NLWJC - Kagan
DPC - Box 055 - Folder-017

Science - Morgan State Speech

Science - Morgan Note

DRAFT: TUSKEGEE AND MORGAN STATE

Two events coming up this week offer opportunities to talk about the President's initiative on racial reconciliation:

- **Tuskegee Ceremony:** a ceremony recognizing the survivors of the study at Tuskegee, to be held at the White House on Friday May 16; and
- **Morgan State Commencement:** a commencement address at Morgan State University in Baltimore, Maryland on May 18.

General

When commenting on these events you may want to make these points:

- Both events are examples of the President's commitment to the issues of racial reconciliation, and to moving beyond past discrimination to current and future practices.
- Note the President's **personal** leadership in these events. This is an opportunity to deal with the questions about the Commission and who will be appointed by making the point that the real story here is not about a Commission, but about the President and his initiative.
- **These events are part of a Presidential Initiative in which Bill Clinton, with his personal history and commitment, will be directly and regularly involved.** It is a process in which he has been engaged over the last four years (as in speeches he has given at Memphis and Austin) and throughout his life.

Tuskegee Ceremony

- At a ceremony recognizing the survivors of the U.S. Public Health Service Syphilis Study at Tuskegee, President will issue an apology on behalf of the federal government to the survivors and their families. He will then go on to make several policy announcements which will address this issue, and help ensure that future scientific research will be more inclusive of, and sensitive to, racial minorities.
- The study at Tuskegee is a shameful episode in our nation's history, and it has left a legacy of distrust between the African American community and the research community. *The right thing to do is to acknowledge and apologize for the past, and then to institute action steps for the future.* These actions are a model for the kinds of policies you may see recommended in the President's Initiative when appropriate.

Morgan State University

- By making his first commencement address of the year at Morgan State University, a historically black school, the President is also expressing his concern with the ongoing problem of racial division. He has chosen this school to deliver a major address about the role of science in preparing America for the 21st century.

- Thus, instead of speaking about race to a minority audience, the President will speak at Morgan State about a different issue of national interest; and he will address the topic of race at the University of California at San. This is an example of how he hopes in the coming year to inspire dialogue and conversation both about the issue of race itself, and among Americans of different races about the issues and values that bring us together.

- Of course, there is an obvious connection, which the President will address, between the role of science, the importance of having ethics that inform and guide our approach to science, and the study at Tuskegee .

Science-Morgan Male Speech

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 17, 1997

PRE-COMMENCEMENT BREAKFAST

DATE:	May 18, 1997
LOCATION:	Edward P. Hurt Gymnasium Morgan State University
EVENT TIME:	9:05 am - 9:25 am
FROM:	Bruce Reed

I. PURPOSE

To attend the annual pre-commencement breakfast of supporters of the university.

II. BACKGROUND

You will make very brief remarks to a group of approximately 300 faculty, parents, alumni, corporate representatives, etc. who have made significant contributions over the last year to enhance the university. All of the attendees will be present at the commencement ceremony. This is an opportunity to personally congratulate and thank these supporters of the University for their efforts.

You will be greeted by Judge Harry Cole, Chairman of the Board of Regents and Earl Richardson, President of Morgan State University. Judge Harry Cole is a retired judge and an alumnus of Morgan State. He was Maryland's first black state senator. Earl Richardson has been President of Morgan State University for 14 years, and previously worked as the Executive Assistant to the President of the University of Maryland College Park. He is a graduate of the University of Maryland Eastern Shore.

Following your remarks at the breakfast you will meet briefly with the families of Judge Harry Cole and President Earl Richardson.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Event Participants: (in speaking order)
Representative Elijah Cummings
Earl Richardson, President, Morgan State University.

Participants in photos following the breakfast:
Dr. Earl S. Richardson, President Morgan State University

Mrs. Sheila Richardson, wife
Mr. Eric A. Richardson, son
Judge Harry A. Cole, Chairman, Morgan State University Board of Regents
Mrs. Doris Cole, wife

IV. PRESS PLAN

Closed Press..

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- You will enter the breakfast accompanied by Representative Elijah Cummings and Earl Richardson, President, Morgan State University, and proceed to the stage.
- Earl Richardson makes brief remarks and introduces Representative Elijah Cummings.
- Representative Elijah Cummings makes brief remarks and introduces you.
- You make very brief remarks.
- You will depart and proceed to holding room.
- You will take photos with President Earl Richardson and Judge Harry Cole and their families.
- You will then robe and depart for the commencement address by motorcade.

VI. REMARKS

Talking points provided by Laura Capps in Speech writing.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 16, 1997

MORGAN STATE UNIVERSITY COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS

DATE:	May 18, 1997
LOCATION:	Morgan State University, Hughes Field
EVENT TIME:	10:00 am - 12:00 pm
FROM:	Bruce Reed

I. PURPOSE

To deliver a commencement address and receive an honorary degree from Morgan State University, and to make new policy announcements on genetic testing and the development of an AIDS vaccine.

II. BACKGROUND

You will be delivering the commencement address of Morgan State University's graduating class of approximately 850 students. There will be an audience of approximately 10,000 family members and friends of the graduates. The University has also invited 500 high school and elementary students from Baltimore to attend.

This is your first commencement address of an historically black college. Morgan State is one of two public universities in the state of Maryland and one of the nation's most respected historically black colleges. Morgan State traces its roots to the 1860s when it was founded as the Centenary Biblical Institute which educated men for the ministry. As it broadened its mission, it was renamed Morgan College in honor of the Reverend Lyttleton Morgan, the first Chairman of its Board of Trustees. In 1939 the State purchased the college in response to a study that found the State needed to provide more higher education opportunities for African-Americans. In 1975 the Legislature designated Morgan as a university, and the Legislature created an independent Board of Regents to govern the institution. In 1988 Maryland reorganized its higher education system by merging most campuses into the University of Maryland System. However, Morgan retained its independence and was designated by the Legislature as Maryland's Public Urban University -- which gave Morgan State the responsibility for offering programs at all degree levels, carrying out research, and developing programs that addressed the needs of the City of Baltimore.

Morgan State currently enrolls 6,000 students, up from 3,500 a decade ago. At the undergraduate level, Morgan offers programs in the arts and sciences and in professional

fields including business, teacher education, engineering , and social work. At the graduate level it awards degrees in fields such as architecture and business, and boasts doctorate programs in five fields of study.

Some notable alumni of Morgan State include: **Kweisi Mfume**, President of the NAACP and former Chairman of the CBC; **Richard Dixon**, Maryland State Treasurer (first African-American to hold that post); **Robert Bell**, Chief Judge of Maryland's highest court (first African-American to hold the position); **Earl Graves**, Publisher of Black Enterprise Magazine; Maryland State Senator **Clarence Blount**, Senate Majority Leader, (first African-American to hold the position); **Major General Arthur Dean**, US Army Director of Military Personnel Management, Office of Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel; **Major General Larry Ellis**, Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel, Department of the Army; **Brigadier General William E. Ward**, 92nd Airborne Division.

Morgan State has made the following commitments to the Administration's national priorities:

- Committed Federal Work Study students to America Reads
- Participates in the Direct Lending program
- Participates in the Community Empowerment Initiative to revitalize Baltimore's poorest neighborhoods.
- Leads several Science Education and Education Technology initiatives, including managing the Baltimore Urban Systemic Initiative, which reforms mathematics and science education in the city's schools. It is also responsible for bringing city schools on-line, tutoring students in math and science, and sponsoring the City's Science Fair.
- Morgan is the site of the federally-funded National Transportation Center, which educates minorities for jobs in the transportation field.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Event Participants: (in speaking order)
Earl Richardson, President, Morgan State University
Judge Harry Cole, Chairman, Board of Regents
Reverend Dennis Proctor, Pastor, Pennsylvania Avenue A.M.E. Zion Church
Governor Parris Glendening
Bernie Holis, Dean of the School of Arts and Science
Dr. Clara Adams, Vice President for Academic Affairs
Dr. Richard Ochillo, Dean of Graduate Sudies
LTC Joseph Bozeman, Jr., Department of Military Science
Nashad Warfield, Senior Class Graduate
Dr. Hildbert Stanley, President, National Alumni Association.
Dr. Richard McKinney, Professor of Philosophy Emeritus.

Also Seated on Stage:
Mayor Kurt Schmoke, Baltimore
Senator Paul S. Sarbanes
Representative Elijah Cummings
Speaker Casper Taylor, Maryland House of Delegates
State Senator Thomas V. Mike Miller, President, Maryland Senate

Chief Judge Robert Bell, Maryland Court of Appeals
Councilman Lawrence Bell, President, Baltimore City Council
Mrs. Shirely Marcus-Allen, University Regent
Mrs. Anne C. Boucher, University Regent
Ms. Gwendolyn Burrell, University Regent
Mrs. Frances Draper, University Regent
Mr. Dallas R. Evans, University Regent
Dr. Charles W. Griffin, University Regent
Mr. James J. Hanks, University Regent
Mr. Neal M. Janey, University Regent
Mr. Francis X. Kelly, University Regent
Mr. Kweisi Mfume, University Regent
Mr. Martin R. Resnick, Univeristy Regent
Mr. Abraham Moore, Univ. Vice President
Dr. Joseph Popovich, Univ. Vice President
Ms. Julie Goodwin, University Counsel
Dr. Cecil Payton, Executive Assistant to the President
Dr. Levi Watkins, Honorary Degree Recipient
Dr. Otis Thomas, Dean, Business and Management
Dr. Patricia Morris, Dean Education and Urban Studies
Dr. Eugene DeLoatch, Dean Engineering
Rev. Douglass Sands, Director Morgan Christian Ctr.
Mr. Bernard Jennings, University Vice President
Mr. Recardo Perry, University Vice President
Dr. JoAn Rodenhauser, Chair, University Council
Mr. Anthony Johns, Director Architecture
Mr. Anthony McPhail, Alumnus of the Year
Mr. Earl Graves, Black Enterprise Magazine
Ms. Dara Govan, Student Government Association
Ms. Tanya McDuffie, Student Government Association
Dr. Edith Booker, Director of State Relations
Dr. Herbert Klinghoffer, Registrar

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open Press.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- You will motorcade to the commencement site, while the processional of graduation class and faculty is underway.
- You will be announced onto the stage by President Earl Richardson.
- Reverend Dr. Dennis Proctor, Pastor, Pennsylvania Avenue A.M.E. Zion Church, will give the invocation.
- Morgan State University Choir will perform "Lift Every Voice and Sing."
- Governor Parris Glendening makes remarks.
- Judge Harry Cole, Chairman, Board of Regents, makes remarks.
- **President Earl Richardson makes remarks and introduces you.**
- **You will make remarks.**
- **Judge Harry Cole announces that he will present you with an honorary degree.**
- **Bernie Holis, Dean, School of Arts and Science, presents you with the hood.**
- **President Earl Richardson presents you with the Honorary Doctorate of Law.**
- **You will accept the honorary degree and return to your seat.**
- Honorary Degrees are conferred by President Richardson and Judge Harry Cole.
- Degrees in Course are conferred by Dr. Clara Adams, Vice President, Academic Affairs.
- Doctorate and Masters Degrees are conferred by Dr. Richard Ochillo, Dean of Graduate Studies.
- Undergraduate Degrees are conferred.
- Commissioned officers are recognized by Joseph Bozeman, Dept. of Military Science.
- Senior Honor Graduates and class awardees are recognized by Dr. Clara Adams.
- Nashad Warfield, member, Morgan State University Senior Class, makes remarks.
- Alumnus of the Year Award is presented by Dr. Hilbert Stanley, Pres., Alumni Assoc.

- Morgan State University Choir performs "I Believe I Can Fly."
- The Alma Mater is led by the choir.
- Dr. Richard McKinney, Professor of Philosophy, Emeritus delivers the benediction.
- Recessional begins.
- Upon completion of the recessional, you will depart the stage and enter the motorcade.

VI. REMARKS

Remarks Provided by Terry Edmonds in Speechwriting.

VII. ATTACHMENTS

Background on policy announcements is attached.

BACKGROUND ON POLICY ANNOUNCEMENTS

I. GENETIC TESTING

Call on Congress to pass bipartisan legislation to prevent insurance companies from making improper use of genetic information. While genetic testing has the potential to identify hidden genetic disorders and spur early treatment, but genetic testing also can be used by insurance companies and others to discriminate and stigmatize groups of people. For example, in the early 1970's, health insurance coverage and jobs were denied to many African-Americans who were identified as carriers of sickle-cell anemia.

Several bills have been introduced in this Congress, which prohibit health plans from requesting or using genetic information as a basis to deny health care coverage or raise premiums. The Administration is today announcing its support for the bipartisan legislation introduced by Rep. Louise Slaughter, which contains strict protections against disclosure an improper use by any health plan of an individual's genetic information.

More than a dozen states have already enacted laws to restrict the use of genetic information in health insurance, and at least thirty-one others have introduced legislation in 1997. However, state legislation is insufficient to solve this problem. The variability among state bills will lead to a lack of uniformity across the nation as to whether and how genetic information may be used by health plans.

II. AIDS VACCINE WITHIN THE NEXT TEN YEARS

You will announce three important initiatives to help fulfill your commitment to developing an AIDS vaccine:

- A New NIH AIDS Vaccine Center. A dedicated intramural HIV vaccine research and development center is being established at the National Institutes of Health. This vaccine center, which will be fully operational within the next several months, is uniting outstanding scientists in immunology, virology, and vaccinology to join in a highly-collaborative effort to develop an AIDS vaccine. Bringing together a broad array of researchers in an intensely-focused environment has been a successful way of developing vaccines in the past.

- A Global AIDS Vaccine Research Initiative. The United States is proposing that the leaders of the eight major industrialized nations meeting at the Denver Summit in June agree to support a worldwide AIDS vaccine research initiative. The proposal calls for each nation to make a commitment to provide the necessary investments in their country to accelerate research toward the development of an HIV/AIDS vaccine as a scientific and public health priority. Joint meetings of key scientists from participating nations will address research progress, identity scientific gaps and opportunities, and design collaborative programs.

- A Challenge to Pharmaceutical Manufacture Industry to Invest in Innovative Research to Develop an AIDS Vaccine. You will announce that you are challenging the pharmaceutical industry to join the government in a partnership to realize this important goal.

Background on HIV/AIDS. HIV/AIDS remains a global public health threat. More than 29 million men, women and children around the world have been infected with HIV -- more than 3 million infections occurring within the last year. Without an effective vaccine, AIDS will soon overtake tuberculosis and malaria as the leading cause of death among persons between 25-44 years of age. Between 650,000-900,000 Americans are estimated to be living with HIV disease, and over 300,000 Americans have already died from AIDS.

The Administration has already taken steps to enhance the possibility of developing an AIDS vaccine by increasing funding for NIH vaccine research and development over 33 percent in the last two years -- from $111.1 million in FY 1996 to $148 million proposed in the President's FY 1998 budget. Overall funding for AIDS research, prevention and care increased by more than 50 percent in the first four years of the Clinton Administration. Funding for AIDS Drug Assistance Programs (ADAP), which help low-income people purchase needed therapies, has tripled, while funding for the Ryan White CARE Act increased 158 percent. The approval of new AIDS drugs has also greatly accelerated, with 16 new AIDS drugs and two diagnostic tests.

Margaret Hale Speech 5-5-57

Minority health ed.

(in aff activ- report - July 15)

(maybe just more pointed defense of aff activ- for this room)

Diabetes - known by Thursday.

Tech - holding research $ as % of GDP.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
5-1-97

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File - Science - Morgan State Speech
and
Race - San Diego speech

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

'97 APR 29 PM4:45

April 29, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

CC: **ERSKINE BOWLES, SYLVIA MATHEWS AND JOHN PODESTA**

FROM: **DON BAER, ANN LEWIS, MICHAEL WALDMAN, ANTONY BLINKEN, STEPHANIE STREETT AND JENNIFER PALMIERI**

SUBJECT: **COMMENCEMENT ADDRESSES**

This memo provides a framework for a series of commencement addresses you could deliver between now and mid-June. One proposal we have been developing, included in Mark Penn's agenda at the most recent political meeting, is to use this year's commencement speeches to return the focus of the press and public to the central theme of your State of the Union address -- preparing America for the 21st Century.

We believe that we can further this goal by creating a package of three commencement addresses. Each would focus on a separate subject vital to the American people in the 21st Century, and could contain strong news to ensure enthusiastic coverage. But each would also return to your broader message -- the need to take advantage of the forces of change, so that they work for us, not against us.

Working closely with the Domestic Policy Council, the Press Office, Political Affairs, Public Liaison and the Race/Reconciliation working group, we have identified the following sites and subjects for your consideration:

Sunday, May 18	Morgan State University -- Science and Technology
Saturday, May 31	West Point -- Foreign Policy vision/NATO enlargement
Saturday, June 14	UC San Diego -- Race and Reconciliation

As you have indicated, the June 6 Sidwell Friends graduation will be closed to the press and therefore not a message event.

Morgan State -- Science and Technology. This is the site recommended by the Scheduling, Public Liaison and Political offices. It would be your first commencement address at a historically black college. (The school is headed by Dr. Earl Richardson, a member of your Board of Advisors on Historically Black Colleges.)

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
5-1-97

No subject better conveys your focus on the future than science and technology, yet it is a subject you have rarely addressed in a concentrated way. This speech is a big opportunity for you to reflect on the new wonders of science and the Information Age -- but also the ethical dilemmas they pose and the need to harness them so that they work for us, not against us (e.g. computers vs. freedom of speech, cloning vs. natural selection). This is an ideal site for such a speech; traditionally a leading producer of African-American teachers, Morgan State has increasingly focussed on the sciences and now enrolls 60% of all African-American engineering majors in Maryland. This topic would also be a follow-up to your May 16 meeting with survivors of the Tuskeegee Study. Terry Edmonds, who attended Morgan State, agrees with us that giving a speech on a topic of general interest at a historically black college -- rather than focussing on a race-related topic -- would be seen as a sign of respect by the African-American community.

The following policy announcements could be included if they are ready in time:

- A diabetes initiative (as discusssed at a recent political strategy session), since this disease is of special concern to African-Americans;
- Lead-in to the National Bioethics Committee's cloning report, due the following week, or announcement of its findings if we are able to speed up the report's release, which would draw major attention to this speech;
- New legislation on genetic screening, placing limits on use of genetic information by insurance companies for underwriting purposes.

Education and religion options. Another possible topic for Morgan State is **education**, your top priority, which is not currently reflected in this proposed package of commencement addresses. However, this period will not be without a major education event; we will soon propose to you an education town hall meeting for late May (including strong news announcements), which would give us an opportunity to push your standards agenda in a high-profile way during this period. We will also explore "turnaround" school options, including the school you mentioned in Corpus Christi, Texas -- either as a possible venue for a town hall meeting, or as a separate event sometime in late June. An additional commencement option which some have suggested is a major address on **religion**, although it is not clear what you would say that goes beyond your highly-acclaimed 1995 speech on religious liberty.

Recommendation: that you deliver a May 18th commencement address at Morgan State University on science and technology.

Agree ✓ Disagree_____ Discuss_____

West Point -- Foreign Policy Vision/NATO Enlargement. This is an opportunity to deliver one of the major foreign policy addresses of your second term -- presenting your vision of the demands of American leadership in the 21st Century, making a strong case for NATO enlargement, and also framing your major foreign policy actions from May through July to make

clear the larger purposes that unite them (with the NSC, we will put forward a themes memo showing how to pull this all together). This would be paired with a speech you would deliver two days earlier in the Hague to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Marshall Plan -- billed as "President Clinton's major address to the people of Europe on the future of American-European relations." The West Point speech would be your major address to the American people on the same subject. (The contents of both will obviously depend on negotiations regarding NATO and Russia).

Please note that there is a strong feeling among your foreign policy advisers that you need to press the case publicly for NATO enlargement. Given the timing of this speech, that argument would definitely be newsworthy.

Recommendation: that you deliver a May 31st commencement address at West Point on foreign policy vision and NATO enlargement.

Agree ✓ **Disagree**_____ **Discuss**_____

UC San Diego -- Race and Reconciliation. This could be the place where you announce actions relating to race and reconciliation, and deliver a strong One America speech -- focussed on harnessing the increasing diversity of our nation as our greatest strength. One recommendation is that you deliver such a speech in California -- the gateway to much of the world and the embodiment of American diversity. UC San Diego itself is very diverse (3% African-American, 29% Asian, 12% Latino), as is the surrounding San Diego metropolitan area (9% African American, 11% Asian, 19% Hispanic).

Giving a race-related speech at a University of California campus will undoubtedly raise two controversial issues -- the UC Regents' affirmative action policy and Proposition 209. However, this would enable you to address these issues directly, and we believe this should not prevent you from giving an address at UC San Diego. In fact, UC San Diego recently signed onto a letter printed in the New York Times in support of affirmative action.

It should be noted that a number of other western, racially diverse schools -- including the Universities of Washington, Oregon, Arizona and New Mexico -- were considered and rejected because of scheduling conflicts or policy issues the Administration has pending with particular universities.

Recommendation: that you deliver a June 14th commencement address at UC San Diego on race and reconciliation.

Agree ✓ **Disagree**_____ **Discuss**_____

Other principals' commencement schedules. For your information, the Vice President

is currently scheduled to address the Naval Academy on May 23. The First Lady is scheduled to speak at the Banneker High School graduation in DC on June 13, and is delivering the commencement address at Ohio University on June 14 -- which, if you agree with the above, would be the same day as your UC San Diego speech.

Science —
Morgan State speech

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM

To: Gene Sperling
Ann Lewis ✓
John Podesta

From: Tom Kalil TK
Tim Newell TN

Re: Morgan State commencement speech

Date: May 7, 1997

Because this is one of the few speeches that the President is likely to give on science and technology this year, we think he needs to articulate a broad vision on the role that science and technology can play in achieving national goals. Below is a first cut at an outline.

I. Continuing the scientific and technological revolution and strong government support for research and technology is important for two fundamental reasons:

1. Our curiosity -- our quest to know more about ourselves and the world around us - is a very important part of what makes us human. At the same time, access to knowledge -- and the freedom to act on that knowledge -- is a fundamental principle of democracy, and our commitment to innovation is an important part of the American tradition.

2. Science and technology play an important role in virtually every important national goal - a growing, productive, high-wage economy; sustainable development and environmental stewardship; improved health care and quality of life; harnessing the Information Revolution; new opportunities for life-long learning for every American; and ensuring global stability/security.

II. The last century has seen remarkable scientific progress, propelling us from an agricultural economy to the information age. However, there is still a lot we don't know:

- How does the human brain work?

- What are the biological origins of life here on Earth, and possibly on other planets?

- How can we manufacture products in ways that minimize pollution, or discover cleaner, cost-effective sources of energy that do not contribute to global warming?

- How can we use our understanding of the human genome to cure previously incurable diseases?

- How can we translate oceans of raw data in to easily understandable information?

As we enter the 21st century, it is vital that we rededicate ourselves to the pursuit of knowledge and the frontiers of science and technology -- to achieve our national goals, and to continue to rejuvenate the American dream of a better life for our children.

III. It's very important to use technology in ways that support and reinforce our basic values and sense of community. Just because we can use technology to do X (cloning, genetic screening) does not mean that we should. Our decisions about how to use technology need to be guided by ethical principles, expert advice, and reasoned/democratic decision-making.

IV. Potential announcements:

Having articulated these grand challenges, the President obviously has to say what he is doing to advance these goals. Obviously, the Administration is constrained by the budget agreement; analysts estimate that the President's FY98 budget would reduce federal funding for R&D by 12 percent in real dollars between FY 1997 and 2002. Below are some possible announcements -- in addition to any announcement on health-related issues (e.g. diabetes, genetic screening legislation).

1. **National Prizes**

Prizes have historically played an important role in advancing technology. For example, New York hotel owner Raymond Orteig offered $25,000 as a prize for the first aviator to cross the Atlantic from New York to Paris, a prize that was won by Charles A. Lindbergh in 1927. The Department of Energy successfully used a "Golden Carrot" award to encourage companies to make more efficient refrigerators -- one of the largest consumers of electricity

The President could charge the National Academy of Sciences (or some other body) with identifying a series of prizes that would focus the most creative scientists, engineers, and entrepreneurs on making specific critical breakthroughs (e.g. cost-effective solar power). Funding for the prizes could come jointly from Federal, industry, and philanthropic sources.

2. Harnessing the Information Revolution

a. Supercomputer-on-a-chip

The Administration and the semiconductor industry have been exploring the possibility of co-funding a number of university-based "centers of excellence" in areas of semiconductor technology. These technologies will eventually allow semiconductor companies to put hundreds of millions or even billions of transistors on a single chip the size of one's fingernail. The potential applications are mind-boggling. As one semiconductor company noted:

> "With 125 million transistors on a chip, picture-phones, the proverbial Dick Tracy wrist computer, or computers that recognize speech and make intelligent decisions in the context of the speech, could be within the consumer's price range. Or, imagine an automated teller machine that can recognize the user's face or do fingerprint recognition, virtually eliminating the possibility of theft."

Although an agreement between the semiconductor industry and the Defense Department to fund 2 of the (potentially) 6 centers has been reached -- no formal announcement has been made. This model is also attractive because industry will invest $2-$3 dollars for every $1 of government spending.

b. Next Generation Internet

As part of the President's Next-Generation Internet initiative, NSF is close to announcing grants that would connect 35 universities to a high-speed network that will eventually be able to transmit all 30 volumes of the Encyclopedia Britannica in under a second. This network will allow top researchers in universities and National Labs from all over the country to work together -- contributing to the solutions to all of the "grand challenges" of science and engineering that the President has articulated.

c. Ethical, legal and social implications of the Information Revolution

As part of the Human Genome Project, the government funds research on the ethical, legal, and social implications of genome research. Similarly, the Administration established the National Bioethics Advisory Commission to consider broad ethical issues related to human biological research. There are no equivalent initiatives on the information and communications side -- although arguably the impacts on our economy, society and culture will be as great or greater.

Sciences: Morgan State

OSTP
DRAFT 5/8/97

Possible Approach for Morgan State

I) Our commitment to science and technology

- Reiterate strategy of fiscal responsibility, streamlining government while at the same time protecting investments in education and research. The enduring Federal commitment to science, to technology, to learning, to research -- is the key to our future, essential to our economy, health, environment, security. Our strategy is working. It's gratifying that Congress is moving with us.

- The pace of science, and the resulting technological advances, is accelerating so rapidly that textbooks are frequently obsolete before they're printed. Humankind places a tremendous premium on (a) an increasingly sophisticated base of skilled human resources and knowledge, (b) a well-functioning and resilient natural resource system. As populations grow and economic activities expand, our hopes for sustained progress -- sustainable development -- hinge on human ingenuity.

- With global linkages growing stronger, the rapid movement of people, goods, information has permanently altered commerce, national security, demographics and health. The cost of "natural" disasters that can be greatly lessened through S&T now amounts for the U.S. alone to about $1 billion per week; how the potential of enormous impacts of global climate change can be lessened with timely action; the opportunity to capitalize on the revolutions in biology and biomedicine to improve human health, agriculture, etc.]

II) Health and Disease

- Evidence abounds of the returns from scientific research and potential for the future. Today's doctors treat symptoms. The human body and its ailments are so complex that it may be that we are better at diagnosing and curing what is wrong with our cars than with ourselves. We need to give our doctors a toolbox as good as a mechanic's.

- Tomorrow's doctors will have the tools to predict and prevent. Understanding the chain of events that cause disease offers real insight into what can be done to cure it, or preferably, prevent it from occurring in the first place. There is growing optimism regarding new drugs to treat AIDS or a vaccine to prevent its spread. Chronic, debilitating diseases such as diabetes, high blood pressure, arthritis and sickle cell anemia may succumb to innovative new therapies.

III) Ethics

- Our ethics must be as good as our science.

- In American tradition, freedom of scientific inquiry is likened to freedom of speech and holds very great respect. There is a practical dimension to this attitude in that allowing scientific opportunity to guide research directions has proven benefits (examples of unpredicted payoffs and those in unrelated fields).

- Knowledge, in and of itself, is value-neutral; but knowledge may be used for good or evil. The very success of science and the technology that emerges from it is a distinct form of power that must be nurtured and governed with a watchful eye.

- We acknowledge the need for societal governance of the use of science and technology, but we also acknowledge the imperative that such governance be thoughtful and careful, that liberty and privacy (respect for persons, beneficence and justice), for example, be protected. It is a complex line. Our choices carry great weight. That is why federal oversight is necessary in some cases to ensure that societal values, informed by cultural/religious views, are not trumped, while at the same time continuing our tradition of freedom of scientific inquiry. It is for this reason that the President created NBAC.

- Accounts of past abuses of the human subjects of research (Tuskegee, radiation) and the desire to prevent abuse from ever occurring again, along with the increasing power of technology to work with the forces of nature, joined to form an imperative need for continuing thoughtful *prospective* governance of our Nation's biomedical and behavioral research enterprise.

IV) Policy

- Extension of NBAC charter

- Diabetes initiative

- Long-term goal for R&D support. Strengthening our S&T investments will reap ample rewards. We must all be the constituency of the future.

- Others

- The gulf between the cultures of science and politics. Their different time perspectives. Ozone depletion, global warming, loss of biodiversity have long time constants. While it may take two decades for Nobel recognition or five decades for climate change, political change often comes about in hours or days.

- We are in the formative stages of coupling the physical, biological and social sciences in the pursuit of global knowledge. C.P. Snow's admonition that we must bridge the gap between our cultures of natural science and social science if we are to effectively tackle the research challenges and opportunities ahead. The challenge is to build those bridges, not only to the next century, but across the cultural divides that we must not allow to separate us.

Science: Morgan State

FACTS + ANECDOTES we need:

* increased importance of science (statistics & anecdotes, this past century and future.

* specific examples of progress were made in recent years, esp. on medicine and health.

* specific predictions/suppositions re: future (new technologies, cures, breakthroughs)

* examples of misuse in past — Tuskegee, radiation are ones we know — others?

* increasing importance of ocience & tech. to our economy — e.g., US high tech industries that are now leading in world competition, # of jobs.

~~* AIDS — human impact~~

ALSO... speeches/essays by · Gibbons, Gore, Varmus, Satcher
· other Presidents (e.g., Eisenhower, post Sputnik Kennedy)
· religious figures - Pope?

Science: Morgan State speech

Morgan State

4 principles of use of sci/tech.
Democratization of info
Sanctity of individual - can't ever be used.
Science isn't god/religious

Science as the future
(funding) enduring fed'l commitment
Science making life better
health/technology disease emph on life sciences

Bad examples - Tuskegee/radiation
tensions.
Principles that should guide us.
3 re-uses of knowledge
lots of expositions - where??
from NBAC??

Extension of NBAC charter?
Long-term goals reinvestments??

File: Science – Morgan State

cc: Michael Waldman / Terry Edmonds

This is something Jonathan Prince prepared when we first thinking about the Morgan St. speech. It's a bit out-of-date in terms of the policy announcements, but I think still useful.

Elena

MORGAN STATE COMMENCEMENT

New scientific discoveries and technological developments promise all kinds of benefits to our society: longer and healthier lives; cures for what were once considered incurable diseases; universal access to university libraries; up to the second information. The potential to improve people's everyday lives is enormous. But at the same time, new science and technology raises a host of ethical and moral questions that we are only just learning to ask, let alone come to grips with and answer.

Leading America into a national discussion of these issues -- asking the questions, answering some of them, and laying down the moral markers that must guide us as we look for more answers -- is a task ripe for the Presidential bully pulpit.

There are two major categories of science and technology that raise distinct, although often related, types of new questions: biology and medicine on the one hand, which raises religious questions, questions about the nature of humanity, as well as privacy issues; and information technology on the other hand, which raises all kinds of privacy questions, as well as many civil liberty related issues.

The President's speech could focus on both areas, but a thoughtful discussion would be better advanced with a primary focus on one set of issues.

There are a good number of policy options in the pipeline that could be used to provide substance to the speech:

Genetic Screening: The President could propose major legislation to prohibit insurers from using genetic screening information as a basis for denying coverage. It's worth noting that in the early 70s some African-Americans were denied health care coverage by insurers and jobs by employers because they were identified as sickle cell anemia carriers.

Cloning Report: NBAC's report is due a week later (May25); their final meeting is scheduled for the day before (May 17). Presumably, if we pushed a little, the President could announce their findings and comment on them. At this point, we expect their recommendations to be essentially in line with the President's position.

Diabetes: It is possible, but unlikely, that a major diabetes announcement could be ready.

Tuskeegee: The President is currently scheduled to discuss the Tuskeegee experiments the week before the commencement. Given the subject and the venue, he should certainly reiterate his strong feelings against the kind of human

testing that went on in Tuskeegee.

Information Technology: If the President were to discuss information technology issues, he could announce creation of an ELSI (Ethical, Legal, and Social Implications) grant program housed at NSF, similar to the existing one housed at NIH, to explore looming information technology questions and develop answers.