

The original documents are located in Box 32, folder “Science and Technology Policy, Office of (11)” of the James M. Cannon Files at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

Copyright Notice

The copyright law of the United States (Title 17, United States Code) governs the making of photocopies or other reproductions of copyrighted material. Gerald Ford donated to the United States of America his copyrights in all of his unpublished writings in National Archives collections. Works prepared by U.S. Government employees as part of their official duties are in the public domain. The copyrights to materials written by other individuals or organizations are presumed to remain with them. If you think any of the information displayed in the PDF is subject to a valid copyright claim, please contact the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

Sent 7/7

Energy

Glenn

Marsh

[Handwritten signature]

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:
 - o 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., CHAIRMAN
WILLIAM BRIDGES, W. VA.
JAMES EASTLAND, MISS.
JAMES H. HENRICH, ILL.
LLOYD BENTLEY, MASS.
LLOYD NELSON, WIS.
JAMES P. MOHR, MINN.
MAYBELL BAKER, MO.
WALTER D. DILLON, CALIF.
LESLIE CONNOR, MAINE
DONALD BRIDGES, GENERAL COUNSEL
MARJORIE M. WHITTAKER, CHIEF CLERK

JACOB K. JAVITS, N.Y.
RICHARD S. SCHWIFER, PA.
ROBERT TAYLOR, IOWA
J. CLYDE SMITH, MD.
ROBERT T. STAFFORD, VT.
PAUL LAXALT, 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



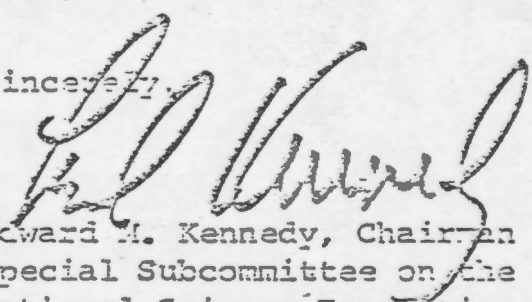
Page 2
June 15, 1976

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, Jasse, 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 Power
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

June 24, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR:

DOUG BENNETT
PHIL BUCHEN
JACK MARSH
JIM CANNON

FROM:

GLENN SCHLEEDE

SUBJECT:

Science Adviser Appointment

Sent 7/7

Energy

Glenn

Thanks

Glenn Schleede

Here are some additional pieces of correspondence on this issue, including:

- a summary of Congressman Symington's comments to the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) during which he comments on the letter to the President from the four Senators concerning Guy Stever.
- Congressman Teague's letter to Helms and other Senators signing the letter.
- The Southern Baptists' resolution concerning MACOS.

Dr. Jerry Weisner, Science Adviser during the Kennedy Administration has indicated his belief that the science community would strongly support the nomination of Guy Stever as the Director of OSTP.

Attachments



NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20550



June 18, 1976

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR

MEMORANDUM FOR: Glenn Schleede
Dick Allison

SUBJECT: Comments by Congressman Jim Symington on June 15, 1976
at the American Association for the Advancement of
Science Colloquium on R&D Budgeting

In the course of an address to approximately 200 people in attendance at an AAAS symposium while commenting on the evermore complex relationship between science and government, Mr. Symington made the following comments concerning the Science Adviser matter:

- o He noted that several senators had, he understood, sent a letter to the President critical of the NSF and suggesting that the Chairmen of the Oversight Committee in the House and Senate were derelict in their duties.
- o He commented that Chairman Teague and Mr. Mosher were responding to these charges but noted that in his estimation the letter "shames the signators".
- o He indicated that the importance of this matter to the assembled audience was that the legislative bodies were in most ways invested with a courtesy that prevented engagement in behavior of this sort and that when there is such behavior, and it involves a matter of science, scientists and engineers should recognize the significance of the problem.
- o He indicated that he presumed that some people in the states of the senators may take offense to such a subversion of facts; that would be a matter for them to decide.
- o He went on to say that on his part, because of his own father's involvement with McCarthyism, he was quite prepared for these kinds of attacks and was prepared to fight them. He indicated that he felt strongly about this regardless of political outcome and indicated a strong comment freedom of scientific research.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Phil'.

Philip M. Smith
Special Assistant
to the Director

THOMAS N. DOWNING, VA.
DON FLOUA, FLA.
JAMES W. SYMINGTON, MO.
WALTER FLOWERS, ALA.
ROBERT A. ROE, N.J.
MIKE MC CORMACK, WASH.
GEORGE E. BROWN, JR., CALIF.
DALE MILFORD, TEX.
RAY THORNTON, AKK.
JAMES H. SCHEUER, N.Y.
RICHARD L. OTTINGER, N.Y.
HENRY A. WAXMAN, CALIF.
PHILIP H. HAYES, IND.
TOM HARKIN, IOWA
JIM LLOYD, CALIF.
JEROME A. AMBRO, N.Y.
CHRISTOPHER J. DODD, CONN.
MICHAEL T. BLOUIN, IOWA
TIM L. HALL, ILL.
ROBERT KRUEGER, TEX.
MARILYN LLOYD, TENN.
JAMES J. BLANCHARD, MICH.
TIMOTHY E. WIRTH, COLO.

ALPHONZO BELL, CALIF.
JOHN JARMAN, OKLA.
JOHN W. WYDLER, N.Y.
LARRY WINN, JR., KANS.
LOUIS FREY, JR., FLA.
BARRY M. GOLDWATER, JR., CALIF.
MARVIN L. ESCH, MICH.
JOHN B. COVILAN, ARIZ.
GARY A. MYERS, PA.
DAVID F. EMERY, MAINE
LARRY PRESSLER, S. DAK.

COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SUITE 2321 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515

HAROLD A. GOULD
PHILIP B. YEAGER
FRANK R. MAMMILL, JR.
JAMES E. WILSON
J. THOMAS RATCHFORD
JOHN D. HOLMFELD
RALPH H. READ
ROBERT C. KETCHAM
ROBERT S. DILLAWAY
REGINA A. DAVIS

MINORITY COUNSEL:
MICHAEL A. SUPERATA

June 17, 1976

Honorable Jesse Helms
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Helms:

Based on its inaccurate content, the letter you and three of your Senate colleagues sent to the President on June 9 is an affront to me and to the Committee on Science and Technology. Apparently you sent the letter with no attempt to ascertain the facts from anyone in a position of authority on our Committee. I conclude that you were either misled or that you were not interested in the truth about a very complicated situation.

In the last paragraph of your letter you make charges against Mr. Symington and the work of this Committee which are untrue. Any fair-minded review of the oversight record of this Committee will show that broad, vigorous examination of the National Science Foundation has been one of our highest priorities for more than four years and especially the past eighteen months.

Mr. Symington, Mr. Mosher and I have, in the past, acknowledged Representative Conlan's contributions in bringing two NSF science education problems to the Committee's attention. In both cases we devoted an extraordinary amount of time and personal attention to their examination. In both cases our Committee has undertaken extensive investigative actions.

There is absolutely no basis in fact for your charge that we "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." I asked the CAO to undertake a comprehensive review of MACOS; I appointed an independent group of distin-

gushed individuals to examine the MACOS project and the pre-college science education area; and Mr. Symington's Subcommittee and the GAO have been engaged in virtually continuous oversight of the NSF. (Just one example is the Committee Print on NSF Curriculum Development and Implementation for Pre-College Science Education.)

For the record, our Committee has generally operated on a broad non-partisan basis over the years -- both Members and staff. Therefore, the impression conveyed in your last paragraph that there is a deep partisan split in our Committee does not accurately reflect the facts.

While I do not feel compelled to defend our Committee's record to you, a summary of our NSF oversight and legislative activities is available if you are interested. There is nothing which has been learned as a result of this very extensive record which supports the implicit charge of a "cover up" by Dr. Stever contained in your letter.

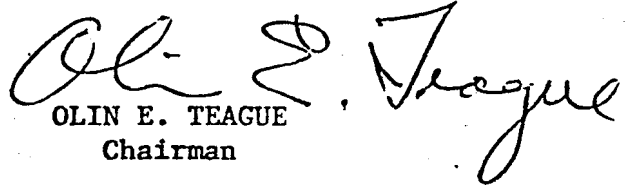
It is true that there have been a number of management problems revealed through investigations by Mr. Symington's Subcommittee, by the GAO, and by the NSF itself. Our findings show certain serious mistakes in judgment and the previous existence of some defective management practices in the science education area. However, both in response to our recommendations and on their own initiative the National Science Board and Dr. Stever have promptly taken major actions to correct these problems and to improve the operations of the Foundation.

Indeed, at about the same time that Mr. Symington's Subcommittee was completing a general examination into the preparation of the report by NSF's Science Curriculum Review team, Dr. Stever and the Science Board reached the same conclusion as did the Subcommittee: an extensive independent investigation by the General Accounting Office would be necessary to bring out all aspects of a very complex situation. The GAO is now engaged in a major inquiry because the Committee and the Foundation independently decided this was the best way to "clear the air." The GAO investigation is not being conducted because, as your letter charges, there is "evidence that top NSF officials did know about the wrongdoing when they denied it to Congress. . ."

We are as anxious as you to insure that any past problems are fully aired; we seek to improve the operations of the Foundation; but we are determined to conduct our investigations and oversight in an orderly and responsible manner with due regard to and concern for the rights of individuals. No useful purpose is served by unjustified and unsupported attacks upon dedicated government officials regardless of the political climate. I am sure that you will agree that this is one thing neither the Congress nor the Executive branch needs at this time. In any event, I cannot accept unjustified attacks upon this Committee and Mr. Symington, who has been an outstanding Subcommittee Chairman.

In no way should this letter be construed to mean that the White House and the Senate should not carefully examine the record of any individual being considered for a major appointment. Your constitutional responsibilities are clear. I am confident that in the event Dr. Stever is nominated for the post of Science Adviser, you will exercise the Senate's responsibilities properly by seeking more complete and objective information than was provided to you in the preparation of your letter to the President.

Sincerely,


OLIN E. TEAGUE
Chairman

Some items in this folder were not digitized because it contains copyrighted materials. Please contact the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library for access to these materials.

Southern Baptists Condemn Practice of Homosexuality

By Marjorie Hyer

Washington Post Staff Writer

NORFOLK, June 17—The Southern Baptist Convention today adopted a position statement which strongly condemned homosexual practices.

The resolution adopted by a nearly unanimous voice vote, condemned "the practice of homosexuality as sin." It called on Baptist churches and agencies "not to afford the practice of ho-

social study unit was developed with the aid of funding from the National Science Foundation, and has been the target of ultra-right-wing groups, both religious and secular.

Markham originally raised questions about the material at last year's convention. His concern then was referred to the Christian Life Commission and the Baptist Joint Committee on Public Affairs for study. The two groups after study of the

these two men have been indicted on several occasions as communist-affiliated." Neither has been indicted.

Tom Watson of Birmingham, Ala., took on Markham and defended the commission report. He rebuked Markham for his "forked tongue" remark. "I personally am not going to take his (Markham's) word. I elected them (the commission members) and I believe in

NO48

R.
ARREST

ATLANTA (AP) -- A BAPTIST PASTOR WAS ARRESTED TODAY IN THE DOORWAY OF THE FEDERAL BUILDING AND ACCUSED OF THREATENING TO SET OFF BOMBS HERE AND IN 27 OTHER CITIES, POLICE SAID.

NO BOMBS WERE FOUND.

THE REV. HERSCHEL ARNOLD MARKHAM, 42, WAS CHARGED WITH "MAKING TERRORISTIC THREATS AND ACTS" AFTER POLICE WRESTLED HIM TO THE GROUND.

THE REV. MR. MARKHAM, PASTOR OF MT. VERNON BAPTIST CHURCH IN FAIRBURN, GA., HAD CREATED A STIR THURSDAY AT THE NATIONAL MEETING OF THE SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION IN NORFOLK, VA., PROTESTING A SERIES OF SCHOOL BOOKS HE SAID WERE COMMUNIST-INFLUENCED.

"I FEEL LIKE ELIJAH THE PROPHET," HE SAID AT THE MEETING. "I'M GOING TO GET THIS MESSAGE TO THE WORLD; I'LL GO TO COURT WITH THIS IF NECESSARY OR THE NATIONAL NEWS MEDIA."

POLICE WERE CALLED TO THE FEDERAL BUILDING JUST BEFORE DAWN TODAY, THEN TALKED TO THE REV. MR. MARKHAM -- WHO RECORDED THE CONVERSATION ON A TAPE RECORDER HE CARRIED -- FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR WHILE THE POLICE BOMB SQUAD AND FBI AGENTS WERE CALLED IN.

POLICE SAY MARKHAM CLAIMED TO HAVE A BOMB IN A SATCHEL HE CARRIED. WHEN THE FBI DECIDED THAT IF HE HAD SUCH A BOMB IT COULD NOT BE EXPLODED EXTERNALLY, HE WAS OVERPOWERED AND ARRESTED, POLICE SAID. HE DID NOT NAME THE OTHER CITIES WHERE HE SAID OTHER BOMBS WERE LOCATED.

AS HE WAS LED AWAY, A NEWSMAN HEARD THE PASTOR SAY HE DID NOT HAVE "A LITERAL BOMB BUT A LITERARY BOMB," THAT THE SATCHEL CONTAINED "A WRITTEN MESSAGE FOR EVERYONE."

06-18-76 11:39 EDT

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 24, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: DOUG BENNETT
PHIL BUCHEN
JACK MARSH
JIM CANNON

FROM: GLENN SCHLEEDE *Glenn*

SUBJECT: Science Adviser Appointment

Here are some additional pieces of correspondence on this issue, including:

- a summary of Congressman Symington's comments to the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) during which he comments on the letter to the President from the four Senators concerning Guy Stever.
- Congressman Teague's letter to Helms and other Senators signing the letter.
- The Southern Baptists' resolution concerning MACOS.

Dr. Jerry Weisner, Science Adviser during the Kennedy Administration has indicated his belief that the science community would strongly support the nomination of Guy Stever as the Director of OSTP.

Attachments

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

*Science
Advisor*

June 29, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR:

DOUG BENNETT
PHIL BUCHEN
JIM CANNON
JACK MARSH

FROM:

Glenn
GLENN SCHLEEDE

SUBJECT:

MORE ON STEVER

Attached are:

- . Article from current Science magazine.
- . Press release issued by Senator Moss.

Attachments.



JUN 29 1976

Science Adviser: Four GOP Senators Seek to Block Nomination of Stever

A letter signed by four Republican senators urging President Ford not to appoint National Science Foundation director H. Guyford Stever to the recently revived post of head of a White House science office has caused a sharp congressional backlash. The four senators, Carl T. Curtis of Nebraska, Clifford P. Hansen of Wyoming, Jesse Helms of North Carolina, and James A. McClure

difficult for Republicans to call these Democrats politically to account for their error in judgment and lack of initiative in this important matter."

The letter elicited rebuttals and reproaches not only from Democrats but from Republicans, notably Representative Charles A. Mosher of Ohio, ranking Republican member of the House Science and Astronautics Committee and of the subcommittee which Symington chairs.

ly important for the White House to thoroughly investigate the charges which are made against Dr. Stever and the NSF," but notes, "Personally, I believe that Dr. Stever's record warrants his appointment to the new post. Therefore, I hate to see the President and Dr. Stever publicly harassed by allegations which I am convinced are blown far out of proportion to the realities of the situation."

The responses from both sides of the aisles on both sides of the Hill seem to have been inspired not so much by the desire to champion Stever as to challenge what appears to be a breach of congressional *politesse* and a violation of the bipartisan approach which has largely prevailed in science policy matters.

Stever, who served as the President's science adviser for the 3-year period during which the advisory machinery

NEWS RELEASE

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:
DENNIS READ (202)224-5251

FOR RELEASE:

June 28, 1976

MOSS URGES PRESIDENT TO SPEED UP PRESIDENTIAL SCIENCE ADVISOR NOMINATION

WASHINGTON -- Senator Frank E. Moss, D-Utah, Chairman of the Aeronautical and Space Sciences Committee, today urged President Ford to take "early action in the nomination of a Director for the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP)" as created by P.L. 94-282.

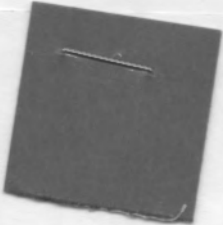
In a letter to the President, Moss said it has been nearly seven weeks since the bill was signed into law on May 11. "Many of us believe that, unless a nomination is received soon, it will be difficult to obtain a confirmation in a timely manner, and thus delay further the beginning of the operation of OSTP, possibly until after the first of the year. This, in my opinion, would be most unfortunate, in view of the need for and widespread bipartisan support of the functions to be performed by this office as well as the President's Committee on Science and Technology created by Title III of the Act," he said.

Moss recalled the President's concern for speedy action on the Presidential Science Advisor bill as expressed in his message of March 22 when he told Senate-House Conferees: "Early agreement by the conferees on a workable bill will permit me to proceed without further delay in establishing the Office of Science and Technology Policy," and "Prompt and favorable action by the Congress on my proposal to create the new Office of Science and Technology Policy and to approve my 1977 Budget requests are vital to assure that science engineering and technology will continue to contribute effectively in achieving our nation's objectives."

Moss said: "I certainly agreed with your statements, and the Congress did so respond to your request. We sent you the enrolled bill on May 3, and you signed it into law on May 11, 1976."

Moss added that it is his understanding that at least part of the delay in sending a nomination to the Congress has been due to criticism directed at Dr. Guyford Stever, director of the National Science Foundation, whom the President reportedly wants to nominate.

"If, in fact, Dr. Stever, is your choice for Director of the OSTP, then I urge you to submit his nomination without further delay so that the allegations can be aired and considered in the proper forum of nomination hearings," Moss said. "I have known Dr. Stever for many years to be a fine man with an outstanding record of dedicated public service."



File [July 1976]

10

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM TO: JIM CANNON
FROM: GLENN SCHLEEDE *JS*
SUBJECT: Stever Nomination *by PB*

The nomination of Guy Stever as director of the OSTP will go to the Senate today. Nessen will announce.

We have things pretty well arranged on the Hill. There will be joint hearings by the three committees involved on July 28 and we have a promise from Kennedy and Moss that confirmation will occur by the 30th.

Glenn
Thurke
from
Jim



Action

ADMINISTRATIVELY CONFIDENTIAL

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

REQUEST

July 10, 1976

File



MEMORANDUM FOR:

JIM CANNON

FROM:

GLENN SCHLEEDE

SUBJECT:

IMPLEMENTING THE LAW CREATING THE OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY AND THE PRESIDENT'S S&T ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Over the last nine months, the President has gained respect and credit from the scientific and engineering community for a favorable and enlightened outlook. This reversal of image from the prior Administration is due to:

- . His June 1975 proposal to create the OSTP
- . The September 1975 Medal of Science Awards
- . The establishment of the Ramo-Baker advisory committees
- . His 1977 Budget request for R&D programs, in particular, for basic research
- . The May 11, 1976 Signing Ceremony for the bill creating the Office of Science and Technology Policy and the two-year Study Committee

The era of good feelings is in danger of coming to an early end because of the delay to get the nomination of the OSTP Director and the naming of the study committee. There have been a few critical stories in the general press but we can count on more.

The main holdup is the nomination for the OSTP Director. The nomination has been stalled (even though the tentative solution was made in early May) for more than two months. I understand that, on the advise of Senators Scott and Griffin, that it may not be sent up now until late in August. Their recommendations, together with the opposition to Dr. Stever from Senators McClure, Helms, Hansen, Curtis and Buckley, undoubtedly warrants considerable weight. On the other side of the question:

- . The letter from the first four of the Senators named above has been roundly criticized and challenged publicly by Senators Javits, Kennedy and Moss and Congressman Teague, Mosher and Symington.

- . Representatives of the scientific community, such as Kennedy Administration Science Adviser Weisner, have sent word that the scientific community would strongly back Stever if he is nominated by the President.
- . Controller General Elmer Staats has written to Senators Helms, McClure, Hansen and Curtis and directly challenged their assertions about actions of NSF and Dr. Stever.
- . Staff representing Senators Kennedy and Moss (who lead two of the three committees that will participate in confirmation hearings) have called to plead that the nomination be sent up soon, promise that joint hearings will be held, and promise the nomination would be pushed through quickly. (This should, of course, be confirmed by Congressional Relations staff.)

The OSTP cannot be established until the Director has been sworn in. However, the Presidential two-year study committee can be appointed and could begin operations (according to Phil Buchen's staff). The President has selected a Chairman for that committee and he is in clearance now. There has been no real movement to identify and select other members of the committee. For those members of the committee from outside the government, there will have to be security checks -- which means that we are looking to at least a month to six weeks delay in this step.

Meanwhile, the only visible efforts we have underway is the Ramo-Baker advisory groups. Those groups meet about once each two months (subcommittees more frequently). They are identifying issues that they believe should be given consideration by the OSTP once it is created. While these groups can make some contribution, it's pretty small. (It is also interesting to note that some members of the Ramo-Baker groups -- all of whom were selected without regard to political affiliation -- have been contacted by the Carter campaign staff and asked to serve in an advisory capacity. Some have agreed to do so.)

The purpose of all the above is to suggest that we should do something soon to demonstrate continued Presidential interests in science and technology.

POSSIBLE ACTIONS

There are relatively few creditable steps that can be taken. They probably include:

1. Send up the Stever nomination immediately after the current recess. This may be devisive politically but it would show resolve in the face of criticism that is out of proportion to errors that have been made.

2. Delay appointment of the Director until late August but announce the President's selection of the study committee chairman. Perhaps we could also select and announce quickly the appointment of several government members of the committee (e.g., Administrator's of ERDA and NASA, Director of Defense Research and Engineering), since security checks probably are not necessary. Some activity could be undertaken. The outside members of the committee could not be announced for another 4-6 weeks. (Confirmation is not necessary for members of the Committee.)
3. Propose a less controversial person to head the OSTP. Unless such a person is already within the government, we probably would be faced with a delay for the clearance process. Furthermore, such a step would draw fire from the science and engineering communities on grounds that the President had backed off on the appointment of a fully qualified candidate (Stever) for political reasons. (The last time anything comparable occurred was during the Nixon Administration when Dr. Frank Long was removed from consideration of Director of NSF because of his opposition to the ABM system. This leaked out and criticism from the scientific community was so severe that President Nixon was forced to extend the job offer to Long -- who then turned it down.)
4. Continue to delay the appointments for both the OSTP Director and the study committee, but take other steps to demonstrate the President's interests. This would probably be difficult to do on a viable basis. Steps worth considering include:
 - a. Adding three or four people temporarily to the Domestic Council and NSC staffs who would spend full time on the kind of activity that would be undertaken by the OSTP and/or Study Committee -- once they are established. This might include:
 - . Review of R&D programs in agencies' 1978 budget request.
 - . Reviewing and staffing issues and recommendations coming from the Ramo-Baker groups.
 - . Planning the work of the two-year study committee.
 - . Providing advise on the scientific and technical aspects of other issues requiring White House attention.
 - b. Increasing on a temporary basis the resources available to NSF to carry out assignments listed in (a) above.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- . That you determine whether a delay in the nomination until the last part of August is a final decision.
- . If so, that we seek Doug Bennett's early attention to the selection of candidates for the two-year study committee -- to be submitted promptly to the President for approval.
- . If the nomination of the OSTP Director is to be delayed, that we proceed immediately with alternative 4(a) or (b).

* * * *

I'm attaching three papers that may be useful to you in assessing this situation.

1. Elmer Staat's letter which deals directly with the charges of the four Senators.
2. The Press Release by Senator Moss (who, incidentally is trying to be helpful) which illustrates the kind of criticism that is possible.
3. An article from Science magazine.

I'm sending a copy of this memo to Dick Allison and Doug Bennett both of whom have been deeply involved but may not share my views. They may want to give alternative views to you.

Science Adviser: Four GOP Senators Seek to Block Nomination of Stever

A letter signed by four Republican senators urging President Ford not to appoint National Science Foundation director H. Guyford Stever to the recently revived post of head of a White House science office has caused a sharp congressional backlash. The four senators, Carl T. Curtis of Nebraska, Clifford P. Hansen of Wyoming, Jesse Helms of North Carolina, and James A. McClure of Idaho, charged in a letter dated 9 June that "NSF officials have seriously manipulated and abused the NSF grant award process" in its curriculum revision pro-

cess, making it difficult for Republicans to call these Democrats politically to account for their error in judgment and lack of initiative in this important matter."

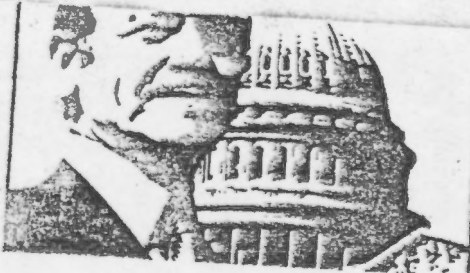
The letter elicited rebuttals and reproaches not only from Democrats but from Republicans, notably Representative Charles A. Mosher of Ohio, ranking Republican member of the House Science and Astronautics Committee and of the subcommittee which Symington chairs.

In a letter sent to each of the four senators, Mosher begins by saying he is "startled and disappointed" to learn of

ly important for the White House to thoroughly investigate the charges which are made against Dr. Stever and the NSF," but notes, "Personally, I believe that Dr. Stever's record warrants his appointment to the new post. Therefore, I hate to see the President and Dr. Stever publicly harassed by allegations which I am convinced are blown far out of proportion to the realities of the situation."

The responses from both sides of the aisles on both sides of the Hill seem to have been inspired not so much by the desire to champion Stever as to challenge what appears to be a breach of congressional *politesse* and a violation of the bipartisan approach which has largely prevailed in science policy matters.

Stever, who served as the President's science adviser for the 3-year period during which the advisory machinery was lodged in NSF, is understood to have been offered the new White House post some weeks ago. Informed observers



NEWS RELEASE

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:
DENNIS READ (202)224-5251

FOR RELEASE:

F. B. I.
OST
T

June 28, 1976

MOSS URGES PRESIDENT TO SPEED UP PRESIDENTIAL SCIENCE ADVISOR NOMINATION

WASHINGTON -- Senator Frank E. Moss, D-Utah, Chairman of the Aeronautics and Space Sciences Committee, today urged President Ford to take "early action in the nomination of a Director for the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP)" as created by P. L. 94-282.

In a letter to the President, Moss said it has been nearly seven weeks since the bill was signed into law on May 11. "Many of us believe that, unless a nomination is received soon, it will be difficult to obtain a confirmation in a timely manner, and thus delay further the beginning of the operation of OSTP, possibly until after the first of the year. This, in my opinion, would be most unfortunate, in view of the need for and widespread bipartisan support of the functions to be performed by this office as well as the President's Committee on Science and Technology created by Title III of the Act," he said.



Moss recalled the President's concern for speedy action on the Presidential Science Advisor bill as expressed in his message of March 22 when he told Senate-House Conferees: "Early agreement by the conferees on a workable bill will permit me to proceed without further delay in establishing the Office of Science and Technology Policy," and "Prompt and favorable action by the Congress on my proposal to create the new Office of Science and Technology Policy and to approve my 1977 Budget requests are vital to assure that science engineering and technology will continue to contribute effectively in achieving our nation's objectives."

Moss said: "I certainly agreed with your statements, and the Congress did so respond to your request. We sent you the enrolled bill on May 3, and you signed it into law on May 11, 1976."

Moss added that it is his understanding that at least part of the delay in sending a nomination to the Congress has been due to criticism directed at Dr. Guyford Stever, director of the National Science Foundation, whom the President reportedly wants to nominate.

"If, in fact, Dr. Stever, is your choice for Director of the OSTP, then I urge you to submit his nomination without further delay so that the allegations can be aired and considered in the proper forum of nomination hearings," Moss said. "I have known Dr. Stever for many years to be a fine man with an outstanding record of dedicated public service."



B-133183

July 6, 1976

The Honorable James A. McClure
United States Senate

Dear Senator McClure:

Reference is made to your June 9, 1976, letter to the President jointly signed by Senators Carl T. Curtis, Clifford P. Hansen, and Jesse A. Helms concerning the possible nomination of Dr. H. Guyford Stever, Director of the National Science Foundation, to the position of Science Adviser to the President. The letter refers to the findings of a recently issued GAO report on the National Science Foundation which is apparently our January 12, 1976, report to Mr. James W. Symington, Chairman, House Subcommittee on Science, Research, and Technology, Committee on Science and Technology. The letter also refers to a current GAO study of the Foundation. Clarification of your referral to the January 12 report findings and to the nature of our current study of the Foundation is necessary to avoid possible misunderstanding.

Your letter states "The General Accounting Office recently reported to the Congress that NSF officials have seriously manipulated and abused the NSF grant award process in connection with a multi-million dollar curriculum project long supported by the Foundation * * *." The language "* * * NSF officials have seriously manipulated and abused the NSF grant award process * * *" is your characterization of the report's findings and should be noted accordingly as our report contains no such language.

Our January 12 report, as requested by Chairman Symington, discussed the National Science Foundation's treatment of peer reviewers' comments in its September 5, 1972, staff memorandum which recommended to higher Foundation officials that the Foundation support a grant proposal for what is now the "Individualized Science Instructional System" project. The report is enclosed for your information. Our findings as quoted from the report summary letter to Chairman Symington follow.

"The September 5 memorandum briefly summarized the comments of 11 peer reviewers on five general areas and gave a more detailed account of another comment. To the extent that these comments are summarized in the memorandum, they are accurately represented. However, about 45 comments by 9 of the 11 peer reviewers were not explicitly dealt with in the memorandum, nor was documentation on file to indicate their disposition. A Foundation official said that the Foundation's program staff considered all concerns raised by reviewers, and she orally recounted the disposition of each comment.

"Thirty-three excerpts expressing only favorable comments from peer reviewers were quoted in the memorandum. According to Foundation officials, these excerpts were used to explain why the program staff recommended supporting the proposal. Twenty-eight of the excerpts appeared to accurately represent the reviewers' thoughts, but the other five could be considered to not accurately reflect the entire thought of the passages from which they were taken.

"In addition, the memorandum stated that all reviewers recommended funding. We believe that the rationale for this statement was not fully justified with respect to 3 of the 11 reviewers.

"The three former Foundation officials who approved the proposal said they usually read actual peer review comments and do not rely solely on a recommendation memorandum in deciding whether to recommend support for a proposal. In the case of the September 5 memorandum, two of the officials stated that they had read the peer reviews before approving the proposal. The third official relied on a prior staff briefing and a review of background documents which gave rise to the proposal because he was given little time to consider the memorandum and peer comments before the proposal was considered by the National Science Board.



"At the time of our fieldwork, the Foundation's Director was considering recommendations to improve the science education peer review system. These recommendations were made by a special team that the Director appointed to review precollege science curriculum activities, and by us in our October 14, 1975, report "Administration of the Science Education Project 'Man: A Course of Study' (MACOS)" (MWD-76-26). The Director was also considering changes to the peer review system suggested by researchers as discussed in our November 5, 1975, report "Opportunities for Improved Management of the Research Applied to National Needs (RANN) Program" (MWD-75-84).

"As you know, the Foundation is also working with your Subcommittee in surveying researchers' and peer reviewers' opinions concerning possible revisions to the Foundation's peer review system. Accordingly, we are not now making additional recommendations to the Director for improving peer review * * *."

Your June 9 letter states that "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." We are in possession of no such evidence. The scope of work for our January 12 report was limited to examining the September 5, 1972, Foundation staff memorandum for accuracy and completeness. The question of whether top Foundation officials had knowledge of the treatment of the peer reviewer comments and denied it to Congress was not considered by us.

Regarding our current work at the Foundation, a comparison of our January 12, 1976, report and the May 1975 report of Dr. Stever's science curriculum review team 1/ shows that we

1/

A special team of primarily top Foundation staff formed in March-April 1975 at the request of Dr. Stever to review the Foundation's precollege curriculum development and implementation activities.



reported that not all reviewers explicitly recommended funding the proposal for the Individualized Science Instructional System project whereas the review team had reported that all reviewers recommended funding but not without raising questions on aspects of the proposal. On January 19, 1976, Dr. Stever advised Chairman Symington that the written record showed that the review team's statement to the effect that all reviewers had recommended funding the proposal was wrong. In March 1976, Chairman Symington and Mr. Charles A. Mosher, the Subcommittee's Ranking Minority Member, requested that we examine the review team's report to determine how and why mistakes developed in its preparation, and to determine if there are any management problems in the Foundation's precollege curriculum program that had not yet been reported. The Foundation's precollege curriculum program had received considerable congressional, Foundation and GAO scrutiny over the past year and as a result of our January 12 report, there was concern over whether there might be additional management problems in the program that had not yet surfaced.

We trust that the above clarifies the role of this Office in the matter.

Sincerely yours,

Thomas R. Stever

Comptroller General
of the United States

Enclosure

cc: The Honorable Gerald R. Ford
The Honorable Carl T. Curtis
The Honorable Clifford P. Hansen
The Honorable Jesse A. Helms



OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON

*Science +
Tech.
Advisor*

ADMINISTRATIVELY CONFIDENTIAL

July 14, 1976



MEMORANDUM FOR: JIM CANNON

FROM: DICK ALLISON *Dick*

SUBJECT: Glenn Schleede's July 14 Memo to You Implementing the OSTP and the President's S & T Advisory Committee (copy attached)

1. Glenn suggested in his memo (attached, p. 4) that I might want to share my views on all this.

2. I concur in Glenn's analysis and recommendations. The danger of a quick end to the "era of good feeling" is very real, as Glenn points out.

3. So far as I know, the Vice President has not discussed the Stever matter with the President during their last two sessions, although the Vice President is aware of the rumor that Stever's name may be held until after the Convention. The Vice President also understands that Stever is becoming concerned that time is running out for the possibility of his being able to do anything constructive with the new office.

4. While I have not shown the Vice President Glenn's memo, I suggest that you may want to discuss the Stever matter with the Vice President after you have decided what the next best step for the Administration is.

5. A final word regarding the Baker - Ramo committees: Their next meeting is in Los Angeles on August 5 and 6, where the finishing touches will be applied to their final report. Simon Ramo is anxious to wind these groups up with a before-the-meeting Presidential letter to each member, thanking him for having served and announcing that, henceforth, he will be considered to be on call as a consultant, while the Baker - Ramo groups as such will be formally disbanded.

cc: Glenn Schleede

*Jim -
Abolishing
Committees
is a problem
if we*

*haven't nominated an OSTP
Director. Without them we
have nothing to point to!
Glenn*

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

REQUEST

July 10, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR:

JIM CANNON

FROM:

GLENN SCHLEEDE

SUBJECT:

IMPLEMENTING THE LAW CREATING THE OFFICE
OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY AND
THE PRESIDENT'S S&T ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Over the last nine months, the President has gained respect and credit from the scientific and engineering community for a favorable and enlightened outlook. This reversal of image from the prior Administration is due to:

- . His June 1975 proposal to create the OSTP
- . The September 1975 Medal of Science Awards
- . The establishment of the Ramo-Baker advisory committees
- . His 1977 Budget request for R&D programs, in particular, for basic research
- . The May 11, 1976 Signing Ceremony for the bill creating the Office of Science and Technology Policy and the two-year Study Committee

The era of good feelings is in danger of coming to an early end because of the delay to get the nomination of the OSTP Director and the naming of the study committee. There have been a few critical stories in the general press but we can count on more.

The main holdup is the nomination for the OSTP Director. The nomination has been stalled (even though the tentative solution was made in early May) for more than two months. I understand that, on the advise of Senators Scott and Griffin, that it may not be sent up now until late in August. Their recommendations, together with the opposition to Dr. Stever from Senators McClure, Helms, Hansen, Curtis and Buckley, undoubtedly warrants considerable weight. On the other side of the question:

- . The letter from the first four of the Senators named above has been roundly criticized and challenged publicly by Senators Javits, Kennedy and Moss and Congressman Teague, Mosher and Symington.

- Representatives of the scientific community, such as Kennedy Administration Science Adviser Weisner, have sent word that the scientific community would strongly back Stever if he is nominated by the President.
- Controller General Elmer Staats has written to Senators Helms, McClure, Hansen and Curtis and directly challenged their assertions about actions of NSF and Dr. Stever.
- Staff representing Senators Kennedy and Moss (who lead two of the three committees that will participate in confirmation hearings) have called to plead that the nomination be sent up soon, promise that joint hearings will be held, and promise the nomination would be pushed through quickly. (This should, of course, be confirmed by Congressional Relations staff.)

The OSTP cannot be established until the Director has been sworn in. However, the Presidential two-year study committee can be appointed and could begin operations (according to Phil Buchen's staff). The President has selected a Chairman for that committee and he is in clearance now. There has been no real movement to identify and select other members of the committee. For those members of the committee from outside the government, there will have to be security checks -- which means that we are looking to at least a month to six weeks delay in this step.

Meanwhile, the only visible efforts we have underway is the Ramo-Baker advisory groups. Those groups meet about once each two months (subcommittees more frequently). They are identifying issues that they believe should be given consideration by the OSTP once it is created. While these groups can make some contribution, it's pretty small. (It is also interesting to note that some members of the Ramo-Baker groups -- all of whom were selected without regard to political affiliation -- have been contacted by the Carter campaign staff and asked to serve in an advisory capacity. Some have agreed to do so.)

The purpose of all the above is to suggest that we should do something soon to demonstrate continued Presidential interests in science and technology.

POSSIBLE ACTIONS

There are relatively few creditable steps that can be taken. They probably include:

1. Send up the Stever nomination immediately after the current recess. This may be devisive politically but it would show resolve in the face of criticism that is out of proportion to errors that have been made.

2. Delay appointment of the Director until late August but announce the President's selection of the study committee chairman. Perhaps we could also select and announce quickly the appointment of several government members of the committee (e.g., Administrator's of ERDA and NASA, Director of Defense Research and Engineering), since security checks probably are not necessary. Some activity could be undertaken. The outside members of the committee could not be announced for another 4-6 weeks. (Confirmation is not necessary for members of the Committee.)
3. Propose a less controversial person to head the OSTP. Unless such a person is already within the government, we probably would be faced with a delay for the clearance process. Furthermore, such a step would draw fire from the science and engineering communities on grounds that the President had backed off on the appointment of a fully qualified candidate (Stever) for political reasons. (The last time anything comparable occurred was during the Nixon Administration when Dr. Frank Long was removed from consideration of Director of NSF because of his opposition to the ABM system. This leaked out and criticism from the scientific community was so severe that President Nixon was forced to extend the job offer to Long -- who then turned it down.)
4. Continue to delay the appointments for both the OSTP Director and the study committee, but take other steps to demonstrate the President's interests. This would probably be difficult to do on a viable basis. Steps worth considering include:
 - a. Adding three or four people temporarily to the Domestic Council and NSC staffs who would spend full time on the kind of activity that would be undertaken by the OSTP and/or Study Committee -- once they are established. This might include:
 - . Review of R&D programs in agencies' 1978 budget request.
 - . Reviewing and staffing issues and recommendations coming from the Ramo-Baker groups.
 - . Planning the work of the two-year study committee.
 - . Providing advise on the scientific and technical aspects of other issues requiring White House attention.
 - b. Increasing on a temporary basis the resources available to NSF to carry out assignments listed in (a) above.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- . That you determine whether a delay in the nomination until the last part of August is a final decision.
- . If so, that we seek Doug Bennett's early attention to the selection of candidates for the two-year study committee -- to be submitted promptly to the President for approval.
- . If the nomination of the OSTP Director is to be delayed, that we proceed immediately with alternative 4(a) or (b).

* * * *

I'm attaching three papers that may be useful to you in assessing this situation.

1. Elmer Staat's letter which deals directly with the charges of the four Senators.
2. The Press Release by Senator Moss (who, incidentally is trying to be helpful) which illustrates the kind of criticism that is possible.
3. An article from Science magazine.

I'm sending a copy of this memo to Dick Allison and Doug Bennett both of whom have been deeply involved but may not share my views. They may want to give alternative views to you.

Science Adviser: Four GOP Senators Seek to Block Nomination of Stever

A letter signed by four Republican senators urging President Ford not to appoint National Science Foundation director H. Guyford Stever to the recently revived post of head of a White House science office has caused a sharp congressional backlash. The four senators, Carl T. Curtis of Nebraska, Clifford P. Hansen of Wyoming, Jesse Helms of North Carolina, and James A. McClure

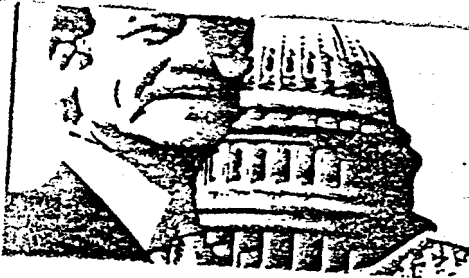
difficult for Republicans to call these Democrats politically to account for their error in judgment and lack of initiative in this important matter."

The letter elicited rebuttals and reproaches not only from Democrats but from Republicans, notably Representative Charles A. Mosher of Ohio, ranking Republican member of the House Science and Astronautics Committee and of the subcommittee which Symington chairs.

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

The responses from both sides of the aisles on both sides of the Hill seem to have been inspired not so much by the desire to champion Stever as to challenge what appears to be a breach of congressional *politesse* and a violation of the bipartisan approach which has largely prevailed in science policy matters.

Stever, who served as the President's science adviser for the 3-year period during which the advisory machinery



NEWS RELEASE

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:
DENNIS READ (202)224-5251

FOR RELEASE:

F. B. I.
OSTP

June 28, 1976

MOSS URGES PRESIDENT TO SPEED UP PRESIDENTIAL SCIENCE ADVISORY NOMINATION

WASHINGTON -- Senator Frank E. Moss, D-Utah, Chairman of the Aeronautics and Space Sciences Committee, today urged President Ford to take "early action in the nomination of a Director for the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP)" as created by P.L. 94-282.

In a letter to the President, Moss said it has been nearly seven weeks since the bill was signed into law on May 11. "Many of us believe that, unless a nomination is received soon, it will be difficult to obtain a confirmation in a timely manner, and thus delay further the beginning of the operation of OSTP, possibly until after the first of the year. This, in my opinion, would be most unfortunate, in view of the need for and widespread bipartisan support of the functions to be performed by this office as well as the President's Committee on Science and Technology created by Title III of the Act," he said.

Moss recalled the President's concern for speedy action on the Presidential Science Advisor bill as expressed in his message of March 22 when he told Senate-House Conferees: "Early agreement by the conferees on a workable bill will permit me to proceed without further delay in establishing the Office of Science and Technology Policy," and "Prompt and favorable action by the Congress on my proposal to create the new Office of Science and Technology Policy and to approve my 1977 Budget requests are vital to assure that science engineering and technology will continue to contribute effectively in achieving our nation's objectives."

Moss said: "I certainly agreed with your statements, and the Congress did so respond to your request. We sent you the enrolled bill on May 3, and you signed it into law on May 11, 1976."

Moss added that it is his understanding that at least part of the delay in sending a nomination to the Congress has been due to criticism directed at Dr. Guyford Stever, director of the National Science Foundation, whom the President reportedly wants to nominate.

"If, in fact, Dr. Stever, is your choice for Director of the OSTP, then I urge you to submit his nomination without further delay so that the allegations can be aired and considered in the proper forum of nomination hearings," Moss said. "I have known Dr. Stever for many years to be a fine man with an outstanding record of dedicated public service."



B-133183

July 6, 1976

The Honorable James A. McClure
United States Senate

Dear Senator McClure:

Reference is made to your June 9, 1976, letter to the President jointly signed by Senators Carl T. Curtis, Clifford P. Hansen, and Jesse A. Helms concerning the possible nomination of Dr. H. Guyford Stever, Director of the National Science Foundation, to the position of Science Adviser to the President. The letter refers to the findings of a recently issued GAO report on the National Science Foundation which is apparently our January 12, 1976, report to Mr. James W. Symington, Chairman, House Subcommittee on Science, Research, and Technology, Committee on Science and Technology. The letter also refers to a current GAO study of the Foundation. Clarification of your referral to the January 12 report findings and to the nature of our current study of the Foundation is necessary to avoid possible misunderstanding.

Your letter states "The General Accounting Office recently reported to the Congress that NSF officials have seriously manipulated and abused the NSF grant award process in connection with a multi-million dollar curriculum project long supported by the Foundation * * *." The language "* * * NSF officials have seriously manipulated and abused the NSF grant award process * * *" is your characterization of the report's findings and should be noted accordingly as our report contains no such language.

Our January 12 report, as requested by Chairman Symington, discussed the National Science Foundation's treatment of peer reviewers' comments in its September 5, 1972, staff memorandum which recommended to higher Foundation officials that the Foundation support a grant proposal for what is now the "Individualized Science Instructional System" project. The report is enclosed for your information. Our findings as quoted from the report summary letter to Chairman Symington follow.

"The September 5 memorandum briefly summarized the comments of 11 peer reviewers on five general areas and gave a more detailed account of another comment. To the extent that these comments are summarized in the memorandum, they are accurately represented. However, about 45 comments by 9 of the 11 peer reviewers were not explicitly dealt with in the memorandum, nor was documentation on file to indicate their disposition. A Foundation official said that the Foundation's program staff considered all concerns raised by reviewers, and she orally recounted the disposition of each comment.

"Thirty-three excerpts expressing only favorable comments from peer reviewers were quoted in the memorandum. According to Foundation officials, these excerpts were used to explain why the program staff recommended supporting the proposal. Twenty-eight of the excerpts appeared to accurately represent the reviewers' thoughts, but the other five could be considered to not accurately reflect the entire thought of the passages from which they were taken.

"In addition, the memorandum stated that all reviewers recommended funding. We believe that the rationale for this statement was not fully justified with respect to 3 of the 11 reviewers.

"The three former Foundation officials who approved the proposal said they usually read actual peer review comments and do not rely solely on a recommendation memorandum in deciding whether to recommend support for a proposal. In the case of the September 5 memorandum, two of the officials stated that they had read the peer reviews before approving the proposal. The third official relied on a prior staff briefing and a review of background documents which gave rise to the proposal because he was given little time to consider the memorandum and peer comments before the proposal was considered by the National Science Board.

"At the time of our fieldwork, the Foundation's Director was considering recommendations to improve the science education peer review system. These recommendations were made by a special team that the Director appointed to review precollege science curriculum activities, and by us in our October 14, 1975, report "Administration of the Science Education Project 'Man: A Course of Study' (MACOS)" (MWD-76-26). The Director was also considering changes to the peer review system suggested by researchers as discussed in our November 5, 1975, report "Opportunities for Improved Management of the Research Applied to National Needs (RANN) Program" (MWD-75-84).

"As you know, the Foundation is also working with your Subcommittee in surveying researchers' and peer reviewers' opinions concerning possible revisions to the Foundation's peer review system. Accordingly, we are not now making additional recommendations to the Director for improving peer review * * *."

Your June 9 letter states that "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." We are in possession of no such evidence. The scope of work for our January 12 report was limited to examining the September 5, 1972, Foundation staff memorandum for accuracy and completeness. The question of whether top Foundation officials had knowledge of the treatment of the peer reviewer comments and denied it to Congress was not considered by us.

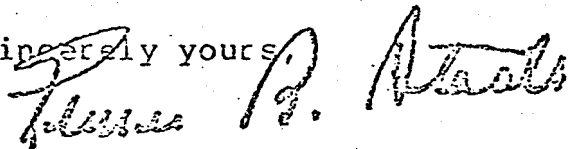
Regarding our current work at the Foundation, a comparison of our January 12, 1976, report and the May 1975 report of Dr. Stever's science curriculum review team 1/ shows that we

1/ A special team of primarily top Foundation staff formed in March-April 1975 at the request of Dr. Stever to review the Foundation's precollege curriculum development and implementation activities.

reported that not all reviewers explicitly recommended funding the proposal for the Individualized Science Instructional System project whereas the review team had reported that all reviewers recommended funding but not without raising questions on aspects of the proposal. On January 19, 1976, Dr. Stever advised Chairman Symington that the written record showed that the review team's statement to the effect that all reviewers had recommended funding the proposal was wrong. In March 1976, Chairman Symington and Mr. Charles A. Mosher, the Subcommittee's Ranking Minority Member, requested that we examine the review team's report to determine how and why mistakes developed in its preparation, and to determine if there are any management problems in the Foundation's precollege curriculum program that had not yet been reported. The Foundation's precollege curriculum program had received considerable congressional, Foundation and GAO scrutiny over the past year and as a result of our January 12 report, there was concern over whether there might be additional management problems in the program that had not yet surfaced.

We trust that the above clarifies the role of this Office in the matter.

Sincerely yours,



Comptroller General
of the United States

Enclosure

cc: The Honorable Gerald R. Ford
The Honorable Carl T. Curtis
The Honorable Clifford P. Hansen
The Honorable Jesse A. Helms

Energy

EYES ONLY

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 26, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: PHIL SMITH
FROM: *Glenn* GLENN SCHLEEDE
SUBJECT: STAFFING OSTP

File

I have looked over your August 24 paper and reflected more in it. Briefly, I offer the following comments:

- Use of the titles, "Deputy for" I believe, is (a) inappropriate for an organization in the Executive Office of the President, (b) inherently confusing when used as you are proposing, and (c) especially confusing in view of the statutory provision that the Number 2 position in the Office will be called an Associate Director. I suggest rethinking this with the possible use of titles of "Assistant Director" or "Associate Director" for the Senior Staff people.
- The basic organizational structure is not very clear, particularly the apparent overlap between the proposed deputies for National Security and Domestic Affairs and the deputy for PE&A. This lack of clarity continues through the positions that would be reporting to the three "Deputies."
- There are too many positions devoted to "process" and "institutional" (e.g., FCCST; state and local; analyst and editor; counsel and legislative analyst) at too great an expense to the number of people who would be devoted to substantive policy issues of the type where OSTP can have its most important impact. At best, I believe that functions such as the above should be part time responsibilities of people with a major substantive, policy-oriented focus.



- I suggest a test be applied to each position and personality that you are considering for the OSTP professional ranks: Would you send that person to a meeting in the West Wing where Senior White House staff will be involved for discussion of a significant policy issue? If you would not, I would suggest reconsideration. As a practical matter, this is a "real world" test for people who work in the principal White House staff offices.
- The absence of a position that serves the "Chief of Staff" function is worrisome. Who, short of the Director and Deputy Director, who should not be expected to perform the function -- will carry out the day-to-day responsibilities for (a) identifying the appropriate senior staff person for work assignments, (b) balancing work load among senior staff people, (c) making sure assignments are carried out, (d) refereeing day-to-day jurisdictional questions, (e) helping assure that OSTP staff participate in the important processes of the EEOP on a timely basis, and (f) maintaining some kind of quality control on the products moving to the Director and Deputy for approval.

I am sure that you recognize that the above views come from someone who has participated in -- but not led -- an executive office organization. You may want to suggest to Dr. Stever that he chat with such people as Jim Cannon, Alan Greenspan and Brent Scowcroft for some ideas on organization.

cc: Jim Cannon





STAFF CONCEPT FOR THE OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

The staff concept for the Office of Science and Technology Policy is designed to provide the Office the capability of assisting the President in a wide range of policy issues where science and technology are important components of the decision process and to provide the coverage necessary to fulfill the duties, functions, and activities described in P.L. 94-282--the National Science and Technology Policy and Priorities Act of 1976. Central to the staffing concept is a commitment to an analytical capability which will contribute to the resolution of both short and longer-term questions of concern within the Executive Office and to the President. There are also the important considerations of ensuring that the annual reporting and the 5-year forecasting functions are met effectively as are the responsibilities for assisting in the national security process, assisting in the budgetary process, giving attention to intergovernmental affairs, etc. At the same time, there exist a certain number of topical areas that in all probability will continue to be critical issues for Presidential level decisions. These include: material resources and their transformation (including energy); human resources; industrial research and development, utilization, commercialization and innovation; public service; environmental knowledge and control, and international affairs.

The Office of Science and Technology Policy will be concerned with the question of providing assistance and support to the President's Committee on Science and Technology which will undertake a 2-year study of the organization and effectiveness of Federally-sponsored research and development and the underlying policies in this area. The President's Committee on Science and Technology will be staffed by several key executive staff members and a number of professionals serving on a reimbursable detail basis that will be drawn from the departments and agencies. The President's Committee will also make use of consultants and undertake contracted analytical studies.

Considering all of the above factors, the following is the tentative staffing concept for the Office of Science and Technology Policy.

- o The Director, Office of Science and Technology Policy: As described in P.L. 94-282, the Director has the overall responsibility for the OSTP and is a member of the President's Committee on Science and Technology. Dr. H. Guyford Stever was sworn in as Director of OSTP on August 12, 1976. President Ford has indicated his intention to have the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy serve as his Science Adviser.
- o The Associate Director, OSTP: Public Law 94-282 provides for the nomination of up to 4 Associate Directors. President Ford's concept centers around the appointment of one Associate Director who will serve as the principal associate of the Director of the

Stever

*not identified;
may be hard*

to do considering

Congressional adjournment 2 Oct

Office of Science and Technology Policy. Inasmuch as Dr. Stever has a background in the physical sciences, a number of observers have suggested that a person with a background in the life sciences would complement Dr. Stever's abilities and experiences.

Kennedy
Nierenberg

- o Two or more Senior Consultants (serving one-half or three quarters time) will help the Director on a wide range of issues, particularly in moving selected Baker and Ramo Committee issues forward into well-developed issue papers to be taken up in the FY 1978 budget.

Drew

- o Deputy for National Security Affairs: Supervises the policy analysis and coordination of national security issues. The Deputy for National Security Affairs also handles the OSTP movement in issues related to Department of Defense activities, e.g., Department of Defense research, especially DDR&E. He participates in selected issues of civilian aeronautic and space research.

Smith

- o Deputy for Domestic Affairs: Handles domestic science and technology, industry and private sector issues, regulatory and policy areas affecting R&D. In addition, during the start-up period for the OSTP, serves as Assistant to the Director of OSTP in matters of organization and staffing.

Considering
Lou Blain

- Policy Analyst for regional, state, and local government issues and Executive Secretary of the panel on state and local government affairs.

Considering
William Fischer

- o Deputy for Planning, Evaluation and Analysis: The Deputy for Planning, Evaluation and Analysis is the senior staff analyst; he participates in all of the broad range of issues undertaken by the Office of Science and Technology Policy and directs the overall analytical work, both with regard to topical issues of a short-term character, the budgetary process, and the 5-year forecasting. The Deputy for Planning, Evaluation and Analysis directs the work of the following:

Stanley
Schneider

- Assistant Science and Technology Analyst and Editor (initially detailed from NSF): Assists in issue analyses, preparation of annual report and 5-year forecasts, and in maintaining general information files on the status of contemporary developments in science and technology.
- Senior Policy Analysts: These focus on clusters of activities that will be ongoing endeavors of OSTP:



need suggestions

- . Energy, Environment, and Economy
- . Food, Nutrition, Health, and Agriculture
- . Industry productivity, R&D and the Economy

William Bartley

- Junior Policy Analysts: Assistants to the entire OSTP staff to work on all issues. One may be concentrated on science itself, perhaps one concentrated on high technology issues.

o Executive Secretary, Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering and Technology: Serves as the Executive Secretary, FCCSET, assisting the FCCSET Chairman in undertaking the functions and activities described in Public Law 94-282. Executive Secretary also works on policy and issue analysis and substantive problems with other members of OSTP staff.

Lyn Pecora

- Secretary to the Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering and Technology: The Secretary to the FCCSET works with the Executive Secretary, the Chairman, and Executive Staff members of the various FCCSET subcommittees in the work of the Coordinating Council.

Suggestions welcomed

o Counsel and Legislative Analyst: Legal Adviser to the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy; participates in reviews of legislative issues, policies affecting R&D, such as regulations, patents, etc. Contributes to the work of other members of the OSTP on their substantive areas and works with others in the Executive Office of the President.

William Montgomery

o Executive Officer: Serves as executive and administrative officer for both the OSTP and the President's Committee on Science and Technology; in work with the Director, responsibility for programming and scheduling of office activities.

o Assistant Administrative Officer: Assists the Executive Officer and has responsibility for the daily operations of the offices, including liaison with the executive branch agency providing administrative back up to OSTP.

Several candidates among the many applications

(A few administrative people, e.g., messengers, drivers, etc. May be employed as wage board or employees or under a contract for administrative support.)

o Executive Director; President's Committee on Science and Technology; Staff Director for the two year survey.

o Associate Director of the PCST.

o PCST Committee Staff; reimbursable employees of Federal agencies drawn into OSTP for duration of study (8-10).