4367; Business Office: 467-4411; Circulation: 467-4417; Guide to Scientific Instruments: 467-4480; News and Comment: 467-4430; Reprints and Permissions: 467-4483; Research News: 467-4321; Reviewing: 467-4443. Cable: Advancesci, Washington. Copies of "Instructions for Contributors" can be obtained from the editorial office. See also page xv, *Science*, 28 June 1974. ADVERTISING CORRESPONDENCE: Room 1740, 11 W. 42 St., New York, N.Y. 10036. Phone: 212-PE-6-1858.

The Shaming of Science

What shall we make of the congressional furor over biological and social science research? According to Miles' law, where you stand depends on where you sit. If one is a social scientist, one sees Congress at its worst, meddling in matters it doesn't comprehend while Rome burns. If one is less involved, one may put it down to a tiresome political overreaction to far-out research projects. The serious question is whether we are seeing the beginning of something much deeper: a loss of nerve where science and technology are concerned.

It is unlikely that anybody knows the answer. But the scientific community ought not to merely sit back and take a bad rap. If open season is being declared on long-accepted processes for determining scientific merit and social value in the funding of research, a very great deal is at stake. Summary judgments may spread to science as a whole because of dissatisfaction with a few fields.

For three decades, politics and science in this country have struggled to come to terms. Neither can do without the other, and neither can afford to undermine confidence in the other.

Both government and science can absorb criticism. Government has reaped a bumper harvest of it. Science and technology have been called to account for going too far or falling too short. So be it. Criticism reinforces accountability in a society based on rights and responsibilities.

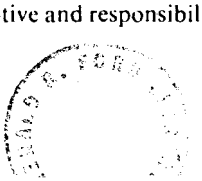
Science and politics have enough trouble finding common ground without removing the quality of respect from the relationship. While only a small part of the research enterprise has been called into question, the continued parading of research projects in the streets to a drumfire of ridicule and intimidation can very quickly bring an end to respect and replace it with a quarrel. That is a high price for a nation which came to believe in science as a discovery process and an edge of light in a troubled world.

Congressional oversight of science is not at issue. But ambushing one research project after another is not what we expect of oversight. One cannot believe that Congress is about to fit social science research for a straitjacket; it will not come to that. But a smog of uncertainty hangs over the administration of research. The danger is that first-rate biological and social science research will carry unacceptable risks for good investigators, and that funds will be spent only where they can be spent safely, well out of the range of political guns. There is no satisfaction in that sort of cease-fire.

The shaming of science has gone far enough. There is plenty of work for legislative oversight. Neither the Executive Branch nor Congress has established an enduring policy relative to long-term investment in basic science. The equities in the peer review system are fair game for legislative scrutiny. Examination of the question of trading off incentives for private sector innovation against direct funding of R & D is overdue. The decline in research and development investment in the United States, relative to that of competing nations merits more than hand-wringing.

We should keep some sense of perspective. Over the years, Congress has done much to advance the sciences and to be an action-forcing influence on a reluctant Executive Branch. At its best, legislative oversight earns high marks.

It comes down to a matter of asking the right questions instead of the wrong ones about science and public policy. If the rules of political oversight are reasonable, science and government can reinforce each other. But if oversight is employed only to discredit scientific motive and responsibility, it will be a cold winter.—William D. Carey



JOHN B. CONLAN
MEMBER OF CONGRESS
ARIZONA

130 CANNON HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-3361

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

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AVIATION AND TRANSPORTATION
DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC PLANNING AND ANALYSIS

May 15
1 9 7 5

Dr. H. Guyford Stever, Director
National Science Foundation
1800 G Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20550

Dear Dr. Stever,

I do not propose to recapitulate our extensive correspondence of the last several weeks. However, your letter of May 12, 1975, raises a serious group of questions which I shall bring to your attention for your prompt response.

Beginning on Page Two of that letter, you referred to the fact that I requested from you verbatim comments on the "Individualized Science Instructional System" (ISIS) curriculum program made by one of the peer reviewers asked by the National Science Foundation to evaluate the ISIS proposal. That is entirely accurate. You finally state that you are "not willing to release a copy of the review you have requested, which was solicited nearly three years ago under an implied promise of confidentiality."

In defense of your refusal to provide me the material specifically demanded, you alleged several reasons. Your first reason was that the identity of the author of the review must be withheld from the applicant in order to assure frank and open criticism on the part of the reviewers.

I assure you that I am a Member of Congress, not an applicant. Whether or not your policy of confidentiality of reviews from applicants is reasonable or unreasonable appears irrelevant to my request.

Your allegation states in addition that you do not "normally" provide the actual text of peer reviews to applicants. I would point out that if the actual texts of peer criticisms are provided to applicants under abnormal circumstances, an inquiry by a Member of Congress specifically charged with oversight of the Foundation is at least entitled to the same courtesy and latitude.

You further allege that "we do not make reviewer comments available" to third parties. I assume that you viewed my May 12 request as that of a third party.

I would again remind you that I am a Member of Congress on a Committee charged with the oversight of the National Science Foundation. As such, I am specifically interested in and investigating the propriety of the activities of the National Science Foundation. It is not customary for an agency of the Executive Branch that is a creature of Congress to think of or refer to Congress as a third party.

As a creature of Congress, the National Science Foundation is supervised and funded by the Congress. As a consequence, I request that you make plain how it is that a legitimate Congressional demand for information is treated as a demand from a third party.

I would further point out that even though I do not participate in the character of a "third party," I am interested in more than the reasons for declination or award of grants. It has been made abundantly plain to you that the interest of both the Committee and Congress is in the manner in which the duties imposed by Congressional enactment are discharged by the National Science Foundation. The particular reasons why individual projects are approved or disapproved, while of interest, are of secondary interest to the Committee.

The mechanism and manner in which grants are approved or disapproved is of great concern, and that concern has been communicated to you on considerably more than one occasion. Consequently, I do again demand that you make available the peer reviewer comments originally demanded by me -- in their original and complete form, not paraphrased.

You referred to the peer review system as including an implied promise of confidentiality. I find it difficult to understand how that implied promise of confidentiality made by the National Science Foundation binds you to suppress from the Congress specifically charged with overview of the National Science Foundation the materials necessary or valuable in determining the utility, continuity, and value of National Science Foundation programs for which Congress provides vast amounts of federal funds.

I hope that your remark does not imply some characteristic difference between operatives who work within the National Science Foundation and Members of Congress, which is deprecatory to the integrity of the Members of Congress.

It need not be said that an implied promise of confidentiality in this instance appears to be in the mind of the implier.

Dr. H. Guyford Stever, Director
National Science Foundation

May 15, 1975

I am particularly interested in one sentence in your May 12 letter, to which I demand a specific explanation. I quote it in full as follows:

> "To require release of the full text of reviewer comments -- particularly when the identity of the author is also released -- would force NSF into a different method of evaluating proposals."

In reading that sentence, I come to the conclusion that if the Congress forces the National Science Foundation to explain itself, and to explain its methodology in peer review, that the National Science Foundation will in response change its methodology. It is difficult not to read this sentence as an arrogant defiance of Congressional review of Foundation activities.

Your sentence said that release of peer evaluations "would force NSF into a different method of evaluating proposals." I request that you explain your statement to me in a manner consistent with your responsibility to the Congress and to the Members specifically charged with responsibility for the National Science Foundation under the clear mandate of the enabling act which maintains you in existence.

Further, you suggest that "disruption" of the peer review system should not be undertaken without careful analysis by Congress. I suggest that it is difficult to achieve a careful analysis of the peer review system without seeing it.

Finally you suggest that Congress can by appropriate legislation require change in the peer review system. Congress can require by appropriate legislation much more than a change merely in the peer review system. Your suggestion that you will continue to protect the confidentiality of reviews and reviewers in the face of a legitimate demand for those reviews and the names of those reviewers constitutes a clear contempt of the supervising authority vested in Congress by the act which brought the National Science Foundation into existence.

I find it difficult to understand, as you suggested in your last paragraph, how your opinion has any relevancy to weakening the mode of operation of the peer review system or any other method by which the Congress chooses to exercise its review function. Your opinion is not the criterion by which Congress operates.

We are sensitive to the needs and wishes of the scientific community. We are sensitive to the complexities of the problems with which you deal in your work. We are, however, much more sensitive to our responsibilities to our colleagues and to the electorate to make sure that the money appropriated to maintain the National Science Foundation be used in accordance with the will of the Congress.

In that aspect your opinion is that of a layman in a matter by law placed under the responsibility of the Congress, and particularly under the responsibility of the Committee upon which I serve.

I view seriously the challenge implicit in your letter. Let me review for you the multiplicity of challenges which you have made in a three-page letter:

(1) You challenge my right to know the name of a reviewer.

(2) You attempt to put the Congress in the same class as an applicant.

(3) You attempt to put the Congress in the same class as a third party.

(4) You allege some nebulous right of privacy on the part of an applicant for public funds to create a publicly used product.

(5) You suggest that to demand and successfully get possession of samples of the peer review system would force you to alter that system to maintain the National Science Foundation's independence from properly constituted Congressional review and authority.

In my view your challenges essentially constitute a threat against the Congress.

You state that you will continue to protect the confidentiality of the reviews -- in effect suppress documents from Congress used to disburse funds entrusted by Congress to the National Science Foundation -- against the will of the Congress.

In essence, I view your letter as contemptuous of the duties, requirements, and intent of the Congress. And I view your conduct in particular to be dilatory and evasive.

I therefore renew the demands made upon you in my previous letters. I add to them the further demand that you explain your allegation that the National Science Foundation will thwart attempts to analyze the peer review system, implicit in the requests by me and our Committee and made to you in the performance of our duties.

Dr. H. Guyford Stever, Director
National Science Foundation

May 15, 1975

If you again insist on refusing to provide the Committee with this information concerning the activities of the National Science Foundation, I must demand that you provide the formal policy statement of the National Science Board under which your suppression of this information from the Congress is sanctioned.

Under 42 U.S.C. 1863, the National Science Board is mandated to establish all policies of the National Science Foundation. I will expect that your further refusal to honor my demands for information, in my capacity as a member of Congress and the House Science and Technology Committee, is appropriately covered by formal National Science Board policy, as required by law.

Sincerely,

John B. Conlan
Member of Congress

JBC:aa

cc Hon. Olin E. Teague
Dr. Norman C. Hackerman

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20550

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR

May 12, 1975

Honorable John B. Conlan
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Mr. Conlan:

This is in reference to your letters of May 7 and May 12, 1975, requesting certain information concerning the Individualized Science Instructional System (ISIS).

In accordance with your letter of May 1, 1975, we have sent all of the information you requested concerning the draft Mini-Courses on Human Reproduction and Birth and Growth. As stated in my letter transmitting that material, ISIS Mini-Courses are in the trial stage typical of all curricula materials that NSF supports. Also, as stated, the use of these materials is entirely voluntary.

With respect to the additional information you requested in your May 7, 1975 letter, I understand that the project considered a Mini-Course on human sexuality and that a preliminary manuscript was prepared in the summer of 1974. However, we are informed that the project has not prepared any trial materials of this nature.

In connection with the question of time for responding to requests for materials, I am sure that you will understand that the examination we have been carrying on of our entire curriculum program has absorbed the time of a significant part of the staff concerned with these programs and other staff. As you know, the Foundation has supported more than fifty sets of curricular materials, so that the examination is a major undertaking. Our findings will be submitted to the Committee on Science and Technology by the end of this month as scheduled, after consideration by the National Science Board this week. I should add that since the Foundation receives and expects to receive only trial editions of materials during the period of development, all of the actual course materials are not in the possession of the Foundation at this time. Consequently, in some cases, it is necessary to secure copies of some of them from the writing groups. This involves some delay. The materials we have on hand we send and have sent immediately.

We are enclosing a copy of the ISIS original and second grant proposals, a proposal for a conference grant which led to the formulation of the original project, all grant amendments and extensions, budgets and letters of award. However, time did not permit the duplication of appendices to the second proposal, dated January 24, 1974, which totals nearly 300 pages. These will be duplicated and sent to you as soon as possible.

We are also including memoranda of recommendation to the National Science Board governing the two proposals that were submitted to the Board. You will notice that National Science Board document No. 74-35, dated February 13, 1974, contains a projection for cost of implementation (74-35-2-9). You will recall that in my letter of May 9, 1975, I stated that it is not possible at this time to provide an accurate estimate for support of implementation activities in future years. This statement was made largely because experience has shown that long-range projections of implementation activities are merely indicators of possible levels of support. For this reason and also because of the uncertainties that attend our current examination of our implementation programs, I did not wish to supply you with specific estimates for future implementation costs which are almost certainly subject to change. However, in learning the urgency of your request, I am now submitting the estimates furnished to the Board.

Your letter of May 12, 1975, in addition to requesting again the materials which we are already seeking to assemble for you as fast as we can, requests that we send the verbatim comments on the ISIS Program made by one of the reviewers. I do not know how you learned the name of this reviewer for it is not information we normally give out.

As you know, the National Science Foundation calls upon a large number of scientists all over the country to assist in evaluating proposals for grants. Similar procedures, known generally as the Peer Review System, are used by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and a number of other agencies. As far as I know, all of these agencies consider that, to assure frank and open criticism, whether favorable or unfavorable, on the part of reviewers, the identity of the authors of the reviews must be withheld from the applicant. While applicants are entitled to the reasons for denial of their applications, including the substance of reviewers' comments, in order to prevent identification of the author through the style or content of his review, applicants do not normally receive the actual text. The same principle applies to reviewer comments on successful applications.

With respect to third parties who are interested in the reasons for declination or award of a grant, the same principles apply. In addition, releasing to third parties highly critical comments could involve an invasion of the right of privacy of the applicant and possibly give rise to liability in an action for libel. Consequently, we do not make reviewer comments available to third parties, even in paraphrased form.

The Peer Review System, in effect for 25 years and the way in which it operates, including the implied promise of confidentiality, is well understood and accepted by thousands of reviewers. To require release of the full text of reviewer comments - particularly when the identity of the author is also released - would force NSF into a different method of evaluating proposals. While there are certain flaws and potential problems in the Peer Review System, there are other and perhaps more serious flaws and problems in each of the other systems which we have considered. Disruption of the Peer Review System should therefore not be undertaken without careful analysis by the Congress, the Administration, and the scientific community.

We are reexamining the entire pre-award evaluation mechanism in the Foundation, and I expect that this subject will be reviewed and discussed in the forthcoming oversight hearings in the Science and Technology Committee. The Congress can, of course, by appropriate legislation, require change in the Peer Review System. However, in the absence of clear legislative mandate, we will continue to protect the confidentiality of the reviews and reviewers.

I am not willing to release a copy of the review you have requested, which was solicited nearly three years ago, under an implied promise of confidentiality. To do so would, in my opinion, seriously weaken the present mode of operation of the Peer Review System.

Sincerely yours,

H. Guyford Stever
Director

Enclosures

Copy to:
Honorable Olin Teague
Honorable James Symington
Honorable Charles Mosher

cc: Director (2)
Mr. Brown, OGC
Dr. Paige, AD/E
Dr. Gillespie, PES
Mr. Wirths, OGPP
Miss Nicely, CLO
Dr. Hughes, AD/NI
Dr. Snow, OPRM

Enclosures [to letter from H. Guyford Stever to Honorable John B. Conlan dated 5/12/75]

- Project Summary Proposal 2W10-6425
- Grant letter - Amendment No. 1, dated March 5, 1973
- - Amendment No. 2, dated June 8, 1973
- - Amendment No. 3, dated August 17, 1973
- - Amendment No. 4, dated April 30, 1974
- Proposal, dated January 25, 1974, for Multidisciplinary High School Science System (ISIS)
- NSB document No. 74-38 relating to proposal, dated January 25, 1974
- Amendment No. 5 to Grant GW-7645, dated June 28, 1974
- Grant letter, dated December 5, 1974, assigning a new number to Grant GW-7645 (PES 72-06306-A-06)

JOHN B. CONLAN
MEMBER OF CONGRESS
ARIZONA

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Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

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SUBCOMMITTEES:
ENERGY
AVIATION AND TRANSPORTATION
DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC PLANNING AND ANALYSIS

May 12
1 9 7 5

Dr. H. Guyford Stever, Director
National Science Foundation
1800 G Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20550

Dear Dr. Stever,

I respectfully make demand upon you to provide me with:

(1) An exact and complete copy of Dr. Philip Morrison's original review of the "Individualized Science Instructional System" (ISIS) proposal, as submitted to the National Science Foundation about three years ago.

(2) The ISIS grant proposal itself, first funded by NSF in 1972-73, and other grant proposals and ISIS funding history requested by me in writing on both May 1 and again on May 7, 1975 . . . to which requests I have received no satisfaction.

Dr. Morrison's ISIS review was a key factor in the decision to award more than $2 million of federal funds for development of the ISIS program. I have been informed by your staff that the above information is available.

I herewith make formal demand upon you to provide me with these documents before the close of business today. And I make this demand consistent with my duties and obligations as a member of Congress, which is involved in current legislative deliberations over your NSF budget authorization and appropriations for the coming year, and as a member of the House Science and Technology Committee, which oversees the National Science Foundation.

Dr. H. Guyford Stever, Director
National Science Foundation

May 12, 1975

I feel sure you will comply with your duty to provide information to Congress. I expect to receive these materials within the time limit prescribed.

Sincerely.

John B. Conlan

John B. Conlan
Member of Congress

JBC:aa

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20550

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR

5/9/75

Honorable John B. Conlan
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Conlan:

This is in reply to your letter of April 30, 1975, which notes certain differences in estimates made of the number of academic reviewers used by the Foundation for evaluation of proposals, and which requests that you be provided a "consolidated list of peer reviewers used to evaluate NSF grant proposals since 1969." In your letter, you state that Mr. Jack Kratchman of my staff made a firm commitment that such a list and the institutional affiliations of the reviewers would be provided to your office.

With regard to the differences in estimates of the number of academic reviewers used by the Foundation, I cannot provide you with the rationale for Senator Kennedy's estimate. However, all estimates of the number of peer reviewers are only approximate because they can be developed in several ways. In general, gross estimates are made by multiplying the total number of proposals by the average number of reviewers for each proposal. Since some reviewers examine more than one proposal, the gross figure must be discounted appropriately. My estimate applied a conservative or large discounting factor. Other estimates may apply a different judgement to arrive at an approximate net figure.

I assure that your statement about Mr. Kratchman's commitment is based on a telephone conversation that he had with Mr. George Archibald of your office on April 16, 1975. We have reviewed our records of this conversation and do not believe that he or any other NSF employee made a commitment to compile such a list. It is my understanding that Mr. Kratchman explained to Mr. Archibald that NSF could not readily provide you with such a list because of the large number of names involved and the fact that this information is not computerized, but is decentralized among many individual grant jackets within the various operating units of the Foundation. For these reasons we are unable to provide you with the consolidated list of peer reviewers used to evaluate NSF grant proposals since 1969. We are sorry for the misunderstanding on this point. To avoid future misunderstandings of this nature, it would be appreciated if all such requests are made in writing.

Like yourself, we wish to be sure that we have more complete information on the peer review system. In this connection we are assembling additional information that is drawn largely from fiscal year 1974, the most recent year for which we have completed our award and declination actions and which is, therefore, subject to complete statistical analysis. Data related to more recent activities are also more amenable to analysis through our Management Information System. We feel that the analysis which we will develop in this manner will be of substantial value to the Committee when it meets to consider this matter later this year.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ H. Guyford Stever

H. Guyford Stever
Director

cc: Honorable Olin Teague
Honorable James Symington
Honorable Charles Mosher
Dr. Norman Hackerman

JOHN B. CONLAN
MEMBER OF CONGRESS
ARIZONA

130 CANNON HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-3361

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

COMMITTEES:
BANKING, CURRENCY AND HOUSING
SUBCOMMITTEES:
DOMESTIC MONETARY POLICY
INTERNATIONAL TRADE
HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
SUBCOMMITTEES:
ENERGY
AVIATION AND TRANSPORTATION
DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL
SCIENTIFIC PLANNING AND ANALYSIS

April 30
1 9 7 5

Dr. H. Guyford Stever, Director
National Science Foundation
1800 G Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20550

Dear Dr. Stever,

I inquired on April 18 about the discrepancy in figures used about the number of people in the National Science Foundation's peer review system. You stated a figure of 25,000 in your prepared statement this year before the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee. Senator Kennedy said in his April 10 statement about House action on your 1976 budget authorization that 40,000 academic evaluators are being used by the Foundation as part of your peer review system to evaluate grant proposals.

A firm commitment was made by Jack Kratchman of your staff that I would be provided with a complete list and institutional affiliations of all peer reviewers who have actually been used to evaluate NSF grant proposals over the past five years or so. I understand that the House Science and Technology Committee will be taking a detailed look at your peer review system later this year. This list and other information I will request as time goes on will therefore be essential to me and other members of the Committee.

I would like to have this consolidated list of peer reviewers used to evaluate NSF grant proposals since 1968 within a month. Please let me know exactly when I can expect to receive the document.

Cordially,

John B. Conlan

John B. Conlan
Member of Congress

cc Hon. Olin E. Teague
Hon. Paul Laxalt

MAY 1 2 51 PM '75

MAR 24 1975

Honorable John B. Conlan
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Mr. Conlan:

I am replying to your letter of March 11 which reached my office on March 19. My staff is in the process of preparing copies of the proposals and associated correspondence which serve as the basis for those awards announced on January 15, 1975, which contain funds for the implementation of the MACOS program. These are the proposals whose reference numbers are listed in the attachment to your letter.

It is the policy of the Foundation to make available, on request, all proposals which have received NSF funding and any related material connected with the grants, including a summary of the outside reviewers' evaluations of the proposals. We will provide you with a summary of the reviewers' evaluations for the 19 MACOS-related proposals which received support as indicated above.

It is also a long-established policy of the Foundation that information on proposals which have been denied support will not be released outside the Foundation.

I assure you that we will provide full and complete information within our established policies. The funded proposals and associated documents will be assembled as quickly as possible.

Sincerely yours,

ORIGINAL SIGNED BY
H. GUYFORD STEVER

H. Guyford Stever
Director

OGC/PES:WLG/FO'Brien/LJP:dwc/3-21-75
cc: AD/E
CLO
OPRM
OGC

JOHN B. CONLAN
MEMBER OF CONGRESS
ARIZONA

421 CANNON BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-3361

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

COMMITTEES:
BANKING AND CURRENCY
DOMESTIC FINANCE
INTERNATIONAL FINANCE
INTERNATIONAL TRADE
SCIENCE AND ASTRONAUTICS
ENERGY
SCIENCE, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
AERONAUTICS AND SPACE TECHNOLOGY

March 11
1 9 7 5

Dr. H. Guyford Stever
Director
National Science Foundation
1800 G Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20550

Dear Guy,

I have received from your office copies of grant letters and budget/fiscal reports for FY 1975 MACOS projects approved for National Science Foundation funding. Could you now furnish me with all grant proposals submitted by the respective applicants, along with related correspondence between those submitting proposals and NSF. I would also like to have copies of all NSF internal evaluation documents concerning these proposals, including reasons or recommendations for approval of funding the projects, as well as proposals and evaluation documents for all disapproved MACOS implementation projects.

Attached is the listing of proposal/grant numbers your office informs me includes all FY 1975 Instructional Improvement Implementation Grants involving MACOS, which should be helpful in furnishing the requested materials.

Cordially,

John B. Conlan
Member of Congress

JBC:aa

Enclosure

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Meeting for Leppert and the following Congressmen re - Office of Science and Technology
Schleede sitting in on these meetings.

Chairman Olin Teague - Thursday, 7/17/75 noon
2311 Rayburn
Schleede, Swigert and Yeager

Rep. Chas. Mosher - Thursday, 7/17/75 - 3 p.m.
2368 Rayburn
Schleede, Yeager and Swigert

John Swigert - Ex. Dir., Comte on Sc. & Tech.
Philip Yeager, Counsel " " " "

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Meeting for Leppert and the following staff
re - Office of Science and Technology

Carl Swartz - Minority Counsel, Comte on Science
& Technology

Leppert and Schleede will stop in and see
him while they are making the other calls
on Thursday, July 17, 1975

Gordon Wood - Asst. Minority Counsel
Public Works & Transportation

Leppert saw Wed. 7/16/75 - 9:15 a.m.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Nota:

Please make appointments for me for the week of 7/14/75 with the following people:

1. Chairman Dee Price & Mr Butterfield
2. Rep. Fred Rooney " "
3. Chairman Teague re Office of Science & Technology
4. Rep. Chas. Mosher " "
5. Rep. John Anderson " "
6. Philip Yeager " "
7. Carl Swartz " "

(4, 5, 6 & 7 will be done w/ Glenn Schleede).

8. Gordon Wood - House Public Works Cmte.

File

COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515

July 23, 1975

Memorandum

Revised Science Policy and Organization Act

Title I

This Title will deal with a statutory statement of science policy. It will be similar to the statement in H.R. 4461, considerably refined.

Title II

This Title deals with the President's science advisory apparatus. It will follow the general format of the Administration bill, H.R. 7830. It may differ in the following ways:

(1) Authorize, at the President's option, up to 4 Assistant Directors to the new OSTP.

(2) Require Senate confirmation of the Director of the OSTP.

(3) Redefine the duties and functions of the OSTP in somewhat more specific terms. It is intended that all the functions outlined in the Administration bill will be contained in this revised bill and that none of the speficied functions will be in conflict with the Administration request in this area.

Title III

This Title would establish, within the Executive Office of the President, and as a temporary adjunct to the new OSTP, a Federal Science and Technology Survey Committee. The Committee would be appointed by the President and consist of not less than 5 nor more than 12 members. The President would also designate a chairman. The lifetime of the Committee would be 15 months from the time of its formation. Its job would be to make a comprehensive survey of the overall Federal science effort including missions, goals, personnel, funding, organization, facilities and general activities. It would give special attention to possible needs for organizational reform, science information systems, technology innovation and transfer,

science and technology relationships between the Federal government, the States, and industry, etc.

The Committee would make a final report of its findings and recommendations. This report would be submitted to the new Director of the OSTP who would then have 60 days to review it and transmit it, together with his own observations and recommendations, to the President and to Congress.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

CHARLIE LEPPERT - FYI

July 31, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: PAUL O'NEILL
JIM MITCHELL
HUGH LOWETH
DAVE ELLIOTT

FROM: GLENN SCHLEEDE

SUBJECT: LEGISLATION ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Attached is a copy of a bill introduced yesterday by Congressmen Teague and Mosher.

I have had a request from Congressman Mosher and the Committee staff for any comments we might have on the bill. The House Committee expects to meet on September 9 to mark up the bill and to report it soon thereafter.

In addition, I will be meeting next week with the Presidents of the Scientific and Engineering Societies in Chicago to discuss the Administration's proposal and this bill.

If possible, I would appreciate having your initial reactions soon so that I can use them as guidance for the meeting next week.

Briefly, the bill contains three titles:

- Title I declares a national science policy, similar to the one provided for in H.R. 4461.
- Title II establishes an Office of Science and Technology Policy like that provided in the Administration's bill, with the following exceptions:
  - The Director would be subject to Senate confirmation.
  - The President would have authority to appoint as many as four assistant directors (also Senate confirmed). This is designed to give this President and succeeding Presidents discretion to organize the office with a single head or as a Council.

- The functions of the Director are spelled out in great detail.

. Title III establishes a Committee to survey Federal science and technology -- including policy, programs and organization -- consisting of five to twelve members appointed by the President who would report within fifteen months through the Director to the President and the Congress.

Attachment

cc: Jim Cavanaugh
Dick Allison

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 8, 1975

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Thank you for the prompt attention you have given to my proposal for creating an Office of Science and Technology Policy in the Executive Office of the President.

Members of my staff and I have reviewed the September 16th version of the substitute bill, H.R. 9058, developed by you and Congressman Mosher. This bill, while somewhat different from the one I submitted on June 6, is acceptable and I will support it if your Committee and the full House approve it essentially as it now stands. I also want to thank you and Congressman Mosher for your leadership on this matter and for the cooperative manner in which our staffs have been able to work on the bill.

Creation of an Office of Science and Technology Policy will provide an important new source of advice on scientific and technical aspects of issues requiring attention at the highest levels of Government. I look forward to early final approval of this bill by the House of Representatives and the Senate.

Sincerely,

Gerald R. Ford

The Honorable Olin E. Teague
Chairman
Committee on Science and Technology
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

File

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 20, 1975

TO: CHARLIE LEPPERT

FROM: GLENN SCHLEEDE

For your information.

Attachment

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 20, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: BILL KENDALL

FROM: GLENN SCHLEEDE

SUBJECT: Legislation to Create the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP)

May we have your help.

A bill to create the OSTP acceptable to the Administration was ordered reported by Congressman Teague's committee on October 9. A copy of the letter endorsing that bill is attached. The bill number, when the Teague Committee considered it, was H.R. 9058 but it will have a new number when the clean version is introduced this week. The House Committee will file its report sometime this week and plans to seek a rule next Tuesday, October 28.

This memo is to ask your help in lining up support on the Senate side and -- more specifically -- to ask you to arrange a meeting or meetings with the appropriate Minority members or their staffs so that we can discuss the bill. Briefly, three committees are involved:

- Aeronautics & Space. We seem to be in pretty good shape with Senator Moss and his committee staff but have not touched base specifically with Senator Goldwater's man. Moss will have hearings on November 12 and Guy Stever will testify for the Administration.

- Labor & Welfare. Senator Kennedy's Subcommittee plans to hold hearings on October 28. The Senator's staff apparently wants to add things to the bill that would be troublesome. Ideally we should talk with someone on the Minority side of his Subcommittee soon (Senator Laxalt).

- Commerce. Senator Tunney's Subcommittee will hold hearings but the date has not yet been set. His staff may also want to add things. Again we should establish contact with the Minority side soon (Senator Beall).

Would you like to set something up or should I contact Minority staffers or A.A.s?

Attachment

cc: Jim Cannon

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE NOVEMBER 12, 1975

Office of the White House Press Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

FACT SHEET

ADVISORY GROUPS ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

The President is today announcing the establishment of two new advisory groups concerned with science and technology. One group will be concerned with contributions of technology to economic strength; the other with anticipated advances in science and technology.

Background

- On June 9, 1975, the President sent legislation to the Congress proposing the establishment of an Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) in the Executive Office of the President.

- On November 6, the House of Representatives passed legislation (H.R. 10230) to create the OSTP. Three Senate Committees are now working on similar legislation and are expected to complete action soon.

- To facilitate planning for the activities of the OSTP, the President directed the Vice President, working with Science Adviser, H. Guyford Stever, to bring together two groups to experts on two major areas that will be important to the new Office in providing advice on scientific and technical aspects of issues and policies that must be addressed at the highest level of the Government.

Functions and Membership of
The Two Advisory Groups

Both groups will be made up of experts from the academic community, industry, government and other organizations who can provide advice on the wise use of science and technology in achieving important national objectives.

1. Contribution of Technology to Economic Strength. This group will examine issues and opportunities involving the improved utilization of technology in fostering economic strength and in assuring that economic goals are achieved along with environmental goals. Examples of issues that are expected to be discussed are:

   - productivity improvements through new, developing technological systems.
   - environmental and safety aspects of technological developments.
   - the role of government in fostering U.S. technological development.
   - the international economic impact of technological transfer among nations.

more

(OVER)

This advisory group will be chaired by Dr. Simon Ramo, Vice Chairman of the Board, TRW, Inc., Redondo Beach, California.

Other members include:

Dr. Ivan Bennett, Provost of Medical Center, Dean, School of Medicine, New York University, New York, N.Y.

Dr. C. Fred Bergsten, Senior Fellow, The Brookings Institution, Washington, D.C.

Dr. Lewis Branscomb, Vice President and Chief Scientist, International Business Machines Corp., Armonk, N.Y.

Dr. Arthur Bueche, Vice President, Research & Development, General Electric Company, Schenectady, N.Y.

Dr. Joseph Charyk, President, Communications Satellite Corp., Washington, D.C.

Dr. Edward E. David, Jr., Executive Vice President, Gould Inc., Chicago, Illinois

Dr. Carl Djerassi, Professor of Chemistry, Stanford University, Stanford, California

Dr. Robert Gilpin, Professor of Politics & International Affairs, Woodrow Wilson School, Princeton Univ., Princeton, N.J.

Mr. Patrick Haggerty, Chairman of the Board, Texas Instruments, Inc., Dallas, Texas

Mr. Charles Hitch, President, Resources for the Future, Washington, D.C.

Dr. J. Herbert Holloman, Director, Center for Policy Alternatives, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts

Dr. Edwin Land, Chairman of the Board, Polaroid Corporation, Cambridge, Massachusetts

Dr. Hans Mark, Director, Ames Research Center, NASA, Moffett Field, California

Dr. Norman Rasmussen, Professor, Department of Nuclear Engineering, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts

Dr. Marina v. N. Whitman, Distinguished Public Service, Professor of Economics, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

2. Anticipated Advances in Science and Technology. This group will consider developments that may take place in science and engineering in the decade ahead and examine the national policy implications of these developments. Examples include:

- new communication technology
- disaster prediction and control technology
- waste supply technology
- technological aids for improved or more economical health care

This advisory group will be chaired by Dr. William O. Baker, President, Bell Laboratories, Murray Hill, N.J.

Other members include:

Dr. John Baldeschwieler, Chairman, Division of Chemistry & Chemical Engineering, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California

Dr. Manson Benedict, Professor of Nuclear Engineering, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.

Dr. Solomon J. Buchsbaum, Executive Director, Research Communications Division, Bell Laboratories, Murray Hill, N.J.

Dr. Melvin Calvin, Professor, Laboratory of Chemical Biodynamics, University of California, Berkeley, California

Dr. Harry Eagle, Associate Dean for Scientific Affairs & Director for Cancer Research Center, Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Bronx, N.Y.

Dr. Eugene Fubini, 1901 North Ft. Myer Drive, Arlington, Va.

Dr. Murray Gell-Man, Professor of Physics, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California

Dr. Arthur Kantrowitz, Director, Avco-Everett Research Laboratory, Everett, Massachusetts

Dr. Donald Kennedy, Professor, Department of Biological Sciences, Stanford University, Stanford, California

Dr. Hans Mark, Director, Ames Research Center, NASA, Moffett Field, California

Dr. Frank Press, Institute Professor Emeritus, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts

Dr. Frederick Seitz, President, Rockefeller University, New York, N.Y.

Dr. Charles Slichter, Professor of Physics, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois

Dr. Edward Teller, Director-at-Large, Lawrence Livermore Lab, University of California, Livermore, California

Dr. Charles Townes, Professor of Physics, University of California, Berkeley, California

# # # #

[redacted]

To: Charlie Leppert

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

File

February 28, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: PAUL O'NEILL

FROM: GLENN SCHLEEDE

SUBJECT: LEGISLATION TO CREATE THE OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

As I indicated, Mike Pertschuk is expected to call Jim Lynn to try to reverse our position on the Senate-passed OSTP legislation. Pertinent facts as follows:

1. Conferees appointed yesterday - Senate staffers met today.

2. Three Senate Committees involved: Commerce, Labor & Welfare and Space. We are in good shape with:

   . Minority conferee of all 3 committees; Goldwater, Laxalt, and Bell.
   . Majority conferees from Space Committee: Moss, Ford.

   We are opposed by Kennedy and 1 other democrat from Labor and Welfare; and Tunney and other democrat from Commerce.

   When Kennedy and Tunney staffers found out we were holding fast with good support, they broke up and Pertschuk decided to appeal our position to Jim Lynn.

3. We are in good shape in the House. The President has indicated that House bill is acceptable in letter to Teague.

4. We have objected to four provisions of the Senate-passed (Kennedy) bill. Contents of provisions and rationale for opposition at TAB A. Provisions are:

   - Section 204 - OSTP involvement in 5 year and 1 year R&D Budgets.
   - Section 208 - We want periodic rather than annual S&T report.
   - Title IV - We'd prefer the FCST not be statutory.
   - Title V - We oppose a new categorical grant program to create science advisers(2) in each state, and the proposed 59-member intergovernmental S&T committee.

5. Understanding with friends in the Senate is set forth at TAB B. Briefly it says that:

. Section 204 and Title V must go.
. We could live with Section 208 and Title IV.

All I ask is that you stand fast!

cc: Jim Cannon

TAB A

COMMENTS ON S. 32 (PRINT 6, JANUARY 19, 1976)

Four different parts of the bill present problems:

1. Section 204. Requirement for Federal science and technology funding forecasts, priorities and options.

. Principal Requirements are that:

- the new OSETP prepare forecasts of Federal funding for science, engineering and technology activities; priorities for funding among areas of science and technology; and options for funding levels and priorities.

- Options for funding levels and allocation among areas be furnished to OMB and (in accordance with section 208) be included in an annual report from the President to the Congress.

. Principal Objections are:

- There is no pracicable way of projecting or forecasting desirable levels of Federal investment in scientific, engineering and technology programs apart from knowledge about requirements and projections of the overall programs (Federal and non-Federal) for meeting particular objectives -- e.g., transportation, health, defense objectives. Where it is appropriate, a part of the funds devoted to agency programs are spent for science & technology, but S&T funding levels must be considered in relation to funding for other activities for meeting the particular agency or national objectives, not treated in isolation.

- The Federal Government does not now nor should it attempt to develop a science and technology budget. There is no sound reason for attempting to shift from making decisions on the basis of objectives to decisions on the basis of means.

- Five year forecasts of investments for S&T activities, if mandated, would have to be limited, as a practical matter, to (a) run-out costs for commitments already made, and (b) perhaps level funding for "level of effort" programs. Compiling such information would not provide a meaningful or useful result.

- Recommendations made by a Presidential adviser should go to the President for consideration -- not to both

the President and the Congress -- which is the practical effect of combination of sections 204 and 208.

. Change needed to solve problems: Delete section 204 and the clause in 208 that references 204.

2. Section 208. Requirement for an annual Presidential Science, Engineering and Technology Report.

. Principal Requirement is for a broad report each year beginning February 15, 1977, from the President to the Congress.

. Principal Objections are that a broad annual report on virtually all aspects of science and technology -- rather than periodic reports on selected, timely subjects:

- would take up a large share of the OSTP staff time that should be devoted to advising on scientific and technical aspects of issues and problems requiring the President's attention.

- presents a virtually impossible task because science and technology are means to achive objectives in such areas as transportation, health, defense, etc., and cannot be separated out meaningfully from discussions of other aspects of total efforts to achieve those objectives.

. Preferred course of action: Change "annual" to "periodic" and make clear that report is to be highly selective --focusing only on the most important matters requiring the attention of the President and the Congress.

3. Title IV. Statutory Federal Coordinating Group for Science, Engineering and Technology.

. Principal Requirements:
- Creates an interagency coordinating group made up of representatives of departments and agencies with significant S&T activities.
- Abolishes the existing Federal Council on Science & Technology(FCST) which is created by an Executive Order (the words of which have been included in Title IV).

. Principal Objections:

- Unnecessarily creates by statute an interagency group that is indistinguishable from the existing FCST which is created by an Executive Order.

- There is no clear reason to take from the President the flexibility to change the organization, purpose, and membership of such a committee so that it can be shaped to meet needs as they arise and change. Freezing it in a law will not increase its contribution or effectiveness.

. Preferred action: Delete Title IV.

4. Title V. State and Regional Science & Technology Program.

. Principal provisions
- Creates a 59-man Intergovernmental Science, Engineering, and Technology Advisory Panel, with 1 member from each State, D.C. , etc, the Director of NSF and OSETP.

- Creates a new categorical grant program to provide science advisers in each state legislature and executive.

. Principal Objections:

- Creation of a statutory 59-member intergovernmental science and technology advisory group is unnecessary.

- The new categorical grant program to put new science advisory posts in each state is duplicative and amounts to excessive Federal meddling in states' organization and advisory matters.

  . NSF already has a major program for assisting state and local governments in making use of science and technology. Revenue sharing provides additional discretionary funds, if states wish to have science advisers.

  . Arrangements for science advisers to Governors have been tried under NSF's program and have not been uniformly successful. NSF is experimenting with other approaches.

- Title not directly related to principal purposes of bill.

. Corrective Action Necessary: Delete Title V.

TAB B

UNDERSTANDING AS TO THE FUTURE OF THE OBJECTIONABLE PROVISIONS OF S. 32

1. Section 204--Federal science and technology funding forecasts, options and priorities (and reference to 204 in Sec. 208).

   . Administration strong objections will be made known.

   . If not eliminated in Committees or on the floor, one or more minority members will make known on the floor the strong reservations about the provisions and will explain that (a) their vote for S.32 is to get a bill passed that can be brought quickly to Conference with H.R. 10230, and (b) they do not intend to press for retention of section 204 (and clause in 208) in Conference.

   . Section 204 (and clause in 208) will be eliminated.

2. Section 208(Annual Report)

   . Administration preferences for periodic rather than annual report and concerns about broad report requirements will be made known.

   . Dialogue in committees or on the floor and/or material included in Committees' report will be adequate to assure that the report requirement is construed narrowly.

   . Conference is ~~likely to~~ may end up with a requirement for a periodic rather than annual report.

3. Title IV (Statutory Federal Coordinating Group for Science, Engineering and Technology)

   . Administration objections to a statutory interagency group -- rather than relying on a group created by an Executive Order -- will be made known.

   . If this title is retained by the Senate(as expected), there will be an opportunity in conference for the Administration to present a case for any critical changes to the language to correct serious problems -- recognizing that most of Title IV was taken verbatum from the E.O. creating the FCST and revisions of that E.O. are believed desireable.

   . Conference may end up with a provision much like Title IV.

4. Title V -- State and Regional Science & Technology Program

   . Administration strong objections will be made known.

- If not eliminated in Committee or on the floor, one or more minority members would make known on the floor the strong reservations about the provisions and would explain that (a) their vote for S. 32 is to get a bill passed that can be brought to conference quickly with H.R. 10230, and (b) they do not intend to press for retention of Title V in Conference.

- Title V will be eliminated in Conference.

EMBARGOED FOR RELEASE UNTIL
12:30 P.M. (EST)

March 22, 1976

Office of the White House Press Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

The desire and the ability of the American people to seek and apply new knowledge have been crucial elements of the greatness of our country throughout its 200-year history.

Our Founding Fathers placed high value on the pursuit of knowledge and its application. They supported exploration, new methods of agriculture, the establishment of scientific societies and institutions of higher learning, measures to encourage invention, and means to protect and improve the Nation's health.

In our recent history, the Nation has made major investments in research and development activities to ensure their continued contribution to the growth of our economy, to the quality of our lives and to the strength of our defense. Today there is mounting evidence that science and technology are more important than ever before in meeting the many challenges facing us.

I fully recognize that this country's future -- and that of all civilization as well -- depends on nurturing and drawing on the creativity of men and women in our scientific and engineering community.

The 1977 Budget which I submitted to the Congress on January 21, 1976, is one measure of the importance I attach to a strong National effort in science and technology. My total budget restrains Federal spending to $395 billion -- an increase of 5.5 percent over 1976. But my Budget requests $24.7 billion for the research and development activities of the various Federal agencies, an increase of 11 percent over my 1976 estimates. Included within this total of $24.7 billion is $2.6 billion for the support of basic research, also an increase of 11 percent. Such long-term exploratory research provides the new knowledge on which advances in science and technology depend. I urge the Congress to approve my budget requests.

I also urge the Congress to pass legislation to establish an Office of Science and Technology Policy in the Executive Office of the President. This will permit us to have closer at hand advice on the scientific, engineering and technical aspects of issues and problems that require attention at the highest levels of Government.

On June 9, 1975, I submitted a bill to the Congress that would authorize creation of such an office. The director of this new office would also serve as my adviser on science and technology, separating this responsibility from the many demands of managing an operating agency. On November 6, 1975, the House of Representatives passed an acceptable bill, H.R. 10230, which authorizes the new office. On February 4, 1976, the Senate passed a similar

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bill which, with some changes, would also be acceptable. Those bills are now awaiting action by a House-Senate Conference Committee. Early agreement by the conferees on a workable bill will permit me to proceed without further delay in establishing the Office of Science and Technology Policy.

In addition to its direct support of research and development, the Federal Government has a responsibility to ensure that its policies and programs stimulate private investments in science and technology and encourage innovation in all sectors of the economy -- in industry, the universities, private foundations, small business, and State and local Governments. We pursue this objective through our tax laws, cooperative R&D projects with industry, and other incentives.

Industry and other elements of the private sector now support nearly 50 percent of the Nation's total research and development effort and we must avoid displacing these important investments.

The role of industry is particularly important. In our competitive economic system, industry turns new ideas from laboratories into new and improved products and services and brings them to the marketplace for the Nation's consumers. Industry has built successfully on advanced developments of the past and provided new products and services of great economic and social value to the Nation. This can be seen in electronics, computers, aircraft, communications, medical services and many other areas.

My 1977 Budget gives special attention to research and development for energy and defense and to basic research. It also continues or increases support for other important areas such as agriculture, space, and health where research and development can make a significant contribution.

-- In energy, an accelerated research and development program is vital to our future energy independence. My 1977 Budget proposes $2.6 billion for energy research and development -- a 35 percent increase over 1976. These funds, together with the efforts of private industry, provide for a balanced program across the entire range of major energy technologies. Major increases are proposed in energy conservation to achieve greater energy efficiency. Additional funding is provided in fossil fuels to enhance oil and gas recovery, to improve the direct combustion of coal and to produce synthetic oil and gas from coal and oil shale. Expanded efforts are planned in 1977 to assure the safety and reliability of nuclear power and to continue the development of breeder reactors which will make our uranium resources last for centuries. My 1977 Budget also provides for rapid growth in programs to accelerate development of solar and geothermal energy and fusion power.

-- In defense, a strengthened and vigorous program of research and development is absolutely fundamental to maintain peace in the years ahead. Our National survival depends on our continued technological edge.

more

The quality of our military R&D program today -- and decisions on its scope and magnitude -- will directly influence the balance of power in the 1980's and beyond. Obligations for defense research and development will increase by 13 percent in FY 1977, to almost $11 billion. In the strategic area, the defense R&D program provides for continued development of the Trident submarine and missile system and the B-1 bomber. We are providing increases for cruise missiles and for defining options for a new intercontinental ballistic missile system. For our tactical forces, we will pursue a number of major programs ranging from the F-16 and F-18 fighter aircraft to a new attack helicopter, improved air defense systems, and a new tank. In addition we will strengthen our military-related science and technology effort. The combat potential of new technologies such as high energy lasers will be actively explored.

-- Through basic research, new knowledge is achieved that underlies all future progress in science and technology. My proposed budget provides an increase of 11 percent over my 1976 estimates to assure that the flow of new scientific discoveries continues. Since much of the Nation's basic research is carried out at colleges and universities, I have given special emphasis to the budget request for the National Science Foundation and other agencies that support research in these institutions. I have requested an increase of 20 percent in NSF's funding for basic research in order to underscore my strong support for such research, particularly in colleges and universities.

-- In agriculture, improving the efficiency of American food production is vital to our National well-being and to help ease critical worldwide food shortages. My Budget provides over $500 million for agricultural research including programs to increase crop yield, improve the nutrition and protein content of crops, and help find new and safer ways to protect crops from the devastating losses which are caused by pests and bad weather. Matching State funds for research at land-grant institutions will contribute an additional $400 million to the national effort. Within the agricultural research program, greater priority will be given to basic agricultural research which is the key to our longer range objectives in food production. Our agricultural research and research undertaken by others around the world can have a major effect on the world food situation for generations to come.

-- In health, basic and applied medical research provides new knowledge about causes, prevention and cure of diseases. This knowledge will make it possible to reduce the toll of human suffering, reduce expensive medical treatments, and increase the general level of health of our people. For the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare alone my Budget requests over $2.2 billion to pursue new scientific opportunities relating to cancer, heart and lung disease, arthritis, diabetes, and behavioral disturbances. It will also continue research in emerging areas of National importance such as immunology, aging, environmental health, and health services.

more

-- In space, the shuttle is the key to improved operational space capabilities for science, defense, and industry. My 1977 Budget provides the necessary funds to continue development of the shuttle and to assure a balanced program in science and space applications. In the future, space technologies can further advance our National and worldwide needs for better communications, better weather forecasting and better assessment and management of our natural resources. Scientific exploration and observation in space can add immeasurably to our understanding of the universe around us.

My Budget also provides funds for continued research and development in environment, natural resources, transportation, urban development, and other fields of social and economic activity where we will support work that shows promise in meeting the problems of society and the new challenges we face as a Nation.

Prompt and favorable action by the Congress on my proposal to create the new Office of Science and Technology Policy and to approve my 1977 Budget requests are vital to ensure that science, engineering and technology will continue to contribute effectively in achieving our Nation's objectives.

GERALD R. FORD

THE WHITE HOUSE,

March 22, 1976.

# # # # #

EMBARGOED FOR RELEASE
UNTIL 12:30 P.M. (EST)

March 22, 1976

Office of the White House Press Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

FACT SHEET

THE PRESIDENT'S SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY MESSAGE

The President today sent to the Congress a message outlining the important contribution of science and technology in achieving national objectives; calling on the Congress to complete action on legislation to establish an Office of Science and Technology Policy in the White House; and urging favorable Congressional action on the request for $24.7 billion for research and development included in his FY 1977 Budget.

BACKGROUND

° On June 9, 1975, the President transmitted to the Congress his proposal to establish an Office of Science and Technology Policy in the Executive Office of the President. On November 6, 1975, the House passed legislation acceptable to the President (H.R. 10230). On February 4, the Senate passed a bill which, with some changes, would also be acceptable. The bills are now awaiting action by a House-Senate Conference Committee.

° On January 21, 1976, the President transmitted to the Congress his FY 1977 Budget which includes a total of $24.7 billion for research and development -- an 11 percent increase over the amount estimated for 1976.

OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

° The legislation proposed by the President called for an Office headed by a Director who would assist the President by:

- providing advice in policy areas where scientific or technological considerations are involved;

- helping to assure that the Nation's scientific and technological capabilities are utilized effectively in achieving the Nation's goals; and

- identifying new opportunities for using science and technology to improve our understanding of national problems and contribute to their solution.

° In addition to establishing such an office, the bill passed by the House would declare a national policy on science and technology and establish a committee to appraise the overall Federal science and technology effort.

° The President indicated that he would name the Director of the new office as his adviser on science and technology.

more

THE PRESIDENT'S BUDGET REQUESTS FOR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

° Obligations for R&D in the FY 1977 Budget

	(billions of dollars) 1975 Actual	1976 Estimated	1977 Estimated
. Performance of R&D			
- Defense, including military-related programs of ERDA	9.6	10.6	12.0
- Space exploration and technology	2.5	2.9	2.9
- Civilian	6.9	7.8	8.6
Subtotal	19.0	21.3	23.5
. R&D facilities	.8	.9	1.2
. Total	19.8	22.2	24.7

(Further details of R&D funding and programs are provided in Special Analysis P, Federal Research and Development Programs Budget of the United States Government, 1977.)

° The President's Budget focuses Federal R&D investments so as to meet:

- Direct Federal needs, where the Government has full responsibility, as in space and national defense.

- General economic and human welfare needs, where the Federal Government must assume major responsibility because incentives are not sufficient for the private sector to invest enough to meet national needs, as in basic research, and in health, environmental, and agricultural research.

- Certain specific national needs, where the Government assists the private sector by using Federal funds to stimulate, accelerate, and augment the efforts of industry in providing needed technological options for the future, as in energy R&D.

° Private industry, foundations, universities and others also invest in R&D. The private sector accounts for nearly half of the national investment in R&D.

# # # #

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 31, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: MAX FRIEDERSDORF

FROM: GLENN SCHLEEDE

SUBJECT: CONFERENCE ON SCIENCE BILL

As I indicated yesterday afternoon, the conference on the legislation to create the Office of Science and Technology Policy is scheduled for 8:30 AM, Thursday, April 1st.

There is only one major issue left: Title V in the Senate bill which would create a new categorical grant program to permit two science advisers in each state. The House bill has no such provision.

House and Senate staff tell me that we can win it (i.e., have the title left out) if: (a) the House stands fast, and (b) the minority conferees show up and continued to support our position.

The Conferees are listed at Tab A.

The 8 letters we discussed are at Tab B, ready for signature. This should help.

Can Charlie and Bill help line up minority conferees?

House Conferees are due to meet about 2PM on Wednesday. Phil Yeager would like to have the letter in the hands of Teague and Mosher by that time. If you need help in getting letters delivered, please let me know. Thanks.

cc: Bill Kendall
Charlie Leppert
Jim Cannon
Paul O'Neill

A

Conferees on H.R. 10230

SENATE REPUBLICANS	SENATE DEMOCRATS
Goldwater	Moss
Laxault	Ford
Beall	Kennedy
	Mondale
	Magnuson
	Tunney

HOUSE REPUBLICANS	HOUSE DEMOCRATS
Mosher	Teague
Esch	McCormick
	Symington
	Thornton

B

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 31, 1976

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I am writing with respect to the legislation (H.R. 10230) now before the House-Senate Conference and particularly in respect to the Administration's position on Title V of the National Policy, Organization, and Priorities for Science, Engineering, and Technology Act of 1976, H.R. 10230, as passed by the Senate on February 4, 1976. That title would establish a new program of categorical grants for two science offices in each State and create a 52-member intergovernmental advisory group.

As noted below, the Administration supports the objective of using science and technology in contributing to the solution of problems faced by State and local governments. However, the Administration is very strongly opposed to Title V of the Senate version of H.R. 10230 for the following reasons:

1. The provisions and objectives of Title V of the bill are not necessary to the basic objective of the legislation, which is to create an Office of Science and Technology Policy in the Executive Office of the President.

2. Title V would create an additional spending program. Such a program, even though intended to be of limited duration, should be avoided during this period of strong need to bring Federal expenditures under control.

3. The approach in Title V of the Senate bill reflects an unwarranted Federal Government intrusion into States' decisions on the allocation of their future tax funds. By providing funds for two years as proposed, the Federal Government may well be creating interests and organizational arrangements that would provide pressure for allocation of State funds to continue the science

advisory organizations, even if other demands upon State funds were of higher priority. Furthermore, the Administration believes the Federal Government should not attempt to substitute its judgments for that of State Governments in matters of qualifications of State employees or the delegation of authority in the executive or legislative branches of State Governments.

4. The proposed new program would duplicate in part a program already in operation in the National Science Foundation. The NSF program, which is designed to assist State and local governments in making use of science and technology in solving their problems, would be funded at $3.6 million in the President's 1977 Budget.

5. The 52-member intergovernmental panel that would be established by Title V of the Senate bill would be a cumbersome organizational arrangement. Before such an arrangement is mandated by law, there should be much clearer identification of the intended purposes so that more efficient and effective alternatives could be considered.

While we object to Title V, I want to emphasize that the Administration strongly supports the objective of using science and technology in contributing to the solution of problems faced by State and local governments. The Administration supports the provisions of both the House and Senate bills which call for special attention to the needs of the State and local governments in the survey called for by Title III of each bill. This is a useful approach to the resolution of the issues raised by Title V of the Senate bill.

In addition, Dr. Stever has indicated that he would be pleased to work with members of your committees to see if more funds from the NSF program cited above could be allocated to the objectives of Title V of the Senate bill if you believe that these objectives should have higher priority during the period when we are awaiting the results of the studies undertaken through the provisions of Title III. This would be preferable to the creation of a new program which duplicates in part the program that is already underway.

The Administration continues to urge prompt action on legislation to establish the Office of Science and Technology Policy. It would be unfortunate if progress on that bill were held up by a disagreement over the proposal in Title V of the Senate bill. The Administration urges that Title V be dropped in Conference and Congressional action be completed on the bill so that the President can sign it into law without further delay.

Sincerely,

Max L. Friedersdorf
Assistant to the President

The Honorable Olin E. Teague
Chiarman
Committee on Science and Technology
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Honorable Charles A. Mosher - Dear Chuck: House

Honorable Olin E. Teague - Dear Mr. Chairman: House

Honorable EdwardM. Kennedy - Dear Mr. Chairman: Senate Sub. on the Nat'l. Science Foundation

Honorable Paul Laxalt - Dear Paul Senate

Honorable Frank E. Moss - Dear Frank Senate — Aeronautical + Space Sciences

Honorable Barry M. Goldwater - Dear Barry: Senate

Honorable John V. Tunney - Dear Mr. Chairman: Senate — Subcommittee on Science, Technology + Commerce

Honorable J. Glenn Beall, Jr. - Dear Glenn: Senate

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE MAY 11, 1976

OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY

THE WHITE HOUSE

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT
UPON SIGNING H.R. 10230
THE BILL TO CREATE THE OFFICE OF
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

THE EAST GARDEN

10:48 A.M. EDT

Mr. Vice President, Members of the House and Senate, distinguished leaders of the Scientific and Engineering Community, and friends:

I am pleased that all of you could join with me on this very important occasion.

Almost 200 years ago, Thomas Jefferson said: "Knowledge is power; knowledge is safety; knowledge is happiness."

We Americans have sought knowledge since Jefferson's time, sometimes for its own sake and often used for the betterment of our own lives and the protection of the ideals on which our country was founded.

Those of us here today share a very strong view that science and engineering and technology can and must continue to make great contributions to the achievement of our goals. We look to the men and women of our scientific and engineering community to provide new knowledge and to provide new products and services that we need for the growth of our economy, for the improvement of our health and for the defense of our Nation and for a better life for all.

During the past 21 months I have been able to put into practice some of my views about the importance of science and technology. In June of 1975, I proposed legislation to create a new Office of Science and Technological Policy. That proposal has passed the Congress and is now before me for approval. We have taken other steps to draw upon the knowledge of our scientific and technical experts.

I have submitted to the Congress, as part of a fiscal year 1977 budget, requests for nearly $25 billion that is needed to assure that we are moving forward in all major areas of research and development, particularly in basic research. This is an increase of approximatelv 11 percent.

MORE

Today, I sign into law the National Science and Technological Policy and Organization and Priorities Act of 1976. In addition to establishing the new office, the bill calls for an intensive study of the way we utilize science and technology in the Government and in the Nation. It helps to assure that we will have the views of State and local governments, business, labor and citizen groups in a great effort.

I congratulate and thank the Members of the Congress on the fine work represented by this legislation. It is a good example of an effective cooperation between the Congress and the Executive Branch and I am most grateful.

I am now very pleased to sign this bill into law.

END (AT 10:52 A.M. EDT)

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE MAY 11, 1976

OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY

THE WHITE HOUSE

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT
UPON SIGNING H.R. 10230
THE BILL TO CREATE THE OFFICE OF
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EMBARGOED FOR RELEASE
UNTIL 10:30 A.M. (EDT)

May 11, 1976

Office of the White House Press Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

FACT SHEET

OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

The President today signed into law H.R. 10230, the National Science and Technology Policy, Organization and Priorities Act of 1976. The principal purpose of the bill is to create in the Executive Office of the President an Office of Science and Technology Policy. The President also urged the Congress to approve his 1977 Budget requests for funds for R&D.

BACKGROUND

On June 9, 1975, the President transmitted to the Congress his proposal to establish an Office of Science and Technology Policy in the Executive Office of the President. On November 6, 1975, the House passed legislation acceptable to the President (H.R. 10230). On February 4, the Senate passed a similar bill. A compromise bill recommended by the House-Senate Conference Committee was approved by the Senate on April 27 and by the House on April 29, 1976.

NATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY, ORGANIZATION AND PRIORITIES ACT OF 1976

The principal provisions of the bill are the following:

-- Title I outlines the principles of a national science and technology policy and procedures for implementing those principles.

-- Title II creates a new Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) in the Executive Office of the President. The Office is to be headed by a Director who is subject to confirmation by the Senate. The President has indicated that he intends to designate the Director as his adviser on science and technology.

  - The primary function of the Director is to provide advice on the scientific, engineering and technological aspects of issues that require attention at the highest levels of Government.

  - Functions of the Office include:

    . preparing of an annually updated five-year outlook which highlights current and emerging problems, which have been identified through the results of scientific research, and opportunities for the use of science and technology to contribute to the achievement of Federal objectives and national goals.

more

- . assisting the Office of Management and Budget in reviewing funding proposed by Federal agencies for research and development.

- . assisting the President in preparing an annual science and technology report.

- The Director is named as a member of the Domestic Council and an adviser to the National Security Council.

- The Director is called upon to establish an intergovernmental science, engineering and technology advisory panel to identify and define problems at the State, regional and local levels which science and technology may assist in resolving.

-- Title III calls upon the President to establish a Committee consisting of the Director of OSTP and not less than 8 nor more than 14 other members to undertake a two-year study of the overall context of the Federal science and technology effort.

-- Title IV establishes the Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering and Technology. This interagency group will consist of representatives of Federal agencies with significant R&D programs. It replaces the Federal Council for Science and Technology (FCST) which was extablished by Executive Order in 1959.

The President has requested $1.9 million to begin the activities of the new office and the work of the Committee established by Title III.

PRESIDENT'S 1977 BUDGET REQUESTS FOR R&D

The 1977 Budget which the President submitted to the Congress in January requests some $24.7 billion for the research and development program of the various Federal agencies -- an overall increase of 11 percent above 1976 estimates. This total includes significant increases in research and development for energy; national defense programs; agricultural research; and for basic or long-range exploratory research which underlies future advances in applied science and technology.

Details of the President's 1977 R&D funding and program proposals are provided in Special Analysis P (Federal Research and Development Programs, Budget of the United States Government, 1977.)

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