

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

FOIA Number:
2005-0336-F

FOIA MARKER

**This is not a textual record. This is used as an
administrative marker by the George Bush Presidential
Library Staff.**

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: 62029-003

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

Stack:

Row:

Section:

Shelf:

Position:

0

0

0

0

"CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING"

TYPE: ACTION

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9120539

FROM: CALLAHAN, Kevin M.

TO: DR. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 02/22/91

SUBJECT: REQUEST, FROM A YALE STUDENT, FOR INFORMATION/ADVICE
CONCERNING THE POSSIBILITY OF EMPLOYMENT WITH THE
NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.

ASSIGNED TO: D. Allan Bromley

ACTION REQUIRED: AS APPROPRIATE

SENDER'S DUE DATE:

OSTP DUE DATE:

DATE COMPLETED: -----

COPIES TO:

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #:

CONTACT PERSON:

REMARKS:

DATE RECEIVED: 02/26/91

FILE: MISCELLANEOUS

*P-Bromley Correspondence
pursued*

*Head of Mr. Adm. 20 ft
Personnel 1145 17th St. NW
Wash 20036*

*DAB
Shall I write
him a nice note?
Jen*

(Yes)

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 28, 1991

Dear Mr. Callahan:

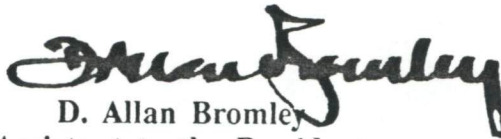
Thank you for your February 22 letter and your kind comments about my recent speech at Yale.

Unfortunately the National Geographic Society is not an agency of the Federal Government and not within my purview. However, if you are interested in employment with the Society, the following address may be helpful:

Mr. Adrian Loftin
Head of Personnel
The National Geographic Society
1145 17th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

I wish you good luck in your endeavors.

Sincerely,

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

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

Mr. Kevin M. Callahan
P.O. Box 3015 Yale Station
New Haven, CT 06520

9120537

February 22, 1991

RECEIVED

91 FEB 26 P 3: 28

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR

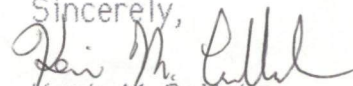
Dr. D. Allan Bromley
The Office of Science and Technology Policy
Executive Office of the President
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Dr. Bromley:

As a former student in your "Science and Public Policy" course, I especially enjoyed the opportunity to hear you speak again at Yale. Despite the fact that most of our news on Science policy comes filtered through the media, I do not think that anyone left your Master's Tea or lecture without complete confidence in our government's handling of scientific issues. As students, we welcomed the opportunity to hear about not only the problems, their history and their surrounding facts (we get that all the time) but also a reasoned, well-thought attempt at a solution. (which we rarely receive.) Many in America today will have us convinced that many of our ills are intractable; your discussions were very encouraging in their focused search for an answer.

I write to you in regards to the National Geographic Society, an organization I would like to be a part of. For when one speaks of illiteracy and lower standards of education, National Geographic certainly is a part of the solution. With their several publications, documentary films and educational services, National Geographic seems like an organization with a real mission. I would like to learn more about them and how to get involved. So if you have any advice or know somebody who would be willing to consult a Yale undergrad, I would be very grateful. To introduce myself, I have included my resume and a recent clip from your favorite newspaper. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,


Kevin M. Callahan

"All the News
That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times

VOL. CXL... No. 48,479

Copyright © 1991 The New York Times

SUNDAY, JANUARY 13, 1991

Football Snapshots in the Land of the Rising Sun

By KEVIN CALLAHAN

WE came to Tokyo to play a football game, 38 Ivy League All-Stars for the Epson Ivy Bowl, unique among the many bowl games in that it matches American athletes against those of another country in a sport that has been all ours.

We left with more than bumps, bruises, spent film cartridges and a 47-10 victory over the Japanese. We left with a glimpse of a culture — if at times through a helmet's face mask — that our cameras could never record, a brief opening of the mind's shutter. Most of us had no idea that the Japanese even played football. Some wondered if linebackers employed karate kicks or if sumo wrestlers filled the offensive line. We all had a lot to learn.

After five days as athletic ambassadors we discovered that football is booming in the

Kevin Callahan, a Yale senior from Naples, Fla., was an all-Ivy halfback.

Land of the Rising Sun. The team we met was made up of players from the top 10 of more than 100 universities that now field varsity squads.

One reporter told me that the Japanese cherish the amateur ideal and that the Ivy League was invited to play because the Japanese appreciate the fact that there are no athletic scholarships among the Ivies. I suspect they also appreciate that most of us are not 6 feet 5 and 270 pounds, do not bench-press 450 pounds, and cannot run 40 yards in 4.3 seconds.

Many things separated us from the Japanese, not the least being language. In the game, the communication gap allowed us to use a simple audible system like, "Red, sweep right." If our offense had really bogged down, I suppose our quarterback could have called an audible, something like, "Receiver! Run 15 yards, turn around and I'll throw you the ball."

It was football that brought us together. The Japanese treated the impending game seriously. Their head coach told more than 70

reporters at a news conference that his team "would no disrespect their country."

Asked about the game, their quarterback and captain said, "To play is to win." One linebacker wished he did not break our bones.

Intimidation, however, goes only so far when you have the Horn on your side. Jay Bloedorn of Cornell, a tackle who is 6-6 and 290 pounds. While the Horn was mild of manner off the field, the Japanese were impressed by his sheer size. Some pleaded that he not hit them too hard.

Japanese football is probably like that of the early days of the sport in America. They de-emphasize defense as an aspect of the game. In several meetings with Japanese coaches, Seb Laspina, the offensive coordinator from Yale, said all they wanted to discuss was how to improve their offenses.

On game day the two teams came together at Yokohama Stadium and any notion of a xenophobic clash was quickly dashed when half of the 30,000 spectators were given blue pom-poms and spent the entire game rooting

for us.

Unfortunately, the Japanese were clearly outmanned against the Horn and others and so it was not much of a game from the start. They had one big offensive lineman whom they called Gorilla. At 6-2 and 250 pounds, he stuck out on their team like a lawn sprinkler in a Japanese garden.

And the language gap made for some confusing moments. At one point while back to field a punt, I tried to explain to the referee the difference between holding my hand up, which was shading the sun, and waving my hand which would be signaling a fair catch. He smiled and nodded at both gestures so I decided just to try to catch the ball with the sun in my eyes.

In the end, the lack of defense allowed us to rack up 47 unanswered points. But what the Japanese lacked in size and technique they made up for in perseverance.

When they finally scored, after threatening all day, the Ivy sideline was delighted out of respect and gratitude. Besides, most of us agreed that their touchdown play made for a really good picture.

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01. Resume	Resume of Kevin M. Callahan [personal information redacted] (1 pp.)	2/22/91	(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 [8 of 8] [1991]

Date Closed:	3/8/2010	OA/ID Number:	62029-003
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

"CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING"

TYPE: INFORMATION

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9120549

FROM: MURRIN, Thomas J.: DUQUESNE UNIVERSITY

TO: DR. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 02/19/91

SUBJECT: CORRESPONDENCE REFERRING TO DR. BROMLEY'S LETTER OF
02/12/91.

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: 02/27/91

FILE: BROMLEY CORRESPONDENCE

p- personal



DUQUESNE UNIVERSITY

408 ROCKWELL HALL • PITTSBURGH, PA • 15282-0104

SCHOOL OF BUSINESS
AND ADMINISTRATION
TELEPHONE (412) 434-5156
FAX (412) 642-9106

9120549
01 FEB 27 09:46
February 19, 1991
OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR

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

Dear Allan:

Many thanks for your thoughtful and insightful letter of February 12!

Thank God that you are there --- effectively carrying on! The new S & T Budget proposals sound encouraging --- and I wish you all possible success-and-satisfaction with these crucial initiatives! I expect that you were mightily involved in the recent International Global Warming discussions/debates/doneybrooks --- and that you succeeded in protecting our interests; and our image!

I understand the PCAST situation --- and appreciate your comments on it!

I've completed the unfunny forms to continue on NASA's Advisory Council; hope to continue on NAE's (Rube Mettler) Manufacturing Forum --- and will probably accept an invitation to join the Executive Committee of the "original" Council on Competitiveness. I'll probably decline an invite to CSIS' Competitiveness Study --- and to Clyde Prestowitz's Advisory Board --- so I'm not sure when I'll be in D.C.; but I'll let you know.

It's GREAT to be back in friendly Pittsburgh --- and I'm enjoying my new position at Duquesne University! As you'd expect, we're increasing emphasis on Global Competitiveness; Quality and Productivity Improvement; and Manufacturing! And I'm doing some "homework" to comment on the Bishop's scholarly address on "Rerum Novarum"; Pope Leo's 100-year-ago encyclical which many consider to be "Labor's Magna Carta" --- and to give a Keynote Address on "Technology and Ethics". (If I "crash", I may have to change my church affiliation!)

Dr. D. Allan Bromley
February 19, 1991
Page Two

Again, Many Thanks!

Good Luck!

God Bless!

Most sincerely,

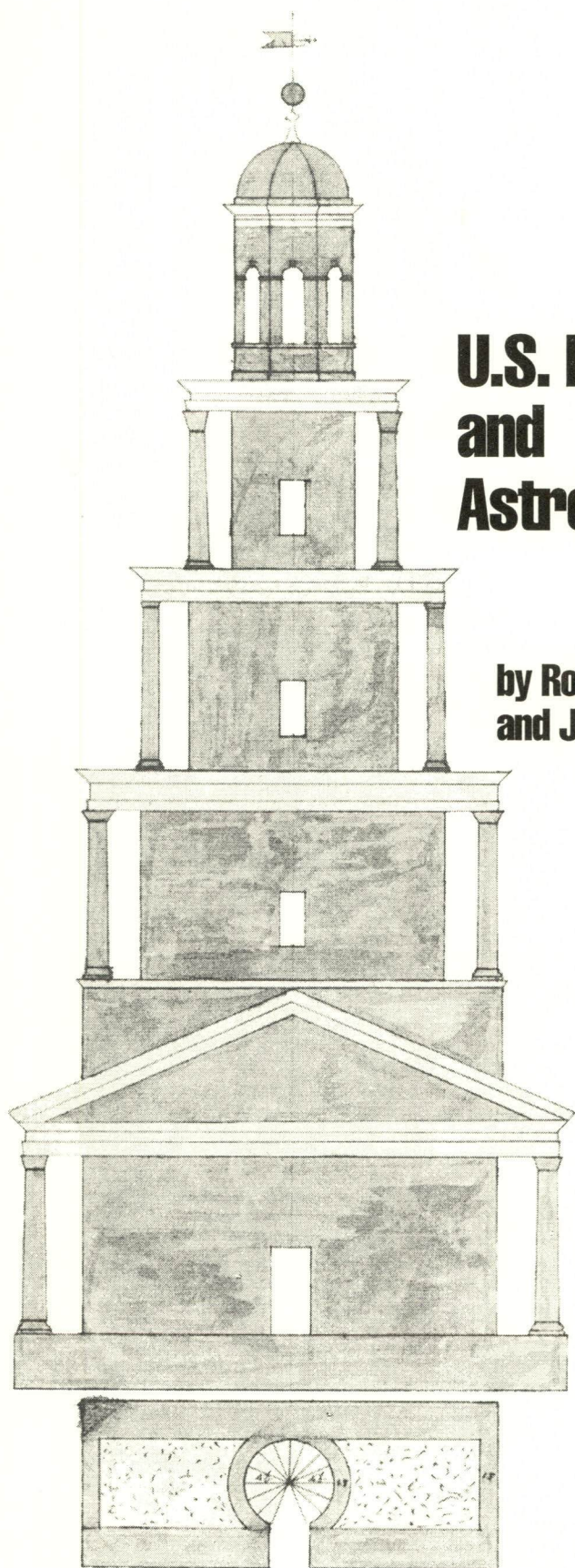


Thomas J. Murrin
Dean

TJM:ss

P.S. If you haven't seen the new book --- "The Lever of
 Riches -- Technological Creativity and Economic
 Progress" by Joel Mokyr; Oxford University Press --- it
 may be helpful with some of your economist neighbors!?

P.P.S. And the attached "U.S. Presidents and Astronomical
 Discovery" may be of interest . . .



U.S. Presidents and Astronomical Discovery

**by Robert A. Brown
and Jeanette C. Ishee**

**“Towering genius disdains a beaten path.
It seeks regions hitherto unexplored.”**

Abraham Lincoln (1838)

U.S. Presidents and Astronomical Discovery

by Robert A. Brown
and Jeanette C. Ishee

This essay examines the intersection of three spheres of American thought: scientific exploration, "frontier" concepts, and public policy. It is a story of ideas, not a history of science. Here, presidents voice policy and speak for America. Astronomy is the focus because it is today both the least applied and most exploratory science. Also, astronomy is ancient, and both the nature of astronomical inquiry and the public policy challenge it poses have remained remarkably unchanged from the founding of the Republic to the present day. Finally, the object of this study is insight—in the same realm of ideas—that may be useful in conducting the federal science program, astronomy in particular.

From its earliest history, America has placed supreme value on exploration and discovery as the embodiment, the purest expression, and the due consequence of freedom. This concept has been fundamental in defining the individual and collective personalities of Americans. The U.S. presidents, in turn, have been the important national caretakers of the idea. From George Washington to George Bush, the presidents have sought federal support to open various wildernesses for American pioneers in pursuit of expanding geographical, technological, and intellectual frontiers. By variously asserting and promoting the diverse benefits of freedom manifested in exploration, they have inspired and supported voyages into the unknown, beginning with the American exploration of the West. Today, space and the realm of science are the most prominent objects of exploration being pursued with public funds.

Each frontier has distinctive challenges and rewards, and every president has interpreted the exploratory needs of America in terms of his perception of those opportunities. The frontier of astronomy in particular has held the imagination of presidents from the youngest days of the Republic. Early presidents connected the importance of astronomical exploration and discovery variously with teleological speculation, national prestige, and the centrality of learning to a successful democracy. (And, of course, astronomy has had practical applications for geography and determining civil time, which we will not consider here.) In the most recent four decades, the presidents have viewed astronomy as a distinctive discipline entwined with federal science as a whole.

Government sponsorship of astronomy as an open research discipline is a recent experiment in public policy, covering a period somewhat less than one-fifth of our Republic's age. As a policy experiment, it bears evaluation. This essay tracks the course of presidential ideas about astronomical exploration and federal support for it from the American Revolution to the present day. It shows how presidential support has helped to frame today's billion dollar per year national astronomy program through an oft-asserted historical analogy between our current conduct of science research and America's 19th century expansion west—an analogy based primarily on the idea of exploration. We will argue that, to ensure American society's return from the metaphorical frontier of astronomy, and to re-validate the analogy that sustains its special place in the American experience, new programs for education are needed within the existing federal astronomy program.

Early Presidential Interest in Astronomy

The American fascination with astronomical exploration and the U.S. presidents' role in promoting it can be traced to the origins of the American attitude toward government itself. This attitude originated in the ideas of the Enlightenment, which themselves had been greatly influenced by earlier developments in astronomy. The Copernican Revolution, Kepler's laws, and Newton's law of gravity had resolved an ancient debate on planetary motion and replaced the view of a hierarchical universe with one explained by free particles equal under the laws of nature moving according to a balance of forces. In the 18th century, this scientific triumph resonated with an analogous view of human nature and the role of government and civil law. The Founding Fathers saw a link between an understanding of the natural world and the moral improvement of mankind through new and more rational forms of government.

The Founding Fathers were knowledgeable of, took a personal interest in, and, in some cases, practiced astronomy. As a surveyor, George Washington was competent in making accurate astronomical readings and understood the practical benefits of the science both personally and for the fledgling democracy. While in England, John Adams visited Herschel at the Royal Observatory at Windsor Castle. His journals reveal intense curiosity about the possibility of life on other planets and wonder at the harmony of the solar system and what he termed its "stupendous plan of operation."¹ Thomas Jefferson once confessed in a personal letter that he felt Nature had intended him "for the tranquil pursuits of science, by rendering them my supreme delight. [It is] the enormities of the times in which I have lived," he wrote, that "have forced me to take a part in resisting them, and to commit myself on the boisterous ocean of political passions."² Nonetheless, he still managed to make frequent astronomical observations, and insisted that Lewis and Clark do so as well on their expedition to the Pacific. Later in his life, Jefferson planned an observatory for his beloved Central College (soon the University of Virginia), and designed the dome room of the Rotunda there as a teaching planetarium, complete with movable stars and a carefully-engineered elevated chair from which an astronomy professor could lecture while manipulating the planets. Presidents James Monroe, James Madison, and John Quincy Adams all argued forcefully in Congress and elsewhere for the establishment of a national observatory.

Indeed, no one has allied astronomy with American ideas more than John Quincy Adams. "The express purpose of an observatory," he wrote, "is the increase of knowledge by new discovery."³ Such new knowledge, he felt, spurred "progress in the march of the human mind."⁴ His first annual address to the nation as president was a manifesto for federal investment to improve and stimulate America. The concept of a national observatory—a "lighthouse of the skies"—was prominent among his proposals:

It is with no feeling of pride, as an American, that the remark may be made that, on the comparatively small territorial surface of Europe, there are existing upward of one hundred and thirty of these light-houses of the skies; while throughout the whole American hemisphere there is not one. If we reflect a moment upon the discoveries which, in the last four centuries, have been made in the physical constitution of the universe by the means of these buildings, and of observers stationed in them, shall we doubt of their usefulness to every nation? And while scarcely a year passes over our heads without bringing some new astronomical discovery to light, which we must fain receive at second-hand from Europe, are we not cutting ourselves off from the means of returning light for light, while we have neither observatory nor observer upon our half of the globe, and the earth revolves in perpetual darkness to our unsearching eyes?⁵

As U.S. president, as overseer and benefactor of Harvard University, as “The Old Man Eloquent” in the Congress, and as a tireless public speaker, John Quincy Adams sought to turn “the science of astronomy...into a permanent and perservering national pursuit, which may extend the bounds of human knowledge and make my country instrumental in elevating the character and improving the conditions of man on earth.”⁶

Early Presidential Valuation of New Knowledge

The interest in astronomy evinced by early American leaders indicates their appreciation for the vast importance of learning to the welfare and dynamism of the nation. This belief in the value of learning, exemplified by the acquisition and diffusion of new astronomical knowledge, was reflected in the efforts of each of the first six presidents to promote knowledge and understanding as the very basis of democratic decisionmaking. “Knowledge,” said Washington, “is in every country the surest basis of public happiness. In one in which the measures of Government receive their impression so immediately from the sense of the Community as in ours it is proportionably essential.”⁷ John Adams claimed it was “the duty of legislators and magistrates, in all future periods of this Commonwealth, to cherish the interests of literature and the sciences, and all seminaries of them.”⁸ Jefferson declared that “knowledge is power...knowledge is safety, and...knowledge is happiness,”⁹ and Madison believed that “a diffusion of knowledge is the only guardian of true liberty.”¹⁰ Monroe was a proponent of formal education and, while Governor of Virginia, argued that “in a government founded on the sovereignty of the people...knowledge should be diffused throughout the whole society, and for that purpose the means of acquiring it made not only practicable, but easy to every citizen.”¹¹ Later, he joined Jefferson and Madison in planning the University of Virginia, and served as a member of its first Board of Visitors. In a report to Congress in which he lobbied for Congressional acceptance of the Smithson bequest, John Quincy Adams wrote:

The attainment of knowledge...is the high and exclusive attribute of man, among the numberless myriads of animated beings, inhabitants of the terrestrial globe...It is by this attribute that man discovers his own nature as the link between earth and heaven; as the partaker of an immortal spirit; as created for a higher and more durable end...To furnish the means of acquiring knowledge is therefore the greatest benefit that can be conferred upon mankind.¹²

Clearly, the early presidents saw learning and new knowledge as keys to the future.

Early Public Policy Context of Astronomical Exploration

The first presidents’ unanimity of outlook on learning was countered, though, by their differing philosophies on the federal government’s role in supporting it. Early efforts to promote “internal improvements,” *i.e.*, the establishment of a national university, a national observatory, and a national transportation infrastructure, proceeded only fitfully in early administrations, and were finally extinguished in the administration of the seventh president, Andrew Jackson. Resentment of the growing political and economic disparity between the diverse regions of the young nation surfaced repeatedly in the debate over the issue of internal improvements. The disagreement centered on the correctness of the federal government’s use of public funds to finance improvements that might result in economic benefit to one state over another or increase the authority of the national government over the states.

Since the earliest days of the nation, the Federalists, led by Alexander Hamilton, had argued for a strong central government, and sought broad authority to finance large federal programs of inter-

nal improvement. Such improvements, they believed, would play an important role in preserving the union of the states and in promoting commerce and trade. For example, they proposed, but failed to enact, a broad federal system of roads and canals.

The Republicans, led by Thomas Jefferson, supported many of the philosophical goals of those who sought funding for internal improvements, but staunchly rejected the additional implied authority of the federal government over the states. They therefore insisted that internal improvements by the federal government first be mandated by a Constitutional amendment—despite the general agreement that such an amendment was not likely to garner the necessary approval of the states.

Andrew Jackson's campaign against federal involvement in internal improvements included denying funding for a national road and dissolving the Second National Bank of the United States. His opposition to such involvements was firm. In his first year in office he told Congress: "This was intended to be a government of limited and specific, and not general, powers...and it is our duty to preserve for it the character intended by its framers."¹³ The next year, he reminded them "the successful operation of the federal system can only be preserved by confining it to the few and simple, but yet important, objects for which it was designed."¹⁴ By the end of his second term in office, the issue of internal improvements was settled in favor of the so-called states' rights viewpoint, largely through the diligence and aggressive political maneuverings of Jackson. Although specific conflicts and pressures still arose, the broad issue itself ceased to dominate ensuing Congressional debates.¹⁵

After Jackson, federal funding of scientific research as pure exploration was in eclipse for more than a century. Although various succeeding presidents showed interest in astronomy—including Lincoln, Garfield, and Taft—none sought to promote pure astronomical research with federal funds with anything matching the verve of the pre-Jackson presidents. This is not to say that appropriated funds were not used to support astronomical observations directed at practical purposes. The U.S. Naval Observatory, for example, was built in 1844 to aid the coastal survey and improve the distribution of civil time. An observatory was built at West Point, which trained officers of the Corps of Topographical Engineers for land surveys of the West. But, until the 1950s, only private, state, or local funds were used to build astronomical observatories for pure scientific research and exploration akin to the vision of John Quincy Adams.

The President as "Voice of the People"

A second direct effect of the power struggle that took place during the Jackson administration was the transformation that occurred in the public view of the presidency. During the administrations of the first six presidents, the Executive Branch had been viewed primarily as the agent of Congress: it was to execute the laws that the Congress enacted. Jackson sought a stronger and more proactive role for the presidency and found the means in the issue of internal improvements. Jackson appealed to a sense of fairness among the masses when he vowed to represent the rights of all states in contrast to partisan political efforts in Congress seeking favor for certain individual states or regions. He came to be viewed as spokesman for all citizens and thus to be, in effect, the "voice of the people." He inspired a popular emotional reaction, which historian Leonard White describes as follows:

Masses of people believed he was their friend—the "monstrous crowd of people" that Webster observed at the inauguration ceremonies on March 4, 1829, seemed really to think that the country had been rescued from dreadful danger. When, eight years later, Jackson stood on the rear platform of the railroad car on his way again to the Hermitage, no sound came from the multitude that bade him farewell. Emotions were too deep for expression.¹⁸

The Jacksonian mystique deeply affected American attitudes towards the U.S. presidency. The American public came to expect the president to be the representative of *all* the people and not merely of a region or party. Abraham Lincoln thus remarked that “as the President in the administration of the government, I hope to be man enough not to know one citizen of the United States from another, nor one section from another.”¹⁷ Theodore Roosevelt declared that “no man is fit to hold the position of President of the United States at all unless as President he feels that he represents no party but the people as a whole.”¹⁸ And, as Harry Truman explained, “it is only the President who is responsible to all the people. He alone has no sectional, no occupational, no economic ties. If anyone is to speak for the people, it has to be the President.”¹⁹ The newly strengthened ties of the president to the people aided Jackson and later presidents in their ability to influence and often to command federal policy by voicing American ideas.

Science as an American Frontier

In the 1920s, Herbert Hoover reconnected the American ideas of exploration and discovery with pure scientific research. In an essay on American individualism, he named science an eternal frontier for American pioneers. “Our American individualism,” he wrote,

has received much of its character from our contacts with the forces of nature on a new continent...[but] the days of the pioneer are not over. The great continent of science is as yet explored only on its borders, and it is only the pioneer who will penetrate the frontier in the quest for new worlds to conquer. The very genius of our institutions has been given to them by the pioneer spirit.²⁰

Hoover thus affirmed a revolution in American historical research precipitated in 1893 by Frederick Jackson Turner, who postulated a central role for the American frontier in the development of the American character. “To the frontier the American intellect owes its striking characteristics,” Turner wrote, arguing that the American character is largely made up of “traits of the frontier, *or traits called out elsewhere because of the existence of the frontier*.”²¹ According to Turner, the will to venture forth lies at the very heart of what it is to be American. “He would be a rash prophet,” Turner maintained, “who should assert that the expansive character of American life has now entirely ceased. Movement has been its dominant fact, and, unless this training has no effect upon a people, the American energy will continually demand a wider field for its exercise.”²² Turner concluded that Americanism had long flourished on the frontier and would continue to thrive best there—if and where a new frontier might be found after the West was won. Hoover’s assertion was that science is just such a frontier. He did not suggest, however, that the frontier of science be explored with public funds.

Franklin Roosevelt, on the other hand, supported federal financing of pure science research, and forged a transition in public policy using Hoover’s theme of science as a frontier in combination with a revised “frontier policy.” Wishing to know the “lessons learned” from science’s role in winning World War II, he established a panel toward the end of the war to study and recommend a possible role for the federal government in the support of basic scientific research in peacetime. In his letter charging the panel’s chairman, Dr. Vannevar Bush (who had headed the wartime science effort), Roosevelt made reference to “new frontiers of the mind” and wondered how they might be “pioneered with the same vision, boldness, and drive with which we [had] waged [the] war.”²³ Vannevar Bush’s response was a report entitled *Science, The Endless Frontier*. The report

cited prior policy with respect to geographical frontiers as precedent for an expanded role of the federal government as patron of the sciences:

It has been basic United States policy that Government should foster the opening of new frontiers. It opened the seas to clipper ships and furnished land for pioneers. Although these frontiers have more or less disappeared, the frontier of science remains. It is in keeping with the American tradition—one which has made the United States great—that new frontiers shall be made accessible for development by all American citizens.²⁴

The report promoted the idea that science is a frontier that, if energetically explored with federal funds, will produce social benefits.

The linkage of these ideas—science with frontiers, exploration, and discovery—has been invoked by all succeeding presidents. Eisenhower, for instance, declared in 1954 that the United States had become “strong through its diligence in expanding the frontiers of scientific knowledge.”²⁵ Gerald Ford, in an inspirational speech during the U.S. Bicentennial, claimed that

The hallmark of the American adventure has been a willingness—even an eagerness—to reach for the unknown. For three and a half centuries, Americans and their ancestors have been explorers and inventors, pilgrims and pioneers, always searching for something new—across the oceans, across the continent, across the solar system, across the frontiers of science, beyond the boundaries of the human mind... Our country must never cease to be a place where men and women try the untried, test the impossible, and take uncertain paths into the unknown.²⁶

In more recent years, Ronald Reagan asserted that: “The conquest of new frontiers for the betterment of our homes and families is a crucial part of our national character... The pioneer spirit still flourishes in America. In the future, as in the past, our freedom, independence, and national well-being will be tied to new achievements, new discoveries, and pushing back new frontiers...”²⁷ Calling the Hubble Space Telescope a “metaphor for a renewed spirit of basic exploration,”²⁸ the current administration has linked pure astronomical research with the American exploration idea.

The American people have thus far been willing to support this approach with tax dollars, believing in the implied promise that basic scientific exploration will bring about social benefits. They have supported the formation of such governmental “exploration” agencies as the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the National Science Foundation. Federal funding for pure science research has grown to more than \$12 billion per year.²⁹ Federal support for astronomy research has increased to about \$1 billion per year, including all costs. In consequence, the federal government is now the principal patron of basic scientific research, including astronomical research, in the United States.

The Issue for Astronomical Exploration Today

The value of exploration for its own sake, then, has been a prominent theme in the rhetoric of U.S. presidents from the earliest days of the Republic, and since World War II, it has been used to rationalize—in part—increased funding of basic scientific research. This motive has been particularly significant for astronomical research, the least applied of all scientific endeavors. However, while the exploration metaphor still strikes a vibrant chord in the American imagination, its effectiveness in the current implementation of federal science programs is questionable. This is because those programs have not obviously led to the social and economic results expected of a “frontier,” as is indicated by America’s crisis in education, the declining technical skills of her workforce, and the dearth of new products and processes she brings to the international marketplace.

The authors believe the social benefits of exploration have so far failed to materialize because of two related factors. First, scientists and program administrators do not appreciate the latent power of federally-funded science exploration *as exploration*. A specific example is the potential of research astronomy to respond to the national education problem. Second, there exists little programmatic coupling between federally-funded science exploration and the public interest it is meant to serve. Consequently, the social benefits of astronomical exploration, for example, are largely serendipitous.

We assert that astronomical research can provide qualitatively increased social benefits if these factors are addressed analytically and the consequences pursued. We see astronomy's untapped "frontier" potential in its dynamic ideas, not in its established facts. If it were not so, then the value of old knowledge would dwarf that of new knowledge, and the teaching of astronomy—rather than astronomy research—would have paramount importance. Relatively few Americans know what Copernicus, Kepler, and Newton knew about the cosmos, which is elementary knowledge, and far fewer know enough to understand the astronomical questions the Hubble Space Telescope was launched to answer. Yet, the Hubble mission has captured the public imagination. Find the American who does not want to know if there are planets like Earth around other stars, or that a brown dwarf or black hole exists! And find one who does not wish to make it an American discovery rather than "fain receive at second hand."

This distinction between facts and ideas is critical to exploration's contribution to "the American energy." A fact is merely data; an idea is a mental process that, once planted in the mind, creates new opportunity. Withal, it can spark a sense of progress and optimism far beyond its immediate reference. Turner's great insight was that America's frontier experience could be generalized *on the basis of ideas* from the literal to a metaphorical plane after the geographical frontiers were gone. It is at this point that America's western horizon and science "horizons of the mind" coincide.

We see that the historical analogy and thematic resonances between science and the West break down precisely when the role of the federal government is examined. In opening the West, the government's role was to create opportunity for private activity that would benefit all the citizens. It acquired the land, surveyed it, built roads through it, and assured civil order. By contrast, federally-funded science exploration now affects the intellectual experience of an elite few. The fact that there is little programmatic effort to bring the stimulus of scientific exploration and discovery to bear beneficially on the spirit of America is a failure to follow through with a great idea. What effort there is lacks focus, coherence, and coordination, and is trivial compared with expenditure on the activity itself. Without extending and enhancing the ramifications of scientific exploration, it will be as if the government commissioned Lewis and Clark to explore new territories, but then never surveyed the land for settlement, never built roads, and never allowed the pioneering families to move in.

Fulfilling the Social Promise of Astronomical Exploration

The bounty waiting on "the endless frontier" is the magic of ideas. The federal astronomy program must open opportunities for citizens to extract, utilize, and profit from that magic on much wider and deeper levels than is currently attempted. This is a revolutionary suggestion—indeed shocking to astronomers inured to a sense of academic isolation and entitlement—yet it could be accomplished at little or no risk to the research itself. It is a matter of cleverly assuring everyone access to the magic of ideas and the excitement of exploration and discovery.

The best way for this to happen is for the federal astronomy program to address the nation's most significant need today: education. (Perhaps "learning" is a better word because it extends, as does the problem, far beyond the classroom.) Recognizing this opportunity, a group of educators and astronomers have recently proposed "an education initiative in astronomy".³⁰ This new program would exploit the glory of astronomical exploration to inspire learning widely in America. Today, no program with that purpose exists.

The primary objective of the proposed education initiative is to utilize astronomy—its lore, methods, history, and discoveries—to acquaint elementary and high school students with the basic concepts of science. Attitudes toward science are formed in the early school years, and astronomy's accessibility and attractiveness can enhance a child's first impressions. Other objectives of the initiative include increasing the science literacy of the public and the involvement in science of minorities and women. Astronomy has a proven potential to achieve all these objectives.

The broad resources of a federal research program can be engaged only through the program structure itself. Thus, the existing astronomy research offices would be responsible for the proposed education initiative, but would coordinate closely with outside educational, commercial, government, and private interests. Because of the vast scale of educational activity, and because education is not primarily a responsibility of the federal government, the initiative would seek to engage the spirit of free enterprise by encouraging entrepreneurship. Also, national astronomical facilities, the storefronts of federally-funded astronomy research, would be adapted to provide high-impact learning contacts, especially for science teachers, museum and planetarium professionals, and the media.

The towering genius of America, as Abraham Lincoln maintained, is that it has ever disdained the beaten path and sought regions hitherto unexplored. Our task today is to create, through federal support, opportunities for all Americans to share in these new horizons of the mind. The proposed education initiative in astronomy exemplifies how the federal government can open a frontier of science in the way it opened the West to the American people over a century ago.

Notes

- 1 Page Smith, *John Adams*, Vol. 1, 1735-1784 (New York: Doubleday & Company, Inc., 1962) 30.
- 2 Dumas Malone, *Jefferson and His Time*, Vol. 5 (Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1974) 668.
- 3 *Report of the Select Committee on the Smithsonian Request*, John Quincy Adams Chairman, House of Representatives, March 5, 1840, in *The Smithsonian Institution: Documents Relative to Its Origin and History*, William J. Rhees, ed. (Washington, D.C.: The Smithsonian Institution, 1879) 202-36.
- 4 Ibid.
- 5 Fred L. Israel, ed., *The State of the Union Messages of the Presidents of the United States*, Vol. 1 (New York: Chelsea House, 1966) 246.
- 6 Charles Francis Adams, *Memoirs of John Quincy Adams, Comprising Portions of His Diary from 1795-1848*, Vol. XI (Philadelphia: J.P. Lippincott and Co., 1874-7), 409.
- 7 Israel, 3.
- 8 Smith, 443.
- 9 Caroline T. Harnsberger, ed., *Treasury of Presidential Quotations* (Chicago: Follett Publishing Company, 1964) 150.
- 10 Saul K. Padover, ed., *The Complete Madison—His Basic Writings* (New York: Harper & Bros, 1953) 337.
- 11 Harry Ammon, *James Monroe: The Quest for National Identity* (New York: McGraw Hill, 1971) 177.
- 12 Samuel Flagg Bemis, *John Quincy Adams and the Union* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1956) 505.
- 13 Israel, 303.
- 14 Israel, 323-4.
- 15 An ironic inverse consequence was the Philadelphia High School Observatory—one of the first few observatories in the country—started in 1836 with funds that devolved to the municipality after the Second National Bank of the United States was dissolved.
- 16 Leonard D. White, *The Jacksonians* (New York: The MacMillan Co., 1963) 5.
- 17 Arthur Bernon Tourtellot, *The Presidents on the Presidency* (New York: Doubleday & Company, Inc., 1964) 42.
- 18 Tourtellot, 54.
- 19 Tourtellot, 67.
- 20 Herbert Hoover, "American Individualism" in *Essays on Current Themes*, C. Alphonso Smith, ed. (Boston: Ginn & Company, 1923) 393.
- 21 Emphasis added. See Frederick Jackson Turner, "The Significance of the Frontier in American History" in *The Frontier in American History* (New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, New York, 1962) 37-38.
- 22 Ibid.
- 23 Letter from Franklin D. Roosevelt to Vannevar Bush, in Vannevar Bush, *Science, The Endless Frontier: Report to the President on a Program for Postwar Scientific Research* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1945) viii.
- 24 Bush, 6.
- 25 *Department of State Bulletin*, Vol. 31, July 5, 1954 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1954) 20.
- 26 *Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents: Gerald Ford, 1976*, Vol. 12, No. 27 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977) 1105-06.
- 27 *Public Papers of the Presidents of the United States: Ronald Reagan, 1982*, Bk II (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1983) 892.
- 28 Richard Darman, "Keeping America First: American Romanticism and the Global Economy." Text of remarks delivered at Harvard University on May 1, 1990, Cambridge, MA.
- 29 Intersociety Working Group, *AAS Report XV: Research and Development FY 1991* (Washington, D.C.: American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1990) 55.
- 30 Robert A. Brown, ed., *An Education Initiative in Astronomy* (Baltimore: Space Telescope Science Institute, 1990).

Support for this research was provided by NASA under Contract NAS5-26555 through the Space Telescope Science Institute, which is operated by the Association of Universities for Research in Astronomy. Production assistance was provided by Foxglove Communications.

Space Telescope Science Institute
3700 San Martin Drive
Baltimore, Maryland 21218

January 1991

"CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING"

TYPE: ACTION

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9120490

FROM: FESHBACH, Herman: MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

TO: DR. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 02/15/91

SUBJECT: REQUESTS YOUR SIGNATURE ON THREE PERMISSION FORMS.

ASSIGNED TO: D. Allan Bromley

ACTION REQUIRED: SIGNATURE
REQUESTED

SENDER'S DUE DATE: OSTP DUE DATE: 02/28/91

DATE COMPLETED: -----

COPIES TO: Michelle Van Cleave

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #:

CONTACT PERSON:

REMARKS: MVC please review for DAB's signature.

DATE RECEIVED: 02/22/91

FILE: MISCELLANEOUS

Bromley Correspondence

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS 02139

Feb 15 1991

Dear Allan.

I would appreciate if you would sign the enclosed permission forms (3) at the X and return them to me. All the best

Herman

Herman:

How than happy to! When will the book be out? It may be my only hope of keeping in touch with our field!!

It has been far too long since our paths crossed. Let me know when you plan to be in Washington.

Warmest regards to both you and Sylvia.

Sincerely

Allan

RECEIVED

FEB 22 1991
DIRECTOR

9120490

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS 02139

Feb 15 1991

Dear Allan.

I would appreciate if you would sign the enclosed permission forms(3) at the X and return them to me. All the best

Henneman

RECEIVED

91 FEB 22 A10:10

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR

Date December 1990

Wiley permission # _____

To: Bromley

Wiley manuscript page or figure # Ch. 17 Fig. 5.14

I am preparing a manuscript to be published by John Wiley & Sons, Inc.:

Author/tentative title Herman Feshbach THEORETICAL NUCLEAR PHYSICS, NUCLEAR REACTIONS

Estimated publication date June 1991 Approximate number of pages 700

I request your permission to include the following material in this and all subsequent editions of my book, including versions made by nonprofit organizations for use of blind or physically handicapped persons, and in all foreign-language translations and other derivative works published or prepared by John Wiley & Sons, Inc. or its licensees, for distribution throughout the world.

Author(s) and/or editor(s) Gobbi et al

Title of book or periodical Phys. Rev. C 7

Title of selection _____ Copyright date 1973

From page _____, line _____, beginning with the words _____

To page _____, line _____, ending with the words _____

Figure # 5 on page 30 Table # _____ on page _____
(If necessary, attach continuation sheets)

Please indicate agreement by signing and returning the enclosed copy of this letter. In signing, you warrant that you are the sole owner of the rights granted and that your material does not infringe upon the copyright or other rights of anyone. If you do not control these rights, I would appreciate your letting me know to whom I should apply.

Thank you.

RECEIVED
FEB 1 1990

Name HERMAN FESHBACH

American Physical Society

Requester's return address
MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
77 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, ROOM 6-307
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS 02139

AGREED TO AND ACCEPTED:

by Danah Bromley Asst to Prof 2/26/91
Signature Title Date

Credit and/or copyright notice: _____
B. Madaloni 2/11/91
month/day/year

American Physical Society
One Research Road
Box 1000
Ridge, NY 11961

Date December 1990

Wiley permission # _____

To: Bronley

Wiley manuscript page or figure # Ch. 17 Fig. 5.11

I am preparing a manuscript to be published by John Wiley & Sons, Inc.:

Author/tentative title Herman Feshbach THEORETICAL NUCLEAR PHYSICS, NUCLEAR REACTIONS

Estimated publication date June 1991 Approximate number of pages 700

I request your permission to include the following material in this and all subsequent editions of my book, including versions made by nonprofit organizations for use of blind or physically handicapped persons, and in all foreign-language translations and other derivative works published or prepared by John Wiley & Sons, Inc. or its licensees, for distribution throughout the world.

Author(s) and/or editor(s) KOROTKY et al

Title of book or periodical Phys. Rev. C20

Title of selection _____ Copyright date 1979

From page _____, line _____, beginning with the words _____

To page _____, line _____, ending with the words _____

Figure # 5 on page 1014 Table # _____ on page _____
(If necessary, attach continuation sheets)

Please indicate agreement by signing and returning the enclosed copy of this letter. In signing, you warrant that you are the sole owner of the rights granted and that your material does not infringe upon the copyright or other rights of anyone. If you do not control these rights, I would appreciate your letting me know to whom I should apply.

Thank you.

RECEIVED
FEB 1 1991

HERMAN FESHBACH
Name

American Physical Society

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

77 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, ROOM 6-307

CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS 02139

Requester's return address

AGREED TO AND ACCEPTED:

X by Herman Bronley
Signature

Permission granted provided you
of in the context of Asst to Prof in SAT 2/26/91
Title Date

Credit and/or copyright notice: _____
B. Maddaloni 2/11/91
month/day/year

American Physical Society

One Research Road
Box 1000

Ridge, NY 11961

Erb

Date January 1991

Wiley permission # _____

To:

530 US ISSN 0031-9001
PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS, 1958, v. 5430.
(American Physical Society) American Institute of
Physics, 335 E. 45th St., New York, NY 10017. TEL
212-661-9404 Ed.Bd. abstr. index. cum.index: 1956-1976
(also avail. in microfiche; microform; back issues avail.)
Indexed: Appl.Mech.Rev. Chem.Abstr. Curr.Cont.
Eng.Ind. Math.R. Met.Abstr. Sci.Abstr. C.P.I.
Phys.Abstr. GeoRef. Int.Aerosp.Abstr. Mass
Spectr.Bull. Phys.Ber. World Alum.Abstr.

Bromley

DE 013

Rm 360 N.W.
P.O. Box 20506
Wash. D.C.

Wiley manuscript Ch. 17, Fig. 5.8
RECEIVED 5.9

FEB 1 1990

I am preparing a manuscript to be published by John Wiley & Sons, Inc.:
Author/tentative title Herman Feshbach: Theoretical Nuclear Physics, Nuclear Reactions.

Estimated publication date June 1991 Approximate number of pages 700

I request your permission to include the following material in this and all subsequent editions of my book, including versions made by nonprofit organizations for use of blind or physically handicapped persons, and in all foreign-language translations and other derivative works published or prepared by John Wiley & Sons, Inc. or its licensees, for distribution throughout the world.

Author(s) and/or editor(s) Erb et. al.

Title of book or periodical Phys. Rev. Lett. 37

Title of selection _____ Copyright date 1976

From page _____, line _____, beginning with the words _____

To page _____, line _____, ending with the words _____

Figure # 1, 2 on page 670 Table # _____ on page _____
(If necessary, attach continuation sheets)

Please indicate agreement by signing and returning the enclosed copy of this letter. In signing, you warrant that you are the sole owner of the rights granted and that your material does not infringe upon the copyright or other rights of anyone. If you do not control these rights, I would appreciate your letting me know to whom I should apply.

Thank you.

Herman Feshbach
M.I.T. Room 6-307
Cambridge MA 02139

Name

Requester's return address

AGREED TO AND ACCEPTED:

X by Herman Feshbach
Signature

Permission granted provided you
obtain the consent of the author(s)
and grant the publisher(s) the right to
publish the material. 2/26/91
Date

Credit and/or copyright notice: _____

B. Maddaloni month/day/year

American Physical Society
One Research Road
Box 1000
Ridge, NY 11961

"CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING"

TYPE: INFORMATION

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9120604

FROM: BASHAW, Matthew C.: YALE UNIVERSITY

TO: DR. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 02/15/91

SUBJECT: ADOPTING A JOB PLACEMENT SERVICE FOR THE SCIENCES.

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: 03/04/91

FILE: ^{p-} BROMLEY CORRESPONDENCE

personal

9120604
Yale University
RECEIVED

*Applied Physics
Becton Center
P.O. Box 2157 Yale Station
New Haven, Connecticut 06520-2157*

*Campus address:
15 Prospect Street
FAX 203 432-2797
Telex: 9102508365*

91 MAR 4 P 3: 01

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR

M.C. Bashaw
c/o L. Hesselink
Department of Aeronautics and Astronautics
Stanford University
Stanford, California, 94305-4035

February 15, 1991

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

Dear Prof. Bromley:

I hope things are going well as regards science and technology policy in Washington. Judging from current events on such policy, it seems that the public is educated only to emerging problems and not to solutions to existing problems. Of course, the media must earn a living somehow....

I am happy to inform you that I have successfully defended my dissertation, have submitted the final draft, and have accepted a post-doctoral position at Stanford University. I will be working with Prof. Lambertus Hesselink, who you may recognize as a member of the Hubble space telescope advisory committee. In particular, we will be investigating the possibility of using photorefractive optical fibers as components of a memory system. I had studied the physics of the photorefractive effect as a Ph.D. matriculant.

My wife Kerin is currently on active duty with the U.S. Army and is stationed as a nurse at Walter Reed Hospital. I begin at Stanford in a week, and although she will remain on duty most likely until sometime this summer, she has been granted leave to come with me on our initial trip to California.

Although my job search has produced an excellent match, I had doubts early on as to whether I would be so fortunate. I had interviewed at two major national laboratories, only to find out shortly thereafter that multi-million dollar cuts in funding had hit the groups I visited. I was particularly discouraged with regard to industrial laboratories; it seems that a good portion of America's industrial labs are in the process of reorganization at the moment and have very strict hiring criteria. In the end, I chose between two post-docs, and received an invitation to interview at a major industrial laboratory shortly after I had accepted an offer.

Prof. D. Allan Bromley

February 15, 1991

Page 2

Despite the difficulty I and my fellow students have had in finding suitable post-doctoral employment, I remain optimistic that the situation will reverse in a few years time. During a recession, it appears that R & D gets hurt the hardest in the short term. Further, there appears to be a good deal of turbulence in national and industrial laboratories these days, which will hopefully work itself out in a few years. Nevertheless, I think that a few improvements could be made to the job-search process that doctoral recipients face at the end of their student careers.

For example, some of my fellow students in the Department of Philosophy at Yale will graduate this year and are also seeking employment. The American Philosophy Association has perhaps the best organized nationwide system to facilitate job matching. They sponsor a convention three times a year in which applicants and employers – in this case, usually a college or university – meet for a week of interviews. Employers submit a job description to APA, which then sends a listing of them to applicants; virtually every junior faculty position in philosophy offered in the U.S. is listed. The applicants contact the employers directly and arrange to meet with them during the convention.

I realize that some organizations have job placements services in conjunction with technical meetings, but I believe that a meeting dedicated to job placement would be much more appropriate. If this process could be adopted for the sciences, it would greatly simplify the job search process.

I will write to you again as soon as I am settled.

Wishing you the best,

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "M C Bashaw". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first letters of the first and last names being capitalized and prominent.

Matthew C. Bashaw

"CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING"

TYPE: INFORMATION

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9120281

FROM: TOLSON, JEROME F./DEPARTMENT OF STATE

TO: DR. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 02/04/91

SUBJECT: GUIDELINES FOR USE OF THE DEPARTMENT'S DIPLOMATIC
RECEPTION ROOMS FOR A DINNER HONORING THE USAMO.

ASSIGNED TO:

ACTION REQUIRED:

SENDER'S DUE DATE:

OSTP DUE DATE:

DATE COMPLETED:

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley
Marian Nida

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #:

CONTACT PERSON:

REMARKS:

DATE RECEIVED: 02/06/91

FILE: USAMO-RECEPTION

Miscellaneous

D-Bromley ~~*personnel*~~
personal



9120281
United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

RECEIVED

February 4, 1991

91 FEB 6 AM : 47

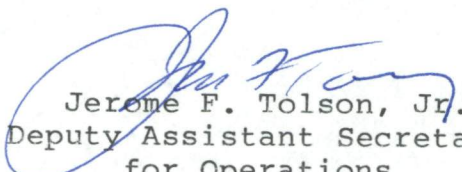
Dear Mr. Bromley: 'OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR

Thank you for your letter of January 10, requesting the use of the Department's Diplomatic Reception Rooms for a dinner honoring the USA Mathematical Olympiad (USAMO).

As regulations require, we understand that you are the host and will be in attendance. We have therefore reserved the Benjamin Franklin Room on June 10 from 6:30 to 9:30 p.m. for the dinner. Enclosed is a copy of our Guidelines for use of the area. Your office will be responsible for any administrative and support costs incurred specifically for this event. Please have your coordinator contact Ms. Lee Henderson on 647-2275 to work out the details of this function.

Reservations for use of the Diplomatic Reception Rooms are made with the understanding that all functions are subject to preemption. We look forward to working with your staff on this event.

Sincerely,


Jerome F. Tolson, Jr.
Deputy Assistant Secretary
for Operations

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

ADDITIONAL GUIDANCE FOR USING THE
DIPLOMATIC RECEPTION ROOMS

Due to the situation in the Persian Gulf and until further notice, the Bureau of Diplomatic Security MUST be provided with the following information no later than two days before your event. You may fax the information to 202/663-1913.

- a. Full name of ALL attendees
- b. Social Security Number (non-citizens use passport number)
- c. Citizenship
- d. Date of birth.

Failure to provide this information could delay or preclude entry into the building. Attendees whose names are not on the furnished list may be denied admittance.

All guests will be required to identify themselves by presenting the following approved photographic identification:

valid U.S. Government (federal, state and municipal) photographic identification cards (includes Department of State retired ID)

valid U.S. military photographic identification cards

valid U.S. photographic state drivers permis (includes photographic state non-drivers identification cards)

all valid passports

valid photographic Diplomatic Identification Cards issued by the State Department

valid photographic United Nations Cards issued by the State Department

valid photographic Tax Exemption Cards issued by the Office of Foreign Missions

valid photographic official foreign government identification cards

valid photographic Organization of American States (OAS), International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank identification.

If you have any questions, please contact Ms. Lee Henderson at 647-2275. Your cooperation in this matter is greatly appreciated.

0707b

1. Please note that the occupancy load for the Diplomatic Reception Rooms has recently been re-evaluated due to a modification of National Fire Protection Association regulations. The General Services Administration and the Department's Safety Office have advised the following limitations: Receptions using the Jefferson and Franklin Rooms, 375 (this includes, but is not limited to, guests, support personnel, catering personnel, security and entertainment). All functions are required to comply with the aforementioned limitations. Your cooperation in this matter is greatly appreciated.
2. Receptions using the Jefferson Room before a sit down luncheon or dinner will be limited to 175. (Luncheons/Dinners without reception periods may remain at 250).
3. Requests for filming (other than network news coverage) must be put in writing to the attention of: Special Projects Staff, Bureau of Public Affairs, Room 4827A, U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520 and approved by the Special Projects Staff (PA/PC/SPS). Requests by film and video crews of foreign nationalities must be approved by the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Operations (A/OPR), Diplomatic Security (DS) and such other offices as PA/PC/SPS deems appropriate.

Should a request for filming at a particular location within the Department conflict with the normal conduct of business, State maintains the right to deny clearance for the filming session.

Film and video crews must be accompanied by a Public Affairs Officer or delegate at all times during the filming session inside or outside the building. Appointments and schedules must be strictly adhered to by film crews. Rescheduling may not be possible.

CATERERS CLEARED TO WORK IN THE
STATE DEPARTMENT BUILDING

B & B Caterers (also kosher)
7023 Blair Road, NW
Washington, D.C. 20012 829-8640

Design Cuisine (also kosher)
2659 South Shirlington Road
Arlington, Virginia 22206 979-9400

Feist Catering Ltd.
64 Sycolin Road, S.E.
Leesburg, Va. 22075 478-1179

FCD, Inc. (Fiona)
1415 29th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20007 965-3822

*Guest Services Inc.
Main State Cafeteria 647-3689

*Limited service and menu selections for
luncheons only in the Henry Clay Room.

Maynard & David
1668 33rd Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20007 337-1400

Movable Feast
5903 Riggs Road
Hyattsville, Md. 20783 559-2111

Occasions Caterers
1508 U Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20009 667-0888

Paris Caterers
12260 Wilkins Avenue
Rockville, Md. 20852 530-5402

Ridgewell's Caterers
5525 Dorsey Lane
Bethesda, MD 20016 652-1515

Sans Rival Caterers (also kosher)
3636 16th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20010 462-4454

Scandinavian Cuisine
5803 Cleves Lane
Bethesda, Md. 20816 229-3954

Windows Catering Co.
1000 Wilson Blvd.
Arlington, VA. 22209 527-3121



GUIDELINES FOR USING THE DIPLOMATIC RECEPTION ROOMS

Office of Operations

1. All technical and support services (elevator operators, guards, electronic technicians, etc.) are to be reviewed immediately upon receipt of the letter of confirmation with the General Services Division, telephone 647-2275.

2. Selection of a caterer, who must meet security requirements, is the responsibility of the hosting agency. There are listed on the reverse of this sheet names of caterers whose employees have been cleared to work in the State Department building. Only one caterer may have access to the eighth floor on any given day, and sponsors must check with the General Services Division (647-2275) before contracting with a caterer to make sure there is no other function for which a caterer has already been selected.

3. Security requirements are to be discussed immediately with the Office of Security, telephone 663-1363.

A written guest list of all persons (coordinators and guests) will be required to be provided approximately two weeks before the function is scheduled to be held.

4. A meeting should be arranged as soon as possible with the Manager of the Diplomatic Reception Rooms (647-3742) in order that catering and other detailed arrangements can be reviewed. The Manager will set up a convenient time to "walk through" the area.

5. Expenses for all technical and support services, as well as catering, are to be borne by the individual sponsor or sponsoring organization. An estimate of support costs will be furnished by the General Services Division upon request.

6. Damages to or loss of furnishings, objects of art, or other property, resulting from use of the Diplomatic Reception Rooms, is the responsibility of the sponsor.

7. In accordance with State Department policy, and insofar as possible, foods and beverages served are to be of American origin.

8. Limitations on Attendance:

Jefferson Room - Reception (tray service only)	175
Franklin Room - Reception	375
Reception/Dinner	175
Luncheon or Dinner	250
Buffet with plated food	225
Henry Clay	
Luncheon or Dinner	20
Reception	40

Limitations for other types of functions must be discussed with the manager of the Diplomatic Reception Rooms before any final arrangements are made with the caterer.

9. Limitations on Dates/Times:

No weekend functions.

No functions on Government holidays.

Receptions 2 to 2 1/2 hours max.
(usually 6-8 or 7-9)

Dinners 3 hours max.
(not later than 10:00 p.m.)
(usually 6-9 or 7-10)

Lunches 2 1/2 hours max.
(between 12 noon - 2:30)

Swearing-In Ceremonies 1 hour

10. No fee or admission is to be charged, and no collection is to be taken. No function is to be conducted directly or indirectly for profit.

Attendance at any function shall be by invitation only, and invitations shall be restricted to an established guest list and not issued as a general solicitation.

Dancing is not permitted in the Diplomatic Reception Rooms.

"CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING"

TYPE: INFORMATION

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9120233

FROM: RICHNOW, NIKKI

TO: DR. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 02/04/91

SUBJECT: COUNSEL APPROVED STAFF GIFT

ASSIGNED TO:

ACTION REQUIRED:

SENDER'S DUE DATE:

OSTP DUE DATE:

DATE COMPLETED:

COPIES TO: Damar Hawkins
Michelle Van Cleave

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #:

CONTACT PERSON:

REMARKS:

DATE RECEIVED: 02/05/91

FILE: ~~STAFF GIFT-BROMLEY~~

~~Miscellaneous~~
P. Bromley ~~Correspondence~~
personal gifts

9120233

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

RECEIVED

91 FEB 5 AIO: 59

February 4, 1991

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR

MEMORANDUM FOR D. ALLEN BROMLEY
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY POLICY

FROM: NIKKI RICHNOW 
DIRECTOR, WHITE HOUSE GIFTS

SUBJECT: Counsel Approved Staff Gift

The attached Staff Gift Register form, which you submitted to our office without the gift, has now been completed. The Office of Science and Technology Policy Ethics Officer has determined that you may personally retain the gift. Please call if you have any questions, Ext. 7133.

Enclosure

WHITE HOUSE STAFF GIFT RECORD

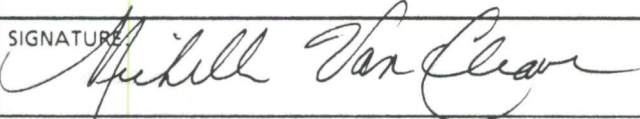
Send completed Form and Gift to Gift Unit, ext. 7133

[DO NOT DETACH COPIES]

To be Completed by Staff Member

STAFF MEMBER	DONOR				
NAME (First, Middle, Last): D. Allan Bromley	NAME (First, Middle, Last): Prof. Werner Weidenfeld				
TITLE: Assistant to the President for Science & Technology	TITLE: ?				
GIFT INTENDED FOR (mark ☒ in appropriate box): ☒ White House Staff Member (W) ☐ Other (O) (e.g., family)	ADDRESS (Street, City, State, Zip & Country): Auswartiges Amt D-5300 Bonn 1				
RECEIVED BY (mark ☒ in appropriate box): ☒ Mail Room (M) ☐ Presented Personally (P) ☐ Staff (S) ☐ Other (O) (Specify)					
DATE ACCEPTED AND CIRCUMSTANCES OF PRESENTATION: Sent via mail	ORGANIZATION/BUSINESS OF DONOR (Specify):				
REASON FOR NOT RETURNING TO DONOR: Avoid embarrassment to donor	DONOR CATEGORY (mark ☒ in appropriate box): <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">☐ Personal Friend (F)</td> <td style="width: 50%;">☐ General Public (P)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>☒ Foreign Official (H)</td> <td>☐ VIP (V)</td> </tr> </table>	☐ Personal Friend (F)	☐ General Public (P)	☒ Foreign Official (H)	☐ VIP (V)
☐ Personal Friend (F)	☐ General Public (P)				
☒ Foreign Official (H)	☐ VIP (V)				
DESCRIPTION OF GIFT: Book entitled: "Deutschland" ISBN # N3-7658-0660-9 12" square, large book, 300 p.					
REPORT PREPARED BY: Marian Nida	DATE: 12/28/90 ROOM NO.: 358 EXT.: 7116 OEOB				

To be Completed by Gift Unit and Counsel

ID: 9042308	DATE: 1-9-91	GSA #:	DISPOSITION (mark ☒ in appropriate box):
CATEGORY CODE: 0499	APPRAISED VALUE: \$ 60.00*	ARCHIVE BOX #:	☒ Presidential Staff—Personal (PP) ☐ Archives (AS) ☐ Returned to Sender, Commercial (RA) ☐ Destroyed (DS) ☐ Returned to Sender, Other (RC) ☐ Other (OH) ☐ Returned to Sender, Over Minimal Value (RB) ☐ GSA Surplus, Turn Over to Government (GS) ☐ Presidential Staff—for official display/use (PS)
COUNSEL'S OFFICE DECISION: ☒ APPROVE ☐ DISAPPROVE			
SIGNATURE: 			
COMMENTS: Not rec'd in gift unit appraiser, WDC.			*Per Ingeborg Baum, independent book

"CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING"

TYPE: INFORMATION

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9120268

FROM: NICHOLS, RODNEY W.

TO: DR. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 01/30/91

SUBJECT: CONVERSATION OF JANUARY 14, 1991

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: 01/31/91

FILE: *D.* BROMLEY

~~correspondence~~
personal

9120268

Carnegie Corporation of New York

437 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022 • (212) 371-3200 • Telex: US166776 • Fax: (212) 754-4073

January 30, 1991

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

Dear Allan:

I enjoyed our conversation in your office on January 14, and I look forward to continuing soon the exchange about the key matter we discussed. I'm thinking a lot about your proposal, and I'm trying to reach Bill.

Best personal regards and continued good luck.

Sincerely,



Rodney W. Nichols
Scholar-in-Residence

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR

91 JAN 31 AM 11:35

RECEIVED

"CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING"

TYPE: INFORMATION

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9120145

FROM: RICHNOW, NIKKI

TO: DR. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 01/24/91

SUBJECT: COUNSEL APPROVED STAFF GIFT

ASSIGNED TO: D. Allan Bromley

ACTION REQUIRED:

SENDER'S DUE DATE:

OSTP DUE DATE:

DATE COMPLETED:

COPIES TO:

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #:

CONTACT PERSON:

REMARKS:

DATE RECEIVED: 01/25/91

FILE: STAFF GIFT-APPROVAL-

Miscellaneous
P- Bromley Correspondence -
personal gifts

45

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 24, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR D. ALLEN BROMLEY
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY POLICY

FROM: NIKKI RICHNOW *NR*
DIRECTOR, WHITE HOUSE GIFTS

SUBJECT: Counsel Approved Staff Gift

The attached Staff Gift Register form, which you submitted to our office without the gift, has now been completed. The Office of Science and Technology Policy Ethics Officer has determined that you may personally retain the gift. Please call if you have any questions, Ext. 7133.

Enclosure

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR

91 JAN 25 AM 11:33

RECEIVED

WHITE HOUSE STAFF GIFT RECORD

Send completed Form and Gift to Gift Unit, ext. 7133

[DO NOT DETACH COPIES]

RECEIVED
GIFT UNIT

DEC 28 1990

To be Completed by Staff Member

STAFF MEMBER		DONOR	
NAME (First, Middle, Last): D. Allan Bromley		NAME (First, Middle, Last): Amb. Freidrich Hoess	
TITLE: Assistant to the President for Science & Technology		TITLE: Austrian Ambassador	
GIFT INTENDED FOR (mark ☒ in appropriate box): ☒ White House Staff Member (W) ☐ Other (O) (e.g., family)		ADDRESS (Street, City, State, Zip & Country): Washington, D.C.	
RECEIVED BY (mark ☒ in appropriate box): ☒ Mail Room (M) ☐ Presented Personally (P) ☐ Staff (S) ☐ Other (O) (Specify)			
DATE ACCEPTED AND CIRCUMSTANCES OF PRESENTATION: Delivered to office		ORGANIZATION/BUSINESS OF DONOR (Specify): Austrian Embassy	
REASON FOR NOT RETURNING TO DONOR: Avoid embarrassment to donor		DONOR CATEGORY (mark ☒ in appropriate box):	
		☐ Personal Friend (F)	☐ General Public (P)
		☒ Foreign Official (H)	☐ VIP (V)
DESCRIPTION OF GIFT: 3 bottles of wine			
REPORT PREPARED BY: Marian Nida	DATE: 12/28/90	ROOM NO.: 358 OEOB	EXT.: 7116

To be Completed by Gift Unit and Counsel

ID: 9042311	DATE: 1-9-91	GSA #:	DISPOSITION (mark ☒ in appropriate box): ☒ Presidential Staff—Personal (PP) ☐ Archives (AS) ☐ Returned to Sender, Commercial (RA) ☐ Destroyed (DS) ☐ Returned to Sender, Other (RC) ☐ Other (OH) ☐ Returned to Sender, Over Minimal Value (RB) ☐ GSA Surplus, Turn Over to Government (GS) ☐ Presidential Staff—for official display/use (PS)
CATEGORY CODE: 0701	APPRAISED VALUE: \$ 30.00*	ARCHIVE BOX #:	
COUNSEL'S OFFICE DECISION: ☒ APPROVE ☐ DISAPPROVE			
SIGNATURE: 			
COMMENTS: Not Rec'd in the Gift Unit. *Bottles \$10. each per Pearson's Liquors, WDC.			

COPY A - GIFT UNIT

Jun. 85

"CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING"

TYPE: INFORMATION

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9120239

FROM: LICHTEN, W.

TO: DR. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 01/22/91

SUBJECT: PROFESSOR VOWS TO PURSUE SUIT AGAINST U. OF ARIZONA,
CLAIMING PHYSICS DEPT. UNFAIRLY CLOSED HIS LAB

ASSIGNED TO: D. Allan Bromley

ACTION REQUIRED:

SENDER'S DUE DATE:

OSTP DUE DATE:

DATE COMPLETED:

COPIES TO:

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #:

CONTACT PERSON:

REMARKS:

DATE RECEIVED: 01/29/91

FILE: BROMLEY-INFO

Miscellaneous
P. Bromley Correspondence
pursuit

Yale University

Date: 1/22/91

To: D.A. Bromley

PLEASE:

- | | |
|---|--|
| ☐ Take suitable action | ☐ For your approval |
| ☐ Reply directly to _____ | ☐ For your reaction or recommendation |
| ☐ See (phone) me re the attached | ☒ For your information |
| ☐ Return to this office | ☐ Retain or discard |
| ☐ Forward to _____ | ☐ For your files |
| ☐ Send copies to _____ | ☐ Per our conversation |
| | ☐ As requested |

Remarks:

There, but for the
grace of God, goes
Yale!

From: W. Lichten

Tel.

Reorder Stock No. 39555

Document Originally
Attached to
Following Page

Chronicle of Higher Ed, Jan 9, 1979
9120239

Professor Vows to Pursue Suit Against U. of Arizona, Claiming Physics Dept. Unfairly Closed His Lab

TUCSON, ARIZ.

A University of Arizona physics professor says he will appeal a state court's decision to dismiss a lawsuit in which he claimed that the university had unfairly taken away his laboratory because it considered him unproductive.

Those who followed the case said it illustrated a growing debate at the university over the level at which professors should be expected to sustain scholarly activity throughout their careers.

The professor, William H. Wing, sued in 1989, charging that the university had breached his contract and deprived him of due process when they reassigned most of his laboratory space to other physics professors. Mr. Wing asserted that the university had increased his teaching load, threatened to take away his laboratory, and given him poor performance evaluations.

The evaluations were unfair, he added, because they were based on research that had been disrupted by his increased teaching load and the threats.

The lawsuit was dismissed without ex-

planation shortly before the case was to go to trial last month.

Peter A. Carruthers, the head of the physics department, said the laboratories had been reassigned because Mr. Wing's research program had become largely inactive in recent years and the space was badly needed. In 1986 Mr. Wing, who had stopped performing experiments, did not re-apply for his \$180,000 annual grant from the National Science Foundation, Mr. Carruthers said.

"This man had formerly done some excellent work," he said. "But I should be fired if I left unused space sitting around." Mr. Wing has some remaining laboratory space and his own office, he added.

'Not Deadwood'

Mr. Wing, who had been working in atomic, molecular, and laser physics, said he had given up the N.S.F. grant because he had planned to shift his research focus. He thought the university would allow him time to start a new program, he said.

"I certainly am not deadwood that needs

Continued on Page A15

Professor to Appeal Dismissal of Lawsuit Against U. of Ariz.

Continued From Page A13

to be shipped out," he said. "The rationale for this was that I was underperforming, and that is simply not the case."

Mr. Wing, who is now working with a \$50,000 N.S.F. grant for research in low-energy particle physics, said he no longer had enough laboratory space to conduct his experiments.

Disagreement Over Priorities

Donald R. Huffman, also a physics professor at Arizona, said Mr. Wing's case reflected the difficulties that had arisen at Arizona, and on many other campuses, when there is disagreement about what the university's priorities should be.

"If we agree we want to try to play with the top 10 universities in physics, if that's our aspiration, then the policy that all our professors should have multiple grants and lots of publications is fair," he said. "The questions that may be posed, however, are, Do we want to be in the top 10? And are those the best standards to be judged on?"

—DEBRA E. BLUM

91 JAN 29 9 24
DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF THE

91 JAN 29 9 24

RECEIVED

ever
So a
the

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 22, 1991

Dear Bill:

Many thanks for sending me the article from the **Chronicle of Higher Education**, which I only rarely get to, concerning our former colleague William H. Wing.

Based on my own experience at Yale, I can only conclude that Willis Lamb must have completely retired or else Bill Wing has, in some dreadful fashion, fallen from favor. During the period while I was chairman at Yale anything that Wing wanted became an absolute necessity as far as Willis was concerned and he was prepared to argue more or less indefinitely for it, whatever it was.

I remember very well spending the better part of a week arguing about a \$2.98 filter that Willis maintained should have gone with Wing but which Vernon Hughes wanted to keep. On at least five different occasions I offered to pay for the damned thing out of my own pocket, but that was considered an unsatisfactory resolution.

The last paragraph in the article quoting Donald R. Huffman, whom I have never met, is vintage Parkinson. The quote "do we want to be in the top ten?" is an almost verbatim lift from Parkinson's famous chapter in **Parkinson's Law** entitled "ingelitis" that deadly combination of incompetence and jealousy that too often affects physics departments.

Again, thanks for sending this on; it was an interesting note in a day notably bereft of such items.

With warmest regards to both you and Sue,

Sincerely yours,



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

Professor William Lichten
Physics Department
Yale University
New Haven, Connecticut 06511

"CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING"

TYPE: INFORMATION

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9120558

FROM: HADEJI, Barau. A. Jabo

TO: DR. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 01/15/91

SUBJECT: LETTER FROM WEST AFRICA REQUESTING PUBLICATIONS, AND
A GREETING TO DR. BROMLEY.

ASSIGNED TO:

ACTION REQUIRED:

SENDER'S DUE DATE:

OSTP DUE DATE:

DATE COMPLETED:

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #:

CONTACT PERSON:

REMARKS: Please note that the publications were sent out 2/28/91.

DATE RECEIVED: 02/25/91

FILE: MISCELLANEOUS

~~Bromley Correspondence~~
~~Administration - Publications~~
P-DAB personal

-I-

912058

RECEIVED

91 FEB 25 P3 08

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR

Barau. A. Tabo Hadejia,
No 9 Makwalla 'B', HADEJIA.
Kano State, Nigeria.
West Africa.

15th January, 1991.

HON. MR. D. ALLAN BROMLEY,
Asst. to the President for S/Technology,
& Director of the Office S/T. Policy,
Washington D.C.
U. S. A.

Dear Sir,

SUPPLY FOR HELP OF PUBLICATIONS
AS AN EAGER LEARNER.

With heavy respects, as an "Eager-learner"
I am bending my poor knees to
you and your office in Washington
D.C. to inform you that your name
has been spreaded throughout the
world on nuclear, S/T Policy and
other subjects helping and assis-
ting the President Bush's administration.

2. In this respects, as an eager-learner
here in Nigeria, I shall be most
grateful if you could be kind enough
to use your good offices and to send
me the following publications so as to
study and enlarge my education
namely:-

- ① Science and Technology Policy;
- ② Nuclear, ^{Arm Race,} and Military Documents
- ③ Public Administration Management
- ④ Treasury and Financial Management.

P. T. O. Sir,

3. Your full co-operation is highly appreciated please Sir.
4. Finally, my best greetings to your family, and to hope that presently President Bush will end the crisis and solve the problems in Iraq on Oil.

Thank you Sir,
Yours sincerely,
A. Jadoja 15/1/91

BARAU. A. JABO HADEJIA.

14/1/91,
PS. Yesterday I heard from the BBC-news that Secretary of the U. Nations, (EC) European Community, will discuss with French Head of State in Paris (secret) on Iraq and I hope ^{that} the discussion will reveal better with Saddam Hussein of Iraq.

A. Jadoja
14/1/91.

"CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING"

TYPE: INFORMATION

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9120051

FROM: ROCKWELL A. SCHNABEL

TO: DR. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 01/03/91

SUBJECT: NEW CAPACITY AT COMMERCE - WHEN CONFIRMED

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: 01/09/91

FILE: ~~BROMLEY~~

*Miscellaneous
Bromley Correspondence*



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
The Under Secretary for Travel and Tourism
Washington, D.C. 20230

January 3, 1991

Dr. Allan Bromley
Assistant to the President for
Science and Technology
Old Executive Office Building
Room 358
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Allan:

It was a distinct pleasure meeting with you today at lunch. I indeed look forward to working with you in the future in my new capacity at Commerce (when as and if confirmed).

If I can be of any help on issues we discussed, I trust you will not hesitate to call. In the meantime, I remain very sincerely yours.

Rockwell A. Schnabel

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR

91 JAN 8 PM 12:57

RECEIVED

*America.
Catch the Spirit.*

"CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING"

TYPE: INFORMATION DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9123645
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS C DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: SMITH, Frederick W.: FEDERAL EXPRESS

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 01/01/91

SUBJECT: THE BOOK, "PACIFIC RIFT" BY MICHAEL LEWIS.

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: ASSIGNED:

ACTION STAFF
REQUIRED: ACTION:

SENDER'S DUE DATE:
OSTP DUE DATE: STAFF DUE DATE
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley

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

OSTP RECEIVED: 01/14/91 FILE: P-DAB-PERSONAL
DEPT RECEIVED:



3648

Frederick W. Smith
Chairman and
Chief Executive Officer

January 1991

2005 Corporate Avenue
Memphis, TN 38132

U.S. Mail: Box 727
Memphis, TN 38194-1841

Dear Friends and Customers:

Please accept with our compliments and thanks the enclosed book, *Pacific Rift* by Michael Lewis -- latest volume of The Larger Agenda Series, edited and published by Whittle Communications. I hope that you will find the book both insightful and beneficial at the opening of another year in the countdown to the 21st century.

In 1990 Federal Express was honored with the Malcolm Baldrige National Quality Award, and I would like to take this opportunity to reaffirm to you, our customers, our continued and total commitment to the quality of the services we provide as we approach the next century in an ever-shrinking global market. We trust that you will find The Larger Agenda Series representative of this commitment.

Enjoy the book, and please communicate all inquiries and changes of address to Whittle Direct Books at 1-800-284-1956. The thoughts and opinions expressed in each volume are those of the author, not the publisher or Federal Express.

Best wishes for a happy and prosperous 1991.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Frederick W. Smith".

FWS: db

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 18, 1991

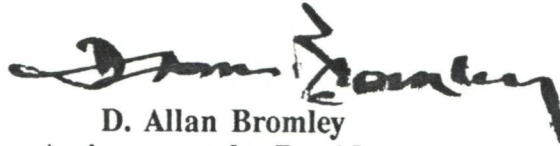
Dear Mr. Smith:

Allow me to congratulate you on your support of the series of volumes in the **The Larger Agenda** series published by Whittle Communications.

An enormous amount of material crosses my desk each day but I can tell you that I have read each of the volumes in the series that I have received thus far with both pleasure and profit. I look forward to the same input from Michael Lewis' **Pacific Rift** which has just now arrived.

With all best wishes for a happy, healthy and prosperous New Year,

Sincerely yours,

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

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

Mr. Frederick W. Smith
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
Federal Express
2005 Corporate Avenue
Memphis, Tennessee 38132

"CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING"

TYPE: INFORMATION

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9120016

FROM: FLORENCE MAHONEY

TO: DR. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 12/28/90

SUBJECT: ARTICLE RE DR. WELD SILBER

ASSIGNED TO:

ACTION REQUIRED: NONE

SENDER'S DUE DATE:

OSTP DUE DATE:

DATE COMPLETED:

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #:

CONTACT PERSON:

REMARKS:

DATE RECEIVED: 01/04/91

FILE: ARTICLES

Miscellaneous
P-Bromley Correspondence
personal

4820 Cottontail Run North
Scottsdale, AZ 85253

Telephone
602/840-4055

December 28, 1990

Dear Dr. Bromley,

The enclosures made me remember our conversation re Dr. Silber. He made a graceful exit and I hope he stays in politics.

I'm in Arizona for the rest of the winter and hope we can have a visit when I return. There is so much to talk about.

I hope the holidays have been as pleasant as possible for you. I know it must be a very sad time. We can hope for only good things in the New Year.

Warm, good wishes to you.

Florence Mahoney

6120219

Ms. Florence Mahoney
4820 Cottontail Run North
Scottsdale, Arizona 85253

4820 Cottontail Run North
Scottsdale, AZ 85253

Telephone

602/840-4055

December 28, 1990

Dear Dr. Bromley,

The enclosures made me remember our conversation re Dr. Silber. He made a graceful exit and I hope he stays in politics.

I'm in Arizona for the rest of the winter and hope we can have a visit when I return. There is so much to talk about.

I hope the holidays have been as pleasant as possible for you. I know it must be a very sad time. We can hope for only good things in the New Year.

Warm, good wishes to you.

Jorene Mahoney -

9/20016

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 21, 1991

Dear Florence:

Many thanks for sending me the material relating to Dr. Silber. It seems that his presidential aspirations are anything but dead and I have been reading recently about his judicious explorations regarding possible support, both financial and political.

I hope that you are enjoying your stay in Scottsdale. I have spent a few weeks there at various times and have always found it an absolutely spectacular spot as far as scenery and weather were concerned.

As soon as you return to Washington I would take great pleasure in hosting a luncheon so that you could meet Dr. Bernadine Healy, whom the President has just nominated to be the new Director of NIH. I know that Bernadine, whom I have known for a great many years and for whom I have the highest respect, would be most interested in meeting and talking with you.

With all best wishes for good health and good times for the remainder of your stay in Arizona. I shall look forward to seeing you back here in Washington

Sincerely yours,



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

Ms. Florence Mahoney
4820 Cottontail Run North
Scottsdale, Arizona 85253