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*Science*

Saturday 6/7/75

1:20 Ken Lazarus said Glen Schleede has taken out the objectionable language in the memo on Creation of an Office of Science and Technology Policy.

*Davon will send us a copy of the memo from Lazarus to Schleede.*



Science

Saturday 6/7/75

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the objectionable language in the memo on  
Creation of an Office of Science and Technology Policy.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

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.



## 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.

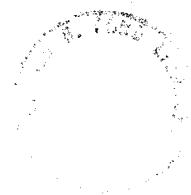
In performing his duties the President's Adviser on Science and Technology will work closely with and advise and assist the Senior staff in the White House and Executive Office of the President. He will be involved in the review of military as well as civilian scientific and technical programs and work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

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.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

6/7

Eva:

This is a copy of the memo for Schleede.  
Action was confirmed by telephone  
today on this.

Dawn

*Bar Felting*



Buchen

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 7, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: GLENN SCHLEEDE  
FROM: KEN LAZARUS *KL*  
SUBJECT: Draft Bill to establish Office of  
Science and Technology

Phil Buchen has asked me to request that you delete the statement of findings and declaration of policy currently included in the referenced bill.

Phil's concern in this regard is twofold. First, there is some developing case law to the effect that such statements and declarations are relevant in construing the "reasonableness" of Presidential action. Thus, this particular provision of the draft bill can operate to restrict Presidential decision-making.

Second, the language is objectionable for stylistic reasons. Such statements and findings are an outgrowth of New Deal legislation which required the finding of an interstate nexus. Although the need for such findings obviously no longer exists, such findings and declarations are now too often used for purely cosmetic purposes.

Thank you.



JUNE 9, 1975

Office of the White House Press Secretary

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THE WHITE HOUSE

## FACT SHEET

## OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

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.

**I. BACKGROUND**

In 1957 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 function was formalized with the creation of the Office of Science and Technology.

On 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. The President's Science Advisory Committee (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 re-examine 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.

**II. 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 the President with respect to:

- A. The scientific and technological aspects of major national policies, programs and issues.

(MORE)

(OVER)



- B. The adequacy and effectiveness of Federal scientific and technological policies, programs, and plans for meeting National goals.
- C. The utilization of new ideas and discoveries in science and technology in addressing important National problems.
- D. The coordination of scientific and technical activities of the Federal Government.
- E. And such other matters as the President may direct.

In performing his duties the Director will work closely with and advise 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.

### III. 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:

- A. 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
- B. 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

September 24, 1975

OSTP

MEMORANDUM FOR: JIM CANNON  
THROUGH: PHIL BUCHEN *P.W.B.*  
FROM: KEN LAZARUS *KL*  
SUBJECT: Legislation Creating the Office of  
Science and Technology Policy (OSTP)

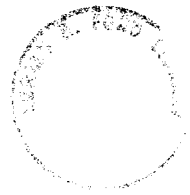
In response to your memorandum of September 22, I have reviewed the Teague-Mosher substitute for the President's bill to create an Office of Science and Technology Policy and offer the following:

(1) As a general comment, I offer the view that the substitute bill is overly burdensome with unnecessary rhetoric. However, aware of the political realities of the situation, I will not attempt to remedy these defects.

(2) Several substantive provisions of the measure raise problems which I believe should be addressed by the Congress prior to passage.

(a) Contract authority. On page 16, beginning at line 20, authority is provided for the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy to enter into contracts ". . . without legal consideration, without performance bonds, and without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes." Although I claim no expertise relative to customary consulting arrangements, this provision strikes me as curious and I would be interested in being made aware of the desired effect of this language.

(b) Item veto. On page 17, line 23, I would suggest the deletion of the words "provision



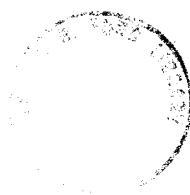
contained in a. . ." Reorganization plans are customarily approved or rejected in total. Indeed, this would appear to be the intent of the reorganization authority provided in the instant bill as reflected on page 18. However, the inartful drafting on page 17 will leave open the possibility that a plan could be rejected in whole or in part.

(c) Presidential appointment authority. On page 19, beginning at line 1, there is some language requiring the President to appoint some members of the Survey Committee " . . . not more than 90 days after the confirmation of the Director". I would suggest that this authority be modified to require the President to appoint "as soon as practicable after the appointment of the Director".

(d) Unnecessary staff. On page 20 at lines 12 through 19, and on page 21, beginning at line 4, authority is provided for a separate staff to service the Federal Science and Technology Survey Committee. In view of the fact that the committee is a part of the Office of Science and Technology Policy (see page 18, line 20), it is unnecessary and unwise to provide them with a totally independent staff.

Although the Counsel's office cannot enthusiastically support this legislation, our concerns would be greatly diminished with the adoption of the changes noted above.

Thank you.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 22, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR:

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

FROM:

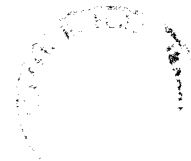
SUBJECT:

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.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 22, 1975

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)

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- . 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.

TAB A



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

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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

94<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
1<sup>ST</sup> SESSION

# H. R. 9058

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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]

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## 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 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~~ *in* 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

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

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. *acceptable*

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. *this bill*

Sincerely,

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

*Science*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

November 4, 1975

MEMO FOR: JIM CANNON  
THROUGH: PHIL BUCHEN *P.*  
FROM: KEN LAZARUS *kl*  
SUBJECT: Establishment of Two Science  
and Technology Advisory Groups

Counsel's Office has reviewed your draft Memorandum to the President on the above-noted subject and poses no objection.



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 *JC*

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.





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.

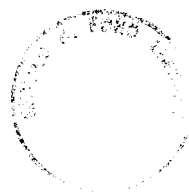
Creation of the groups will be announced through release of a fact sheet (Tab B) if you approve the letters.

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*



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 . . . .

[1976?]

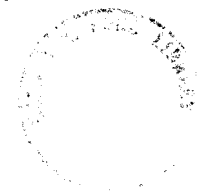
The attached relates to the recent controversy over some National Science Foundation sponsored programs. It is from a number of sources: Congressional committee debates; floor statements by various Congressmen and Senators; floor debate on legislation related to the NSF; and news articles dealing with science education course materials--an area which has been of particular concern--and "frivolous" grant titles.

The debate NSF has encountered during the past eighteen months can be divided into several main categories:

- o Support of pre-college curriculum course development and implementation of courses. Because NSF has been heavily involved in the development of social science curricula, which have been considered value-laden and, by some, contrary to traditional American values, the NSF has borne the brunt of the attack on Federal involvement in this area;
- o Support of basic research that, because of its title, might sound silly or frivolous. Often items are cited out of context or even misrepresented. Many have not been supported by NSF;
- o NSF management procedures, many of which were alleged lapses that occurred five to ten years ago. Included in this general category are the procedures surrounding the use of the peer review system. The House Science and Technology Committee report on peer review (pp 1-6), is the key Congressional view.

In sequence, these materials are generally as follows:

- o A number of news articles dealing with Man: A course of Study and other controversial NSF-supported pre-college curricula from such sources as Human Events and National Inquirer;
- o Articles dealing with so-called frivolous or subversive research allegedly supported by NSF;
- o A series of columns by syndicated columnist, James J. Kilpatrick.
- o Congressman Conlan's testimony before the Science and Technology Committee on FY 1977 Authorization and his dissenting views which were included in the House report accompanying the NSF FY 1977 authorization;
- o Material from FY 1976 Senate Authorization Hearings which include Congressman Bauman's testimony in support of his amendment to require advance Congressional approval of all NSF awards. Also, included in the FY 1976 package is a portion of the transcript of the House Science and Technology Committee's mark-up session where Congressman Conlan raised the question of MACOS:



- o Selections from the special House Science and Technology Committee oversight hearings held last July on the peer review system which NSF uses to evaluate proposals for scientific project support, including particularly the testimony of Congressmen Conlan and Bauman.
- o The FY 1977 authorization debate includes the discussions surrounding an amendment proposed by Mr. Conlan to eliminate completely NSF support for curriculum materials and an amendment proposed by Congressman Bauman which would have required NSF to provide within fifteen days all material relating to NSF activities requested by a Congressman.
- o Floor debate surrounding a move by Mr. Bauman to instruct House conferees to insist on his amendment to the FY 1976 NSF authorization (providing for advance submission to Congress of all proposed NSF awards);
- o The debate that developed during House consideration of the Higher Education Act amendments of 1976 and the National Institute of Education authorization in which Congressman Conlan and Congressman Ashbrook offered amendments relating to curriculum development and the alleged religion of "secular humanism".



Public Law 94-282  
94th Congress, H. R. 10230  
May 11, 1976

## An Act

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.

*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 "National Science and Technology Policy, Organization, and Priorities Act of 1976".

National Science and Technology Policy, Organization, and Priorities Act of 1976.  
42 USC 6601 note.

### TITLE I—NATIONAL SCIENCE, ENGINEERING, AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY AND PRIORITIES

#### 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 that—

42 USC 6601.

(1) the general welfare, the security, the economic health 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;

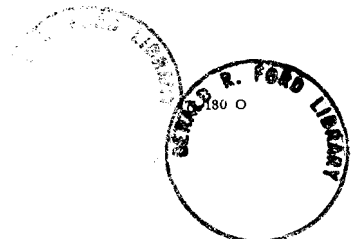
(2) the many large and complex scientific and technological factors which increasingly influence the course of national and international events require appropriate provision, involving long-range, inclusive planning as well as more immediate program development, to incorporate scientific and technological knowledge in the national decisionmaking process;

(3) the scientific and technological capabilities of the United States, when properly fostered, applied, and directed, can effectively assist in improving the quality of life, in anticipating and resolving critical and emerging international, national, and local problems, in strengthening the Nation's international economic position, and in furthering its foreign policy objectives;

(4) Federal funding for science and technology represents an investment in the future which is indispensable to sustained national progress and human betterment, and there should be a continuing national investment in science, engineering, and technology which is commensurate with national needs and opportunities and the prevalent economic situation;

(5) the manpower pool of scientists, engineers, and technicians, constitutes an invaluable national resource which should be utilized to the fullest extent possible; and

(6) the Nation's capabilities for technology assessment and for technological planning and policy formulation must be strengthened at both Federal and State levels.



## Priority goals.

(b) As a consequence, the Congress finds and declares that science and technology should contribute to the following priority goals without being limited thereto:

(1) fostering 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 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 an adequate supply of food, materials, and energy for the Nation's needs;

(4) contributing to the national security;

(5) improving the quality of health care available to all residents of the United States;

(6) preserving, fostering, and restoring a healthful and esthetic natural environment;

(7) providing for the protection of the oceans and coastal zones, and the polar regions, and the efficient utilization of their resources;

(8) strengthening the economy and promoting full employment through useful scientific and technological innovations;

(9) increasing the quality of educational opportunities available to all residents of the United States;

(10) promoting the conservation and efficient utilization of the Nation's natural and human resources;

(11) improving the Nation's housing, transportation, and communication systems, and assuring the provision of effective public services throughout urban, suburban, and rural areas;

(12) eliminating air and water pollution, and unnecessary, unhealthful, or ineffective drugs and food additives; and

(13) advancing the exploration and peaceful uses of outer space.

## DECLARATION OF POLICY

42 USC 6602.

SEC. 102. (a) PRINCIPLES.—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 implementation of strategies for determining and achieving the appropriate scope, level, direction, and extent of scientific and technological efforts based upon a continuous appraisal of the role of science and technology in achieving goals and formulating policies of the United States, and reflecting the views of State and local governments and representative public groups.

(2) The enlistment of science and technology to foster a healthy economy in which the directions of growth and innovation are compatible with the prudent and frugal use of resources and with the preservation of a benign environment.

(3) The conduct of science and technology operations so as to serve domestic needs while promoting foreign policy objectives.

(4) The recruitment, education, training, retraining, and beneficial use of adequate numbers of scientists, engineers, and tech-

nologists, and the promotion by the Federal Government of the effective and efficient utilization in the national interest of the Nation's human resources in science, engineering, and technology.

(5) The development and maintenance of a solid base for science and technology in the United States, including: (A) strong participation of and cooperative relationships with State and local governments and the private sector; (B) the maintenance and strengthening of diversified scientific and technological capabilities in government, industry, and the universities, and the encouragement of independent initiatives based on such capabilities, together with elimination of needless barriers to scientific and technological innovation; (C) effective management and dissemination of scientific and technological information; (D) establishment of essential scientific, technical and industrial standards and measurement and test methods; and (E) promotion of increased public understanding of science and technology.

(6) The recognition that, as changing circumstances require periodic revision and adaptation of title I of this Act, the Federal Government is responsible for identifying and interpreting the changes in those circumstances as they occur, and for effecting subsequent changes in title I as appropriate.

(b) IMPLEMENTATION.—To implement the policy enunciated in subsection (a) of this section, the Congress declares that:

(1) The Federal Government should maintain central policy planning elements in the executive branch which assist Federal agencies in (A) identifying public problems and objectives, (B) mobilizing scientific and technological resources for essential national programs, (C) securing appropriate funding for programs so identified, (D) anticipating future concerns to which science and technology can contribute and devising strategies for the conduct of science and technology for such purposes, (E) reviewing systematically Federal science policy and programs and recommending legislative amendment thereof when needed. Such elements should include an advisory mechanism within the Executive Office of the President so that the Chief Executive may have available independent, expert judgment and assistance on policy matters which require accurate assessments of the complex scientific and technological features involved.

(2) It is a responsibility of the Federal Government to promote prompt, effective, reliable, and systematic transfer of scientific and technological information by such appropriate methods as programs conducted by nongovernmental organizations, including industrial groups and technical societies. In particular, it is recognized as a responsibility of the Federal Government not only to coordinate and unify its own science and technology information systems, but to facilitate the close coupling of institutional scientific research with commercial application of the useful findings of science.

(3) It is further an appropriate Federal function to support scientific and technological efforts which are expected to provide results beneficial to the public but which the private sector may be unwilling or unable to support.

(4) Scientific and technological activities which may be properly supported exclusively by the Federal Government should be distinguished from those in which interests are shared with State and local governments and the private sector. Among these enti-



ties, cooperative relationships should be established which encourage the appropriate sharing of science and technology decisionmaking, funding support, and program planning and execution.

(5) The Federal Government should support and utilize engineering and its various disciplines and make maximum use of the engineering community, whenever appropriate, as an essential element in the Federal policymaking process.

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

(c) PROCEDURES.—The Congress declares that, in order to expedite and facilitate the implementation of the policy enunciated in subsection (a) of this section, the following coordinate procedures are of paramount importance:

(1) Federal procurement policy should encourage the use of science and technology to foster frugal use of materials, energy, and appropriated funds; to assure quality environment; and to enhance product performance.

(2) Explicit criteria, including cost-benefit principles where practicable, should be developed to identify the kinds of applied research and technology programs that are appropriate for Federal funding support and to determine the extent of such support. Particular attention should be given to scientific and technological problems and opportunities offering promise of social advantage that are so long range, geographically widespread, or economically diffused that the Federal Government constitutes the appropriate source for undertaking their support.

(3) Federal promotion of science and technology should emphasize quality of research, recognize the singular importance of stability in scientific and technological institutions, and for urgent tasks, seek to assure timeliness of results. With particular reference to Federal support for basic research, funds should be allocated to encourage education in needed disciplines, to provide a base of scientific knowledge from which future essential technological development can be launched, and to add to the cultural heritage of the Nation.

(4) Federal patent policies should be developed, based on uniform principles, which have as their objective the preservation of incentives for technological innovation and the application of procedures which will continue to assure the full use of beneficial technology to serve the public.

(5) Closer relationships should be encouraged among practitioners of different scientific and technological disciplines, including the physical, social, and biomedical fields.

(6) Federal departments, agencies, and instrumentalities should assure efficient management of laboratory facilities and equipment in their custody, including acquisition of effective equipment, disposal of inferior and obsolete properties, and cross-servicing to maximize the productivity of costly property of all kinds. Disposal policies should include attention to possibilities for further productive use.

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

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

(9) The Federal Government should support applied scientific research, when appropriate, in proportion to the probability of its usefulness, insofar as this probability can be determined; but while maximizing the beneficial consequences of technology, the Government should act to minimize foreseeable injurious consequences.

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

TITLE II—OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

SHORT TITLE

SEC. 201. This title may be cited as the "Presidential Science and Technology Advisory Organization Act of 1976".

ESTABLISHMENT

SEC. 202. There is established in the Executive Office of the President an Office of Science and Technology Policy (hereinafter referred to in this title as the "Office").

DIRECTOR; ASSOCIATE DIRECTORS

SEC. 203. There shall be at the head of the Office a Director who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who shall be compensated at the rate provided for level II of the Executive Schedule in section 5313 of title 5, United States Code. The President is authorized to appoint not more than four Associate Directors, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall be compensated at a rate not to exceed that provided for level III of the Executive Schedule in section 5314 of such title. Associate Directors shall perform such functions as the Director may prescribe.

FUNCTIONS

SEC. 204. (a) The primary function of the Director is to provide, within the Executive Office of the President, advice on the scientific, engineering, and technological aspects of issues that require attention at the highest levels of Government.

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

(1) advise the President of scientific and technological considerations involved in areas of national concern including, but not limited to, the economy, national security, health, foreign relations, the environment, and the technological recovery and use of resources;

Presidential Science and Technology Advisory Organization Act of 1976.

42 USC 6611 note.

42 USC 6611.

Appointment. Compensation. 42 USC 6612.

42 USC 6613.

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

(3) advise the President on scientific and technological considerations with regard to Federal budgets, assist the Office of Management and Budget with an annual review and analysis of funding proposed for research and development in budgets of all Federal agencies, and aid the Office of Management and Budget and the agencies throughout the budget development process; and

(4) assist the President in providing general leadership and coordination of the research and development programs of the Federal Government.

POLICY PLANNING, ANALYSIS, AND ADVICE

42 USC 6614. Sec. 205. (a) The Office shall serve as a source of scientific and technological analysis and judgment for the President with respect to major policies, plans, and programs of the Federal Government. In carrying out the provisions of this section, the Director shall—

(1) seek to define coherent approaches for applying science and technology to critical and emerging national and international problems and for promoting coordination of the scientific and technological responsibilities and programs of the Federal departments and agencies in the resolution of such problems;

(2) assist and advise the President in the preparation of the Science and Technology Report, in accordance with section 209 of this Act;

(3) gather timely and authoritative information concerning significant developments and trends in science, technology, and in national priorities, both current and prospective, to analyze and interpret such information for the purpose of determining whether such developments and trends are likely to affect achievement of the priority goals of the Nation as set forth in section 101(b) of this Act;

(4) encourage the development and maintenance of an adequate data base for human resources in science, engineering, and technology, including the development of appropriate models to forecast future manpower requirements, and assess the impact of major governmental and public programs on human resources and their utilization;

(5) initiate studies and analyses, including systems analyses and technology assessments, of alternatives available for the resolution of critical and emerging national and international problems amenable to the contributions of science and technology and, insofar as possible, determine and compare probable costs, benefits, and impacts of such alternatives;

(6) advise the President on the extent to which the various scientific and technological programs, policies, and activities of the Federal Government are likely to affect the achievement of the priority goals of the Nation as set forth in section 101(b) of this Act;

(7) provide the President with periodic reviews of Federal statutes and administrative regulations of the various departments and agencies which affect research and development activities, both internally and in relation to the private sector, or which may interfere with desirable technological innovation, together with

Science and Technology Report.

Data base.

Studies and analyses.

recommendations for their elimination, reform, or updating as appropriate;

(8) develop, review, revise, and recommend criteria for determining scientific and technological activities warranting Federal support, and recommend Federal policies designed to advance (A) the development and maintenance of broadly based scientific and technological capabilities, including human resources, at all levels of government, academia, and industry, and (B) the effective application of such capabilities to national needs;

(9) assess and advise on policies for international cooperation in science and technology which will advance the national and international objectives of the United States;

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

(11) report at least once each year to the President on the overall activities and accomplishments of the Office, pursuant to section 209 of this Act;

(12) periodically survey the nature and needs of national science and technology policy and make recommendations to the President, for review and transmission to the Congress, for the timely and appropriate revision of such policy in accordance with section 102(a)(6) of this Act; and

(13) perform such other duties and functions and make and furnish such studies and reports thereon, and recommendations with respect to matters of policy and legislation as the President may request.

(b) (1) The Director shall establish an Intergovernmental Science, Engineering, and Technology Advisory Panel (hereinafter referred to as the "Panel"), whose purpose shall be to (A) identify and define civilian problems at State, regional, and local levels which science, engineering, and technology may assist in resolving or ameliorating; (B) recommend priorities for addressing such problems; and (C) advise and assist the Director in identifying and fostering policies to facilitate the transfer and utilization of research and development results so as to maximize their application to civilian needs.

(2) The Panel shall be composed of (A) the Director of the Office, or his representative; (B) at least ten members representing the interests of the States, appointed by the Director of the Office after consultation with State officials; and (C) the Director of the National Science Foundation, or his representative.

(3) (A) The Director of the Office, or his representative, shall serve as Chairman of the Panel.

(B) The Panel shall perform such functions as the Chairman may prescribe, and shall meet at the call of the Chairman.

(4) Each member of the Panel shall, while serving on business of the Panel, be entitled to receive compensation at a rate not to exceed the daily rate prescribed for GS-18 of the General Schedule under section 5332 of title 5, United States Code, including traveltime, and, while so serving away from his home or regular place of business, he may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence in the same manner as the expenses authorized by section 5703 (b) of title 5, United States Code, for persons in government service employed intermittently.

Report to President.

Intergovernmental Science, Engineering, and Technology Advisory Panel. Establishment.

Membership.

Chairman.

Compensation.

5 USC 5332 note.

FIVE-YEAR OUTLOOK

42 USC 6615. SEC. 206. (a) Within its first year of operation, the Office shall, to the extent practicable, within the limitations of available knowledge and resources, and with appropriate assistance from the departments and agencies and such consultants and contractors as the Director deems necessary, identify and describe situations and conditions which warrant special attention within the next five years, involving—

(1) current and emerging problems of national significance that are identified through scientific research, or in which scientific or technical considerations are of major significance; and

(2) opportunities for, and constraints on, the use of new and existing scientific and technological capabilities which can make a significant contribution to the resolution of problems identified under paragraph (1) of this subsection or to the achievement of Federal program objectives or national goals, including those set forth in section 101 (b) of this Act.

Annual revision. (b) The Office shall annually revise the five-year outlook developed under subsection (a) of this section so that it takes account of new problems, constraints and opportunities and changing national goals and circumstances, and shall extend the outlook so that it always extends five years into the future.

Consultation. (c) The Director of the Office shall consult as necessary with officials of the departments and agencies having programs and responsibilities relating to the problems, constraints, and opportunities identified under subsections (a) and (b) of this section, in order to—

(1) identify and evaluate alternative actions that might be taken by the Federal Government, State and local governments, or the private sector to deal with such problems, constraints, or opportunities; and

(2) ensure that alternative actions identified under paragraph (1) of this subsection are fully considered by departments and agencies in formulating their budget, program, and legislative proposals.

Consultation. (d) The Director of the Office shall consult as necessary with officials of the Office of Management and Budget and other appropriate elements of the Executive Office of the President to ensure that the problems, constraints, opportunities, and alternative actions identified under subsections (a), (b), and (c) of this section are fully considered in the development of the President's Budgets and legislative programs.

ADDITIONAL FUNCTIONS OF THE DIRECTOR;  
ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

42 USC 6616. SEC. 207. (a) The Director shall, in addition to the other duties and functions set forth in this title—

(1) serve as Chairman of the Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering, and Technology established under title IV; and

(2) serve as a member of the Domestic Council.

(b) For the purpose of assuring the optimum contribution of science and technology to the national security, the Director, at the request of the National Security Council, shall advise the National Security Council in such matters concerning science and technology as relate to national security.

(c) In carrying out his functions under this Act, the Director is authorized to—

(1) appoint such officers and employees as he may deem necessary to perform the functions now or hereafter vested in him and to prescribe their duties;

(2) 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; and

(3) enter into contracts and other arrangements for studies, analyses, and other services with public agencies and with private persons, organizations, or institutions, and make such payments as he deems necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act without legal consideration, without performance bonds, and without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 5).

5 USC 5332  
note.

COORDINATION WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

SEC. 208. (a) In exercising his functions under this Act, the Director shall—

42 USC 6617.

(1) work in close consultation and cooperation with the Domestic Council, the National Security Council, the Council on Environmental Quality, the Council of Economic Advisers, the Office of Management and Budget, the National Science Board, and the Federal departments and agencies;

(2) utilize the services of consultants, establish such advisory panels, and, to the extent practicable, consult with State and local governmental agencies, with appropriate professional groups, and with such representatives of industry, the universities, agriculture, labor, consumers, conservation organizations, and such other public interest groups, organizations, and individuals as he deems advisable;

(3) hold such hearings in various parts of the Nation as he deems necessary, to determine the views of the agencies, groups, and organizations referred to in paragraph (2) of this subsection and of the general public, concerning national needs and trends in science and technology; and

Hearings.

(4) utilize with their consent to the fullest extent possible the services, personnel, equipment, facilities, and information (including statistical information) of public and private agencies and organizations, and individuals, in order to avoid duplication of effort and expense, and may transfer funds made available pursuant to this Act to other Federal agencies as reimbursement for the utilization of such personnel, services, facilities, equipment, and information.

(b) Each department, agency, and instrumentality of the Executive Branch of the Government, including any independent agency, is authorized to furnish the Director such information as the Director deems necessary to carry out his functions under this Act.

(c) Upon request, the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration is authorized to assist the Director with respect to carrying out his activities conducted under paragraph (5) of section 205 (a) of this Act.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY REPORT

Transmittal to Congress. 42 USC 6618.

SEC. 209. (a) The President shall transmit annually to the Congress, beginning February 15, 1978, a Science and Technology Report (hereinafter referred to as the "Report") which shall be prepared by the Office, with appropriate assistance from Federal departments and agencies and such consultants and contractors as the Director deems necessary. The report shall draw upon the information prepared by the Director pursuant to section 206 of this Act, and to the extent practicable, within the limitations of available knowledge and resources, discuss such issues as—

- (1) a review of developments of national significance in science and technology;
- (2) the significant effects of current and projected trends in science and technology on the social, economic, and other requirements of the Nation;
- (3) a review and appraisal of selected science- and technology-related programs, policies, and activities of the Federal Government;
- (4) an inventory and forecast of critical and emerging national problems the resolution of which might be substantially assisted by the application of science and technology;
- (5) the identification and assessment of scientific and technological measures that can contribute to the resolution of such problems, in light of the related social, economic, political, and institutional considerations;
- (6) the existing and projected scientific and technological resources, including specialized manpower, that could contribute to the resolution of such problems; and
- (7) recommendations for legislation on science- and technology-related programs and policies that will contribute to the resolution of such problems.

(b) In preparing the Report under subsection (a) of this section, the Office shall make maximum use of relevant data available from the National Science Foundation and other Government departments and agencies.

(c) The Director shall insure that the Report, in the form approved by the President, is printed and made available as a public document.

TITLE III—PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

ESTABLISHMENT

42 USC 6631.

SEC. 301. The President shall establish within the Executive Office of the President a President's Committee on Science and Technology (hereinafter referred to as the "Committee").

MEMBERSHIP

42 USC 6632.

SEC. 302. (a) The Committee shall consist of—

- (1) the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy established under title II of this Act; and
- (2) not less than eight nor more than fourteen other members appointed by the President not more than sixty days after the Director has assumed office (as provided in section 203 of this Act).

(b) Members of the Committee appointed by the President pursuant to subsection (a) (2) of this section shall—

- (1) be qualified and distinguished in one or more of the following areas: science, engineering, technology, information dissemination, education, management, labor, or public affairs;
- (2) be capable of critically assessing the policies, priorities, programs, and activities of the Nation, with respect to the findings, policies, and purposes set forth in title I; and
- (3) shall collectively constitute a balanced composition with respect to (A) fields of science and engineering, (B) academic, industrial, and government experience, and (C) business, labor, consumer, and public interest points of view.

(c) The President shall appoint one member of the Committee to serve as Chairman and another member to serve as Vice Chairman for such periods as the President may determine.

(d) Each member of the Committee who is not an officer of the Federal Government shall, while serving on business of the Committee, be entitled to receive compensation at a rate not to exceed the daily rate prescribed for GS-18 of the General Schedule under section 5332 of title 5, United States Code, including traveltime, and while so serving away from his home or regular place of business he may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, in the same manner as the expenses authorized by section 5703(b) of title 5, United States Code, for persons in Government service employed intermittently.

Chairman.

Compensation.

5 USC 5332 note.

FEDERAL SCIENCE, ENGINEERING, AND TECHNOLOGY SURVEY

SEC. 303. (a) The Committee shall survey, examine, and analyze the overall context of the Federal science, engineering, and technology effort including missions, goals, personnel, funding, organization, facilities, and activities in general, taking adequate account of the interests of individuals and groups that may be affected by Federal scientific, engineering, and technical programs, including, as appropriate, consultation with such individuals and groups. In carrying out its functions under this section, the Committee shall, among other things, consider needs for—

42 USC 6633.

- (1) organizational reform, including institutional realignment designed to place Federal agencies whose missions are primarily or solely devoted to scientific and technological research and development, and those agencies primarily or solely concerned with fuels, energy, and materials, within a single cabinet-level department;
- (2) improvements in existing systems for handling scientific and technical information on a Government-wide basis, including consideration of the appropriate role to be played by the private sector in the dissemination of such information;
- (3) improved technology assessment in the executive branch of the Federal Government;
- (4) improved methods for effecting technology innovation, transfer, and use;
- (5) stimulating more effective Federal-State and Federal-industry liaison and cooperation in science and technology, including the formation of Federal-State mechanisms for the mutual pursuit of this goal;

(6) reduction and simplification of Federal regulations and administrative practices and procedures which may have the effect of retarding technological innovation or opportunities for its utilization;

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

(8) ways of strengthening the Nation's academic institutions' capabilities for research and education in science and technology;

(9) ways and means of effectively integrating scientific and technological factors into our national and international policies;

(10) technology designed to meet community and individual needs;

(11) maintenance of adequate scientific and technological manpower with regard to both quality and quantity;

(12) improved systems for planning and analysis of the Federal science and technology programs; and

(13) long-range study, analysis, and planning in regard to the application of science and technology to major national problems or concerns.

Interim report. (b)(1) Within twelve months from the time the Committee is activated in accordance with section 302(a) of this Act, the Committee shall issue an interim report of its activities and operations to date. Not more than twenty-four months from the time the Committee is activated, the Committee shall submit a final report of its activities, findings, conclusions, and recommendations, including such supporting data and material as may be necessary, to the President.

Report to President. Transmittal to Congress. (2) The President, within sixty days of receipt thereof, shall transmit each such report to each House of Congress together with such comments, observations, and recommendations thereon as he deems appropriate.

CONTINUATION OF COMMITTEE

42 USC 6634. SEC. 304. (a) Ninety days after submission of the final report prepared under section 303 of this Act, the Committee shall cease to exist, unless the President, before the expiration of the ninety-day period, makes a determination that it is advantageous for the Committee to continue in being.

(b) If the President determines that it is advantageous for the Committee to continue in being, (1) the Committee shall exercise such functions as are prescribed by the President; and (2) the members of the Committee shall serve at the pleasure of the President.

STAFF AND CONSULTANT SUPPORT

42 USC 6635. SEC. 305. (a) In the performance of its functions under sections 303 and 304 of this Act, the Committee is authorized—

(1) to select, appoint, employ, and fix the compensation of such specialists and other experts as may be necessary for the carrying out of its duties and functions, and to select, appoint, and employ, subject to the civil service laws, such other officers and employees as may be necessary for carrying out its duties and functions; and

(2) to provide for participation of such civilian and military personnel as may be detailed to the Committee pursuant to subsection (b) of this section for carrying out the functions of the Committee.

(b) Upon request of the Committee, the head of any Federal department, agency, or instrumentality is authorized (1) to furnish to

the Committee such information as may be necessary for carrying out its functions and as may be available to or procurable by such department, agency, or instrumentality, and (2) to detail to temporary duty with the Committee on a reimbursable basis such personnel within his administrative jurisdiction as it may need or believe to be useful for carrying out its functions. Each such detail shall be without loss of seniority, pay, or other employee status, to civilian employees so detailed, and without loss of status, rank, office, or grade, or of any emolument, perquisite, right, privilege, or benefit incident thereto to military personnel so detailed. Each such detail shall be made pursuant to an agreement between the Chairman and the head of the relevant department, agency, or instrumentality, and shall be in accordance with the provisions of subchapter III of chapter 33, title 5, United States Code.

5 USC 3341.

TITLE IV—FEDERAL COORDINATING COUNCIL FOR SCIENCE, ENGINEERING, AND TECHNOLOGY

ESTABLISHMENT AND FUNCTIONS

SEC. 401. (a) There is established the Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering, and Technology (hereinafter referred to as the "Council"). 42 USC 6651.

(b) The Council shall be composed of the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy and one representative of each of the following Federal agencies: Department of Agriculture, Department of Commerce, Department of Defense, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Department of Housing and Urban Development, Department of the Interior, Department of State, Department of Transportation, Veterans' Administration, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, National Science Foundation, Environmental Protection Agency, and Energy Research and Development Administration. Each such representative shall be an official of policy rank designated by the head of the Federal agency concerned. Membership.

(c) The Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy shall serve as Chairman of the Council. The Chairman may designate another member of the Council to act temporarily in the Chairman's absence as Chairman. Chairman.

(d) The Chairman may (1) request the head of any Federal agency not named in subsection (b) of this section to designate a representative to participate in meetings or parts of meetings of the Council concerned with matters of substantial interest to such agency, and (2) invite other persons to attend meetings of the Council.

(e) The Council shall consider problems and developments in the fields of science, engineering, and technology and related activities affecting more than one Federal agency, and shall recommend policies and other measures designed to—

(1) provide more effective planning and administration of Federal scientific, engineering, and technological programs,

(2) identify research needs including areas requiring additional emphasis,

(3) achieve more effective utilization of the scientific, engineering, and technological resources and facilities of Federal agencies, including the elimination of unwarranted duplication, and

(4) further international cooperation in science, engineering, and technology.

(f) The Council shall perform such other related advisory duties as shall be assigned by the President or by the Chairman.

(g) For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this section, each Federal agency represented on the Council shall furnish necessary assistance to the Council. Such assistance may include—

(1) detailing employees to the Council to perform such functions, consistent with the purposes of this section, as the Chairman may assign to them, and

(2) undertaking, upon request of the Chairman, such special studies for the Council as come within the functions herein assigned.

Subcommittees and panels, establishment.

(h) For the purpose of conducting studies and making reports as directed by the Chairman, standing subcommittees and panels of the Council may be established.

ABOLITION OF FEDERAL COUNCIL FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

42 USC 1862 note.  
42 USC 1862 note.

SEC. 402. The Federal Council for Science and Technology, established pursuant to Executive Order 10807, issued March 13, 1959, as amended by Executive Order 11381, issued November 8, 1967, is hereby abolished.

TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

AUTHORIZATION

42 USC 6671.

SEC. 501. (a) For the purpose of carrying out title II of this Act, there are authorized to be appropriated—

(1) \$750,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1976;

(2) \$500,000 for the period beginning July 1, 1976, and ending September 30, 1976;

(3) \$3,000,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1977; and

(4) such sums as may be necessary for each of the succeeding fiscal years.

(b) For the purpose of carrying out title III of this Act, there are authorized to be appropriated—

(1) \$750,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1976;

(2) \$500,000 for the period beginning July 1, 1976, and ending September 30, 1976;

(3) \$1,000,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1977; and

(4) such sums as may be necessary for each of the succeeding fiscal years.

STATUTORY REPEAL

5 USC app.;  
42 USC 1861 note.

SEC. 502. Sections 1, 2, 3, and 4 of Reorganization Plan Numbered 2 of 1962 (76 Stat. 1253) and section 2 of Reorganization Plan Numbered 1 of 1973 (87 Stat. 1089) are repealed.

5 USC app. II;  
50 USC app. 2271 note.

AMENDMENT

SEC. 503. Section 4 of the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 (42 U.S.C. 1863) is amended by striking out subsection (g) and by redesignating subsections (h), (i), and (j), and all references thereto, as subsections (g), (h), and (i), respectively.

Approved May 11, 1976.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 94-595 (Comm. on Science and Technology) and No. 94-1046 (Comm. of Conference).

SENATE REPORTS: No. 94-622 accompanying S. 32 (Committees on Labor and Public Welfare, Commerce, and Aeronautical and Space Sciences) and No. 94-765 (Comm. of Conference).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

Vol. 121 (1975): Nov. 6, considered and passed House.

Vol. 122 (1976): Feb. 4, considered and passed Senate, amended, in lieu of S. 32.

Apr. 27, Senate agreed to conference report.

Apr. 29, House agreed to conference report.

WEEKLY COMPILATION OF PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS:

Vol. 12, No. 20 (1976): May 11, Presidential statement.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

This material was sent prior to the meeting requested for 4:00 p.m. on Wednesday.

It may be helpful for background, though.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 18, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR:           JIM CANNON  
                              ← PHIL BUCHEN  
                              JACK MARSH  
                              DOUG BENNETT

FROM:                       GLENN R. SCHLEEDE

SUBJECT:                   SCIENCE ADVISER  
                              CONTROVERSY

Here are four documents that I thought you should have on this subject, in case you have not received them from other sources:

- Letters to Senators Hansen, Curtis, McClure, and Helms (who had criticized Stever, NSF and the Congressional Oversight Committee in a letter to the President) from:
  - ° Congressman Mosher and Senator Kennedy
- An item in Science Trends; this is the only press notice that has appeared thus far although other members of the press corps are aware of the discussion and are keeping up to date.
- A summary of the science education controversy prepared at my request by NSF.

Attachment





June 11, 1976

*Handwritten signature*

Senator Clifford P. Hansen  
3229 Dirksen Senate Office Building  
Washington, D. C. 20515



Dear Cliff:

I am startled and disappointed to learn of the letter addressed to President Ford and signed by you and three other Republican Senate colleagues, attacking the potential nomination of Dr. Guy Stever for appointment as Science Adviser to the President.

I have read and reread your letter to the President very carefully, and I cannot help but believe that you and your colleagues are being used most unfortunately for phopagandistic purposes. As one who has been completely involved in the lengthy and complex situation at the National Science Foundation to which your letter alludes, I must say it seems to me your letter to the President gives a very distorted picture of that situation. I cannot help but believe that you accepted very inadequate, selective and distorted information as the basis for the judgments you expressed.

In support of my feeling that you have been used, I cite the fact (as I understand it) that your letter was publicly released and distributed to the press by George Archibald of the Heritage Foundation, a man whom we know here in the House as being a very skillful, zealous manipulator of propaganda. His actions certainly give the impression that he prepared the letter. This seems to me a highly irregular and very unfortunate way for a letter from four Senators to the President to be publicized, I judge even before it reached the President. It makes your letter extremely suspect!

Here in the House Committee on Science and Technology we have been very fortunate in being able to handle this whole situation on a very bipartisan, non-politicized basis. So, as the ranking Republican member on our committee, I really believe it is very unfortunate that your letter directly injects partisan politics into the issue, and I believe that will be harmful to the national interests and to the interests of our Republican Administration.

For example, I assure you that the charge made in your final paragraph, that Congressman Jim Symington has been somehow derelict in his obligations as chairman of the subcommittee which oversees NSF activities, is not justified. I think it is an attack which inevitably will discredit Republicans.

Of course, I agree that it is extremely important for the White House to thoroughly investigate the charges which are made against Dr. Stever and the NSF. It is essential that the President not nominate any person for the important role of Science Adviser without being completely aware of that person's record and any allegations that may be made against it, whether Dr. Stever or any other nominee.

Personally, I believe Dr. Stever's record warrants his appointment to the new post. Therefore, I hate to see the President and Dr. Stever publicly harrassed by allegations which I am convinced are blown far out of proportion to the realities of the situation.

I hope very much that you will give further consideration to this matter, including consideration of more complete and more objective information.

Best personal regards!

Sincerely,

Charles A. Mosher

CAM:rc

cc: President Gerald R. Ford



HARRISON A. WILLIAMS, JR., N.J., CHAIRMAN  
THOMAS R. BARNETT, W. VA.  
BENNETT CLAY, N.C.  
JAMES H. RICHMOND, MASS.  
JAMES H. HANCOCK, WIS.  
TERENCE P. MOULDER, MINN.  
JAMES P. EASTON, MO.  
JAMES G. CRANSTON, CALIF.  
JAMES G. BATHURST, MAINE

JACOB F. JAVITS, N.Y.  
RICHARD S. SCHWEPKER, PA.  
ROBERT TAFT, JR., OHIO  
GLENN STELLER, ILL. MO.  
ROBERT T. STAFFORD, VT.  
PAUL LAALY, NEV.

## United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON  
LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

June 15, 1976

Dear Colleagues:

Your letter to the President interjecting political considerations into the selection of candidates to serve as Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, and making unsubstantiated and unfounded allegations as to the manner in which I have discharged my responsibilities as Chairman of the Special Subcommittee on the National Science Foundation, can only be viewed as an irresponsible attempt to undermine the bi-partisan effort to restore this urgently needed function to the White House and to maintain our Nation's pre-eminent position in basic research and science education. It is an affront to Dr. Guyford Stever, to the scientific community, to the three Senate Committees which developed the unanimously approved legislation which became PL 94-232, and to the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee which oversees the programs of the National Science Foundation.

My Subcommittee, which is responsible for legislation affecting the Foundation, and which drafted the bill re-establishing the Office of Science and Technology Policy, has heard testimony and received written comments from over 250 individuals, organizations and members of Congress during the course of our deliberations over the last eight months alone. All have been seriously considered, as would have been any communications from you, your own participation in our deliberations, or your suggestions as to further avenues to pursue in our continuing examination of issues relevant to federal support for science and science education.

Your decision not to express any interest in these matters to me during this period or during the seven years



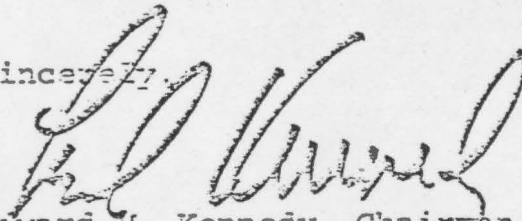
Page 2  
June 15, 1976

I have served as Chairman of the Subcommittee, as well as the bi-partisan cooperation which has characterized all of the Subcommittee's activities, is totally contrary to your allegations that I have not been fully responsive to the concerns of members of the Senate on both sides of the aisle.

I would ask that you bring to my attention at your earliest opportunity any material not already under consideration by the appropriate investigative bodies to substantiate the serious charges in your letter. Also welcome would be your interest, in a legislative forum, in the Office of Science and Technology Policy, in the six-tenths of one percent of the NSF budget devoted to curriculum program, and in the remaining 99.4% of the NSF budget.

Let me also take this opportunity to remind you, Jesse, that S. 2160 and S. 2427 which you introduced have been pending before the Subcommittee since 1975 awaiting any indication from you or your staff that you are prepared to devote any personal attention to the development of a legislative record on these bills and the issues they address.

Sincerely,



Edward M. Kennedy, Chairman  
Special Subcommittee on the  
National Science Foundation



# SCIENCE TRENDS

HIGHLIGHTS

- SCIENCE ADVISER DISPUTE
- R&D PRODUCTIVITY
- HAZARDOUS MATERIALS
- PATENT LICENSING
- TECHNICAL TRENDS
- PUBLICATION CHECKLIST

Volume XXXVI, Number 14

June 14, 1976

## STEVER/SCIENCE ADVISER CONTROVERSY

Reports that National Science Foundation Director H.G. Stever may be formally nominated as Science Adviser to the President prompted a sharp split within Republican ranks on Capitol Hill this past week, and angered leading Democrats as well.

Four conservative Republican Senators touched off the new dispute by writing President Ford that such an appointment "would bring great controversy and inevitable opposition to Dr. Stever's confirmation by the Senate."

Stever already serves, in effect, as Science Adviser, and has been considered one of the leading contenders for the position, which was formally established by Congress and the President a month ago. However, there has been no word from the White House on Ford's nominee.

Late this past week, members of the Senate Steering Committee, a group of conservative Republicans, discussed the position. Sens. Jesse Helms (NC), Carl T. Curtis (NB), J.A. McClure (ID) and C.P. Hansen (WY) agreed on a joint letter to the President.

The Senators based their opposition to Stever on the controversy surrounding science curriculum development and marketing efforts supported by the Foundation.

"The General Accounting Office," they said, "recently reported to the Congress that NSF officials have seriously manipulated and abused the NSF grant award process...Prior to the GAO report, Dr. Stever and other top NSF officials had repeatedly denied before Committees of Congress that these abuses had occurred. Now, with evidence that top NSF officials did know about the wrongdoing when they denied it to Congress, the GAO is again down at the Foundation investigating official cover-up within NSF."

Their letter continued:

"It would be most inadvisable, and in our judgment an affront to the Congress, for Dr. Stever to be appointed to another high position before this bad NSF position has been completely investigated, and the full extent of official involvement is known..."

A joint Republican attack on a Republican Administration office-holder is unusual, particularly in a case involving Stever, who has not been a particularly controversial figure. The Senators went even further, however, attacking the Democratic Committee leadership involved in NSF affairs:

"Moreover," they charged, "both Rep. J.W. Symington (MO) and Sen. Edward Kennedy (MA)...failed to get to the bottom of this NSF matter, despite repeated insistence by Republican members that they do so, or to act firmly against wrongdoing in the awarding of Federal grants by this agency under their direct jurisdiction."

(Continued)

The letter concluded:

"Your appointment of Dr. Stever as the President's Science Adviser will make it most difficult for Republicans to call these Democrats politically to account for their error in judgment, and lack of initiative in this important matter."

A sternly-worded communication of this type was something of a surprise, since the NSF authorization bill swept through the Senate recently without any objections. Republicans involved in the NSF curriculum development investigations of the last year and a half appeared to be as annoyed as the Democrats.

A spokesman for Sen. Jacob Javits (NY), Senior Republican on the committee handling NSF affairs, said: "These Senators have a right to their opinion, but their opinion is wrong. There were no Republican requests of this nature, and no one was denied an opportunity to testify. There have been no allegations to my knowledge that Sen. Kennedy, as chairman, failed to carry out his responsibilities, in anything but an exemplary manner."

On the House side, Rep. C.A. Mosher (OH), ranking Republican on the House committee which conducted extensive hearings on the curriculum issues, described the letter as a "terribly unfortunate, election year partisan document." He added: "It seems to me they are being used for essentially propagandistic purposes. I think they have accepted incomplete and distorted information."

Mosher said he "objects strenuously" to the suggestion that Symington was "somehow derelict," and noted that the hearings were handled on a bi-partisan basis, and "I was completely involved with him in every respect."

Symington was away from Washington and unavailable for comment. Chairman O.E. Teague (D-TX) of the parent Science and Technology Committee was also out of town, but an aide said he was preparing to write the objecting Senators stressing the belief that "the attack on Mr. Symington was completely unwarranted, and unjustified, and lacks any basis in fact."

A spokesman for Sen. Kennedy quoted him as saying that if the Senators "have any information pertaining to misconduct on the part of NSF officials, I would appreciate it if they would bring the facts to my Subcommittee's attention, rather than make unsupported charges to the press."

There was no comment from NSF or the White House on the controversy, but sources there, and on Capitol Hill, were somewhat dismayed to see the science advisory mechanism become the subject of political debate. It was noted that opposition from conservative elements in the Republican party would pose a difficult problem for the President, who is attempting to win conservative support in a close contest for the Presidential nomination this year.

## NEW LAND USE CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

A new system for classifying land use and land cover, now being adopted by the U.S. Geological Survey, emphasizes input of remotely-sensed data, such as images and photographs taken by satellites and aircraft.

According to USGS, "remotely-sensed data usually are less expensive to acquire and can be obtained more quickly than data obtained during ground surveys and field mapping."

(A Land Use and Land Cover Classification System for Use with Remote Sensor Data, USGS Professional Paper 964, available at 75 cents from U.S. Geological Survey, Branch of Distribution, 1200 S. Eads St., Arlington, VA 22202.)

NSF Review  
6/17/76

THE CONTROVERSY OVER SCIENCE EDUCATION AND CURRICULUM  
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS OF THE NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

- o Over the last two years, there has been a discussion--spearheaded by a few members of the Congress and several citizens groups--concerning the NSF programs in science education and, in particular, the curriculum course development activities. The programs of greatest concern are those involving the social sciences or social values as they are derived from an inquiry into scientific processes and the comparison of our national heritage and those of other cultures.
- o The concerns center around this line of thought:
  - The content of the courses may be designed to change the value structure of America by educating the American youth to "accept" other points of view.
  - A small clique of educators, textbook developers, and government officials direct this activity.
  - To advance their programs and philosophy there have been:
    - manipulations of Foundation procedures for the review of proposals and the award of grants.
    - excessive interventions into the textbook "market" through Federal implementation programs that subsidize the marketing of the NSF sponsored courses and the provision of royalty incentives to certain advantaged textbook publishers.
- o There have been some procedural and management errors in the processing of certain NSF curricula development grants funded in the 1960's and early 1970's. However, internal investigation by NSF and review by GAO has produced no evidence that suggests there was a willful manipulation of the award process to foster the objectives claimed by the critics and in support of their theory of willful manipulation.
  - An internal investigation by the NSF in May and June 1975, noted that there had been administrative and management problems in the Science Education Directorate and suggested a number of reforms. Many of these have subsequently been put into place, beginning with procedural changes for the award of grants put into effect in the Science Education Directorate in September 1975 and subsequently adopted throughout the Foundation.
  - A special committee impaneled by House Science and Technology Committee Chairman Teague and headed by Texas Christian University President Moudy reported recommendations for improvement in the



NSF science education program; these recommendations have also been considered by the National Science Board and the NSF Director and have been incorporated in the revised policies.

- A GAO review of one case--Individualized Science Instructional System (ISIS)--in December 1975 and January 1976, in general corroborated the earlier NSF internal study but noted that there had been inaccuracies in the compilation of the case study material in the detailed appendix (Volume II) of the NSF review team's report.
  - In testimony before the committees of the Congress, the NSF Director has acknowledged that the NSF internal review team did not accurately complete its work, e.g., as by having all elements of the final report rechecked by individual team members.
- o Dr. Stever has at no time denied that there were problems in the management of the Science Education program.
- In order to clear up the lingering questions concerning the Individualized Science Instructional System (ISIS) curriculum project, the House Science and Technology Committee asked the GAO to make a further study. This study is underway and will be completed in late 1976 (cy).
  - Dr. Stever is on record concerning this matter in that he has openly discussed the ISIS procedural problems with the Congress and has supported the GAO study.
- o An extensive review of the NSF peer review process--used in judging proposals--was conducted by the House Science and Technology Committee in July 1975. This review produced more than 1300 pages of testimony and includes extensive statistical descriptions by the Foundation of its award review procedures, the geographic distribution of its support funds, the location of reviewers as compared to the location of grantees, and much other management information. The Committee report made some suggestions for strengthening the Foundation's decisionmaking processes but concluded that the Foundation's peer review system was generally strong and properly used.
- The National Science Board has a number of Committee recommendations under advisement and will report back to the Committee in January 1977 in connection with the FY 1978 authorization hearings.





THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

*Classification*

October 18, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

PHILIP W. BUCHEN *P.*

SUBJECT:

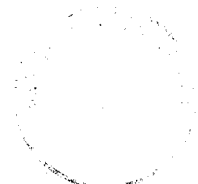
"Top Secret" Classification Authority for  
the Intelligence Oversight Board and the  
Office of Science and Technology Policy

Chairman Murphy of the Intelligence Oversight Board and Guy Stever, Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, have each requested that their offices be granted the authority to originally classify information and material as "Top Secret" in accordance with Executive Order 11652 (March 8, 1972).

The ICRC, Justice, OMB, Domestic Council and NSC informally recommend that you grant this classification authority.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the Order at Tab A.



ORDER

Pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (A), section 2 of Executive Order No. 11652, I hereby designate the following offices in the Executive Office of the President to originally classify national security information or material as "Top Secret":

Intelligence Oversight Board  
Office of Science and Technology Policy

This designation shall be published in the Federal Register.

