

SESSION IA: INTRODUCTORY REMARKS FOR SCIENCE POLICY SESSION

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Good morning everyone. I would like to add my welcome to those you have already heard from President Levin and Professor Iachello. This morning's session of the Bromley Memorial Symposium will focus on the issues of science and technology policy, a subject area of vital interest and importance to modern society and one in which Allan played a strong, lengthy and unusually effective role. The succeeding sessions of this symposium will address the more scientific aspects of Allan's interests, particularly in the field of nuclear science. But we will not have an opportunity to explicitly pay homage to the very important role he played on behalf of engineering here at Yale, to which Rick Levin has already so eloquently alluded. I would like to add just a couple of remarks in that vein before we go further.

Upon Allan's return to Yale from his service in the Bush Administration, he had hoped to begin a new kind of coalition among industry and policy leaders together with key academics to mount serious attacks on the major problems confronting modern technological society. He was, of course, uniquely equipped to do this. But before he could gain much traction in that direction, President Levin convinced Allan to become Yale's first Dean of Engineering in over three decades. He was, as you know, educated first as an engineer. But, as you may not know, he always wore his steel engineering ring with pride.

Rick Levin decided that to carry Engineering forward and to restore it to its former prominence, a leader of strong will, strong reputation, and strong voice was necessary. Allan was clearly the man for the job. He took this challenge

on, even in the face of important and substantial commitments and aspirations in other directions, simply because he felt this was an opportunity for him to provide exceptional service to this university, and he did that admirably.

He re-energized the faculty. He launched new programs in environmental and biomedical engineering. He reconnected with the alumni. He made new friends for engineering. He raised money sufficient to endow several professorships and to begin construction of the new engineering building – the first one in decades on this campus, which was completed and dedicated only a few weeks ago.

Allan was also keenly aware of the fundamental roots of Yale Engineering in the Sheffield Scientific School dating back to the middle of the 19th Century. So he resurrected the Sheffield Fellowship and established the Sheffield Medal, which he, himself, received only the year after he retired from his deanship.

I think that of all the recognitions that Allan received in those years from his Yale colleagues, he might have valued the Sheffield Medal the most highly. It signified the high place that he held in the minds and the hearts of his colleagues around the nation, but it demonstrated, in particular, the high esteem in which his Yale colleagues held him. But it also gave him the opportunity to make a speech. And he did. His lecture was the quintessential Bromley. He drew together a dozen themes over half a dozen centuries with a breadth of vision and a depth of understanding that was truly remarkable.

Yet for all of the breadth and depth that characterized this man, he never lost his love of teaching. Indeed, as you have heard, he spent the last morning of his life teaching the final session of his popular course on science technology and public policy. So his important impact on Yale Engineering was as deep and lasting as it was on the broader arenas of science and technology policy on the national and international scene.

Today, we are fortunate indeed in having with us, both physically and electronically in this session, three of Allan's colleagues in the administration of President George H.W. Bush, including the former President himself. Although he is unable to be with us in person, he did want to convey his greeting to the gathering. So, without further adieu, we will now hear from President Bush.