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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: Personal Files

OA/ID Number: 62029
Folder ID Number: 62029-001

Folder Title:
D. Allan Bromley - Personal [6 of 8] [1991]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
	0	0	0	0



UNIVERSITY OF THE WITWATERSRAND, JOHANNESBURG

DEPARTMENT OF MEDICAL PHYSICS

1 Jan Smuts Avenue, Johannesburg
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6/8/91

Prof. Dr. D Allan Bromley
Assistant to the President for
Science and Technology
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20500
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Dear Allan

Ilmary and I have just this last weekend returned from an extended trip overseas visiting Europe and Asia. We had the great pleasure of meeting John and Jean Hubbell in Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia in early June at a conference. He informed us of the death of Pat last year and despite the time that has elapsed since her passing, Ilmary and I would like to extend our deepest condolences to you and your family. Pat was a lovely person and made our stay in the United States feel as if it were home. One of the reasons why I so enjoyed visiting at the Wright Nuclear Structure Lab was a complete acceptance of ourselves as part of the family rather than just as visitors. This was initiated of course by yourself and Pat and we will always be in your debt for this. I am sure, judging you, you will be using the opportunity to work even harder than you always have.

My position has changed at the University and I have been appointed as Professor and Head of Department of Medical Physics. As you know my research interest over the past years have been very much in the line of dosimetry and dosimeters. The department has been in poor condition and I have been asked to put it back on track. So far things are turning out well.

Our overseas trip was a very extended one starting off in Yugoslavia and then moving to Austria to listen to some Mozart. I had business in Germany with the Siemens Company and from there we flew to Japan where the International Conference on Medical Physics and Bioengineering took place in Kyoto. We then moved to Beijing, China as the guests of the Laboratory of the Industrial Hygiene with whom I have established a collaborative project. We enjoy China very much as they are very hospitable people and I am very enthusiastic about the collaborative project with them and it seems to me they were equally excited about the project. We took a week off to visit Tibet and do some touring in that country. It is extremely beautiful with most of it above 4 000m above sea level but the standards of hygiene left us rather uneasy.

Again our deepest sympathy to you and the family.

Yours sincerely

REX J KEDDY

Professor and Head:

Department of Medical Physics

This organization rejects racism and racial segregation. It is committed to non-discrimination particularly in the constitution of its student body, in the selection and promotion of its staff, and in its administration.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 20, 1991

Dear Rex:

I was delighted to get your letter but unfortunately, what with vacation and some extensive travel, I must apologize for the long delay in responding to it.

From the sound of things, you and Ilmary have had a fascinating year and I deeply appreciate your thoughtful words of sympathy concerning Pat's death. She will always be very much missed.

I had heard from Don Mingay that you had taken on the leadership of the Department of Medical Physics and, as you will recall, this is something that I urged on you during some of your visits to Yale. I know that you will do an outstanding job and will, at last, begin to get something approaching adequate credit for all that you have contributed to Wits.

John Hubbell called me as soon as he returned from Dubrovnik to tell me how much he and Jean had enjoyed getting to know you and Ilmary and how impressed he had been by the work you had reported.

I suppose that by now all three of your daughters will have completed their studies and will be off on their own. Please give them my warmest regards. It was a great pleasure having them in New Haven, albeit briefly, and then seeing them again when I was in Johannesburg for award of the honorary degree.

I have just come back from San Francisco where I had a chance to visit David and his wife and their two daughters, one now six and the other about to be two. They are confirmed Californians and have just put a major extension on their home up on the mountains overlooking the Pacific and Palo Alto, so I suspect that the probability of them ever returning to the east is vanishingly small.

Lynn, on the other hand, in January of this year, married a physician who is currently working at the National Institutes of Health here in Washington, so she has sold her apartment in New York and has moved to a home about five miles from mine. This is wonderful and she is now becoming heavily involved in consulting activities here in the Washington area.

Life here at the White House remains hectic but never dull. I keep in touch with the laboratory through Mary Ann and the publications that are now beginning to flow from the ESTU-1, which is operating beautifully as originally advertised to the consternation of a great many people who were convinced that it would never work at all!

With warmest best wishes to you and Ilmary; I only wish that it was possible for our paths to cross more frequently.

Sincerely yours,



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

Professor Rex J. Keddy
Head, Department of Medical Physics
University of Witwatersrand
1 Jan Smuts Avenue
Johannesburg
Wits 2050, South Africa

"CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING"

TYPE: ACTION DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9121705
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS I DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: BREWER, Garry D.: YALE UNIVERSITY, INSTITUTION FOR SOCIAL & POLICY STUDIES

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 06/05/91

SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR A RESPONSE REGARDING A SUPPLEMENT TO THE COSMOS CLUB BULLETIN WHICH STATES THE PROPOSALS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: D. Allan Bromley ASSIGNED:

ACTION STAFF
REQUIRED: AS APPROPRIATE ACTION:

SENDER'S DUE DATE:
OSTP DUE DATE: 06/24/91 STAFF DUE DATE
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

COPIES TO:

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #: CONTACT PERSON:
PHONE: EXT:

REMARKS:

CLOSED

OSTP RECEIVED: 06/10/91
DEPT RECEIVED:

FILE: *A - Bromley Personal Correspondence*
MISCELLANEOUS

100-111111-100

Yale University

RECEIVED

91 JUN 10 P 2: 47

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR

*Institution for Social and Policy Studies
P.O. Box 16A Yale Station
New Haven, Connecticut 06520-7382*

*Garry D. Brewer, Acting Director
Edwin Weyerhaeuser Davis
Professor of Resource Policy*

*Campus address:
111 Prospect Street
Telephone:
(203) 432-3245
Fax:
(203) 432-3296*

June 5, 1991

Dr. D. Allan Bromley
Science Advisor to the President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Allan,

A friend and fellow member of the Cosmos Club just sent this notice to me. I thought you might have missed it, too.

It hardly overjoys me, but I also do not know what to do about it.

Any hints?

Cordially,

Garry



SUPPLEMENT TO THE COSMOS CLUB BULLETIN

June 1991

No. 575

PROPOSALS FOR MEMBERSHIP

The names of the following nominees for membership in the Cosmos Club will come before the Admissions Committee after being posted on the Bulletin Board for not less than the specified 60 days, but only after names of prior nominees previously in the supplement, but not yet acted upon, have been considered. As of April 30, there were 38 prior nominees.

MYRON WINICK

Physician, President and CEO, the University of Health Sciences, The Chicago Medical School, 1440 Oakwood, Highland Park, Illinois 60035

Lester Tanzer
Jack Metcoff

4/4/91

EDWIN B. KNAUFT

Industrial and Organizational Psychologist, Executive Vice President, INDEPENDENT SECTOR, Apartment 312, 955 26th Street, NW 20037

Brian O'Connell
William L. Bondurant

4/4/91

PERRY D. QUICK

Economist; National Director of Tax Analysis and Economics, Ernst and Young, 1200 19th Street, NW 20036

Richard Littell
Nelson W. Polsby

4/9/91

HERMANN J. HELGERT

Electrical Engineer, Professor of Engineering and Applied Science, The George Washington University, 3031 Oregon Knolls Drive, NW 20015

Burton I. Edelson
Walter K. Kahn

4/10/91

MICHAEL E. LEVINE

Dean and William S. Beinecke Professor of Management Studies, School of Organization and Management, Yale University, 34 Pease Road, Woodbridge, Connecticut 06525

G. Joseph Minetti
Elizabeth E. Bailey

4/11/91

HENRY RAMSEY, JR.

Dean, Howard University School of Law, 1812 Lamont Street, NW 20010

Millard H. Ruud
Betsy Levin

4/17/91

Garry, do you have any objective data on scholarship relevant to this nomination

SUPPLEMENT TO THE COSMOS CLUB BULLETIN

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this nomination

DONALD S. ORKAND

System Analyst, President and CEO, The Orkand Corporation, 5225 Pooks Hill Road, 204-N, Bethesda, Maryland 20814

Ruth M. Davis
Joel D. Goldhar

4/18/91

RAYMOND SCALETTAR

Physician, Member, Board of Trustees American Medical Association, 11921 Tildenwood Drive, North Bethesda, Maryland 20852

Robert S. Stone
L. Thompson Bowles

4/23/91

DOROTHY MYERS SAMPAS

Foreign Service Officer; Minister-Counselor for Administrative Affairs, U.S. Mission to the United Nations, 4715 Trent Court, Chevy Chase, Maryland 20815

Hugh Parry
David G. Cogan

4/25/91

CHARLES SULLIVAN

Assistant Dean, Graduate School, Georgetown University, 1344 Ballantrae Lane, McLean, Virginia 22101

Frances Humphrey Howard
Hugh Parry

4/26/91

ELECTED TO MEMBERSHIP APRIL 2, 1991**STEPHEN C. SCHEIBER**

Physician, Executive Vice President, American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology, Inc., 3491 Whirlaway Drive, Northbrook, Illinois 60062

Frederick Guggenheim
Henry H. Work

HARRY VINCENT LAMON, JR.

Senior Partner/Member the Executive Committee of Hurt, Richardson, Garner, Todd & Cadenhead, 999 Peachtree Street, NE Atlanta, Georgia 30309-3999

William R. Raiford
Frank Cummings

WILLIAM ALBERT TIDWELL

Engineer, Member, Division Staff Intelligence and CINC Support System Division, MITRE Corporation, 9327 Pentland Place, Fairfax, Virginia 22031

Arthur C. Lundahl
Chester L. Cooper

GORDON L. BRADY

* Senior Advisor, Environmental Economics, Bureau of International Organization Affairs, Department of State, 6268 Lincoln Road, Alexandria, Virginia 22312

Gordon Tullock
David I. Meiselman

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 9, 1991

Dear Gary:

This is a much belated response to your letter of June 5th which arrived while I was in the Soviet Union on an extended tour.

Unfortunately, I can be of little help concerning Michael Levine's nomination to the Cosmos Club because I have resigned from that Club after more than 20 years of membership.

The reason was purely and simply economic. In the two years that I have been here in Washington I have had no occasion whatsoever to use the Cosmos Club and, at the same time, because I am now a resident the Club expected me to pay the \$1,000 annual membership fee. Given the financial beating that I am taking by being here in the first place, the honor was simply too great and so I have reluctantly resigned and am assured by the Cosmos Club folk that whenever I return to the academic world I can be reinstated.

Since I am no longer a member my opinions are no longer of any interest to the Admissions' Committee.

Although I agree that Michael Levine has lacked the normal amount of finesse at Yale, I knew him slightly during his prior business career and must say that in that guise I was impressed by what he was able to do for his companies. Somehow the match at Yale was bad from the beginning and the whole matter was handled with less than diplomatic elegance.

Sometime when your travels bring you to Washington give me a little warning and I would be happy to invite you to lunch at the White House Mess. It would be good to have an opportunity to catch up on details at Yale.

With warmest best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'D. Allan Bromley', with a horizontal line extending to the right.

D. Allan Bromley
The Assistant to the President
for
Science and Technolgoy

Professor Gary D. Brewer
Institution for Social and Policy Studies
Post Office Box 16A
Yale Station
New Haven, Connecticut 06520

"CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING"

TYPE: ACTION
STATUS I

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9121598
DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: DEMUTH, Christopher C.: AMERICAN ENTERPRISE INSTITUTE FOR
PUBLIC POLICY RESEARCH

TO: Dr. D. Allan Bromley

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 05/31/91

SUBJECT: REQUEST TO REVIEW AND RETURN THE ENCLOSED FORM
REGARDING PUBLICATIONS AND TOPICS OF PARTICULAR
INTEREST.

SO
Can you do
this and
send me?
D
6/10

DIRECTORATE
ASSIGNED: DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

STAFF
ASSIGNED:

ACTION
REQUIRED: AS APPROPRIATE

STAFF
ACTION:

SENDER'S DUE DATE:

OSTP DUE DATE: 06/18/91

DATE COMPLETED:

DATE COMPLETED/DEPT: 06/12/91

COPIES TO:

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #:

CONTACT PERSON: MERIAM WALKER

REMARKS:

Form filled out and faxed back to sender
by Steve Olson. *Steve Olson 06/12/91*

DATE RECEIVED: 06/04/91

FILE: ~~MISCELLANEOUS~~

P Bromley Correspondence
personal

912
American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research



RECEIVED

91 JUN 4 A8:55

Christopher C. DeMuth
President

May 31, 1991

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR

Dr. D. Allan Bromley
Science and Technology Assistant
The White House
Old Executive Office Building
Washington, DC 20506

Dear Dr. Bromley:

The American Enterprise Institute distributes numerous publications each month to several thousand people -- government officials, Members of Congress, business executives, journalists, academics, libraries, and others.

AEI's regular publications include our monthly newsletter; our policy magazine, The American Enterprise; "On the Issue" reprints of short articles on policy and political subjects; and executive summaries of new AEI books.

We are currently revising our mailing lists for accuracy and completeness to ensure that everyone is receiving the appropriate publications. However this proper allocation of information will depend upon your prompt response. I am writing to request your help in reviewing and returning the enclosed form. This is a list of subjects categorized by AEI research area, and we ask that you check off topics of particular interest to you. This should take only a few minutes to complete, but is essential in keeping our distribution program current.

Please return the list at your earliest convenience to Meriam Walker by mail or fax, (202) 862-7178. She can be reached at (202) 862-7196 if you have any questions. Thank you very much.

Yours cordially,

Christopher DeMuth

Enclosure

Please make sure that our address information
is complete and correct. Thank you.

Dr. D. Allan Bromley
Science and Technology Assistant
The White House
Old Executive Office Building
Washington, DC 20506

Phone: (202) 456-7116

Fax: () -

Please note mailings that you would find helpful.

Monthly Newsletter

On the Issues Reprints

Book Summary

The American Enterprise

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____ Economic Performance
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____ Financial Services
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____ Futures Markets
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____ Federal Lands
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Labor Issues

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____ Job Quality
____ Labor Force Composition
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____ Mandated Benefits
____ Plant Closings

International Trade and Finance

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____ Exchange Rates
____ Investment from Abroad
____ U.S. - Japanese Trade
____ GATT
____ Trade in Services
____ Protectionism, Tariffs, and Quotas
____ Economic Sanctions
____ Jackson-Vanik Trade Curbs
____ Technological Competitiveness
____ European Integration
____ Third World Debt
____ Agricultural Trade
____ Energy Resources

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____ Medicare
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____ Long-term Care
____ Catastrophic Health Insurance
____ Health Care for the Uninsured
____ Health Cost Containment
____ Quality of Care
____ Malpractice
____ Medical Ethics
____ Food and Drug Administration
____ Medical Research
____ AIDS
____ Disability Policy
____ Pensions
____ Social Security
____ Mandatory Retirement

____ FOREIGN AND DEFENSE POLICY
STUDIES

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____ Economic Development
____ Expansion of Democracy
____ Human Rights
____ International Law
____ U.N. and Other International
Organizations
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____ Warsaw Pact
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____ Canada
____ Latin America
____ Mexico
____ Cuba
____ Middle East
____ Africa

____ **National Security**

____ Defense Budget
____ Defense Procurement
____ Arms Control
____ Strategic Defense Initiative
____ Security Assistance
____ Intelligence and Security
____ Space

____ **Asia**

____ Asian Security
____ Asian Development
____ Japan
____ People's Republic of China
____ Taiwan
____ Korea
____ Other Asian NIC's

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____ Soviet Politics
____ Soviet Economy

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____ The Presidency
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____ Campaign Financing
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____ Abortion
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____ Demographics
____ Immigration

____ **Religion and Philosophy**

____ Business Ethics
____ Democratic Capitalism
____ Religion
____ Philosophy

____ **Social and Individual Responsibility**

____ Family
____ Child Care
____ Child Support
____ Child Abuse
____ Education
____ Welfare
____ Housing and Homelessness
____ Drugs

____ **Law and the Constitution**

____ Constitution and Bill of Rights
____ Criminal Law
____ Prisons
____ Legal Services
____ Antitrust
____ Tort Reform and Liability
____ Product Liability
____ White Collar Crime



MIAMI UNIVERSITY

May 28, 1991

491 White Oak Dr.
Oxford, OH 45056

Department of Physics
133 Culler Hall
Oxford, Ohio 45056
513 529-5625

Dear Allan,

The nice write-up about you in the recent Chemical and Engineering News prompted me to write and offer our congratulations. We of course knew you would be doing your job well, but I'm sure you appreciate having it in print for all to see.

I called your office before I came to pick up Amy from American Univ., but you were going to be away. Amy had a wonderful experience in Washington. Her internship was with the House Select Committee on Hunger, chaired by Tony Hall. She and I are back here at Miami in summer school now.

I am continuing my work with in-service teachers that I began about 5 years ago. Last week I (along with several colleagues) was notified of the award of a 3-year NSF grant to continue our series of workshops for K-12 teachers called "Teaching Science with Toys." It's a nice-sized grant and we've been waiting quite awhile to hear about it.

I don't know when my next visit will be, but perhaps we can get together sometime. Again, congratulations and all the best in the future.

Jim and Alice

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 30, 1991

Dear Alice and Jim:

Profound apologies are in order because of the very long delay in responding to your news filled letter of last May. Your congratulations were very much appreciated.

I am very sorry that I missed you when you came to collect Amy from American University and I am delighted that she had a good experience in the Congress.

I want to congratulate you on the work that you are doing with in-service teaching. In the long-run I am convinced that it is one of the most important things that can be done in the country at the present time because the level of science teaching across the country has degenerated so badly that I worry deeply about not only the next generation of scientists but also the very fundamental question of scientific and numerical literacy on the part of our citizenry.

I hope that you and the family have had a wonderful Christmas and I would take this occasion to wish both of you the happiest, healthiest and rewarding of new years. I do hope that if your travels ever bring you in the Washington area you will give me some warning because I would be delighted to take you to lunch at the White House Mess.

Recently I had occasion to talk with Joe and Bonnie Allen and I see Joel Burnbaum from time to time at Academy meetings.

I was back to Yale recently to give a talk and was delighted to find that the new accelerator is performing precisely as planned, operating up to

21 million volts on terminal with the clear indication that it will go to over 22 within the next few months when a few minor changes have been made. Peter Parker took over as Director and is continuing the usual fight with the rest of the Department to maintain support for nuclear physics. This seems to be a problem in every university nationwide.

I look forward to our paths crossing soon, and in the meantime, warmest best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

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

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

Professor and Mrs. James Poth
491 White Oak Drive
Oxford, Ohio 45056

"CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING"

TYPE: INFORMATION

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9121549

FROM: CASTELLANI, John J.

TO: DR. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 05/23/91

SUBJECT: LETTER TO JEFF VOGT REGARDING THE COMMENCEMENT
ADDRESS TO CALTECH BY THE PRESIDENT ON JUNE 14TH.

ASSIGNED TO:

ACTION REQUIRED:

SENDER'S DUE DATE:

OSTP DUE DATE:

DATE COMPLETED:

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #:

CONTACT PERSON:

REMARKS:

DATE RECEIVED: 05/29/91

FILE: ~~MISCELLANEOUS~~

P. Bromley Correspondence
Personal

9121549

RECEIVED

91 MAY 29 A 9:29

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR

May 23, 1991

Mr. Jeff Vogt
Associate Director
Office of Public Liaison
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Jeff:

As we discussed, the President is scheduled on June 14 to give the commencement address to the California Institute of Technology in Pasadena. As you know, Dr. Ruben F. Mettler, the retired Chairman and CEO of TRW, is the Chairman of Caltech's Board of Trustees and has invited the President to speak.

On Dr. Mettler's behalf, I have enclosed some materials related to the June 14 event. They are:

- background on Dr. Mettler, Dr. Thomas Everhart (President of Caltech) and the Caltech Board of Trustees;
- background on Caltech and highlights of its history;
- suggestions for the President's address which are relevant to the setting at Caltech.

I trust that you will convey this information to the President's speech writers and advance personnel. As we discussed, Dr. Mettler has discussed this with Dr. Bromley.

When an advance person has been designated for this event, please let me know. Again thanks for your help on this and please let me know how I can assist in the coordination of the trip and speech.

Sincerely,



JJC:imp
Enclosures

cc: R.F. Mettler

SUGGESTIONS FOR CALTECH SPEECH

Caltech's Centennial Commencement is an ideal platform from which to make a major policy statement on science and technology as related to national needs and goals. (See information on Caltech).

- The Caltech graduates are graduating at a time in the history of our nation at which excellence in science and engineering is increasingly relevant to most of the goals we have for our domestic society and to our leadership position in the world at large. They have both the opportunity and the obligation to use their knowledge of science and technology for the benefit of mankind.
- California has the largest concentration in the U.S. of scientists, engineers, technologically-intensive industry, science-based university research, and innovation-oriented entrepreneurs. The importance of science and technology in enhancing competitiveness, creating economic growth and job opportunities, improving human health, keeping the environment clean, improving the performance of schools, and raising the standard of living for a growing population, cannot be overstated.
- The Administration has been defining the separate elements of a strategy for economic growth, competitiveness, and national security, based on technological leadership, improving education, stimulating investment, opening markets, and reducing regulatory barriers to innovation.

The Caltech commencement address presents an opportunity for a Presidential statement that establishes technological leadership as a national priority for achieving economic growth, competitiveness, and national security.

Such a statement would motivate private investment to enhance the nation's technology base and appropriate federal and state government support for technology leadership. It would be politically timely and significant.

The Caltech speech could include such a statement on technological leadership in the context of the broader strategy.

The Competitive Challenge

- We Americans face a major challenge to rebuild and maintain our competitive position in the global marketplace, as an essential step in achieving strong, non-inflationary growth, with high levels of employment, and a rising standard of living for a growing population.
- The challenge to our economic growth and competitiveness is closely linked and a part of another major challenge we face-- maintaining our national security and preserving our social and political values.
- How well and how quickly we meet the challenge to be winning world-class competitors will largely determine our ability to meet our national security and foreign policy goals as well as realize our domestic, social, political, and economic aspirations. Thriving cities, renewed rural areas, new job opportunities and upward mobility, aid to the disabled and disadvantaged, security in old age, a healthy environment, superior educational and cultural institutions, all depend upon the resources provided by a growing competitive economy.
- And today, as never before, we must act in a global context. The world's economic and security issues are our issues. We can't wish them away. Our domestic economic health and vigor have become increasingly dependent upon global markets. Although our economy is the world's largest, it has increasing become a shrinking fraction of something bigger and stronger-- an integrated world economy. We must understand the implications of this change. And we must deal with it.
- Technology is increasingly driving economic growth, and, if unchecked, the trend of declining U.S. industrial leadership in technology could have severe consequences for U.S. jobs, standard of living, and ultimately, our national security.
- To meet our commitments at home and our responsibilities abroad, the United States must regain leadership where we have faltered and sustain it where we continue to lead in the critical technologies driving economic performance and productivity.

The Caltech speech could draw upon and help integrate the following policy initiatives separately announced by the President.

Education

The AMERICA 2000 initiative, is a long term strategy to "help make this land all that it should be", a nine-year crusade to move us toward the six ambitious education goals that the President and the nation's governors adopted in 1990.

The six goals for pre-college education are:

1. All children start school ready to learn.
 2. At least 90% graduate from high school.
 3. Students demonstrate competency in challenging subject matter including English, mathematics, science, history, and geography.
 4. U.S. students lead the world in mathematics and science achievement.
 5. Every adult American is literate, is able to compete in the workplace, and can exercise the rights and responsibilities of citizenship.
 6. Every school is free of drugs and violence.
- Of course, while taking the bold steps needed to improve our schools, we must not lose our existing world leadership in university-level education and research.

(With regard to the special focus on mathematics and science, Caltech faculty and students are engaged in a very active program with the Pasadena City schools to improve the teaching of mathematics and science).

Science Technology Policy

- The U.S. has had a clearly enunciated policy regarding support for science and basic research since the 1950s. As a result the

U.S. is the world leader in science, and our university-level teaching and research enterprise is the world's best.

- There has not been a general policy on technology until recently, even though there has been government support for technology related to defense, agriculture, aviation, space, and health care for decades.
- The document, U.S. Technology Policy published by the Executive Office of the President (OSTP) on September 26, 1990 spells out, for the first time, a clear national policy for technological leadership. It was very well received in academia, business, government, and by the press.

A public endorsement of this policy and a commitment to its further development and implementation in the President's speech would be a big step forward.

Earlier Statements by the President

The president's speech to the American Electronics Association in Washington on March 7, 1990, included the following:

"So many of the world's most advanced technologies, from robotics to the VCR, were first developed here. And yet, so many of those concepts were ultimately brought to the marketplace by our competitors. We can do better. And I am determined that we will do better."

"This administration is also committed to working with (industry) in the critical pre-competitive development stage where the basic discoveries are converted into generic technologies that support both our economic competitiveness and our national security."

In a subsequent speech, D. Allan Bromley, the President's Special Assistant for Science and Technology further defined some of the terms in the policy statement, as follows:

"A generic technology is simply one that has the potential to be applied to a wide variety of products and processes extending

across industries. A generic technology is typically not something that is sold commercially. Rather, it requires subsequent research and development, generally by the private sector, to result in commercial applications."

"Precompetitive refers to a particular part of the innovation process. It applies to activities before the point at which a company can tell a specific technology has commercial potential. It would not apply, for example, to the development of application-specific commercial prototypes."

Generic technologies are not related to narrow market sectors; rather, they often span multiple industries and market sectors. Generic technology stops short of design and development of particular products for the commercial marketplace; that is the responsibility of private industry.

Critical Technologies Report

The OSTP appointed a National Critical Technologies Panel which released its report, after consultation with the Department of Defense and the Department of Commerce, and a number of private study groups. The report identifies six categories of critical generic technologies which fit the criteria for government support and focused public/private cooperation.

- Materials
- Manufacturing
- Information and Communications
- Bio-technology and Life Sciences
- Aeronautics and Surface Transportation
- Energy and Environment

This report will serve as guidance for private and public efforts to move toward the goal of technological leadership.

Stimulating Private and Public Investment

Both the February 1990 and February 1991 Economic Reports of the President, in discussing economic policies to support growth, have emphasized technological innovation as a driving force for economic growth, along with lowering the cost of capital, encouraging investment, improving education, and opening markets.

- A key requirement is to integrate our thinking about technology policy and economic policy. Investment levels, tax policies, cost of capital, etc. are major considerations in technology policy. And research and development and strategic technologies, particularly those with a strong impact on many different industries and promising high growth, are major considerations in economic policy. New technology and new investment are mutually reinforcing in stimulating economic growth. Indeed, most of economic growth in recent decades has been attributable to technological change in both manufactured products and in services.

Opening Markets

The Administration's recent statements on the critical need for fast track authority to negotiate both the completion of the Uruguay Round and the Free Trade Agreement with Mexico, again emphasize open markets as a key element of Administration strategy.

SOME FACTS ABOUT THE
CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (CALTECH)

- o Caltech is celebrating its Centennial this year. (Founded by a private philanthropist, Amos Throop, in 1891 as a school of arts and crafts).**
- o Caltech's priority over the years has been on excellence and quality, not on size. And despite its small size, Caltech's impact on science, technology, and economic development has been phenomenal. (Caltech has about 850 undergraduates and 1000 graduate students).**
- o Even though its focus is on science and engineering in both teaching and research, undergraduates must take 25 percent of their course work in the humanities, economics, and social sciences.**
- o Caltech faculty and alumni have won 21 Nobel Prizes.**
- o Thirty-three Caltech faculty members and alumni have received the National Medal of Science, and three alumni have won the National Medal of Technology. In just the last two years President Bush himself has awarded 10 National Medals of Science and 2 National Medals of Technology to Caltech faculty and alumni.**

- o On the faculty, Board of Trustees, and professional staff there are 66 members of the National Academy of Sciences and 35 members of the National Academy of Engineering (NAE). There are also more than 100 Caltech alumni who are members of the NAE. In total, over 200 Caltech people are Academy members.
- o Caltech has built and manages JPL for NASA. JPL is the world center for the unmanned exploration of the planets. Among JPL's many accomplishments are the Viking Mars landers and the Voyager spacecraft, which made a spectacular 12 year journey to the outer planets, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune.
- o The principles of modern aviation and jet flight grew out of work in the 1930's and 1940's at Caltech by Theodore von Karman.
- o Caltech is a leader in micro-electronics, concurrent computing and neural networks and has recently built on the campus the fastest, most powerful computer in the world.
- o Linus Pauling, Nobel Laureate, discovered the nature of the chemical bond at Caltech, a discovery that has been called the single most important discovery in the history of chemistry.

- o Caltech is the world center for astronomy. For example, Caltech manages Palomar Observatory, for 40 years the most productive astronomical observatory in the world. With the University of California, Caltech is now building with private funds the W.M. Keck Observatory in Hawaii, whose twin telescopes will be the two largest optical telescopes in the world.
- o Since the 1920's Caltech has been a center of earthquake science. Charles Richter and Beno Gutenberg developed the Richter scale here, and George Housner, who's been called the father of earthquake engineering, discovered how to make structures resistant to earthquake shaking.
- o For over 50 years, Caltech has been a leader in research on genetics and developmental biology, (since Thomas Hunt Morgan and George Beadle, both Nobel Laureates, were Caltech professors in the 1930's). Among Caltech's many current efforts in this area, Leroy Hood has developed revolutionary instruments that will be hundreds of time more productive in sequencing the human genome, than previous methods.

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01a. Resume	Resume of Ruben Mettler [personal information redacted] (4 pp.)		(b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Science and Technology Policy, Office of (OSTP)
Series: Bromley, D. Allan, Files
Subseries: Personal Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: D. Allan Bromley - Personal [6 of 8] [1991]

Date Closed:	3/8/2010	OA/ID Number:	62029-001
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.
01b. Biography	Biography of Thomas Everhart [personal information redacted] (2 pp.)		(b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Science and Technology Policy, Office of (OSTP)
Series: Bromley, D. Allan, Files
Subseries: Personal Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: D. Allan Bromley - Personal [6 of 8] [1991]

Date Closed:	3/8/2010	OA/ID Number:	62029-001
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

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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)]

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(b)(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
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(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



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"CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING"

TYPE: ACTION

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9121565

FROM: WINTER, Christoph

TO: Dr. D. Allan Bromley

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 05/22/91

SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE IN WINTER'S TRANSITION FROM
ACADEMIA TO INDUSTRY. HE WOULD LIKE TO WORK IN R&D
MANAGEMENT WITH A PATH INTO BUSINESS AND STRATEGIC
PLANNING.

DIRECTORATE
ASSIGNED: D. Allan Bromley

STAFF
ASSIGNED:

ACTION
REQUIRED: AS NECESSARY

STAFF
ACTION:

SENDER'S DUE DATE:

OSTP DUE DATE: 06/14/91

DATE COMPLETED:

DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

COPIES TO:

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #:

CONTACT PERSON:

REMARKS:

CLOSED

DATE RECEIVED: 05/31/91

FILE: P- *personal* BROMLEY CORRESPONDENCE

9121565
500 Prospect Street, Apt. 2D
New Haven, CT 06511
May 22, 1991

Dr. D. Allan Bromley
Science Advisor to the President
Executive Office of the President
Office of Science and Technology Policy
Washington, DC 20506

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR

91 MAY 31 A 8:36

RECEIVED

Dear Dr. Bromley:

My time at Yale is now definitely coming to an end. We are still running experiments, are planning for future runs and are publishing papers like never before. Many of the projects, however, will probably be finished without me. If you think you hear some kind of resentment in this, you are probably right. Especially the last year has been very exciting and productive, and I have enjoyed the work with Kim and the other members of the "gamma-group" very much. This will obviously enter into my report to the Humboldt Foundation. I will send you some form of summary and my complete Yale publication list at the end of my stay.

Even though it may not seem that way, I am still determined to make the transition from academia into industry. The decision to seek employment here in the United States also stands unchanged. Through some rather interesting circumstances I have made contact with the Career Development Office of the Yale School of Management. Mrs. Phyllis Brust, the Assistant Director, has been extremely helpful in focusing my thoughts and in streamlining my resume. The rules of the game are definitely tougher here in the US than in Europe. She helped me establish a few contacts, and I have sent my resume to Boeing and to the Sony Corporation as well as to an executive search firm in New Jersey (David Allen Associates). I have targeted large corporations, preferably on the West Coast, in the high-tech, electronics and aviation industries. The emphasis in both the cover letter and my resume has been on my managerial and supervisory skills as complement to the solid background in research. I would like to work in R&D management with a path into business

and strategic planning. Despite my vast computer experience I have deliberately not applied to pure computer companies. After a few more resumes I am hoping to be invited to some interviews.

The purpose of my letter is to send you my resume, which I would like you to treat confidentially, and to let you know of the steps that I have taken. Actually, I think you never had a chance to look at "my life". In addition, I would like to ask you for possible assistance in my search. Maybe you can think of an interesting company where my concrete experience in research, management and teaching could make a significant contribution. Since our last conversation I am seeing things more clearly; nonetheless, the job search in a foreign country still remains a challenging endeavour for me.

Thank you in advance for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Christoph Winkler

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
02. Resume	Resume of Christoph Winter [personal information redacted] (7 pp.)	5/22/91	(b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Science and Technology Policy, Office of (OSTP)
Series: Bromley, D. Allan, Files
Subseries: Personal Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: D. Allan Bromley - Personal [6 of 8] [1991]

Date Closed:	3/8/2010	OA/ID Number:	62029-001
FOIA/SYS Case #:	2005-0336-F	Appeal Case #:	
Re-review Case #:		Appeal Disposition:	
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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]
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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]
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- (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

July 9, 1991

Dear Chris:

I have tried to contact you by telephone a few times without too much success so let me put down a few thoughts here in response to your letter of May 22nd which arrived while I was in the Soviet Union on a rather extended trip.

I recognize your desire to move into a research and development management position in an American industry, preferably on the west coast, and I recognize the subsidiary attraction of being relatively close to British Columbia.

I have talked with a number of senior executives in the companies that I thought would be of greatest attraction to you and I regret to say that they have a common story to tell that is not particularly positive. First of all, in almost every case, they have been experiencing rather extensive layoffs and therefore have long lists of people with substantial seniority with their companies who would be among the first to be hired were new opportunities to arise and additional funds to appear. Beyond that, they are extremely loathe to become involved in negotiations with the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service to obtain the adequate visa status that would be required for you to take up an industrial position, and presumably, eventually to get a green card and apply for permanent residence were you to decide to stay here for the indefinite future.

The problem is that the INS laws have changed recently so that it is now necessary for the sponsoring organization to demonstrate that there is in fact no American having the minimal skills required for the position in question before one can hire people from abroad. In the case of senior faculty members, I have been through this several times and, in the case of someone like Franco Iachello, for example, one can indeed make the case that there is simply no one in the United States who is comparable in talent, experience and capability. It becomes vastly more difficult in the business community, particularly in the management area, to make that kind of an argument and for that reason the companies are just not prepared to even consider the question at the present time.

I recognize that this is a very negative report but I think that it is important for you to have a clear understanding of what the difficulties are.

Having said all this, I suggest that you might wish to consider the possibility of shifting your interests slightly and considering the possibility of taking a job in British Columbia. The Canadian immigration laws are much less restrictive and with the vast influx of Hong Kong money in recent months into Vancouver and Victoria, the economy is booming. If you would wish I would suggest that as an interim

position you might consider the possibility of working at Triumf where my old friend Erich Vogt is the Director. I recognize that this of course is still research and not management but it would provide you a base in British Columbia where you might then work from to cultivate the industrial sector. I frankly do not know that sector very well in Western Canada but I know that Erich Vogt knows it extremely well. I would suggest that you contact Dr. Vogt and tell him that you are doing it at my suggestion and that I would be happy to talk to him by telephone concerning you at his convenience.

I regret that I cannot be more positive about industrial opportunities here in the United States but the combination of the recession and the change in the immigration laws have made it extraordinarily difficult to find the kind of position that you have in mind.

Let me finally congratulate you on the excellent work that is now coming out of the group. I realize that you have put in an enormous investment and that your stay is being cut short before you have had an adequate return on that investment. I have been contacted by the Humboldt Foundation and have forwarded them an enthusiastic report on your fellowship and it is clear that they are most anxious to get you back to Germany.

With all best wishes,

Sincerely yours,



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

Dr. Christoph Winter
A. W. Wright Nuclear Structure Laboratory
272 Whitney Avenue
Post Office Box 6666
New Haven, Connecticut 06511

"CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING"

TYPE: INFORMATION

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9121529

FROM: MEYERS, Mary Ann: THE ANNENBERG FOUNDATION

TO: DR. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 05/22/91

SUBJECT: A THANK YOU FOR INFORMATION CONCERNING THE IDEA OF
ANNENBERG FELLOWSHIP FOR SCIENCE JOURNALISTS.

ASSIGNED TO:

ACTION REQUIRED:

SENDER'S DUE DATE:

OSTP DUE DATE:

DATE COMPLETED:

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #:

CONTACT PERSON:

REMARKS:

DATE RECEIVED: 05/28/91

FILE: ^p BROMLEY ^{personal} CORRESPONDENCE

THE ANNENBERG FOUNDATION

RECEIVED

91 MAY 28 12:36

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR

22 May 1991

Mr. D. Allan Bromley
The Assistant to the President
for Science and Technology
The White House
Washington, D.C.

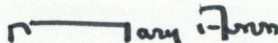
Dear Alan:

Thanks so much for passing along the idea of Annenberg Fellowship for science journalists. I am in the process of gathering information on the Knight Science Journalism Fellowships at MIT in order to better consider how we might make a contribution in this area.

Meanwhile, I am looking forward to David Kearns visit to St. Davids on the 28th of May. I had an interesting talk with Leon Lederman when I was in Chicago last month, and I am strengthened in my conviction that there is a role for The Annenberg Foundation in improving science education.

Do let us keep in touch.

Cordially,



Mary Ann Meyers
President

MAM:kmw

"CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING"

TYPE: INFORMATION

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9121488

FROM: REYNOLDS, Margaret W.: LINGUISTIC SOCIETY OF AMERICA

TO: DR. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 05/20/91

SUBJECT: ACCEPTANCE OF THE INVITATION TO MEET WITH DR.
BROMLEY 06/04/91.

ASSIGNED TO:

ACTION REQUIRED:

SENDER'S DUE DATE:

OSTP DUE DATE:

DATE COMPLETED:

COPIES TO: DIRECTOR'S OFFICE
INTERNATIONAL/POLICY

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #:

CONTACT PERSON:

REMARKS:

DATE RECEIVED: 05/22/91

FILE: BROMLEY CORRESPONDENCE

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
03. Letter	To: Allan Bromley From: Margaret Reynolds Re: Acceptance of invitation [personal information redacted] (1 pp.)	5/20/91	(b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Science and Technology Policy, Office of (OSTP)
Series: Bromley, D. Allan, Files
Subseries: Personal Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: D. Allan Bromley - Personal [6 of 8] [1991]

Date Closed:	3/8/2010	OA/ID Number:	62029-001
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]
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P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
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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]
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(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

"CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING"

TYPE: INFORMATION

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9121525

FROM: AZAROFF, Leonid V.: IMS, UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT

TO: DR. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 05/20/91

SUBJECT: A LETTER FROM AZAROFF TO DAVID WETSTONE REGARDING
THE CONNECTICUT DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT'S
RECOMMENDATION THAT CASE RELOCATE ITS HEADQUARTERS
NEAR CONN. INNOVATIONS INC.

ASSIGNED TO:

ACTION REQUIRED:

SENDER'S DUE DATE:

OSTP DUE DATE:

DATE COMPLETED:

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #:

CONTACT PERSON:

REMARKS:

DATE RECEIVED: 05/28/91

FILE: BROMLEY CORRESPONDENCE

personal
p-

Institute of Materials Science
The University of Connecticut

Box U-136, Room 107
97 North Eagleville Road
Storrs, Connecticut 06268
FAX (203) 486-4745

RECEIVED

91 MAY 28 PM 2:35



OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR
May 20, 1991

Office of the Director
(203)486-4623/4

Dr. D. Allan Bromley
Assistant to the President
for Science and Technology
The White House
Washington, DC

Dear Allan:

May I add my plaudits to those you received at George Washington University for your forthright and incisive comments on the present probity of our academic/scientific community.

As a founding council member of CASE, you may get a chuckle out of the enclosed letter I sent David Wetstone last week in response to his agitations over the looming loss of the Academy's "independence." (For your information, CASE now expects about \$120,000 of its \$150-160,000 annual budget to come from a line-item appropriation.)

I really enjoy reading your testimony, speeches, etc., as they are reported by Dan Greenberg who keeps an acerbic but accurate eye on the doings of "Washington science-policy apparatchiks."

Kindest personal regards.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Lee", which is a stylized representation of the name Leonid V. Azaroff.

Leonid V. Azaroff

LVA:lm

Encl:



An Equal Opportunity Employer

Institute of Materials Science
The University of Connecticut

Box U-156, Room 107
97 North Eagleville Road
Storrs, Connecticut 06268
FAX (203) 486-4745



Office of the Director
(203)486-4625/4

May 17, 1991

Dr. D. Wetstone, Secretary
Connecticut Academy of
Science and Engineering
410 Asylum Street
Hartford, CT 06103

Dear David:

I am responding to your personal request for comments on the Conn. Dept. of Econ. Develop. recommendation that CASE relocate its headquarters near Conn. Innovations Inc. in Rocky Hill. As a member of the CII Board of Directors, I don't believe that I should advise CASE on what it should do, but my historic perspective may be of some help in CASE Council's deliberations.

When we first approached Governor Grasso to support our desire for a State Charter for the Academy, we very pointedly stressed that CASE would be an independent, self-supporting group of volunteers. I also remember the skepticism expressed by our "godfather", Senator Schnell~~er~~ regarding the durability of this noble commitment not to seek direct funding from the state treasury. Nevertheless we were able to subsist on federal, private, and limited *quid-pro-quo* state funding for the first eight years of the Academy's history.

The shift to requesting direct "line-item" budgetary support imposes certain obligations which, understandably, the Academy has been reluctant to shoulder but which, nevertheless, are becoming ever more a "fact of life" in the 1990's. The allocation of discretionary funds to scientists for vaguely defined purposes will be even more difficult in the aftermath of the doubts cast upon academic integrity by the likes of David Baltimore and Don Kennedy.



An Equal Opportunity Employer

Dr. D. Wetstone
Page 2
May 17, 1991

As you know, the CII was created two years ago to combine in one quasi-public and state-financed organization the various programs for assisting the economic development of Connecticut. The springboard for this was provided by the Conn. Product Development Corp. which also financed the external expert's study who recommended the adopted plan for unification. CASE, as one of the recipients of state funds from DED, was included in the original organization charts under this CII umbrella as were CPDC and other existing quasi-public agencies. It makes obvious "sense" from the DED's point of view that CASE be moved close to CII so as to improve communications and increase the Academy's utility even though, like the CPDC, CASE will probably lose some of its operational autonomy.

For the Academy the challenge will be to retain its justifiable image of an all-volunteer independent entity. (Will the physical effort expended on this be any greater than the present one for caging state funds?) On the plus side, the Academy is more likely to "be listened to" by State Government, albeit the administrative branch. I don't doubt that, with the same amount of effort expended at present, the state legislature will continue to seek the Academy's advice.

The challenge facing any leadership is to assess what opportunities the future offers and to seize and pursue those deemed most advantageous.

Sincerely,

Leonid V. Azaroff

LVA:mr

P.S. Would it be helpful in setting the tone for your future discussions to share this letter with Commissioner McGee? Feel free to do so.

"CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING"

TYPE: ACTION DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9122159
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS C DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: SHIRLEY, DAVID A.: LAWRENCE BERKELEY LABORATORY

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 05/08/91

SUBJECT: PERSONAL LETTER

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: D. Allan Bromley ASSIGNED:

ACTION STAFF
REQUIRED: DIRECT REPLY ACTION:

SENDER'S DUE DATE:
OSTP DUE DATE: 05/22/91 STAFF DUE DATE
DATE COMPLETED: 07/09/91 DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

COPIES TO:

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #: CONTACT PERSON:
PHONE: EXT:
REMARKS:

CLOSED

OSTP RECEIVED: 05/08/91 FILE: P-DAB-PERSONAL
DEPT RECEIVED:

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
04a. Letter	To: Allan Bromley From: David Shirley Re: Personal letter [personal information redacted] (1 pp.)	5/8/91	(b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Science and Technology Policy, Office of (OSTP)
Series: Bromley, D. Allan, Files
Subseries: Personal Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: D. Allan Bromley - Personal [6 of 8] [1991]

Date Closed:	3/8/2010	OA/ID Number:	62029-001
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]
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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)]

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(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.
04b. Letter	To: David Shirley From: Allan Bromley Re: response to 5/8/91 letter (1 pp.)	7/9/91	(b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Science and Technology Policy, Office of (OSTP)
Series: Bromley, D. Allan, Files
Subseries: Personal Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: D. Allan Bromley - Personal [6 of 8] [1991]

Date Closed:	3/8/2010	OA/ID Number:	62029-001
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)]

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"CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING"

TYPE: INFORMATION

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9121462

FROM: RUSCEV, Mario

TO: DR. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 04/29/91

SUBJECT: RUSCEV'S NEW PERSONAL ADDRESS AND AN INTEREST IN
VISITING DR. BROMLEY NEXT TIME HE VISITS THE U.S.
(MOST LIKELY IN JUNE)

ASSIGNED TO:

ACTION REQUIRED:

SENDER'S DUE DATE:

OSTP DUE DATE:

DATE COMPLETED:

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #:

CONTACT PERSON:

REMARKS:

DATE RECEIVED: 05/20/91

FILE: **MISCELLANEOUS**

personal
T- DAB ~~correspondence~~

CONFIDENTIAL

Mario Ruscev
23 bis rue du Général de Gaulle
77000 Melun

412146
RECEIVED

91 MAY 20 AIO : 38

Dr. D. A. Bromley
Executive Office of the President
Office of Science and Technology Policies
Old Executive Office Building, room 360
Washington DC, 25506
USA

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR

Melun, April 29, 1991

Dear Pr. Bromley,

I have been in my new job for little more than a year and I wanted to give you some news. The Department I am taking care of, has about 25 engineers and 15 technicians. I have to admit that putting back the fighting spirit in the team kept me quite busy but it seems to work now. The personnel is dedicated, knows his job and likes it, but more than everything, their confidence in themselves and the Company is restored. We have a few good projects which give us good visibility and plenty of excellent ideas to go on, the main difficulty being to be able to stay focussed on only a few in order to carry them out in a short time.

I have moved to Melun and my new personal address is:

23 bis rue du Général De Gaulle
77000 Melun
tel:33 1 64 39 43 26

this move made my commuting time drop from 55 minutes to 6 minutes.

I have also been traveling quite often to the States, but mostly to Houston, which did not give me many opportunities to visit WNSL or Washington. Next time I travel to the US, most likely in June, I will make my best to try to visit you if your agenda leaves you some spare time. If this is possible, it will be much of a pleasure for me.

Catherine wants to join me to express you our sorrow about Mrs. Bromley.

Sincerely yours.

Mario

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 9, 1991

Dear Mario:

This is a vastly belated reply to your letter of April 29th in which you tell me that you are moving and in which you give me your new address.

I am delighted to hear the good news about your work and obviously you have reason to be proud of what you have accomplished.

When you travel to the U.S. please do, by all means, call my office at 202/456-7116. I would very much look forward to an opportunity to talk with you.

I much appreciate the kind remarks concerning Pat's death and would send my warmest best wishes to both you and Catherine.

Please do let me know when next you might be in Washington so that we can get together.

With all best wishes,

Sincerely yours,



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

Dr. Mario Ruscev
23 bis rue du General De Gaulle
77000 Melun
France

"CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING"

TYPE: INFORMATION

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9121347

FROM: PFEIFFER, Henrich: ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT-STIFTUNG

TO: DR. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 04/26/91

SUBJECT: CONGRATULATIONS ON THE OCCASSION OF YOUR 65th
BIRTHDAY.

ASSIGNED TO:

ACTION REQUIRED:

SENDER'S DUE DATE:

OSTP DUE DATE:

DATE COMPLETED:

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #:

CONTACT PERSON:

REMARKS:

DATE RECEIVED: 05/06/91

FILE: *p-* *personal* BROMLEY CORRESPONDENCE

47
ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT-STIFTUNG

Der Generalsekretär

RECEIVED

Alexander von Humboldt-Stiftung, Jean-Paul-Str. 12, D-5300 Bonn 2

91 MAY 6 P 4: 49

Prof. Dr. Allan Bromley
Old Executive Building
of the White House
Pennsylvania Ave./17. St.
Washington, D. C.

USA

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR

Jean-Paul-Straße 12
5300 BONN 2
Telefon (0228) 833-0
Durchwahl (0228) 833-
Tx.: 8 85 627 · Tfx: (0228) 83 31 99
Telegrammanschrift: humboldtbonn

Bonn, April 26, 1991

V - 8100

(bei Antwort bitte angeben)

Dear Allan,

I wish to congratulate you most cordially on the occasion of your 65th birthday. May your admirable energy and good health continue for many years to come!

Ever since you were appointed Assistant to the President for Science and Technology, I have followed your various accomplishments in that office with greatest sympathy and appreciation: the refreshing openness you have brought to science policies as well as the determination with which you have advocated improvements in the hitherto neglected areas of science education, basic research and international scientific collaboration.

All the best wishes for continued success in your activities. I am looking forward to seeing you again in the near future.

With warmest personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

Heinrich Heine

P.S. I will be in Washington May 10th.

"CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING"

TYPE: INFORMATION

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9121257

FROM: PARENT, Paul: OFFICE OF THE MINISTER FOR SCIENCE, CANADA

TO: DR. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 04/19/91

SUBJECT: ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF RECEIPT OF DR. BROMLEY'S LETTER
OF 04/04/91 REGARDING THE MOUNT KISCO MEETING OF
02/22-23/91.

ASSIGNED TO:

ACTION REQUIRED:

SENDER'S DUE DATE:

OSTP DUE DATE:

DATE COMPLETED:

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #:

CONTACT PERSON:

REMARKS:

DATE RECEIVED: 04/29/91

FILE: *p* *personal* BROMLEY CORRESPONDENCE

9121257

Office of the
Minister for Science



Cabinet du
Ministre des Sciences

91 APR 29 P 3:47

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR

April 19, 1991

Mr. D. Allan Bromley
Assistant to
the President of the United States
Director
Science and Technology Policy
Executive Office of the President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500
U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Bromley:

On behalf of the Honourable William C. Winegard,
I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter of
April 4, 1991, enclosing documentation pertinent to the
Mount Kisco meeting held in New York on
February 22-23, 1991.

Please be assured that your correspondence will be
brought promptly to the attention of the Minister.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Paul Parent".

Paul Parent
Correspondence Coordinator

"CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING"

TYPE: ACTION

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9121265

FROM: BROWN, Peter: THE SCIENCES

TO: DR. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 04/19/91

SUBJECT: REQUEST TO PUBLISH A BRIEF RESPONSE, FROM DR.
BROMLEY IN "THE SCIENCES", TO THE ESSAY BY DANIEL
KLEPPNER.

ASSIGNED TO: D. Allan Bromley

ACTION REQUIRED: AS/IF APPROPRIATE

SENDER'S DUE DATE: 06/01/91 OSTP DUE DATE: 05/13/91

DATE COMPLETED: 06/12/91

COPIES TO: Sarah Keegan

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #:

CONTACT PERSON:

REMARKS:

I called brown & declined the request.

Shirley Osm 06/12/91

DATE RECEIVED: 04/29/91

FILE: MISCELLANEOUS

*P. Bromley Correspondence
personal*

9121265

THE SCIENCES

Published by The New York Academy of Sciences

PETER G. BROWN
Editor

April 19, 1991

RECEIVED

91 APR 29 PM 2:11

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR

Dr. D. Allan Bromley
Presidential Science Advisor
c/o Executive Office of the President
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Dr. Bromley:

Daniel Kleppner have recently published in The Sciences an essay that concerns an area of your interest. Since you may not have seen the issue of our magazine in which the essay appears, I am enclosing a photocopy for your information.

We would be pleased to publish a brief response from you in The Sciences, in the form of a letter to the editor, should you wish to comment on the essay. If you decide to reply, I would ask you to be as concise as possible and, in any event, to limit your remarks to 500 words. We would need to receive your reply by June 1 if we are to consider it for publication in our September/October 1991 issue.

All letters to the editor are subject to editing, although the edited version would be checked with you before publication. It is also customary for The Sciences to solicit rejoinders from authors whose work is the subject of letters to the editor; the rejoinders are then published along with the appropriate editorial correspondence.

Whatever may be your decision regarding a response, I hope that you find Professor Kleppner's remarks to be of interest.

Sincerely,

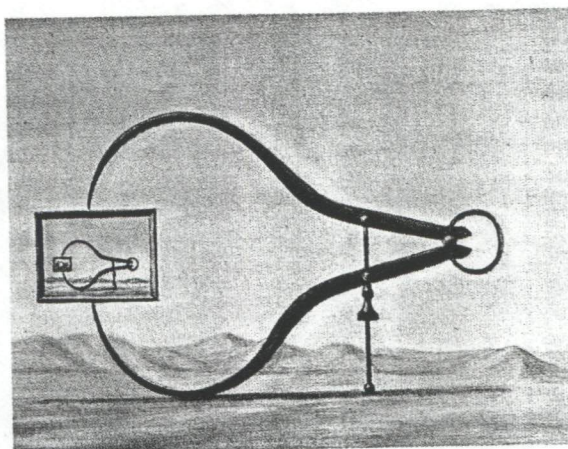


Peter G. Brown
Editor

THE MISMEASURE OF SCIENCE

The Funding Squeeze on Basic Research Threatens a Vital National Asset

by DANIEL KLEPPNER



Fanny Brennan, *Caliper-Caliper*, 1977

ONCE AGAIN, last year, the United States made a clean sweep of the Nobel prizes in science. The steady stream of those and other international awards doubtless reassures many Americans that no matter what misgivings they may have about how the country is doing generally, in science, at least, it is doing very well. American graduate schools of science, widely regarded as the best in the world, are besieged with applications from abroad. American scientific journals are hailed as the journals of choice in many fields. There is virtually no area of science in which the U.S. is not a major player.

On closer examination, however, the Nobel record in recent years offers a far less comforting picture. It is true that between 1980 and 1990 the U.S. won more Nobel prizes in physics than did all the other nations of the world combined: fifteen out of twenty-five. But the accomplishment dims if one compares the dates the prizes were awarded with the years in which the prizewinning work was done. Some discoveries, such as high-temperature superconductivity, are so breathtaking they win Nobel prizes in the year, or within a few years, of their achievement. But more often many years pass before scientific work is honored by the Nobel jurors. Of the twenty-five prizes in physics given from 1980 to 1990, eight went to work regarded as so "hot" the award was given promptly; of those eight prizes, seven went to Europeans and only one to an American. The other U.S. prizes were awarded for work done twenty years earlier, or more. In short, it appears American science is coasting on its reputation.

Of course, Nobel-prize counting is a small-numbers game—and hardly a reliable way of judging the scientific vitality of a nation. Nevertheless, recent history suggests that although the U.S. dominated science twenty years ago, it does so no longer. Today Europe is beginning to run away with the honors.

Scientific leadership by Europe is hardly a novelty; the Continent ruled science until the Second World War. By 1945, however, most European scientific institutions had been wrecked, and many of the best European scientists had fled to the United States. Rebuilding science demands decades of hard work: Europe needed roughly thirty years. But by the early 1980s European research was starting to flourish, and today, in many disciplines, it is fully competitive with research efforts in the U.S.

It is important, in this context, to remember that scientific knowledge ignores national boundaries, particularly these days, when the latest discoveries race around the globe by facsimile transmission and electronic mail. That European science is flourishing should be cause for celebration, not anxiety: what Europe learns, America learns, and vice versa. Science, in fact, is humanity's most successful collaboration. There is no compelling reason, under such a broad view of affairs, for the U.S. to dominate the scientific world.

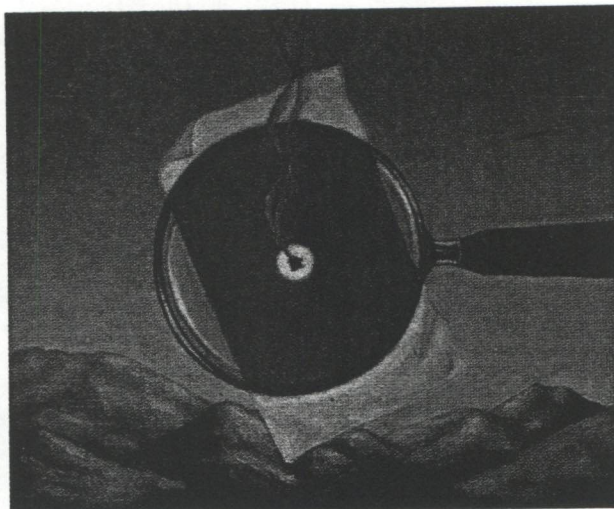
Yet unless this country intends to abandon science—to sit back and wait for the results to roll in from Europe and Japan—it must be able to compete in the most important areas. And remaining competitive requires that U.S. scientists have reasonable resources for pursuing new ideas.

Certainly they cannot be expected to lead productive careers while being harassed by funding problems, nor can they be expected to stand by passively while their concepts are brought to fruition abroad. Yet that is just what has begun to happen, which is why American science is on the verge of a long, downward slide.

IN THE U.S. most basic research in the physical sciences is carried out by small groups at universities. The groups are typically made up of a professor, four or five graduate students and perhaps a postdoctoral research assistant; their budgets are usually a few hundred thousand dollars, often pieced together from several grants. Such small research groups cannot compete in publicity value with the blockbuster projects—such as NASA's proposed space station. But they are free to move rapidly in new directions, and they have for some time been the mainstay of science in the U.S. Because the research is basic, the groups are guided by scientific curiosity and propelled by vision and imagination rather than the need to solve a practical problem. Yet practical application is often not far behind. Most of the great revolutions in technology can be traced to basic research. The electrical revolution, for example—electric power, radio and television, electronics and computers—has its foundations in the basic understanding of electricity and magnetism, formulated in the nineteenth century by the English physicist James Clerk Maxwell.

Whereas other countries often conduct basic research in specialized nonacademic institutes, set apart from the academic curriculum, Americans plunge graduate students into the front lines of research early in their careers. It is a superb method of training top-notch scientists. The students' vitality and fresh viewpoints on their disciplines have been major factors in the development of American universities as world-class research institutions. Because university professors are teachers as well as scientists, they are continually forced to renew their ideas as they discuss them with enthusiastic and critical students. To cite the Nobel prize list again, all the U.S. prizes in physics in the past decade were awarded to professors for work done with students at universities or at related accelerator facilities.

Aside from conducting most of the basic research in the U.S. and training most of the professional scientists, the small groups often help generate new technologies and industries. There are numerous examples of work that has found important application: work in solid-state science and mate-



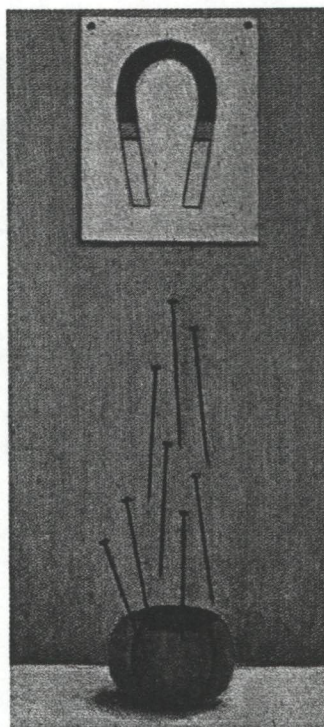
Fanny Brennan, Burning Paper, 1985

rials research; in superconductivity, biophysics and atmospheric science; in optics and lasers. In all those fields discoveries by small research groups have played important roles in the national economy. American research universities underwent a period of wild growth in the 1960s. Spurred by President Eisenhower's alarm over the first Sputnik satellite, launched by the U.S.S.R. in October 1957, the federal government set up massive programs for science and science education. In 1960 U.S. universities graduated 550 physicists with the Ph.D.; by 1970 the number had tripled. (I quote statistics for physics because that is my own field and I know its story best. The general trend is the same in all the physical sciences: mathematics, chemistry, astronomy and materials science.) In the same decade American physics faculties grew by a factor of two. Such growth was bound to slow down, but instead of tapering off, it abruptly collapsed at the start of the 1970s as the federal government yanked support from science under the pressure of the Vietnam War.

During the 1970s, Ph.D. production in physics in the U.S. plunged to about 900 a year. Faculty hiring dwindled to a trickle and remained at a low level. As a result American physics departments have grayed in the past two decades: in 1970 the median age among physics faculties in this country was thirty-nine; today it is fifty-two. In the next decade or two nearly all those professors will retire.

Replacing them would not have been a problem in the past, when university positions were coveted and excellent candidates waited in line for the few openings. Today, however, university research careers are no longer attractive to many young scientists, and academic institutions report that in some disciplines they are struggling to fill positions.

WHY HAS THE academic life lost its allure? Above all, the reason is economic: young scientists contemplating university careers understand that if current conditions persist, they will probably be forced to carry out their research on a shoestring. They will spend more and more time writing grant proposals and seeking financial support from agencies with less and less to provide. The situation was highlighted as long ago as 1985, in three studies: separate surveys of chemistry and of physics, conducted by the National Research Council, and a study of science in universities by the White House Science Council. Each report concluded that the ultimate strength



Fanny Brennan, Magnet and Pins, 1986

of science in the U.S. lies in the thousands of small research groups based in universities across the country, and that those groups are seriously underfunded.

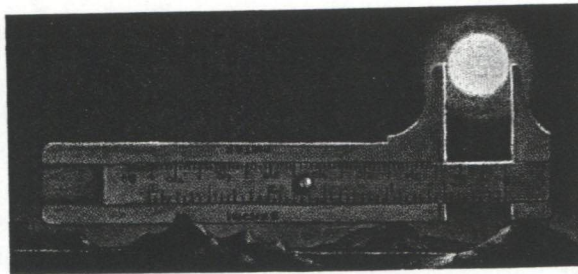
The warning was ignored. The National Science Foundation provides the major support for university research in the physical sciences, and though President Reagan announced that the NSF budget should be doubled, Congress thought otherwise. Since 1985 the overall NSF budget has grown an average of 7.1 percent a year, unadjusted for inflation. At the same time, however, Congress directed NSF to put more resources into precollege education, and the foundation decided to concentrate its remaining new resources on engineering and technology. As a result, for the past six years the budgets for individual investigator groups have grown 2 to 3 percent a year, before inflation. When inflation is taken into account, it becomes evident that university groups are significantly worse off now than they were six years ago—and six years ago the situation was poor.

In certain disciplines young scientists are finding it virtually impossible to obtain research grants. A recent survey of junior physics faculty members by the American Physical Society showed that to receive their first grants, the young physicists had to submit, on average, three proposals. Most of the physicists eventually won grants, but only 40 percent at the required budget. The rest, on average, were funded at about half the necessary level.

The situation for senior scientists is hardly more encouraging. Leading investigators, even Nobel prize winners, have had their budgets cut. A survey by the American Association for the Advancement of Science asked scientists nationwide for their outlook on the long-term climate of research. The responses, almost to a person, were bleak. Some professors went so far as to say that they could no longer recommend academic careers to their best students. If America's senior scientists cannot, in good conscience, persuade the next generation to follow in their own footsteps, the nation is finished scientifically.

WHY HAS American science been allowed to slip into such a precarious position? The standard government explanation cites pressures from the budget deficit, yet the federal government is lavishing some \$70 billion a year on research and development, and industry is spending roughly the same amount. In contrast, the NSF budget in 1990 was only \$2.1 billion; of that, just \$520 million was spent on mathematics, physics, chemistry, astronomy and materials science.

A small shift of R&D funds would have enormous bearing on the scientific future of the nation: it could reverse the



Fanny Brennan, Moon Measure, 1981

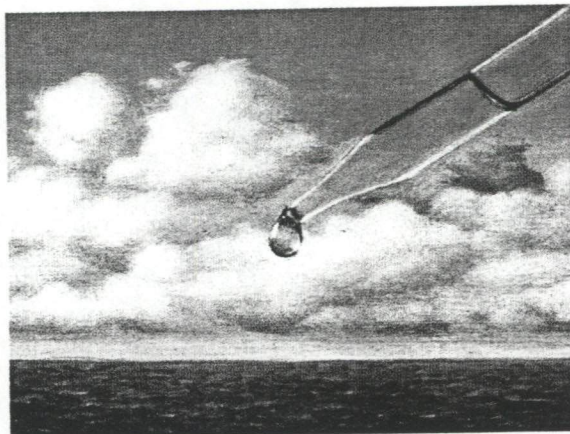
downward slide. Although President Bush has proposed a substantial increase for NSF, such measures have been routinely slashed in recent years by appropriations committees. The NSF budget competes for funds with housing, veterans' benefits and NASA; Congress is reluctant to invest in the future when there are pressing

social needs, and NSF is too small to command an effective political constituency. Compare its clout, for example, with that of NASA: the space agency's vast budget funds multimillion- and multibillion-dollar projects, whereas NSF typically supports \$60,000 research grants.

Approximately two-thirds of the federal R&D expenditures this year is for defense. The long history of aborted or failed high-technology defense systems cannot but raise doubts about whether those funds are being invested sensibly: the list includes the B-1 bomber, ninety-six out of 100 of which are grounded; the B-2 bomber, which is about to be scuttled; and the Navy A-12 plane, which has been abandoned. More than \$25 billion has been spent on the Strategic Defense Initiative, whose goals have constantly shifted as one technology after another has had to be scrapped. Charged-particle beams, chemical lasers and X-ray lasers are among the more costly SDI failures. The Tomahawk cruise missile and the Patriot antimissile system, decisive weapons of the Persian Gulf war, were developed two decades ago. At best they reflect past technical accomplishments, and their costs and complexity are dwarfed by current defense projects.

Another sink for federal R&D funds is NASA. The agency's centerpiece, the space shuttle, has been a colossal disappointment. Instead of flying sixty shuttle flights a year, as originally proposed, NASA has made no more than nine flights a year, and the cost, initially estimated at a few dollars a pound, turned out to be several hundred. Industrial interest has been nil, and the *Challenger* disaster left the U.S. without any satellite-launching capability. One serious consequence was that military surveillance, which should have been a routine task for the shuttle, suddenly became a national emergency.

As a sequel to the space shuttle, NASA has been vigorously pushing its proposed space station, on which more than \$4 billion has already been spent without convincing justification. The recent report of the Augustine Committee, which was chaired by Norman R. Augustine, head of Martin Marietta Corporation, eloquently confirms what most scientists already know: the space station has no serious scientific purpose aside from keeping people alive in it, and it is no more likely than the space shuttle to succeed technically. Nevertheless, \$1.9 billion will be spent on it this year, almost as much as the *total* NSF



Fanny Brennan, Sea Drop, 1987

budget. It seems incredible that the government can spend billions on such flawed projects while allowing the world's greatest scientific institutions to decline for lack of relatively modest funds.

IS IT ESSENTIAL for the U.S. to remain at the frontiers of science? The question is hardly trivial, for in a faltering, deficit-ridden economy it is by no means obvious that science is not a luxury the country should forgo. One argument in defense of science is that scientific discoveries lead to new technologies, new industries and new jobs. Although this line of thought sounds reasonable, one could counter with the example of Japan. The Japanese constructed a world-class economy based on advanced industry and high technology while making no systematic effort at basic research. Instead, Japan took the fruits of research from abroad and applied them to products and technologies that quickly dominated the world market—often spectacularly, as in the case of the videocassette recorder. Why not do the same?

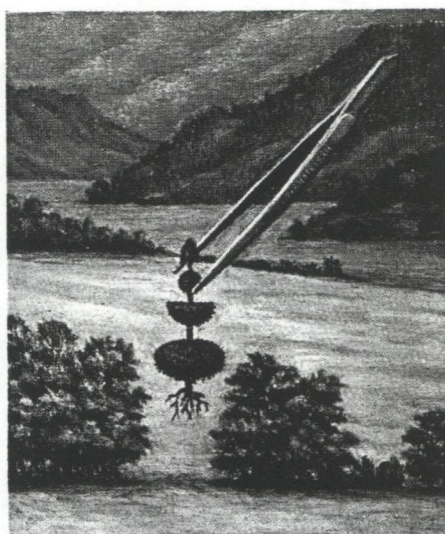
It should be noted, however, that the Japanese are dissatisfied with that posture. Although they placed little emphasis on basic research in the past, they are moving aggressively in that direction today. They have realized that fundamental research is an unmatched classroom for the scientific imagination, and they are no longer willing to rely on foreigners for creative ideas. Possibly, Japan is worried that in the years to come the U.S. may not be capable of providing the concepts needed to create new technologies. In any case, Japan is rapidly accelerating in basic research, while the U.S. is cutting back.

The trend is illustrated by the changing fortunes of AT&T Bell Laboratories in Murray Hill, New Jersey, and NT&T and KDD, which together make up the Japanese equivalent of AT&T. After the breakup of the Bell system in the early 1980s, the Bell directors decided to cut back basic research in the physical sciences to concentrate their resources on computer science and software. That move significantly diminished Bell's tradition of long-range basic research, a tradition that had led to Nobel prizes, created the transistor and brought about the electronics revolution. In Japan, meanwhile, NT&T and KDD are vigorously building research laboratories. Not far from Bell Labs in New Jersey is the site of an impressive new laboratory devoted to opto-electronics and neural networking—technologies of the future. Its owner, the Nippon Electric Corporation, is Japanese.

Nevertheless, with thousands of homeless people adrift in American cities, with schools faltering and bridges crumbling, one can still legitimately wonder whether science is not dispensable. There is no way of precisely calculating the return from investments in science, because basic research requires a sustained effort over many years and because its applications, if any, may not be realized for many more. Attempts to quantify the returns from science ulti-

mately fail because the rare discoveries that are truly revolutionary transcend the complexities of economics. For example, though it is not yet widely appreciated, we are living in a golden age of astrophysics and cosmology. The path to a new understanding of the universe lies before us. What value can be attached to a new view of Creation? One might just as well try to put a price on the Copernican revolution. Similarly, there is no way of foreseeing the impact of biologists' quest to understand the origins of life, or neuroscientists' quest to understand the functioning of the brain.

In many cases, however, the returns from science are quite tangible. Consider the laser. An accidental by-product of basic research on molecular structure, the laser propelled a revolution in modern optics. Out of that upheaval grew optical communications, a multibillion-dollar industry that will render telephone lines obsolete. Today lasers are ubiquitous: They are found in compact-disc players, printers and automated supermarket checkouts. Lasers are widely used in manufacturing and have become a vital medical tool. To cite just one example, a cervical cancer that previously required a hysterectomy can now be removed in a physician's office with a simple laser procedure. How can one assign a dollar value to that?



Fanny Brennan, *Out of Place*, 1990

FUNDAMENTALLY, the U.S. supports basic research because the discoveries and insights of science are essential for dealing with such perplexing problems as health, energy and the increasingly fragile environment, as well as for meeting the challenge of improving the quality of life in the countries of the third world. Science is needed to stimulate the technologies that generate new industries and to help old industries become more efficient. Above all, the U.S. must educate young scientists, who have the intelligence, imagination and energy to grapple with an increasingly complicated world and provide the astonishing discoveries that elevate the human spirit and help make a nation great.

If it had been realized twenty years ago that the U.S. was about to abdicate its preeminence in manufacturing and high technology, surely the country would not have stood by quietly. The steel industry would not have been permitted to slip through the national grip, nor would the automobile industry, nor the machine-tool and semiconductor-chip industries, nor television and all the rest of home electronics. There is every reason to believe that America is about to surrender its leadership in science. Whether the nation takes the fall will depend on what it learns from its recent humiliations—and on whether Americans will refuse to watch complacently while their country is threatened with the loss of one of the few areas in which its excellence is still unquestioned. ●

DANIEL KLEPPNER is Lester Wolfe professor of physics and associate director of the Research Laboratory of Electronics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

"CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING"

TYPE: INFORMATION

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9121217

FROM: FIELD, Nancy E.

TO: DR. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 04/18/91

SUBJECT: REQUEST TO VISIT WITH DR. BROMLEY WHILE IN
WASHINGTON. (SHE WILL CALL IN ADVANCE).

ASSIGNED TO:

ACTION REQUIRED: NO ACTION
REQUIRED

SENDER'S DUE DATE:

OSTP DUE DATE:

DATE COMPLETED:

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #:

CONTACT PERSON:

REMARKS:

DATE RECEIVED: 04/23/91

FILE: *p-* *prsaal* BROMLEY ~~CORRESPONDENCE~~

9121217

RECEIVED

91 APR 23 All : 43

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR

Chambers of Carolyn D. King
United States Courthouse
515 Rusk Avenue
Houston, Texas 77002-2694
April 18, 1991

The Honorable D. Allan Bromley
Assistant to the President for Science & Technology
Old Executive Office Building, Suite 358
17th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20506

Dear Dr. Bromley:

As you may know, I was, unfortunately, disqualified from consideration for the White House Fellowship program because of my present status as a judicial law clerk. It never occurred to me that the rule precluding consideration of civilian employees of the federal government would apply to judicial clerks. I spoke with an administrator of the program who informed me that, although some efforts were being undertaken to except law clerks from that rule, for the time being no such exception could be made.

Consequently, I have decided to seek employment with a law firm and am in the process of extensive interviewing. The most difficult decision will be whether to return to the East Coast or remain in Houston. If I do remain here, I will most probably join Baker & Botts. They have an outstanding national reputation, a strong international corporate practice, and a dynamic and growing D.C. office which is active in international trade. I have been very impressed both with the caliber of their work and the quality of the individuals at the firm, and believe it is a place in which I could flourish. I hope to make my decision by early June and will certainly let you know what I decide.

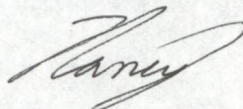
I would like to reapply for a White House Fellowship in a year or two, provided that my law firm would be amenable and that the timing would not cause a major disruption in my career. With my additional work experience, I would undoubtedly gain even more from the program than I would have this year.

I expect to be in Washington for interviews at some point next month. Perhaps I could stop in for a visit if you are not too busy. I will call in advance to let you know my schedule.

Page Two
Letter to Dr. Bromley
April 18, 1991

Thank you for everything. I look forward to hearing from or
seeing you soon.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Nancy".

Nancy E. Field

"CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING"

TYPE: ACTION

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9121195

FROM: MANN, J. Robert Jr.: E-J ELECTRIC INSTALLATION CO.

TO: DR. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 04/15/91

SUBJECT: REQUESTS INFORMATION ON ANY AREAS WHERE HE COULD
SERVE IN WASHINGTON AS A VOLUNTEER. (He is a Yale
electrical engineer involved in construction.)

ASSIGNED TO: D. Allan Bromley

ACTION REQUIRED: AS APPROPRIATE

SENDER'S DUE DATE:

OSTP DUE DATE:

05/06/91

DATE COMPLETED: -----

COPIES TO: PHYSICAL SCIENCES

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #:

CONTACT PERSON:

REMARKS:

CLOSED

DATE RECEIVED: 04/22/91

FILE: ^{P-} BROMLEY ~~CORRESPONDENCE~~ *personal*

E-J ELECTRIC INSTALLATION CO.

RECEIVED

91 APR 22 P 1:49

ESTABLISHED 1899

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR

46-41 VERNON BLVD.
LONG ISLAND CITY
NEW YORK 11101
(718) 786-9400
FAX (718) 937-9120



CONSTRUCTING
ELECTRICAL
ENGINEERS

Office of the President

April 15, 1991

Prof. D. Allan Bromley
Assistant to the President of the United States
for Science & Technology
White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Allan:

It was delightful seeing you and spending the evening together.

Congratulations on receiving the YSEA Award for Advancement of Basic and Applied Science. You mentioned the need for private participants in government. I am the only Yale electrical engineer, at least to my knowledge, that is involved in construction.

Enclosed is a brief resume. Among other activities, I head up the construction group for the American Arbitration Association.

Please let me know if there are any areas where I could serve in Washington as a volunteer.

Very truly yours,

E-J ELECTRIC INSTALLATION CO.

Bob

J. Robert Mann, Jr.

JRMJr.:as
Enc.
File: 3:13:834

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
05. Resume	Resume of J. Robert Mann [personal information redacted] (1 pp.)	4/15/91	(b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Science and Technology Policy, Office of (OSTP)
Series: Bromley, D. Allan, Files
Subseries: Personal Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: D. Allan Bromley - Personal [6 of 8] [1991]

Date Closed:	3/8/2010	OA/ID Number:	62029-001
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

July 9, 1991

Dear Bob:

This is a very belated reply to your letter of April 15th in which you raise the question of how you might be able to assist in our Federal activities.

I have not forgotten your offer and it is still a very important one. Unfortunately, there have been sufficient developments since we last met that I have either been tied up completely here in Washington, or travelling to the Soviet Union and other parts of the planet and have not had a proper opportunity to reply to you.

Let me assure you that I have your name on file as a willing and able volunteer and as soon as an appropriate slot turns up I shall be in touch.

It was a great pleasure seeing you at the YSEA Award dinner.

Sincerely yours,



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

Mr. J. Robert Mann, Jr.
E. J. Electric Installation Company
46-41 Vernon Boulevard
Long Island City, New York 11101

Dan

Did send Winegard
a Mt Kisco package
did I not?

Thanks

Winegard. rec'd package
(sent the second time) dh 1/8

Document Originally
Attached to
Following Page

"CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING"

TYPE: ACTION

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9121177

FROM: WINEGARD, William C.: MINISTER FOR SCIENCE, CANADA

TO: DR. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 04/09/91

SUBJECT: THE POSSIBILITY OF A FOLLOW-UP TO LAST MONTH'S
CARNEGIE GROUP MEETING AT MOUNT KISCO.

ASSIGNED TO: D. Allan Bromley

ACTION REQUIRED: AS APPROPRIATE

SENDER'S DUE DATE:

OSTP DUE DATE:

05/03/91

DATE COMPLETED: -----

COPIES TO:

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #:

CONTACT PERSON:

REMARKS:

CLOSED

DATE RECEIVED: 04/19/91

FILE: P- BROMLEY CORRESPONDENCE

MS
close not. This
is not an
authentic
document
now!

P
7/9

personal

Minister for Science



Ministre des Sciences

9121177
RECEIVED

APR 9 1991

91 APR 19 P 4: 19

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR

Dr. D. Allan Bromley
Assistant to the President
for Science and Technology
Office of Science and Technology Policy
Washington, D.C. 20506
U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Bromley:

Allow me to extend my congratulations to you, as chairman, and to the Carnegie Commission on Science, Technology and Government, for what I understand was an extremely successful meeting of science advisors in Mount Kisco, February 22-24.

I very much regret that my parliamentary responsibilities in the face of an imminent budget announcement prevented me from accepting the Carnegie Commission's invitation to attend the Mount Kisco meeting.

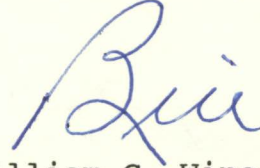
In conversations with my officials, Dr. Beckler has indicated that the Carnegie Commission hopes to hold another such meeting late in 1991. This would be a valuable follow-up to last month's meeting and I certainly hope it is possible.

Quite naturally, the nature of the Mount Kisco meeting makes it impractical for the Commission to prepare a report, but in anticipation of a subsequent meeting it could be useful for those Ministers who missed the first one to be made aware of the nature and outcome of February's discussions. Perhaps a conference call would be possible?

... 2

I look forward to being able to participate at the next meeting of science advisors and to the pleasure of meeting you again.

Yours sincerely,



William C. Winegard

c.c. Dr. David Z. Beckler
Mr. Joshua Lederberg
Mr. William T. Golden

"CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING"

TYPE: INFORMATION

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9121068

FROM: YORK, Ronald E.: ALLISON

TO: DR. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 04/04/91

SUBJECT: RE: AAAS/SLOAN FELLOWSHIPS, THE APRC AND ADDITIONAL
TOPICS.

ASSIGNED TO:

ACTION REQUIRED:

SENDER'S DUE DATE:

OSTP DUE DATE:

DATE COMPLETED:

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley
Dr. Phillips
Rick Yannuzzi

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #:

CONTACT PERSON:

REMARKS:

DATE RECEIVED: 04/10/91

FILE: *p-* *personal* DAB CORRESPONDENCE



Allison

RECEIVED

91 APR 10 P 5: 11

April 4, 1991

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR

The Honorable D. Allan Bromley
Assistant to the President
for Science and Technology, and
Director, Office of Science
and Technology Policy
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20506

Dear Dr. Bromley:

I hope this letter finds you well. I see you and OSTP mentioned so often in the publications I read, even in Indiana, that I can tell that you and the staff are maintaining a very intense pace and continue to be very involved in several important current issues in Washington. OSTP is clearly having a substantial catalytic effect on science and technology matters. Considering that my sense is that international economic competitiveness is intensifying, because of several factors, I wish to commend you and my friends at OSTP for the efforts you are all expending in order to improve our current and future well-being.

I was pleased to see that with the help of Ralph Gomery you have developed a means to continue having industrial fellows at OSTP via the AAAS/Sloan Foundation. I know that I learned a great deal during my year there that I am now applying for my company and in several other professional associations. I made marginal notes on a copy of one of your recent statements to Congress of the issues where fellows, both industrial and academic, had been involved and could see that we had made a contribution.

In sharing news of the AAAS/Sloan Fellowships with the management team that nominated me for the SAE Fellowship, I received a comment worth passing along to you. They believe that the constraint in this fellowship, and in the White House rules, that individuals must terminate corporate employment may be a fatal flaw. It may turn out that with that constraint, you may be able to attract only those people who are "floaters." I use this term to describe individuals who float between positions in government, industry, think tanks, etc. From our perspective, such individuals would not be truly "industrial fellows" because they won't carry with them the solid,

personal understanding of real issues facing our industry that comes from a continuous career in industry. They may also lack the intense commitment to solve those issues that stems from having a personal stake in the outcome. I would encourage you to monitor, or guide, the selection process to ensure that candidates really possess career records based in industry.

I have not yet heard that you have rechartered the Aeronautical Policy Advisory Committee (APRC), although I thought I understood from you before leaving OSTP that it was your intention to do so. I would like to strongly encourage you to reconvene the APRC, for reasons that are too extensive to include in this letter. Let me simply offer that I have put a lot of time in on the issue of aeronautical competitiveness since returning to Allison. These studies convince me that we have some serious problems that must be addressed soon, and at very high levels. We continue to observe serious erosion of world market share and a trend toward imports in every sector of the aeronautics industry. Only last week an article appeared reporting that we are now net importers of engines, which was expected to be our last bastion of strength! It is clear from these trends that our current policies for aeronautics are not sufficient to counter the focused industrial policies of competing nations which have made aeronautics a priority. I believe the OSTP APRC, or a substantial equivalent, is needed urgently to guide policies and budget priorities.

From my research and personal perspective, it seems to me that the APRC must exist on a continuing basis, rather than ad hoc, in order to work efficiently and to formulate coherent overall policy recommendations. Also, it is essential that the APRC function as a forum for merging views from industry, government and academia. I don't believe that in this instance, separate industry committees under PCAST and government committees under FCCSET would be able to function as effectively as did the unified APRC in the past.

I note that Rick Yannuzi is one of the featured speakers at the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics (AIAA) annual meeting on April 30. This would be an excellent forum in which to announce your plans for addressing the serious aeronautics issues we are facing.

On the professional level, life has been intense but satisfying since returning to Indiana. My job is as challenging as I expected it to be. I have five new engine demonstrator programs underway which incorporate some of the most advanced aerothermodynamics and materials technology that exists in the country today. We alternate between the elation of setting new records for achievement and frustration when necessary innovations aren't successful.

Personally, I now "do policy" as a hobby. (Caught the disease in Washington.) Since I can't earn a living doing it, and it doesn't produce any useful product, I must classify it as recreation or I couldn't justify spending my time on it. Even so, I suspect my hardworking, and often frustrated, friends at OSTP would find the concept of "policy analysis as a hobby" to be an unusual notion. Several opportunities have opened up for me to place what I learned last year at OSTP at the service of people I enjoy helping. I am now chairing the AIAA's national committee on aeronautics policy, working on an *ad hoc* basis with Bob Costello at the Hudson Institute, and finding several opportunities to share my experience with professional associates in other companies and within the government labs that I deal with frequently.

As I close, let me thank you once again, for the experience of being a member of your staff at OSTP last year. It enhanced my career and enriched both my and Carol's life in many ways. I feel very proud of that time and very close to those of you who continue work so earnestly on problems of such importance to us all.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Ron". The letters are stylized and cursive.

Dr. Ronald E. York
Director
Advanced Engine Projects