

Originally Processed With FOIA(s):
2005-0336-F

FOIA Number:
2005-0336-F

FOIA MARKER

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Record Group/Collection: George H.W. Bush Presidential Records
Collection/Office of Origin: Science and Technology Policy, Office of (OSTP)
Series: Bromley, D. Allan, Files
Subseries: Correspondence Files

OA/ID Number: 62003
Folder ID Number: 62003-009

Folder Title:
D. Allan Bromley Correspondence - Presidential - G [1989]

Stack:

Row:

Section:

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Position:

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 7, 1989

Dear Dick:

As you can see, my correspondence has become backlogged, and I am now in the process of responding to a number of letters that arrived in early November while I was at the Noordwijk conference. I much appreciate your sending me a copy of your remarks on the occasion of Georges Charpak's retirement from CERN. He will be very much missed and has been one of that small handful of true experts in the area of instrumentation on whom so many of us have depended over the years.

You emphasize the importance of bringing non-governmental input into the decision-making process, and I could not agree with you more.

The President's Council of Advisers on Science and Technology (PCAST) is now complete, and we have only been waiting for the last two months or so to complete the FBI checks on two of the members who happened to have traveled very widely abroad over the years and therefore require special attention on the part of the FBI. Unfortunately, with new rules and regulations about ethics and conflict of interest, it is becoming increasingly difficult to bring together any advisory body at a senior level of government without exposing them to unacceptable legal exposure. Making sure that this does not happen takes an appalling amount of time.

The President, however, assures me that he will personally host the first meeting of PCAST within the next six weeks and that he will thereafter spend substantial time with it in its meetings here in Washington. He very much looks on PCAST as his advisory body, and in that sense it will be much more like the old PSAC structure than the WHSC structure that was in place during the Reagan Administration.

It is my intention to revitalize the FCCSET structure and, where appropriate, to create panels under the PCAST mechanism that will parallel those under FCCSET, with the two groups meeting together as appropriate. This will make it possible for us to develop close and ongoing ties between the private sector and the governmental one and bring expertise and experience from the private sector into the decision-making process at the higher levels of government, to an extent that has not been possible in recent years. The points you make in your talk are well taken, and I hope that we will have a mechanism that will improve the situation substantially.

With all best wishes,

Sincerely yours,



D. Allan Bromley
Assistant to the President
for
Science and Technology

Dr. Richard L. Garwin
IBM Research Division
Thomas J. Watson Research Center
P.O. Box 218
Yorktown Heights, New York 10598

Richard L. Garwin
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P.O. Box 218
Yorktown Heights, NY 10598
(914) 945-2555

November 2, 1989
(Corrected version 11/06/89)

Dr. D. Allan Bromley
President's Science Advisor
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Allan,

Thanks very much for the fine talk you gave to the IBM Academy of Technology Wednesday evening, 11/01/89. I was much encouraged by that, and I hope things continue to go well.

c I worked with Jim Wyngaarden for some time on PSAC, and I have a great deal of respect for him-- only augmented by his performance as head of NIH.

I mentioned after your talk that Pat Haggerty and I had sat next to one another on PSAC for some years and had hatched the idea of tax credits to industry (or anybody) for support of research in universities. We had difficulty getting this implemented, and when it was finally introduced, it was not in this form at all, but rather in the form of credits for increased support for R&D by industry in its own laboratories! I do believe that tax credits for any support of research in universities by industry would be valuable, but probably one should not rock the boat at this point.

Enclosed is the speech I gave Monday, 10/30/89, at CERN, on the occasion of the 65'th birthday (and retirement) of my good friend Georges Charpak. You will see (page 3) that I am expecting good things from you and the Bush Administration. I was happy to hear in your talk that OMB is going to do more than wave the budget past you in the future.

I was also pleased to hear that from your point of the view the joint study with Yorktown was a "spectacular success."

- + Please let me know if I can do anything for you. I'll see you at the New York Academy of Sciences Awards Dinner 12/04/89, when you are being honored with The Presidential Award.

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Richard L. Garwin

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Encl:

10/19/89 "Remarks from the Non-physical World" (DRAFT 5 of 11/01/89) by R.L. Garwin, on the occasion of the retirement of Georges Charpak from CERN 10/30/89, Geneva, Switzerland. (101989RNPW)

cc:

- > J.A. Armstrong, Armonk.
- > P.M. Horn, YKTN.
- > J.C. McGroddy, YKTN.

RLG:jtml:306%DAB:110289.DAB

REMARKS FROM THE NON-PHYSICAL WORLD

by

Richard L. Garwin

IBM Research Division
Thomas J. Watson Research Center
P.O. Box 218
Yorktown Heights, NY 10598

(914) 945-2555

(also
Adjunct Professor of Physics,
Columbia University;

Adjunct Research Fellow,
CENTER FOR SCIENCE AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
Kennedy School of Government
Harvard University)

October 30, 1989
Geneva

On the occasion of the retirement
of

Georges Charpak

from CERN

Remarks.

Among the qualifications that I value most highly is to have been a friend of Georges Charpak now for more than 30 years, since our work together on the muon g-2 experiment. It would be difficult to visit CERN at this time without feeling great pride and joy not only in CERN, but in the ingenuity, energy, and persistence of those who have made up the community of high energy physicists over the years and also of those whose contributions in invention, engineering, and supporting technology have been essential to this great enterprise.

I have neither the time nor the talent to review the substance of particle physics nor of the organizational structure over the years in which these contributions have been made. I have watched with great appreciation the contribution of Georges Charpak to successive generations of larger, more accurate, and cheaper (at least by the bit) detectors that have played an essential role in critical particle physics experiments over the decades. Of course, I am delighted to be here to celebrate these achievements of a good friend and to look forward to the wider application of his contributions in medicine, industry, and science toward which Georges will now perhaps shift his focus.

But I want now to talk about some of the critical needs of the world outside our own field of physics and even outside the applications of physics, but to which those same talents of ingenuity, energy, and persistence can contribute. In analogy with the field of particle physics, individual efforts will be of little avail unless we have and can maintain a scheme of human organization that values and insists on the honesty that in my opinion has been key to the spectacular advance of scientific knowledge and for much of its incorporation in useful and valuable technology.

For the last 40 years I have been principally concerned with the avoidance of nuclear war, of environmental catastrophe and exhaustion of resources, with limiting human population and with preserving a system of government that will permit achieving these goals. These goals are more specific and at the same time in a sense more far-reaching than those adopted in the Preamble to the Constitution of the United States (1787): "... (to) establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity ..." They go beyond the goals of the Constitution because the world is both in fact and in awareness more tightly coupled than it was 200 years ago.

Governments are not about to turn over their responsibilities to physicists, nor would populations even if governments didn't stand in the way. But in an era in which governments are acknowledged to exist in order to serve the people (and not the other way around) scientists in general, and physicists in particular, have an important role to play in helping governments do more to serve the people of the world and do less of a disservice to them. Indeed, as Isidor I. Rabi of Columbia University (perhaps more than anyone else responsible for the conception

military and civil space programs, on the control of nuclear weapons, on recognizing the problems and bringing under some control insecticides and pesticides, and in many other fields. PSAC was disestablished by President Nixon in 1973-- victim of an aversion in two Administrations to hearing bad news, and of a tendency much perfected since-- to substitute public relations for substance. PSAC would not be used for image, and was disestablished. Contributing also was the fact that several PSAC members took public positions in opposition to the ABM system of defense against ballistic missiles, and to the supersonic transport program of the Nixon Administration.

Now that President Bush has Allan Bromley as Science Advisor-- an experienced and capable physicist-- and Bush and Bromley have promised to form a Council of Presidential Science and Technology Advisors, perhaps the President will have once again the breadth and depth of scientific advice and awareness necessary in the modern world. Although lower levels of the government have some access to scientific and technical expertise, it is often ignored when it is most needed.

In 1863 the United States government chartered a non-governmental organization, the National Academy of Sciences, with the primary role of providing scientific advice to any element of the U.S. government, whenever requested. Through its subsidiary, the National Research Council, the National Academy of Sciences (and with it the National Academy of Engineering and the Institute of Medicine) conducts hundreds of studies annually for agencies of the government. These range from the health effects of food additives to studies of armored fighting vehicles, from automobile exhaust emissions to AIDS. The individual study panels include people of varying points of view, most of them (as is obvious from numbers) not members of the Academy. The Academy Report Review Committee reviews each report in draft form in order to ensure that it is free from bias, and that the conclusions and recommendations follow from analysis, and not from prejudice. More than \$100 million are spent annually through the National Research Council for such scientific advice.

Within the last 10 years, science advice for the United States Congress has been institutionalized in the Office of Technology Assessment (OTA), which addresses problems assigned to it by Congressional committees. OTA studies are done by staff-- usually a few continuing staff persons, plus several hired for the term of the study (one to three years, typically), and supplemented by consultants and analyses provided by other organizations and firms. A key element of the OTA process is the creation of a large Advisory Committee for each study, containing exponents of the whole range of views even on a controversial topic. While OTA studies do not have recommendations, the conclusions can be quite compelling. I have served on such advisory committees to OTA regarding space weapons, the basing of the MX ICBM, and on verification of arms control agreements, but OTA studies also questions of telecommunications, air transport, and the like.

The National Academy of Sciences and the Office of Technology Assessment are two examples of organizations with the primary purpose of providing scientific and technical advice. As large organizations that hope to

within ten years. Every one of the advisory mechanisms I have described will have had an important role if this admittedly visionary goal is achieved. And each of us will share some responsibility if it is not. Paradoxically, it may be the plans for modernization and expansion of the French and British nuclear forces (now at the level of 1% of the U.S. or Soviet forces) that will inhibit such major reductions.

Last night, Georges and I discussed a proposal that might speed the progress of arms reduction. The idea is not only to identify the most troubling weapons on the other side, but to offer to buy them and then to destroy them. This, of course, is not a new proposal, although it has never been put into action. But we ask, what then? Do we have enough money to buy from the Soviets the weapons that trouble us? And where will the Soviets find the hard currency to buy from the U.S. the weapons that threaten them? The question answers itself! If we pay the Soviets \$10 B for their 300 10-warhead SS-18 missiles, the Soviets can then buy from the U.S. \$10-B worth of troubling nuclear weaponry, and the cycle need not stop there.

In some of the Pugwash workshops, I am happy to see not only colleagues from CERN, but also competent officials from governments, including Switzerland, Germany, and Italy. Obviously, not everyone need be so involved-- a division of labor and some specialization in this policy field is required for efficiency. Still, it is essential to connect non-government scientists with governments, to do the hard work that must be done to identify problems and opportunities, and to create the kind of openness that is necessary if error is to be minimized and corrected where it cannot be avoided. This struggle will never end. But we should be satisfied if we can turn the world over to the next generation in somewhat better condition than it was when we received it, and with improved mechanisms for identifying and solving our problems. The quality of the shared activity in particle physics, its persistence and essential honesty, need to be more widely reflected in our modern and dangerous world, which nevertheless is full of opportunity.

"CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING"

TYPE: Information

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 8920309

FROM: RICHARD L. GARWIN
IBM RESEARCH DIVISION

TO: BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 11/02/89

SUBJECT: THANK YOU FOR THE PRESENTTION ON 11/1, AND ENCLOSING
SOME IDEAS.

ASSIGNED TO:

ACTION REQUIRED: NONE

SENDER'S DUE DATE: OSTP DUE DATE:

DATE COMPLETED: 11/13/89

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley
James Wyngaarden

REMARKS:

DATE RECEIVED: 11/08/89

FILE: NEOB

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 29, 1989

Dear Mary:

Just to make it formal, I am submitting to you herewith, my resignation from the National Science Board.

Now that I have received Senate confirmation of my appointment as Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy and Assistant to the President for Science and Technology, it would no longer be appropriate for me to hold NSB membership.

I regret that my service on the Board was so short. I enjoyed my interaction with my fellow Board members and was impressed by the activities under way.

I look forward to working with you and the Board as I take up my new responsibilities in this office.

With warmest best wishes,

Sincerely yours,



D. Allan Bromley
Assistant to the President
for
Science and Technology

Dr. Mary Good, Chairman
National Science Board
National Science Foundation
1800 G Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20550

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Aug 28 '89

Admiral James Watkins

Dear Jim:

Just a brief note to say how much I enjoyed our luncheon and discussion. I shall be back to you shortly with the information that I promised.

I look forward with pleasure to working with you.

Sincerely
Allen

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01a. Letter	To: Allan Bromley From: James Watkins Re: Forwarding Johnston letter (1 pp.)	8/25/89	(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Science and Technology Policy, Office of (OSTP)
Series: Bromley, D. Allan, Files
Subseries: Correspondence Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: D. Allan Bromley Correspondence - Presidential - G [1989]

Date Closed:	2/8/2010	OA/ID Number:	62003-009
FOIA/SYS Case #:	2005-0336-F	Appeal Case #:	
Re-review Case #:		Appeal Disposition:	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		Disposition Date:	
AR Case #:		MR Case #:	
AR Disposition:		MR Disposition:	
AR Disposition Date:		MR Disposition Date:	

RESTRICTION CODES

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

P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
 P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
 P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
 P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
 P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
 P-6 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. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01b. Letter	To: Bennett Johnston From: James Watkins Re: DOE's position on construction project (2 pp.)	6/15/89	(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 14, 1989

Dear Hannah:

Your note of December 27, with its enclosed resolution passed by the University of Chicago Board of Governors for Argonne National Laboratory, came as a very pleasant and much appreciated surprise.

As I think you suspect, I very much enjoyed all my interactions with the Argonne National Laboratory and with the University and, indeed, came away from all of my meetings of various advisory boards with the very definite feeling that I had learned more than I had contributed. It always seemed to me that review committees at national labs of Argonne stature provide one of the most convenient tutorial systems in the world. Where else could one find some of the nation's best scientists prepared to spend enormous amounts of time and effort explaining to a visiting group the details of their work?

You should know that I have frequent occasion to call on both Walter Massey and Alan Schriesheim for help and advice and that I have never been disappointed.

The new position has a great many different challenges and opportunities than does a Yale professorship, and I must admit that, although many of them are great fun, there are times when I look back on my Yale days with very real feelings of appreciation for the environment that I found within the university. I look back with particular pleasure on our interactions while you were provost and I was chairman of the physics department. Together, we built a very large fraction of the present department, and I believe that we can be proud of what we put together.

Pat joins me in sending you and Charles our very warmest best wishes for the holiday season.

Sincerely yours,



D. Allan Bromley
Assistant to the President
for
Science and Technology

Dr. Hannah H. Gray
President
The University of Chicago
5801 Ellis Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60637

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 7, 1989

Dear Dick:

As you can see, my correspondence has become backlogged, and I am now in the process of responding to a number of letters that arrived in early November while I was at the Noordwijk conference. I much appreciate your sending me a copy of your remarks on the occasion of Georges Charpak's retirement from CERN. He will be very much missed and has been one of that small handful of true experts in the area of instrumentation on whom so many of us have depended over the years.

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Yorktown Heights, New York 10598

892009

Richard L. Garwin
IBM Research Division
Thomas J. Watson Research Center
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November 2, 1989
(Corrected version 11/06/89)

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President's Science Advisor
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Washington, DC 20500

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Within the last 10 years, science advice for the United States Congress has been institutionalized in the Office of Technology Assessment (OTA), which addresses problems assigned to it by Congressional committees. OTA studies are done by staff-- usually a few continuing staff persons, plus several hired for the term of the study (one to three years, typically), and supplemented by consultants and analyses provided by other organizations and firms. A key element of the OTA process is the creation of a large Advisory Committee for each study, containing exponents of the whole range of views even on a controversial topic. While OTA studies do not have recommendations, the conclusions can be quite compelling. I have served on such advisory committees to OTA regarding space weapons, the basing of the MX ICBM, and on verification of arms control agreements, but OTA studies also questions of telecommunications, air transport, and the like.

The National Academy of Sciences and the Office of Technology Assessment are two examples of organizations with the primary purpose of providing scientific and technical advice. As large organizations that hope to

within ten years. Every one of the advisory mechanisms I have described will have had an important role if this admittedly visionary goal is achieved. And each of us will share some responsibility if it is not. Paradoxically, it may be the plans for modernization and expansion of the French and British nuclear forces (now at the level of 1% of the U.S. or Soviet forces) that will inhibit such major reductions.

Last night, Georges and I discussed a proposal that might speed the progress of arms reduction. The idea is not only to identify the most troubling weapons on the other side, but to offer to buy them and then to destroy them. This, of course, is not a new proposal, although it has never been put into action. But we ask, what then? Do we have enough money to buy from the Soviets the weapons that trouble us? And where will the Soviets find the hard currency to buy from the U.S. the weapons that threaten them? The question answers itself! If we pay the Soviets \$10 B for their 300 10-warhead SS-18 missiles, the Soviets can then buy from the U.S. \$10-B worth of troubling nuclear weaponry, and the cycle need not stop there.

In some of the Pugwash workshops, I am happy to see not only colleagues from CERN, but also competent officials from governments, including Switzerland, Germany, and Italy. Obviously, not everyone need be so involved-- a division of labor and some specialization in this policy field is required for efficiency. Still, it is essential to connect non-government scientists with governments, to do the hard work that must be done to identify problems and opportunities, and to create the kind of openness that is necessary if error is to be minimized and corrected where it cannot be avoided. This struggle will never end. But we should be satisfied if we can turn the world over to the next generation in somewhat better condition than it was when we received it, and with improved mechanisms for identifying and solving our problems. The quality of the shared activity in particle physics, its persistence and essential honesty, need to be more widely reflected in our modern and dangerous world, which nevertheless is full of opportunity.

"CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING"

TYPE: Information

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 8920309

FROM: RICHARD L. GARWIN
IBM RESEARCH DIVISION

TO: BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 11/02/89

SUBJECT: THANK YOU FOR THE PRESENTTION ON 11/1, AND ENCLOSING
SOME IDEAS.

ASSIGNED TO:

ACTION REQUIRED: NONE

SENDER'S DUE DATE:

OSTP DUE DATE:

DATE COMPLETED: 11/13/89

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley
James Wyngaarden

REMARKS:

DATE RECEIVED: 11/08/89

FILE: NEOB

12/7

Damar,

I suggest we give this (extra) copy to
DAB, to find out how he wishes to convey
Garwin's input, to whom at the Academies.

SS

*Don't - to anyone
Garwin is very
DAB. anxious to get
in the loop!*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 1, 1989

Dear Dick:

Many thanks for your letter of October 27 with its interesting suggestion of balloon angioplasty for gas mains. Somehow, this idea appeals to me vastly more in gas mains than it does in my coronary arteries! I have asked the two Academies to do a new study on the preparation for and consequences of major earthquakes, since it has been a long time since this received a careful scientific look, and I will pass your letter on to them. I suspect also that it will be necessary to pull together an interagency group to examine the whole question of our preparedness for this kind of natural disaster, and they, too, will benefit from your input.

I well remember the Friday afternoon in Rochester, back in 1953 or 1954, when some thirty to forty homes were blown to shreds in a single afternoon because the pressure-reducing valves on the main pipeline from Texas, although according to regulations had been installed in quadruplicate, all four were in a particular manhole, and when a minor gas explosion in that manhole blew the cover high into the air, it subsequently fell edge-on, broke through its previous frame, and simultaneously broke off the control element in all four of the valves, so that some forty pounds per square inch gas arrived in each of the connected homes, rather than the normal two psi. In some cases, pilot lights burned clear to the ceiling of the room in which they were located, thus starting fires, but in others, the first surge of gas blew out the pilots and, either when the system attempted to relight them automatically or when one of the citizens walked in and threw a light switch, the entire home disappeared. I was appalled even then by the fact that the employees of the gas companies still tested for gas with lighted matches and succeeded after the main event in blowing several homes out of existence through their own efforts.

The kind of confusion that Rich Muller described, and which you quote, does no one any service.

It was good to see you at the IBM Academy meeting. This is a very impressive group.

With all best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Allan

D. Allan Bromley
Assistant to the President
for
Science and Technology

Dr. Richard L. Garwin
IBM Research Division
Thomas J. Watson Research Center
P.O. Box 218
Yorktown Heights, New York 10598

"CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING"

Bromley ①
Hawkins ②
Bostock ③
File ④

TYPE: Information

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 8910191

FROM: IBM Research Division
Richard L. Garwin

TO: Bromley

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 10/27/89

SUBJECT: Earthquake problems and suggestion on Ballon
Angioplasty cartridges in gas mains.

ASSIGNED TO:

ACTION REQUIRED: NONE

SENDER'S DUE DATE:

OSTP DUE DATE:

DATE COMPLETED:

COPIES TO: Thomas Ratchford
James Wyngaarden
Nancy Maynard

REMARKS:

DATE RECEIVED: 11/02/89

FILE: NEOB

Richard L. Garwin
IBM Research Division
Thomas J. Watson Research Center
P.O. Box 218
Yorktown Heights, NY 10598
(914) 945-2555

October 27, 1989

Dr. D. Allan Bromley
President's Science Advisor
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Allan,

I am glad to see good relations between you and the Congress, and I hope that they are matched by equally good relations within the White House.

It occurs to me that the Earthquake may stir the bureaucracy to do some things that would otherwise have gone undone. Here is a small suggestion.

Early in the 1960s, I believe, PSAC took up the question of earthquake prediction, prevention, and damage alleviation. I eliminated the second as a near-term possibility. As for damage alleviation, it seemed to me that automatic-closing gas main valves would be a good thing. Even having good maps and stocking a big socket wrench near each valve would help.

I don't know whether such were installed in San Francisco and Berkeley, but failed. Now I think we ought to put "balloon angioplasty" cartridges in each of the gas mains (big and small) which could be triggered by command, by large flow rate, or by a self-contained seismic sensor integrating a foot displacement or more (your choice).

When I wrote Rich Muller (Berkeley), I received the following comment:

"Of your three gas valves ('your choice') I choose the remote turn-off and (in second place) the high flow rate. I believe the big fire in San Francisco Marina district was due in large part to a failed valve of some sort. The fire in Berkeley (which was at a local towing service) was a gasoline, not natural gas, fire. (The New York Times apparently heard that the Berkeley fire was behind the Berkeley Public Library, which it was, and they naturally assumed that the 'Berkeley Library' was the campus library, so they reported it this way on the front page.

"A practical problem with an automatic gas shutoff is that it can cause a great deal of trouble to turn gas back on. Most people don't know how to re-light their gas waterheaters and ovens (which still have pilot lights) so they have to wait for the local Pacific Gas and Electric serviceman to come visit. If they try to light it themselves (which, of course, is not difficult) a certain fraction of them will start fires or burn themselves. For this reason, PG&E was telling people NOT to turn off their gas unless they heard or smelled a leak; many of the early broadcasts from helpful newspeople were urging everyone to turn off their gas regardless of the symptoms."

Very best regards.

Sincerely yours,



Richard L. Garwin

RLG:jtml:300%DAB:102789.DAB

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 29, 1989

Dear Bill:

Many thanks for the copy of Joe Fletcher's letter. He is obviously someone whom I should get to know in the near future, and I know that Nancy will want to get in touch with him as well.

This whole global change question has boiled to the top of the political agenda faster and more universally than I would have believed possible. At Noordwijk, a large fraction of the seventy-odd countries represented would have been prepared to sign almost any kind of commitment, despite the fact that I am convinced that very few of them had any idea whatsoever as to how they would achieve the commitments or what the achievement might do to their respective economies.

As chairman of the DPC's Working Group on Global Change, I am trying, with some success thus far, to broaden the scope of the whole discussion to include many of the aspects of global change not covered by global warming, and at the same time, get us into a position so that as the IPCC process works its way out by next autumn, we will be in a position in this country to at least discuss some of these issues with a much firmer basis of understanding than is now the case.

The Committee on Earth Sciences, that you put together, has in my opinion done a superb job and provides a model for the way that FCCSET committees should function. In parallel with this planned research activity, I have asked the Department of the Interior to coordinate the collection of input from the private industrial sector, which surprises me in terms of the tiny degree to which it has been involved thus far in the discussions, despite the fact that, like the federal government over the past several decades, it has gained more expertise, data and background than the corresponding industrial sectors in any other country by more than an order of magnitude.

I am also convinced that in all countries there has been much more attention on the input side of the global warming equation than on the output and, even more, on the economic consequences of those outputs. In order to understand this better, I have asked the Council of Economic Advisers to take on the task, working with CES and anyone else that they find useful, to try to quantify, from an economic viewpoint, what it would cost us to stabilize or achieve various reductions in our greenhouse gas emissions. Jim Watkins at DOE already has substantial work underway in this area, as does Bill Reilly at EPA.

Thirdly, because I have long been convinced that the U.S. tends to find itself shafted in a great many international agreements, because we have not done adequate homework, or because we are not really as well-briefed on what we wish to achieve and what we are prepared to concede as our negotiating partners, I have asked the Justice and State Departments to jointly examine and recommend the structure of the kind of agreement that we should be prepared to sign, whenever the time is appropriate.

In parallel with this, we are meeting with selected groups of global change scientists, of economists who are working in this area (who, incidentally, have wildly divergent opinions and views), and representatives of the major environmental groups, so that all will at least have an opportunity to provide their input in the way that they deem best.

As you may have noted, Senator Gore has been working me over rather regularly in the global change area, and I fully expect that the same sort of process will start almost immediately of technology and industrial policy. I have been making common cause with Tom Murrin of Commerce, who has a great deal of experience and of common sense, and who is a pleasure to work with. Unfortunately, he does not have as much support as either of us would like within his own agency, and the budget crunch at Defense is going to make it much more difficult than would otherwise have been the case to achieve the kind of effective cooperation with the Defense Department that I had hoped might be the case.

As you may have noted, Wyngaarden and Ratchford were confirmed at 1:00 a.m. on Saturday morning, November 18, and I hope that Wong and Phillips will make it very soon after the Senate returns in the new year. I hope that this will free up my calendar somewhat, because the last few months have really been hectic, as you know only too well.

Pat joins me in sending you and Nina our very warmest best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "D. Allan Bromley", with a stylized, flowing script.

D. Allan Bromley
Assistant to the President
for
Science and Technology

Dr. William R. Graham
7517 Royal Oak Drive
McLean, Virginia 22102

William R. Graham

October 26, 1989

The Honorable D. Allan Bromley
Assistant to the President
for Science and Technology
Suite 358
The Old Executive Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20506

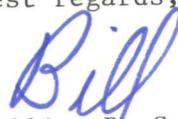
Dear Allan,

Attached is a letter from a friend and colleague of long-standing, Joe Fletcher. In addition to being a highly regarded climatologist, Joe was the first man to set foot on the North Pole (if the current view of Perry's navigation is correct).

For at least 30 years, Joe has been constructing a climate record from historical sources, beginning with ships' logs from the age of new world exploration. His results are both sound and highly relevant, given that climatology is held by many of its practitioners to be better able to predict the future than it is to predict the past!

In addition to being scientifically sound, Joe is a delight to know and to work with. I highly commend him and his multi-century history of the climate to you, and to Nancy Maynard.

Best regards,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Bill".

William R. Graham

WRG:rvg

Enclosure

William R. Graham
7517 Royal Oak Drive
McLean, Virginia 22102



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Environmental Research Laboratories
325 Broadway
Boulder, Colorado 80303-3328

October 5, 1989

R/E

Dr. William R. Graham
JAYCOR
1608 Springhill Road
Vienna, VA 22180

Dear Bill,

I am sorry I did not get to see you before you left OSTP. I am glad to have your new address and I hope our paths cross again. I did appreciate our association over recent years.

For family reasons I returned to Boulder last year, but I do get back to Washington pretty often. If I can be of assistance do let me know.

I am still pursuing climate studies, and there is further progress since I briefed you. I am thinking that with the current surge of interest in the subject a similar briefing might be useful to Alan Bromley. If you think it is a good idea, please feel free to suggest it. I would be very pleased.

Best wishes,

Joseph O. Fletcher
Director, ERL



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 30, 1989

Dear Mr. Gilkey:

Thank you for your letter of November 27 expressing an interest in a position in the Office of Science and Technology.

I anticipate the organizational structure for OSTP to include four Associate Directors in the areas of International Policy, Physical Sciences and Engineering, Life Sciences, and Industrial Technology. The Associate Directors are Presidentially nominated and Senate confirmed. While candidates for these positions have been named, the confirmation process is still underway. When the Associate Directors are in place, staffing the senior positions in the organization will begin.

I will keep your resume and Form 171 on file and available to the Associate Directors when they are on board. I appreciate your interest.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "D. Allan Bromley". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "D." and last name "Bromley" clearly distinguishable.

D. Allan Bromley
Assistant to the President
for
Science and Technology

Mr. James C. Gilkey
14508 Cobblestone Drive
Silver Spring, Maryland 20904

14508 Cobblestone Drive
Silver Spring, MD 20904
November 27, 1989

Dr. D. Allan Bromley
Director,
Office of Science & Technology Policy
The White House
Washington DC, 20500

Dear Dr. Bromley:

I understand from a recent news article that the staff of the Office of Science and Technology Policy may be increased in size for FY 90. If that is the case, I would like to be considered for one of the new positions.

I am very interested in the matter of U.S. science and technology policy. It is a subject which is of major importance for the nation's posture in the world community both now and for future generations. Helping to analyze the significant issues involved and influence future courses of action should be very challenging and exciting.

My educational background includes a BS degree in Mechanical Engineering and a Masters degree in Administration of Science and Technology. I am a Registered Professional Engineer and a member of both the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the Society of Automotive Engineers. I am active in the local chapter of SAE and have prepared and presented technical papers at various national technical meetings.

My work experience has been primarily in the automotive field in both Government and industry and has involved testing, design, development, specifications, standards and regulations. My assignments have required extensive oral and written communication including frequent interaction with technical representatives of the automotive and component industries and trade associations.

I am enclosing a brief resume and a Standard 171 form. If you need any additional information on my background, please contact me.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely

James C. Gilkey
James C. Gilkey

83 NOV 30 6 51 43

RECEIVED

14-00000
14-00000
14-00000

Director,
Office of Science & Technology
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20503
Dear Mr. Director:

I am writing to you today to express my appreciation for the support and assistance you have provided to the National Science Foundation (NSF) in its efforts to advance the state of the art in science and technology. The NSF has been a major force in the development of the nation's scientific and technological capabilities, and your leadership has been instrumental in this process.

The NSF has been a major force in the development of the nation's scientific and technological capabilities, and your leadership has been instrumental in this process. The NSF has been a major force in the development of the nation's scientific and technological capabilities, and your leadership has been instrumental in this process.

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DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF THE

89 NOV 29 12:49

RECEIVED

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
02a. Resume	Resume of Jame Gilkey [personal information redacted] (1 pp.)	11/30/89	(b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records

Office: Science and Technology Policy, Office of (OSTP)

Series: Bromley, D. Allan, Files

Subseries: Correspondence Files

WHORM Cat.:

File Location: D. Allan Bromley Correspondence - Presidential - G [1989]

Date Closed:	2/8/2010	OA/ID Number:	62003-009
FOIA/SYS Case #:	2005-0336-F	Appeal Case #:	
Re-review Case #:		Appeal Disposition:	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		Disposition Date:	
AR Case #:		MR Case #:	
AR Disposition:		MR Disposition:	
AR Disposition Date:		MR Disposition Date:	

RESTRICTION CODES

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

- P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P-6 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. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
02b. Form	Personal Qualifications Statement [personal information redacted] (9 pp.)	11/27/89	(b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Science and Technology Policy, Office of (OSTP)
Series: Bromley, D. Allan, Files
Subseries: Correspondence Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: D. Allan Bromley Correspondence - Presidential - G [1989]

Date Closed:	2/8/2010	OA/ID Number:	62003-009
FOIA/SYS Case #:	2005-0336-F	Appeal Case #:	
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P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		Disposition Date:	
AR Case #:		MR Case #:	
AR Disposition:		MR Disposition:	
AR Disposition Date:		MR Disposition Date:	

RESTRICTION CODES

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

P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
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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

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 27, 1989

Dear Dr. Giordano:

Thank you for the special issue of the American Society for Engineering Education journal. The articles documenting the dwindling supply of engineering faculty and recommending actions to reverse the decline are excellent. I commend you and ASEE for the work you are doing to address this critical national problem.

Ms. Ann Leigh Speicher of ASEE headquarters staff is doing an outstanding job of keeping my staff informed on issues related to engineering education. It is most important that we maintain the cooperative linkages our staffs have forged; to solve the problem of shortages of engineers, we will need to work together.

Best wishes in your term as President of the American Society for Engineering Education.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "D. Allan Bromley". The signature is stylized with a large, looped initial "D" and a cursive "Bromley".

D. Allan Bromley
Assistant to the President
for
Science and Technology

Dr. Anthony B. Giordano
President, American Society for Engineering Education
Eleven Dupont Circle, Suite 200
Washington, D.C. 20036



**American Society for
Engineering Education**
Eleven Dupont Circle, Suite 200
Washington, D.C. 20036

Tele: (202) 293-7080
Fax: (202) 265-8504

October 23, 1989

Dr. D. Allan Bromley
Director, OSTP
5026 NEOB
725 17th St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20506

Dear Dr. Bromley:

I am pleased to enclose a copy of the special issue of the ASEE journal focusing on the engineering faculty pipeline. In this report, the ASEE Engineering Deans Council has identified the serious demographic and social issues facing engineering education, as well as some potential solutions. The study was made possible by funding from the National Science Foundation.

Featured in the special issue is a pull-out booklet to help students assess their potential for an engineering faculty career, "An Academic Career: It Could Be For You." Through a grant from the ARCO Foundation, copies of the booklet are being mailed to nearly 8,000 engineering students, and 1,300 campus-based student engineering organizations.

If we can provide you with additional information or copies of the special issue, please contact Ann Leigh Speicher in the ASEE office at 293-7080.

Sincerely,

Anthony B. Giordano
ASEE President
and
Prof. & Dean Emeritus
Polytechnic University

ASEE NEWS



AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR ENGINEERING EDUCATION

CONTACT: Ann Leigh Speicher

FOR RELEASE: October 1989

Who Will Teach the Engineers of the 21st Century?

While the nation's demand for engineering talent is increasing each year, engineering schools continue to face chronic shortages of engineering faculty. These shortages are expected to worsen in the mid-1990s when 25% of engineering faculty reach retirement age.

In a special issue of ASEE's journal, Engineering Education, a task force of engineering deans looks at this challenge facing engineering education: the future supply of engineering faculty, often called the faculty "pipeline."

The ASEE deans' study, which is a follow-on to the 1988 report on the engineering student pipeline, examines the demographic and cultural reasons for the shortages and identifies strategies for engineering schools to use in addressing them. These include giving students better information on the benefits of an academic career, providing strong mentoring and support systems for graduate students and young faculty--particularly for women and underrepresented minorities--and offering rewards for teaching commensurate with those for research.

Along with the deans' study, the journal issue includes many perspectives on the problem, as well as a nationwide student survey that looks at reasons why U.S. students are not going on to graduate school. Featured is a pull-out booklet directed to college students written by Dean Ray Landis of California State University, Los Angeles: "An Academic Career: It Could Be For You."

The report was developed by a task force of the ASEE Engineering Deans Council, with support from the National Science Foundation.

To order additional copies of Engineering Education or the insert on a faculty career, call Sandra Wingate-Bey at (202) 293-7080.

####

HIGHLIGHTS

"Engineering Faculty For the 1990s and Beyond" Engineering Education, July/August 1989

- U.S. engineering schools have had chronic shortages of engineering faculty in this decade. Shortages are expected to worsen by 1995 when 25% of the engineering faculty will be eligible to retire. (p. 538)
- "Industry must understand that "clear-cutting the forest," the practice of hiring the best undergraduates right out of college, has taken its toll." (p. 549)
- Ph.D. production in engineering peaked in 1973, dropped slowly through 1979, and has been rising during the 1980s, with most but not all of the increase made up of foreign students. (p. 545)
- "By the turn of the century most of those entering the work force will be women and minorities, groups that have not participated in technical fields in significant numbers. The situation has gone well beyond questions of social equity to those of national necessity." (p. 547)
- In 1985, more than half of the young assistant professors of engineering were foreign citizens. (p. 540)
- "Immigration--as congressional policymakers would do well to remember--is a science and technology policy issue. Nothing can substitute for developing a base of native graduate student talent." (p. 535)

SOME RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE REPORT: (p. 577)

- Engineering faculty members should make special efforts to convey to students the rewards and opportunities of engineering faculty careers, with particular emphasis on getting the message to women and minorities.
- Deans of engineering should work with government and industry to provide special financial support to graduate students intending to pursue engineering faculty careers.
- Engineering schools should seek to reduce undue pressure on young faculty by providing strong mentor and support systems.
- The problem of the declining proportion of U.S.-born engineering faculty members should be addressed largely by encouraging more U.S. students to consider faculty careers.

"CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING"

TYPE: Action Item

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 8910150

FROM: American Society for
Engineering Education

TO: Bromley

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 10/23/89

SUBJECT: ASEE Journal focusing on the engineering faculty
pipeline.

ASSIGNED TO: Mary Harley Kruter

ACTION REQUIRED: Acknowledge

SENDER'S DUE DATE: OSTP DUE DATE: 11/25/89

DATE COMPLETED: -----

COPIES TO: Mary Harley Kruter

REMARKS: One book to Mary Harley Kruter and the other to NEOB files. D.
Allan Bromley requests that Mary Harley Kruter acknowledge this.

DATE RECEIVED: 10/25/89

FILE: NEOB

"CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING"

Bromley ✓
File

TYPE: Information

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 8910150

FROM: American Society for
Engineering Education

TO: Bromley

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 10/23/89

SUBJECT: ASEE Journal focusing on the engineering faculty
pipeline.

ASSIGNED TO:

ACTION REQUIRED:

SENDER'S DUE DATE:

OSTP DUE DATE:

DATE COMPLETED:

COPIES TO: Mary Harley Kruter

REMARKS: One book to Mary Harley Kruter and the other to NEOB
files

*acknowledge
HAC*

DATE RECEIVED: 10/25/89

FILE: NEOB

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 31, 1989

I am delighted to send my warmest greetings to all those gathered to honor William T. Golden as he receives Columbia University's Award for Excellence. Congratulations to Mr. Golden upon receiving such a well-deserved and prestigious tribute.

Bill Golden has spent much of his life contributing to our national science policy. As Special Assistant to President Truman, he played a vital role in establishing the first science advisory process for the President. His talent for promoting effective government is reflected in his service to the Atomic Energy Commission, the Department of State, the Bureau of the Budget, the Hoover Commission, and the private sector Commission on Science, Technology and Government.

The dedication printed in his recently edited symposium volume on science and technology advice to government reflects his life's work: "to the future of our beloved country." I commend Bill Golden for his devoted service to our great nation.

My best wishes to the entire Columbia family for a most enjoyable event. God bless you.

Gay Bush

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 2, 1989

MEMORANDUM TO MARTHA GOODWIN

FROM:

D. ALLAN BROMLEY *DA5.*

SUBJECT:

ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR FOR INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY
OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

Herewith a listing of those whom I have tried to interest in this position. I have had much help from Robert White, President NAE, Sol Buchsbaum, Executive Vice President of AT&T, and Ralph Gomory, President, Sloan Foundation, but thus far have not succeeded. It is not the salary but rather the disclosure and feared divestiture requirements that turn these folks off.

I have certainly not given up and will be seeing Charles Cook of Chrysler here again this Friday and am setting up appointments with several other candidates.

cc: Chase Untermeyer

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
03. List	Persons considered for Associate Director for Industrial Policy position [personal information redacted] (1 pp.)	10/2/89	(b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Science and Technology Policy, Office of (OSTP)
Series: Bromley, D. Allan, Files
Subseries: Correspondence Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: D. Allan Bromley Correspondence - Presidential - G [1989]

Date Closed:	2/8/2010	OA/ID Number:	62003-009
FOIA/SYS Case #:	2005-0336-F	Appeal Case #:	
Re-review Case #:		Appeal Disposition:	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		Disposition Date:	
AR Case #:		MR Case #:	
AR Disposition:		MR Disposition:	
AR Disposition Date:		MR Disposition Date:	

RESTRICTION CODES

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

P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P-6 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. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 19, 1989

Dear Dr. Goldman:

Thank you most sincerely for the expert support you provided in connection with the Galileo mission launch approval. Both in your capacity as the Chairman of the Biomedical Effects Panel of the INSRP and as an expert consultant directly interacting with my Staff, your experience and insight proved invaluable in the risk assessment.

I feel most comfortable with your conclusions, since your experience sensitized you to the fact that one cannot be too cautious or circumspect in matters potentially involving release of nuclear material.

The President promptly went along with my recommendation. This should be seen in no small part as due to the recommendations of experts of stature, such as yourself.

Again, many thanks and

Best regards,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "D. Allan Bromley". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "D. Allan" and last name "Bromley" clearly distinguishable.

D. Allan Bromley
Assistant to the President for
Science and Technology

Dr. Marvin Goldman
University of California - Davis
VM: Radiological Sciences
Davis, California 95616

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 19, 1989

Dear Bob:

In a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of American Association of Universities (AAU), I was asked to check that you and Dick Darman had seen copies of the enclosed report on Indirect Costs.

Since this is a continuing area of friction between the universities and the federal government, I have agreed to meet at some future time with the Ad Hoc Committee that produced the report.

Any comments or suggestions would be most welcome.

Sincerely,



D. Allan Bromley
Assistant to the President
for
Science and Technology

cc: Richard Darman

Mr. Robert E. Grady
Associate Director
Natural Resources
Office of Management and Budget
OEOB, Room 260
Washington, DC 20503

Enclosure

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
04. Memorandum	To: Martha Goodwin From: Allan Bromley Re: Assistant Administrator for R&D, EPA position [personal information redacted] (1 pp.)	9/26/89	(b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Science and Technology Policy, Office of (OSTP)
Series: Bromley, D. Allan, Files
Subseries: Correspondence Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: D. Allan Bromley Correspondence - Presidential - G [1989]

Date Closed:	2/8/2010	OA/ID Number:	62003-009
FOIA/SYS Case #:	2005-0336-F	Appeal Case #:	
Re-review Case #:		Appeal Disposition:	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		Disposition Date:	
AR Case #:		MR Case #:	
AR Disposition:		MR Disposition:	
AR Disposition Date:		MR Disposition Date:	

RESTRICTION CODES

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

P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P-6 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. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 31, 1989

Dear Representative Gingrich:

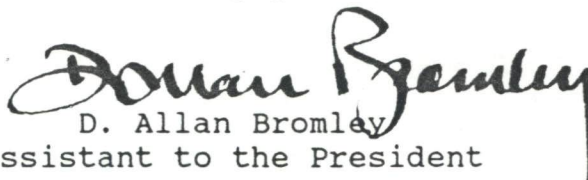
Many thanks for your letter of August 24th in which you recommend Dr. Kirt J. Vener for a position here in OSTP. Rest assured that we will certainly look into this possibility and should a suitable position here develop within our present very stringent budgetary limitations, we shall give it very serious consideration.

Now that I have been confirmed by the Senate in my present position I look forward to the possibility of finding a mutually convenient time when I can come up to talk with you. From my days as president of AAAS in the early 1980s, I recall with pleasure some of your participation in various dinners and events hosted by AAAS and your continuing interest in matters scientific and technological.

I shall look forward to the possibility of talking to you about some of them.

With warmest best wishes,

Sincerely yours,


D. Allan Bromley

Assistant to the President
for
Science and Technology

The Honorable Newt Gingrich
2438 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

NEWT GINGRICH
SIXTH DISTRICT, GEORGIA

THE REPUBLICAN WHIP

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
2438 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BLDG.
WASHINGTON, DC 20515
(202) 225-4501



Congress of the United States
House of Representatives

August 24, 1989

6351 JONESBORO ROAD
SUITE E
MORROW, GA 30260
(404) 968-3219

POST OFFICE BOX 848
GRIFFIN FEDERAL BUILDING
GRIFFIN, GA 30224
(404) 228-0389

CARROLL COUNTY COURTHOUSE
CARROLLTON, GA 30117
(404) 834-6398

19 EAST WASHINGTON STREET
NEWNAN, GA 30263
(404) 253-8355

Dr. D. Allan Bromley
Director
Office of Science
and Technology Policies
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Dr. Bromley:

I would like to recommend Dr. Kirt J. Vener for a position with the Office of Science and Technology Policies.

Although I do not know Kirt personally, he comes highly recommended by someone whose judgement I respect.

I have carefully reviewed his credentials and find him to be well-qualified for a position with the OSTP.

Please give Kirt every possible consideration, he has my absolute highest regard.

Sincerely,

Newt Gingrich

NG/kvb

DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF SCIENCE
AND TECHNOLOGY POLICIES

20 AUG 30 1989

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89 AUG 28 P 2 : 39

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 31, 1989

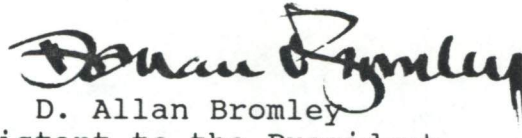
Dear Mr. Ginsberg:

I am responding to your letter of August 21st in which you invite me to be the keynote speaker at the 1990 Conference of the Northeast Region of the Federal Laboratories Consortium. As now scheduled, I am being asked to speak at 10:00 a.m. on September 26, 1990.

Inasmuch as this is the work of my office, I would like to accept your invitation and will look forward to being present for the 1990 conference back in New Haven.

With all best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "D. Allan Bromley", is written over the typed name.

D. Allan Bromley
Assistant to the President
for
Science and Technology

Mr. William W. Ginsberg
President and Chief Executive Officer
Science Park
New Haven, Connecticut 06511

cc: Messrs Hammond & Olson

s c i e n c e p a r k

William W. Ginsberg
President and Chief
Executive Officer

August 21, 1989

Dr. D. Allan Bromley
Director of Science and
Technology Policy - Designate
Old Executive Office Building
17th Street/Pennsylvania Avenue N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20506

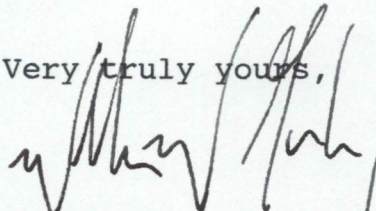
Dear Dr. Bromley:

I am writing to you to invite you to be the keynote speaker at the 1990 Conference of the Northeast Region of the Federal Laboratories Consortium. This conference will be held on September 26 through 28, 1990 in New Haven, Connecticut. The conference will focus on the subject of opportunities for transfer of technologies developed in federal laboratories to private industry. The keynote address is currently scheduled for September 26, 1990 at 10:00 a.m.

This invitation is being extended on behalf of a conference planning committee chaired by Dr. William Marcuse, Head, Office of Research and Technology Assessment at Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, New York. The planning committee has chosen New Haven as the conference location because of the location here of Science Park, which through the process of technology business incubation and the building of university-industry links is actively engaged in the practice of technology transfer. It is our expectation that the conference will attract attendees from industry, academic institutions and federal laboratories throughout the northeast, and we expect speakers from federal laboratories nationwide. The planning committee is unanimous in the view that you would be an ideal keynote speaker for this audience and this topic.

It is my fervent hope that you will honor us with your presence on September 26, 1990.

Very truly yours,


William W. Ginsberg

WWG:dlp
(0817wwg-8)
cc: Members of Planning Committee



Science Park
Development
Corporation
Five Science Park
New Haven
Connecticut 06511
203 786-5000

RECEIVED

89 AUG 28 AID : 58

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 4, 1989

Dear Bill:

Many thanks for sending me the information about Lee Rivers. He clearly sounds like someone who could be extremely useful to OSTP and I shall be in touch with him.

You may be interested to know that William Spencer, Vice President, Corporate Research Group at Xerox, has indicated that he would be happy to take on the Associate Directorship for Industrial Technology. This leaves me with only that for physical science and engineering. I have been talking to a good physicist, Harold Ticho, who is currently Vice Chancellor of the University of California at La Jolla, and although he would be quite willing to come aboard, I have something of a feeling that we may already have too many physicists, and I would very much like to find an engineer or chemist with something like the stature of Jim Gibbons.

Pat joins me in sending our best to both you and Nina. We expect to be out of the country from the end of this week, assuming that the Senate finishes its work on my confirmation until August 20th and look forward to getting together then.

With warmest best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

D. Allan

D. Allan Bromley
Assistant to the President
for
Science and Technology

Dr. William R. Graham
JAYCOR
1608 Spring Hill Road
Vienna, Virginia 22180

*Senate confirmed me at
11:20 PM
Aug. 3!*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 10, 1989

Dear Ralph:

I am writing to bring you up to date on our efforts to bring the President's Council of Science and Technology Advisers into existence. You may have been wondering why the delay.

Both President Bush and I had been under the misapprehension that as President, all he had to do was select the members of his Council and then invite them to serve. On that basis, he asked me to draft a letter for his signature, which I did, but at that point we found that even the President cannot take such direct action.

After a number of discussions with C. Boyden Gray, the Counsel to the President, it became clear that it would be advantageous and would, in fact, strengthen the Council, were it to be established by a formal Executive Order signed by the President. Development of such an Executive Order is a matter of some weeks' duration but it is now essentially complete, apart from sign-off by the Justice Department and a few other legal niceties.

In parallel with a number of discussions with lawyers from the White House Office and the Office of Management and Budget, I was able to arrange for Bruce Smith of the Carnegie Commission to undertake a detailed study of the issues involved for advisory groups operating at a senior level in the Federal Government under today's conflict of interest and ethics laws. Many of you will know him from his study, a few years ago, of the status of U.S. universities. Bruce has done an absolutely scholarly job, and now that the final version is available, I am forwarding it to you herewith.

Now that we have the Executive Order establishing the President's Council essentially in hand, we can proceed to have the President formally invite you to serve. It will be necessary also for the President to provide certain formal waivers of potential conflict of interest to allow us to function without undue restriction. In some special cases, it will be necessary for individual members, despite those waivers, to recuse themselves during discussion of specific matters where they may have a special conflict or appearance of conflict.

Although this all may sound rather formidable, I hasten to emphasize that in Bruce Smith's study, he concludes that there is no reason at all that the necessary requirements cannot be satisfied without really, in any way, hindering the effective activity of the Council.

As part of the formal procedures required under the Executive Order, you will be asked to provide the now standard personal and financial data required of all members of federal advisory bodies, and the pertinent forms will be sent on to you shortly. If there are any questions concerning them, please do not hesitate to call me at (202) 456-7116.

You will be hearing from President Bush in the near future and I am very much looking forward to the pleasure of working with you.

With warmest best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Allan by m.n.

D. Allan Bromley
Assistant to the President
for
Science and Technology

Dr. Ralph Gomory
President
Sloan Foundation
630 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10111

Enclosure

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 31, 1989

Dear Mr. Ginsberg:

I am responding to your letter of August 21st in which you invite me to be the keynote speaker at the 1990 Conference of the Northeast Region of the Federal Laboratories Consortium. As now scheduled, I am being asked to speak at 10:00 a.m. on September 26, 1990.

Inasmuch as this is the work of my office, I would like to accept your invitation and will look forward to being present for the 1990 conference back in New Haven.

With all best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "D. Allan Bromley". The signature is stylized with a large, looped initial "D" and a trailing flourish.

D. Allan Bromley
Assistant to the President
for
Science and Technology

Mr. William W. Ginsberg
President and Chief Executive Officer
Science Park
New Haven, Connecticut 06511

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 15, 1989

Dear Mr. Ginsberg:

My apologies for the long delay in responding to your letter of August 23 which arrived while I was out of the country.

I have read the material enclosed with your letter with great interest and agree that it represents an innovative and important initiative that I hope will be very successful.

As we discussed previously, however, it would be inappropriate for me to take any specific action on behalf of the proposal given my current position.

Let me than only wish you every success in this important activity. I am in the process of adding an Associate Director for Industrial Technology to my staff and will make this information available to that individual as soon as he comes aboard because I know he will be very much interested in your ideas concerning the important question of technology transfer.

With warmest best wishes,

Sincerely yours,



D. Allan Bromley
Assistant to the President
for
Science and Technology

Mr. William W. Ginsberg
President and Chief Executive Officer
Science Park Development Corporation
5 Science Park
New Haven, Connecticut 06511

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 30, 1989

Dear Marjorie:

Many thanks for your note of August 21st. You can rest assured that education is at the very top of my priority listing as it is at the top of the President's.

For the first time since 1907, the President has decided to convene all 50 governors for an education summit later this fall and we are working to make sure that mathematics and science education plays an important role in that summit.

I have been emphasizing the fact that mathematicians and scientists tend to make their career decisions much earlier than many other professions, and if we have lost people by their junior year in high school, we have probably lost them permanently. What this implies is that we should be devoting more attention than we have in the past to the pre-college years and I am working to that end.

I have already added to my staff Mary H. Kruter, who is widely known as the person responsible for developing the superb high school mathematics program at the Jefferson Magnet School here in the Washington area. She will be with us for a year while she is on sabbatical from her school and beyond that, if my budget allows, I have every intention of appointing an Assistant Director for educational and social science.

I should also tell you that one of the first tasks that I will ask the President's Council of Science and Technology Advisers, a group that I chair, to undertake is a long-range strategic look at the federal role in pre-college education. To the best of my knowledge, this is a area that has not been adequately studied in the past because we have tended to support the myth that the federal government really did not support it but left it in the province of the states. We very specifically, I think, must do something in the area of mathematics and science in particular, and I hope that we can catalyze the spread of a few high grade state-level programs that have already been developed in places like Ohio, North Carolina, and Tennessee.

I shall welcome any ideas that you may have that you think would be helpful to us, and as I have done many times in the past to your predecessors at the Lawrence Hall of Science, let me again congratulate you on the tremendous leadership that you and your predecessors have demonstrated in making science accessible to an often uninterested public in an attractive and compelling fashion.

With all best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'D. Bromley', with a stylized, sweeping flourish extending to the right.

D. Allan Bromley
Assistant to the President
for
Science and Technology

Ms. Marjorie Gardner
Director
Lawrence Hall of Science
University of California Berkeley
Berkeley, California 94720

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY

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SANTA BARBARA • SANTA CRUZ

LAWRENCE HALL OF SCIENCE
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
(415) 642-4193

BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA 94720

August 21, 1989

Dr. D. Allan Bromley
Science Adviser to the President
White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Allan:

As a Section Q officer while you were president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS), I admired your administrative style and now applaud your appointment as the President's Science Adviser.

In reading an article in the July 31st issue of Chemical and Engineering News, I note that you are now naming your associate and assistant directors. I am writing to strongly urge that a science educator be appointed. The improvement of science education is a high priority issue in America today and is strongly portentous of the future of the nation. Coordination and advice on science education should be coming from the highest office in the land.

My best regards,

Marjorie Gardner
Director

MG:mc

cc: Glenn T. Seaborg

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 28, 1989

Gentlemen:

Many thanks for your letter of November 27, inviting me to return an application for attendance at the MITRE Corporation's fourteenth annual Seminar for Senior Governmental Executives, scheduled for February 19 through 23, 1990. I know from past reports that these Seminars are extraordinarily stimulating events, and I regret that I must tell you that my schedule this year will make it impossible for me to consider attending.

With all best wishes for a most successful Seminar and the best of new years,

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "D. Allan Bromley", written in a cursive style.

D. Allan Bromley
Assistant to the President
for
Science and Technology

Messrs. S. William Gouse
and Edward C. Brady
The MITRE Corporation
7525 Colshire Drive,
McLean, Virginia 22102-3481

"CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING"

TYPE: Action Item

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 8920661

FROM: S. WILLIAM GOUSE
EDWARD C. BRADY
MITRE CORP.
TO: BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 11/27/89

SUBJECT: INVITE TO ATTEND THE 14TH ANNUAL SEMINAR FOR SENIOR
GOVERNMENT EXECUTIVES.

ASSIGNED TO: John O'Neil

ACTION REQUIRED: SEE REMARKS

SENDER'S DUE DATE: OSTP DUE DATE: 01/01/90

DATE COMPLETED: -----

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley
MICHELLE VAN CLEAVE

REMARKS: O'NEIL - AWFULLY EXPENSIVE! ARE YOU INTERESTED? DON'T THINK WE
COULD PAY.

DATE RECEIVED: 12/11/89

FILE: NEOB

MITRE

November 27, 1989
WMBG-90-012

Dr. D. Allan Bromley
Science Advisor to the President
Director of the Office of Science
and Technology Policy
Executive Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Dr. Bromley:

You are cordially invited to return an application for attendance at The MITRE Corporation's fourteenth annual Seminar for Senior Government Executives, to be held from February 19 through 23, 1990, at the Williamsburg Lodge and Conference Center in Williamsburg, Virginia. The theme of this year's seminar is "Managing Evolutionary Systems -- Information Infrastructures and Technologies". The seminar will examine emerging technologies, infrastructures, and acquisition strategies, and will explore their implications with federal decision-makers.

The MITRE Corporation is an independent not-for-profit systems engineering organization which works primarily for the federal government. Since our inception in 1958, we have been involved in the evolution of computer and communications technology and its application to complex government problems. We recognize the challenges faced by government executives who must plan for and implement successful information and telecommunications systems. The annual Seminars for Senior Government Executives have been designed to assist such individuals by bringing them together with leading representatives of industry and government to discuss key technology opportunities and challenges.

A brochure describing this year's program and an application form are enclosed. The total number of participants is limited to approximately thirty senior managers to maintain an informal atmosphere and maximize the discussion between speakers and participants. Seminar sessions will be "off-the-record" and participants will be able to meet and talk with the speakers at meals, receptions, and informal discussion periods.

Attendance at the seminar is by invitation only. Priority is given to executives at the SES and flag rank military level. In addition, priority will be given to first-time attendees. Within these guidelines, applications will be handled on a first-come-first-served basis.

The MITRE Corporation
Washington C3I Division
7525 Colshire Drive, McLean, Virginia 22102-3481
Telephone (703) 883-6000/Telex 248923

November 27, 1989
WMBG-90-012

In order to complete the seminar arrangements, we need to receive your reply by January 10, 1990. You will be notified of your acceptance after your registration has been processed. Please direct your reply, or any questions you might have about the seminar, to our seminar chairperson, Mr. Richard D. Binder, at (703) 883-6895.

Sincerely,



S. William Gouse
Senior Vice President and
General Manager
Civil Systems Division

Sincerely,



Edward C. Brady
Senior Vice President and
General Manager
Washington C³I Division

Enclosures

BUSINESS REPLY MAIL

FIRST CLASS PERMIT NO. 162 MCLEAN, VA

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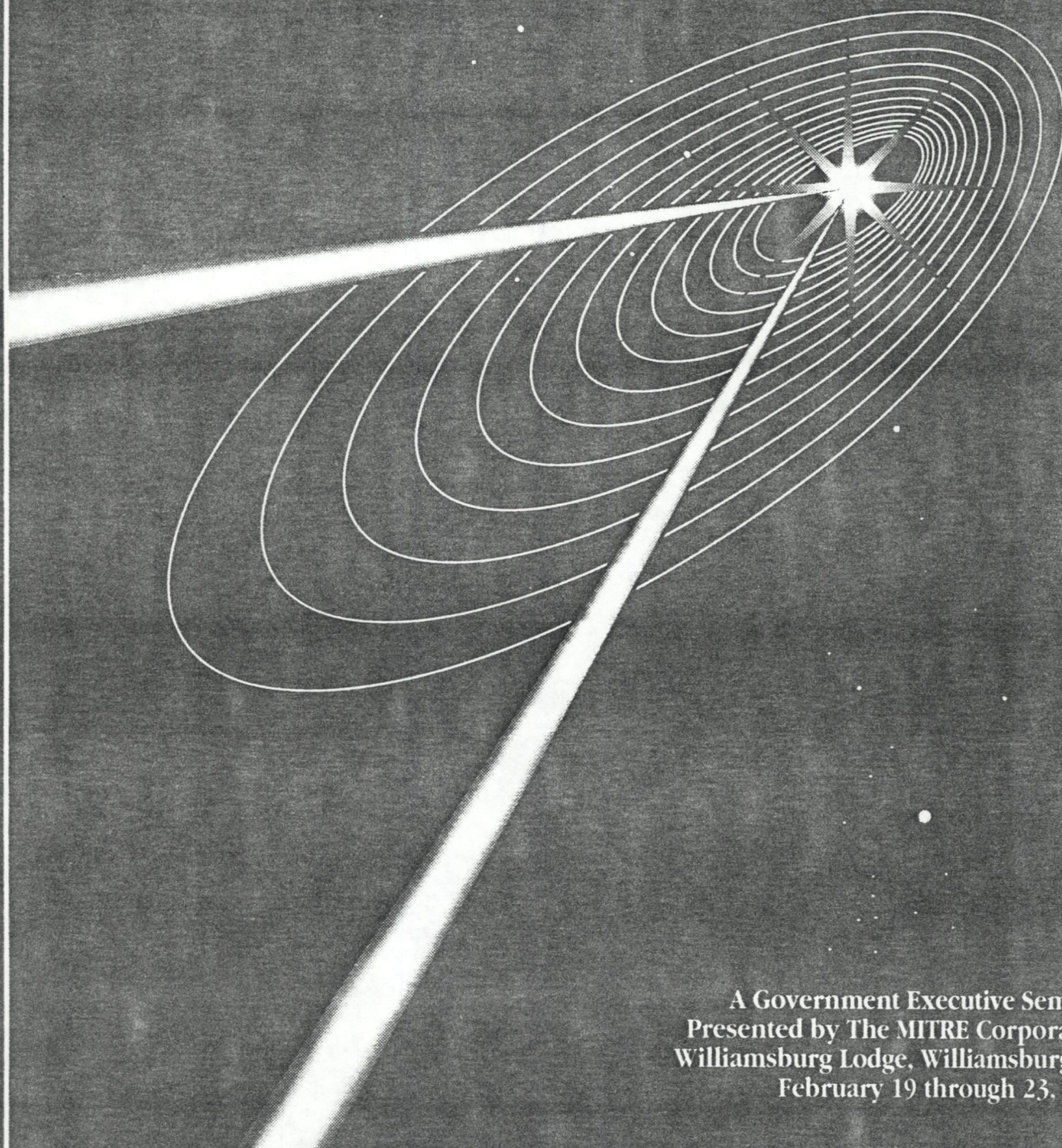
NO POSTAGE
NECESSARY
IF MAILED
IN THE
UNITED STATES



The MITRE Corporation
Richard D. Binder
7525 Colshire Drive
McLean, Virginia 22102

Managing Evolutionary Systems

Information Infrastructures and Technologies



A Government Executive Seminar
Presented by The MITRE Corporation
Williamsburg Lodge, Williamsburg, VA
February 19 through 23, 1990

Format

The seminar will begin on Monday evening, February 19, 1990, with a reception, dinner, and keynote address, and will continue through lunch on Friday, February 23. On Tuesday and Wednesday, there will be four 90-minute sessions, as well as an informal discussion session after dinner. On Thursday, there will be three sessions followed by a period for independent study. Friday morning will begin with a 90-minute session followed by a wrap-up to summarize and analyze the results of the week's discussions. On Thursday evening, a seminar banquet will be held at the Kingsmill Golf and Country Club. With the exception of the keynote dinner and banquet, dress for all events will be casual.

Registration

The seminar is intended for senior executives at the SES and flag rank military level and above, with total attendance limited to 30 people. Applicants will be notified of their acceptance on a first-come-first-served basis. Consideration will be given to GS-15 equivalent applicants on an exception basis, in view of the scope of their responsibilities. Tuition of \$575 covers meals and seminar costs. Fees for lodging of approximately \$86 per day, personal charges, and transportation expenses are not included in the tuition.

Accommodations

The seminar will be held at the Williamsburg Lodge and Conference Center in Williamsburg, Virginia, approximately a 2½-hour drive from the Washington, DC, area. Room reservations will be handled by The MITRE Corporation. Attendees should plan to arrive between 3:00 and 5:00 p.m. on Monday, February 19, for registration, which will be followed by a reception, dinner, and keynote address. Provision will be made for accepting telephone messages through the Williamsburg Lodge and Conference Center.

About The MITRE Corporation

The MITRE Corporation is an independent, not-for-profit corporation working entirely in the public interest. Over 30 years of experience in solving varied, complex problems for government agencies has kept MITRE immersed in state-of-the-art technologies, policy analysis, and systems engineering involving computers and communications. This experience has given MITRE an in-depth understanding of the growth and use of these technologies. MITRE is experienced in supporting agencies which serve the needs of our nation as they deal with changing requirements, costs, budgets, legislation, and policies. This is the fourteenth consecutive year that MITRE has sponsored a seminar for senior government executives in decision-making roles.

For additional information, please contact:

Richard D. Binder
The MITRE Corporation
7525 Colshire Drive
McLean, VA 22102-3481
(703) 883-6895

Tuesday, February 20

Evolving Technologies

A key challenge for federal managers is to effect a smooth evolution of information systems under the current fiscal realities, increased demand for services, and intense competition in the marketplace. Managers will need to understand the impact of introducing new technologies into their systems, innovative ways to apply the technologies, and effective strategies for meeting their operational missions.

This day provides a perspective on emerging telecommunications and information technologies. Topics will include user-oriented software trends, new communications technologies, evolving client-server computing and networking, and the use of modular hardware/software technologies to evolve complex distributed processing and visualization systems. The thrust of the sessions is to provide a realistic perspective of these technologies, identify some key opportunities, and examine how they can be effectively exploited to support government requirements.

Speakers:

Mr. Bill Gates
President
Microsoft Corporation

Mr. Eric Nussbaum
Assistant Vice President,
Network Systems and Services
Bellcore

Mr. Leslie G. Denend
Vice President and General
Manager,
Enterprise Systems Division
Com Corporation

Mr. David C. Walden
President
IBM Systems and Technologies
Corporation

Wednesday, February 21

Infrastructures and Systems

The rapid evolution of information technology, along with changing political and market forces, is resulting in the need for new infrastructures to support the development and use of these technologies. For example, the advances of foreign competition have served as a catalyst for establishing government-industry partnerships to examine and promote new research and development in the semiconductor field. Economic and market pressures, on the other hand, are forcing a review of national priorities and research directions.

This day examines infrastructures to support information systems evolution in the 1990s. Topics will include the technology impacts expected from current government initiatives, emerging techniques for large-system software development, infrastructures to provide new "information highways," and the integration of evolutionary information systems.

Speakers:

Mr. E. D. Maynard
Vice President,
Technology and Quality Systems
McDonnell Douglas Electronic
Systems Company

Dr. Laszlo A. Belady
Vice President,
Software Technology
Microelectronics and Computer
Technology Corporation

Dr. Vinton G. Cerf
Vice President
Corporation for National Research
Initiatives

Mr. Thomas D. Streeter
Corporate Vice President
Electronic Data Systems

Thursday, February 22

Acquisition Strategies

For government executives, the acquisition of systems represents both a major responsibility and a significant challenge. As technology evolves beyond its existing forms, managers will seek new approaches for augmenting their existing systems or acquiring new ones. They will need to address the potentially conflicting demands for providing new capability, increasing productivity, assuring minimum risk, and meeting competition requirements. There will continue to be a growing need to modify government practices and procedures for acquiring systems and services.

This day focuses on evolving techniques for information system acquisition. Topics will include the acquisition of FTS-2000 services, the development of requirements for evolutionary systems, and the identification of problems in large-scale software acquisitions.

Speakers:

Mr. Michael Corrigan
Deputy Commissioner for
Telecommunications Services
General Services Administration

Dr. Albert E. Babbitt
Vice President, Requirements and
Group Development
TRW Systems Integration Group

Mr. Frank Druding
Director, Corporate Engineering
Technology
Ford Aerospace Corporation

Banquet Speaker:

Dr. Robert J. Hermann
Vice President, Science and
Technology
United Technologies Corporation

Friday, February 23

Acquisition and Ethics

Today, ethical issues and regulatory practices in the conduct of government business command more attention in the media and receive increased congressional and administrative scrutiny.

This session addresses long-term issues that may result from recent policies and emerging regulations. In particular, it will examine recommendations by the Defense Advisory Panel on Government-Industry Relations concerning alternative dispute resolution methods and self-governance techniques. Long-term issues in self-regulation will be considered.

Following this session, a wrap-up session reviews key points identified throughout the seminar presentations and discussions.

Speaker:

Mr. Lawrence Storch
Storch and Brenner

Wrap-up Session Moderator:

Mr. Charles C. Joyce, Jr.
Ernst and Young

A
Government
Executive
Seminar



**Managing
Evolutionary
Systems
Information
Infrastructures
and Technologies**

Purpose

This seminar will bring together key federal and industry executives to examine how evolving information infrastructures and technologies can be effectively managed by the government throughout systems acquisition and implementation. Presentations and discussions will address the evolution and improvement of information and telecommunications technologies, the underlying infrastructures and systems that are needed to further their development and use, the acquisition strategies that are evolving, and the implications and impacts of ethical concerns on technology acquisition.

Approach

The seminar will consist of wide-ranging sessions presented by recognized leaders in information and telecommunications systems and technologies. Sessions will be conducted in an informal, off-the-record environment designed to foster open discussion of the issues raised. The format of the seminar is intended to encourage interaction among the speakers and the participants. Enrollment is strictly limited to facilitate face-to-face interaction.

Background

Rapid advances in computing and telecommunications technologies are forcing the evolution of existing systems, services, operating procedures, formal relationships, organizational structures, and support mechanisms. The pace of technological innovation continues to intensify. Public and private research and development, as well as international pressures, will play critical roles in the evolution of future systems.

New acquisition regulations and policies are moving government toward the provision of standardized services. A new era of government-industry collaboration is emerging in recognition of the intellectual and economic infrastructure needed to propel the nation's economy into the 21st century. Aggregating resources and requirements will lead to a new regulatory environment affecting both industry and government. In that environment, the deployment of new systems must be viewed as a long-term investment—one which requires the innovative use of technology to achieve operational effectiveness.

The challenge for the government executive is to effectively manage the evolution of major infrastructures and technologies in an environment characterized by multidimensional forces. What are these forces? Is there a need for a new framework of collaboration with industry? These and other questions will be examined during this seminar.

Program

Monday, February 19

Registration: 3:00 - 5:00 p.m.

Reception and Dinner:

6:00 - 9:00 p.m.

KEYNOTE ADDRESS

The Honorable
Albert Gore, Jr.
Democrat, Tennessee
United States Senate
(Invited)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 24, 1989

Dear Senator Gore:

Many thanks for your thoughtful note on my being sworn in as Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy.

I enjoyed meeting with you prior to the hearings and, if I may say so, the hearings themselves and am looking forward to working closely with you.

Warmest best wishes,

Sincerely yours,



D. Allan Bromley
Assistant to the President
for
Science and Technology

The Honorable Albert Gore, Jr.
United States Senate
393 Senate Russell Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510-4201

ALBERT GORE, JR.
TENNESSEE



UNITED STATES SENATE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

8/4/89

Dear Allan,

Congratulations on being
Sworn in. Best of Luck.
I look forward to working
with you.

Sincerely,

Al