

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. email	jlang@ustr.gov to cnovelli, dphillips, nleamond, and vharmon at 15:46:00.00. Subject: draft of testimony for review - Reply - Forwarded-Reply. (2 pages)	03/07/1996	P5
002. email	vharmon@ustr.gov to cnovelli, dphillips, jlang, and nleamond at 14:28:00.00. Subject: draft of testimony for review -Reply-Forward-Reply. (2 pages)	03/07/1996	P5
003. email	Ann Cattalini to Lucia A. Wyman at 14:34:58.77. Subject: Is this helpful? (2 pages)	03/07/1996	P5
004. email	ceo@cais3.cais.com to Michael Nelson at 11:29:00.00. Subject: Space Policy. (1 page)	09/23/1996	P5

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Automated Records Management System [Email]
WHO ([Space Policy 1996])
OA/Box Number: 500000

FOLDER TITLE:

[02/14/1996 - 08/23/1996]

2008-0830-F

xx9

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
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C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (ALL-IN-1 MAIL)

CREATOR: Dennis Burke (BURKE_D) (OPD)

CREATION DATE/TIME:14-FEB-1996 17:43:38.63

SUBJECT: attached are questions and answers for the General

TO: Christa T. Robinson (ROBINSON_C) (WHO)

READ:14-FEB-1996 17:47:54.23

TEXT:

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====
ATT CREATION TIME/DATE:14-FEB-1996 17:43:00.00

ATT BODYPART TYPE:p

ATT CREATOR: Dennis Burke

TEXT:

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN

Promoting Science and Technology (S&T)

We are surrounded by a broad range of tools that make our lives more productive, enjoyable, and safe. Automobiles, computers, airplanes, phones, chemical products, medical advances, materials, food production and many other complicated things and services that contribute significantly to our daily experiences. Many of these we take for granted! Have you ever wondered how the first conceptual idea of an automobile evolved into a multi

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-billion dollar a year industry? The answer is not a simple one, but S&T plays a significant, possibly predominant, role in this process. This process is a complex cycle of activities that creates new knowledge, transforms this knowledge into promising prototypes, and even possibly into marketable products. These products generate new questions and the process begins all over again. Throughout the process a new generation of scientists, engineers, marketers, financiers, and others are receiving invaluable training for the future.

Why Should Our Nation Invest in S&T?

It has been estimated that technologies represents about XX percent of the today's world economy. Studies show that S&T investments have had high private rates of return of 20

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-30

percent1 and are key ingredients in increasing productivity, accounting for half or more of the growth in output per person. But, the output of the S&T enterprise is not just about the corporate bottom line. Maybe even more important is the benefit provided to society as a whole. Studies have show that this social rate of return may be close to 50 percent through spillover benefits that can not easily be captured by any individual company2. For example, few people foresaw the enormous contributions agricultural, medical, and electronic technologies would make to society, especially in the early stages of scientific study. Thus, technology has become a major engine of economic growth, creating jobs, building new

industries, maintaining national security, protecting the environment, and improving our nation's standard of living. This engine can not run without science. It is the engine's fuel. It is these attractive private and social rates of return that have made S&T a cornerstone of the President's overall economic and national security strategies.

Who are the S&T Players?

Industries, governments, and universities are the primary partners in the S&T enterprise. S&T partners are probably best measured by their level and focus of research and development investment (R&D). Unlike S&T, R&D has a broadly accepted

definition, although S&T tends to be defined as R&D, plus the applications of common technologies (e.g., computer networks, manufacturing techniques, weather satellites, etc.). In 1993, U.S. industry invested roughly 52 percent or \$84 billion of our nation's \$161 billion research and development (R&D) budget. The Federal government represent about \$68 billion or 42 percent and the balance was provided by universities and others³. These partners play very different and essential roles in the our nation's S&T enterprise. Industry provides funding and performs the majority of the nation's applied research and development. The Federal government funds the majority of the nation's basic research and the universities perform the majority of the nation's basic research. This balance has evolved over decades and could be devastating if rapidly altered.

The U.S. S&T enterprise is still the envy of the world but is being continually challenged by other nations. While the U.S. continues to exceed all other nations in the level of absolute dollars invested in R&D, the U.S.'s non

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-defense R&D investments expressed as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (1.9 percent) is much less than Japan (3.0) and Germany (2.7)³. Japan has also recently announced that it would double its government R&D investments by the year 2000. There are differing opinion on level of seriousness these ratios or foreign policy announcements represent. However, S&T will continue to be an important component of our economy and our nation should not ignore these international competitors.

What is the Federal Role in S&T?

Since the founding of this country, the Federal government has had an important role in the promotion of S&T. In fact, it was the Constitution that gave the Congress the right to grant patents as a means to promote the progress of science. But in today's complex and competitive world economy, Federal support for scientific and technological progress cannot stop at simply the granting of patents. Both industry and government depend on the flow of new ideas, technologies, and highly trained workers to fulfil missions and improve our nation's productivity. Gone is the Cold War era where much of the nation's S&T was driven by defense and space needs. The post

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-Cold War era is one of intense global economic competition. The Federal government has a long history of supporting long

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research and this must be maintained. However, since science and technology are so profoundly inter

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-dependent, it is critical that

our nation supports a balanced mix of basic research, applied research, and technology development investments. This is especially true in those areas where the risk is great or the return too small for individual companies to make the needed S&T

investment.

These partnerships have served our nation well, not only in building the past infrastructures (e.g., highways, harbors, and railroad) but also in nurturing new types of technological infrastructure (e.g., information highways, global positioning satellites, environmental monitoring, etc.). Like the former partnerships, it is important that these efforts be true partnerships and that they be cost

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-shared. In that way, all

parties deploy and leverage their resources in the most efficient manner given each partner's individual goals.

Administration's S&T Accomplishments

This is not a time to be making deep cuts in Federal S&T support. Many studies demonstrate that Federal R&D investments stimulate additional private R&D investments⁴. Thus, an additional dollar of Federal R&D adds more than a dollar of R&D investment to the economy, plus the rates of return mentioned above. Conversely, studies also show that when the Federal government cuts R&D, industry will also cut their R&D (i.e., industry will not move in to fill the funding gap)⁵.

According to the American Association of the Advancement of Science, the Republican 1996 budget resolution would cut Federal R&D by about 30 percent by the year 2002. The President is committed to protect these S&T investments from the deep cuts being proposed by the Republicans.

The President has achieved significant S&T accomplishments over the past three years. These accomplishments are not restricted to only S&T funding initiatives. Creating a pro

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-investment economic climate encourages national S&T investment and is an important component of the President's S&T strategy. Under the President's economic plan, interest rates, unemployment, and inflation have all dropped to historically low levels, while industry production and new businesses have surged. This plan will balance the budget by 2002, while preserving critical investment in S&T.

The President has also reformed environmental and health care product regulations, eliminated trade barriers and developed a comprehensive export strategy for high technology exports, implemented procurement reform, signed antitrust reform legislation, reformed telecommunications laws, provided additional frequency spectrum for new wireless telecommunications services, restructured many of the Federal S&T agencies and laboratories to do more S&T for less money, and established a

Bioethics Advisory Commission to oversee the ethical conduct of research that involves humans and human genetic information. These accomplishments and the President's S&T goals and investment strategy are summarized in significant detail in the President's 1995 Science and Technology Outlook report. One particular accomplishment of note was the establishment of the President's National Science and Technology Council (NSTC) which continues to be an effective mechanism for refining the President's S&T goals, setting priorities, and coordinating Federal S&T investments. The NSTC continues to strengthen the connections between the Federal S&T investments and important national goals (e.g., education,).

1997 S&T Highlights

Most of the 1997 S&T initiatives contribute to several Administration S&T goals (e.g., investing in technology for economic growth, investing in education, building a 21st century information infrastructure, protecting environmental quality, ensuring national security, and etc.). Because of this overlap, they are presented below by agency or NSTC interagency initiative, not by these S&T goals.

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Supporting a Balanced R&D Portfolio: Table X shows that the President is proposing to invest \$UU billion in R&D and R&D facilities, a X percent increase over the 1996 level. This table also shows that the Republicans will probably cut the R&D proposals the President made in the 1996 budget by X percent. As mentioned above, these deep cuts are unacceptable to the President. However, the balance is also as important as the absolute funding level. Table X summarizes the President's 1997 proposed R&D investments by agency, theme, and share and Table Y lists specific 1997 S&T highlights. In keeping with previous year efforts, this budget proposes to establish greater equity between the levels of defense and civilian R&D investments, with civilian R&D being X percent of the total. WILL EXPAND WITH 2/20 DATA. ERNIE MONIZ -- ADD INPUT ON FRANK PRESS REPORT.

Supporting World Class Basic Research and Strengthening Our Nation's Universities: The President has proposed to increase basic research by X percent over the 1996 level. This is particularly important since the Federal government funds close to 60 percent of the nation's basic research. These investments support the President's goal to maintain leadership across the frontiers of scientific knowledge and are an important foundation for technological advances. The budget also proposes to increase funding for the National Science Foundation (X percent) and the National Institute for Health (X percent) -- our nation's flagship basic research agencies (discussed in greater detail

below). NSF, NIH and 17 other Federal agencies provide critical support to our nation's university research enterprise with the budget proposing \$X billion, an increase of \$X million or X percent over the 1996 level. Much of this university

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-based

research will significantly contribute to the President's goal of producing the finest scientists and engineers for the 21st century.

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Merit Reviewed Research and Performance Measurements: One of the Administration's R&D principles is to increase the peer evaluation and competitive selection of Federal research projects (i.e., merit review). The budget proposes \$X billion of merit reviewed research, an increase of \$X million, or X percent over 1996. Merit reviewed research, now covering nearly X percent of the R&D budget, will improve quality and performance.

Reinventing America's Space Program. The President's believes that a balanced, affordable space program based on revolutionary new partnerships with the private sector and with other space faring nations is a critical investment in America's 21st century. To that end, NASA has developed a bold new vision to accomplish, with fewer resources, a broad range of challenging human spaceflight, science, aeronautics, environmental monitoring and space technology missions by significantly "reinventing" the way NASA does business. Many of these missions will be described below and will be highlighted in a new national space policy to be released by the President in the early Spring of 1996.

NASA Reusable Launch Vehicle Technology Program: STEVE ISAKOWITZ
International Space Station: STEVE ISAKOWITZ
NASA Aeronautics Initiatives (including wind tunnel outcome):
STEVE ISAKOWITZ

NASA New Millennium Initiative (NMI) and Tracking and Data Relay System (TDRS) Fixed Asset Demonstrations: STEVE ISAKOWITZ
NASA Mission to Planet Earth: STEVE ISAKOWITZ/SARAH HARRIGAN
Commerce Department's National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST): LISA GAISFORD (MEP AND ATP)
Polar

☐ -orbiting weather satellite Convergence: LISA GAISFORD/GREG HENRY/SARAH HARRIGAN
National Science Foundation (NSF): SARAH HARRIGAN
Advanced Research Project Agency/Technology Reinvestment Project

(ARPA/TRP) and DOD Dual

☐ -Use Estimates: GREG HENRY
EPA Environmental Technology Initiative (ETI): BEVERLY BOYD
Biomedical Research (NIH): VIKKI WACHINO
Department of Energy (DOE) Fusion Energy Program: ERIC MACRIS
DOE Science Facilities Utilization: The President is also proposing for a second year a \$100 million for this initiative which will make leading

☐ -edge basic research facilities located in
DOE labs more accessible and productive for research MICHELE DONOVAN
Science

☐ -based Nuclear Stockpile Stewardship: BOB CIVIAK
Expanded Partnership and Technology Transfer: JACK FELLOW WITH 2/20 DATA.

NSTC Technology Learning Challenge (TLC): Research and development on education and training to invigorate learning in schools, workplaces, and homes. Focus areas include: technology

demonstrations; digitization; research on learning, teaching and assessment; and development of interactive learning tools and community

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-based learning environments (Challenge Grant).

NSTC Partnership for a New Generation of Vehicles: Research designed to: 1) develop advanced manufacturing techniques that make it easier to get new automobiles and auto components into the marketplace quickly; 2) use new technologies for near

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improvements in auto efficiency, safety, and emissions; and 3) lead to production prototypes of vehicles three times more fuel efficient than today's cars, with no sacrifice in comfort, performance, or price, including exploration in such advanced technologies as fuel cells and ultracapacitors.

NSTC Construction and Building: Research designed to develop better construction technologies to improve the competitive performance of the U.S. industry, raise the life cycle performance of buildings, and protect public safety and the environment. Seven areas of technology have been identified as important contributors: information and decision; automation in design, construction and operation; high performance materials, components, and systems; environmental quality; risk reduction technologies; performance standards system; and human factors.

NSTC Physical Infrastructure for Transportation: Research designed to: develop materials, design methods, non

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-destructive

techniques, and other technologies for low cost, long lasting highways, bridges, airports and other structures: develop low cost methods for non

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-destructive testing and repair of existing structures.

NSTC High Performance Computing and Communications: Research and technology development in the following component areas: high performance computing/scalable systems; the national research and education network; advanced software technology and algorithms; basic research and human resources; information infrastructure technologies and applications. This data set is required by law to be collected.

NSTC Environment and Natural Resources: Research designed to address environmental issues ranging from local to regional and global, including air quality, biodiversity and ecosystems, global change, natural disaster reduction, resource use and management, toxic substances/hazardous and solid waste, and water resources/coastal and marine environments. Addressing these complex issues requires integration of the social and natural sciences as well as increased emphasis on areas such as developing science policy tools to improve risk assessment and new, more cost effective environmental technologies.

NSTC U.S. Global Change Research Program: Research designed to observe and document global environmental changes and identify their causes, predict the responses of the earth system, determine the ecological and socioeconomic consequences of these changes, and identify strategies for adaptation and mitigation that will most benefit society and the environment. This program is a subset of the Environmental and Natural Resources crosscut

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===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

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RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (EXTERNAL MAIL)

CREATOR: jlang@ustr.gov@INET@EOPMRX

CREATION DATE/TIME: 7-MAR-1996 15:46:00.00

SUBJECT: draft of testimony for review -Reply -Forwarded -Reply

TO: cnovelli (cnovelli@ustr.gov@INET@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

TO: dphillips (dphillips@ustr.gov@INET@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

TO: nleamond (nleamond@ustr.gov@INET@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

TO: vharmon (vharmon@ustr.gov@INET@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

CC: cattalini_a (cattalini_a@Al@CD) (WHO)
READ: 7-MAR-1996 18:03:58.32

CC: deiss (deiss@ustr.gov@INET@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

CC: MMOWREY (MMOWREY@ustr.gov@INET@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

CC: N (N@ustr.gov@INET@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

TEXT:

-Reply -Reply -Reply -Reply

Cathy - Vicky is hitting on some important issues here, which I recommend the memo you're preparing reflect. I wonder if we can give Mickey enough information just to have him call Mr. Weldon; in other words, can you explain why these data must remain confidential, beyond just that the satellite guys don't want it public? I.e., what data is it exactly? is what he'll want to know. JML

>>> Victoria Harmon 03/07/96 02:27pm >>>

I just talked to Brian Chase w/Weldon. He clarified some points in the letter, and I pointed out the factual inaccuracy regarding the data we've already supplied. He accepted the explanation that we gave him data for every launch to this date, that we have, even if it was in an understandable code. He didn't argue, but, in terms of more data and proprietary info, Weldon, and his Chief of Staff Dana Gartze w/a security clearance, would like to come to USTR (or wherever the depository of this info lies) and see the whole picture, numbers, companies and all.

As he goes over this info, he wants Admin folks from USTR, OCST, etc to explain to them what they are looking at, probe and question so as to get to the heart of the deficiencies of the pricing enforcement mechanisms and data. They need to do this, Brian explained, so that he they can better understand the launch prices in order to ask the Admin (?) to better enforce the pricing clauses, and thus the Agreements.

I asked for what purpose? Without my directly saying this outright, I hinted that our position remains that Weldon's job is to represent a constituency. He is not in the business of personally enforcing agreements nor does he have a monetary business interest in the negotiations and enforcement of space launch agreements (or does he?....) so what's the point for a Congressman to have this info if not to inadvertently share the details or his factual conclusions with an Ed O'Connor of Fla. Spaceport or other individuals not in the room, but with a proprietary interest?!!!

Brian assured me that Dana and Weldon would only use this info for themselves. I just don't get it. Told him I'd clarify their request to all of you and keep him posted. Weldon wants to get this all cleared up before the hearing, b/c they don't want this to be an issue -- they want to question the Admin about other aspects of US space policy.

>>> Jeff Lang 03/07/96 08:54am >>>
We need a memo to MK to decide. JML

>>> Cathy Novelli 03/06/96 03:30pm >>>
Victoria, I don't think we should give him this information. What are our options? Cathy

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====
ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 7-MAR-1996 15:48:00.00

ATT BODYPART TYPE:D

TEXT:

RFC-822-headers:

Received: from eop.ustr.gov (ustr.gov) by PMDF.EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.0-4 #6879)
id <01I229DXNG0G008371@PMDF.EOP.GOV> for cattalini_a@al.eop.gov; Thu,
07 Mar 1996 15:45:51 -0400 (EDT)

Received: from ustr.gov (mail2.ustr.gov [204.183.62.15])
by eop.ustr.gov (8.6.12/8.6.9) with SMTP id PAA01695 for
<cattalini_a@al.eop.gov>; Thu, 07 Mar 1996 15:50:08 -0500

Received: from USTR-Message_Server by ustr.gov with Novell_GroupWise; Thu,
07 Mar 1996 15:46:31 -0600

X-Mailer: Novell GroupWise 4.1

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TO: jlang (jlang@ustr.gov@INET@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

TO: nleamond (nleamond@ustr.gov@INET@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

CC: cattalini_a (cattalini_a@Al@CD) (WHO)
READ: 7-MAR-1996 14:35:03.71

CC: deiss (deiss@ustr.gov@INET@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

CC: MMOWREY (MMOWREY@ustr.gov@INET@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

CC: N (N@ustr.gov@INET@EOPMRX)
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by eop.ustr.gov (8.6.12/8.6.9) with SMTP id OAA01662 for
<cattalini_a@al.eop.gov>; Thu, 07 Mar 1996 14:32:34 -0500

Received: from USTR-Message_Server by ustr.gov with Novell_GroupWise; Thu,
07 Mar 1996 14:28:57 -0600

X-Mailer: Novell GroupWise 4.1

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COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Automated Records Management System [Email]
WHO ([Space Policy 1996])
OA/Box Number: 500000

FOLDER TITLE:

[02/14/1996 - 08/23/1996]

2008-0830-F

xx9

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
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RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
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- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (ALL-IN-1 MAIL)

CREATOR: Ann M. Cattalini (CATTALINI_A) (WHO)

CREATION DATE/TIME: 7-MAR-1996 14:34:58.77

SUBJECT: Is this helpful?

TO: Lucia A. Wyman (WYMAN_L) (WHO)

READ: 7-MAR-1996 14:36:10.67

TEXT:

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====
ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 7-MAR-1996 16:27:00.00

ATT BODYPART TYPE:E

ATT CREATOR: Victoria Harmon

ATT SUBJECT: draft of testimony for review -Reply -Forwarded -Reply

ATT TO: cnovelli (cnovelli@ustr.gov@INET@EOPMRX)

ATT TO: dphillips (dphillips@ustr.gov@INET@EOPMRX)

ATT TO: jlang (jlang@ustr.gov@INET@EOPMRX)

ATT TO: nleamond (nleamond@ustr.gov@INET@EOPMRX)

ATT CC: cattalini_a (cattalini_a@Al@CD)

ATT CC: deiss (deiss@ustr.gov@INET@EOPMRX)

ATT CC: MMOWREY (MMOWREY@ustr.gov@INET@EOPMRX)

ATT CC: N (N@ustr.gov@INET@EOPMRX)

TEXT:

-Reply -Reply -Reply

I just talked to Brian Chase w/Weldon. He clarified some points in the letter, and I pointed out the factual inaccuracy regarding the data we've already supplied. He accepted the explanation that we gave him data for every launch to this date, that we have, even if it was in an understandable code. He didn't argue, but, in terms of more data and proprietary info, Weldon, and his Chief of Staff Dana Gartze w/a security clearance, would like to come to USTR (or wherever the depository of this info lies) and see the whole picture, numbers, companies and all.

As he goes over this info, he wants Admin folks from USTR, OCST, etc to explain to them what they are looking at, probe and question so as to get to the heart of the deficiencies of the pricing enforcement mechanisms and data. They need to do this, Brian explained, so that he they can better understand the launch prices in order to ask the Admin (?) to better enforce the pricing clauses, and thus the Agreements.

I asked for what purpose? Without my directly saying this outright, I hinted that our position remains that Weldon's job is to represent a

constituency. He is not in the business of personally enforcing agreements nor does he have a monetary business interest in the negotiations and enforcement of space launch agreements (or does he?....) so what's the point for a Congressman to have this info if not to inadvertently share the details or his factual conclusions with an Ed O'Connor of Fla. Spaceport or other individuals not in the room, but with a proprietary interest?!!!

Brian assured me that Dana and Weldon would only use this info for themselves. I just don't get it. Told him I'd clarify their request to all of you and keep him posted. Weldon wants to get this all cleared up before the hearing, b/c they don't want this to be an issue -- they want to question the Admin about other aspects of US space policy.

>>> Jeff Lang 03/07/96 08:54am >>>
We need a memo to MK to decide. JML

>>> Cathy Novelli 03/06/96 03:30pm >>>
Victoria, I don't think we should give him this information. What are our options? Cathy

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

===== ATTACHMENT 2 =====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 7-MAR-1996 14:30:00.00

ATT BODYPART TYPE:D

TEXT:

RFC-822-headers:

Received: from eop.ustr.gov (ustr.gov) by PMDF.EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.0-4 #6879)
id <01I226OPSZKG007YPS@PMDF.EOP.GOV> for cattalini_a@al.eop.gov; Thu,
07 Mar 1996 14:28:15 -0400 (EDT)

Received: from ustr.gov (mail2.ustr.gov [204.183.62.15])
by eop.ustr.gov (8.6.12/8.6.9) with SMTP id OAA01662 for
<cattalini_a@al.eop.gov>; Thu, 07 Mar 1996 14:32:34 -0500

Received: from USTR-Message_Server by ustr.gov with Novell_GroupWise; Thu,
07 Mar 1996 14:28:57 -0600

X-Mailer: Novell GroupWise 4.1

===== END ATTACHMENT 2 =====

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (EXTERNAL MAIL)

CREATOR: kahaner@atip.or.jp@INET@EOPMRX

CREATION DATE/TIME: 2-APR-1996 05:25:00.00

SUBJECT: ATIP96.033 : Australian S&T Information: SCITECH/16#3

TO: info (info@atip.or.jp@INET@EOPMRX)
 READ:NOT READ

IND_TO: Thomas A. Kalil (KALIL_T) (WHO)
 READ: 2-APR-1996 10:41:11.41

TEXT:

This report,
 atip96.xx : ,
 is being sent to you as an "attachment", 120 KB. Depending upon the mailing software in use you may find an ascii text file with the above name located on your system. Do not delete this mail message until you save that file, or it may be deleted as well. If you do not know what this means, if you cannot locate or read this report, or if you need further assistance, please send email to INFO@ATIP.OR.JP

This file can also be found on ATIP's World Wide Web site, WWW.ATIP.OR.JP

Sincerely, David K.

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====
 ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 2-APR-1996 05:56:00.00

ATT BODYPART TYPE:D

TEXT:

=====

ASIAN TECHNOLOGY INFORMATION PROGRAM (ATIP)

REPORT: ATIP96.033 : Australian S&T Information: SCITECH/16#3
 To: Distribution
 From: D.K.Kahaner, [kahaner@atip.or.jp]
 This is file name "atip96.033"
 Date: 2 April 1996
 ATIP96.033 : Australian S&T Information: SCITECH/16#3

ABSTRACT: This report contains the Mar 1996 Issue of SciTech (16#3), a newsletter of important developments in Australian science and technology, including programs, new research, and a list of relevant Australian conferences.

=====START OF REPORT ATIP96.033=====

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AUSTRALIAN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY INFORMATION: SCITECH/16#3

For more than 15 years, the SciTech newsletter has been published monthly or bi-monthly in Australia. This contains a variety of potentially interesting articles on science and technology, including new government and industry programs, plans, etc. The major focus is on Australia, but there are also some regional activities described when appropriate.

ATIP has obtained the rights to make electronic copies of SciTech available to its subscribers. While some topics are of very local interest, others will be of direct relevance to non-Australians who want to know about new opportunities. We have marked with "<---" in the contents, those sections that seem to be of most interest to non-Australians. A list of conferences is also included.

Given the recent change of government in Australia we expect to see changes in S&T activities too. This issue of SciTech gives some specifics.

SCITECH: VOL 16 NO 3 - MARCH 1996

Australian Science and Technology VOL 16 NO 3 - MARCH 1996

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CRC for Distributed Systems Technology (DSTC) ATM Network
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[The remaining sections of this report are available to ATIP subscribers]

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ATIP: A collaboration between the US National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), and the University of New Mexico (UNM).

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=====END OF REPORT ATIP96.033a=====

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AUSTRALIAN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY INFORMATION: SCITECH/16#3 (1996)

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[Note, in the following, telephone numbers are given in local Australian form. International access requires Australia's country code, +61.
 +81 6 276 2347]

Also note that abbreviations are used in a number of places. For questions please contact ATIP directly.]

1. INTERVIEW WITH NEW S&T MINISTER, PETER MCGAURAN.

MCGAURAN PROMISES SHARP FOCUS ON S&T

Sharp Focus on S&T Promised -----

The new Minister for Science and Technology, Mr Peter McGauran, has pledged to develop a new space policy, bring stability and certainty to CSIRO, and develop a much sharper focus to science policy. In a exclusive interview with SciTech he said the Coalition Government's objective was to restore science, engineering and technology to its proper role in the formulation of Government policy. He stressed that the Government recognized that S&T were of the utmost importance to the life of all Australians and that the area was "not going to be a sleepy backwater of Government administration".

"We want to revamp and strengthen the portfolio, provide leadership and direction, and set out a clear vision for the public sector research," he said. He rejected any inference that S&T policy had been downgraded with the move of the PM's Science and Engineering Council (PMSEC), the Office of the Chief Scientist and the Coordination Committee on S&T from the direct control of the Prime Minister and his Department to the newly formed Department of Industry, Science and Technology (DIST).

Downgrading claim rejected -----

He maintained that the very opposite was true. The Prime Minister, Mr Howard, had indicated his support and enthusiasm for S&T, and had transferred these functions to DIST so as to ensure they had the full time attention of the Science Minister. Mr McGauran said the Prime Minister would definitely be chairing all meetings of the council, which would become a more effective and outcome driven body. He said many of the council members had expressed concern at the drift in the council and the lack of concrete recommendations of value to the Government of the day arising from council meetings. "The council will have a much harder edge and we will be looking to see that it provides solutions to the problems facing the nation rather than producing discussion papers," he said. Selection of new Chief Scientist -----

Mr McGauran also stressed the importance of the position of Chief Scientist, which was vacated by Dr Michael Pitman, immediately after the election when the term of his appointment came to an end. Dr Pitman had been lobbying hard to be reappointed by the new Government but he was ousted from the position quite unceremoniously only days after the election. He was given less than a day to clear his office as it was needed for the new head of the Mr Howard's powerful new Cabinet Office, Mr Michael L'Estrange. There has generally been a sigh of relief in the science community at his departure as he was seen as largely ineffective in the position and to have been responsible for some of the worst errors of the previous Government, such as Senator Schacht's abortive attempt to split CSIRO and establish a new Marine Science Institute, incorporating CSIRO and AIMS.

Mr McGauran is now keen to fill the Chief Scientist position in the near future as he says, given its importance, it cannot remain vacant any longer than necessary. A number of names are currently being put forward for Mr McGauran's consideration. However, he has strong views on the appointment and the eventual appointee could be an interesting and innovative surprise to the science community.

He made it very clear to SciTech that the position would not be a political appointment and that new Government intended to make future appointments on merit not political affiliation. It had been mooted within the science community that the position could be amalgamated with that of Dr John Bell, currently chief science adviser and deputy secretary within DIST.

However, this is not being considered and on the appointment of the new

Chief Scientist, Dr Bell's position is likely to revert to just deputy secretary with responsibility for the science and technology area within DIST. Mr McGauran is also keen to see the Australian Science and Technology Council, set up as an independent body once more, as promised in the Coalition's S&T policy.

2. NEW: AUSTRALIAN SCIENCE, ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY COUNCIL

The Australian Science and Technology Council is to be renamed the Australian Science, Engineering and Technology Council and be enhanced and restructured, which in the longer term could mean new council members and chairman. It will have its own secretariat within DIST. The council's role will be to provide independent advice on S&T policy and it will publish papers on the opportunities and performance of science, engineering and technology and address issues of innovation and the effectiveness of government programs.

It is anticipated that most of the council's research will be commissioned from the academies and other similar bodies. The new Government plans to respond to the council's advice through regular parliamentary statements on S&T policy. It is hoped this move to boost the council will enhance its performance which has been notably poor in recent years. Its secretariat has been decimated and its major foresight study, which has been underway for well over a year, is not seen as a great success. The final draft report is currently being circulated for comment and those that have read the 250 page report are not complimentary about its contents.

There was some disappointment within the science community that Senator Robert Hill (now Minister for the Environment) did not retain responsibility for science and technology after the election, as he was considered to have done a competent job as Opposition spokesman and to have developed a reasonably good S&T policy. However, Mr McGauran has had substantial experience in the science area as he served for more than four years as Shadow Minister for Science and Technology from October 1988 through to March 1993, when he was appointed Shadow Minister for Resources and Energy. He has a farming and law background having been born in 1955 into a farming family in Traralgon, Victoria. He graduated from Melbourne University in 1979 in law and arts and worked in a Gippsland law firm, specializing in criminal and family law, before entering Parliament as the National Party member for Gippsland in 1983 at the age of 27. He has also been appointed deputy leader of the House of Representatives for the National Party.

3. MINISTER'S PRIORITIES (SOME EXPLICIT CHANGES)

Mr McGauran lists his three priorities in the portfolio as to:

- * support CSIRO and provide it with a period of stability and continuity;
- * resolve the complex issues surrounding space and develop a definitive space policy which will support the local space industry; and
- * boost community awareness of science, technology and engineering.

Mr McGauran met with CSIRO's chief executive, Mr Malcolm McIntosh, and other senior executives and divisional chiefs within a few days of being appointed to the portfolio. He is emphatic that there will be no more organizational restructuring or reviews of CSIRO and is supportive of the new management structure currently being introduced, following last year's review. This involves the abolition of the present institutes and introduction of a more flexible alliance system (see last month's issue of SciTech for more details).

He says that the Government has pledged to increase support for CSIRO by \$20 million a year over the next three years and wants to work cooperatively with the organization. He also wants to introduce more flexibility to outside funding targets for CSIRO, as well as ANSTO and AIMS, and says that the across the board 30 per cent target for CSIRO will no longer apply. [This refers to CSIRO's need to obtain 30% of funding from outside, DKK]

He points out that the target has caused a number of problems in divisions with a high level of basic research and that it can deflect from the organization's overall objectives and lead to the loss of valuable research programs. He is particularly keen to see a stabilization of funding for rural research. "We must find a way of evening out funding given the cyclical nature of rural sector production". He says he is currently exploring ways with CSIRO to plan rural research so that it has a more stable and predictable rate of funding despite the production cycles.

He adds that the Government will give the Division of Animal Production, which has been particularly hard hit by the drop in wool prices and is faced with staff cuts, as much support as possible. However, he points out that the nature of rural research is changing and much of it can now be done on farm and there needs to be a reexamination of the way rural research is carried out. He adds that he has a number of other very definite views on matters affecting CSIRO but is unwilling to canvass them until they have been discussed with the CSIRO Board, chief executive and CSIRO other senior executives.

Mr McGauran says that one of the first challenges is to resolve the problems facing the space program and its funding. He maintains the new Government is committed to an affordable space program and the development of a workable space policy. An early priority for the

reconstructed ASTEC will be to advise the Government on options for the program.

The Minister is also keen to promote greater science and technology awareness in the community and the opportunities for international science and technology provided through APEC. He points to the important APEC Science Ministers Conference to be held in South Korea later this year, which if funds allow, he is keen to attend.

Mr McGauran is adamant that all election promises on S&T will be fulfilled, despite the size of the deficit and the establishment of the National Commission of Audit, chaired by Professor Bob Officer of Melbourne University, which will undertake a rigorous review of Government programs.

He stresses that the Cooperative Research Centres Program will be maintained at its current level and that the seven projects funded under the Major National Research Facilities Program will go ahead as will funding for the international science and technology program.

However, other programs announced in the December Innovation Statement such as the Research Commercialization and Business Spin Offs Program (\$10 million over three years), the establishment of new Technology Support Centres (\$15 million over three years) and the Technology Expert Placement Scheme (\$5 million over three years) are certain to be scrapped. The new Treasurer, Mr Costello, has announced the Government will undertake a rigorous pruning of all initiatives announced by the Labor Government after the 1995/96 Budget. The only exceptions are projects already endorsed during the election.

Industry, Science and Technology Counselors in Embassies -----

One area which has been highlighted for cuts, for which Mr McGauran is keen to retain funding, is the Industry, Science and Technology Counselor Network. It currently has counselors in nine countries including the UK, US, Germany, Japan, France, Malaysia, Indonesia, Korea and Belgium.

The new counselor for Korea, Mr Andrew McCredie, was due to leave this month but his departure has been delayed pending a funding decision. Mr McGauran says he regards the counselors as very important and the Government will be carefully weighing their benefits against the potential costs savings. Despite, the new Minister's assurances about the importance of S&T to the new Government there are still fears within the research community that science and technology will be relegated to a back seat, particularly given the lack of interest in the area by the senior Industry, Science and Tourism Minister, Mr John Moore.

Mr Moore's office has made it clear that much of the S&T policy work will be left entirely to Mr McGauran, a junior Minister, with no position in Cabinet. Since his appointment Mr Moore has made few references to S&T apart from a comment to a Queensland radio station that CSIRO needed more management not more funding. However, he has let it be known that he regards CSIRO as an icon that must not be tampered with as long as it performs. He has said that CSIRO is "not a university without students" and its autonomy relies on it producing the necessary goods for industry.

Cuts in Industry Assistance Programs

There are also deep fears within industry that there will be substantial cuts in industry assistance programs, particularly given the obvious ascendancy of economic rationalism within the new government structure. This is clearly seen in the decision to substantially downsize the Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet and significantly increase the influence of Treasury. Of particular concern is the formation within Treasury of the new Productivity Commission which will encompass the Industry Commission, the Bureau of Industry Economics and EPAC, all bodies known for their hard line, dry economic views. On top of this is the Government's decision to abolish the Australian Manufacturing Council which has been at the forefront of policy development for small to medium sized companies.

It is thought that the new Audit Commission, which must report by June, will recommend slashing even more heavily into these softer areas of Government. If it follows the example of a similar exercise in Victoria by the Kennett Government it will lead to substantial cuts and rationalization within the public service and some amalgamation of departmental functions to save administrative costs. Fears of cuts to industry assistance programs are bolstered by the appointment of Mr Greg Taylor as head of the department to replace the much liked Mr Sandy Hollway, who has been appointed head of the Department of Employment, Education, Training and Youth Affairs. Mr Hollway had a reputation for being open, approachable and consultative and former staff describe him as the best departmental head they ever had.

This contrasts with Mr Taylor, formerly head of the Department of Primary Industries and Energy where he gained a reputation as authoritarian and confrontationist and is known to have ruled his department with an iron hand. He is of the old school economic rationalist mold and is thought to have very little sympathy with industry assistance programs or science and technology issues. Among his nicknames is the Undertaker and many staff at DPIE have breathed a sigh of relief at his departure.

The heaviest cuts in DIST are likely to be made to AusIndustry programs where savings of \$64 million over the next two years were identified during the election campaign. These cuts were divided between a \$30 million reduction in funding over two years for AusIndustry Enterprise Improvement Programs and a \$34 million cut over two years to

technology development and applications programs.

Much of AusIndustry threatened -----

This could mean a significant reduction in funds to the States which deliver the bulk of AusIndustry programs. It has been estimated that if these cuts go ahead AusIndustry could lose up to 70 per cent of its programs. AusIndustry has been trying to justify its existence for some time as more programs began to be delivered by the States. There have been a number of bitter battles with State Industry departments as the head of the Office of AusIndustry, Mr Alan Evans, has tried to drag back these functions and to control the delivery of State programs.

Mr Evans is a Labor Party appointee, with a combative nature, which could lead to clashes with the new departmental head, particularly as he will have to fight for the survival of much of AusIndustry's programs. AusIndustry has mushroomed during the last year and now has a \$120 million budget and 130 staff. The Coalition has recognized that many of its programs could easily be delivered by the private sector or the States at considerable savings to the Federal Government. These include many enterprise assistance and networking programs and the expensive development of largely useless databases, such as Bizlink and Bizaccess, which are ideal for development and delivery by the private sector. However, there are problems in making cuts as substantial, long term contracts have been signed by the States with client and network managers, which are largely dependent on Federal funding.

4. AUSINDUSTRY THREATENED (KEY TARGETS LISTED)

Key areas of AusIndustry identified during the election by the Coalition for cuts include:

- * \$30 million over two years from the Development and Application Technology in Industry Program. This covers initiatives such as the Intelligent Manufacturing Systems Program, technology counselors for small and medium sized Enterprises, the Automotive Skills and Technology Precinct and the Concept Car. It also includes support for the development of the Technology Support Centres Network and the Technology Demonstration and Awareness Program. The most serious of these cuts is seen as that to the Intelligent Manufacturing Systems Program. This is a 10 year international program supported by Japan, Canada, the European Union, Norway, Switzerland, the US and Australia which allows Australian consortia from industry, universities and research organizations to participate in international research consortia. It has been developed over a number of years by the partners and began on a full scale last year with a funding commitment of \$11 million over the first three years;

- * \$34 million over two years from the Enterprise Improvement Program (which covers the former National Industry Extension Service programs) and includes programs such as World Competitive Manufacturing, Export Market Planning and Total Quality Management. These are all delivered by the States;

- * rationalization of spending on marketing and business information services, including BizLink and BizAccess;

- * an end to funding for the Business Advisers Skills Initiative This is a very small program whose abolition will have little impact on the business community; and

- * abolition of the Food Industry Language and Literacy Program which forms part of the Agri Food Industry Strategy and was due to end this year. States likely to get programs

The most likely outcome is that the running of AusIndustry assistance programs will revert to the States with the Federal AusIndustry Office retaining responsibility for the 150 per cent tax concession and the competitive R&D grants which the Coalition has pledged to retain. No mention has been made of the concessional loans programs which could also be in jeopardy.

Mr Moore has given an assurance that the R&D tax concession will stay in place and indicated that the highest priority will be given to sorting out the current syndication problems which have led to a backlog of applications since the introduction of the new finance scheme guidelines last year (see Section 16).

5. OTHER CUTS IN DIST PROGRAMS IDENTIFIED

A number of other cuts to DIST programs were identified by the Coalition during the election campaign. These include:

- * abolition of the Asian Infrastructure Program at a cost of \$6.2 million over two years. This originally had funding of \$12.4 million over four years. Commitments already entered into for this financial year will be honored but the program will come to an end from 1996/97. The program aimed to help companies bidding for large Asian infrastructure programs valued at over \$100 million through the provision of loans of between \$250,000 and \$750,000 on a dollar for dollar basis. Six loans totaling \$3.65 million had been approved to Australian consortia for bids for infrastructure projects in Indonesia, the Philippines and China, which if successful would earn Australia \$2.2 billion in goods and services. Another eight applications totaling \$5.7 million, with potential export earnings of over \$5 billion were under consideration. It is thought that a number of these infrastructure bids

will not go ahead without Government assistance;

- * abolition of the information technology development program at a saving of \$2.6 million over two years;

- * abolition of the Australian Suppliers Program at a saving of \$9.6 million over two years. All existing commitments will be honored but no further expenditure will be approved;

- * savings of \$20 million over three years through streamlining of policy and coordination functions within the department. This includes rationalization of the Investment Promotion and Facilitation Program, including the Regional Headquarters Program and the abolition of the Office of the Special Investment Representative; and rationalization of the Industry, Science and Technology Counselor Network; and

- * abolition of the Australian Manufacturing Council. It will be replaced with an informal series of sectorally based consultative boards to provide practical policy advice to the Federal Government. For instance industry based panels will be established in areas such as the information technology, automotive and textile, clothing and footwear industries.

Funding is already inadequate for a number of policy areas within the department including the Science and Technology Policy Branch and there are fears that there will be significant staff cuts.

Meeting with Ministers for Decisions-----

Much of the decision on which programs will survive is likely to be made in the next few weeks. As SciTech goes to press a meeting of departmental branch heads and program directors is being held with the Mr Moore and his two deputy Ministers, Mr McGauran and Mr Geoff Prosser, who is responsible for small business and consumer affairs. Five priority areas have to be nominated by each branch head and program director. These will be matched with the Government's own goals and a decision made on which programs will survive. Mr Howard has given his Ministers more autonomy to make decisions than Ministers in the previous Labor Government who had to take most proposals to Cabinet before they could be approved.

This will mean that Ministers will more than ever need experienced and skilled staff within their offices. Already Mr Moore has appointed Nia Stavropoulos as his chief of staff and senior adviser. She is an ANU graduate in politics who has recently returned from Paris where her husband worked with the International Energy Agency and she worked as a consultant. She was formerly senior adviser to Trevor Cain, a former Chief Minister in the ACT Government. Jim Groves, a long time staff member of Mr McGauran's, will head up his office, with Mr Michael Selley, who worked as science adviser to Senator Hill, likely to be Mr McGauran's science adviser.

6. GOOD NEWS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

One area which has fared relatively well from the election of the Coalition Government is higher education which has gained the well respected Mr Hollway as department head, and a go ahead and outspoken Minister in Senator Amanda Vanstone, who has been appointed Minister for Employment, Education, Training and Youth Affairs. Mr Hollway has been adviser to two Prime Ministers - Mr Fraser and Mr Hawke - while Senator Vanstone has a reputation as a moderate who is willing to listen to advice.

More Money for Research-----

Coalition election promises mean that the universities have gained increased research funding including an extra \$90 million in research infrastructure funding over three years. This brings total funding (at around \$105 million) much closer to the \$125 million a year recommended by NBEET (National Board of Employment, Education and Training) in 1993.

Other increases include an extra \$30 million for ARC collaborative research grants over the next three years, and an extra \$9.3 million for new postgraduate scholarships.

The role of the Australian Research Council is also to be expanded and it is to be set up as an independent body, with its own dedicated secretariat. The head of the council, Professor Max Brennan, has been campaigning for this for some time and it should lead to improved administration and a better focus for the council.

The ARC will also be given a wider range of functions. Apart from being responsible for allocating competitive research grants, it will also liaise with industry, promote the role and importance of research within the broader community, and develop closer links between the universities, public research institutions and the private sector.

New Higher Education Council-----

The National Board of Employment, Education and Training (NBEET) is to be wound up and a new Higher Education Council set up as an independent authority, reporting directly to the Minister for Education. The council will advise on all aspects of higher education such as the level of operating grants (including the research quantum), and the performance of individual institutions. The new Government says its decision to continue to fund the research quantum through operating grants is consistent with its wish to enhance the individual autonomy of institutions and also recognizes the link between research and teaching.

The Australian Vice Chancellors' Committee (AVCC) has welcomed the increased funding and changes, including the appointment of Senator Vanstone and Mr Hollway. Originally, it was opposed to the establishment of the ARC as an independent body but is happy with the Coalition's plan as long as the council is strongly linked to the new Higher Education Council.

7. SCIENCE LOBBY'S VIEW OF NEW GOVERNMENT

The science lobby groups have cautiously welcomed the appointment of the new Government but are disappointed that Senator Hill has not been appointed Minister for Science and Education. They are also concerned at what they see as the downgrading of science policy with its removal from the Prime Minister's Department. The Academies of Science and Technological Science and Engineering and the Federation of Australian Science and Technology Societies (FASTS) have already got together, via a telephone conference, to decide on a joint strategy for lobbying the new Government. Their aim is to ensure that PMSEC is retained as a high level S&T policy body and for ASTEC to be placed under the control of the academies with a charter to report independently on key S&T issues. However, at this early stage they are loath to make any critical statement and are waiting to see how science policy is treated by the new Government.

There are concerns within the S&T community that the move to DIST will mean there will be staff cuts within the Office of the Chief Scientist. Around half of its work is duplicated within the Science and Technology Policy Branch of DIST and it is feared that the office will lose its identity and be amalgamated within this branch. It is also thought that it will be hard for the office to continue with its work of coordinating S&T policy across portfolios as it will no longer be independent and will be seen as a promoter of DIST interests. However, deputy secretary Dr John Bell, rejects these fears and maintains that S&T will be in a better position than ever with all the policy making functions under the umbrella of one department for the first time.

Hopes for cohesive S&T policy -----

Bell is very positive about the future of S&T programs and policy within the new department and believes the new arrangements will provide an opportunity to develop a cohesive S&T policy.

The Institution of Engineers is also supportive of the Coalition's S&T policies but is keen to see a new Engineering and Innovation Council established to provide a much sharper focus for engineering and innovation research and industrial development. It plans to continue to lobby for this with the new Government.

Much of the Coalition Government's policies, particularly in the energy and environment areas, mirror those of the former Labor Government, although in the environment area the Coalition has made larger funding promises based on the investment of \$1 billion raised from the sale of Telstra. This funding is in the balance and will depend on whether Senator Hill, in his new role of Environment Minister, can push the Telstra sale legislation through Parliament before the end of June, when the new Senate, with increased Democrat representation, comes into place. It is thought that once this legislation is past, the current Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr Downer, will be given a diplomatic post, say in London, and Senator Hill will be appointed Foreign Affairs Minister, a position he has coveted for some time. This would lead to a Ministerial reshuffle and possibly new Industry or Science ministers.

8. SUMMARY OF COALITION S&T POLICIES

The following is a synopsis of the Coalition's main policies affecting science, technology, industry, communications and the environment. The S&T policy was developed by Senator Hill in consultation with the main science bodies such as the Academies and FASTS and has few surprises. When initially released during the election it was generally welcomed by the S&T community.

Downgrading of Science & Technology Perceived-----

The main bone of contention now is the perceived downgrading of S&T with the removal of the main science policy bodies - the Office of the Chief Scientist, the Prime Minister's Science and Engineering Council and the Coordination Committee on S&T and ASTEC - to DIST.

This is seen as removing the direct links between the Prime Minister and science policy and effectively reducing the importance of science and technology policy to overall government policy. Overall, the policy is supportive of CSIRO and stresses that its future role will be primarily in strategic research. Contract work with industry aimed at applied solutions will be supported provided it complements CSIRO's strategic research programs. The policy also stresses the importance of industrial R&D and the its commercialization as a critical component in economic growth and the creation of new jobs and pledges to retain the 150 per cent tax concession.

Taxation Concession Review-----

It expresses concern that changes to the syndicated R&D scheme guidelines could lead to the drying up of "one of the most effective

forms of venture capital available in Australia to fund R&D*. It pledges to review the tax concession, competitive research and concessional loans programs taking into account a number of factors including: the impact of proposed changes to the definition of eligible R&D; the options for a more generally available grant to support R&D in tax loss companies; the likely adverse impact on available R&D funds due to changes in syndication; and the cost and complexity of intellectual property protection. The policy also promises to examine the potential for public sector purchasing requirements to further support R&D and commercialization of local research and to encourage SMEs to form networks between themselves and with large companies, so as to develop new products for international markets.

Other key features of the S&T policy include:

- * restoration of \$20 million a year to CSIRO's triennial baseline funding, amounting to an extra \$60 million over three years and relaxation of the 30 percent outside funding target for CSIRO;
- * support for the restructuring of CSIRO to remove artificial boundaries and allow more logical groupings of programs and research areas (in other words support for the system of research alliances which is currently being introduced by the organization);
- * simplification of CSIRO's chain of command, making it clear that the chief executive reports to the CSIRO board, which in turn reports to the Minister;
- * increased priority for rural research and development within CSIRO;
- * maintenance of the Cooperative Research Centres Program with any new Centres assessed on their merits. They will have to be of world standard with broad application to industry or other public benefit. The five areas designated in the Innovation Statement for new Centres would only be funded on merit;
- * development of a Marine Science and Technology Plan to enable Australia to take full advantage of the Exclusive Economic Zone. This will identify national priorities and address funding issues, examine administrative machinery and improved coordination between Federal and State Governments;
- * a commitment to develop a new space research program aimed at fostering industrial and commercial links. An early priority for the reconstructed ASTEC will be to advise the new Government on options for an affordable space program;
- * continued support for the Advanced Engineering Centres Program and the current review of engineering education. The new Government will also look at issues such as public support for R&D in engineering, better counseling, expanded postgraduate programs, cross disciplinary training in Asian languages;
- * continued support for the Major National Research Facilities Program and funding for the seven facilities announced in the Innovation Statement. Funding for a number of these has already been committed and some facilities such as the Genome Research Facility, have already been opened by the previous Industry Minister, Senator Cook;
- * increased support for a reconstituted science, engineering and technology awareness program to address issues such as poor remuneration for scientists, the low participation rate of women in the physical sciences and engineering, and the continuing loss of Australian research and intellectual property to overseas interests. It will support conferences and debate on issues such as science and mathematics education, Australia's place within the international research environment, and career paths for scientist, engineers and technologists;
- * encouragement for the development of new courses in entrepreneurship and innovation as part of undergraduate and postgraduate science degree programs;
- * continued support for the Australia Prize and establishment of a series of annual Australian science and engineering awards for up to 10 scientist or engineers under 35; and
- * maintenance of the current level of funding for the international science and technology program, and exploration of new international collaboration opportunities, in particular those with APEC countries.

9. INDUSTRY POLICY FOCUS ON MICROECONOMICS

The industry policy has a heavy emphasis on microeconomic reform but does support a number of industry assistance measures and sectoral policies. However, many areas are not mentioned in the policy and cuts seem likely to a number of programs, particularly within AusIndustry, which surprisingly it does promise to retain

Key policy initiatives include:

- * establishment of an Information Industries Taskforce with membership drawn largely from industry. It will advise the Government on the best way to redesign IT&T policies to support the development of the industry, in particular it will advise on the development of a national approach to government IT&T procurement and harmonization of industry assistance programs;

- * extension of Government purchasing policy to all Federal agencies and introduction of standard industry development criteria in all tenders for Federal Government purchasing contracts. Industry development undertakings will be included in contracts as performance clauses and the two envelope system of tendering abolished. Participants in existing industry development programs, such as Partnerships for Development, will be exempt from individual contract based assessment;

- * improved access to Government contracts for small and medium sized enterprises with at least 10 per cent of a department or agency's purchases to be made from SMEs. Departments which fail to reach this level will have to justify their purchasing decisions to the National Procurement Board;

- * the honoring of all existing commitments under the pharmaceutical industry Factor f program and provision of a consistent and broadly based program of assistance for the industry post 1999 when the present scheme comes to an end;

- * a review of industry assistance arrangements for the automotive and textiles clothing and footwear industries as a matter of priority;

- * retention of the Computer Bounty;

- * merger of the Industry Commission, Bureau of Industry Economics and EPAC into a new body to be known as the Productivity Commission. One of its first tasks will be to take stock of progress on microeconomic reform. It will also undertake a comprehensive program to benchmark the impact of microeconomic reform initiatives, in particular to identify best international practice by industry activity and disseminate the results throughout industry and the public sector; and

- * a cut of \$985 million in information technology spending within the Federal Government over three years - a target which many believe will be difficult to meet, particularly as \$350 million is within the Department of Defense which the Government has up to now said it will exempt from cuts.

10. IMPROVED ACCESS TO CAPITAL

The Coalition Government has taken up very few of the initiatives proposed in the Innovation Statement to improve access to finance for small business. However, it has promised to encourage new options for access to patient equity capital for small and innovative firms. It will also:

- * go ahead with the previous Labor Government's proposal to revise existing prudential guidelines to permit banks to invest in small and medium sized enterprises;

- * introduce new measures to improve the operation of the Pooled Development Funds program. Ways will be examined of encouraging greater capital raising by registered funds and of attracting increased participation by superannuation funds;

- * examine new ways of fostering private sector investor matching services that bring together suppliers of capital and new businesses through on line services, bulletin boards and investor forums. The success of the existing Business Equity Information Service will be reviewed and necessary modifications introduced; and

- * the Corporations Act will be amended to free smaller businesses from regulatory impediments and costs of seeking capital from new investors by exempting them from prospectus requirements.

11. EXPORT ASSISTANCE CUTS

A substantial reduction in funding for trade programs is planned with a \$20 million a year cut in funds for the Export Market Development Grants Scheme and \$38 million reduction in funding for Austrade programs in general. This includes a \$20 million a year reduction in funds to the International Relations, Trade and Business Liaison Program of Austrade. It is estimated that the cuts to the EMDG will adversely affect up to 400 firms, mainly small to medium sized enterprises.

The Coalition says it plans to develop a much sharper focus for the delivery of Austrade export assistance programs and a number of Industry Panels will be set up to advise the Austrade Board on export promotion strategies for particular sectors. It also plans to introduce a much stronger user pay policy for Austrade services which will mean that many of the services provided to first time exporters, particularly small to medium enterprises, will be charged for at market rates.

Aid programs pruned-----

The Coalition plans to abolish the Development Import Finance Facility (DIFF) at a saving of \$383 million over three years - a move which has been strongly criticized by various sectors of industry.

The DIFF scheme, which provides aid in conjunction with soft loans, is seen as a key element in Australia's aid program and helps provide funding for major infrastructure projects in developing countries. It is estimated that its abolition will remove around \$123 million of aid funds from the private sector next financial year and there are strong

doubts whether anything like this sum can be saved without Australia reneging on contracts already signed with regional countries and private companies.

Legally binding contracts under DIFF worth \$13.4 million have been signed and 52 projects are in the pipeline worth a further \$1 billion. Final agreements have been made with a number of countries including China, Indonesia, the Philippines and Vietnam and a number of companies will have to pull out of projects at a late state of negotiation and development.

Overestimate on savings-----

It is estimated that if the existing agreements are honored by the new Government the actual savings will only be around \$83 million over three years - \$300 million less than estimated. Other elements of the aid policy include an increase in support for rural development with an expansion in the proportion of aid allocated to humanitarian issues and poverty reduction. The Coalition has also promised to commission an independent review of the aid program, similar in scope and form to the Jackson report, and to broaden the membership of the Ministerial Advisory Council on Aid.

Ultimately the Coalition plans a major restructuring of Australia's aid program to focus directly on poverty reduction, community level health, education and sanitation, and the needs of women and girls in developing countries.

----- 12. HIGHER EDUCATION BOOST (Key Policy Features)

The Coalition higher education policy is based on promoting quality and excellence in research and teaching, encouraging diversity and choice, decreasing bureaucratic intervention in university decision making, and encouraging the individual autonomy of institutions.

Key features of the policy include:

- * abolition of the National Board of Employment, Education and Training (NBEET) and its replacement with a new Higher Education Council, set up as an independent authority, reporting directly to the Minister for Education. It will advise on all aspects of higher education such as the level of operating grants (including the research quantum), and the performance of individual institutions;
- * establishment of the Australian Research Council as an independent statutory body (as recommended by the Industry Commission in its report on R&D last year). It will be given wider range of functions and its own secretariat to improve administration;
- * allocation of an extra \$90 million for research infrastructure over the next three years. This will bring total infrastructure funding to around \$105 million a year, about \$20 million below that recommended by the NBEET review in 1993. The Coalition says it is determined to see Australia's research infrastructure restored to an internationally competitive level;
- * increased funding of \$9.3 million for the Australian Postgraduate Awards Scheme (APA) which will allow an increased number of students to receive awards with a stipend over the next three years;
- * investigation and resolution of the long drawn out issue of the taxability of postgraduate awards due to concerns this could limit industry support for research;
- * extra funding of \$30 million over three years for Collaborative Research Grants to help boost collaboration between industry and the universities.

Need for Library Facilities-----

The policy also emphasizes the need to boost library facilities and supports development of a national strategic approach to library infrastructure as a way of overcoming problems of inadequate library facilities and poor access to library resources. It says the Coalition Government will give universities more autonomy by being less prescriptive but that they must develop comprehensive and achievable strategic plans which they must be adhere to. It is critical of the former Government's quality assurance program, which it says has been counter productive and unfairly damaged the reputations of some universities. Prime responsibility for internal efficiency and effectiveness should rest with each individual institution. It says universities will be encouraged to engage in peer review to meet best institutional standards in quality and efficiency.

----- 13. ONLINE INDUSTRY STRATEGY & KEY INITIATIVES

The Coalition has pledged to develop a coherent and outward looking online industry strategy based on:

- * development of a framework of advanced telecommunications infrastructure, low telecommunications prices and world class copyright, privacy, payment systems and content regulation; and
- * development of an Electronic Commons strategy for nationwide public and community access to new services and media. The aim is to position Australia as the online hub for the Asia Pacific region, cut Australia's

domestic and international telecommunications prices, and accelerate the rollout of a digital telecommunications networks which can form the platform for the online industry.

A crucial issue is identified as the provision of cheap and prompt access to digital communications for small home office users, particularly in regional Australia.

It has pledged to mandate the availability of ISDN digital access services and require Telstra to accelerate the digitalization of exchanges so that all can be converted by July 1997.

It also promises to open up Labor's closed access regime for pay TV and to promote an independent interactive multimedia service provider industry.

Key initiatives include:

- * establishment of an Information Policy Task Force (IPTF) which will provide advice to the Government. It will be made up of professionals with established expertise in the application of new technology to service delivery and will include representatives from the education, health and legal professions, information technology industry, communications carriers and service providers, commercial information providers and the cultural community. It will examine and report to the Government on a range of issues including consumer access to delivery systems, legal and commercial implications of new communications technologies, privacy, standards setting, regulation of online content and developments in copyright and intellectual property regulation;
- * establishment of a Commonwealth/State Online Government Council under the Council of Australian Governments which will coordinate Government efforts, encourage collaboration and avoid costly duplication. It will be a focus for State and Federal agencies involved in online education and content regulation and will ensure a consistent approach to the development of a regulatory framework for the delivery of on line services;
- * creation of a National Electronic Commons, a set of standards for the seamless operation of State and Federal online services which will apply to public libraries, schools, hospitals, cultural institutions and eventually homes;
- * development of a National Cultural Network in cooperation with the States and Territories which will link cultural institutions and simplify and enhance the exchange and communication of cultural and heritage resources, information and ideas;
- * provision of \$150,000 a year over three years to develop and operate an online database of community sector capabilities, including ratings data and management, marketing, training and technical resources. It will provide a basis for local and national management and marketing of community media services;
- * provision of \$300,000 a year over three years for the development of a Community Access Network which will be used to trial the development of community online applications;
- * an inquiry into the extent of information gathering in the public and private sectors, its uses, and the commercial forces driving it; and
- * continued support for the Cooperative Multimedia Centres and Australia Multimedia Enterprise (AME) initiatives, announced in the former Labor Government's Cultural statement in October 1994. However, the AME will be required to focus much more on its objectives, particularly the promotion of a broader venture capital base. The Cooperative Multimedia Centres Program will have to develop a much stronger vocational focus with funding concentrated in tertiary institutions with a track record of successful vocational relevance and a willingness to devote their resources to multimedia training programs.

14. MISCELLANEOUS

Rural industry R&D levies unchanged-----

The existing system of rural industry R&D levies, which was to be replaced on July 1, is to be retained. This means that the Government will continue to match the industry funds raised by the levy to a maximum of 0.5 per cent of gross value of production (GVP) of each rural industry. The new arrangements, which were announced in the December Innovation Statement, would have seen the Government matching industry contributions up to 0.4 per cent of the gross value of production of each industry. Beyond this point the Government would have provided one dollar for every two dollars raised by the industry. An inquiry into the fishing industry, including fisheries R&D is also planned.

Public health funding-----

The Coalition has paid little attention to medical research in its policies, except to pledge to increase the public health profile of the National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) by designating it the Government's premier advisory body on public health. It will be provided with an extra \$1 million a year over the next two years, rising to \$1.5 million in the third year, to boost public health research.

The new Government will also examine the feasibility of transferring some of the discretionary research funding of the Department of Health

and Family Services to peer reviewed public health research under the NHMRC.

It also plans to introduce a Centres of Clinical Excellence Program which will have funding of \$1.5 million a year to boost research in a limited number of hospitals, in both the public and private sector.

15. ENERGY

Energy Initiatives-----

The Coalition's energy policy contains little new and generally mirrors that of the former Government. It includes a commitment to encourage R&D, in particular to retain support for the Energy Research and Development Corporation (ERDC) which currently receives \$11.5 million a year. It also plans to review current renewable energy and alternative transport fuel programs to ensure they are effective.

It makes a commitment to continue with the production of the National Sustainable Energy Policy White Paper, which formed part of the Labor Government's 21C Greenhouse Strategy announced last year. Special attention is to be paid to options, costs and benefits of greenhouse gas abatement measures other than a carbon tax.

It also pledges to swiftly formulate a sustainable energy policy with a 25 year perspective. This must be based on a number of principles including:

- * encouraging diversity of energy supply, including renewable energy;
- * minimizing greenhouse gas emissions through cooperative agreements with industry;
- * removing impediments to emerging energy technologies, particularly cogeneration, renewable and other forms of energy;
- * facilitating R&D across the spectrum of energy supply and use;
- * promoting innovation and development of skills and technologies;
- * working with the business sector to pursue export opportunities in the Asia Pacific region for energy supply, services, skills and technologies;
- * fostering innovation in Australian energy skills and technologies;
- * removing competition in energy supply and services; and
- * achieving world best practice in the efficient use of energy.

Australian ambassadors in Asia Pacific countries will also be instructed to give urgent attention to the production of a study of export opportunities for Australian energy skills, services and technologies.

Once received these reports will be used as the basis for establishing a program, in cooperation with the States, to optimize Australian trade in the energy sector and to develop an Australian energy skills, technologies and services promotion program for the region.

The Coalition also plans to establish a Ministerial and Business Roundtable bringing together industry and governments, which will meet twice yearly to recommend and take action on energy policy, including improved energy efficiency, adoption of renewable energy and cogeneration.

Other energy initiatives include:

- * an energy efficiency audit of every Government department and agency with a three month reporting deadline and the introduction of an annual whole of government energy efficiency audit;
- * commissioning of an independent report on world best practice in energy use in key energy sectors and a public education program to promote energy efficiency in residential, commercial and industrial sectors implemented;
- * targeting of energy efficiency programs to areas of greatest need including adoption of energy efficient equipment by business, encouraging the use of energy efficient building construction and design, minimizing air conditioning costs and encouraging the use of energy efficient appliances;
- * investigation of incentive schemes to promote the use of renewable energy and the launch of a program to educate the community on the benefits of renewable energy;
- * a review of renewable R&D programs to ensure effective outcomes;
- * encouragement of further R&D into other promising energy options such as geothermal energy;
- * streamlined approvals and removal of impediments to the siting of cogeneration facilities;
- * acceleration of market reforms for the electricity and gas industries and education of industry on the benefits of cogeneration; and

* introduction of a rolling five year exemption from petroleum products excise for natural gas and LPG to help encourage alternative transport fuel use.

In the resource area the Coalition has rejected the use of the Australian Geological Survey Organization's (AGSO) core activities to raise revenue and says that while some of its activities, such as sales of maps, technical reports and databases should provide commercial opportunities, it is not appropriate to place too heavy an emphasis on revenue raising from these sources.

It adds that where commercial products provided by AGSO mirror industry capabilities the temptation to compete with industry should be avoided.

16. INDUSTRY

Syndication Under Threat-----

Speculation is growing that syndication will be slowly killed off although DIST says it is looking at new ways of clearing a huge backlog of project applications.

There were no new projects approved in February after only seven had been approved in December under the new finance scheme guidelines. This has left a backlog of about 130 syndicates many of which were submitted only days before the new guidelines were put in place. In a paper planned for the Post Innovation Statement and Finance Scheme Guidelines conference this month the executive vice president of BT, Mark Shultz, suggests that there is a very real chance that the new finance scheme guidelines for syndication may never be given a chance to operate and that syndication is likely to be eliminated early in the term of the next Parliament. In his paper on an Investor's Perspective on Syndicated R&D Shultz argues that there is clear bureaucratic suspicion of syndication and this is being exacerbated by Federal Treasury's purist opposition to tax incentives as a mechanism for encouraging economically desirable activities, and by the prospect of continuing underlying budget deficits. Shultz also suggests, however, that should syndication continue, the new guidelines and the more cautious approach being adopted by the tax concessions committee could operate to eliminate past abuses and target investments towards more commercially-based R&D.

Priorities Being Sought-----

According to officials in DIST an effort is now being made, working in collaboration with brokers, to create a list of priority projects in order to clear the backlog. Officials in the newly created R&D syndication and monitoring branch have met with brokers in the last couple of weeks to try and work out project priorities. Some brokers, are however, reluctant to put projects ahead of others. DIST is now working on the assumption that under the Coalition Government there could be major constraints on syndication, but that the programs will in fact continue as promised in the election campaign. Additional resources that were promised under the previous Government following the administrative fiasco last year set off by the failure to table gazetted guidelines, were not part of the Coalition's commitment. During the campaign the Coalition said it would try to reduce the cost of the R&D tax concession and other programs by \$727 million and reassess the operation of the new finance scheme guidelines. DIST is currently working on a figure of expected cuts to syndication of about \$440 million.

Valuing Core Technology-----

One of the major reasons for the growing backlog of projects is concern by the new Taxation Concessions Committee on how to arrive at agreed valuations of core technology. Part of the discussions with brokers over recent weeks has also focused on this issue. Dr Brian Oldland, of Invetech Business Services, provided a useful discussion of valuing core technology at the Post Innovation Statement and Finance Scheme Guidelines conference. He defined core technology as knowledge or anything produced by knowledge, which was not freely available, but could have been developed from freely available knowledge, and was in a physical or tangible form, such as drawings, proof or principles, prototypes or documentation. He said machinery or plant was not usually acceptable but any associated special utilization knowledge generally was. He said the key considerations for valuing core technology were: the identification and validation of core items and, if appropriate, future R&D programs; the purpose of the valuation; selection of the appropriate valuation method; careful analysis of technology, market and financial data; and due consideration given to sensitivities. Where possible both comparative valuation and discounted cash flow valuation methodologies needed to be undertaken and results cross checked.

Competency Required-----

Dr Oldland said it was essential that the core technology analysis be carried out by personnel who were commercially aware and highly competent in the particular technology area, although they may not be expert in the particular technology application. It was also necessary to analyze the core technology which had been developed to date as well as the technology still to be developed by a future R&D program. In analyzing the technology it was useful to investigate the development history of the technology together with the associated costs of development. The costs were not used as a direct input into the valuation but provided an indication of the relative cost base associated with the particular technology's development. He said

technology ownership should also be identified to ensure that the technology was available to be exploited.

Patents No Firm Guide-----

Patents provided a degree of protection for the technology in the market place but did not provide an absolute indication of commercial life because other technology solutions could be found for the particular application. He said it was also useful to determine the progress of the technology development that is the percentage of technology completed. This provided an input into the consideration of technical risk as it measured the relative technology effort still required before the technology would be ready for commercialization. The proposed R&D program should be analyzed with respect to the forecast costs and project milestones to determine its feasibility, and the level of risk associated with R&D programs failure. Market analysis was an assessment of the likely marketplace success of the products resulting from the developed technology. This could be carried out using a semi-quantitative scoring technique which analyzed each factor that had been shown to most strongly influence market success. These included product uniqueness, relative price, and business factors such as technical production synergy. The market analysis then provided a key input into the financial analysis as it was integral to the forecasting process and assessment of the potential market.

Need For Innovation In Key Industries-----

An analysis within DIST of Australian's business innovation has called for specific measures to boost innovation within a number of major R&D industries. These are electrical machinery, motor vehicles and chemicals. The report found major weaknesses in these industries, where R&D intensities were below OECD averages. Low performance in R&D was being matched by export weaknesses. This was seen to be significant because of the size of these industries, which were about four times that of the high R&D enterprises. Also, because of the relative size, and because these industries made a significant contribution to other areas of manufacturing, the report suggests that that could need specific attention to improve levels of innovation. An analysis of the output of three key areas of direct relevance to advanced industry (engineering, computer science, and materials) showed relatively slow growth for Australia compared to some of the fast developing Asian economies. In the example of computer software, business sector R&D had shown particularly rapid growth in Australia from the mid-1980s, and exports in information technology had also increased, but Australia's share of the world's output of computer science research had not changed markedly over a similar period. This pointed to the possibility of weak links between university work and industry.

Growth Limited-----

Overall Australia's higher R&D intensive industries did not display the extent of improvement seen elsewhere. In some areas, such as computers and electronics, there had been massive growth, representing a five-fold increase over the last decade. However this growth was confined to what was a small group of R&D intensive industries. The DIST report maps out a national model of innovation which helps highlight the key features, including the main flaws of the Australian system. The main factors are grouped in four domains:

- * the innovation dynamo - which is the domain most central to business innovation and covers dynamic factors within or immediately external to the firm and very directly impinging on its innovativeness;
- * transmission agents- which strongly influence the effectiveness of the linkages, flows of innovation and skills, and absorption of learning which are essential to business innovation. These are human factors which are influenced by social and cultural features of the population;
- * the science and engineering base - which is the S&T institutions underpinning business innovation by providing technological training and scientific knowledge; and
- * the broader institutional arena of national institutional and structural factors, such as the legal, economic, financial and educational settings and rules.

The analysis shows that in spite of increasing sophistication in Australian manufacturing technology in recent years, Australia was still primarily concerned with incremental rather than radical innovation. Also, while industry had the advantage of being underpinned by public sector science and technology institutions of high caliber, the full potential of this advantage was not being realized. In the manufacturing sector expenditure on the non-R&D components of innovation, such as acquiring technology, training and marketing, was in aggregate about twice the level of expenditure on R&D. This was a major factor suggesting that incremental innovation was dominant. It was also found that there was a strong correlation between trends in the growth of Australia's business R&D expenditure and trends in Australian patent applications to foreign countries. This was thought to derive from the composition of the Australian manufacturing sector. Because Australia's primary focus on incremental innovation was in low R&D intensive industries, it was more likely that patent protection was required. This is in contrast to incremental innovation in high R&D-intensive industries where intellectual property could be protected by secrecy and other similar strategies.

The report Australian Business Innovation: A Strategic Analysis is available through Australian Government Publishing Service bookshops.

17. STATISTICS

NSW Study Produces Puzzles On Innovation-----

One of the first attempts to carry out a State-based analysis of innovation and R&D performance in NSW has turned up a number of puzzles. The analysis has shown, for instance, that over the last thirty years NSW has lost ground in public sector research funding from the Commonwealth by about 30 percent. Exactly why is a mystery. The research, which is being carried out for the new NSW Innovation Council, and with some assistance from the Australian Bureau of Statistics, has as yet only produced preliminary results. When complete, however, it should provide the most comprehensive picture of innovation within a single State. Much of the work will be based on the innovation study released by the ABS last year (SciTech Vol 15, No 9). The research is beginning to produce some intriguing results on State levels of activity by leading exporters. For example, it shows that 89 percent of the top exporting firms in information technology are located in the States. Unfortunately, this figures derives from the fact that while major firms, like IBM, have their headquarters in NSW much of their R&D and manufacturing is carried out elsewhere, particularly in Victoria and South Australia.

This same 'headquarters effect' is also suspected to be influencing the figures on the export of white goods which show that NSW had 81 percent of the top firms. This skewing of the data is not thought to influence other findings so dramatically. As a result one likely outcome is that NSW will be found to do extremely well in the number of firms located there which are exporting elaborately transformed manufactures. It has been found that of \$160 million worth of exports of national medical equipment, 60 percent derives from the State and this is an area that has been growing at a rate of 16 percent over the last two years. In telecommunications equipment, with exports valued at \$200 million, NSW had 53 percent of the top exporters. Growth in this area was 24 percent. In pharmaceuticals, where exports were valued at \$600 million, NSW had 54 percent and this area had 10 percent growth. NSW performed less well in areas such as motor vehicles where, out of the \$1.4 billion in exports, it accounted for only five percent, although this area only showed a growth figure of five percent. In industrial equipment where export growth has been of the order of 73 percent, NSW fared better with 60 percent of the top firms based in the States.

One conclusion expected to come from the analysis is that NSW tends to be performing well in areas that are currently enjoying high growth rates. However it is not performing as well in areas where future growth is expected. In education services, which are valued at around \$250 million, NSW had only 27 percent of the exports. In engineering systems WA had captured 60 percent of Australia's export business. This poor performance in brain-based industries, combined with the drop off in public sector research funding going to the State, will no doubt cause some alarm when the figures are eventually published. In the meantime analysts in Canberra and Sydney are still scratching their heads over the likely causes of the steady decline in NSW's share of the Commonwealth's research pie.

A number of hypotheses have been thrown up and shot down, such as the movement of CSIRO laboratories and changed patterns of funding to universities. The current theory being explored is that it is not so much a decline for NSW but rather that the other States have simply increased their share at a much faster rate. Why this is so is not clear. Yet another puzzling factor to emerge is the dramatic fluctuations of business investment in R&D the State which grew from a share of 30 percent ten years ago to 42 percent in 1990-91. It then dropped sharply to 30 percent and Victoria shot up to 35 percent. One suggestion is that this may be due to the sale of Commonwealth defense factories. The belief is that as these went from public to private hands the funding switched from public to private investment in R&D. If this is so then the Commonwealth may need to reassess claims of increased BERD in recent years as these could be grossly inflated by what might amount to a reclassification of expenditure.

Race Against Inflation For R&D In The US-----

Latest figures from the National Science Foundation in the United States show that in spite of increasing budget pressure colleges and universities outpaced inflation in their investment in R&D in 1994. The figures show that academic expenditure on R&D in the sciences and engineering reached \$21 billion in 1994 representing an increase of nearly six percent from 1993. When adjusted for inflation this meant a four percent rise. The spending increase matched the average annual rate of real growth during the last five years. The figures show that while campus investment in R&D spending has more than doubled from \$8.6 billion a decade ago, most of that growth occurred during the 1980s.

The NSF reports that the rate of increase in the 1990s has slowed dramatically. Academic institutions historically had devoted about two-thirds of their R&D efforts to the performance of basic research, a trend that was uninterrupted in 1994. The federal share of \$8.9 billion accounted for 63 percent of the basic research total. Overall academic R&D spending showed federal funds in 1994 totaled \$12.6 billion, compared to \$3.8 billion from industry. Among research areas, the greatest rate of spending growth was in computer sciences at nine percent.

18. REGIONAL ISSUES

Greening of Japan's space activities-----

Japan's Environmental Agency has agreed to take a lead role in establishing an Asia-Pacific network to disseminate information to environment and climate researchers. The Asia-Pacific Network will be one of three regional networks. One is also based in Brazil covering North, Central and South America and another is in Brussels, covering Europe.

Over the next two years Japan plans to place in orbit two earth-observation satellites that will monitor the degradation of the ozone layer and gather data on concentrations of greenhouse gases. The satellites will measure rainfall and gather data on ocean wind speeds, currents and sea surface temperatures. According to the environmental agency and the Ministry of International Trade and Industry the program aims to go beyond monitoring and will assist countries in the Asia Pacific region to reduce greenhouse emissions.

The Japan External Trade Organization's Japan Focus magazine reports that one program that was recently established will promote reforestation and the construction of solar power plants. Planning the network has come upon some initial hurdles as some countries in the region have shown reluctance in providing basic meteorological data because of national security concerns. A second problem is the lack of established channels or procedures for disseminating information to researchers in different countries.

Talks on collaborations with Malaysia in May-----

The first major opportunity for Australia and Malaysia to discuss the creation of international CRCs will arise in mid May. A high level delegation of Malaysian officials will be visiting Australia for a second meeting under the Australian Malaysian collaborative agreement on S&T. The first meeting was held in 1992 in Kuala Lumpur. The delegation will be led by Mr Danabalan, secretary of the Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment and will include the Malaysian chief scientist Professor Omar. Key issues on the agenda for Malaysia are collaborative research in biotechnology and agrifoods. Other senior officials from the Ministry, including Professor Latif, the head of the Malaysian Biotechnology Secretariat and Professor Myuddin, head of the directorate of agrifoods, will also be part of the delegation. Members of the delegation are also expected to visit a number of laboratories prior to the Canberra meeting, particularly CRCs. The meeting will be the first opportunity for Australia and Malaysia to follow-up informal discussions on the prospect of working together collaboratively through the creation of CRCs. Representatives of Australian CRCs are understood to be planning a mission to Malaysia for April.

19. IP ISSUES

OECD Conference On Key Global Issues-----

Government and corporations may need to completely reassess their corporate information base and try to transform it into a commodity. According to Professor Shane Simpson, the director of the Technology Risk Management Center at the Faculty of Law, University of Wollongong, owners of corporate information have traditionally protected its perceived value by resisting its disclosure, however, a broader view is now needed. Professor Simpson was speaking at the Joint Australian OECD Conference on Security, Privacy and Intellectual Property Protection in the Global Information Infrastructure in Canberra last month. She argued that the advances in communication and information technology now permitted a bolder and more creative view in which information was seen as a resource to be made accessible and valued. This did not entail unstructured access but information owners needed to develop risk management protocols to protect and enhance the value of their information. This would demand a rigorous examination of the latest technology to assist in the difficult process of structuring, ordering, sign-posting, storing, protecting, retrieving, revealing and perhaps, being paid for, the asset that was corporate information.

Archaeology to access

She said anyone moving from an archaeological model of information access handling to an access model would necessarily need to adopt new management techniques for protecting its on-line intellectual property. Information owners needed to analyze the value of their information assets more closely to determine more accurately whether confidentiality was worth maintaining and at what level. Part of this analysis needed to be an evaluation of the possibility of leveraging that value and exploiting the value of the information. Among the reasons for doing this was that it could attract new clients and enhance client loyalty. The level of importance of the client, or potential client, could be reflected in the level of access granted. Access could be marketed as a value added to the traditional service offered to clients, and one not offered by competitors.

There was also a public benefit to increasing access and this was best gained by providing access to repositories of accumulated knowledge. However, that there were often reasons for not granting third party access, such as in the case of commercial interests or where public interests demanded secrecy.

National Infrastructure-----

Alan Lloyd, the manager of strategic development for Datacraft, told the conference that national infrastructures, supported by national policy, were needed to ensure that electronic based information systems could be

given the same level of trust as paper systems. He said that to make this possible IT systems would require some user oriented systems access device so that the originator or service consumer could be authenticated and could sign for services or data transfers. Such a device could be a smart card and would need to gain universal recognition. He said the major achievement in standardizing security was the adoption of the X.500 directory service and the X.509 certificate framework. These were being adopted by many product vendors and standards organizations around the world. The certificate held users' public key material, the time that it was valid, the issues information and a range of policy control and management data for managing certificates.

Australian Activities in Encryption-----

He said in Australia the Federal Government was now progressing with the development of Public Key Authentication Facilities for X.509 based systems (SciTech Vol 15, No 10). He said that it was often argued that X.400/500 and security mechanisms were too complex and that simpler approaches to IT system security should be used, such as office automation software. However this only provided one OA software and Internet connectivity. The key management, protection of assets, protection of intellectual property, user service levels, user authentication, return on investment, national accreditation, national recognition or business transfers, legal and forensic support, archive systems, systems growth, exposure assessment were not covered. He said that just as a national road and rail infrastructure needed to be of high quality so did the technologies used for the IT infrastructure. They also needed to meet international standards. This would not require a new approach given that the telephone network already operated on this basis.

Mr Lloyd said that the business corporation of the future would operate with an IT system that was integrally tied to information networks and trading networks and national and corporate electronic infrastructures and trading policies. The system would provide services that could be tied to its users and business investment. Its effectiveness would be part of the corporation's assets or its downfall. More information can be obtained by emailing alan.lloyd@datacraft.com.au.

Encryption Oversold-----

Encryption was often oversold as the solution to all security problems according to Dr Dorothy Denning of Georgetown University in the US. Dr Denning told the conference that practically everyone agreed that cryptography was an essential information security tool and should be readily available to users. However, encryption did nothing to protect against many common methods of attack including those that exploited bad default settings or vulnerabilities in network protocols or software. Methods other than encryption were needed to keep out intruders. Also, the protection provided by encryption could be illusory and open to Trojan attacks. Information security required much more than just encryption - authentication, configuration management, good design, access controls, firewalls, auditing, security practices and security awareness training were a few of the other techniques needed. She said the drawbacks of cryptography were frequently overlooked. The widespread availability of unbreakable encryption coupled with anonymous services could lead to a situation where practically all communications were immune from lawful interception and documents from lawful search and seizure, and where all electronic transactions were beyond the reach of any government regulation or oversight. This could lead to crypto anarchy which was an international threat being stimulated by international communications systems including telephones and the Internet. A promising alternative to crypto anarchy was key escrow encryption. This combined strong encryption with an emergency decryption capability which was achieved by linking encrypted data to a data recovery key. This would be held by a trusted fiduciary which could conceivably be a government agency, court bonded private organization. Key escrow encryption could facilitate the promulgation of standards and products that supported the information security requirements of the global information infrastructure and governments of the OECD were working with the international business community to develop agreed approaches to this technique.

Legislative Consistency Called For-----

Professor Dennis Longley told the conference that there needed to be greater consistency in the framing of national legislation towards IT security. He said IT activities in Australia commonly transcended state and national boundaries and an individual operating in one state could easily misuse a database in another. All local IT legislation needed to be based on a common set of principles, similar to the OECD principles on data protection, and be mutually consistent, at least within national boundaries. He said the impact of IT upon communities was not always uniformly beneficial and any potential social benefit could be negated by unethical market practices or user behavior. Governments had very limited control over the technological advances and market forces driving IT developments and it was therefore essential that the areas susceptible to control, such as security, privacy and censorship, be considered proactively in relation to community needs. Legislation needed to be developed by parties with a detailed understanding of the technological complexities and predictable developments.

IP Policy Guide For University Researchers-----

The Australian Vice Chancellors Committee has prepared a booklet on the Ownership of Intellectual Property in Universities. The aim is to provide some advice on questions of ownership of intellectual property generated within institutions by staff, students, under agreements with outside bodies, and under grants or sponsorship. The booklet was originally published in 1993 but has now been revised to clarify the

legal situation and to incorporate other changes. It advises that it is impossible to provide guidelines which will assist in the determination of ownership in individual cases. The publication does, however, provide a series of objectives to be considered in developing policy on intellectual property. These include: the promotion of fundamental objectives and purpose of the institution in teaching, research and furthering knowledge for its own sake; protecting the integrity and welfare of the institution; and providing a resource for industry and commerce. For more information phone the AVCC on (06) 285 8206

20. ENVIRONMENT

More Environment Funding Planned-----

The Coalition government has promised to increase spending on the environment by a substantial \$1 billion but this all depends on the sale of a third of Telstra between now and 1999.

Its undertakings to increase environment funding in many areas closely mirror those of the former Labor Government, particularly in areas such as the Murray Darling Basin, wetlands management and biodiversity.

However, funding is promised for a number of new programs such as the National Vegetation Initiative, which will have funding of \$318 million over five years.

This will involve a comprehensive approach to vegetation protection and regeneration, entailing community education, employment and training, research, regional and community initiatives and funding for on ground works. It will be divided into two parts:

- * revegetation of Australia's degraded lands with the goal of building up to a rate of an additional 250,000 hectares a year (\$254 million over five years); and

- * a cooperative approach to protecting remnant native vegetation at risk from clearing (\$64 million over four years).

The aim is to rehabilitate degraded land, reduce water tables and salinity levels, protect and improve water quality, rehabilitate the coastal zone, protect biodiversity, prevent further loss of species, develop a strong and sustainable forest industry, and provide sinks for greenhouse gases.

Building on one billion trees

It will build on existing programs such as the One Billion Trees Save the Bush and Corridors of Green Program of the National Landcare Program and will be developed and overseen by a new Council for Sustainable Development.

This will comprise people with expertise and practical experience in the planning and establishment of vegetation for conservation and commercial purposes and will include representatives from Federal and State Governments, local government, farming community and environmental groups.

The council will oversee and manage the initiative and also advise the Government on issues such as duplication of current policies and programs and the best mix of measures, including grants to community groups, incentives, technical advice and research to achieve the aims of the initiative.

In the first year \$4 million will be dedicated to the planning and establishment of the initiative, in the second year \$30 million will be provided for implementation, increasing to \$95 million in the fifth year. Lift for Landcare

A total of \$32 million over five years will also be provided for a National Land and Water Resources Audit which will attempt to measure and cost the extent of land and water degradation arising from 20 key problems. An economic analysis of each problem will be carried out and modeling will be based on a resource accounting system developed commercially by the CSIRO and include ABS farm survey and satellite data.

Other key environmental initiatives include:

- * \$163 million over five years for the Murray Darling Basin 2001 Project (this compares with a \$98 million commitment in January this year by the former Labor Government for the Murray Darling Basin Management and Rehabilitation Project). The project covers four core areas - improving water quality by reducing salt and nutrient levels; restoring the riparian land system, wetlands and flood plains; improving the health of key river systems; and achieving ecologically and economically sustainable land use by reducing salinity and waterlogging in irrigated lands. A total of \$150 million will support the project, with a further \$13 million for specific initiatives to expedite the return of water to the environment and regeneration of native fish populations;

- * an extra \$153 million for the National Landcare Program over the next five years and a further \$80 million for a new system of Landcare taxation rebates/credits for primary producers who care for their land;

- * \$85 million over five years for a National Rivercare Initiative (this compares with \$15.3 million from the former Government for establishment of a new National River Health Program in January this year). It will expand upon existing programs such as Waterwatch, the existing National

River Health Program and the National Water Quality Management Strategy and will provide assistance for catchment management and implementation; pilot stormwater management projects; nutrient control programs aimed at controlling algal blooms and improving water quality; low cost water reuse pilot projects in regional areas; community based river action plan; and community education programs in river health;

- * an extra \$8 million for a National Wetlands Program over four years. A National Wetlands Policy will be developed and finalized in conjunction with the States and Territories as a matter of urgency;

- * \$100 million over four years for a Coasts and Clean Seas Initiative which will tackle coastal pollution hot spots and significant threats to Australia's marine biodiversity. Specific funding will be provided to improve the performance of ocean outfalls in environmentally sensitive areas by reducing pollution inputs to the sewerage system; improving the design of outfalls; progressively raising treatment standards; and developing significant water use efficiency and effluent reuse projects. Funding will also be allocated to tackle stormwater pollution and further research into the treatment of ballast water, including an assessment of the cost effectiveness of developing ballast water treatment plants at major ports. A comprehensive and integrated Oceans Policy will be developed covering areas such as the future sustainable use of Australia's marine environment, the protection of representative marine systems and the development of effective marine management strategies;

- * \$80 million over four years from 1997-98 for the development of a National Reserve System to help preserve Australia biological diversity. The funds will be used to acquire land for inclusion in the reserve system which will incorporate a wide range of ecosystems including wilderness, wild rivers, wetland, salt marshes and grasslands;

- * an extra \$16 million over four years for the Endangered Species Program with funds used for the ongoing listing of endangered species and ecological communities, the implementation of recovery plans, and encouragement to local communities to be involved in the preservation of endangered species;

- * an extra \$16 million over four years to develop and implement a National Feral Animal Control Strategy;

- * an extra \$19 million over five years to finalize and implement the National Weeds Strategy which has been under development for a number of years;

- * an extra \$16 million over five years for air quality monitoring systems, community education and an independent inquiry into the state of air pollution in Australia. This will examine causes, scale, trends, effects and costs as well as practical measures which can be taken by governments, industry and individuals to improve air quality;

- * an extra \$5 million over five years for waste management awareness programs with an emphasis on community based activities. The Government will also work with State Governments to promote a sustainable green waste minimization and recycling program and develop more effective management strategies in areas such as recycling office paper and disposal of toxic wastes;

- * support for the development of the National Pollutant Inventory and the Australia Center for Cleaner Production in Melbourne; and

- * maintenance of Hobart as the center for Australia's Antarctic activities and active encouragement to other nation to use Hobart as the base for its Antarctic operations.

Credible Response On Greenhouse Promised-----

The Coalition has promised that Australia will have an effective and credible domestic and international response to the global greenhouse problems and that it will meet its international responsibilities in tackling greenhouse gas emissions. In particular it will work to influence terms of the new protocol which will be under negotiation by Australia and other members of the world community in 1997.

It says that it is essential for developing countries to become more actively involved in the global strategy and that Australia has the opportunity to work with APEC partners in the development of regional responses to the greenhouse problem.

It has also pledged to develop and extend the greenhouse gas abatement cooperative agreements with industry to ensure wide involvement and to encourage the development and use of new and renewable forms of energy and end use energy efficiency.

Greenhouse Priorities-----

New priorities for evaluating Australia's progress in stabilizing greenhouse gas emissions are to be introduced for the 1996 major review of the National Greenhouse Response Strategy (NGRS). In particular, a greater emphasis will be placed on native vegetation and forest management following the findings of the National Greenhouse Gas Inventory that emissions from land clearance for agriculture, forestry and urban development contribute up to half as much as the energy sector. The new priority areas, which reflect changes in the policy environment as well as new knowledge, are set out in a new report by the Inter-Governmental Committee on Ecologically Sustainable Development (IGCESD). The report, which focuses on setting the stage for the major review due later this year, provides a limited overview of progress in

implementing the NGRS, proposals for further action and areas for further consideration.

Priority areas and key issues include:

- * native vegetation and forest management including vegetation clearance controls, revegetation, land management and forest management;
- * relationships between greenhouse issues and energy supply and demand including electricity supply industry reforms, gas industry reforms, renewable energy initiatives and energy efficiency initiatives;
- * co-operative industry agreements;
- * land use, building and transport development including integration of land use and transport planning, urban form and transport infrastructure, and alternatives to private transport;
- * transport operations including alternative transport modes and technologies, passenger vehicle fuel economy, public sector vehicle purchases and operations and driver behavior; and
- * local government - the NGRS originally included no priority measures for local governments although they have responsibility for energy and greenhouse sensitive issues such as building and development control, urban and transport planning and management, waste management and natural resource management.

As part of the 1996 review process, the IGCESD is calling for public submissions on all aspects of the NGRS including its goals, principles, sectoral strategies and measures for reducing emissions, enhancing sinks, adapting to climate change and relevant research, as well as the overall strategy.

The IGCESD's report, Progress in Implementing the National Greenhouse Response Strategy and Issues to be Considered in the 1996 Major Review of the NGRS, is available from the Department of the Environment on 1 800 803 772 or through the Internet on <http://www.erin.gov.au/netngrs95.html>.

Biodiversity Booklet-----

CSIRO has launched a booklet Looking after our land: A future for Australia's biological diversity prepared by researchers at the Division of Wildlife and Ecology. The illustrated booklet provides a broad overview of the problems, a series of short case studies relating to farming, the outback, forests and tourism, and a discussion of opportunities and challenges. For more information phone Sue Morton at CSIRO on (06) 2421600.

Legal Barriers To Solar Technology Attacked-----

Substantial changes to current laws are needed to protect solar access rights and remove legal barriers to the erection of solar panels, according to Professor Adrian Bradbrook of the Faculty of Law at Adelaide University. He describes the present laws as unsatisfactory and says that, at present, users of solar devices have no automatic legal right to sunlight if, for instance, access is blocked by trees or the erection of a tall building. He points out, in a paper published by the Royal Australian Institute of Architects (RAIA) last month, that the need for reform was identified as long ago as 1978, however, there is still no direct legislative or court decision clarifying the issue. There was no indication that the law was likely to change in Australia in the immediate future.

The paper is one of series published by the RAIA which examine environment design issues such as the use of photovoltaics and energy efficiency in the construction of both residential and commercial buildings. Professor Bradbrook examines the possibility of protecting solar access through solar easements, restrictive covenants and Local Government planning controls. He describes restrictive covenants as a two edged sword pointing out that while they can be used to protect solar devices, they can also be used to inhibit their use as the covenants often exclude the installation of any device which is visible to neighbors. Local Government building regulations often act as a barrier to solar energy as they may require a building permit to be obtained even for the erection of the simplest of solar devices. He concludes that the present unsatisfactory state of the law will determine in a large measure the extent to which people will be prepared to adopt solar devices and invest in the technology in the future.

The paper is part of the RAIA's Environment Guide Series of notes and case studies which are available on a subscription basis. For more information contact: Kathy Harman, Environment Project Officer, RAIA on (06) 273 1548.

Major Input To Population Debate-----

Doug Cocks at CSIRO's division of wildlife and ecology has produced a book People Policy which argues a case for stabilizing Australia's population. In 1994 Cocks spent six months on secondment from CSIRO to the House of Representatives Long Term Strategies Committee when it was conducting the inquiry into Australia's population carrying capacity, chaired by Barry Jones. The book draws on the 271 public submissions to the inquiry. It also provides a detailed historical background to the population debate back to federation, discusses Australia's demographic choices and the politics of population and immigration policy. The work also explores in depth the arguments for and against major population increases, including those based on economics, resource availability,

the environment, social and international issues. The work is published by University of New South Wales Press.

BRIEFS

AVCC tackles contract research issues-----

A new publication, issued by the Australian Vice Chancellors' Committee (AVCC), looks at a range of issues surrounding externally funded university research, including costing and charging for research, the conditions for acceptance of outside research funds, and consultancy guidelines. It recommends that external sponsors should not have the right to indefinitely delay the publication of research results and any delay in commercially sensitive areas should not be above 18 months. It also recommends that universities should be committed to a general policy of full cost recovery of outside research and individual projects should be charged for on a case for case basis. Contracts should include termination provisions so that each party can end a research project and they should also specify if the sponsor intends to assign ownership of any equipment to the university. The paper stresses that as a general rule intellectual property should be vested in the university, although this can be negotiated in collaborative agreements on a case by case basis. However, if the work is carried out on a full cost, commercial basis the sponsor should have the right to the intellectual property. It adds that any license to commercialize research granted to a company should have a time limit for exploitation and, wherever possible, joint ownership of intellectual property should be avoided. Copies of the publication, entitled University Research, Some Issues, can be obtained from the AVCC on (06) 285 8200.

Update on Australian Research Council Funding Strategies-----

The ARC has issued a progress report on funding strategies for the support of basic research. The exercise began in early 1995 and is aimed at establishing a sound base for addressing the issue of the balance of ARC funding across disciplines. It seeks to ensure that Australia will have an appropriate mix of basic research and research training available across the disciplines. The data presented in the progress report includes recent figures on research expenditure patterns for all ARC programs, breakdowns of expenditure by grant type, international comparisons and fields of research expenditures in relation to socio economic objectives. According to the report the council will in the next six months consider two other key issues: how to translate changes in international research trends by field of research and projected research needs by socio economic objective to obtain desired changes in the research mix; and, within the national context, whether any changes need to be made to any of the ARC's programs and how these should be made. The aim is to make decisions by July this year on the desirable changes. Comments on the progress report are being sought by 19 April. The report is published as a special edition of ARC News and can be obtained by phoning NBEET on 240 9881. The report and related material from the Australian Research Council can also be found on the World Wide Web at <http://www.deet.gov.au/pubs/arc.htm> and also at <http://www.deet.gov.au/nbeet/arc/final.htm>.

New partnership for space launch in NT-----

The Australian Space Transportation Group has entered into a partnership with the Thai Satellite Telecommunications Company in Bangkok with the aim of developing commercial launch facilities in northern Australia. TSC is a subsidiary of the major Thai group the United Communications Industry Public Company and has acquired a major shareholding in the Australian venture. Under the chairmanship of Mike Ahern, STS has been pushing for the past five years to develop a geo-stationary and low-earth orbit launch complex in Australia's north. It is expected that TSC will provide finance and market experience as well as the advantage of having a firm presence in the Asian launch industry. STS has recently completed a pre-feasibility study in conjunction with the Federal Government, Queensland and Northern Territory Governments, which has identified a location north east of Darwin as a viable launch site.

Center to fight species extinction-----

A new research center has been formed with the aim of slowing the pace of species extinction. The Australian Marine Mammals Research Center to be based at Toronga Park Zoo is a joint venture between Sydney University and the NSW Zoological Parks Board. Professor of Veterinary Anatomy at Sydney, Michael Bryden, is behind the center. Initial research will involve long-term surveys of large whales, especially the humpback and southern right species, during their winter presence off Australian coasts. The center will also carry out population studies of dolphins and southern seals.

Australian Venture Capital Guide1996-----

The Australian venture and development capital industry is now worth over \$1.1 billion according to the Australian Venture Capital Guide1996. The funding is available to invest in growth oriented businesses and there is at least another \$1.3 billion available for investment in infrastructure, according to the guide. It provides 90 sources of private equity and related financing for growth companies and new product development. It also contains data on: seventy separate suppliers of professional venture and development capital; five State and Federal Government seed capital schemes which support the development of new, commercial products; six business angel services; and thirteen suppliers of equity capital for infrastructure. The guide is available for \$30, including postage. To obtain the guide write to Pollitecon Publications, PO Box 324, Five Dock, NSW 2046 or phone (02)

713 7608.

University diversity-----

The former Department of Employment, Education and Training has released a report on Diversity in Australian Higher Education which looks at the study options, students and staff make up, sources of income, and research activity at Australian universities. It shows the diversity of institutions and the significant increase in size of the sector. Copies of the report can be obtained from the Client Information Unit of the Higher Education Division on (06) 240 9335.

Syndicate backs electronic labeling technology-----

A syndicate of investors has provided funding of \$3 million to Integrated Silicon Design Pty Ltd to boost work on its electronic labeling technology. The syndicate comprises the Australian Technology Group, Hills Industries Ltd and the University of Adelaide's technology commercialization company, Luminus Pty Ltd. The technology is already being used widely with sales worth \$2.5 million and the syndicate's investment will allow it to expand into global markets. The deal is ATG's tenth investment.

CRC Distributed Systems Technology (DSTC) ATM Network-----

An Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM) network has been installed at the CRC for Distributed Systems Technology (DSTC) with funding from IBM Australia. It will allow the center to focus on a number of projects such as support for remote telemedicine and the discovery and retrieval of multimedia data using Telstra's Experimental Broadband Network. In particular the center will look at ways of enhancing the operation of isolated intensive care units by allowing specialists to take part in emergency treatment via the network. Further information from Liz Armstrong at DSTC Pty Ltd on (07) 3365 4310.

Letter: No arguments on decline in citations-----

Dear Editor, Your January/February 1996 issue carries a helpful, extended report of the Bureau of Industry Economics (BIE) Australian Science Performance From Published Papers. (See ATIP96.017 : Australian S&T Information: SCITECH/16#1/2.) In that report, you note that the BIE study considers some of the "major arguments" that have been put forward concerning the decline in citations to Australian science, "including those by ANU academics Paul Bourke and Linda Butler" but, you say, "the BIE study largely dismisses most of them."

This does not adequately convey the relationship between the excellent BIE study and our A Crisis for Australian Science?. In A Crisis, we did not advance or espouse "arguments" intended to explain the decline in citations. Without endorsing any of them, we tentatively and very briefly advanced some concluding hypotheses which might bear on the matter, some of these being guesses offered to us by scientists with whom we discussed the problem. The BIE study explicitly takes several of these guesses and hypotheses further than we did and offers some new ones but, like us, concludes that the sources of the general decline remain unclear. In this last respect, we draw attention to a major project being undertaken by the Academy of Science, with ARC support, which is concerned with precisely the problem left by our study and by the BIE: given that these two separate replications of the basic bibliometric data originally published in Science Watch now exist, how can we take further the complex explanatory questions prompted by this data. This project is still in its early stages. From: Paul Bourke, Linda Butler, Performance Indicators Project, Research School Social Sciences ANU.

22. AUSTRALIAN S&T CONFERENCES

March 20-21: A conference is being planned on R&D post Innovation Statement and Finance Scheme Guidelines. Topics are: implications of the Innovation Statement and finance scheme guidelines for R&D Syndication; operational aspects of syndicated R&D; the R&D administrators' perspective on the financial scheme guidelines and the innovation statement; the R&D tax concession scheme; and, alternative methods of funding and generating R&D projects. For more information phone (02) 210 5725.

March 25-29: Spaceworks '96 is to be held at the National Convention Center in Canberra. This will incorporate: the Eighth Australasian Remote Sensing Conference; the Tenth National Space Engineering Symposium; and the Fourth Australian Space Development Conference. For more information phone (06) 216 7222.

March 26-27: The first Australasian Science Fair is to be held at the Australian Technology Park in Redfern, Sydney in association with the National Innovation Center and the proposed NSW School of the Future. For information contact Ian Humphry Smith on fax (02) 351 4571 or email reeves05@angis.su.oz.au .

March 28: The Warren Center Innovation Lecture, to be given by the new chair of the IR&D board John Bertrand, will be held at National Maritime Museum at 6pm. For information phone (02) 351 3752.

March 28: A conference on Winning by Design will be held at the Australian Graduate School of Engineering Innovation at the Australian Technology Park. For information phone (02) 209 4111.

March 29-31: An Investment Opportunities Expo will be held in Brisbane. Expos are also planned for Sydney on May 29-31, Adelaide on July 12-14, Melbourne on September 6-8 and Perth on October 11-13. For information

phone (03) 9867 4500.

April 1-3: Indian Telecommunications '96, the third annual summit, will be held in New Delhi. For information phone Int+852 2586 1777.

April 8-19: As part of the Italy-Australia-Indonesia-Malaysia Scientific Weeks 1996 scientific and industrial conferences on medicine, including biotechnology, neuroscience, radiology, surgery and telemedicine will be held at the University of Sydney, Flinders University and the University of Western Australia. For more information phone the Embassy of Italy on (06) 273 3333.

April 11: A conference on the effectiveness of performance based practices in safety and risk standards. For information phone (02) 385 5091. April 11-12: A conference on tax administration for academics, practitioners and officers of revenue authorities will be held at the UNSW. For information phone (02) 385 9365 or email CC.Evans@unsw.edu.au

April 11-13: The 1996 Licensing Executives Society Australia and New Zealand Conference, organized by the NZ Science and Technology Promotion Advisory Committee, will be held in Rotorua. For information phone Int+64+9 5220330.

April 17-20: The Pacific Economic Cooperation Council's 7th Minerals and Energy Forum: Policy Requirements for Sustained Minerals and Energy Development is to be held in Manzanillo, Mexico. For information phone (06) 249 0132.

April 18-19: The International Construction Information Technology Conference will be held at the Sheraton on the Park in Sydney. For information phone (02) 9976 3245 email incit@ozemail.com.au. Details are also available on the Web at <http://www.arch.su.edu.au/kckc/conference/incit96/>

April 22-26: A conference on the application of luminescence and electron spin resonance dating in earth sciences and archaeology will be held in Canberra. For information phone (06) 249 4764 or email Judy.Papps@anu.edu.au

April 22-23: The CRC Association Conference will be held at the Coogee Bay Holiday Inn, Sydney. For information phone (02) 9953 8843.

April 20-23: Engineering Tomorrow Today - The Darwin Summit. For information phone (089) 81 4137.

April 22-23: A conference on metallogenic research is being organized by James Cook University. For information phone (077) 24 1501 or email mic96@jcu.edu.au

May 4-9: The 3rd International Conference of Options for the Control of Influenza III will be held in Cairns. For information phone (02) 262 2277 or email TourHosts@TourHosts.COM.AU

May 5-8: The 29th Annual Convention of the Australian Institute of Food Science and Technology will be held at the Gold Coast. For information phone (02) 262 2277.

May 19-25: The 8th International Astrodynamics Symposium is to be held in Japan. For information phone (06) 216 7200.

May 21-24: A symposium on hydrology and water resources will be held at the Wrest Point Convention Center in Hobart. For more information phone (002) 28 1932.

May 22-23: A conference on Financing Innovation will be held at the Hotel Inter-Continental in Sydney. For more information phone (02) 9976 3254.

May 30-31: A national symposium on the use of recycled materials in engineering construction, sponsored by the Institution of Engineers, and co-sponsored by the Australasian Geomechanics Society, the Australian Academy of Technological Sciences and Engineering and the Institute of Municipal Engineering will be held at the Wentworth Hotel in Sydney. For information phone (06) 270 6530.

June 3-4: As part of the Italy-Australia-Indonesia-Malaysia Scientific Weeks 1996 a conference on coastal erosion is to be held at the University of Sydney. For more information phone the Embassy of Italy on (06) 273 3333.

June 19-21: The Asia-Pacific Conference on Sustainable Energy and Environmental Technology, co-sponsored by the Australia and Asia institutional Linkages Program is to be held in Singapore. For information phone Int+65 79952433, fax Int+65 7916178 or email apcse96@ntuvax.ntu.ac.sg

=====END OF REPORT ATIP96.033r=====

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

===== ATTACHMENT 2 =====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 2-APR-1996 05:56:00.00

ATT BODYPART TYPE:D

TEXT:

RFC-822-headers:

Received: from storm.eop.gov (storm.eop.gov)

by PMDF.EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.0-4 #6879) id <01I31ZA32CI8001NVG@PMDF.EOP.GOV> for
KALIL_T@a1.eop.gov; Tue, 02 Apr 1996 05:25:00 -0400 (EDT)
Received: from atip.or.jp (atip.atip.or.jp)
by STORM.EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.0-6 #6879) id <01I31ZAZCKSA00007M@STORM.EOP.GOV> for
KALIL_T@a1.EOP.GOV; Tue, 02 Apr 1996 05:25:47 -0700 (MST)
Received: from hpxu2.atip.or.jp by atip.or.jp (5.x/3.3W8-ATIP) id AB26072; Tue,
02 Apr 1996 19:12:29 +0900
X-Sender: kahaner@atip.or.jp
X-Mailer: Windows Eudora Pro Version 2.1.2
X-attachments: C:\ATIP\ATIP-REP\96REPORT\ATIP96.033;
===== END ATTACHMENT 2 =====

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (ALL-IN-1 MAIL)

CREATOR: Timothy J. Brennan (BRENNAN_T) (WHO)

CREATION DATE/TIME: 9-SEP-1996 08:49:30.45

SUBJECT: That 9/12 NSTC meeting

TO: Cristian J. Santesteban (SANTESTEBA_C) (CEA)

READ: 9-SEP-1996 08:56:13.13

TEXT:

Cristian,

If it's OK, would you like to go to that NSTC meeting on Thursday morning? I'm a little concerned that my time then may be taken up by Intelsat stuff, or should be taken up with the ERP. It also seems like the stuff that will be discussed are probably more in line with your research agenda than mine. If I am free that morning, I may come along, particularly out of curiosity regarding space policy and fed-state tech partnerships.

Let me know if you can go to that meeting, and want to.

Tim

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (ALL-IN-1 MAIL)

CREATOR: Timothy J. Brennan (BRENNAN_T) (WHO)

CREATION DATE/TIME:12-SEP-1996 16:58:46.09

SUBJECT: NSTC meeting

TO: Cristian J. Santesteban (SANTESTEBA_C) (CEA)

READ:12-SEP-1996 18:38:45.23

TEXT:

How did it go? I'm especially curious about the space policy and space summit stuff.

Tim

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (ALL-IN-1 MAIL)

CREATOR: Rick E. Borchelt (BORCHELT_R) (STP)

CREATION DATE/TIME:18-SEP-1996 14:12:20.98

SUBJECT: National space policy

TO: Michael McCurry (MCCURRY_M) (WHO)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Lorraine McHugh (MCHUGH_L) (WHO)
READ:18-SEP-1996 16:23:55.83

CC: Lori L. Anderson (ANDERSON_L) (WHO)
READ:18-SEP-1996 14:14:09.78

CC: Julie E. Mason (MASON_J) (WHO)
READ:18-SEP-1996 14:13:58.19

TEXT:

Dr. Gibbons will unveil the (year overdue) new national space policy at a luncheon address to the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics tomorrow (Thursday). The PDD was signed by the POTUS over the weekend. Bascially, it's just a re-codification of bits and pieces of policy that haven't been brought together -- a real "process" story. There's little news here; it'll get trade coverage only. I'm providing it to reporters for use after noon tomorrow, but will let Kathy Sawyer of the Washington Post run with it as an advance if she can possibly find any news in it. She might have enough for a Fed Page piece (barely). I have copies of the fact sheet (a whopping 14 pages) and will have a news release on top (that will need your approval as soon as the policy folks give it up). I don't expect this to compete with any other WH news of the day in any venue.
Rick

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (ALL-IN-1 MAIL)

CREATOR: Doris O. Matsui (MATSUI_D) (WHO)

CREATION DATE/TIME:19-SEP-1996 11:26:04.97

SUBJECT: Senior Staff Summary

TO: Cheri M. Carter (CARTER_CM) (WHO)
READ:19-SEP-1996 12:02:26.02

TO: Holly Carver (CARVER_H) (WHO)
READ:19-SEP-1996 14:34:36.88

TO: Marilyn DiGiacobbe (DIGIACOBBE_M) (WHO)
READ:19-SEP-1996 12:00:17.29

TO: Jay K. Footlik (FOOTLIK_J) (WHO)
READ:19-SEP-1996 11:32:37.04

TO: Robert B. Johnson (JOHNSON_R) (WHO)
READ:19-SEP-1996 11:54:38.08

TO: Floydetta McAfee (MCAFEE_F) (WHO)
READ:19-SEP-1996 17:53:31.50

TO: Ruby G. Moy (MOY_R) (WHO)
READ:19-SEP-1996 15:31:38.54

TO: Betsy Myers (MYERS_B) (WHO)
READ:19-SEP-1996 14:47:45.34

TO: Christa T. Robinson (ROBINSON_C) (WHO)
READ:19-SEP-1996 11:34:50.30

TO: Lee A. Satterfield (SATTERFIEL_L) (WHO)
READ:19-SEP-1996 11:29:10.58

TO: Brian Scott (SCOTT_B) (WHO)
READ:19-SEP-1996 14:12:48.27

TO: Richard Socarides (SOCARIDES_R) (WHO)
READ:19-SEP-1996 11:28:16.23

TO: Suzanna Valdez (VALDEZ_S) (WHO)
READ:19-SEP-1996 15:35:52.05

TO: Daniel Wexler (WEXLER_D) (WHO)
READ:19-SEP-1996 11:26:51.90

TO: William White (WHITE_WI) (WHO)
READ:19-SEP-1996 11:31:25.01

TO: Barbara D. Woolley (WOOLLEY_B) (WHO)
READ:19-SEP-1996 11:35:34.17

TO: Remote Addressee (jonbob@mail.va.gov@INET)
READ:NOT READ

TEXT:

Sorry for the delay--had briefings this morning....

POTUS--Seattle; then begins a bustrip from Tacoma with HRC, VP and Mrs. Gore. There will be stops along the way with remarks, ending up in Portland tonight for a DNC Gala.

Tomorrow, he does a REGO event in Portland, radio address, then onto South Dakota; then home by midnight tomorrow.

The new space policy may be the message today.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS: Bosnia--Muslim won--he is head of state.

LEGIS: House--Late term abortion will probably come up this morning--very, very close. Immigration still up in the air.

Senate--Magnuson Fishery act.

POLITICAL: Dole in NV and CO

Kemp in TN

LEGAL: Mica Drug hearing tomorrow.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (ALL-IN-1 MAIL)

CREATOR: Margaret M. Suntum (SUNTUM_M) (WHO)

CREATION DATE/TIME:19-SEP-1996 18:04:37.29

SUBJECT: 1996-9-19 remarks in Tacoma, WA

TO: Remote Addressee (mwolfe@isl.js.mil@INET)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Mary Ellen Glynn (GLYNN_M) (WHO)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Marlene A. MacDonald (MACDONALD_M)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Julie E. Mason (MASON_J) (WHO)
READ:19-SEP-1996 18:08:00.55

TO: Kathy McKiernan (MCKIERNAN_K) (WHO)
READ:20-SEP-1996 15:01:51.30

TO: APRIL K. MELLODY (MELLODY_A) (WHO)
READ:19-SEP-1996 18:04:32.25

TO: A. Victoria Rivas-Vazquez (RIVASVAZQU_A) (WHO)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Darby Stott (STOTT_D) (WHO)
READ:19-SEP-1996 18:13:12.40

TO: Margaret M. Suntum (SUNTUM_M) (WHO)
READ:19-SEP-1996 18:05:20.06

TO: Virginia M. Terzano (TERZANO_V)
READ:NOT READ

TO: C. Patricia Cogdell (COGDELL_C) (WHO)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Julia R. Green (GREEN_J) (WHO)
READ:19-SEP-1996 18:03:47.29

TO: Lorraine McHugh (MCHUGH_L) (WHO)
READ:19-SEP-1996 18:30:59.68

TO: Rica F. Rodman (RODMAN_R) (WHO)
READ:20-SEP-1996 09:26:02.51

TO: Laura D. Schwartz (SCHWARTZ_L) (WHO)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Joshua Silverman (SILVERMAN_J) (WHO)
READ:20-SEP-1996 08:41:26.34

TO: Allison Wilkie (WILKIE_A) (WHO)
READ:19-SEP-1996 18:25:55.33

TO: Remote Addressee (backup@wilson.ai.mit.edu@INET)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Remote Addressee (wh-outbox-distr@clinton.ai.mit.edu@INET)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Pauline M. Abernathy (ABERNATHY_P) (OPD)
READ:19-SEP-1996 18:33:14.04

TO: Karin J. Abramson (ABRAMSON_K) (WHO)
READ:20-SEP-1996 08:40:05.83

TO: Lori E. Abrams (ABRAMS_L) (WHO)
READ:19-SEP-1996 18:27:40.34

TO: Lori L. Anderson (ANDERSON_L) (WHO)
READ:19-SEP-1996 18:07:36.92

TO: Brenda Anders (ANDERS_B)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Karen L. Barbuschak (BARBUSCHAK_K) (OA)
READ:20-SEP-1996 08:04:32.69

TO: Todd A. Bartholow (BARTHOLOW_T) (OA)
READ:NOT READ

TO: ACCOUNT, BEAUBAIRE_D1 (BEAUBAIRE_D1) (WHO)
READ:20-SEP-1996 09:22:57.17

TO: David S. Beaubaire (BEAUBAIRE_D) (WHO)
READ:19-SEP-1996 18:23:36.35

TO: Elizabeth Berman (BERMAN_E) (WHO)
READ:19-SEP-1996 22:42:29.15

TO: Daniel E. Bernal (BERNAL_D) (WHO)
READ:19-SEP-1996 18:08:57.74

TO: Marsha E. Berry (BERRY_ME) (WHO)
READ:20-SEP-1996 08:16:04.65

TO: Antony J. Blinken READ:NOT READ	(BLINKEN_A) (NSC)	
TO: Phillip M. Caplan READ:19-SEP-1996 19:12:55.25	(CAPLAN_P) (WHO)	
TO: Laura Capps READ:20-SEP-1996 11:45:44.84	(CAPPS_L) (WHO)	
TO: Lisa M. Caputo READ:NOT READ	(CAPUTO_L) (WHO)	
TO: Matthew H. Catapano READ:NOT READ	(CATAPANO_M) (CEQ)	
TO: Joseph W. Cerrell READ:NOT READ	(CERREL_J) Autoforward to: Remote Addressee	(Joseph W. Cerrell@OVP@EOP@LNGTW
TO: Steven A. Cohen READ:NOT READ	(COHEN_SA) (WHO)	
TO: Amanda Crumley READ:NOT READ	(CRUMLEY_A)	
TO: Carolyn Curiel READ:NOT READ	(CURIEL_C) (WHO)	
TO: Suzanne E. Dale READ:19-SEP-1996 19:07:53.64	(DALE_S) (WHO)	
TO: Marilyn DiGiacobbe READ:19-SEP-1996 18:05:38.87	(DIGIACOBBE_M) (WHO)	
TO: Chris Dorval READ:20-SEP-1996 09:12:35.40	(DORVAL_C) (OPD)	
TO: James T. Edmonds READ:NOT READ	(EDMONDS_J)	
TO: Anne M. Edwards READ:NOT READ	(EDWARDS_A) (WHO)	
TO: Rahm Emanuel READ:NOT READ	(EMANUEL_R) (WHO)	
TO: James L. Fetig READ:NOT READ	(FETIG_J) (NSC)	
TO: Deborah L. Fine READ:21-SEP-1996 11:31:31.23	(FINE_D) (OPD)	
TO: Karen E. Finney READ:NOT READ	(FINNEY_K) (WHO)	
TO: Ben Freeland READ:NOT READ	(FREELAND_B) (WHO)	
TO: Jeremy M. Gaines READ:NOT READ	(GAINES_J) (WHO)	
TO: Michael A. Gill READ:NOT READ	(GILL_M) Autoforward to: Remote Addressee	(Michael A. Gill@OVP@EOP@LNGTWY@EO
TO: Jason S. Goldberg READ:NOT READ	(GOLDBERG_JS) (OPD)	
TO: John Gribben READ:19-SEP-1996 18:04:32.15	(GRIBBEN_J) (OMB)	
TO: Christopher M. Gruin READ:NOT READ	(GRUIN_C) Autoforward to: Remote Addressee	(victor@erols.com@inet)
TO: LAWRENCE J. HAAS READ:20-SEP-1996 12:28:34.94	(HAAS_L) (OMB)	
TO: Alexis M. Herman READ:NOT READ	(HERMAN_A) (WHO)	
TO: William C. Hornish READ:NOT READ	(HORNISH_W) (OA)	
TO: Russell W. Horwitz READ:19-SEP-1996 18:12:53.46	(HORWITZ_R) (WHO)	
TO: Annette E. Johnson READ:NOT READ	(JOHNSON_AE)	
TO: Brian J. Johnson READ:19-SEP-1996 18:30:41.97	(JOHNSON_BJ) (CEQ)	
TO: David T. Johnson READ:NOT READ	(JOHNSON_DT) (NSC)	
TO: Wayne C. Johnson READ:20-SEP-1996 08:50:53.13	(JOHNSON_WC) (OA)	
TO: Angus S. King READ:19-SEP-1996 18:53:47.25	(KING_A) (WHO)	

TO: Joshua A. King READ:NOT READ	(KING_J) (WHO)	
TO: Nick B. Kirkhorn READ:NOT READ	(KIRKHORN_N) (WHO)	
TO: Catherine T. Kitchen READ:19-SEP-1996 18:10:25.88	(KITCHEN_C) (WHO)	
TO: James Kohlenberger READ:NOT READ	(KOHLEN_J) Autoforward to: Remote Addressee	(Jim Kohlenberger@OVP@EOP@LNGTWY
TO: Heidi Kukis READ:NOT READ	(KUKIS_H) Autoforward to: Remote Addressee	(Heidi Kukis@OVP@EOP@LNGTWY@EOPMR
TO: Karin Kullman READ:19-SEP-1996 18:06:04.27	(KULLMAN_K) (WHO)	
TO: G. N. Lattimore READ:NOT READ	(LATTIMORE_G) (WHO)	
TO: Peggy A. Lewis READ:NOT READ	(LEWIS_P) (WHO)	
TO: Patricia F. Lewis READ:20-SEP-1996 10:35:04.34	(LEWIS_PF) (WHO)	
TO: Evelyn S. Lieberman READ:19-SEP-1996 19:24:17.02	(LIEBERMAN_E) (WHO)	
TO: Cynthia J. Lizik READ:23-SEP-1996 08:30:54.95	(LIZIK_C) (OA)	
TO: Gordon Li READ:20-SEP-1996 08:20:37.70	(LI_G) (WHO)	
TO: Michael D. Malone READ:NOT READ	(MALONE_M) (WHO)	
TO: Melissa Marshall READ:NOT READ	(MARSHALL_M)	
TO: Doris O. Matsui READ:19-SEP-1996 18:22:25.19	(MATSUI_D) (WHO)	
TO: Anne E. McGuire READ:NOT READ	(MCGUIRE_A) (WHO)	
TO: Cheryl D. Mills READ:19-SEP-1996 18:47:46.11	(MILLS_C) (WHO)	
TO: Julia Moffett READ:19-SEP-1996 18:49:54.62	(MOFFETT_J) (WHO)	
TO: Elizabeth A. Montoya READ:NOT READ	(MONTOYA_E) (WHO)	
TO: Kevin Moran READ:19-SEP-1996 19:02:28.66	(MORAN_KI) (WHO)	
TO: Melissa M. Murray READ:NOT READ	(MURRAY_MM) (WHO)	
TO: Steven J. Naplan READ:19-SEP-1996 18:15:46.71	(NAPLAN_S) (NSC)	
TO: Jonathan Orszag READ:19-SEP-1996 18:09:04.69	(ORSZAG_J) (OPD)	
TO: David Pinto READ:20-SEP-1996 13:34:06.54	(PINTO_D) (WHO)	
TO: Jonathan M. Prince READ:NOT READ	(PRINCE_J)	
TO: Franklin S. Reeder READ:NOT READ	(REEDER_F) Autoforward to: Remote Addressee	(Franklin S. Reeder@eop@lngtwy@e
TO: Renee C. Riley READ:20-SEP-1996 07:02:44.37	(RILEY_R) (OA)	
TO: Christa T. Robinson READ:19-SEP-1996 18:30:44.66	(ROBINSON_C) (WHO)	
TO: Roger V. Salazar READ:19-SEP-1996 18:05:33.10	(SALAZAR_R) (WHO)	
TO: Victoria L. Schaefer READ:19-SEP-1996 18:17:45.96	(SCHAEFER_V) (OMB)	
TO: Stuart Schear READ:19-SEP-1996 18:18:40.69	(SCHEAR_S) (WHO)	
TO: Jill A. Schuker READ:19-SEP-1996 18:15:46.71	(SCHUKER_J) Autoforward to: Steven J. Naplan	(NAPLAN_S) (NSC)
TO: Jennifer Senan READ:20-SEP-1996 10:49:35.50	(SENAN_J) (WHO)	
TO: Douglas S. Sheorn	(SHEORN_D) (WHO)	

READ:19-SEP-1996 19:01:18.35
 TO: Susan P. Shepard (SHEPARD_S) (OA)
 READ:20-SEP-1996 09:21:36.89
 TO: Jane C. Sherburne (SHERBURNE_J) (WHO)
 READ:19-SEP-1996 20:01:14.84
 TO: David Shipley (SHIPLEY_D) (WHO)
 READ:20-SEP-1996 09:27:19.25
 TO: Douglas B. Sosnik (SOSNIK_D) (WHO)
 READ:21-SEP-1996 16:11:02.49
 TO: Todd Stern (STERN_T) (WHO)
 READ:NOT READ
 TO: Diane A. Stumpf (STUMPF_D) (DON)
 READ:24-SEP-1996 10:55:46.75
 TO: Mike Sullivan (SULLIVAN_M) (WHO)
 READ:20-SEP-1996 08:04:41.56
 TO: Lisa Jordan Tamagni (TAMAGNI_L) (WHO)
 READ:23-SEP-1996 10:19:53.91
 TO: Virginia M. Terzano (TERZAN_V) Autoforward to: Remote Addressee (Virginia M. Terzano@ovp@eop@lng
 READ:NOT READ
 TO: Shana E. Tesler (TESLER_S) (WHO)
 READ:19-SEP-1996 18:15:10.38
 TO: Terri I. Tingen (TINGEN_T) (WHO)
 READ:19-SEP-1996 18:04:44.12
 TO: Barry J. Toiv (TOIV_B) (WHO)
 READ:19-SEP-1996 18:41:27.63
 TO: Jodie R. Torkelson (TORKEKELSON_J) Autoforward to: Remote Addressee (Jodie R. Torkelson@EOP@LNGTW
 READ:NOT READ
 TO: Dag Vega (VEGA_D) (WHO)
 READ:19-SEP-1996 21:01:48.76
 TO: Lorraine A. Voles (VOLES_L) Autoforward to: Remote Addressee (Lorraine A. Voles@ovp@eop@lngtwy
 READ:NOT READ
 TO: Michael Waldman (WALDMAN_M) (WHO)
 READ:NOT READ
 TO: Angelina Walker (WALKER_L) Autoforward to: Remote Addressee (Angelina Walker@ovp@eop@lngtwy@
 READ:NOT READ
 TO: Robert S. Weiner (WEINER_R) (DON)
 READ:NOT READ
 TO: Teresa Wildman (WILDMAN_T) (WHO)
 READ:19-SEP-1996 18:04:19.94
 TO: Natalie S. Wozniak (WOZNIAK_N) (NSC)
 READ:19-SEP-1996 19:32:15.56
 TO: Remote Addressee (usia01@access.digex.com@INET)
 READ:NOT READ
 TO: Remote Addressee (1=US@2=WESTERN UNION@3=@5=ATT.COM@*ELN\62955104@MRX@EOPMRX)
 READ:NOT READ
 TO: Remote Addressee (62955104@eln.attmail.com@INET)
 READ:NOT READ
 TO: Remote Addressee (73030.21@compuserve.com@INET)
 READ:NOT READ
 TO: Manager Infomgt (INFOMGT) (SYS)
 READ:NOT READ
 TO: Remote Addressee (newsdesk@usnewswire.com@INET)
 READ:NOT READ
 TO: Remote Addressee (usnwire@access.digex.com@INET)
 READ:NOT READ
 TEXT:
 PRINTER FONT 10_POINT_COURIER
 BOTTOM ODD
 MORE
 PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_COURIER

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
 (Aboard The Bus On The Road To The 21st Century)

For Immediate Release

September 19, 1996

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
 IN ADDRESS TO THE COMMUNITY OF TACOMA

Tacoma Dome
Tacoma, Washington

9:52 A.M. PDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you. Thank you in the back.

AUDIENCE: Four more years! Four more years!

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you. Thank you up there. Thank you very much. Well, I know that it's a little wet out here, and as I said last night, I've been coming to Washington for several years now, and it has never rained on me before. I feel that, finally, you have accepted me as one of your own. (Applause.)

I want to thank you for coming out in such large numbers, and I can tell that a little rain has not dampened your spirits. Are you ready to fight for the next six weeks and five days? (Applause.)

Thank you, Mr. Mayor. Thank you for your welcome and for your leadership. Congratulations on so many things you are doing here in Tacoma, but especially, from my point of view, congratulations on winning the President's Excellence Award for Exporting in 1994, and for keeping Tacoma and Washington open and reaching out to the rest of the world, not turning away from it. I hope you will continue to do that. (Applause.)

Thank you, Bridgett Woods, for getting up here and making that brave speech. There aren't many 16

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-old girls speaking to 28,000 people, and you did a fine job today. Thank you. God bless you. (Applause.)

Thank you, Norm Dicks, for being a great congressman and a great friend and a visionary leader, not only for the people of your district, for the people of this country. And thank you -- thank you so much, Adam Smith, for running for Congress. (Applause.) And thank you, Jeff Coopersmith, if you're here, for running for Congress. And I want you folks to send them there. Just remember -- just remember -- two years ago, just two years ago, our friends in the other party were crowing that Washington State had led the way in the Republican Revolution, that the people of Washington were dying to see our economic policies reversed and our crime policies reversed. They told you that we raised the income taxes of ordinary Americans; it wasn't true. And then they turned around and tried to raise the income taxes of 9 million of the hardest

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-working Americans in the country with kids and low incomes.

They told you that our economic plan was going to fail. Well, it's inconvenient for them, but 10.5 million jobs later, record new exports, record new businesses, record businesses owned by women and minorities -- (applause) -- 60 percent reduction in the deficit, the first time since before the

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Civil War the deficit's gone down in all four years of the administration. You now know that they were wrong in 1994. We were right. Send Adam Smith and Jeff Coopersmith to the Congress, and give Norm Dicks some help to move you forward and our country forward into the next century. (Applause.)

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And thank you, Gary Locke, for your distinguished career in public service, for the fine and positive campaign you have run for Governor of the State of Washington. I want all of you to do what you can in the next few weeks to make sure that this fine man is the next governor. It is very important to your future, more and more responsibilities are devolving upon the state. The next governor of Washington will, among other things, have the responsibility of working with local communities to create an unprecedented number of new jobs for people we are trying to move from welfare to work in a way that supports families and supports children and does not walk away from our responsibilities to them. I think you know who will do a better job of that, and I hope you will help him win this election. (Applause.)

I want to thank the other officials who are here, but most of all, I want to tell you that you can't imagine what it's like to pull up in a bus and see 28,000 people in the morning, in Tacoma, standing in the rain. That's because you know that America is on the right track to the 21st century, and we intend to keep it on that track, and I want you to help us. (Applause.)

I have said before, let me say again: We are living at a moment of enormous possibility. The young people in this audience will have more chances to live out their dreams than any generation of Americans in history. If -- if we build a bridge to the 21st century that opens opportunity for all, expects responsibility from all, and is big enough, broad enough and

strong enough for every American who is willing to work for it to go across, arm

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-arm, without regard to race or gender or income, or where you start out in life or condition of disability -- everybody should be able to go across the American bridge to the 21st century, and that's what I'm asking you to help us build. (Applause.)

My fellow Americans, there is a reason that the economy is better than it was four years ago. There is a reason the crime rate has gone down for four years in a row. There is a reason that the welfare rolls have gone down and the child support collections have gone up. There is a reason that the air is cleaner, our drinking water is protected, our food is going to be safer. There is a reason that the toxic waste dumps that we cleaned up in the last three years were greater than those cleaned up in the 12 years before we took office.

There is a reason that we were able to declare the Grand Cascade Escalante National Monument in Southern Utah yesterday, 1.7 million acres -- (applause) -- to save Yellowstone from a gold mine, to reach an historic agreement here in Washington State just two days ago to protect the Old Growth Forests of Washington and Oregon. (Applause.) To reach an agreement to restore the salmon in the Columbia River. This does not happen by accident. This happened because we replaced the old Washington politics of who can we blame and hot air with what are we going to do about it. Let's don't talk, let's roll up our sleeves, join hands and actually do something to help the American people make the most of their own lives and to move forward, and that is what we propose to do. (Applause.)

So I come here to Tacoma to ask you to help me build a bridge to the 21st century. A bridge that focuses first and foremost on making sure that every American has the chance to make the most of his or her own life, and that means world

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-class education. A bridge to the 21st century whereas, the Vice President said, we hook up every classroom and every library and every school in the United States to the Information Superhighway, to the Internet, to the World Wide Web, that we give all of our children, for the first time in history, whether they're in the poorest urban districts, the most remote mountain districts -- every single child at the first time in history will

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have access to the same information in the same time at the same quality as the children in the richest schools of America. We have never done it before, we can do it now. Will you help us build that bridge to the 21st century? (Applause.)

I want to build a bridge to the 21st century where college is available to every American of any age who needs to go. (Applause.) We propose, first, to say people can save more in their individual retirement accounts, their IRAs, and then withdraw from it, tax

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-free, to pay for a college education. (Applause.)

Second, that we want at least two years of education after high school and, by the year 2000, to be just as universal as a high school diploma is today, and we propose to guarantee it by giving people a tax credit, a dollar

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-dollar reduction in the taxes for the typical costs of community college tuition in this country. (Applause.) And third, that we propose to give a tax deduction of up to \$10,000 a year for the costs of any college tuition -- undergraduate, graduate, for people who are young or middle

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-aged or old -- let's do that and build a bridge we can all walk across to the 21st century. Will you help us build that bridge?

AUDIENCE: Yes! (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT: The second thing we have to do is to keep this economy growing. That means we do have to continue to bring the deficit down and balance the budget, because that means low interest rates, lower car payments, mortgage payments, lower payments for businesses who have to borrow money to create jobs, lower home payments. But we have to do it in a way that honors our obligations to each other and to our future. We don't have to wreck Medicare, turn our backs on Medicaid's responsibility to poor children, pregnant women, the elderly, families with members with disabilities. We do not have to gut the environment or reduce our investments in education and medical research and other research and technology areas.

Let me tell you, folks, Washington State has led the way in reaching out to the rest of the world with exports and in developing a diversified, high

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-tech economy. I'm very proud of the fact that, in this administration, we've concluded 200 trade agreements that's helped the people in Washington export everything from computer software, to airplanes, to Washington apples. I am proud of that. (Applause.) But we have to continue.

The University of Washington is the number one receiver of federal research money of any public university in the United States. We have to continue to invest there. (Applause.) And we also have to continue to invest in other forms of research and technology. And today, let me just say a special word about our space program. I expect most of you, like me, were thrilled to see the stunning pictures from space that came out early this morning as our Space Shuttle Atlantis linked up with the Russian Space Station Mir.

Our American hero, Shannon Lucid, greeted her American colleagues. What a wonderful person she seems to be. It's so impressive, the life that she's lived. (Applause.) We need to support that space exploration. And I want to tell you that, today, our administration will announce the results of a complete review of our space policy, the first new space policy since the end of the Cold War.

Let me tell you what we're going to do. First, we're going to continue to expand our knowledge of the universe. In December, we're going to launch a long

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-planned robotic mission to the surface of Mars. And, believe it or not, if you've seen the movie, it lands on Independence Day, 1997. (Applause.) We

thought we would go visit them first and try to get around that blowing up the Capitol and the White House business. (Laughter and applause.) This will help us to determine whether and how and when we should send human missions there.

The second thing we're going to do, which is very important to the high

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-tech industries of the Pacific Northwest is to tear down the barriers that block the development of our space industry. Boeing recently announced an innovative proposal to work with Russia, Ukraine and Norway to launch satellites at sea. We're going to continue to move forward. We want to have free and fair trade among economies in space, and we can do that.

The third thing we're going to do is to make sure we use space to protect our national security, to maintain our freedom of movement, to monitor threats in compliance with our arms control treaties. All of this is very important, and I want to say a special word of thanks to the Vice President for his leadership in space and for the environment, in technology and for reinventing government; but especially today, to continue our leading role in space. (Applause.)

Now, folks, there is this huge debate going on in the country today, and I have to say that we need to be sensitive to the real issues here. If you look at the budget, if you look at the education issue, if you look at the space issue, there's a huge debate: are we going to build a bridge to the future or a bridge to the past? Do we believe we have to work together to give each other the tools to make the most of our own lives, to build strong careers, strong families, strong communities and a strong country? Or, should we say you're on your own?

I think I know what you believe. I think you believe the First Lady was right -- it does take a village to raise a child, to build a community, to move a country forward. (Applause.)

Let me say again, I want you to help governor

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Locke, and support us in building a bridge to the 21st century where we say to people who are going to be moved from welfare to work, we want to help you and support you to raise your children and to succeed at work, because that is what we want for all American families. And I have a plan to create a million new jobs to help move people from welfare to work. I want you to help me build that bridge to the 21st century. (Applause.)

I want you to support -- the Mayor mentioned it earlier -- the other big factor in the '94 elections that helped our friends in the opposition win so many seats here in Washington and throughout the country was their relentless assault on our anticrime legislation. They said it was just designed to take your guns away. They said that we had threatened the rights of hunters in Washington, and sportsmen and women in Washington State, and in my home state of Arkansas, to hunt and to have -- engage in other activities, and we weren't going to do anything to fight crime. And they scared a lot of

people into voting for them in Washington and other places.

But they have a big problem in 1996. We've had two hunting seasons come and go since the last election, and there's not a single hunter in Washington State who is not still hunting with the same weapon he had in 1994. They didn't tell them the truth. (Applause.)

But we did take 19 deadly assault weapons off the street, and there were some people who couldn't get guns. Sixty thousand felons, fugitives and stalkers could not get handguns because of the Brady Bill. We were right, they were wrong. Send them a message in these races. Send them a message. (Applause.) And, by the way, I believe we ought to extend the Brady Bill. I don't believe people who beat up their spouses or their children should be able to get handguns, either. (Applause.)

I want to build a bridge to the 21st century that we can all walk across together. We ought to be supporting our families. Hillary and Tipper and the Vice President and I, in our different ways, we've tried hard to help families raise their kids and succeed at work. We've worked hard to protect our children from the dangers of advertising, distribution and sales of tobacco, we've worked hard to increase safe and drug

-free schools programs, to support people at the community level who are doing everything they can to keep our young people out of trouble.

We've worked hard with the entertainment industry to put the V

-chip in televisions and to get TV programs rated, and to bring more educational programming back to prime time television. We are working hard for the Family and Medical Leave Law, which has now given 12 million American families the chance to take a little time off from work for the birth of a baby or a parent's illness without losing their jobs. These are important. (Applause.) And if you give us four more years we want to expand family and medical leave to say you can have a little time off to go to a regular parent

-teacher appointment, or a regular doctor's appointment with your children and still keep your job. It's been good for the economy. We have record numbers of new businesses, over 10 million jobs. It's good for America when people can succeed in taking care of their family members and succeed at work. (Applause.)

And, finally, let say, we have to continue our work to preserve our environment. There are still 10 million American children who live within four miles of a toxic waste dump. If you give us four more years we'll close 500 more so our kids will be growing up next to parks, not poison. Will you help us build that bridge to the 21st century? Will you ignore the rain for six more weeks and five more days and ask your friends and neighbors to support us and to build a bridge to the future?

AUDIENCE: Yes! (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you, Tacoma. Don't lose your energy. Don't lose your enthusiasm. Bear down. We need you. God bless you.

AUDIENCE: Four more years! Four more years! (Applause.)

END 10:10 A.M. PDT

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (ALL-IN-1 MAIL)

CREATOR: Betsy Myers (MYERS_B) (WHO)

CREATION DATE/TIME:19-SEP-1996 14:51:00.39

SUBJECT: sr. staff summary

TO: Mary A. Dixon (DIXON_M) (WHO)

READ:19-SEP-1996 15:00:20.99

TO: Sondra Seba (SEBA_S) (WHO)

READ:19-SEP-1996 15:42:09.16

TO: Lisa Ross (ROSS_LI) (WHO)

READ:24-SEP-1996 10:04:08.34

TEXT:

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE:19-SEP-1996 11:18:00.00

ATT BODYPART TYPE:B

ATT CREATOR: Doris O. Matsui

ATT SUBJECT: Senior Staff Summary

ATT TO: Cheri M. Carter (CARTER_CM)

ATT TO: Holly Carver (CARVER_H)

ATT TO: Marilyn DiGiacobbe (DIGIACOBBE_M)

ATT TO: Jay K. Footlik (FOOTLIK_J)

ATT TO: Robert B. Johnson (JOHNSON_R)

ATT TO: Floydetta McAfee (MCAFEE_F)

ATT TO: Ruby G. Moy (MOY_R)

ATT TO: Betsy Myers (MYERS_B)

ATT TO: Christa T. Robinson (ROBINSON_C)

ATT TO: Lee A. Satterfield (SATTERFIEL_L)

ATT TO: Brian Scott (SCOTT_B)

ATT TO: Richard Socarides (SOCARIDES_R)

ATT TO: Suzanna Valdez (VALDEZ_S)

ATT TO: Daniel Wexler (WEXLER_D)

ATT TO: William White (WHITE_WI)

ATT TO: Barbara D. Woolley (WOOLLEY_B)

ATT TO: Remote Addressee

(jonbob@mail.va.gov@INET)

TEXT:

Sorry for the delay--had briefings this morning....

POTUS--Seattle; then begins a bustrip from Tacoma with HRC, VP and Mrs. Gore. There will be stops along the way with remarks, ending up in Portland tonight for a DNC Gala.

Tomorrow, he does a REGO event in Portland, radio address, then onto South Dakota; then home by midnight tomorrow.

The new space policy may be the message today.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS: Bosnia--Muslim won--he is head of state.

LEGIS: House--Late term abortion will probably come up this morning--very, very close. Immigration still up in the air.

Senate--Magnuson Fishery act.

POLITICAL: Dole in NV and CO

Kemp in TN

LEGAL: Mica Drug hearing tomorrow.

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (ALL-IN-1 MAIL)

CREATOR: Rick E. Borchelt (BORCHELT_R) (STP)

CREATION DATE/TIME:19-SEP-1996 10:32:54.49

SUBJECT: the space release as revised

TO: APRIL K. MELLODY (MELLODY_A) (WHO)

READ:19-SEP-1996 10:51:13.24

CC: Lori L. Anderson (ANDERSON_L) (WHO)

READ:19-SEP-1996 10:33:30.00

TEXT:

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Contact: (202) 456

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September 19, 1996

PRESIDENT CLINTON ISSUES NEW NATIONAL SPACE POLICY

The President today will announce a new national space policy that is the first post

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-Cold War assessment of American space goals and activities. The new policy commits the nation to a strong and stable program in space that addresses both U.S. civil and national security requirements, and will ensure America's role as the world's space leader.

The new policy, to be unveiled by Assistant to the President for Science and Technology John H. Gibbons, results from a year

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-long review undertaken by the National Science and Technology Council and the National Security Council. Among its key provisions:

o Within the civil space program, the policy reaffirms a U.S. commitment to the International Space Station and to the next

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-generation of launch vehicle programs; it calls for an aggressive space science program including the sustained robotic exploration of Mars, sample return missions from celestial bodies within the solar system and a long

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-term program to identify and characterize planets around other stars; and maintains our current commitment to a long

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-term program of environmental monitoring from space.

o In the commercial sector, the policy seeks to stimulate private

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-sector investment by committing the U.S. government to purchase commercially available goods and services, and by offering stable and predictable access to federal space

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-related hardware, facilities, and data. The policy also lays the groundwork for moving away from international launch quotas toward an international commercial environment characterized by free and fair trade in commercial launch services.

o For national security, the policy directs closer coordination between Department of Defense and intelligence community activities related to space policy. It directs the Secretary of Defense and the Director of Central Intelligence to

improve the nation's ability to support military operations worldwide, to monitor and respond to strategic military threats, and to monitor arms control and nonproliferation agreements and activities.

On August 7, 1996 the President called for a bipartisan summit on the future of America's space program. The policy announced today is an important milestone in the preparation for the summit, and will serve as the blueprint for future efforts to maintain a balanced and robust national space effort. An unclassified summary of the Presidential Decision Directive implementing the policy is available.

#

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (ALL-IN-1 MAIL)

CREATOR: Barry Toiv (TOIV_B) (WHO)

CREATION DATE/TIME:19-SEP-1996 09:00:56.41

SUBJECT: robots

TO: APRIL K. MELLODY (MELLODY_A) (WHO)

READ:19-SEP-1996 09:46:17.12

TO: Kathy McKiernan (MCKIERNAN_K) (WHO)

READ:19-SEP-1996 09:57:29.31

TO: Darby Stott (STOTT_D) (WHO)

READ:19-SEP-1996 09:04:21.35

TEXT:

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE:18-SEP-1996 16:23:00.00

ATT BODYPART TYPE:B

ATT CREATOR: Lorraine McHugh

ATT SUBJECT: fyi

ATT TO: Barry Toiv (TOIV_B)

TEXT:

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

===== ATTACHMENT 2 =====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE:18-SEP-1996 14:03:00.00

ATT BODYPART TYPE:B

ATT CREATOR: Rick E. Borchelt

ATT SUBJECT: National space policy

ATT TO: Michael McCurry (MCCURRY_M)

ATT TO: Lorraine McHugh (MCHUGH_L)

ATT CC: Lori L. Anderson (ANDERSON_L)

ATT CC: Julie E. Mason (MASON_J)

TEXT:

Dr. Gibbons will unveil the (year overdue) new national space policy at a luncheon address to the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics tomorrow (Thursday). The PDD was signed by the POTUS over the weekend. Bascially, it's just a re-codification of bits and pieces of policy that haven't been brought together -- a real "process" story. There's little news here; it'll get trade coverage only. I'm providing it to reporters for use after noon tomorrow, but will

let Kathy Sawyer of the Washington Post run with it as an advance if she can possibly find any news in it. She might have enough for a Fed Page piece (barely).

I have copies of the fact sheet (a whopping 14 pages) and will have a news release on top (that will need your approval as soon as the policy folks give it up).

I don't expect this to compete with any other WH news of the day in any venue.

Rick

===== END ATTACHMENT 2 =====

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (ALL-IN-1 MAIL)

CREATOR: Darby Stott (STOTT_D) (WHO)

CREATION DATE/TIME:20-SEP-1996 12:26:27.32

SUBJECT: STATEMENT RE: SPACE POLICY 9-19-96

TO: Marlene A. MacDonald (MACDONALD_M)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Remote Addressee (1=US@2=TELEMAIL@3=INTERNET@*RFC-822\MWOLFE(A)MH1.JS.MIL@MRX@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Remote Addressee (1=US@2=WESTERN UNION@3=@5=ATT.COM@*ELN\62955104@MRX@EOPMRX)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Remote Addressee (62955104@eln.attmail.com@INET)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Remote Addressee (73030.21@compuserve.com@INET)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Pauline M. Abernathy (ABERNATHY_P) (OPD)
READ:20-SEP-1996 13:32:47.68

TO: Lori E. Abrams (ABRAMS_L) (WHO)
READ:20-SEP-1996 12:30:07.54

TO: Donald A. Baer (BAER_D) Autoforward to: Kevin Moran (MORAN_K1) (WHO)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Karen L. Barbuschak (BARBUSCHAK_K) (OA)
READ:20-SEP-1996 12:50:11.67

TO: Rick E. Borchelt (BORCHELT_R) (STP)
READ:20-SEP-1996 12:42:28.17

TO: Phillip M. Caplan (CAPLAN_P) (WHO)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Laura Capps (CAPPS_L) (WHO)
READ:20-SEP-1996 13:01:12.32

TO: Lisa M. Caputo (CAPUTO_L) (WHO)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Ann M. Cattalini (CATTALINI_A) (WHO)
READ:20-SEP-1996 13:28:49.33

TO: Joseph W. Cerrell (CERREL_J) Autoforward to: Remote Addressee (Joseph W. Cerrell@OVP@EOP@LNGTW
READ:NOT READ

TO: C. Patricia Cogdell (COGDELL_C) (WHO)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Steven A. Cohen (COHEN_SA) (WHO)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Amanda Crumley (CRUMLEY_A)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Carolyn Curiel (CURIEL_C) (WHO)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Chris Dorval (DORVAL_C) (OPD)
READ:20-SEP-1996 12:28:38.60

TO: Anne M. Edwards (EDWARDS_A) (WHO)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Rahm Emanuel (EMANUEL_R) (WHO)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Deborah L. Fine (FINE_D) (OPD)
READ:21-SEP-1996 11:30:46.47

TO: Karen E. Finney (FINNEY_K) (WHO)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Ben Freeland (FREELAND_B) (WHO)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Jeremy M. Gaines (GAINES_J) (WHO)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Michael A. Gill (GILL_M) Autoforward to: Remote Addressee (Michael A. Gill@OVP@EOP@LNGTWY@EO
READ:NOT READ

TO: Mary Ellen Glynn (GLYNN_M) (WHO)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Jason S. Goldberg (GOLDBERG_JS) (OPD)
READ:NOT READ

TO: Julia R. Green (GREEN_J) (WHO)
READ:20-SEP-1996 12:57:35.93

TO: LAWRENCE J. HAAS (HAAS_L) (OMB)
READ:21-SEP-1996 12:18:58.24

TO: James T. Heimbach READ:NOT READ	(HEIMBACH_J) (WHO)
TO: Alexis M. Herman READ:NOT READ	(HERMAN_A) (WHO)
TO: Russell W. Horwitz READ:20-SEP-1996 13:22:55.90	(HORWITZ_R) (WHO)
TO: Helen P. Howell READ:NOT READ	(HOWELL_H) (WHO)
TO: Manager Infomgt READ:NOT READ	(INFOMGT) (SYS)
TO: Annette E. Johnson READ:NOT READ	(JOHNSON_AE)
TO: Brian J. Johnson READ:23-SEP-1996 19:06:16.92	(JOHNSON_BJ) (CEQ)
TO: Wayne C. Johnson READ:20-SEP-1996 13:37:40.92	(JOHNSON_WC) (OA)
TO: Jocelyn M. Jolley READ:NOT READ	(JOLLEY_J)
TO: David E. Kalbaugh READ:NOT READ	(KALBAUGH_D) (WHO)
TO: Timothy J. Keating READ:NOT READ	(KEATING_T) (WHO)
TO: Angus S. King READ:20-SEP-1996 12:25:55.81	(KING_A) (WHO)
TO: Joshua A. King READ:NOT READ	(KING_J) (WHO)
TO: Nick B. Kirkhorn READ:NOT READ	(KIRKHORN_N) (WHO)
TO: G. N. Lattimore READ:NOT READ	(LATTIMORE_G) (WHO)
TO: Monica S. Lewinsky READ:NOT READ	(LEWINSKY_M)
TO: Peggy A. Lewis READ:NOT READ	(LEWIS_P) (WHO)
TO: Evelyn S. Lieberman READ:20-SEP-1996 15:24:49.46	(LIEBERMAN_E) (WHO)
TO: Cynthia J. Lizik READ:23-SEP-1996 09:02:02.79	(LIZIK_C) (OA)
TO: Gordon Li READ:20-SEP-1996 12:27:17.05	(LI_G) (WHO)
TO: Julie E. Mason READ:20-SEP-1996 12:33:02.15	(MASON_J) (WHO)
TO: Doris O. Matsui READ:20-SEP-1996 13:27:47.62	(MATSUI_D) (WHO)
TO: Lorraine McHugh READ:20-SEP-1996 13:25:35.26	(MCHUGH_L) (WHO)
TO: Kathy McKiernan READ:20-SEP-1996 15:04:42.93	(MCKIERNAN_K) (WHO)
TO: APRIL K. MELLODY READ:20-SEP-1996 14:14:54.71	(MELLODY_A) (WHO)
TO: Elisa M. Millsap READ:NOT READ	(MILLSAP_E) (WHO)
TO: Cheryl D. Mills READ:20-SEP-1996 14:26:16.49	(MILLS_C) (WHO)
TO: Julia Moffett READ:NOT READ	(MOFFETT_J) (WHO)
TO: Elizabeth A. Montoya READ:NOT READ	(MONTOYA_E) (WHO)
TO: Melissa M. Murray READ:20-SEP-1996 12:28:55.07	(MURRAY_MM) (WHO)
TO: Eleanor S. Parker READ:NOT READ	(PARKER_E)
TO: Jonathan M. Prince READ:NOT READ	(PRINCE_J)
TO: Victoria L. Radd READ:NOT READ	(RADD_V)

TO: A. Victoria Rivas-Vazquez READ:NOT READ	(RIVASVAZQU_A) (WHO)	
TO: Rica F. Rodman READ:20-SEP-1996 13:47:59.46	(RODMAN_R) (WHO)	
TO: Stacey L. Rubin READ:20-SEP-1996 12:30:43.76	(RUBIN_S) (WHO)	
TO: G. Timothy Saunders READ:20-SEP-1996 14:24:23.87	(SAUNDERS_GT) (WHO)	
TO: Laura D. Schwartz READ:NOT READ	(SCHWARTZ_L) (WHO)	
TO: Jennifer Senan READ:20-SEP-1996 12:41:01.13	(SENAN_J) (WHO)	
TO: Douglas S. Sheorn READ:20-SEP-1996 12:46:11.00	(SHEORN_D) (WHO)	
TO: Susan P. Shepard READ:20-SEP-1996 13:54:12.90	(SHEPARD_S) (OA)	
TO: Joshua Silverman READ:20-SEP-1996 13:35:47.31	(SILVERMAN_J) (WHO)	
TO: Douglas B. Sosnik READ:21-SEP-1996 16:12:56.39	(SOSNIK_D) (WHO)	
TO: Todd Stern READ:NOT READ	(STERN_T) (WHO)	
TO: Michael J. Sullivan READ:20-SEP-1996 14:18:25.69	(SULLIVAN_M) (WHO)	
TO: Margaret M. Suntum READ:20-SEP-1996 14:04:51.27	(SUNTUM_M) (WHO)	
TO: Guild L. Taylor READ:20-SEP-1996 12:32:48.07	(TAYLOR_G) (WHO)	
TO: Virginia M. Terzano READ:NOT READ	(TERZANO_V)	
TO: FAX (94965034,Ann Lewis) READ:NOT READ	(TLXALMAIL_\F:94965034\C:Ann Lewis\\)	
TO: Barry J. Toiv READ:20-SEP-1996 17:28:50.14	(TOIV_B) (WHO)	
TO: Jodie R. Torkelson READ:NOT READ	(TORKEKELSON_J) Autoforward to: Remote Addressee	(Jodie R. Torkelson@EOP@LNGTW
TO: Lorraine A. Voles READ:NOT READ	(VOLES_L) Autoforward to: Remote Addressee	(Lorraine A. Voles@ovp@eop@lngtwy
TO: Michael Waldman READ:NOT READ	(WALDMAN_M) (WHO)	
TO: Christopher F. Walker READ:NOT READ	(WALKER_C) (WHO)	
TO: Dorian V. Weaver READ:NOT READ	(WEAVER_D) (WHO)	
TO: Michael J. Sullivan READ:NOT READ	(WEC_1)	
TO: Dena B. Weinstein READ:20-SEP-1996 13:22:19.46	(WEINSTEIN_D) (WHO)	
TO: Allison Wilkie READ:20-SEP-1996 13:32:25.83	(WILKIE_A) (WHO)	
TO: Natalie S. Wozniak READ:20-SEP-1996 13:47:11.26	(WOZNIAK_N) (NSC)	
TO: Remote Addressee READ:NOT READ	(backup@wilson.ai.mit.edu@INET)	
TO: Remote Addressee READ:NOT READ	(newsdesk@usnewswire.com@INET)	
TO: Remote Addressee READ:NOT READ	(ttate@esusda.gov@INET)	
TO: Remote Addressee READ:NOT READ	(usia01@access.digex.com@INET)	
TO: Remote Addressee READ:NOT READ	(usnwire@access.digex.com@INET)	
TO: Remote Addressee READ:NOT READ	(wh-outbox-dist@clinton.ai.mit.edu@INET)	
TO: Catherine T. Kitchen READ:20-SEP-1996 13:06:58.94	(KITCHEN_C) (WHO)	
TO: Wendy E. Gray	(GRAY_W) (NSC)	

READ:NOT READ

TO: Jay K. Footlik
READ:20-SEP-1996 14:30:27.89

(FOOTLIK_J) (WHO)

TO: Steven J. Naplan
READ:20-SEP-1996 12:25:39.69

(NAPLAN_S) (NSC)

TO: James T. Edmonds
READ:NOT READ

(EDMONDS_J)

TO: David Shipley
READ:20-SEP-1996 12:27:28.93

(SHIPLEY_D) (WHO)

TO: Patricia F. Lewis
READ:20-SEP-1996 13:00:34.44

(LEWIS_FF) (WHO)

TO: Alison Bracewell
READ:20-SEP-1996 12:26:27.01

(BRACEWELL_A) (WHO)

TO: Nicole A. Gottlieb
READ:20-SEP-1996 17:24:15.64

(GOTTLIEB_N) (WHO)

TO: Lori L. Anderson
READ:20-SEP-1996 12:28:18.09

(ANDERSON_L) (WHO)

TO: Mark H. Bartholomew
READ:NOT READ

(BARTHOLOME_M) (OA)

TO: Karin J. Abramson
READ:20-SEP-1996 15:35:43.18

(ABRAMSON_K) (WHO)

TO: Karin Kullman
READ:20-SEP-1996 13:04:59.81

(KULLMAN_K) (WHO)

TO: Mike W. Williams
READ:20-SEP-1996 12:33:53.94

(WILLIAMS_MW) (WHO)

TO: James S. Rubin
READ:NOT READ

(RUBIN_J)

TO: Craig Gardenswartz
READ:20-SEP-1996 12:33:45.53

(GARDENSWAR_C) (WHO)

TO: Michael Warren
READ:20-SEP-1996 12:27:58.76

(WARREN_M) (OPD)

TO: Marilyn DiGiacobbe
READ:20-SEP-1996 12:30:30.45

(DIGIACOBBE_M) (WHO)

TO: Elizabeth Berman
READ:20-SEP-1996 12:34:31.20

(BERMAN_E) (WHO)

TO: Matthew H. Catapano
READ:NOT READ

(CATAPANO_M) (CEQ)

TO: Roger V. Salazar
READ:20-SEP-1996 12:55:12.26

(SALAZAR_R) (WHO)

TO: Suzanne E. Dale
READ:20-SEP-1996 12:28:35.15

(DALE_S) (WHO)

TO: Lisa Jordan Tamagni
READ:14-OCT-1996 09:56:19.52

(TAMAGNI_L) (WHO)

TO: Robert S. Weiner
READ:NOT READ

(WEINER_R) (DON)

TO: Diane A. Stumpf
READ:24-SEP-1996 10:56:24.59

(STUMPF_D) (DON)

TO: Samuel Seidel
READ:30-SEP-1996 12:33:45.97

(SEIDEL_SA) (STP)

TO: Richard Socarides
READ:20-SEP-1996 12:54:03.58

(SOCARIDES_R) (WHO)

TO: Victoria L. Schaefer
READ:20-SEP-1996 13:33:28.10

(SCHAEFER_V) (OMB)

TO: John Gribben
READ:20-SEP-1996 12:32:42.63

(GRIBBEN_J) (OMB)

TO: Sara Morris
READ:20-SEP-1996 13:32:51.25

(MORRIS_S) (WHO)

TO: Daniel E. Bernal
READ:20-SEP-1996 12:31:18.93

(BERNAL_D) (WHO)

TO: Stacy L. Forster
READ:20-SEP-1996 12:32:55.72

(FORSTER_S) (WHO)

TO: Renee C. Riley
READ:20-SEP-1996 12:49:03.20

(RILEY_R) (OA)

TO: Dagoberto Vega
READ:26-SEP-1996 06:20:03.68

(VEGA_D) (WHO)

TO: David Pinto
READ:20-SEP-1996 14:52:17.03

(PINTO_D) (WHO)

TEXT:
PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN
THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Contact: (202) 456-6020

September 19, 1996

PRESIDENT CLINTON ISSUES NEW NATIONAL SPACE POLICY

The President today will announce a new national space policy that is the first post-Cold War assessment of American space goals and activities. The new policy commits the nation to a strong and stable program in space that addresses both U.S. civil and national security requirements, and will ensure America's role as the world's space leader.

The new policy, to be unveiled by Assistant to the President for Science and Technology John H. Gibbons, results from a year-long review undertaken by the National Science and Technology Council and the National Security Council. Among its key provisions:

- o Within the civil space program, the policy reaffirms a U.S. commitment to the International Space Station and to the next-generation of launch vehicle programs; it calls for an aggressive space science program including the sustained robotic exploration of Mars, sample return missions from celestial bodies within the solar system and a long-term program to identify and characterize planets around other stars; and maintains our current commitment to a long-term program of environmental monitoring from space.

- o In the commercial sector, the policy seeks to stimulate private-sector investment by committing the U.S. government to purchase commercially available goods and services, and by offering stable and predictable access to federal space-related hardware, facilities, and data. The policy also lays the groundwork for moving away from international launch quotas toward an international commercial environment characterized by free and fair trade in commercial launch services.

- o For national security, the policy directs closer coordination between Department of Defense and intelligence community activities related to space policy. It directs the Secretary of Defense and the Director of Central Intelligence to improve the nation's ability to support military operations

worldwide, to monitor and respond to strategic military threats, and to monitor arms control and nonproliferation agreements and activities.

On August 7, 1996 the President called for a bipartisan summit on the future of America's space program. The policy announced today is an important milestone in the preparation for the summit, and will serve as the blueprint for future efforts to maintain a balanced and robust national space effort. An unclassified summary of the Presidential Decision Directive implementing the policy is available.

#

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (ALL-IN-1 MAIL)

CREATOR: Betsy Myers (MYERS_B) (WHO)

CREATION DATE/TIME:20-SEP-1996 10:25:29.61

SUBJECT: sr. staff

TO: Lisa Ross (ROSS_LI) (WHO)
READ:24-SEP-1996 10:11:59.86

TO: Mary A. Dixon (DIXON_M) (WHO)
READ:20-SEP-1996 10:26:25.79

TO: Sondra Seba (SEBA_S) (WHO)
READ:20-SEP-1996 10:30:28.67

TEXT:

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====
ATT CREATION TIME/DATE:20-SEP-1996 09:08:00.00

ATT BODYPART TYPE:B

ATT CREATOR: Doris O. Matsui

ATT SUBJECT: Senior Staff Summary

ATT TO: Cheri M. Carter (CARTER_CM)
ATT TO: Holly Carver (CARVER_H)
ATT TO: Marilyn DiGiacobbe (DIGIACOBBE_M)
ATT TO: Jay K. Footlik (FOOTLIK_J)
ATT TO: Robert B. Johnson (JOHNSON_R)
ATT TO: Floydetta McAfee (MCAFEE_F)
ATT TO: Ruby G. Moy (MOY_R)
ATT TO: Betsy Myers (MYERS_B)
ATT TO: Christa T. Robinson (ROBINSON_C)
ATT TO: Lee A. Satterfield (SATTERFIEL_L)
ATT TO: Brian Scott (SCOTT_B)
ATT TO: Richard Socarides (SOCARIDES_R)
ATT TO: Suzanna Valdez (VALDEZ_S)
ATT TO: Daniel Wexler (WEXLER_D)
ATT TO: William White (WHITE_WI)
ATT TO: Barbara D. Woolley (WOOLLEY_B)

ATT TO: Remote Addressee

(jonbob@mail.va.gov@INET)

TEXT:

POTUS: Portland for Rego event (release of third report); onto South Dakota for Fundraiser; radio address taping (health care issues 48 hours, spinal bifida, mental health parity. He will arrive back after midnight.

Sat: two evening fundraisers

Sun: down

Mon: DOD bill (has anti-stalking provision), taping Lehrer news

Tues: UN-New York; New Jersey

Wed: Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Hispanic Caucus in the eve.

Thurs: Meetings and fundraisers

Fri: TX

Sat: RI, Boston

Sun: NH?

FOREIGN AFFAIRS: Second Israeli soldier killed in security zone. Palestinians more confrontational after Israel announced expansion into west Bank of 1800 residents. Yeltsin will turn over all powers (including nuclear) to Chernomyrdin when he has surgery.

LEGIS: House--out till Noon Tuesday. Yesterday, we were 4 votes short on late term abortion. We do not know yet whether Senate will take it up.

Senate: Maritime fisheries and pipeline safety--not doing much, want to concentrate on the CR.

Immigration-Republicans are still divided over Gallegly.

Congress wants to get out next week so there will be much concentration on CR--only other item may be immigration.

POLITICAL: Louisiana primary next Saturday--open field--two Dems in the lead for Senate--top two finishers compete.

Debate meeting scheduled for Saturday.

Dole down today and tomorrow; IL Sunday with Mrs. Dole.

LEGAL: Mica hearing today on drug screening; Senate Judiciary hearings on 25th on FBI files.

BILLS: DOD here; Energy & Water and Transportation will be here shortly; VA/HUD will come over next week--we will probably have a signing for this one.

SPACE POLICY--Emphasis on robotic exploration (rather than human) of Mars--lots of publicity on CNN yesterday--President talked about it on his trip--Jack Gibbons, the science advisor, reported on it in D.C.

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (EXTERNAL MAIL)

CREATOR: Steve_Diebenow@graham.senate.gov@INET@EOPMRX

CREATION DATE/TIME: 20-SEP-1996 15:40:00.00

SUBJECT: Re[108]: testing

TO: Douglas Band (BAND_D@a1@CD) (WHO)
READ: 20-SEP-1996 16:23:03.73

TEXT:

Posgay's brother? That IS weird.

My cousin Alan that works at NASA. He was explaining the Clinton Administration's new space policy. I think Katie Couric liked him.

Reply Separator

Subject: RE: Re[106]: testing
Author: Douglas Band <BAND_D@a1.eop.gov> at Internet
Date: 9/20/96 3:10 PM

Received: by ccmail from mailhost.senate.gov
From @gateway.senate.gov: BAND_D@a1.eop.gov
X-Envelope-From: @gateway.senate.gov: BAND_D@a1.eop.gov
Received: from gateway.senate.gov by mailhost.senate.gov id aa02764;
20 Sep 96 14:16 EDT
Received: from gatekeeper.eop.gov by gateway.senate.gov;
(5.65v3.0/1.1.8.2/14Sep94-0947PM)
id AA31830; Fri, 20 Sep 1996 14:46:15 -0400
Received: from pmdf.eop.gov by gatekeeper.eop.gov;
(5.65v3.2/1.1.8.2/17Oct95-0424PM)
id AA00964; Fri, 20 Sep 1996 14:33:04 -0400
Received: from mr.eop.gov by PMDF.EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.0-4 #6879)
id <01I9PEBWLC00012N4@PMDF.EOP.GOV> for Steve_Diebenow@graham.senate.gov;
Fri, 20 Sep 1996 14:34:52 -0400 (EDT)
Received: with PMDF-MR; Fri, 20 Sep 1996 14:35:05 -0400 (EDT)
Mr-Received: by mta DALE; Relayed; Fri, 20 Sep 1996 14:35:05 -0400
Mr-Received: by mta EOPMRX; Relayed; Fri, 20 Sep 1996 14:34:42 -0400
Alternate-Recipient: prohibited
Date: Fri, 20 Sep 1996 14:34:29 -0400 (EDT)
From: Douglas Band <BAND_D@a1.eop.gov>
Subject: RE: Re[106]: testing
In-Reply-To: <9608208432.AA843254406@smtpgwys.senate.gov>
To: Steve_Diebenow <Steve_Diebenow@graham.senate.gov>
Message-Id: <B2526ZWMLKUXBA*/R=CD/R=A1/U=BAND_D/@MHS.eop.gov>
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; CHARSET=US-ASCII
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7BIT
Posting-Date: Fri, 20 Sep 1996 14:35:00 -0400 (EDT)
Importance: normal
Priority: normal
Ua-Content-Id: B2526ZWMLKUXBA
X400-Mts-Identifier: [;50534102906991/3172216@CD]
Al-Type: MAIL
Hop-Count: 2

me to. who is your cousin and why? imagina pop is the band and it is matt

posgay's older borther who was rogers pledge trainer.wierd.

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====
ATT CREATION TIME/DATE:20-SEP-1996 15:40:00.00

ATT BODYPART TYPE:D

TEXT:

RFC-822-headers:

Received: from conversion.pmdf.eop.gov by PMDF.EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.0-4 #6879)
id <01I9PGLJ8M6O0015XS@PMDF.EOP.GOV> for BAND_D@al.eop.gov; Fri,
20 Sep 1996 15:39:52 -0400 (EDT)

Received: from storm.eop.gov (storm.eop.gov)
by PMDF.EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.0-4 #6879) id <01I9PGLE65WG0015V3@PMDF.EOP.GOV> for
BAND_D@al.eop.gov; Fri, 20 Sep 1996 15:39:45 -0400 (EDT)

Received: from gateway.senate.gov by STORM.EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.0-7 #6879)
id <01I9PGILKPLU000007L@STORM.EOP.GOV> for BAND_D@al.eop.gov; Fri,
20 Sep 1996 15:37:29 -0700 (MST)

Received: from [156.33.203.30] by gateway.senate.gov;
(5.65v3.0/1.1.8.2/14Sep94-0947PM) id AA13534; Fri, 20 Sep 1996 15:50:41 -0400

Received: from [156.33.203.41] by mailhost.senate.gov id aall185; Fri,
20 Sep 1996 15:21 -0400 (EDT)

Received: from cc:Mail by smtpgwys.senate.gov id AA843258757; Fri,
20 Sep 1996 15:35:32 -0500 (EST)

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (ALL-IN-1 MAIL)

CREATOR: Doris O. Matsui (MATSUI_D) (WHO)

CREATION DATE/TIME:20-SEP-1996 10:08:55.44

SUBJECT: Senior Staff Summary

TO: Cheri M. Carter (CARTER_CM) (WHO)

READ:20-SEP-1996 10:10:41.61

TO: Holly Carver (CARVER_H) (WHO)

READ:25-SEP-1996 10:02:23.02

TO: Marilyn DiGiacobbe (DIGIACOBBE_M) (WHO)

READ:20-SEP-1996 11:08:42.11

TO: Jay K. Footlik (FOOTLIK_J) (WHO)

READ:20-SEP-1996 10:58:31.75

TO: Robert B. Johnson (JOHNSON_R) (WHO)

READ:23-SEP-1996 08:55:46.43

TO: Floydetta McAfee (MCAFEE_F) (WHO)

READ:20-SEP-1996 12:08:38.95

TO: Ruby G. Moy (MOY_R) (WHO)

READ:20-SEP-1996 15:42:16.55

TO: Betsy Myers (MYERS_B) (WHO)

READ:20-SEP-1996 10:20:30.25

TO: Christa T. Robinson (ROBINSON_C) (WHO)

READ:20-SEP-1996 11:36:16.27

TO: Lee A. Satterfield (SATTERFIEL_L) (WHO)

READ:20-SEP-1996 11:02:54.54

TO: Brian Scott (SCOTT_B) (WHO)

READ:20-SEP-1996 10:52:29.49

TO: Richard Socarides (SOCARIDES_R) (WHO)

READ:20-SEP-1996 10:10:11.61

TO: Suzanna Valdez (VALDEZ_S) (WHO)

READ:20-SEP-1996 10:12:00.08

TO: Daniel Wexler (WEXLER_D) (WHO)

READ:20-SEP-1996 10:28:43.64

TO: William White (WHITE_WI) (WHO)

READ:20-SEP-1996 10:11:16.46

TO: Barbara D. Woolley (WOOLLEY_B) (WHO)

READ:20-SEP-1996 11:10:01.36

TO: Remote Addressee (jonbob@mail.va.gov@INET)

READ:NOT READ

TEXT:

POTUS: Portland for Rego event (release of third report); onto South Dakota for Fundraiser; radio address taping (health care issues 48 hours, spinal bifida, mental health parity. He will arrive back after midnight.

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RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (ALL-IN-1 MAIL)

CREATOR: Jennifer Senan (SENAN_J) (WHO)

CREATION DATE/TIME: 20-SEP-1996 10:54:32.23

SUBJECT: TV NEWS ANALYSIS 9-19-96

TEXT:

TV NEWS ANALYSIS

Friday, September 20, 1996

Broadcast Date: Thursday, September 19, 1996

ABC WORLD NEWS TONIGHT

1. Over 5,000 gulf war troops possibly exposed to nerve gas.
2. President Clinton campaigns in Pacific Northwest.
3. House votes to override veto of partial

□

-birth abortion bill.

4. Bob Dole visits Nevada after embarrassing fall in California.
5. Congress debates hospital stay for new mothers.
6. The Dow loses 9.62 to 5867; NASDAQ gains 6.38 to 1212.
7. Ford workers save money with efficiency in factories.
8. Sheriff's plan for chain gang for Women prisoners under fire.
9. South Korea conducts manhunt for North Korean troops.
10. Yeltsin asks Prime Minister to lead Russia during surgery.
11. Lucid back in U.S. ship after space docking with Russians.
12. Photographer helps lost Rwandan children find parents.

CBS EVENING NEWS

1. Dole's nasty spill.
2. Clinton's polling numbers are high.
3. Two election issues before the House.
4. CIA Director testifies that Saddam is still a threat.
5. U.S. reinforcements arrive in Kuwait.
6. Pentagon says Gulf veterans may have been exposed to gas.
7. Dow drops 9 points; NASDAQ up 6 points.
8. Shakur's video of violence released.
9. Strange obsession over Icelandic pop star.
10. Further information about church fires.
11. Clinton campaign's for Democratic Congress in the Northwest.
12. Reality Check: the Dole/Clinton fight over drugs.
13. The CIA pulls its Home Page.
14. Major rewrite of U.S. space policy.

NBC NIGHTLY NEWS

1. Troops in the Gulf War may have been exposed to poison gas.
2. CIA Director testifies on Hill about Saddam's strengths.
3. North Korean submarine landing in South Korea.
4. On the Presidential campaign trail.
5. Report on Gingrich's ethics problems.
6. Mental health/baby delivery votes on the Hill.
7. House votes to override veto of "partial birth" abortions.
8. Pan Am, taking off again.
9. Dow drops slightly, NASDAQ up.
10. Lucid sets new endurance record for women astronauts.
11. In

□

-Depth: health effects of long

□

-term space flight.

12. NASA investigates a incident associated with shuttle launch.
13. Misplaced picture in newspaper causes politician's loss.
14. World Wildlife Fund says global warming threatens birds.
15. American views from Zanesville, Ohio.

ABC:

President Clinton campaigns in Pacific Northwest. (2nd Story)
 Anchor Peter Jennings said that President Clinton was campaigning in Washington State. The President focused on the issues of the environment and trade, according to Jennings. He reported that the President did not comment on CIA Director Deutsch's remarks about Iraqi President Hussein's power. (VISUAL 1) Correspondent Sam Donaldson interviewed Press Secretary Mike McCurry about CIA Director Deutsch. (VISUAL 2 & 3)

VISUALS:

1. Clip of CIA Director Deutsch speaking to a Congressional Committee:

"I think that it is not possible to argue that he is not stronger today than he was six weeks ago, and I think that is very bad."

2. Clip of Press Secretary Mike McCurry speaking with reporters:
 "He indicated that he has over the last six weeks, strengthened his political position in the region by exploiting factional divisions between the Kurdish population, I don't know if anyone disputes that assumption. The President feels and I believe Director Deutsch feels that there is been a diminished military capacity."

3. Correspondent Sam Donaldson questioned Press Secretary McCurry:

Donaldson: "So Deutsch is not in trouble from what he said."

McCurry: "No, he's got a responsibility to provide that kind of assessment."

Donaldson: "This cannot be welcomed at this point in the campaign can it?"

McCurry: "Well, it is not a question of politics, it is a question of how do well assess the geopolitical threat that Saddam Hussein poses in that region."

House votes to override veto of partial

□

-birth abortion bill. (3rd Story)

Anchor Peter Jennings reported that the President's veto of legislation "that would outlaw [partial birth abortion] has been overridden." Correspondent Jakie Judd then reiterated that statement. She said that Democrats say Republicans sat on the veto for five months and have only brought it up because it is the election season. Senate proponents of the bill are unlikely to gain enough votes to secure the override, according to Judd. "The most the opposition can hope for, is that they put the issue on the political radar," said Judd.

Bob Dole visits Nevada after embarrassing fall in California.

(4th Story)

Anchor Peter Jennings said that there were many questions surrounding Bob Dole's fall yesterday in California. He said that Dole answered with "his typical wit". (VISUAL 1)

VISUALS:

1. Clip of Bob Dole speaking to a crowd in Nevada:

"First I want to say, don't be afraid to stand near the stage, I'm not going to dive off today."

CBS:

Bob Dole took a nasty spill. (1st story)

Anchor Dan Rather said that Bob Dole took a nasty fall yesterday while campaigning. (Visuals 1, 2, 3, and 4) Correspondent Phil Jones reported that the manner the media portrays Bob Dole's fall may have an impact on the campaign.

VISUALS:

1. Correspondent Phil Jones asked Bob Dole, "How are you feeling after your fall yesterday?" Bob Dole responded, " Good, although a little bruised."

2. Clip of Bob Dole's fall from a platform.

3. Clip of Bob Dole: "I think I earned my third Purple Heart."
4. Clip of Bob Dole:
"Don't be afraid to stand close to the stage, I'm not going to dive off today."
5. Correspondent Phil Jones asked Bob Dole, "What should voters think?" Bob Dole responded, "Voters should think that I'm tough and resilient."

President Clinton's polling numbers are high. (2nd story)
Anchor Dan Rather reported that President Clinton has an approval rating of 57 percent. He maintains an approval rating of 57 percent on his policy toward Iraq and on the economy an approval rating of 67 percent, said Rather. Rather then noted that President Clinton leads Dole 56 percent to 34 percent.
Two election issues are before the House. (3rd story)
Anchor Dan Rather said that there were two election issues before the House today: maternity time in the hospital and late term abortions. Correspondent Bob Schieffer said that the House voted to override President Clinton's veto of the bill banning late

□
-term abortions. Schieffer then said that this vote appeared to be politically motivated because there are insufficient votes in the Senate to override the veto. (VISUAL 1) Rather added that the House voted to require insurers to provide a minimum of 48 hours post birth hospital stays for mothers and 96 hours for Caserian birth mothers.

VISUALS:

1. Clip of Senator Trent Lott: "I suspect that there are not sufficient votes to override."

Clinton campaign's for Democratic Congress in the Northwest.
(11th in broadcast)

Rather said that Clinton campaigned today in the Northwest for a Democratic Congress. (Visual 1)

VISUALS:

1. Silent clip of Clinton campaigning in Northwest.
- Reality Check: the Dole/Clinton fight over drugs. (12th in broadcast)
Rather said that both the Dole and Clinton campaigns have launched ads against each other over the drug issue. (Visual 1)
Eric Engberg said that Dole never made drugs a priority as a Senator or early in the Presidential campaign. Engberg said that the Administration opened themselves up to criticism due to previous drug use by White House staffers and an admission of drug use by McCurry. (Visuals 2, 3, and 4) Engberg said that drug use is actually down from the 1985 level of 23 million users to the 1995 level of 13 million users. Engberg said that while it is true that Clinton gutted the drug Czar's staff early on in the Administration, it is also true that he has recently increased its size and appointed a former General to head up the effort. (Visual 5) Clips of small segments of both Dole's and Clinton's ads on illegal drugs were shown.

VISUALS:

1. Clip of Bob Dole: We must have leadership on this issue from the White House.
 2. McCurry: I grew up in the seventies, so sure I smoked a few joints from time to time.
 3. Dole: Thanks to the liberal policies at the White House, drug use has grown.
 4. Drug expert Mark Kleiman: There are alot of other causes for drug use other than the President's actions.
 5. University of Maryland drug expert Paul Reuter: The President has not done enough on drug policy.
- Major rewrite of U.S. space policy. (14th in broadcast)

Anchor Dan Rather said that the Administration released a major rewrite of U.S. space policy today. The new policy calls for use of robots on Mars rather than landing men in the early 2000s and calls for a more cost

□

-effective approach to space exploration.

NBC:

On the Presidential campaign trail. (4th in broadcast)

Anchor Brokaw said President Clinton and Gore campaigned via bus in Oregon and Washington today. (VISUAL 1) Brokaw said that Dole "bounced" back today on the campaign after his fall yesterday. Brokaw said that Dole joked that he would not be "diving into the crowd today." (VISUAL 2)

VISUALS:

1. Silent clip of President Clinton campaigning.
2. Silent clip of Dole campaigning.

Report on Gingrich's ethics problems. (5th Story)

Anchor Brokaw said that House Democrats unsuccessfully attempted to gain the release of the secret ethics report on Gingrich.

Correspondent Lisa Myers said that Gingrich is receiving the same type of pressure he placed on former Speaker Newt Gingrich.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
004. email	ceo@cais3.cais.com to Michael Nelson at 11:29:00.00. Subject: Space Policy. (1 page)	09/23/1996	P5

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Automated Records Management System [Email]
WHO ([Space Policy 1996])
OA/Box Number: 500000

FOLDER TITLE:

[02/14/1996 - 08/23/1996]

2008-0830-F

xx9

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (EXTERNAL MAIL)

CREATOR: ceo@cais3.cais.com@INET@EOPMRX

CREATION DATE/TIME:23-SEP-1996 11:29:00.00

SUBJECT: Space Policy

TO: Michael Nelson (mnelson@ostp.eop.gov@INET@EOPMRX)
 READ:NOT READ

CC: Tom Kalil (kalil_t@A1@CD) (WHO)
 READ:23-SEP-1996 11:30:40.84

CC: Bruce McConnell (mcconnell_b@A1@CD) (OMB)
 READ:NOT READ

CC: Jacques Rondeau (fastermover@ichange.com@INET@EOPMRX)
 READ:NOT READ

CC: Bill Greenwalt (Bill_Greenwalt@govt-aff.senate.gov@INET@EOPMRX)
 READ:NOT READ

TEXT:

Can Arnie Donahue and I play? I have a strong sense that you all could benefit from some "objective" suggestions on how to integrate classified and unclassified systems, how to migrate toward open processing of commercial imagery, how to force NRO to benchmark its costs against real world competition, etcetera. Bottom line: if Paul Strassmann thinks he can save \$22 billion over 7 years in the non-intelligence systems housekeeping costs, I am pretty sure Arnie and I can come up with at least \$5 billion over 7 years in the classified arena. Do we want to talk about this?

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====
 ATT CREATION TIME/DATE:23-SEP-1996 11:30:00.00

ATT BODYPART TYPE:D

TEXT:

RFC-822-headers:

Received: from conversion.pmdf.eop.gov by PMDF.EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.0-4 #6879)
 id <01I9TEPRMG5C001R38@PMDF.EOP.GOV>; Mon, 23 Sep 1996 11:29:11 -0400 (EDT)
 Received: from storm.eop.gov (storm.eop.gov)
 by PMDF.EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.0-4 #6879) id <01I9TEPQ2ZM8001C60@PMDF.EOP.GOV>; Mon,
 23 Sep 1996 11:29:08 -0400 (EDT)
 Received: from mail1.cais.com (mail1.cais.com)
 by STORM.EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.0-7 #6879) id <01I9TEN2AM1600007L@STORM.EOP.GOV>;
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 by mail1 (8.7.5/8.7.5-CAIS) with SMTP id KAA17261; Mon,
 23 Sep 1996 10:53:44 -0400 (EDT)
 ===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====