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RAR

JUN 6 1975
*rec'd 6/6
7:15 p.*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON


*due 6/7
noon*

June 6, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR:

PHIL BUCHEN
MAX FRIEDERSDORF
BOB HARTMANN
JIM LYNN
✓ JACK MARSH
PAUL THEIS
BRENT SCOWCROFT

FROM:

JIM CANNON 

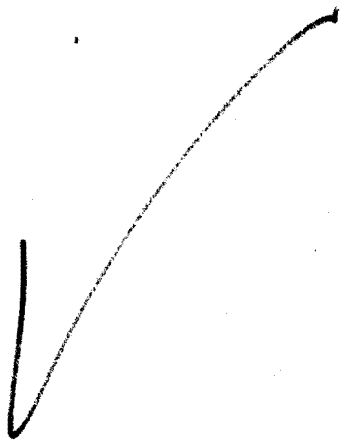
SUBJECT:

CREATION OF AN OFFICE OF SCIENCE
AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

Because of hearings scheduled in the House Science and Astronautics Committee for Tuesday, the legislation implementing the President's decision to create an Office of Science and Technology Policy must be transmitted to the Congress on Monday.

May we have your comments on the attached package by noon, Saturday, June 7.

Attachments



Dear Mr. Speaker:

I am forwarding proposed legislation to create in the Executive Office of the President an Office of Science and Technology Policy headed by a Director who will also serve as my Science and Technology Advisor.

From my earliest days in public life I have been impressed with the vital contributions of science and technology to the continued progress of this Nation. Advancement in these fields is crucial, for example, to the achievement of our long-range energy independence. Our national security and improvements in our quality of life also heavily depend on the successful and creative employment of our scientific and technological capabilities.

He will assist by providing advice to me and my top advisers in policy areas where scientific or technological considerations are involved. He will help assure that the Nation's scientific and technological capabilities are utilized effectively in achieving our Nation's goals. He will identify new opportunities for using science and technology to improve our understanding of national problems and to contribute to their solution. He will also chair the Federal Council on Science and Technology, and I expect him to advise on the scientific and technological considerations in federal policies, programs and budgets.



The Director and the Deputy Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy will be appointed by the President. The Office will draw extensively on the Nation's scientific and engineering community for advice and assistance. The Director and staff will also call upon Federal agencies for assistance in carrying out their responsibilities.

I believe that this new mechanism for providing the President and his senior advisers ready access to scientific and technological advice will improve our ability to find the best course of action for achieving our national objectives.

I urge the Congress to give this proposed legislation its early and favorable consideration.



A BILL

To strengthen staff capabilities for providing advice and assistance to the President with respect to scientific and technological considerations affecting national policies and programs.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Presidential Science and Technology Advisory Organization Act of 1975".

Statement of Findings and Declaration of Policy

The Congress hereby finds and declares--

(1) that the general welfare, the economic growth and stability of the Nation and its security, the efficient utilization and conservation of the Nation's resources, and the promotion of the progress of science and useful arts, upon which the functioning of government and society depend, require the vigorous and perceptive employment of science and technology; and

(2) that the complexity and magnitude of scientific and technological factors impinging on the course of national and international events requires that provision be made to incorporate scientific and technological knowledge, selectively, into the national decisionmaking process; and therefore



(3) that the President's staff capabilities need to be strengthened for providing policy advice with respect to scientific and technical considerations affecting national policies and programs.

TITLE I

Office of Science and Technology Policy

Section 101. Office of Science and Technology Policy.

There is hereby established in the Executive Office of the President the Office of Science and Technology Policy, hereinafter ~~in this Part~~ referred to as the Office.

Sec. 102. Director and deputy. There shall be at the head of the Office a Director who shall be appointed by the President and shall be compensated at the rate provided for Level II of the Executive Schedule (5 U.S.C. 5313). There shall also be in the Office a Deputy Director, who shall be appointed by the President and shall be compensated at the rate provided for Level IV of the Executive Schedule (5 U.S.C. 5315). The Deputy Director shall perform such functions as the Director may from time to time prescribe and shall act as Director during the absence or disability of the Director or in the event of vacancy in the Office of Director.

Sec. 103. Functions of the Director. The Director shall be the President's chief policy adviser with respect to scientific and technological matters. He shall advise and



assist the President, with respect to:

- (1) The scientific and technological aspects of major national policies, programs and issues.
- (2) The adequacy and effectiveness of Federal scientific and technological policies, programs, and plans for meeting National goals.
- (3) The utilization of new ideas and discoveries in science and technology in addressing important National problems.
- (4) The coordination of scientific and technical activities of the Federal Government.
- (5) And such other matters as the President may direct.

Sec. 104. Personnel. The Director is authorized, without regard to the provisions of title 5 of the United States Code governing appointments in the competitive service and chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of said title to appoint and fix the compensation but not in excess of the rate prescribed for grade GS-18 of the General Schedule, in Sec. 5332 of said title for such officers and employees as are necessary to perform the functions now or hereafter vested in him, and to prescribe their duties.

Sec. 105. Consultant services. The Director may obtain services as authorized by section 3109 of title 5 of the United States Code, at rates not to exceed the rate prescribed for grade GS-18 of the General Schedule by section 5332 of title 5 of the United States Code.



Sec. 106. The Director may utilize with their consent the services, personnel, equipment, and facilities, of other Federal agencies with or without reimbursement, and may transfer funds made available pursuant to this Act to other Federal agencies as reimbursement for the utilization of such services, personnel, equipment and facilities.

TITLE II

National Science Foundation

Sec. 201. Abolishment. Those functions transferred to the Director of the National Science Foundation by Sec. 2 of Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1973 are hereby abolished.



FACT SHEET

ADVICE FOR THE PRESIDENT ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

The President today is transmitting to the Congress proposed legislation to create in the Executive Office of the President an Office of Science and Technology Policy which will be headed by a Director who will also serve as the President's adviser on science and technology.

BACKGROUND

- Science advice in the White House dates back to 1957 when President Eisenhower created the post of Special Assistant for Science and Technology and reconstituted the President's Science Advisory Committee (PSAC) in the White House.
- In 1962, the Science Advisory staff was formalized with the creation of the Office of Science and Technology.
- Effective July 1, 1973, most of the functions of the Office of Science and Technology were transferred to the Director of the National Science Foundation (NSF) who was also designated as science adviser. PSAC was abolished and the chairmanship of the interagency Federal Council on Science and Technology (FCST) was transferred to the NSF Director.
- In December 1974, the President asked the Vice President to reexamine the question of whether a science advisory organization in the White House would strengthen the Presidential staff mechanism. The Vice President recommended the creation of an Office of Science and Technology Policy, a recommendation approved by the President.
- On May 22, 1975, the President met with key members of Congress concerned with science and technology and discussed the proposal. The President's decision to seek legislation to establish a new office was announced that day.

FUNCTIONS OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE NEW OFFICE

The proposed legislation would create in the Executive Office of the President an Office of Science and Technology Policy



headed by a Director at Executive Level II and a Deputy Director at Executive Level IV. The Director would be the President's chief policy adviser with respect to scientific and technical matters and would advise and assist the President with respect to:

(1) The scientific and technological aspects of major national policies, programs and issues.

(2) The adequacy and effectiveness of Federal scientific and technological policies, programs, and plans for meeting National goals.

(3) The utilization of new ideas and discoveries in science and technology in addressing important National problems.

(4) The coordination of scientific and technical activities of the Federal Government.

(5) And such other matters as the President may direct.

In performing his duties the President's Adviser on Science and Technology will work closely with and advise and assist the Senior staff in the White House and Executive Office of the President. He will be involved in the review of military as well as civilian scientific and technical programs and work closely with the National Security Council, the Domestic Council and the Office of Management and Budget.

RESOURCES FOR THE NEW OFFICE

The Director and Deputy Director would be assisted by a staff of up to 15 professionals. When the legislation is passed, the President intends to request appropriations of up to \$1.5 million for support of the organization during its first year.

In addition, the Director of the Office is expected to draw upon the extensive resources available in:

- in the academic, industrial and private research community to obtain expert advice, on an ad hoc basis, on scientific and technological matters of national concern, and
- in Federal departments and agencies.



The Director would also assume chairmanship of the Interagency Federal Council for Science and Technology.

Until the legislation is passed and the new Office is activated, Dr. H. Guyford Stever, Director of NSF will continue to serve as science adviser. The NSF is expected to continue its scientific and technical policy analysis activities and work closely with the new Office.



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 25, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: JIM CANNON

FROM: JACK MARSH 

A major speech on the future of various facets of science and technology should be completed in draft for the President's review by June 10, 1976. This should include measured conjecture based on expert opinion and should address energy, food resource, social advances, health, transportation, education, space efforts and its spin-offs, the environment, communication and other appropriate areas.

Please provide me with a draft on May 1, 1976 and keep Ted Marrs informed on a monthly basis as to developments in this area.

The attached correspondence from Dillon Ripley (Tab 1) provides some background. The President considers this as an important matter needing thorough and timely research and the use of the best scientific resources and imaginative projection. The National Science Foundation's Project: Knowledge 2000 might be of help. (Tab 2)



JUN 27 1975



SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION • WASHINGTON, D.C. 20560

June 26, 1975

The Honorable John O. Marsh, Jr.
Counsellor to the President
The White House
Washington D. C. 20500

Dear Jack:

~~I understand from Mr. Zisfein, a representative of my staff, that at a meeting yesterday in your office there was considerable discussion about the President's interest in reaffirming America's concern for science and technology in the Bicentennial year. I am planning to telephone you today but in case I do not reach you I thought I would send on these few thoughts.~~

* As you know, the Smithsonian has been planning Bicentennial observances for nine years and plans to open the National Air and Space Museum in July 1976, and the President, as I understand it, has * that opening on his Calendar with an opportunity for a speech on America's future couched in terms of a single signal area of America's domination in science and technology, the conquest of air and space.

* In as much as we are planning to reconstruct exhibitions from the Philadelphia Centennial of 1876 in the old building next to the Castle which was built in 1878 to house them, I had thought that the National Air and Space Museum would in many ways symbolize to Americans the evolution of this country's science and technology in the ensuing 100 years to 1976.

A number of exhibits in this new museum of air and space are opened ended such as: Life in the Universe, Flight Technology, Benefits from Flight, Hall of Air Transportation, Space Hall to name a few.



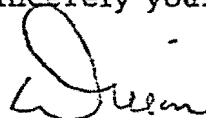
Many of these will extend beyond the past and present, employing reasoned conjecture and expert opinion to speculate on the future, perhaps in some ways as far as the entire 21st century. I had planned to develop the east terrace of that museum as an area for more general temporary exhibits regarding all facets of life in the 21st century. These exhibits will portray both the challenges and opportunities for American exploration in science.

Adjacent to this terrace, facing the Capitol, there is a small piece of land, the last available site on the Mall for public education. The Smithsonian has asked for title to this piece of land in current bills, H. R. 5327, before the Committee on House Administration and S. 906 before the Committee on Rules and Administration. We have plans to develop temporary style outdoor exhibits on this space embodying the consensus of current scientific planning and thinking in America for the 21st century. These exhibits will revolve around life support systems, energy sources, food resources, ranging from the new miracle grains to mariculture, an overview then of where we will need to be planning and thinking for the future of our citizens in the next 100 years.

Perhaps some of these thoughts correspond with what the President and others are thinking of? I would be happy to talk with you or the President about these plans.

Best wishes,

Sincerely yours,



S. Dillon Ripley
Secretary



Background

The National Science Foundation is preparing to sponsor three international symposia entitled, "KNOWLEDGE: 2000 - An Exploration of the Knowledge Capabilities Required to Meet the Challenges of the Next 25 Years." The project will be co-sponsored by NSF and The Xerox Corporation. The purpose is to focus an organized intellectual effort on identifying important areas of knowledge, major concerns and issues confronting the nation and the world, at the outset of our Nation's Third Century. These symposia are expected to involve intellectual leaders of the United States and other countries, not only from the science and technology communities, but also from other scholarly and research areas. These include political and business leaders and decisionmakers as well as public interest and advocacy group representatives.

Each symposium will have an organized discussion format with the substance of each symposium being recorded on broadcast-quality videotape. This videotape will be edited, packaged in a cassette, supplemented with a discussion guide and disseminated nationally through a variety of channels. It is anticipated that this dissemination will foster discussion across the nation regarding the generation, communication and uses of knowledge between now and the year 2000. Unlike other symposia, these meetings will attempt to communicate through video cassettes and follow-on discussion groups rather than the conventional paper-talk-publication sequence which normally limits access to peers of the participants. Rather than focussing on topics perceived as the most immediate crises of the time, attention is given to broader societal aspects of the scientific and knowledge enterprise which are of fundamental importance to the future welfare and progress of mankind.

Program Development

Some background circumstances leading to development of this program:

1. The symposium series, "KNOWLEDGE: 2000," is in response to a White House Bicentennial Task Force request made to NSF. The NSF had proposed such a series to the Task Force to remedy the general lack of emphasis on programs related to science, as well as a scarcity of activities concerned with forward planning in the Horizons area of the Bicentennial. The program concept has been approved by the Cabinet Committee on the Bicentennial.

2. In light of this, general and specific NSF criteria were developed as guidelines to implement the Century III Program. General aims applicable to Bicentennial activities of the NSF include:

- NSF's Bicentennial activities should attract participation or interest from a broad spectrum of American society.
- International aspects should be included where possible.



- NSF's Bicentennial activities, where possible, should be oriented toward the future of America, its institutions, and its citizens as we enter the Third Century of American life.

A series of symposia was selected as the best means to achieve these aims. These symposia are intended to:

1. Focus an organized intellectual effort on identifying principal areas and major concerns and issues confronting scholars and researchers of the Nation and the World, at the outset of our Nation's Third Century.
 - a. To communicate these main issues to national and local decisionmakers in ways which facilitate relating the issues to regional opportunities and problems; and
 - b. To disseminate awareness of these problems and opportunities to the widest practicable audiences.
2. Celebrate our achievements and acknowledge our resources as we move against current and future problems and opportunities.
3. Involve intellectual leaders from not only the science and technology communities, but from other scholarly and research areas as well; political and business worlds and from ~~leaders and decisionmakers~~ from the public interest and advocacy groups.

In developing this concept a series of meetings was convened by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and supported by the Foundation, in mid-1974. These meetings were convened at Stanford University; University of California at Berkeley; California Institute of Technology at Pasadena; University of California at San Diego; and the National Accelerator Laboratory at Batavia, Illinois. In addition, Executive Video Forum Inc. provided assistance on the symposium approach and related technical aspects. The plan, therefore, reflects the efforts of NSF staff and an array of outside resources.

June 16, 1975



PROJECT: KNOWLEDGE 2000

An Exploration of the Knowledge Needs and
Capabilities to Meet the Challenges of the Next 25 Years

The Bicentennial Program of
The National Science Foundation



Co-Sponsors:
American Revolution Bicentennial Administration
Xerox Corporation



PROJECT: KNOWLEDGE 2000

Need

As our nation enters its third century, we face a number of major issues involving fundamental questions about our goals and values. If we are to deal with them effectively, it is essential that we understand the alternatives and that we participate in making the critical choices before us. Therefore, there is an urgent need to determine the knowledge requirements of our society to meet the challenges of the next 25 years.

Purpose

To provide an effective mechanism for involving the greatest possible number of scholars, policy decision-makers and interested citizens in an interactive dialogue which stimulates an exchange of concerns, perspectives, and ideas -- thereby increasing awareness and understanding of our present situation and our needs regarding the generation, communication and use of knowledge required for making informed decisions about the future of our society.

Objectives

To bring together representative leaders of our society -- scholars, scientists, and political and business decision-makers.

To generate an exchange of viewpoints, concerns, and ideas which focus on the key issues related to the future knowledge needs and capabilities of our society.

To organize, package, and distribute the results of these explorations in a form that can serve as the basis for a large number of similar interactive discussions at a local level throughout the country.

Approach

The project is divided into two stages. The first stage consists of three, three-day international Forums during the Bicentennial period, January through June, 1976. Invited participants will be selected from among the leaders of the world intellectual community and the six primary influence groups identified below. These Forums will be highly interactive, and will employ a closed-circuit video format which provides the basis for development of a series of videotape-based discussion programs for use in stage two.*

* See Appendix



The second stage will start in June 1976, when these video Forums will be used by groups across the nation to explore the subject of future knowledge needs and capabilities in the context of their local situation or special concerns.

Both stages of the project are intended to involve people who make, control, or directly influence policy decisions -- legislation or resource allocation (money, people, material, space and time) -- and who have a serious concern for the effective generation, communication and use of knowledge. These people will be associated with one of the following primary interest groups:

1. Knowledge Industries: Organizations whose primary business is the generation or communication of knowledge on a commercial basis (e.g., television networks, major book and newsprint publishers, etc.; with an emphasis on multi-media organizations)

2. Non-Profit Knowledge Organizations: Ones whose primary function is support or implementation of knowledge generation or communication activities (e.g., educational institutions, professional societies, foundations, etc.)

3. Other Business and Industry: Organizations with significant influence on economic/social/environmental decisions affecting our society.

4. Federal Government

5. Regional, State and Local Government

6. Other Non-Profit Organizations: Ones who have significant influence on social/economic/environmental decisions of business and governmental institutions (e.g., advocacy and community action groups, business and trade associations, labor organizations, etc.)

The participants in the international Forums function as surrogates for the larger influence group that each represents.

Program Overview

Goal: To examine our knowledge needs in a critical and objective way, and, specifically, to better understand how knowledge is generated, communicated and used.



The needs and uses of contemporary knowledge: the societal context and how its evolution will affect the kinds of knowledge required in the next 25 years; the changing concepts about the value of education and what it will mean to be an "educated" person; how knowledge will be used in better fashion by our institutions.

The generation of knowledge: the influence of the prevailing system of patronage and support; the growing importance of public policy; the relevance of changing value systems; the centrality of innovation and the importance of the individual.

The communication of knowledge: the role of educational institutions and the mass media as contemporary educators; the importance of the move from a "print culture" to a "video culture," and the significance of these changes for learning, creativity, research and scholarship; the capabilities of our present institutions and the changes that may be required.

INTERNATIONAL FORUMS

Dates and Titles

Forum I - January 18-21, 1976	The Need for Knowledge
Forum II - April 25-28, 1976	The Generation of Knowledge
Forum III - June 27-30, 1976	The Communication of Knowledge

Location

All three Forums will be held at the Xerox International Center for Training and Management Development, Leesburg, Virginia

Participants

Participation will be by invitation only. Each Forum will involve about 125 people with the following roles:

Keynote Speaker -- One for each Forum

Panelists -- Approximately 12 people working in three four-person panels

Surrogates -- Approximately 90 people divided into six teams of 15 members each, with three members of each team functioning as spokesmen (one for each day)



Facilitators -- Six people in addition to the surrogates who will lead the team discussions and optimize the participation of team members

Panel Moderators -- Three project staff members who will organize and prepare the panels and lead the panel discussions and the interaction sessions between panelists and surrogate team spokesmen

Program Content

FORUM I

THE NEED FOR KNOWLEDGE

NOTE: For the purposes of this project, knowledge is defined as "the competences and skills required by individuals and institutions to understand the nature of change, and to meet the challenges of change -- ethical, moral, political, economic, social, technological, etc."

Day 1

FOCUS: What will be the societal context within which the generation, communication and use of knowledge will take place in the next 25 years -- both within our own society and among world societies?

What moral and ethical attitudes are likely to emerge as dominant?

- PANEL:
1. A social scientist with a broad perspective of changing attitudes and values of society
 2. A humanist with broad perspective of cultural trends
 3. An analyst of social trends with a pragmatic approach to projecting possible futures for society
 4. A (medical) scientist-administrator with concern for, and who is an analyst of, contemporary moral issues



Program Content (continued)

FORUM I

Day 2

FOCUS: What political, economic and social imperatives are likely to dominate the ways in which knowledge is generated, communicated and used in the next 25 years?

If new uses of knowledge result from these imperatives, how will society be affected in the future?

- PANEL:
1. A political scientist or social scientist with a strong orientation toward the clash between traditional and contemporary concepts of knowledge generation, communication and use
 2. A thoughtful economist with political experience
 3. A sociologist with strong orientation toward the study of contemporary social conflicts
 4. A thoughtful, prominent figure from business and industry with an international view of political, social and economic realities



Program Content (continued)

FORUM I

Day 3

FOCUS: What kinds of knowledge (especially scientific knowledge) is our society likely to need in the next 25 years?

How will knowledge be used by existing political, social, educational and business institutions?

What will it mean to be an "educated person" in this context?

- PANEL:
1. A humanist/scientist with a strong orientation toward the future role of science and technology
 2. A thoughtful educator with a broad view of higher and continuing education
 3. A serious student of the relationship between the political process and knowledge needs
 4. An economist with an orientation toward macro-economic trends and related knowledge requirements of society



Program Content (continued)

FORUM II

THE GENERATION OF KNOWLEDGE

Day 1

FOCUS: What influences the effective generation of knowledge?

What conditions stimulate, enhance or constrain originality and creativity among scholars and researchers?

How has the "patronage system" in Europe and the U.S. affected the generation of knowledge?

How is the generation of knowledge affected by contemporary moral and ethical issues?

- PANEL:
1. A social scientist with a strong orientation toward the interaction of politics and knowledge generation
 2. A scientist who is a student of the nature of creative thinking
 3. An authority on the "patronage system" in Europe and the U.S.
 4. A humanist with a strong orientation toward contemporary moral and ethical issues and their relationship to knowledge generation



Program Content (continued)

FORUM II

Day 2

FOCUS: What changes are needed in our present knowledge-generating institutions and mechanisms?

How well equipped are they to provide the knowledge required for the next 25 years?

What innovations must we make in the way we operate and support these institutions?

What innovations must we make in the way we support individual scholars and researchers?

What totally new institutions or mechanisms may be required?

- PANEL:
1. An academic with a credible record as a critic of current academic knowledge generation
 2. A senior executive of a government, citizen organization, industrial or non-profit research institution who is both a generator and sophisticated user of knowledge
 3. A progressive educator with practical experience in dealing with student conflict
 4. A senior executive of a large foundation who is seriously concerned with increasing the return on investment for sponsored research



Program Content (continued)

FORUM II

Day 3

FOCUS: How can we bring about these changes?

What kinds of public policy changes would further this process?

What other institutional and societal changes might also be needed?

What new legislation might be required?

What changes in public understanding might be required?

- PANEL:
1. A thoughtful humanist commentator on issues of knowledge generation
 2. A senior executive of a government, industrial or non-profit research institution who is both a generator and sophisticated user of knowledge
 3. A legislator with direct interest in educational and institutional change and development
 4. A European authority on knowledge generating institutions and mechanisms



Program Content (continued)

FORUM III

THE COMMUNICATION OF KNOWLEDGE

Day 1

FOCUS: What influences the effective communication of knowledge?

What conditions stimulate, enhance or constrain the ways in which knowledge is communicated in contemporary society?

How do the economic, political, legal and other societal institutions affect the communication of knowledge in contemporary society?

What are the psychological influences on communication?

- PANEL:
1. A behavioral scientist with practical consulting experience as well as academic credentials related to the factors that influence effective communication
 2. A social scientist with strong orientation toward the economic and political influences on education and the communication of knowledge
 3. An authoritative analyst of contemporary issues in higher education
 4. An authority on cultural change and its relationship to mass communication in a modern industrial society



Program Content (continued)

FORUM III

Day 2

FOCUS: What changes are needed in our present institutions and mechanisms of knowledge communication?

How well equipped are they to provide the communications capability required for the next 25 years?

What innovations must we make in the way we operate and support these institutions?

What totally new mechanisms or institutions may be required?

What opportunities does technology offer us for increasing the effectiveness of communication?

- PANEL:
1. An authority on the capabilities of contemporary institutions of higher education in the U.S. and foreign countries
 2. An academic critic of the educational establishment who can represent the perspective of the advocates of new educational institutions and processes
 3. A current or former senior executive of a major mass media organization who is a serious student of contemporary non-academic communication media and processes
 4. An authority on modern communication technology and its implications for society



Program Content (continued)

FORUM III

Day 3

FOCUS: How can we bring about these changes?
What changes in public policy might be required?
What new legislation might be required?
What new skills might be required?
What new organizational capabilities might be required?
What technology might be required?
How might these changes be paid for?

- PANEL:
1. An authority on the realities of introducing innovative organizational approaches into educational institutions and processes
 2. An authority on the economic and political realities of policy decisions related to knowledge communication
 3. An educator with a serious concern for the effective communication of knowledge
 4. An authority on communication media with strong academic credentials and practical experience related to innovation in knowledge communication



APPENDIX I

INTERNATIONAL FORUMS

Format

Each Forum will follow approximately the same three-day format.

1. Surrogate participants will be divided into six teams of approximately 15 people each, representing the six primary influence groups described above. Each team will meet in a discussion room with a round-table layout. Each room will be equipped with a large color television monitor.
2. Each Forum will start with a keynote speech which will establish the purpose and objectives for the three-day meeting, and will relate that Forum to the other two.
3. Forums II and III will include an introductory session in which the surrogate participants will be exposed to the videotape programs resulting from Forum I in order to establish a common understanding of the knowledge needs developed at that Forum. This will involve a two- to three-hour session including some discussion among team members.
4. The morning of each day will involve a one-and-one-half- to two-hour closed-circuit television broadcast of a live panel discussion on the day's topic.
5. Following the panel presentation, each team will have a one-and-one-half-hour discussion led by the team facilitator relating to the panelists' viewpoints and ideas. Each team will generate a list of questions and/or reactions on the topic for use by their spokesman.
6. The third session (of one-and-one-half to two hours) each day will bring a spokesman from each of the six teams together with the panelists for an exchange of viewpoints, reactions and recommendations. This session is again broadcast by closed-circuit television to each of the team rooms.
7. Luncheon, dinner and evening sessions will be unstructured to allow for informal discussion among all participants and available panelists.
8. All of the panel presentations and interaction sessions which are broadcast by closed-circuit television will be recorded and used to develop videotape-based discussion programs.



APPENDIX II

LOCAL VIDEO FORUMS

Videotape-Based Discussion Packages

Each unit will contain three elements:

1. A video cassette (or other videotape format, as required) which provides a 40- to 55-minute color television program produced from the recorded material from the three Forums.
2. A discussion leader's guide consisting of a printed booklet with a series of probing discussion questions tied logically to the television program content. It will also contain a description of the process for organizing and leading a meaningful discussion.
3. An action plan form which can be reproduced in quantities required for the discussion groups. It is used to synthesize the elements of the discussion into specific actions and recommendations.

NOTE: Each unit will provide the basis for a three-hour meeting -- approximately one hour to view the video program, one hour for group discussion, and one hour to develop an action plan.

Program Unit Format

Each color videotape program unit will be produced from the material recorded at the Forums. Individual units may be based on the content of a specific session from one of the three Forums, or it may be the result of drawing material from two or more sessions, depending on an editorial evaluation after the recorded material is available. In either approach, the material is organized in a logical order related to a major theme and discussion objective. Continuity is provided by a voice-over narration. The length of each program will vary between 40 and 55 minutes.

Distribution

NSF will promote the availability of the video Forum series (probably six to nine program units) to appropriate organizations who have distribution capability to their members or constituents. (Examples: U.S. Chamber of Commerce; The Conference Board; national and regional education groups; federal, state and municipal government agencies, etc.)

In addition, it is anticipated that a high percentage of the organizations represented by the 270 surrogates will request program units directly from NSF and ARBA.

This distribution will be funded by a modest rental charge and through special grants.



BUDGET

PROJECT: KNOWLEDGE 2000.

	<u>FY 75</u>	<u>FY 76</u>	<u>Total</u>
National Science Foundation	\$150,000	\$186,000	\$336,000
Xerox Corporation (contributed services estimated)	75,000	225,000	300,000
American Revolution Bicentennial Administration	<u>75,000</u>	<u>75,000</u>	<u>150,000*</u>
Total Budget	\$336,000	\$414,000	\$786,000



* Monies from ARBA are non-appropriated Federal funds

July 21, 1975

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON,

Jack -

I don't "see any
serious problems"
with the attached.

R.



SEP 22 1975

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 22, 1975

*Comments if any
due: COB
9/24*

MEMORANDUM FOR:

PHIL BUCHEN
MAX FRIEDERSDORF
ROBERT T. HARTMANN
JIM LYNN
~~JACK MARSH~~
DON RUMSFELD
BILL SEIDMAN
BOB GOLDWIN
BRENT SCOWCROFT
JIM CANNON

FROM:

SUBJECT:

LEGISLATION CREATING THE OFFICE
OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
POLICY (OSTP)

The Teague-Mosher substitute for the President's bill to create an Office of Science and Technology Policy is moving ahead in the Congress, probably headed toward passage this year.

- . Tab A is a brief Domestic Council staff report on the status of the legislation.
- . Tab B is the latest version of the Teague-Mosher bill (HR 9058, revised).

Would you please let us know by C.O.B. Wednesday, September 24th whether you see any serious problems with the bill that you believe warrant an attempt to obtain changes. If we are to seek changes, we should do so as soon as possible.

*called
9/25
ec*



TAB A



STATUS AND EVALUATION OF THE LEGISLATION TO CREATE AN
OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY IN THE EXECUTIVE
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Summary

A revised version of a bill (HR 9058) introduced in the House by Congressmen Teague and Mosher on July 30, 1975, will be marked up by the House Science and Technology Committee on October 8, 1975. The bill is likely to be reported to and passed by the full House shortly thereafter. The Senate will then take up the House bill and is expected to act quite quickly on it. The bill may be on the President's desk before Christmas.

The Teague-Mosher Bill (HR. 9058)

- . Teague and Mosher introduced the President's bill (which was sent up on June 26) to create an Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP), but shortly thereafter--July 30--introduced a new bill (HR 9058) which the Committee will consider instead of the President's bill.
- . After a series of staff level discussions, the House Committee staff has revised the bill, obtained the approval of Teague and Mosher, and is now reviewing it with other members of the Committee, with the objective of having most if not all problems ironed out before Oct. 8.
- . The latest available version of HR 9058 is attached.
- . H.R. 9058 has three principal titles:
 - .. Title I - declares a national policy on science and technology.
 - .. Title II - creates an Office of Science and Technology Policy as proposed by the President, with three exceptions:
 - . The Director would be subject to Senate confirmation.
 - . The President would have the discretion of appointing up to four assistant directors, to be compensated at rates not to exceed Level III. (This provision is designed to allow this President and his successors to structure the Office as they prefer; e.g., a Director and Deputy; a 3 or 5-man Council; etc. This should head off the fight that was expected over whether an office or council should be created.)
 - . The functions of the Office are spelled out in more detail.



- .. Title III - establishes in the Executive Office of the President--either as a part of the OSTP or in such other manner as the President may direct -- a Federal Science and Technology Survey Committee, with staff.
 - . The Committee is to consist of from 5 to 12 members, appointed by the President with 90 days after confirmation of the OSTP Director.
 - . The OSTP Director shall be chairman of the Committee.
 - . Members may be from within or outside the Government.
 - . The Committee is to survey and examine the overall context of Federal science and technology effort, including missions, goals, funding, organization, etc., and submit a report of its findings and conclusions within 24 months.
 - . The President shall transmit the report to the Congress with comments and recommendations within 60 days thereafter

Evaluation

- . Overall: The bill submitted by the President would be preferable, but the latest version (attached) is a good compromise between the President's bill and other bills that have been considered in the House.
- . Title I - The science and technology policy statement is a modified version of one introduced earlier by Teague and Mosher (HR 4461). The whole idea of legislating an S & T policy is questionable, but the statement is rather harmless. The Committee will insist on having a policy statement.
- . Title II - The Congress will insist on confirmation for the Director. The discretionary authority for up to four assistant directors is a clever compromise. As now written, the statement of OSTP functions should be acceptable but there are pressures to make them more specific--particularly with respect to the OSTP role in advising on scientific and technical aspects of the Budget.
- . Title III - The bill would be better without the requirement for a Survey Committee but the House Committee is unlikely to go for its deletion. The Committee idea is being used by Teague and Mosher to head off a wide variety of proposals from other members of the Committee -- proposals which range from making the OSTP functions broader to the creation of a Department of Science and Technology and the creation of a statutory interagency S&T committee.



TAB B



[COMMITTEE PRINT]

H.R. 9058 with suggested revisions September 16, 1975

Showing matter to be deleted in linetype and matter to be
inserted in italic

94TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 9058

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 30, 1975

Mr. TEAGUE (for himself and Mr. MOSHER) introduced the following bill;
which was referred to the Committee on Science and Technology

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

A BILL

To establish a science and technology policy for the United States, to provide for scientific and technological advice and assistance to the President, to provide a comprehensive survey of ways and means for improving the Federal effort in scientific research and information handling, and in the use thereof, to amend the National Science Foundation Act of 1950, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That this Act may be cited as the "National Science and
- 4 Technology Policy and Organization Act of 1975".



TITLE I—NATIONAL SCIENCE AND

TECHNOLOGY POLICY

FINDINGS

SEC. 101. (a) The Congress, recognizing the profound impact of science and technology on society, and the interrelations of scientific, technological, economic, social, political, and institutional factors, hereby finds and declares—

(1) that the general welfare, the security, the economic growth and stability of the Nation, the conservation and efficient utilization of its natural and human resources, and the effective functioning of government and society require vigorous, perceptive support and employment of science and technology *in achieving national objectives*; and

(2) that the many large and complex scientific factors which increasingly influence the course of national and international events require appropriate provision to incorporate scientific and technological knowledge in the national decisionmaking process.

(b) As a consequence, the Congress finds and declares that the Nation's goals for science and technology should ~~include~~ *contribute* without being limited to the following *National goals*:

(1) fostering ~~world~~ leadership in the quest for international peace and progress toward human freedom,

dignity, and well-being by enlarging the contributions of American scientists and engineers to the knowledge of man and his universe, by making discoveries of basic science widely available at home and abroad, and by ~~maximizing the dissemination of~~ *utilizing* technology in support of United States national and foreign policy goals;

(2) increasing the efficient use of essential materials and products, and generally contributing to economic opportunity, stability, and appropriate growth;

(3) assuring adequacy of food and energy for the Nation's needs;

(4) contributing to the national security;

(5) improving the Nation's health and medical care; and

(6) preserving, fostering, and restoring a healthful and esthetic natural environment, and developing improved housing and urban *and rural* systems.

DECLARATION OF POLICY

Principles

SEC. 102. (a) In view of the foregoing, the Congress declares that the United States shall adhere to a national policy for science and technology which includes the following principles:

(1) the continuing development and implemen-

1 tation of a ~~national strategy~~ *strategies* for determining
 2 and achieving the appropriate scope, level, direction,
 3 and extent of scientific and technological efforts based
 4 upon a continuous appraisal of *the role for* science and
 5 technology *in achieving* goals and *formulating* policies
 6 of the United States, and reflecting the views of States,
 7 municipalities, and representative public groups;

8 (2) the enlistment of science and technology to
 9 foster a healthy economy in which the directions of
 10 growth and innovation are compatible with the prudent
 11 and frugal use of resources and with the preservation
 12 of a benign environment;

13 (3) the conduct of science and technology opera-
 14 tions so as to serve domestic needs while ~~concurrently~~
 15 promoting foreign policy objectives, and, through the
 16 allocation of research and development resources, to
 17 maintain a ~~proper ratio~~ *balance* in the ~~development and~~
 18 export of technology ~~between aid to lagging foreign econ-~~
 19 ~~omies and attainment of an equitable balance~~ in world
 20 trade *markets*;

21 (4) the recruitment, education, training, ~~and~~ re-
 22 training, *and beneficial use* of adequate numbers of scien-
 23 tists, engineers, and ~~technologists, and insuring their full~~
 24 ~~utilization~~; *technologists*;

25 (5) the development and maintenance of a solid

1 base for science and technology in the United States,
 2 including: (A) strong participation of and cooperative
 3 relationships with State and local governments and the
 4 private sector, (B) the maintenance and strengthening
 5 of diversified scientific and technological capabilities in
 6 government, industry, and the universities, and the
 7 encouragement of independent initiatives based on such
 8 capabilities together with elimination of needless bar-
 9 riers to scientific and technological innovation, (C)
 10 effective management and dissemination of scientific and
 11 technological information, (D) establishment of es-
 12 sential technical and industrial standards and test
 13 methods, and (E) promotion of increased public under-
 14 standing of science and technology; and

15 (6) the recognition that, as changing circumstances
 16 require periodic revision and adaptation of title I of this
 17 Act, the Federal Government is responsible for identify-
 18 ing and interpreting the changes in those circumstances
 19 as they occur, and for effecting subsequent changes in
 20 title I as appropriate.

21 Implementation

22 (b) To implement the policy enunciated in subsection
 23 (a) of this section, the Congress declares that:

24 ~~(1) There should be a central policy planning ele-~~
 25 ~~ment in the executive branch to guide executive agencies~~

1 in mobilizing resources for essential science and tech-
 2 nology programs, to present to the Congress the justi-
 3 fication of such programs, to aid in securing appropriate
 4 funding for those programs, and to review systematically
 5 Federal science policy and programs and to recom-
 6 mend legislative amendment thereof when needed. A
 7 major component of this structure should be an advisory
 8 mechanism within the Executive Office of the President
 9 so that the Chief Executive may have available inde-
 10 pendent, expert judgment and assistance on policy
 11 matters which require accurate assessments of the com-
 12 plex scientific and technological features involved.

13 (1) The Federal Government should maintain cen-
 14 tral policy planning elements in the executive branch
 15 which assist Federal agencies in (A) identifying public
 16 problems and objectives, (B) mobilizing scientific and
 17 technological resources for essential national programs,
 18 (C) securing appropriate funding for programs so iden-
 19 tified, (D) anticipating future concerns to which science
 20 and technology can contribute and devising strategies for
 21 the conduct of science and technology for such purposes,
 22 (E) reviewing systematically Federal science policy and
 23 programs and recommending legislative amendment
 24 thereof when needed. Such elements should include an
 25 advisory mechanism within the Executive Office of the

1 President so that the Chief Executive may have available
 2 independent, expert judgment and assistance on policy
 3 matters which require accurate assessments of the com-
 4 plex scientific and technological features involved.

5 (2) It is a responsibility of the Federal Govern-
 6 ment to ~~insure~~ promote prompt, effective, reliable, and
 7 systematic transfer of science and technology informa-
 8 tion by such appropriate methods as: the funding of
 9 technical evaluation centers, cost sharing of information
 10 dissemination programs conducted by such nongovern-
 11 mental organizations as industrial groups and technical
 12 societies, and or assistance in the publication of properly
 13 certified science scientific and technology technological
 14 information. In particular, it is recognized as a respon-
 15 sibility of the Federal Government not only to coordinate
 16 and unify its own science and technology information
 17 systems, but to facilitate the close coupling of institu-
 18 tional scientific research with commercial application
 19 of the useful findings of science.

20 (3) It is further an appropriate Federal function
 21 to support science and technology efforts which are in-
 22 tended expected to provide results beneficial to the pub-
 23 lic but which the private sector may be unwilling or
 24 unable to support.

25 (4) Science and technology activities which may be

1 properly supported exclusively by the Federal Govern-
 2 ment should be distinguished from those in which inter-
 3 ests are shared with State and local governments and
 4 the private sector. ~~Cooperative~~ *Among these entities, co-*
 5 *operative* relationships should be established ~~that~~ *which*
 6 encourage the sharing of science and technology de-
 7 cisionmaking, funding support, and program planning
 8 and execution among all interested elements of society.

9 ~~(5)~~ *Ways and means should be developed by which*
 10 ~~the Federal Government can determine and establish the~~
 11 ~~level of national effort in science and technology which~~
 12 ~~should be sustained, taking into account competing pub-~~
 13 ~~lic needs and available resources.~~

14 *(5) Ways and means should be developed by which*
 15 *the Federal Government can assess and help assure that*
 16 *an adequate national effort is maintained in science and*
 17 *technology, taking into account competing public needs,*
 18 *available resources, and the contributions which science*
 19 *and technology can make to national goals and objectives.*

20 ~~(6)~~ *Granting the need for a variety of approaches*
 21 ~~within and among Federal, State, local, and nongov-~~
 22 ~~ernmental activities in science and technology, it is~~
 23 ~~essential that means be proportioned to ends in the~~
 24 ~~conduct of science and technology programs supported~~
 25 ~~or conducted by the Federal Government. Such pro-~~

1 ~~grams should be centrally reviewed to assure rational~~
 2 ~~allocation of funds and resources, to identify public prob-~~
 3 ~~lems and objectives, to anticipate future concerns to~~
 4 ~~which science and technology can contribute, and to~~
 5 ~~devise strategies for the conduct of science and technol-~~
 6 ~~ogy for these purposes.~~

7 ~~(7)~~ *(6)* Comprehensive legislative support for the
 8 national science and technology effort requires that the
 9 Congress be regularly informed of the condition, health
 10 and vitality, and funding requirements of science and
 11 technology, the relation of science and technology to
 12 changing national goals, and the need for legislative
 13 modification of the Federal endeavor and structure at all
 14 levels as it relates to science and technology.

15 Procedures

16 *(c)* The Congress declares that, in order to expedite
 17 and facilitate the implementation of the policy enunciated
 18 in subsection (a) of this section, the following coordinate
 19 procedures are of paramount importance:

20 *(1)* Federal procurement policy should encourage
 21 the use of science and technology to foster frugal use
 22 of materials, energy, and appropriated funds; to assure
 23 quality environment; and to enhance product perform-
 24 ance.

1 (2) Explicit criteria, including cost-effectiveness
 2 principles where ~~feasible~~ *practicable*, should be developed
 3 to identify the kinds of ~~science~~ *applied research* and tech-
 4 nology programs that are appropriate for Federal fund-
 5 ing support and to determine the extent of such support.
 6 Particular attention should be given to scientific and
 7 technological problems and opportunities offering promise
 8 of social advantage that are so long range, geographically
 9 widespread, or economically diffused that the Federal
 10 Government constitutes the ~~last resort~~ *appropriate source*
 11 for undertaking their support. ~~However, such projects~~
 12 ~~should conform with established criteria.~~

13 (3) Federal promotion of science and technology
 14 should ~~maximize~~ *emphasize* quality of research, *recognize*
 15 *the paramount importance of* stability of scientific and
 16 technological institutions, and, for urgent tasks, *must seek*
 17 *to assure* timeliness of results. With particular reference
 18 to Federal support for basic research, funds should be
 19 allocated to encourage education in needed disciplines,
 20 to provide a base of scientific knowledge from which
 21 future essential technological development can be
 22 launched, and to add to the cultural heritage of the
 23 Nation.

24 (4) A uniform patent policy should be promul-
 25 gated for all Federal agencies, having as its primary

1 ~~objective~~ *Federal patent policies should be developed*
 2 *which have as their objective the creation of incentives*
 3 *for technological innovation and the application of pro-*
 4 *cedures to assure the full use of beneficial technology to*
 5 *serve the public.*

6 (5) Antitrust regulation to compel competitive eco-
 7 nomic pluralism should not *arbitrarily* preclude coopera-
 8 tion among competing firms in industrial research and
 9 development beneficial to an entire industry and to the
 10 public.

11 (6) Closer relationships should be encouraged
 12 among practitioners of different scientific and techno-
 13 logical disciplines, including the physical, social, and bio-
 14 medical fields.

15 (7) Federal departments, agencies, and instrumen-
 16 talities should assure efficient management of laboratory
 17 facilities and equipment in their custody, including acqui-
 18 sition of effective equipment, disposal of inferior and
 19 obsolete properties, and cross-servicing to maximize the
 20 productivity of costly hardware. Disposal policies should
 21 include attention to possibilities for further productive
 22 use.

23 (8) The full use of the contributions of science and
 24 technology to support State and local government goals
 25 should be encouraged.



1 (9) Formal recognition should be accorded those
2 persons whose scientific and technological achievements
3 have contributed significantly to the national welfare.

4 (10) The Federal Government should support ap-
5 plied scientific research in proportion to the probability
6 of its usefulness, insofar as this probability can be deter-
7 mined; but while maximizing the beneficial consequences
8 of technology, the Government should act to minimize
9 foreseeable injurious consequences.

10 (11) Federal departments, agencies, and instru-
11 mentalities should establish procedures to insure among
12 them the systematic interchange of scientific data and
13 technological findings developed under their programs.

14 TITLE II—OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND

15 TECHNOLOGY POLICY

16 SHORT TITLE

17 SEC. 201. This title may be cited as the "Presidential
18 Science and Technology Advisory Organization Act of
19 1975".

20 ESTABLISHMENT

21 SEC. 202. There is hereby established in the Executive
22 Office of the President the Office of Science and Technology
23 Policy, hereinafter referred to in this title as the "Office".

24 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR; ASSISTANT DIRECTORS

25 SEC. 203. There shall be at the head of the Office a
26 Director who shall be appointed by the President, by and

1 with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who shall be
2 compensated at the rate provided for level II of the Execu-
3 tive Schedule in section 5313 of title 5, United States Code.
4 The President may, at his discretion, also appoint not more
5 than four Assistant Directors, ~~by and with the advice and~~
6 ~~consent of the Senate,~~ who shall be compensated at the a
7 rate *not to exceed that* provided for level III of the Execu-
8 tive Schedule in section 5314 of such title. Assistant Directors
9 shall perform such functions as the Director may from time
10 to time prescribe.

11 FUNCTIONS

12 SEC. 204. (a) The Director shall be the President's
13 chief policy adviser and assistant with respect to scientific
14 and technological matters.

15 (b) In addition to such other functions and activities as
16 the President may assign, the Director shall—

17 (1) advise the President of scientific and technologi-
18 cal considerations involved in areas of national concern
19 including, but not limited to, the economy, national secu-
20 rity, health, foreign relations, the environment, and the
21 technological recovery and use of resources;

22 (2) evaluate the scale, quality, and effectiveness of
23 the Federal effort in science and technology and advise
24 on appropriate actions;

25 (3) advise the President on scientific and techno-

1 logical considerations with regard to Federal budgets,
 2 ~~provide assist~~ the Office of Management and Budget with
 3 an annual review and analysis of ~~the funding~~ proposed
 4 *for* research and development *in* budgets of all Federal
 5 agencies, and ~~participate aid the Office of Management~~
 6 *and Budget and the agencies* throughout the budget de-
 7 velopment process;

8 (4) assist the President in providing general leader-
 9 ship and coordination of the research and development
 10 programs of the Federal Government;

11 (5) provide the President ~~and the Congress~~ with
 12 *annual periodic* reviews of Federal statutes and admin-
 13 istrative regulations governing the research and develop-
 14 ment activities of the various departments and agencies,
 15 *including those affecting government-industry activities,*
 16 together with ~~any~~ recommendations for their elimination,
 17 reform, or updating *as appropriate*;

18 (6) ~~develop, review, and revise criteria for deter-~~
 19 ~~mining optimum Federal support for science and tech-~~
 20 ~~nology, and recommended policies, programs, and plans~~
 21 ~~for develop, review, revise, and recommend criteria for~~
 22 *determining the type of scientific and technological activ-*
 23 *ities warranting Federal support, and recommend Fed-*
 24 *eral policies directed toward the development and mainte-*
 25 *nance of a broadly based scientific and technological*

1 capability at all levels of government, academia, and
 2 industry, and for the application of such capabilities to
 3 national needs;

4 (7) ~~in accordance with Presidential directives, fa-~~
 5 ~~ilitate assess and advise on policies for international~~
 6 cooperation in science and technology which will advance
 7 the national and international objectives of the United
 8 States;

9 (8) identify and assess emerging and future areas
 10 where science and technology can be used effectively in
 11 addressing national and international problems;

12 (9) submit to the President and the Congress timely
 13 public reports on developments, trends, and problems in
 14 science and technology deserving of national attention;

15 (10) periodically review the nature and needs of
 16 national science policy and make recommendations to
 17 the President and to the Congress for its timely and
 18 appropriate revision, in accordance with section 102 (a)

19 (6) of title I of this Act; and

20 (11) maintain liaison with the ~~Federal Council for~~
 21 ~~Science and Technology,~~ the National Science Board,
 22 and with all councils and offices of the Executive Office
 23 of the President, and develop appropriate working rela-
 24 tionships with the National Security Council and the
 25 Domestic Council.

PERSONNEL

1
2 SEC. 205. The Director is authorized, without regard
3 to the provisions of title 5 of the United States Code govern-
4 ing appointments in the competitive service and chapter 51
5 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of said title, to appoint and
6 fix the compensation, but not in excess of the rate prescribed
7 for grade GS-18 of the General Schedule in section 5332 of
8 said title, for such officers and employees as he may deem
9 necessary to perform the functions now or hereafter vested
10 in him, and to prescribe their duties.

CONSULTANT AND OTHER SERVICES

11
12 SEC. 206. The Director may (1) obtain services as
13 authorized by section 3109 of title 5 of the United States
14 Code, at rates not to exceed the rate prescribed for grade
15 GS-18 of the General Schedule by section 5332 of title 5 of
16 the United States Code, and (2) enter into contracts and
17 other arrangements for studies, analyses, and other services
18 with public agencies and with private persons, organizations,
19 or institutions, and make such payments as he deems neces-
20 sary to carry out the provisions of this Act without legal
21 consideration, without performance bonds, and without regard
22 to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 5).

OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES

23
24 SEC. 207. The Director may utilize with their consent
25 the services, personnel, equipment, and facilities of other

1 Federal agencies with or without reimbursement, and may
2 transfer funds made available pursuant to this Act to other
3 Federal agencies as reimbursement for the utilization of such
4 services, personnel, equipment, and facilities.

REORGANIZATIONS

5
6 SEC. 208. (a) The President shall from time to time
7 examine the organization of the Office and shall deter-
8 mine what charges, if any, are necessary to ~~reduce expendi-~~
9 ~~tures and promote economy and efficiency,~~ and to increase
10 the Office's and the Director's capacity to render their
11 analyses, examinations, advice, and counsel, by reduction or
12 increase in the number of members of such Office or by
13 reduction, expansion, or alteration of the duties and functions
14 of the Office or of its Director. When the President, after
15 investigation, finds that any of such changes would promote
16 the policies and purposes of this Act, he may prepare a
17 reorganization plan for effecting the change or changes in-
18 volved, and submit such plan to the Congress, together with
19 his findings and a statement of reasons for the proposed
20 change or changes, and shall have any such reorganization
21 plan delivered to both Houses on the same day and to each
22 House while it is in session.

23 (b) A provision contained in a reorganization plan shall
24 take effect at the end of the first period of sixty calendar days
25 of continuous session of Congress after such plan is trans-

mitted to it (such days of continuous session to be computed in accordance with section 906 (b) of title 5, United States Code) unless, between the date of transmittal and the end of the sixty-day period, each House has passed a resolution stating in substance that that House does not favor the reorganization plan. However, no such plan shall take effect unless it is submitted to Congress before January 3, 1980.

(c) The provisions of sections 908 through 913 of title 5, United States Code, shall apply with respect to any reorganization plan transmitted to the Congress pursuant to subsection (a) of this section.

(d) A reorganization plan which is effective shall be printed (1) in the Statutes at Large in the same volume as the public laws, and (2) in the Federal Register.

TITLE III—THE FEDERAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY SURVEY COMMITTEE

ORGANIZATION

SEC. 301. (a) (1) There is hereby established within the Executive Office of the President, ~~and in association with~~ *as part of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, or in such other manner as the President may direct*, a Federal Science and Technology Survey Committee (hereinafter in this title referred to as the "Committee"). The Committee shall consist of not less than five nor more than twelve

members appointed by the President not more than 90 days after the confirmation (as provided in section 203 of this Act) of the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy. ~~The President shall designate one of such members to~~ *The Director of such Office shall serve as Chairman.*

(2) ~~Each of the members~~ *Members* of the Committee appointed by the President pursuant to paragraph (1) shall (A) be exceptionally qualified and distinguished in science, engineering, or closely related fields, or in public administration or affairs, and shall be capable of rendering accurate and comprehensive analysis and critical examination of the programs and activities of the Government in the light of the findings and policies set forth in title I of this Act, *and (B) include representatives of the public, of the industrial sector, and of the academic community.*

(3) Members of the Committee *who are not officers of the Federal Government* shall, while attending meetings of the Committee or while engaged in duties related to such meetings or in other activities of the Committee pursuant to this Act, be entitled to receive the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay in effect for GS-18 of the General Schedule for each day, including traveltime, during which they are so attending or engaged, and shall, while away from their homes or regular places of business, be allowed

1 travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence,
2 equal to that authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5703) for per-
3 sons in the Government service employed intermittently.

4 ~~(b)~~ The Committee shall, with the approval of the
5 President, appoint an Executive Director who shall serve as
6 chief executive officer, and who shall be paid at the rate
7 provided for level IV of the Executive Schedule in section
8 5315 of title 5, United States Code.

9 ~~(e)~~ (b) In the performance of its duties and functions
10 under section 302, the Committee is authorized, through
11 the Executive Director or otherwise— authorized—

12 (1) to select, appoint, employ, and fix the com-
13 pensation of such specialists and other experts as may be
14 necessary for the carrying out of its duties and functions,
15 and to select, appoint, and employ, subject to the civil
16 service laws, such other officers and employees as may
17 be necessary for carrying out its duties and functions;
18 and

19 (2) to provide for participation of such civilian and
20 military personnel as may be detailed to the Committee
21 pursuant to subsection ~~(d)~~ (c) of this section for carry-
22 ing out the functions of the Committee.

23 ~~(d)~~ (c) Upon request of the Committee, the head of
24 any Federal department, agency, or instrumentality (includ-
25 ing the head of the Department of the Army, Navy, or

1 Air Force) is authorized (1) to furnish to the Committee
2 such information as may be necessary for carrying out its
3 functions and as may be available to or procurable by such
4 department, agency, or instrumentality, and (2) to detail
5 to temporary duty with the Committee on a reimburs-
6 able basis such personnel within his administrative juris-
7 diction as it may need or believe to be useful for carrying
8 out its functions. Each such detail shall be without loss of
9 seniority, pay, or other employee status, to civilian em-
10 ployees so detailed, and without loss of status, rank, office,
11 or grade, or of any emolument, perquisite, right, privilege,
12 or benefit incident thereto, to military personnel so de-
13 tailed. Each such detail shall be pursuant to a cooperative
14 agreement of the Chairman with the head of the relevant
15 department, agency, or instrumentality, and shall be in ac-
16 cordance with the provisions of subchapter III of chapter 33,
17 title 5, United States Code.

18 DUTIES AND FUNCTIONS

19 SEC. 302. (a) The Committee shall survey, examine,
20 and analyze the ~~total~~ overall context of the Federal science
21 and technology effort including missions, goals, personnel,
22 funding, organization, facilities, and activities in general. In
23 pursuit of this duty the Committee shall ~~give particular at-~~
24 ~~tention to~~, among other things, consider needs for—

25 (1) organizational reform;

1 (2) improvements in existing systems for handling
2 scientific and technological information on a government-
3 wide basis;

4 (3) technology assessment in the executive branch;

5 (4) improved methods for effecting technology
6 innovation, transfer, and use;

7 (5) stimulating more effective Federal-State and
8 Federal-industry liaison and cooperation in science and
9 technology;

10 (6) reduction and simplification of Federal regu-
11 lations and administrative practices and procedures
12 which may have the effect of retarding technological
13 innovation or opportunities for its utilization;

14 (7) a broader base for support of basic research;

15 (8) ways and means of effectively integrating
16 scientific and technological factors into our national and
17 international policies;

18 (9) maintenance of adequate scientific and techno-
19 logical manpower with regard to both quality and quan-
20 tity; and

21 (10) improved systems for planning and analysis
22 of the overall Federal science and technology budget.

23 (b) (1) Upon completion of its assignment, the Com-
24 mittee shall submit a report of its activities, findings, and
25 conclusions, ~~and recommendations, together with~~ including

1 such supporting data and material as may be necessary, to
2 the ~~Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy,~~
3 *President.*

4 (2) The ~~Director of such Office shall review the report~~
5 ~~of the Committee and, within sixty days of receipt thereof,~~
6 ~~transmit such report to the President and The President,~~
7 ~~within sixty days of receipt thereof, shall transmit such report~~
8 to each House of Congress together with such comments,
9 observations, and recommendations thereon as he deems
10 appropriate.

11 TERMINATION; FINAL REPORT

12 SEC. 303. The life of the Committee shall be ~~fifteen~~ 24
13 months from the date of its first organizational meeting. The
14 Committee's final report setting forth its findings and recom-
15 mendations shall be issued within this period.

16 TITLE IV—MISCELLANEOUS

17 AUTHORIZATION

18 SEC. 401. There are authorized to be appropriated such
19 sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this
20 Act.

21 REPORT

22 SEC. 402. Sections 1, 2, 3, and 4 of Reorganization
23 Plan Numbered 2 of 1962 (76 Stat. 1253) and section 2 of
24 Reorganization Plan Numbered 1 of 1973 (87 Stat. 1089)
25 are repealed.

AMENDMENT

- 1
2 SEC. 403. Section 4 of the National Science Foundation
3 Act of 1950 (42 U.S.C. 1863) is amended by striking out
4 subsection (g) and by redesignating subsections (h), (i),
5 and (j) as subsections (g), (h), and (i), respectively.

[COMMITTEE PRINT]

H.R. 9058 with suggested revisions
September 16, 1975

94TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 9058**A BILL**

To establish a science and technology policy for the United States, to provide for scientific and technological advice and assistance to the President, to provide a comprehensive survey of ways and means for improving the Federal effort in scientific research and information handling, and in the use thereof, to amend the National Science Foundation Act of 1950, and for other purposes.

By Mr. TEAGUE and Mr. MOSHER

JULY 30, 1975

Referred to the Committee on Science and Technology

*due 10/6
cob*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 6, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: PHIL BUCHEN
 MAX FRIEDERSDORF
 ROBERT T. HARTMANN
 JIM LYNN
 JACK MARSH
 BRENT SCOWCROFT
 PAUL THEIS

FROM: JIM CANNON *Jim*

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

May we have your comments and concurrence in the attached draft memorandum and letter by cob, Monday, October 6.

Attachment

Answer

JM

*called
10/8 3:50/ce*



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Draft

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: JIM CANNON
SUBJECT: LEGISLATION TO CREATE AN OFFICE
OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

On Wednesday, October 8, the House Science and Technology Committee will meet to consider the latest version of H.R. 9058, the Teague-Mosher bill to create an Office of Science and Technology Policy in the Executive Office of the President.

We have worked closely with the Congressmen and the Committee staff and all important changes have been accepted. The bill has been reviewed by the senior staff and all agree that the bill, with the changes that have been obtained, is acceptable.

In discussions with me on Friday, October 3, → Congressmen Teague and Mosher ~~have~~ indicated that a letter from you indicating that the latest version of the bill is acceptable would be very helpful to them in moving the bill quickly and in protecting against changes that might be unacceptable or cause delay.

Recommendation

That you sign the attached letters to Congressmen Teague and Mosher. The letters have been approved by Paul Theis.



Draft

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Dear Congressman Teague: (similar letter to Congressman Mosher)

I want to thank you for the prompt attention that 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 new version of the substitute bill, H.R. 9058, which you and Congressman Mosher have developed. I believe this bill, while somewhat different from the one that I submitted on June 6, is a good bill and my Administration will be pleased to 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.

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

Sincerely,

The Honorable Olin E. Teague
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515



NOV 4 1975

aw: 11/4
COB
RAR

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 3, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR:

DOUG BENNETT
PHIL BUCHEN
MAX FRIEDERSDORF
ALAN GREENSPAN
ROBERT T. HARTMANN
JIM LYNN
~~JACK MARSH~~
RON NESSEN
BILL SEIDMAN
BRENT SCOWCROFT
PAUL THEIS

FROM:

JIM CANNON *Juni*

SUBJECT:

ESTABLISHMENT OF TWO SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
ADVISORY GROUPS

As indicated in the attached draft memorandum, the President has approved the Vice President's proposal to establish two new advisory groups to begin identifying issues in two areas in which the new Office of Science and Technology Policy should play a major role.

Arrangements for funding and staff support for the two groups have been worked out with Dr. Stever. Members of the groups will be appointed as consultants to Dr. Stever. In order to provide a measure of status, prestige and presidential interest, we are planning (a) Presidential letters to the Chairman and each member of the group, and (b) Announcement of groups through a White House Fact Sheet.

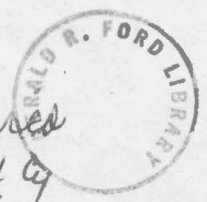
Necessary arrangements for compliance with the Advisory Committee Act have been worked out among staffs of the NSF, OMB, Domestic Council and Vice President's Office.

May we have by COB November 4 your comments and concurrence on the enclosed draft (a) memo to the President, (b) fact sheet, and (c) Presidential letter to the Chairman of each group and (d) Presidential letter to members of the two groups.

Thanks for your help.

ok! *JM*

hand delivered
Nov 4 9
11/5
ae





THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 3, 1975

DRAFT
SIGNATURE

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JIM CANNON

SUBJECT: LETTERS TO MEMBERS OF THE TWO NEW
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY GROUPS

On September 16, 1975, you approved the Vice President's proposal to establish two new advisory groups to identify issues in which the proposed new Office of Science and Technology Policy should play a major role: (a) contributions of Technology to Economic strength, and (b) Anticipated Advances in Science and Technology.

Drs. Simon Ramo and William O. Baker have agreed to serve as Chairmen of the groups as you requested. Other members are listed at Tab A.

Arrangements have been worked out with Dr. H. Guyford Stever, in his role as Science Adviser and Director of the National Science Foundation, to provide funding and staff support. The formal appointments will be made by Dr. Stever.

To provide a measure of prestige for the groups, we are proposing that you send the two Chairmen and each member of their group a letter expressing appreciation for their willingness to serve.

Creation of the groups will be announced through release of a fact sheet (Tab B) if you approve the letters.

In addition to the Vice President, this matter has been reviewed by Messrs. Buchen, Greenspan, Friedersdorf, Hartmann, Lynn, Marsh, Seidman, and Scowcroft.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the letters to the members of the two groups. The letters have been approved by Paul Theis.



B



DRAFT
11/3/75

THE WHITE HOUSE

FACT SHEET

ESTABLISHMENT OF ADVISORY GROUPS ON CONTRIBUTIONS OF
TECHNOLOGY TO ECONOMIC STRENGTH AND ANTICIPATED
ADVANCES IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

The establishment of two new advisory groups concerned with science and technology is being announced today. 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 (OSTP) in the Executive Office of the President.
- . The House of Representatives is expected to complete action on November 6 on the legislation (H.R. 10230) to create the OSTP. Three Senate Committees are now working on similar legislation and, hopefully, will 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 of 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.

The Two New 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.



. 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.

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

Other members include: (List alphabetically)

. 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.

Other members include: (List alphabetically)

In accordance with the Advisory Committee Act (P.L. 92-463), charters for the two groups have been filed with the Office of Management and Budget and Library of Congress, and notices of meetings will be published in the Federal Register.



C



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DRAFT
11/3/75

DRAFT LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT TO DRS. RAMO AND BAKER

Dear Dr. Ramo: (Dr. Baker)

I was especially delighted to learn from the Vice President that you have agreed to serve as Chairman of the Advisory Group on Technology and Economic Growth* that is now being established. This group, together with the Advisory Groups on Anticipated Advances in Science and Technology*, will, I believe, be able to identify critical policy issues in which the proposed new Office of Science and Technology Policy should play a major role. The work you do will permit the new office to proceed quickly and effectively in carrying out its responsibility for providing advice on the scientific and technical aspects of issues and problems that require attention at the highest levels of Government.

We are very fortunate in having someone of your knowledge and experience willing to lead an advisory group and I greatly appreciate your willingness to serve. I am confident that your group will come forward with important recommendations and I look forward to meeting with your group in the near future.

Sincerely,

*Names of the two groups will be reversed in letters to Dr. Baker as Chairman of the Group on Anticipated Advances...



D



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

DRAFT
11/3/75

DRAFT LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT TO MEMBERS OF THE TWO GROUPS

Dear _____:

I was delighted to learn from the Vice President that you are willing to serve on the Advisory Group on Contributions of Technology to Economic Strength that is now being established. This group, together with the Advisory Group on Anticipated Advances in Science and Technology*, will, I believe, be able to identify critical policy issues in which the proposed new Office of Science and Technology Policy should play a major role.

The work you do will permit the new Office to proceed quickly and effectively in carrying out its responsibility for providing advice on the scientific and technical aspects of issues and problems that require attention at the highest levels of Government.

I greatly appreciate your willingness to serve. I am confident that the group will come forward with important recommendations and I look forward to meeting with you in the near future.

Sincerely,

* Names of the two groups will be reversed in letters to members of the Group on Anticipated Advances . . .



OCT 20 1975

Date: October 18

Time:

FOR ACTION: Jack Marsh
Robert Hartmann
Ken Lazarus
Steve McConahey
Art Quern

cc (for information): Jim Cavanaugh
Warren Hendriks
Max Friedersdorf

*due: 10/20
5:00*

FROM THE STAFF SECRETARY

DUE: Date: October 20

Time: 500pm

SUBJECT:

Proclamation Request: Emergency Medical Services Week

ACTION REQUESTED:

- For Necessary Action
- Prepare Agenda and Brief
- For Your Comments
- For Your Recommendations
- Draft Reply
- Draft Remarks

REMARKS:

Attached are three requests to issue a proclamation for Emergency Medical Services Week which have been received from Secretary Coleman, Dr. Mark Vasu of Grand Rapids and the American Association of Trauma Specialists. Secretary Coleman is requesting this proclamation be established as an annual event. The OMB memo is based upon the request from the Trauma Specialists, although they are aware of the request from Secretary Coleman.

Please return to Judy Johnston, Ground Floor West Wing

PLEASE ATTACH THIS COPY TO MATERIAL SUBMITTED.

If you have any questions or if you anticipate a delay in submitting the required material, please telephone the Staff Secretary immediately.

