The original documents are located in Box 32, folder "Science and Technology Policy, Office of (10)" of the James M. Cannon Files at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

Science

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 8, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: JIM CANNON

FROM: GLENN SCHLEEDE

Congressman Teague changed his mind overnight and refused to go along with all the Senate's latest offer on the Science Bill. This morning he put a counter offer on the table. The Senate is expected to respond (Senator Moss and Senator Kennedy) this afternoon. The grant program is still with the bill.

No ↑ should have been "out of"

Glenn — Science

Excellent, overall.

Thanks

Jim

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 9, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: JIM CANNON

FROM: GLENN SCHLEEDE

SUBJECT: Science Bill

Late last evening, the House and Senate conferees (the principals themselves) reached final agreement on the Science Bill.

We lost one item under the new agreement. The conferees stuck in a new paragraph which authorizes creation of a 10-member advisory committee (advisory to the director of OSTP) representing state and local government interests. Title 5, the grant program and 52-member advisory committee, has been eliminated. The word "engineering" will not appear in the title of the bill or in the title of the office.

The conference committee staff has been directed to prepare all necessary papers with the objective of final action by both houses before the recess next week. It is still not clear that they can actually get the bill passed but that is a possibility.

OSTP Cannon FYI

SCHEDULE PROPOSAL
DATE: April 15, 1976
FROM: Max Friedersdorf and Jim Cannon
VIA: William Nicholson

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

M.6.

MEETING: Signing Ceremony - H.R. 10230, the bill to create the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP).

DATE: Within ten days after receiving enrolled bill. (Now expected between April 28 and May 1.)

PURPOSE: To take credit for your very popular proposal to establish the OSTP, to highlight your interest in science and technology. It might also be used as an example of bi-partisan and Executive-Legislative Branch cooperation on a piece of legislation.

FORMAT:
- Rose Garden
- Participants:
  - Vice President
  - Your designee for Science Adviser, if decided.
  - Members and selected staff of Congressional Committees concerned with science and technology (Tab 1).
  - Former science advisers and other scientific and engineering community leaders (Tab 2).
  - Heads of agencies with major scientific and technical programs and Senior White House staff (Tab 3).
- 20 minutes

CABINET PARTICIPATION: Listed at Tab 1.

SPEECH MATERIAL: Statement and/or talking points will be provided.

PRESS COVERAGE: White House Press supplemented with scientific press; Sound on film.

STAFF: Max Friedersdorf, Jim Cannon, Glenn Schleede

RECOMMEND: Vice President, Max Friedersdorf, Jim Cannon, Guy Stever

OPPOSED: None

PREVIOUS PARTICIPATION: You discussed your legislative proposal with key members of scientific and technical committees on May 25, 1975; you transmitted proposed legislation on June 6, 1975.

BACKGROUND:

- This bill and the new Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) have great symbolic importance in the scientific and engineering communities.

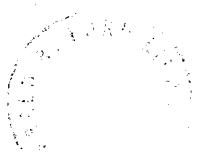
- Legislation passed the House on November 6, 1975. You advised Congressmen Teague and Mosher by letter that the House bill was acceptable.

- Legislation passed the Senate on February 4, 1976. Conferees agreed on a bill on April 12, but the report will not be filed until April 26. Final passage will occur between April 27 and April 30.

APPROVE _____ DISAPPROVE _____

NOTE: The Vice President would like very much to participate in the signing ceremony and he will be available only during the following times:

-- Until 2:30 on Monday, May 3
-- Afternoon of Monday, May 10
-- Until 4:00 on Tuesday, May 11



DRAFT - TO BE REVISED BY CONGRESSIONAL RELATIONS

CONGRESSIONAL AND CONGRESSIONAL STAFF PARTICIPANTS

- House Science and Technology

  Chairman Teague ****
  Congressman Mosher ****
  Staff - Philip Yeager ****
  William Wells ***

- Senate Aeronautics and Space

  Chairman Moss ****
  Senator Goldwater ****
  Staff - Craig Peterson ****
  Charles Lombard (Minority) ****
  Glen Wilson ****

- Senate Labor and Welfare

  Chairman Williams *
  Senator Javitz *
  Subcommittee Chairman Senator Kennedy **
  Senator Laxalt ****
  Senator Schweiker ***
  Senator Stafford ***
  Staff - Ellis Mottur **
  Richard Moore (Minority) ****
  Jackson Andrews (Minority) ***

- Senate Commerce

  Chairman Moss *
  Senator Pearson *
  Subcommittee Chairman Tunney *
  Senator Beall ***
  Staff - Phillip Grill (Minority) ****

KEY
**** Heavily involved and very helpful
*** Involved and helpful
** Heavily involved and not helpful
* Not much involved

LEADING SPOKESMEN FROM SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL COMMUNITIES

- Former Science Advisers

  - James R. Killian
  - George Kistiakowsky
  - Jerome Weisner
  - Lee Dubridge
  - Edward David
  - Guy Stever

- Simon Ramo and William Baker, Chairmen of Science and Technology Advisory Groups

- Philip Handler, President, National Academy of Science
  Courtland Perkins, President, National Academy of Engineering
  David Hamburg, President, Institute of Medicine

- John Oswald, President, Association of American Universities (52 large universities)

- Roger Heyns, President, American Council on Education

- Margaret Mead, Chairman, American Association for the Advancement of Science
  William McElroy, President, American Association for the Advancement of Science

- Ernest Gilmont, President, Committee of Scientific Society Presidents

- Joseph Martin, President, Association for Cooperation in Engineering

- Presidents of Principal Scientific Societies (about 10)

- Presidents of Principal Engineering Societies (about 10)

ADMINISTRATION PARTICIPANTS

- The Vice President
- The Adviser on Science and Technology Designate (if named)
- Cabinet Members (Departments with major R&D programs)
  - Secretary Rumsfeld
  - Secretary Mathews
  - Secretary Richardson
  - Secretary Butz
  - Secretary Kleppe
  - Secretary Coleman
- Heads of Principal R&D Agencies
  - NSF Director (and current Science Adviser) Stever
  - ERDA Administrator Seamans
  - NIH Director Fredrickson
  - NASA Administrator Fletcher
  - EPA Administrator Train
  - NOAA Administrator White
  - Defense Research and Engineering Director Malcolm Currie
- Senior White House Advisers
- Norman Hackerman, Chairman, National Science Board

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

SIGNATURE

April 15, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: JIM CANNON
MAX FRIEDERSDORF

FROM: GLENN R. SCHLEEDE

SUBJECT: SIGNING CEREMONY

After every conceivable delay, the chances are good that we will have this legislation (H.R. 10230) between April 28 and May 1. A schedule proposal is attached. Note that the list of members and selected staff from Congressional committees is in draft and needs to be revised by Congressional Relations.

I really think this is an event worth highlighting.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the attached schedule proposal.

Attachment

ACTION

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Last Day: May 14

May 8, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JIM CANNON

SUBJECT: H.R. 10230 - National Science and Technology Policy, Organization and Priorities Act of 1976

Attached for your consideration is H.R. 10230, sponsored by Representative Teague and 24 others, which:

-- Establishes an Office of Science and Technology Policy in the Executive Office of the President and sets forth the functions of that Office;

-- Establishes a temporary, two-year Committee on Science and Technology to survey overall Federal science efforts;

-- Establishes an interagency council to coordinate the science-related programs of 13 Federal agencies; and

-- Establishes a panel representing States and localities to foster the use of science and technology in solving problems at those levels of Government.

OMB, Max Friedersdorf, Bill Seidman, Counsel's Office (Lazarus), NSC and I recommend approval of the enrolled bill and the proposed signing statement which has been cleared by the White House Editorial Office (Smith).

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign H.R. 10230 at Tab A.

That you approve the signing statement at Tab B.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

MAY 7 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Enrolled Bill H.R. 10230 - National Science and Technology Policy, Organization, and Priorities Act of 1976
Sponsor - Rep. Teague (D) Texas and 24 others

Last Day for Action

May 14, 1976 - Friday

Purpose

Establishes an Office of Science and Technology Policy in the Executive Office of the President; sets forth the functions of that Office; establishes a temporary, two-year Committee on Science and Technology to survey overall Federal science efforts; establishes an interagency council to coordinate the science-related programs of 13 Federal agencies; and establishes a panel representing States and localities to foster the use of science and technology in solving problems at those levels of Government.

Agency Recommendations

Office of Management and Budget	Approval (Signing statement attached)
National Science Foundation	Approval
Council on Environmental Quality	Approval
Department of Agriculture	Approval
Department of Commerce	Approval
Department of Transportation	Approval
Energy Research and Development Administration	Approval
Environmental Protection Agency	Approval
Veterans Administration	Approval
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	Approval
Smithsonian Institution	Approval
Council of Economic Advisers	No objection
Department of Defense	No objection

Department of the Interior	No objection
Department of State	No objection
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	No objection
Department of Housing and Urban Development	No objection (Informally)
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	Defers

Discussion

Recognition of the expanding role of science and technology in contributing to the achievement of the Nation's goals led to the creation in 1962 of an Office of Science and Technology in the Executive Office of the President. Your predecessor abolished that Office in 1973 as part of an Executive Office reorganization, and transferred most of its responsibilities to the Director of the National Science Foundation, who was subsequently designated Science Adviser. The scientific community, the Congress, and many of your advisers have considered the re-establishment of a science advisory mechanism in the Executive Office to be a significant step in improving the Nation's ability to deal with the scientific aspects of current and future policy issues of concern at the highest levels of government.

Last year, at your request, the Vice President studied the need for a science adviser within the Executive Office and recommended legislation to create an Office of Science and Technology Policy. You submitted a proposal for this purpose to the Congress on June 9, 1975. The House and Senate passed bills which differed in some respects from that proposal. In your March 22 message on science and technology, you urged the conferees to come to "early agreement...on a workable bill (which) will permit me to proceed without further delay in establishing the Office..." Domestic Council, OMB and NSF staff have worked closely with the conferees to produce an acceptable bill and have made preparations (as described below) to proceed with the establishment of such an Office.

Title I of the enrolled bill sets forth the principles, procedures and priorities of a national policy for science, engineering and technology. These are in the nature of findings and are sufficently general to allow the Administration broad latitude in determining its science policy.

Title II would establish an Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) in the Executive Office, to be headed by a Director appointed by the President and compensated at Executive level II. The bill would also authorize the President to appoint not more than four Associate Directors at level III. The Director and Associates would be subject to confirmation by the Senate. The Director would serve as a member of the Domestic Council and would advise the National Security Council at its request.

The Director would:

-- Provide advice "on the scientific, engineering and technological aspects of issues that require attention at highest levels of Government...";

-- Evaluate the scale, quality and effectiveness of the Federal science effort;

-- Assist OMB in reviewing the funding of Federal research and development programs;

-- Serve as a source of technical analysis and judgment with respect to Federal policies, programs and plans;

-- Initiate studies and analyses of policy alternatives, comparing costs, benefits and impacts;

-- Review statutes and regulations affecting research and development activities; and

-- Within resources available to the Office, prepare and update a five-year outlook of selected problems and opportunities to which science and technology can make a significant contribution.

Title II would also require the Director to establish an intergovernmental advisory panel to identify State, regional and local problems which science, engineering and technology could assist in resolving, and to foster the transfer of research and development results to civilian applications. The panel would be composed of the Director of NSF and at least ten members representing the interests of the States who would be appointed by the Director after consultation with State officials.

Finally, Title II would direct the President to transmit annually to the Congress a report prepared by the Director of OSTP which forecasts selected critical and emerging national problems of a

scientific nature, analyzes the effects of current and projected trends in science and technology and recommends legislation employing science and technology to contribute to the resolution of national problems. The first report would be due February 15, 1978.

Title III would direct the President to establish within the Executive Office a President's Committee on Science and Technology consisting of the Director and eight to fourteen members who represent science, industry, government, labor, consumer and public interest points of view. The Committee would survey the Federal science effort and consider such matters as organizational reform, improvements in technology transfer and scientific information handling, stimulation of Federal-industry liaison, and reduction of Federal regulation. A report on these and related matters would be prepared within two years for Presidential transmission to the Congress. The Committee would be terminated 90 days after the submission of its report, unless the President decides to continue it.

Title IV would abolish the existing Federal Council for Science and Technology (established by Executive Order in 1959) and create in its place the Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering and Technology, composed of representatives of thirteen Federal agencies and chaired by the Director. The Council would consider scientific policy issues involving more than one agency.

Title V would authorize appropriations, as follows:

-- for OSTP: $750,000 for FY 1976, $500,000 for the transition quarter, $3 million for FY 1977, and "such sums as may be necessary" for succeeding fiscal years;

-- for the President's Committee on Science and Technology: $750,000 for FY 1976, $500,000 for the transition quarter, $1 million for FY 1977, and "such sums as may be necessary" for succeeding fiscal years.

These amounts are nearly double those sought in your FY 1977 Budget, but this is not viewed as a serious objection to approval of the bill. A request for FY 1976 and transition quarter

appropriations has been forwarded to the Congress, a request for FY 1977 appropriations is being prepared for your signature, and space required for the new Office and committees has been made available in the New and Old Executive Office Buildings.

NSF, OMB and White House staff have prepared the attached signing statement for your consideration.

James M. Frey
Assistant Director
for Legislative Reference

Enclosures

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

Two hundred years ago, one of this Nation's Founding Fathers and a man of great intellect -- Thomas Jefferson -- observed, "Knowledge is power, knowledge is safety, knowledge is happiness."

Jefferson knew, as did the other great leaders who established this republic, that the pursuit and wise application of new knowledge are essential to any nation's progress. They encouraged exploration, new methods of agriculture, the establishment of scientific societies and institutions of higher learning, and protection and improvement of the Nation's health. They supported those who sought to expand America's physical and intellectual frontiers -- our explorers, scientists, inventors, engineers, and teachers.

This strong emphasis on progress through knowledge has continued throughout our history. It has been instrumental in helping develop the America we know -- its agriculture, industry, economy, health, national security, and many of the amenities we enjoy. Science, engineering and technology have combined to become a basic underlying force in American life -- a force that America has shared with the world to the ultimate benefit of all mankind.

Now as we enter our Third Century science, engineering and technology are more important than ever in meeting the challenges and opportunities which lie ahead for this Nation and the world.

The bill that I am signing today -- the National Science and Technology Policy, Organization and Priorities Act of 1976, H.R. 10230 -- will help us in meeting those challenges. It outlines a comprehensive policy for achievement of our national objectives through the effective utilization of science and technology.

The key provision of the bill is the creation of a new Office of Science and Technology Policy in the Executive Office of the President. I first proposed legislation to authorize this office in June 1975. I attach great importance not only to a strong national effort in science and technology but also to the availability of expert advice at all levels in the Federal government. This new office will provide an important source of advice on the scientific, engineering, and technical aspects of issues that require attention at the highest levels of government.

The bill also calls for a two-year study of the overall context of the Federal science, engineering and technology effort. This study should provide the basis for reassessing the organization and management of Federal research and development activities. It should help to ensure that government efforts are properly related to those of private enterprise which has the primary responsibility for turning new ideas into new and improved products and services for the marketplace.

Finally, the bill calls upon the Director of the new office to establish an intergovernmental science, engineering and technology advisory panel to identify problems of the State, regional and local levels where science and technology can contribute.

Along with continued, vigorous support from the private sector, a strong Federal effort in science, engineering and technology is critical to our future. My 1977 Budget calls for $24.7 billion for Federal research and development programs -- an increase of 11 percent over 1976 estimates. I am hopeful that the Congress will approve my funding requests, particularly those to increase Federal support of basic research.

The National Science and Technology Policy Organizational and Priorities Act of 1976 reflects a renewed recognition of the importance of scientific, engineering and technological contributions. It symbolizes the confidence we Americans have in our ability to improve our way of life and to find better solutions to the problems of the future. I take great pleasure in signing this bill into law.

ACTION

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Last Day: May 14

May 8, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JIM CANNON

SUBJECT: H.R. 10230 - National Science and Technology Policy, Organization and Priorities Act of 1976

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-- Establishes an interagency council to coordinate the science-related programs of 13 Federal agencies; and

-- Establishes a panel representing States and localities to foster the use of science and technology in solving problems at those levels of Government.

OMB, Max Friedersdorf, Bill Seidman, Counsel's Office (Lazarus), NSC and I recommend approval of the enrolled bill and the proposed signing statement which has been cleared by the White House Editorial Office (Smith).

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign H.R. 10230 at Tab A.

That you approve the signing statement at Tab B.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

MAY 7 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Enrolled Bill H.R. 10230 - National Science and Technology Policy, Organization, and Priorities Act of 1976
Sponsor - Rep. Teague (D) Texas and 24 others

Last Day for Action

May 14, 1976 - Friday

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Agency Recommendations

Office of Management and Budget	Approval (Signing statement attached)
National Science Foundation	Approval
Council on Environmental Quality	Approval
Department of Agriculture	Approval
Department of Commerce	Approval
Department of Transportation	Approval
Energy Research and Development Administration	Approval
Environmental Protection Agency	Approval
Veterans Administration	Approval
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	Approval
Smithsonian Institution	Approval
Council of Economic Advisers	No objection
Department of Defense	No objection

Department of the Interior	No objection
Department of State	No objection
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	No objection
Department of Housing and Urban Development	No objection (Informally)
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	Defers

Discussion

Recognition of the expanding role of science and technology in contributing to the achievement of the Nation's goals led to the creation in 1962 of an Office of Science and Technology in the Executive Office of the President. Your predecessor abolished that Office in 1973 as part of an Executive Office reorganization, and transferred most of its responsibilities to the Director of the National Science Foundation, who was subsequently designated Science Adviser. The scientific community, the Congress, and many of your advisers have considered the re-establishment of a science advisory mechanism in the Executive Office to be a significant step in improving the Nation's ability to deal with the scientific aspects of current and future policy issues of concern at the highest levels of government.

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-- Provide advice "on the scientific, engineering and technological aspects of issues that require attention at highest levels of Government...";

-- Evaluate the scale, quality and effectiveness of the Federal science effort;

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-- Serve as a source of technical analysis and judgment with respect to Federal policies, programs and plans;

-- Initiate studies and analyses of policy alternatives, comparing costs, benefits and impacts;

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-- Within resources available to the Office, prepare and update a five-year outlook of selected problems and opportunities to which science and technology can make a significant contribution.

Title II would also require the Director to establish an intergovernmental advisory panel to identify State, regional and local problems which science, engineering and technology could assist in resolving, and to foster the transfer of research and development results to civilian applications. The panel would be composed of the Director of NSF and at least ten members representing the interests of the States who would be appointed by the Director after consultation with State officials.

Finally, Title II would direct the President to transmit annually to the Congress a report prepared by the Director of OSTP which forecasts selected critical and emerging national problems of a

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Title IV would abolish the existing Federal Council for Science and Technology (established by Executive Order in 1959) and create in its place the Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering and Technology, composed of representatives of thirteen Federal agencies and chaired by the Director. The Council would consider scientific policy issues involving more than one agency.

Title V would authorize appropriations, as follows:

-- for OSTP: $750,000 for FY 1976, $500,000 for the transition quarter, $3 million for FY 1977, and "such sums as may be necessary" for succeeding fiscal years;

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Assistant Director
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Enclosures

ACTION

THE WHITE HOUSE Last Day: May 14

WASHINGTON

May 8, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

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SUBJECT: H.R. 10230 - National Science and Technology Policy, Organization and Priorities Act of 1976

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OMB, Max Friedersdorf, Bill Seidman, Counsel's Office (Lazarus), NSC and I recommend approval of the enrolled bill and the proposed signing statement which has been cleared by the White House Editorial Office (Smith).

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign H.R. 10230 at Tab A.

That you approve the signing statement at Tab B.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

MAY 7 1976

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Nuclear Regulatory Commission	Approval
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Council of Economic Advisers	No objection
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Title V would authorize appropriations, as follows:

-- for OSTP: $750,000 for FY 1976, $500,000 for the transition quarter, $3 million for FY 1977, and "such sums as may be necessary" for succeeding fiscal years;

-- for the President's Committee on Science and Technology: $750,000 for FY 1976, $500,000 for the transition quarter, $1 million for FY 1977, and "such sums as may be necessary" for succeeding fiscal years.

These amounts are nearly double those sought in your FY 1977 Budget, but this is not viewed as a serious objection to approval of the bill. A request for FY 1976 and transition quarter

appropriations has been forwarded to the Congress, a request for FY 1977 appropriations is being prepared for your signature, and space required for the new Office and committees has been made available in the New and Old Executive Office Buildings.

NSF, OMB and White House staff have prepared the attached signing statement for your consideration.

James M. Frey
Assistant Director
for Legislative Reference

Enclosures

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

Two hundred years ago, one of this Nation's Founding Fathers and a man of great intellect -- Thomas Jefferson -- observed, "Knowledge is power, knowledge is safety, knowledge is happiness."

Jefferson knew, as did the other great leaders who established this republic, that the pursuit and wise application of new knowledge are essential to any nation's progress. They encouraged exploration, new methods of agriculture, the establishment of scientific societies and institutions of higher learning, and protection and improvement of the Nation's health. They supported those who sought to expand America's physical and intellectual frontiers -- our explorers, scientists, inventors, engineers, and teachers.

This strong emphasis on progress through knowledge has continued throughout our history. It has been instrumental in helping develop the America we know -- its agriculture, industry, economy, health, national security, and many of the amenities we enjoy. Science, engineering and technology have combined to become a basic underlying force in American life -- a force that America has shared with the world to the ultimate benefit of all mankind.

Now as we enter our Third Century science, engineering and technology are more important than ever in meeting the challenges and opportunities which lie ahead for this Nation and the world.

The bill that I am signing today -- the National Science and Technology Policy, Organization and Priorities Act of 1976, H.R. 10230 -- will help us in meeting those challenges. It outlines a comprehensive policy for achievement of our national objectives through the effective utilization of science and technology.

The key provision of the bill is the creation of a new Office of Science and Technology Policy in the Executive Office of the President. I first proposed legislation to authorize this office in June 1975. I attach great importance not only to a strong national effort in science and technology but also to the availability of expert advice at all levels in the Federal government. This new office will provide an important source of advice on the scientific, engineering, and technical aspects of issues that require attention at the highest levels of government.

The bill also calls for a two-year study of the overall context of the Federal science, engineering and technology effort. This study should provide the basis for reassessing the organization and management of Federal research and development activities. It should help to ensure that government efforts are properly related to those of private enterprise which has the primary responsibility for turning new ideas into new and improved products and services for the marketplace.

Finally, the bill calls upon the Director of the new office to establish an intergovernmental science, engineering and technology advisory panel to identify problems of the State, regional and local levels where science and technology can contribute.

Along with continued, vigorous support from the private sector, a strong Federal effort in science, engineering and technology is critical to our future. My 1977 Budget calls for $24.7 billion for Federal research and development programs -- an increase of 11 percent over 1976 estimates. I am hopeful that the Congress will approve my funding requests, particularly those to increase Federal support of basic research.

The National Science and Technology Policy Organizational and Priorities Act of 1976 reflects a renewed recognition of the importance of scientific, engineering and technological contributions. It symbolizes the confidence we Americans have in our ability to improve our way of life and to find better solutions to the problems of the future. I take great pleasure in signing this bill into law.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 10, 1976

SIGNING CEREMONY FOR THE NATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY, ORGANIZATION AND PRIORITIES ACT OF 1976

Tuesday, May 11, 1976
10:30 A.M. (15 minutes)
The East Garden

From: Jim Cannon

I. PURPOSE

To highlight your signing of the bill which creates the new Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) and to underscore your view of the importance of science and technology.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS AND PRESS PLAN

A. Background

1. The Legislation

The science and engineering community objected strongly to the abolition in July 1973 of the White House science advisory apparatus. In December 1974, you asked the Vice President to review the matter. He recommended creation of a new science and technology advisory office.

Your proposal to establish an Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) was transmitted to the Congress on June 9, 1975. A bill sponsored by Congressmen Teague and Mosher passed the House on November 6, 1975. This bill included your proposals and other features.

After considerable negotiation with the three Senate Committees involved (Space, Commerce, and Labor & Welfare), the Senate passed a bill on February 4, 1976, which included all features of the House bill and several undesirable additions.

The final bill includes four principal Titles:

- Title I declares a national policy on science and technology.

- Title II establishes the OSTP.

- Title III requires the President to establish a committee (OSTP Director and 8-14 others) to perform an extensive, two-year study of the organization and management of Federal science and technology activities.

- Title IV substitutes a statutory interagency R&D coordinating committee for an existing committee which was created by Executive Order.

2. The Directorship

The Director is subject to Senate confirmation. You have indicated previously that you intend to designate the Director as your adviser on science and technology.

There is intense interest in the science community and the press in knowing whom you will appoint as Director. You may wish to indicate that you plan to announce your nominee at the earliest practicable time.

3. Roles of Individual Members

On the House side, Congressmen Mosher and Teague were extremely helpful. On the Senate side, there was strong support for the Administration position from Senators Moss, Goldwater, Laxalt, and Beall. Principal attempts to broaden the bill were made by Senators Kennedy and Tunney.

B. Participants

- The Vice President
- Approximately 35 House and Senate members and 25 staff (TAB A).
- Approximately 60 Scientific and Engineering Community leaders; including 5 of the 6 former Science Advisers; representatives of the National Academies; 37 leaders of professional scientific and engineering societies; and 7 members of the Baker-Ramo Committees (TAB B).
- Approximately 30 representatives of the Federal R&D agencies; White House and other Executive Branch staff (TAB C).

C. Press Plan

Photo opportunity; sound on film. White House Press Corps, supplemented by scientific press.

III. TALKING POINTS

See TAB D.

TAB A

HOUSE

James J. Blanchard
John B. Conlan
Christopher J. Dodd
Thomas Downing
David F. Emery
Marvin L. Esch
Walter Flowers
Louis Frey, Jr.
Don Fuqua
Tim L. Hall
Tom Harkin
Philip H. Hayes
John Jarman
Robert Krueger
Jim Lloyd
Marilyn Lloyd
Mike McCormack
Charles Mosher
Gary Myers
Richard Ottinger
Larry Pressler
Robert Roe
James Scheuer
Olin Teague
Ray Thornton
Larry Winn, Jr.
Timothy Wirth

SENATE

Pete Domenici
Jacob Javits
Edward Kennedy
Paul Laxalt
Walter Mondale
Frank Moss
Robert Stafford
Stuart Symington
Harrison Williams

STAFF

Sally Adams
Jackson Andrews
Judith Angerman
Dorothy Bates
Lloyd Beasley
Blair Crownover
John Farmer
Steve Flajser
Alan Hoffman
Paul Horowitz
Dan Jaffe
Gill Kyes
Charles Lombard
Dick Moore
Christel Mottur
Ellis Mottur
Craig Peterson
Ann Strauss
Michael Superata
John Swigert
William Wells
Glen Wilson
Philip Yeager

TAB B

TAB B

SCIENTIFIC AND ENGINEERING COMMUNITY LEADERS

FORMER SCIENCE ADVISERS

Edward David, Executive Vice President, Gould, Inc., Chicago, Illinois
Lee Dubridge, 5309 Cantante, Laguna Hills, CA
Donald Hornig, President, Brown University, Providence, RI
James Killian, C/O, M.I.T., Cambridge, MA
Jerome Wiesner, President, M.I.T., Cambridge, MA

SCIENCE BOARD AND ACADEMIES

Vernice Anderson, Executive Secretary, NSB
David Beckler, Assistant to the President, National Academy of Sciences
Robert J. Burger, Executive Officer, National Academy of Engineering
John Coleman, Executive Officer, Natioanl Academy of Sciences
Mrs. Ruth Hansk, Senior Program Director, Institute of Medicine
J. H. Mulligan, Secretary, National Academy of Engineering
Russell O'Neal Member of National Science Board

EDUCATION GROUPS

Mr. Roger Heyns, President, American Council on Education
Mr. John Oswald, President, Association of American Universities

PROFESSIONAL SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATIONS

Ernest Gilmont, President, Committee of Scientific Society Presidents
Dr. Philipp Gerhardt, Past President, American Society for Microbiology, Michigan State University
Dr. Alan C. Nixon, Past President, Past Chairman, CSSP, American Chemical Society
Dr. R. S. Rivlin, Past President, Past Secretary-Treasurer, The Society of Rheology
Margaret Mead, Chairman, American Association for the Advancement of Science
Stephen Quigley, Director, Government Relations, American Chemical Society
Fred Honkala, Executive Director, American Geological Institute
Richard Beautoin, Secretary-Treasurer, American Institute of Biological Sciences
Dr. William A. Fowler, The American Physical Society
Dr. William A. Bailey, Past President, American Chemical Society

Dr. Robert Cairns, President, International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry and Executive Director, American Chemical Society
Dr. Robert F. Acker, Executive President, American Society of Microbiology
Dr. Burton H. Colvin, Chairman, Conference Board of the Mathematical Sciences
Dr. Edwin C. Gunsalus, Vice President, Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology
Dr. Sylvia Shurgrew, National Science Teachers Association
Arthur O. Pitcher, Secretary American Mathematical Society
Dr. Fred Spilhaus, Executive Secretary, American Geophysical Union
Dr. Melvin J. Feldman, President, American Nuclear Society
Oak Ridge, Tennessee

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERING ORGANIZATIONS

Dr. Joseph Martin, President, Association for Cooperation in Engineering, United Engineering Center, New York
Professor Cornelius Wandmacher, Past President, American Society for Engineering Education, Chairman-Elect, Association for Cooperation in Engineering
Dr. John H. Sidbottom, Treasurer, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics
Mr. Joseph K. Dillard, President, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers
Dr. Hans Cherney, IEEE
Louis Meier, Assistant Secretary, American Society of Civil Engineers
Dr. Lee Harrisberger, President, American Society for Engineering Education
Dr. Robert B. Beckman, President, Engineers Council for Professional Development
Mr. Howard L. Stier, Chairman of the Board, American Society for Quality Control
Mr. Earl C. Miller, American Society of Mechanical Engineers
Mr. F. J. Van Antwerpen, Executive Secretary, American Institute of Chemical Engineers
Mr. Harry E. Bovay, President, National Society of Professional Engineers
Mr. Warren Alberts, President, Engineers Joint Council
Dr. Julius J. Harwood, President, American Institute of Mining, Metallurgical and Petroleum Engineers
Professor William A. Smith, President, American Institute of Industrial Engineers
Dr. Roger Ringham, President, Society of Automotive Engineers
Mr. William B. Johnson, President, Society of Manufacturing Engineers

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY COMMITTEES

Simon Ramo, Vice Chairman of the Board and Chairman of the Executive Committee, TRW, Inc. (Unable to Attend)
William O. Baker, President, Bell Laboratories, Murray Hill, NJ
Dr. Arthur Bueche, Vice President, Research and Development General Electric Company
Dr. Ivan Bennett, Provost of Medical Center, Dean, School of Medicine, New York University
Dr. Joseph Charyk, President, Communications Satellite Corporation
Dr. Eugene Fubini, Member
Dr. Arthur Kantrowitz, Director, Avco-Everett Research Laboratory
Dr. Melvin Calvin, Professor, Laboratory of Chemical Biodynamics University of California

OTHERS

Nesta M. Gallas, President, American Society of Public Administration
Emilio Daddario, Director, Office of Technology Assessment
Phil Abelson, Editor, Science

TAB C

TAB C

ADMINISTRATION PARTICIPANTS

- The Vice President

Heads of Principal R&D Agencies

- Guyford Stever, Science Adviser and Director, NSF
- Robert Seamans, Administrator, ERDA
- Russell Train, Administrator, EPA
- Russell Peterson, Chairman, CEQ
- Malcolm Currie, Director, Defense Research and Engineering
- Dillon Ripley, Secretary, Smithsonian Institute

Representatives of Cabinet Members and Heads of R&D Agencies

- Frederick Irving, Director, Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs, Department of State (for Secretary Kissinger)
- J.T. Smith, General Counsel, Commerce (for Secretary Richardson)
- John W. Townsend, Associate Administrator, NOAA (for Dr. Robert White)
- Dewitt Stetten, Deputy Director for Science, NIH (for Dr. Donald Fredrickson)
- Hans Mark, Director, Ames Research Center, NASA (for Dr. James Fletcher)
- James Dickson, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Health, HEW (for Dr. Theodore Cooper)

Senior White House Advisers

- Robert T. Hartmann
- Phil Buchen
- Jack Marsh
- Ron Nessen
- Max Friedersdorf
- James Cannon
- Brent Scowcroft
- William Seidman
- Rogers C.B. Morton
- Doug Bennett
- James Lynn
- Bob Goldwin
- Eleanor Connors
- Frank Pagnotta
- Glenn Schleede

Other Executive Branch Staff

David Elliott - NSC
Philip Smith - NSF
Paul O'Neill - OMB
Hugh Loweth - OMB
James McCullough - OMB
Ronald Konkel - OMB

TAB D

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 approximately 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)