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Collection/Office of Origin: Science and Technology Policy, Office of (OSTP)
Series: Bromley, D. Allan, Files
Subseries: Personal Files

OA/ID Number: 62028
Folder ID Number: 62028-002

Folder Title:
D. Allan Bromley - Personal [2 of 8] [1991]

Stack:

Row:

Section:

Shelf:

Position:

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"Document Control"

TYPE: INFORMATION DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9124558
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS C DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: MCGOWAN, George V.: BALTIMORE GAS AND ELECTRIC

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 10/23/91

SUBJECT: A THANK YOU LETTER FOR DR. BROMLEY'S ATTEMPT TO HAVE
PRESIDENT BUSH VISIT BALTIMORE IN RECOGNITION OF THE
COMPANY'S 175TH ANNIVERSARY.

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: 10/29/91 DEPT RECEIVED:
FILE: P-DAB-PERSONAL
CENTRAL FILES:



RECEIVED

CHARLES CENTER • P. O. BOX 1475 • BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21203

GEORGE V. MCGOWAN
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD
(301) 234-5658

OCT 23, 1991
DIRECTOR

Dr. D. Allan Bromley
Special Assistant to the President
in Science and Technology
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D. C. 20500

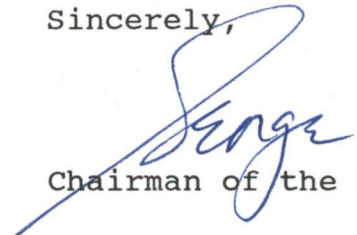
Dear Allan:

I appreciate your letter of September 20, 1991, regarding the possibility of having the President visit Baltimore in recognition of our Company's 175th Anniversary, as well as your advice in connection with the scheduling process.

Unfortunately, I also received a letter from Ms. Katherine L. Super, Deputy Assistant to the President for Appointments and Scheduling, dated September 16, 1991, advising us that the President would not be able to accept our invitation. I suspect that put the matter to rest, but I do appreciate your interest and advice.

It was good to hear from you, and I look forward to seeing you again in the near future.

Sincerely,


Chairman of the Board

"Document Control"

TYPE: INFORMATION DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9124589
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS C DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: RICE, Lois D.: CONTROL DATA

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 10/18/91

SUBJECT: RE: HIS RETIREMENT FROM CONTROL DATA AND HIS FUTURE
PLANS.

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: 10/29/91 DEPT RECEIVED:
FILE: P-DAB-PERSONAL
CENTRAL FILES:



1201 Pennsylvania Avenue N. W.
Suite 370
Washington, D.C. 20004
202/789-6517

Lois D. Rice
Senior Vice President
Government Affairs

RECEIVED

91 OCT 29 A10:45

October 18, 1991

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR

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

Dear Dr. Bromley:

You may already know I took early retirement from Control Data this past June. I want to take this opportunity to thank you for all you have done to support me during these challenging times and to inform you of my current plans.

On October 1st I became a Guest Scholar at the Brookings Institution in its Economics Studies program, so in many ways I shall still be part of the public policy community. In addition, I will be a consultant to Control Data and others, and continue to serve on several corporate boards.

Jim O'Connell will direct the activities of Control Data's Washington Office. I know you will enjoy working with him and join me in wishing him great success.

I look forward to a continuing relationship with you in my new roles. The enclosure tells how to reach me. With best regards,

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'LDR'.

Lois D. Rice

*Thank you all your assistance to CSPP Tour
industry*

PLEASE NOTE MY
CHANGE OF AFFILIATION AND ADDRESS
AS OF OCTOBER 1, 1991:

Office:

Lois D. Rice
Guest Scholar
The Brookings Institution
1775 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Room 725
Washington, D.C. 20036

Tel: (202) 797-6117
Fax: (202) 797-6004

Home:

Lois D. Rice
2332 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20008

Tel: (202) 667-2332

"Document Control"

TYPE: INFORMATION DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9124531
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS C DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: HEALY, Bernadine: DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 10/17/91

SUBJECT: A THANK YOU FOR DR. BROMLEY'S NOTE REGARDING THE
WEDNESDAY GROUP MEETING.

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: 10/24/91 DEPT RECEIVED:
FILE: P-DAB-PERSONAL
CENTRAL FILES:



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

4531
Public Health Service

National Institutes of Health
Bethesda, Maryland 20892

RECEIVED

OCT 17 1991

91 OCT 24 A 8:45

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR

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

Dear Allan,

Thank you for your note about the
Wednesday Group. I, too, enjoyed the
meeting in Baltimore, and I am honored to
have been included in such an important
gathering.

With warmest regards,

Sincerely yours,

Bernadine Healy, M.D.
Director

"Document Control"

TYPE: INFORMATION

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9124403

ORIGINATOR: 02

STATUS C

DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: LEWIS, Hal: NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 10/10/91

SUBJECT: RE: THE PROPOSED NEW OGE RULES.

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
Steve Olson
Pierre Perrolle

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

OSTP RECEIVED: 10/15/91 DEPT RECEIVED:
FILE: P-DAB-PERSONAL

CENTRAL FILES:

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 22, 1991

Dear Hal:

No, your thoughts are far from too late! This whole matter of the participation of governmental scientists in professional societies is part of an even larger package which involves the treatment of governmental authors of books and the like. We have taken a very strong position on the entire matter and I shall be meeting with Stephen Potts, the Director of the Office of Government Ethics, within the next few days to discuss these matters with him.

It seems that the OGE received some 1,200 hundred letters from irate scientists and so they recognize fully that there is a very real need to make some changes in the proposed regulations. I am optimistic that we will be able to remove the more pernicious aspects of the proposal but am equally certain that we have no reason to assume that we can let down our guard.

Your points are very well taken and will be very helpful during this upcoming discussion. I am enclosing herewith a copy of the letter that I forwarded to Mr. Potts a few weeks ago.

Many thanks for writing and let me again emphasize how much I appreciate your taking time to provide input of this sort.

With warmest best wishes,

Sincerely yours,



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

Enclosure

Professor Harold W. Lewis
Department of Physics
University of California, Santa Barbara
Santa Barbara, California 93106

4403

RECEIVED

91 OCT 15 AM 11:32

Dear Allan:

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR

I gather from the press that you are interested in the proposed new OGE rules. The attached is a quick note I wrote about a month ago for one of the NRC lawyers responsible for the NRC's response. You might find it useful. Or is it too late?

Cheers,
Hal Lewis

Trip:

Thanks for coming over. This is being written hastily, just to capture a couple of the most important points that need to be resolved. The central one, of course, is that we SGEs have professional lives that take up most of our time, usually in fields contiguous to the ones of interest to the Agency. Therefore, the dividing line between our government jobs and our own lives isn't nearly as clean as the OGE seems to think. All the following follow from that one problem.

1) The distinction made between regularly scheduled courses and colloquia and seminars is nutty. Academic lives are a mixture of all of these, and our salaries are not divided. In addition, all of us give seminars and colloquia at other universities (which do business with NRC) as part of our professional lives, and are reimbursed expenses, even sometimes modest honoraria. It would be outrageous to have to ask permission to do so. It is a normal part of a professional academic life.

2) The distinction made between approved schools and other institutions is also nutty. There are plenty of honorable institutes at which we give lectures, which happen not to give regular courses. I have given many lectures at the Institute for Advanced Study (home for Einstein for the last twenty-odd years of his life), which is considered one of the most prestigious places around. Impermissible under the proposed new rules?

3) We all give talks at professional meetings, on subjects of our professional competence, some of them contiguous to the business of our agency. We are asked because of our professional reputations, presumably the same reason we are appointed to the government positions. You can't have it both ways. (For example, I gave a talk a couple of years ago on Arms Control--one of my other subjects--and it would have been silly to require NRC approval. Not everyone is narrowly focused.)

4) I've raised the subject of prizes, which need not be in the agency's area. The example in the proposed rule of a Nobel Prize for work done at NIH is an extreme case (though the requirement for permission is absurd there), since in the case of an SGE it may be that none of the research was done on government time. Is permission still required? What if part of the distinction that

led to the award of the prize was the recipient's service on many government committees?

5) What of honorary degrees for professional distinction, some part of which is related to government service? There are many such cases.

6) Since all major universities do business with branches of government for which I work (NRC, DOE, DOD, and others), do the new rules mean that I simply can't have an academic career. The agencies want me, presumably, because I do have a good academic reputation. The new proposed rules almost require that I do not.

I think the new rules simply weren't well thought out with regard to SGEs. They should put them on hold for an extra period, and consult with the kind of people who might be affected. Perhaps they should set up an ad hoc advisory group, or ask NAS or OSTP to do so. But lawyers (forgive me) shouldn't run roughshod over the advisory structure, without at least awareness that that is what they are doing.

Cheers,
Hal Lewis

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

September 20, 1991

Dear Mr. Potts:

I have reviewed the Proposed Rule on "Standards of Ethical Conduct for Employees of the Executive Branch" (5 CFR Part 2635) and have serious concerns about the implications of several of its provisions for the health of science and technology in the United States. I have also discussed the Proposed Rule with the President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology, which I chair, and the members of the Council have expressed similar concerns.

At issue are the sections of the rule which pertain generally to professional activities and in particular those concerning participation in professional associations (Sec. 2635.806) and teaching, speaking, and writing (Sec. 2635.807). The proposed language, if implemented, would unduly constrain the professional activities of Federal scientists and engineers. If technical personnel are discouraged from playing an active leadership role in their professions, the Government and the Nation will suffer. In addition, unnecessary constraints would add to the problems of recruiting and retaining high quality scientists in the Federal government.

In my judgement, some of the proposed provisions would seriously impair the effectiveness of our National scientific and technological enterprise by erecting barriers between Government scientists and engineers and their colleagues in the private sector at a time when the Administration is striving to improve linkages among scientists in Government, universities, and industry.

I am extremely sensitive to the importance of ethical standards for Federal employees and am fully supportive of the President's desire to strengthen those standards. At the same time, I am concerned with the secondary effects of the Proposed Rule, which could severely weaken our scientific and technological sector. The professional vitality of that sector, as the President has often stated, is a key element in the Nation's economic growth, national security, and public health.

It is essential that the Government strengthen its ethical standards without weakening the effectiveness of its scientific enterprise. To this end, I urge you to take into serious consideration the attached observations, comments and suggestions as you begin to formulate the final rule. If you would find it helpful, I would be pleased to arrange for you to meet with members of the President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology.

Sincerely,

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

D. Allan Bromley

Director

Attachment

cc: C. Boyden Gray
Counsel to the President

Mr. Stephen D. Potts
Director
Office of Government Ethics
Suite 500
1201 New York Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20005-3917

OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

COMMENTS ON PROPOSED RULE ON "STANDARDS OF ETHICAL CONDUCT FOR EMPLOYEES OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH"

September 20, 1991

THE CONTEXT: THE NATION'S SCIENTIFIC ENTERPRISE

Our Nation's scientific and technological system, which is widely emulated by many other countries, owes its success since World War II to a unique partnership among three sectors: the Federal government, universities, and industry. Scientists and engineers in these three sectors have functioned collectively in a remarkably effective fashion. Much of that partnership rests on the high degree of professional mobility of our technical personnel. It is not uncommon, particularly among our most accomplished scientists and engineers, for a professional career to span all three sectors.

Equally important is the advisory function, broadly defined, played by scientists from all three sectors in service of the entire enterprise. Scientists serve as peer reviewers, consultants, members of review panels, advisory and accreditation committees, editors of technical journals, and board members for outside organizations. Their professional standing rests in part on such activities, and when scientists are asked by outside organizations to perform such functions, it is a mark of professional accomplishment and recognition. The scientific effectiveness of the Federal sector depends on both the outside activities of its scientists and the service of private sector scientists to the Federal government.

Professional associations play a special role in the Nation's science and technology system, by providing a major link among government, university, and industry scientists. Involvement in the activities of professional associations is a professional responsibility of scientists and engineers, intended to benefit the scientific enterprise as a whole, not just the organization or its individual members.

In order for the Federal government to recruit and retain scientists and engineers of high caliber, and to ensure that those individuals have the highest possible professional standing, it is essential that government scientists not be prevented from or discouraged from engaging in professional activities, specifically those that are broader and more general than the specific scope of the scientists' official duties.

Out of concern for maintaining the United States' preeminence in science and technology in an increasingly competitive global environment, the Bush Administration has gone to considerable lengths to promote the interaction between our three main scientific sectors. Any sector that becomes isolated from the other two is bound to lose its vitality and effectiveness, and the weakening of any one sector impairs the totality of the system. In particular, Federal government scientists and engineers must not be forced into becoming second-class actors in world science and technology.

THE PROPOSED RULE: ISSUES

We appreciate the need for ethical standards for employees of the government, and scientific personnel should be no exception. However, those standards must be reconciled with the need to maintain the kind of professional environment that has enabled Government scientists to contribute to the strength of our economy and national security.

The Proposed Rule contains a number of provisions which would serve to undermine the professional vitality of Government personnel. For example, although the Proposed Rule laudably states that executive branch employees are "encouraged to participate in the activities of professional associations and similar entities" (Sec. 2635.806), the prescriptions in the remainder of that paragraph are likely to discourage, rather than encourage, such participation.

The proposed rule appropriately establishes a clear separation between a Federal employee's specific official duties on one hand, and that employee's "outside activities" on the other. However, the proposed rule does not appear to draw any distinction between the employee's specific work for a Federal agency and that employee's broader professional activities and general professional expertise. The maintenance, development, and application of that general professional expertise benefits both the Federal government and, in the case of scientists, the Nation's overall science and technology system and should be encouraged, as long as conflicts of interest are not at issue.

It is also essential that ambiguities and burdensome administrative procedures be minimized. Ambiguities lead to significant risk of running afoul of the rules for even the best intentioned employee. That potential risk may ultimately drive the employee to choose between Federal service and maintaining an active professional life. Either outcome is a loss for the Nation. Similarly, excessively burdensome procedures will force busy, hard-working professionals to balance the value of engaging in professional activities against the time and effort required to meet added administrative demands.

SUGGESTED CHANGES TO THE PROPOSED RULE

In order to reconcile the dual needs for ethical standards and maintaining the viability of the Nation's science and technology enterprise, we urge strongly that the following sections of the Proposed Rule be revised.

A. Subpart A -- General Provisions

We propose that close to the beginning of the text (e.g., in Sec. 2635.101) a statement be included that nothing in this rule is meant to discourage employees from engaging

actively in professional activities which benefit the performance of their duties in the Federal government.

B. Participation in professional associations (Sec.2635.806)

That section should be modified as follows. Changes from or additions to the proposed rule are underlined.

1. The first sentence should read:

Employees are encouraged to participate in the activities of professional associations and similar entities organized to facilitate professional communication and advance the state of professional knowledge and expertise.

[Comment: at least in the case of scientific organizations, enhancing the skills of their members is not the primary purpose of those organizations.]

The remainder of the introductory paragraph is acceptable.

2. Paragraph (a) should read:

(a)Participation in substantive programs. An employee may use official time to attend or otherwise to participate in a substantive program sponsored by a professional association or similar organization when authorized by his supervisor.

[Comment: The remainder of the sentence in the proposed draft, which pertains to determination that the substantive content of the program relates to the performance of the employees official duties and that participation is in the interest of government, should be deleted. The determination has potential to be unnecessarily burdensome administratively and should, in any case, not be narrowly limited to the employee's official duties. If anything, participation should be related to the maintenance and development of an employee's general professional expertise and standing. Furthermore, that expertise should be considered a priori to be in the interest of the Government.]

3. Paragraph (b) should either be eliminated or re-drafted to make a distinction between association officers who deal with broad substantive leadership of the organization and an association's administrative personnel, particularly those who deal primarily with financial matters. Service in the former should be encouraged (and therefore allowed on official time) whereas the latter should not, because of the high potential for conflict of interest.

4. Paragraph (c) should stand.

5. The following example is offered as an addition or substitute:

A division director at the National Science Foundation who has earlier had a distinguished career in research is elected president of the American Society of Solid State Physics. That employee may, with her supervisor's authorization, serve in that capacity by attending meetings and conducting some organizational affairs on official time. The extent of time and effort devoted to organizational matters should be determined by the employee's supervisor whose responsibility it is to ensure that organizational activities enhance rather than detract from the employee's performance of her official duties.

C. Teaching, speaking and writing (Sec. 2635.807)

That section should be modified as follows. Changes from or additions to the proposed rule are underlined.

1. To the extent permissible by statute, paragraph (a) should read:

Except as permitted...an employee...shall not receive compensation...for teaching, speaking or writing that relates to the employees official duties. This section does not apply to teaching, speaking, or writing that relates to the maintenance, development, or application of an employee's general professional expertise and standing, not directly related to the employee's official duties, as further defined in paragraph (1) below.

2. The following example is offered as an addition or substitute for the examples:

A scientist at the National Institutes of Health conducts research for NIH on the molecular basis of the development of cancer. That scientist could not be compensated for writing a textbook on that subject which draws on his NIH research data. However, he could receive compensation for a general textbook, even on the treatment of all cancers., provided that the textbook does not focus on the scientists' research at NIH but is based, rather, on scientific knowledge gleaned from the scientific community as a whole. The book might include a chapter among many other chapters which discusses the molecular basis of cancer development.

"Document Control"

TYPE: INFORMATION DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9124439
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS C DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: BURWELL, Wayne G.: UNITED TECHNOLOGIES RESEARCH CENTER

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 10/10/91

SUBJECT: RE: HIS PENDING RETIREMENT FROM THE UNITED
TECHNOLOGIES RESEARCH CENTER, AND HIS POST
RETIREMENT PLANS.

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: 10/16/91 DEPT RECEIVED:
FILE: P-DAB-PERSONAL
CENTRAL FILES:



UNITED
TECHNOLOGIES
RESEARCH
CENTER

East Hartford
Connecticut 06108

4439

October 10, 1991

RECEIVED
91 OCT 17 410:12

Dr. Wayne G. Burwell
Director of Research

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR

Dr. D. Allan Bromley
Assistant to the President
for Science & Technology
Office of Science & Technology Policy
Suite 360
Old Executive Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20506

Dear Allan,

After almost thirty years at the Research Center, ten of which have been spent as Director of Research, I have made the decision to take early retirement effective March 31, 1992.

I will continue in my current position through the end of 1991 leading the day-to-day activities of the Research Center and insuring that a smooth transition is made to my successor's becoming Director on January 1. From then until the end of March, I plan to work out of the Research Center to complete a variety of activities for which I have made commitments and to carry out several special assignments for the UTC Corporate Office of Science and Technology.

My plans beyond March are still in a formative stage, but I will be spending more time with my family and will begin to do some of those "nice-to-do-someday" projects we all dream of. I plan to remain professionally active and expect to do some consulting and special project work in the areas of my expertise.

This was a tough decision. The Research Center has been such an important part of my life -- not only because of the technical and leadership challenges, but also because of the people who have been very special to me. But after long and careful thought, it became clear that no time is the right time. Both my wife, Dottie, and I are looking forward to this "commencement" and to a continuing association with the many friends we have developed at UTC, UTRC and through my professional affiliations.

Thanks for your friendship and for helping make my years at the Research Center and my chosen career such a rewarding experience.

Very truly yours,

UNITED TECHNOLOGIES CORPORATION
United Technologies Research Center

Wayne G. Burwell
Director of Research

retir2.ltr/bcs

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 22, 1991

Dear Wayne:

It seems almost impossible to believe that you are even considering retirement and I must say at the outset that I have the distinct impression that you are of the type that almost immediately flunks retirement in any event.

I recognize that this must have been a tough decision for you and I hope that we can look to you for help from time to time as things evolve in our treatment of technology here in OSTP.

In the meantime, let me wish you and Dottie a very long, happy, and healthy retirement with success and happiness in whatever you do.

With all best wishes,

Sincerely yours,



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

Dr. Wayne G. Burwell
Director of Research
United Technologies Research Center
East Hartford, Connecticut 06108

"Document Control"

TYPE: INFORMATION DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9124319
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS C DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: VEST, Charles M.: MIT

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 10/4/91

SUBJECT: ANNOUNCEMENT CONCERNING THE OPENING OF MIT'S
WASHINGTON OFFICE.

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: ASSIGNED:

ACTION STAFF
REQUIRED: ACTION:

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

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley

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

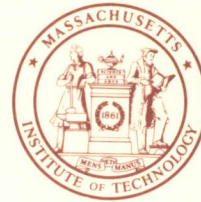
OSTP RECEIVED: 10/07/91 DEPT RECEIVED:
FILE: P-DAB-PERSONAL

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

JOHN C. CROWLEY
Special Assistant to the President
Director, Washington Office

Suite 410
820 First Street, N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002

Tel: (202) 789-1828
Fax: (202) 789-1830
E-Mail: jcrowley@eagle.mit.edu



Charles M. Vest
President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology
is pleased to announce
the opening of the MIT Washington Office

John C. Crowley
is Special Assistant to the President
and Director of the Washington Office.

The address is:
MIT Washington Office

Union Center Plaza
820 First Street, N.E., Suite 410
Washington, D.C. 20002

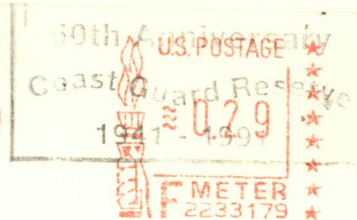
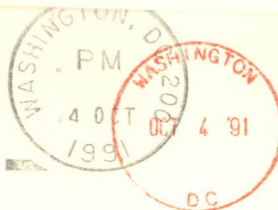
phone: (202) 789-1828
fax: (202) 789-1830
e-mail: jcrowley@eagle.mit.edu

RECEIVED

OCT 7 AM 11:42

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR

Honorable Allan Bromley
Assistant to the President
Office of Science and Technology Policy
Old Executive Office Building Room 360
17th and Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.
Washington DC 20500



"Document Control"

TYPE: INFORMATION

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9124434

ORIGINATOR: 02

STATUS C

DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: RUSCEV, Mario: SCHLUMBERGER

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 10/09/91

SUBJECT: RE: HIS RECENT INCREASED RESPONSIBILITIES AT
SCHLUMBERGER, AND HIS NEW ADDRESS.

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: 10/16/91
FILE: DAB-PERSONAL

DEPT RECEIVED:

CENTRAL FILES:

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 22, 1991

Dear Mario:

Congratulations on your promotion within Schlumberger! I can only say that I am extremely proud of what you have accomplished. Looking back on the very bad moment when Vincent Gillet first told us that your job was no longer available at Saclay, we can now recognize that this was the best possible thing that ever happened to you.

Let me first of all congratulate you, and Catherine as well, on the forthcoming arrival of your child. I am sure that Catherine must be very happy and I hope that you 'are enjoying your new home.

Please do make sure you stop by Washington on one of your forthcoming trips since I am sure that you will be finding more frequent occasions to come to the Richfield office. I was up at the laboratory recently and although all the equipment was working extraordinarily well, I must say that the morale was not all that it might be and I confess to being worried about the future of nuclear physics at Yale in the current times of budgetary constraints and extreme pressure on all activities like WNSL. The original DOE review that was suppose to take place about a month ago had to be postponed because of pressures on the DOE offices here in Washington, but should take place some time soon. It is a very important review because it will determine the future of the laboratory for the next five years and I only hope that the various members, including Chiva and Jack Greenberg cooperate in presenting a coherent picture of the laboratory activity.

But again, warmest congratulations, both on the new job and on the forthcoming baby. I look forward to seeing you sometime soon here in Washington.

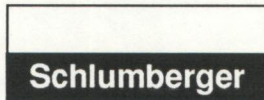
With warmest best wishes,

Sincerely yours,



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

Dr. Mario Ruscev
26, rue de la cavee
92142 Clamart CEDEX
France



WIRELINE & TESTING

RECEIVED

91 OCT 16 P 3: 56

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR

Mario Ruscev
26, rue de la cavée
92142 Clamart CEDEX
France
tel: (33) 1 45 37 28 77

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

Clamart, October 9, 1991

Dear Pr. Bromley,

I am writing you to tell you that from October first I have the responsibility of another Department here at Schlumberger. I am now within the core of the Schlumberger business as my Department is developing wireline tools such as resistivity measurements or borehole imaging devices. I have about 55 people working with me and it is supposed to be the Engineering Department of the Wireline organization. I am now based in Clamart which is about 3 miles South of Paris. I will therefore have to move again. I found a new apartment and starting November first my new personal address will be:

9 rue Jean Bleuzen, 92170 Vanves.

Beside that, Catherine and I are well, Catherine is pregnant and the baby should arrive in about 6 months so we are quite happy and excited.

With my new position I will have to visit Ridgefield quite often, this should give me more opportunities to pass by WNSL and I will make sure on one of my next trip to go to Washington.

Catherine joins me to send you our best regards.

Sincerely yours.

Mario

"Document Control"

TYPE: INFORMATION

ORIGINATOR: 02

STATUS C

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9124324

DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: THOMAS, Jim

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 10/07/91

SUBJECT: RE: VISIT TO CHINA

DIRECTORATE
ASSIGNED: STAFF
ASSIGNED:

ACTION
REQUIRED: STAFF
ACTION:

OSTP DUE DATE: SENDER'S 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: 10/07/91
FILE: P-DAB-PERSONAL

DEPT RECEIVED:



RECEIVED

Jim Thomas

L-397 91 OCT 7 AM: 42

Lawrence Livermore Lab

Livermore, OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR

Dear Dr. Bromberg,

A funny thing happened on my way to
Beijing.

I'm in China to visit Prof. SUN ZUXUN
at the Chinese Institute of Atomic Energy (CIAE).
Concerning a possible collaboration at RHIC.
(~~It~~ looks like they will build wire chambers
for us.) While we were touring the

Super MP tandem lab, I was thinking that
the laboratory looked very much like WWSL
when we simultaneously realized that Prof Sun
had been at Yale as part of the Chinese
delegation you hosted in about 1980 ... and
I had been one of the tour guides. I
can quite vividly recall the photo-session
in the control room. Sun was much
thinner then. Now he looks like a rolly-polly
Japanese businessman and is President of CIAE.

He has done an excellent job with the new Torden Lab and has recently installed a beautiful QSD spectrometer. His biggest problem is that his best young people leave for the U.S.

One of the most important reasons he wants to collaborate with us at RHIC, is so he will have an exciting, world class, project at CIAE to keep his young people at home. The other reason is that he is competing with BEPC at the Institute of High Energy Physics for prestige.

Prof Sun put us through an interesting exercise that also reminded me of Yale. I am here with Glenn Young from Oak Ridge. We spent two days with a large group of civil engineers and architects advising them on the laboratory space required to build the chambers. Now, I should point out, Glenn and I are from the "second" experiment at RHIC and nothing is firmly established. Yet, ~~But~~ Sun wants to break ground this fall and finish the new lab by Oct 1992!

So we had 20 engineers asking us about ceiling heights, crane capacity, dust filtration, allowable relative humidity, and power requirements. Neither of us had thought about any of these



Subjects. (As is usual with Chinese visits, we did not know the agenda, or even our itinerary, in advance. So I ~~was~~ was a little surprised to have substantive discussions with Prof Li-Zhang who until recently was President of Tsinghua University and Chen Tiger who is Vice President of Peking University. I spent 3 or 4 hours with each of them, separately.) Thus Glenn: I had to do some creative thinking ... and we started to count how many $\frac{1}{2}$ horse power motors might go into the lab (with great laughs about horsepower as a unit of power), how long a piece of dust might ruin a chamber, how heavy would the chamber assembler be,

This process reminded me of your thesis defense question "How many Barbers in your Home town". At the time, I thought the question was a bit silly (it caused considerable gossip among the students) but here I was doing the same thing!! Counting Barbers or $\frac{1}{2}$ horse power motors, it's all the same.

I'm confident that the answers we gave are essentially correct. 20 kWatts in the fabrication lab ~~and~~ (110 m²) and 20 kW in the ^{electronics} testing lab (20 m²) with a mix of clean & normal power in the electronics lab.

I told Glenn about the Barbers when we were done ... and Bless his heart, the next morning at Breakfast he announced that there were 34 Barbers in his home town.

Sincerely,

Jim

"Document Control"

TYPE: ACTION DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9124362
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS I DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: COYNER, Marvin: AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY NEWS SERVICE

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 10/07/91

SUBJECT: REQUESTS A NONTECHNICAL SUMMARY OF DR. BROMLEY'S
PAPER WHICH WAS SUBMITTED FOR PRESENTATION AT THE
CHEMRAWN VII MEETING IN BALTIMORE. THE SUMMARY WILL
BE MADE AVAILABLE TO REPORTERS.

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: DIRECTOR'S OFFICE ASSIGNED:

ACTION
REQUIRED: DIRECT REPLY

50-
STAFF
ACTION: *Shm Olson*

SENDER'S DUE DATE: 10/25/91
OSTP DUE DATE: 10/23/91 STAFF DUE DATE
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT: *10/22/91*

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #: CONTACT PERSON: MARVIN COYNER
REMARKS: PHONE: 202-872-4451 EXT:

Response made with attached letter.

OSTP RECEIVED: 10/09/91
FILE: P-DAB-PERSONAL

DEPT RECEIVED:

CLOSED

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

October 22, 1991

Dear Mr. Coyner:

Regarding your October 7, 1991, letter in which you requested a nontechnical summary of the talk that Dr. Allan Bromley will be delivering at the CHEMRAWN VII meeting, no text will be available until the morning of the talk. Dr. Bromley will bring a final version of his speech to Baltimore with him that morning, and copies will have to be made of that.

If you have any further questions about the speech, you can reach me at 202-456-2734.

Sincerely,



Steve Olson
Special Assistant for Communications

Marvin Coyner
American Chemical Society
1155 16th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036



4362

American Chemical Society

ACS NEWS SERVICE

RECEIVED
1155 SIXTEENTH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036
Phone (202) 872-4450

91 OCT 9 P 1: 01

October 7, 1991

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR

Dr. D. Allan Bromley
Assistant to the President for
Science and Technology
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Dr. Bromley:

The ACS News Service (no connection with Chemical & Engineering News) has reviewed abstracts of the papers to be presented at the CHEMRAWN VII meeting in Baltimore, and your paper may be of interest to either the trade or popular press.

Accordingly, we would like to request a nontechnical summary of your paper (and the paper itself, if/when completed), which we can make available to reporters. The summary should be in lay language as much as possible, and can be from one to three pages, double spaced.

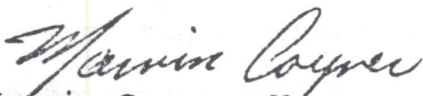
We also would appreciate a brief biography, including your business address, job title, and phone/fax numbers. If you previously have received media coverage (print or broadcast) for the material in your paper, please indicate where and when as best you can.

We will need this information by October 25 in order to prepare press materials sufficiently in advance of the meeting. If you cannot meet this date, however, we still would appreciate receiving the information at your earliest convenience.

While we cannot guarantee on-the-spot media use of every summary or paper we receive, reporters often do find later use for the information and may contact you for further details. Your cooperation will be greatly appreciated; it will help our ongoing effort to improve public understanding and appreciation of science.

We look forward to hearing from you. Please contact one of our writers, Lee Borah or Vinod Jain, or me if you have any questions. Our main number is (202) 872-4451; FAX number, (202) 872-4370. Please mail or fax your material to the American Chemical Society, News Service, 1155 16th Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20036.

Sincerely,


Marvin Coyner, Manager
ACS News Service

"Document Control"

TYPE: INFORMATION DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9124321
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS C DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: JISCHKE, Martin C.: IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 10/02/91

SUBJECT: RE: DR. BROMLEY'S LETTER OF 09/23/91 REGARDING
MARYANNE BACH.

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: ASSIGNED:

ACTION STAFF
REQUIRED: ACTION:

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

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley

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

OSTP RECEIVED: 10/07/91 DEPT RECEIVED:
FILE: P-DAB-PERSONAL

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01. Letter	To: Allan Bromley From: Martin Jischke Re: Response to Bromley's letter of 09/23/91 regarding Maryanne Bach [personal information redacted] (1 pp.)	10/2/91	(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 [2 of 8] [1991]

Date Closed:	3/8/2010	OA/ID Number:	62028-002
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

"Document Control"

TYPE: ACTION DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9124284
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS I DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: LEE BALES, Susan M.: CNO EXECUTIVE PANEL

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 10/01/91

SUBJECT: RE: DINNER ON 09/26/91

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: DIRECTOR'S OFFICE ASSIGNED:

ACTION STAFF
REQUIRED: AS APPROPRIATE ACTION:

SENDER'S DUE DATE:
OSTP DUE DATE: 10/18/91 STAFF DUE DATE
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley
PCAST
Charles Herzfeld

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

OSTP RECEIVED: 10/04/91
FILE: DAB-PERSONAL

DEPT RECEIVED:

CLOSED

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
02. Letter	To: Susan Bales From: Allan Bromley Re: Attached personal check for dinner [personal information redacted] (1 pp.)	10/6/91	(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 [2 of 8] [1991]

Date Closed:	3/8/2010	OA/ID Number:	62028-002
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

4284
from the desk of Susan M. Lee Bales

RECEIVED

Science Advisor
CNO EXECUTIVE PANEL
703/756-1205

21 OCT 4 A 9:28

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR

1 October 1991

Dear Dr. Bromley,

It was a pleasure to meet you at dinner last Thursday. I have heard so many wonderful things about you and the important impact you are having on S&T.

Dr. Herzfeld has asked me to work with him on the PCAST Panel on National Security. I am finding this to be a very interesting effort and hope I can contribute in some small way.

As is the custom for such dinners, I have totalled our dinner bill and divided by the total number of people. This computes to fifty dollars a person.

I look forward to seeing you again.

Sincerely yours,

S-M. Lee Bales

Susan M. Lee Bales



CNO EXECUTIVE PANEL
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
4401 FORD AVENUE
ALEXANDRIA, VA 22302-0268

SUSAN L. BALES
SCIENCE ADVISOR (OP-00K8)

FAX (703) 756-0231

(703) 756-1205
A/V 289-1205

"Document Control"

TYPE: INFORMATION DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9124299
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS C DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: MCCRORY, Robert L.: UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 09/30/91

SUBJECT: A COPY OF "ROCHESTER REVIEW" WITH FEATURES AN
ARTICLE ON YOU.

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: ASSIGNED:

ACTION STAFF
REQUIRED: ACTION:

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

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley
Steve Olson
ALL ASSOCIATE DIRECTORS

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

OSTP RECEIVED: 10/04/91 DEPT RECEIVED:
FILE: P-DAB-PERSONAL

4299



RECEIVED

91 OCT 4 A10:47

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR

University of Rochester

College of Engineering and Applied Science

Robert L. McCrory

Director

Laboratory for Laser Energetics

250 East River Road Rochester, New York 14623-1299

TEL 716 275 4973

30 September 1991

Dr. D. Allan Bromley
Assistant to the President for Science
and Technology Policy
Director, Office of Science and
Technology Policy
Old Executive Office Building
17th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20506

Dear Allan:

Looking forward to seeing you next week. Thought you might be
interested in the *Rochester Review* article that features you.

Best regards,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Boh" with a stylized flourish.

Robert L. McCrory

RLM:j

Enclosure

The President's

By Tom Rickey

D. Allan Bromley '52G, a highly respected, top-of-the-line scientist, appears well on his way to becoming equally respected as President Bush's science adviser—thanks in some measure to a catastrophe that befell Rochester's physics department some forty years ago.

S

ure, D. Allan Bromley '52G is a highly placed government official who has friends—President Bush, for instance—in even higher places. But that's not the only reason people listen to him, according to his former colleagues at Rochester, where he was a graduate student and later a faculty member in the early 1950s.

The president's science adviser, says professor of physics Harry Gove, "always knows what he is talking about, and he makes it clear that he knows what he is talking about. Allan speaks very authoritatively. Even if he *didn't* know what he was talking about," Gove muses, "it would seem like he did." But that's OK, he adds. "On most questions he is probably right."

Certainly the urbane and unflappable Bromley—he of the unvaryingly "no-nonsense bow ties, dark suits, and precise enunciations," as a reporter has described him—has the credentials to indicate that on most questions he is indeed probably right. A world-renowned, top-of-the-line physicist, he has earned the designation of "father" of modern heavy-ion science, one of the major areas of nuclear science.

Past president of the world's biggest science organization, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, he is a veteran of science-policy circles in Washington and abroad as (among other assignments) a member of the White House Science Council throughout the Reagan Administration and as a former member of the National Science Board.

And on the Yale campus, where he is on leave as Henry Ford II Professor of Physics and founding director of the

Physicist

A. W. Wright Nuclear Structure Laboratory, Bromley is celebrated as one of that school's ablest and most popular teachers. "He is an imposing figure," observed a Yale colleague, Tom Applequist, predicting further successes at the time Bromley's current appointment was announced in 1989. "He's a showman as well as a serious world-class scientist. His lectures have pizzazz. That will be useful in Washington."

Articulate and authoritative demeanor, impeccable credentials, and podium pizzazz—it would appear they have all turned out to be eminently

Now two years into the job, Bromley has earned high marks from both scientists and politicians.

useful in Washington, where Bromley is reported to be raising to new heights of visibility and credibility the role of White House science adviser, or, as the post is officially labeled, assistant to the president for science and technology.

Science and technology in this instance can be construed to cover "a variety of topics," as Bromley sees it, "spanning the entire range of federal activity."

"We get the problems," he explains, "that can't be resolved somewhere else

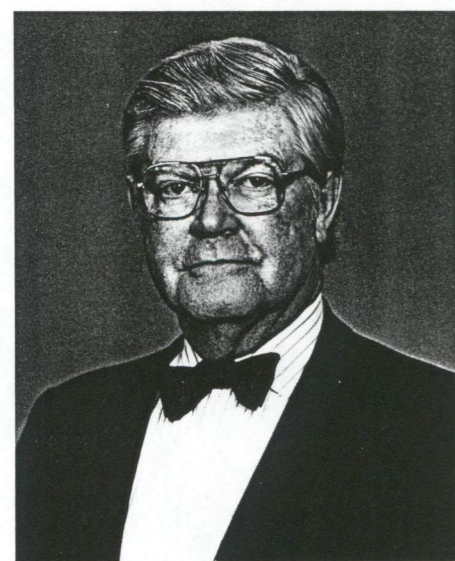
down in the structure of the federal government. We get the ones that boil up to the presidential level. And that spans the entire range—from health-care delivery to the space station to international relations to industrial policy, technology policy, and so on. . . ."

Now two years into the job, he has earned high marks from both scientists and politicians. In fact, he has remained so free of criticism that a *Chemical & Engineering News* reporter writing a cover story on him suggested that Bromley might be the nation's first "Teflon science adviser." "He may also be the best prepared science adviser ever to take the office," the writer concluded.

He is a "scientist's scientist," confirms John Huizenga, a nuclear chemist at Rochester who has known him for many years. A pioneer investigator into the secrets of the atom, Bromley is internationally recognized for his use of heavy ions (atoms stripped of electrons) to carry out trailblazing studies on the dynamics and structure of matter. Fellow scientists credit him with playing a major role in the development of accelerators, detection systems, and computer-based data-acquisition and analysis systems.

But—as Bromley told a lecture audience during a recent River Campus visit—had it not been for a combination of otherwise unfortunate circumstances, his foray into the arcane world of nuclear physics might never have happened.

A native of an isolated community some 150 miles west of Ottawa ("Looking due north of our living room, the only evidence of civilization between us and the North Pole was an aban-



Bromley: Articulate and authoritative demeanor, impeccable credentials, and podium pizzazz.

doned mining railway"), Bromley arrived at Rochester in 1949. His objective: graduate study with what was at the time the world's most eminent cosmic-ray group. The honors grad from Queen's University in Kingston recalls turning down a fellowship from Oxford to work with the Rochester scientists.

That's when fate stepped in. More or less simultaneously with Bromley's arrival, the head of the cosmic-ray group died of a heart attack. Almost immediately afterward the other half of the renowned team opted for a job in India. Cosmic rays faded from the Rochester scene.

"What the hell do I do now?" Bromley recalls asking the then head

Getting Ready for a New Millennium

"Basic research is the foundation of everything else we do in science and technology," presidential science adviser D. Allan Bromley '52G assured a Rochester audience during a brief visit last spring to the River Campus.

"One of the absolutely fundamental beliefs I have, one that is shared by most of my colleagues, is that the individual investigators working in the nation's research universities are the heart and backbone of our strength," he added.

While on campus to deliver a public lecture, tour facilities, and visit old friends and colleagues, the ever-articulate Bromley was called upon to express his views on everything from whether the United States is losing its competitive edge ("I think a lot of that talk has been ill-informed") to global warming ("It's a serious problem that we don't understand . . . which suggests we've got a little work to do") to—unsurprising in a university setting—the Bush administration's stance on funding basic research.

Here are some excerpts from a few of the things he had to say:

On Preparing for the Year 2000

"I think the most important thing I can say is that as we approach a very important psychological milestone, namely, the beginning of a new millennium, we have the opportunity for an entire regrowth of the vigor and national leadership that in the past have characterized this nation.

"But that's not going to happen without the participation of more of our citizens than is happening at the moment."

On Education in Science and Technology

"Science teaching is in real crisis. We're perpetrating a fraud on our children. For the first time in the history of this nation our children and grandchildren are getting a poorer education than we received. That's something that we can't possibly live with in the long term.

"At the college level, since we're the only developed nation that doesn't have any standards for what constitutes a college education, we have peaks of excellence that are vastly ahead of world standards, and we have a vast swamp of mediocrity that defies description. But on average, we're competitive with everybody else.

"At the graduate level, we still set the style and pace for everywhere else. Graduate education is our most important export.

"The real problem starts way back in pre-school and grade school. In contrast to most other professions, scientists, mathematicians, and engineers make their career decisions by their junior year in high school or before, and if we've lost them by then, there's not much we can do later on.

"So the crunch is at the elementary-school level, where the problem is that a large fraction of the teachers who are allegedly teaching science and mathematics have no training in either. These teachers are either two pages ahead of the students or two pages behind.

"Before we proclaim that our kids are just dumb, we should give them a fighting chance. Education is one of the fields in this nation where the technology stalled about 1850 and has not moved since. Simply reflect for a moment on the fact that we still turn the kids loose for two months each summer to pick potatoes.

"It's also true that we are woefully behind the rest of the developed world in the participation of both women and minorities in matters of science, mathematics, technology, and engineering. That again is something we can't afford, because over 70 percent of the people who are going to be entering the work force between now and the year 2000 will be women and minority group members, and if they're not interested in technical matters we as a society will definitely suffer.

"A committee I put together has come up with its first series of recommendations. This year the focus is on the improvement of the qualifications of teachers in elementary schools.

"Next year we're going to focus on something that I've always felt was the forgotten middle of education: the technician, the person with the bachelor's degree who learns how to do some things superbly. In other societies these people are given lots of recognition, prestige, and substantial reward, financial and otherwise. Here, we tend to treat them as if they had either fallen or been kicked off the academic ladder prematurely. This is something we cannot tolerate. We're going to have a tremen-



"Individual investigators working in the nation's research universities are the heart and backbone of our strength," Bromley told his University audience.

dous shortage of these people. They're the ones who are going to keep our high-technology society running."

On Funding University Research

"That is one of the best investments our taxpayers can make, with enormous payback. It's given us, without question, the world's strongest science and technology enterprise.

"There's no funding 'crisis' in basic science.

"Each year we try to balance federal support that will allow the nation's scientists, mathematicians, and engineers to do what they want to do today, against investing in the facilities that will take these same people to where the frontiers of their fields will be five to ten years from now. I certainly will admit that over the last couple of years the balance has tended to shift to investment in the future, but in the latest budget we've made a determined effort to redress what was something of an imbalance.

"However, having said that, I have to emphasize that we will never completely re-

move all the pain in the science community because, in a sense we are victims of our own success. The tremendous successes in science and technology in the last decades have created so many wonderful opportunities that there are more and more people competing for the funds to address these opportunities.

"There is a fundamental demographic fact that you have to bear in mind: Eighty-seven percent of all the scientists and engineers who have ever lived are alive today and writing proposals — and less than 5 percent of the all-time taxpayers. There's a dichotomy there that obviously presents very real problems."

On Big Science Versus Little Science

"We have a whole series of mega-projects. There's the SSC, the superconducting supercollider; there's the mapping of the human genome, the advanced neutron source for Oak Ridge, the national photon source at Argonne — a whole series of them.

"I think it's very important to keep in mind that the general discussion of big science versus little science misses much of the point because at many of these large facilities, the work is being done by individual professors working with a postdoc and a few graduate students. This is certainly true of the large telescopes. And in the human genome project, for example, there's no one large group anywhere — it's spread out among universities across this nation and increasingly across the world. The SSC is perhaps the extreme example where casts of hundreds are required because it's so complicated technologically that in order to make everything work at once you need a lot of people and a lot of special talents.

"But for the great majority of the large projects there's no clear distinction between big and small science, and what we need is a decent balance.

"I have said that we went a little overboard toward the large projects in the last couple of years, and we've tried to redress that in this most recent budget by emphasizing individual-investigator funding. We will never satisfy all the individual investigators because the more funding that goes into that area, the more new, young folk are produced, and the more proposals we're going to get.

"And that's fine, as long as we maintain a focus on excellence. And that we will."

of the physics department, George Collins. In answer, Collins pointed him toward the basement of Bausch & Lomb Hall and a small, superannuated cyclotron stored there. Designed and built in the mid-thirties by another great Rochester physicist, Sidney Barnes, the machine had enjoyed a distinguished past as one of the world's first cyclic particle accelerators. But technology had marched on, and the

That's when fate stepped in. More or less simultaneously with Bromley's arrival, cosmic rays faded from the Rochester scene.

small accelerator was superseded by the University's bigger, newer machine constructed, to much fanfare, as the world's first large post-war cyclotron. "Why don't you try your hand at rebuilding the small cyclotron?" Collins suggested.

Bromley and a group of his fellow grad students agreed to tackle the project — which they accomplished with unlooked-for success: Some forty years later, the rebuilt machine is still smashing atoms, at India's Punjab University. Professor Harry Fulbright says it may well be the world's oldest still-functioning cyclotron.

The project gave the world much more than a useful recycled cyclotron. It turned Bromley on to a career in nuclear physics.

After earning his Ph.D. under Fulbright in 1952, he went on to originate the concept for a powerful successor to the cyclotrons, the 190-ton MP tandem Van de Graaff particle accelerator — known as "the Emperor" for short. The University's Nuclear Structure Research Laboratory houses one of the world's five Emperors. Another, since a 1987 upgrade the most powerful of the lot, is at Yale, where Bromley joined the

faculty in 1960. It is said that Bromley's lab there has produced more Ph.D.s in experimental nuclear physics than any other facility worldwide.

His achievements as a physicist have earned him, among other laurels, ten honorary degrees from universities around the world. Why then the shift from successful scientist to policy-maker?

"It happened to me rather imperceptibly," he replies with the precise speech that still carries traces of his Canadian origin. Back in the early sixties, he was asked by Robley Evans to succeed him as chairman of the National Research Council's Committee on Nuclear Science.

"I really didn't know what it was all about, but since Robley Evans was a great man in physics whose textbooks I had used for years, I was greatly honored by the request and said of course I would do it. That was my first real contact with the U.S. public-policy enterprise."

Since then he has been tapped again and again to fill all sorts of official Washington-type posts and other major-league assignments. In addition to his presidency of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Bromley has headed the International Union of Pure and Applied Physics and chaired the National Academy of Sciences' Physics Survey Committee (this last charged with plotting the course of physics over the succeeding decade). During his years on the White House Science Council, when he acted as a kind of minister without portfolio for the White House and State Department in negotiating science and technology exchanges with Brazil, India, and the U.S.S.R., he also became the principal generator of a number of influential reports.

"I've always been amazed at his ability to sit on a committee and then, after everything has been through a long hassle, he will come up with a lucid paragraph that summarizes the situation very well," says Rochester's Huizenga, who has served on committees with Bromley. "He has a fantastic faculty of coming straight out with a long document that's reasonably correct the first time around. I don't know anyone comparable to him in that respect."

There's no question that for the oft-published Bromley (he has edited eighteen books and written more than 450 scientific papers) his ability as a writer and synthesizer is one of the skills that have helped propel him to high office. If sometimes this verbal fluency produces what one observer has referred to as "cumulus clouds of phraseology to make a simple point" — not to worry. It's just an outbreak of that Bromley exactitude which drives him to pile up an abundance of words to particularize what he has to say.

In his recent talk at the University Bromley hinted at the origin of another ability that may have helped his rise: expertise in budget-scrounging. Back when he was working on the old cyclotron, the allocated funds amounted to, he recalled with his usual precision, something like \$19.72. "This was," he told his audience, "quite frankly a good thing. The experience I got groveling and begging for money

Allan always knows what he is talking about, and he makes it clear that he knows what he is talking about. Even if he *didn't* know what he was talking about, it would seem like he did."

to make that project work has been extraordinarily useful ever since."

Of course, another attribute that certainly didn't hurt Bromley is his longstanding friendship with Bush.

They are, incidentally, both Yalies. Bush got his Yale degree by the usual route. Bromley received his more or less by fiat. According to what a writer for *Physics Today* refers to as "Yale's quaint custom," the physicist was required to have a Yale degree in order to

join its faculty. "So," reports *Physics Today*, "without any classwork or thesis, he was unceremoniously awarded an M.A. diploma by Yale and thus 'licensed' to teach."

When Bromley's Yale lab was upgraded a few years back, Bromley persuaded Bush, then vice president, to speak at the event. As a Bush supporter during the 1988 election campaign, Bromley is reported to have helped draft the candidate's major speech on science.

Bromley enjoys closer contact with the president than any previous science adviser. In fact, in the White House pecking order, Bush raised Bromley's post so that now the science adviser is just below cabinet level and holds a rank equal to the national security adviser. Along with a regular seat at cabinet meetings, this automatically also gives Bromley a voice on the Domestic Policy Council, the Economic Policy Council, and the Space Council.

If the number of initials associated with your position is any indication of clout, then Bromley's voice counts for a lot. As presidential science adviser he is also director of the Office of Science & Technology Policy (OSTP), chairman of the President's Council of Advisers for Science and Technology (PCAST), and chairman of the Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering & Technology (FCCSET). Though the titles are weighted with typical Washington-style bureaucracy, they do offer Bromley ample opportunity to advance his agenda.

After two years in that city, Washington bureaucrat filters into the words he uses to describe his goals there: "One of the most important things we're trying to do, from my point of view, is to establish mechanisms, structures, procedures, that, if they really are good for the nation, will remain in place after I'm gone. Building infrastructure, building bridges with the Congress, with other parts of the administration that had been neglected in the past—that's important."

Bromley already is credited with persuading the Bush administration to examine technology issues more seriously; his office has produced the first-ever statement of a national technology policy, as well as a list of technologies it deems critical to the future of the United States. And he has a bigger say

than usual in the federal budget, working together with the White House Office of Management and Budget to allocate funds for science projects.

Bromley takes pride also in more mundane, but perhaps more significant, accomplishments. While past science advisers have had trouble even trying to assemble a full staff, the current in-

He's a showman as well as a serious world-class scientist. His lectures have pizzazz. That can be useful in Washington."

cumbent has complete confidence in the "remarkably able group of people" he has successfully recruited. He also expresses satisfaction with the "calibration and validation" the Bush administration is receiving from the private sector. "PCAST members meet directly with the president," giving him "direct, straight-from-the-shoulder advice from some very distinguished private sector people," he says.

Though the nation's capital is a world apart from the ivied walls of Yale, colleagues past and present never had a doubt that Bromley could hack it in Washington.

Says fellow-Canadian Gove, whose friendship with Bromley goes back to a period in the 1950s when he was Bromley's boss at Chalk River, Ontario, home to Canada's laboratory for atomic research: "He was obviously an enormously competent and inventive scientist, but of course there are lots of those. You could tell he was slated for something better than Yale—though God knows being a professor at Yale is not a bad position!"

Science writer in the Office of University Public Relations, Rickey most recently appeared in Rochester Review covering the accomplishments of the Robot Vision Lab's Rochester Robot.

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FROM: DAUGHTRY, James F.: PRINCIPIA INFORMATION RESEARCH GROUP, INC.

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 09/30/91

SUBJECT: A COPY OF A RECENT PAPER REGARDING POLICY ISSUES
RELATING TO CONTRACT MONITORING AND ANTITRUST IN THE
TRANSPORTATION INDUSTRY TO REVIEW AND A DETAILED
DESCRIPTION OF THEIR CAPABILITIES.

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:

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September 30, 1991

91 OCT 4 A 9:26

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR

Mr. D. Allan Bromley
Assistant to the President
Office of Science and Technology Policy
New Executive Office Building
Washington, DC 20506

RE: PRINCIPIA INFORMATION RESEARCH GROUP, INC.

Dear Mr. Bromley:

One of our firm's major capabilities is in Contract Monitoring and Antitrust litigation support. We have the ability and experience to help prevent, and successfully resolve, major contracting issues and problems that require confidential analysis. In particular, we have experience resolving issues and can serve as expert witnesses providing analysis, documentation and presentation of data in easily interpreted graphical form.

Enclosed is a detailed description of Principia's capabilities in the areas of contract monitoring, antitrust analysis, and data base construction.

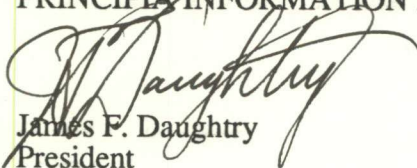
For your review, we've provided a copy of a recent paper regarding policy issues relating to contract monitoring and antitrust in the transportation industry presented by Dr. Jonathan Pinder and myself at the AASHTO National Meeting, Phoenix, Arizona, December 10, 1990.

Also, we appreciate your taking the time to fill out and return the Indication of Interest form in the stamped envelope.

We look forward to being of service in helping the Government of The United States of America save money and operate more efficiently. Thanks for your courtesy and interest.

Sincerely yours,

PRINCIPIA INFORMATION RESEARCH GROUP, INC.


James F. Daughtry
President

Enclosures

Principia Information Research Group, Inc.

Management Consultants

James F. Daughtry
President

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ADMINISTRATIVE SUBCOMMITTEE ON LEGAL AFFAIRS

of the Standing Committee on Administration

Transportation Contract Monitoring Policies: Utilization of Computers

DR. JONATHAN P. PINDER and
JAMES F. DAUGHTRY
*Principia Information Research Group,
Raleigh, North Carolina*

Awareness of the National Issue— Potential of Bid-Rigging Today

The potential for anti-trust violations continues to be a National issue of concern for the United States transportation community at the National, State, and local government levels of responsibility. With the pending increase in Federal Highway Trust funds from \$12-13 billion to \$15-20 billion in the next 3-5 years, and with State government budgets increasing by \$100's of million dollars, the total expenditures for the construction and maintenance of transportation facilities will increase to above \$50-60 billion per year. In the past when the volume of funds increased, the potential for firms to violate anti-trust increased. A knowledge and awareness of this problem and solutions is needed to protect the "taxpayer's dollars" from these potential crimes.

Purpose: Need to Raise the Level of Awareness

One of the major purposes of this paper is to raise the level of awareness that "bid-rigging" is a very real potential current-day problem that threatens the integrity of the funding base of the National transportation system.

There is a need to foster Federal and State cooperation and exchange of information to help increase awareness of the need for contract monitoring and to create further initiatives to ensure that a competitive market exists in the construction of highway and transportation facilities.

The AASHTO/FHWA-sponsored meeting on Anti-Trust and Transportation Legal Affairs, held at Lake George, New York, November 15-17, 1989, initiated discussions of "state-of-the-art" capabilities

to monitor and analyze the activities, trends, bids and bidding behaviour of the construction industry to ensure the integrity of the contract letting process for both Federal and State funded construction projects. These capabilities increase public trust and confidence at both the Federal and State levels.

Is the Stage Set?

What is the potential for a reoccurrence of the 1980-1982 anti-trust investigations and indictments in the highway construction industry? Are the same conditions prevalent today as in 1980-1982?

Is the stage set today for collusion or bid-rigging as in the late 70's and early 80's?

When you look at the tremendous growth in highway construction budgets over the last several years, you see billion dollars per year programs in many states—for example, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Texas, etc. These enormous amounts of money dictate the necessity of State and Federal agencies to take the

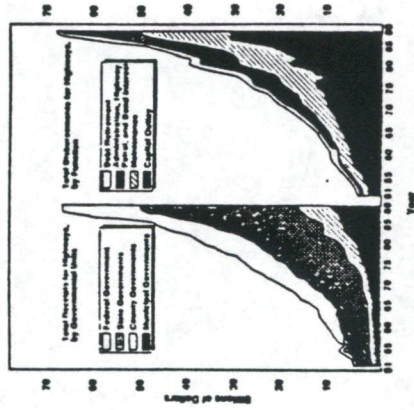
necessary steps to protect the "tax-payer's dollars." These large dollar programs certainly create an environment of potential windfall profiteering by the industry.

Federal Highway Revenues and Expenditures

To put the volume of revenues and expenditures into perspective, let us review the following statements and graphs.

Highways are financed using a variety of revenue sources, including direct user fees, license fees, tolls, and taxes on fuel and vehicles, and indirect fees, including income taxes and local property assessments. Figure 1 shows that an estimated \$69 billion in revenue was collected in 1988 for highways by all units of government. The sources of those funds were highway user charges (over 50 percent), bonds, general fund appropriations and tolls. Receipts were as follows: Federal, 22.4 percent; State, 49.7 percent; and Local, 27.9 percent.

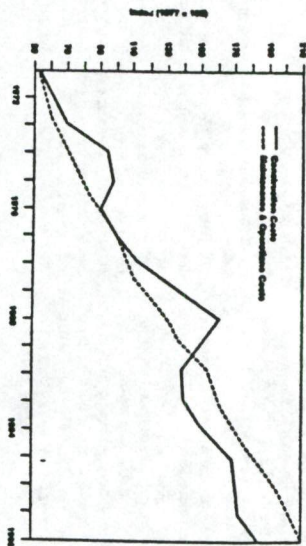
Figure 1. Total Highway Receipts and Expenditures, 1951 to 1988*



*Source: National Transportation Strategic Planning Study, U. S. Department of Transportation, March, 1990.

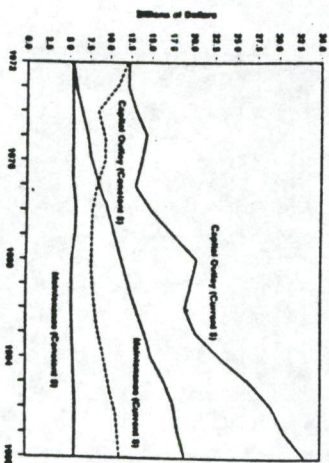
In Figures 2 and 3, highway cost trends from 1971 to 1988 and highway expenditures by all government units from 1972 to 1988 are given, respectively.

Figure 2. Highway Cost Trends, 1971 to 1988*



*Source: National Transportation Strategic Planning Study, U. S. Department of Transportation, March, 1990.

Figure 3. Highway Expenditures by All Units of Government, 1972 to 1988*



*Source: National Transportation Strategic Planning Study, U.S. Department of Transportation, March, 1990.

Total National Funding: Highways and Bridges?

Total highway and bridge construction across the United States has a total \$24.6 billion dollars for 1988. A review of the graph shows a tremendous increase in spending since 1984.

Figure 4. Spending on Highway Construction

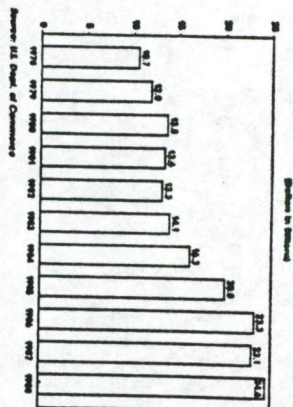


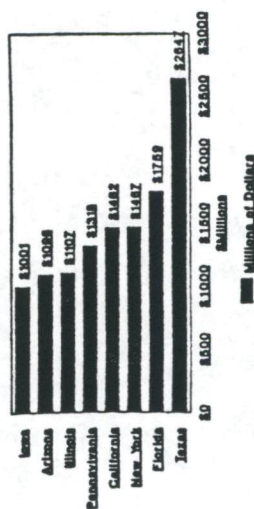
Table 1 lists some of the Nation's Largest Highway Projects which is indicative of record levels of spending for highway construction in the United States.

Table 1. Nation's Largest Highway Projects

[illegible]

A review of Figure 5 shows that Iowa, Arizona, Pennsylvania, California, New York, Florida, and Texas are members of the "Billion Dollar" Club. Texas at \$2.647 billion is by far the National Leader in highway construction dollars.

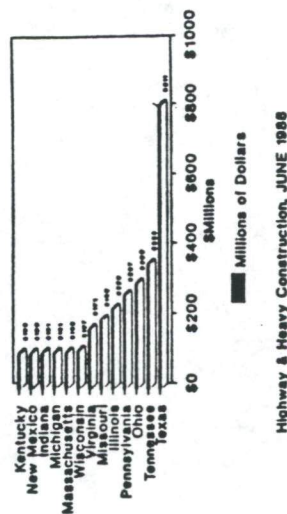
Figure 5. Billion Dollar Club—Highway Construction Dollars



Highway & Heavy Construction, JUNE 1988

A review of Figure 6 shows that Kentucky, New Mexico, Indiana, Michigan, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Virginia, Missouri, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Tennessee, and Texas are members of the \$100 Million Dollar Resurfacing Club. Texas again leads the Nation in resurfacing dollars.

Figure 6. \$100 Million Club—Resurfacing



Highway & Heavy Construction, JUNE 1988

Yes, the Stage is Set

These large volumes of expenditures for highway construction have certainly set the stage for potential bid-rigging.

From the testimonies of the 1980-1982 investigations, it is a well-known observation that large volumes of money create the environment that is fertile and conducive to bid-rigging. Therefore, the stage is set for a high probability of a bid-rigging conspiracy today in some states.

However, the same conditions prevalent in 1980-1982 will not be found today. The bid-riggers certainly would employ much more sophisticated means today. Also, the government agencies that do not invest in staff, computer technology, and consulting contracts taking advantage of the available expertise will have an extremely hard time explaining their position in the event of a bid-rigging conspiracy in their area of responsibility.

Why Do Firms Rig Bids?

Bid rigging is good business for the profiteers, the construction companies. They know that the states and local governments are committing very limited resources and in some cases no resources to contract monitoring and collusion detection. There is virtually no uncertainty in a rigged market. The risk factor is judged to be very low. So, with very little chance of being caught, they are willing to take the risk because the profits are big. Even if they get caught, they still make a lot of money. Short of confession, the government agency stands a very poor chance of recovery. The companies and individuals will only confess to what they know you know. Within this scenario, why not rig the bids? Would you be willing to go to jail for six months or one year for a million dollars?

Effect of Anti-Trust Violations³ On the Foundation of the United States' Economy: Free Competition

Competition can be described as the foundation upon which America has built the world's most

productive economy. Over the past few years, the movement toward open competition has been a fundamental goal in Government Agency procurement initiatives. Substantial progress has been made in satisfying this goal. However, competition can sometimes spawn a vulnerability to collusion among competitors. In the general economy, price fixing, bid-rigging, and other typical antitrust violations have a devastating effect on the American public since such illegal activity contributes to inflation, destroys public confidence in the country's economy, and erodes our system of free enterprise. In the case of Federal and Local Government procurement, such crimes have the additional effect of increasing the costs of Government and detracting from the public's confidence in its Government. In particular, anticompetitive activity such as bid-rigging and price fixing undermines the Government's lawful ability to procure goods and services in an efficient, effective, and economical manner.

The Federal antitrust laws were enacted to preserve our system of free and open competition. They serve as our primary defense against unlawful attempts to limit competition and increase the purchase price of products and services. The Government must have an effective enforcement program to protect itself from anticompetitive activity. We must evolve a professional partnership among all Federal, State, and Local Government Departments of Justice Anti-Trust Divisions. These organizations play a primary and fundamental role in establishing contract monitoring procedures to help protect the foundation of free enterprise government.

Anti-Trust Law

Anti-trust has its American roots in the Sherman Act of 1890. That Act prohibits contracts, combinations and conspiracies that restrain trade; and attempts and conspiracies to monopolize. The Sherman Act was reinforced by the Clayton Act in 1914, which prohibits certain potential restraints on competition by tie-ins, exclusive dealing, interlocking directors, and mergers; by the Federal Trade Commission Act, also passed in 1914, which prohibits unfair methods of competition; by the Robinson-Patman Act, passed in 1936, which pro-

hibit certain price discrimination, and by the Celler-Kefauver Amendment to the Clayton Act, enacted in 1950, which put more teeth into the merger law.

Violations of the Law

Bid-rigging or price fixing schemes are violations of the Sherman Act. The common thread is a conspiracy of agreement or informal arrangement among independent competitors to limit competition by design for their excessive profit. Some of these schemes are: bid rotation, bid suppression, complimentary bidding, market allocation, and price fixing.

Department of Justice: Anti-Trust, 1981-1990*

From December 14, 1979 through October 17, 1990, the Antitrust Division initiated 345 criminal prosecutions involving 343 corporate defendants and 323 individual defendants in connection with conspiracies to rig bids on public highway and airport construction projects in 25 states. Felony prosecutions in Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Kansas, Texas, Nebraska, Florida, Kentucky, Maryland, Oklahoma, Iowa, Pennsylvania, Colorado, Vermont, South Dakota, Arkansas, Delaware, New Jersey, Connecticut, North Dakota, New York and Louisiana have charged violations of Section 1 of the Sherman Act, mail fraud, false declarations made before grand juries, false statements submitted to government agencies, obstruction of justice and aiding and abetting.

Usually, state highway construction contracts are let for competitive bidding several times per year.

Most state laws provide that a construction contract is to be awarded to the lowest bidder, following the opening of sealed bids. In these cases, the contractors agreed upon the low bidder prior to the contract letting. The prearranged low bidder would usually get the job as other contractors submitted intentionally high bids, knowing their turn as low bidder was coming. Sometimes payments were made in return for the high bid. In this way, the contractors avoided competition and significantly raised the price of the construction projects, most of which were federally funded in accordance with the Federal-Aid Highway Act.

The system used to rig bids in Tennessee is similar to that found in other states. Tennessee contractors generally gathered at a hotel in Nashville, the state capital, the night before the deadline for submitting bids on state highway work. During an evening of social gatherings, they would divide the projects and agree who would submit the lowest bids.

Two hundred sixty-five cases, involving 237 corporations and 220 individuals, have been resolved through guilty pleas. Two cases, involving 2 corporations and 3 individuals, await trial. In the 66 cases which have gone to trial, 34 corporations and 36 individuals have been convicted and 37 corporations and 44 individuals have been acquitted. The courts have accepted, over the government's objection, *nolo contendere* pleas from 21 corporations and 14 individuals.

Fines totaling approximately \$66 million and aggregate jail sentences in excess of 61 years actual incarceration have been imposed in these cases to date. The Antitrust Division is continuing these investigations with 7 grand juries impaneled.

Table 2. U. S. Department of Justice Anti-Trust Federal Cases (1981-1990)*

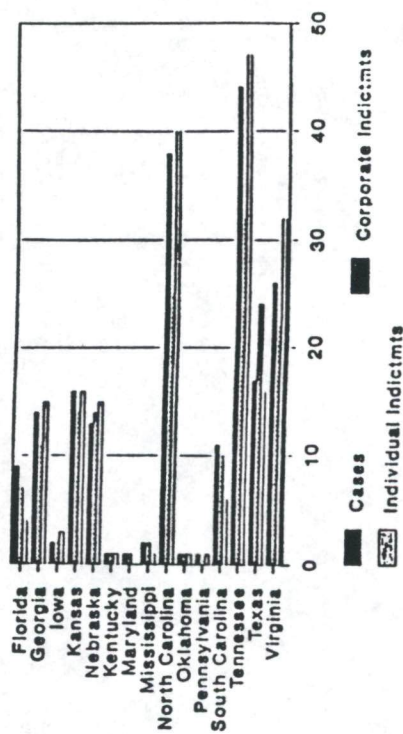
Fiscal Year	Criminal Cases	Corps	Indivs	Convictions		Total Fines (\$000)		Jail Days	Total Civil Damages Recovered (\$000)
				Corps	Indivs	Corps	Indivs		
1981	70	74	83	77	59	16,178	660	7,041	2,830
1982	94	113	103	105	72	35,223	1,585	5,940	4,068
1983	98	122	113	88	83	19,430	1,463	6,543	249
1984	100	131	104	92	63	19,218	1,176	3,181	—
1985	47	50	36	83	53	8,633	846	1,356	258
1986	53	69	60	56	50	9,570	1,152	2,725	1,018
1987	92	119	116	66	48	16,265	1,636	1,994	1,590
1988	87	89	78	83	73	26,830	1,996	5,892	6,279
1989	86	88	76	86	76	25,600	2,892	7,473	3,090
1990	75	88	72	74	42	22,658	917	2,739	5,670
Totals	802	943	841	810	619	201,605	14,323	44,884	25,052

* Source: U. S. Department of Justice. Statistics include: Electrical, Defense, and Highway Cases

Historical Extent of Bid-Rigging, National (1979-1983)*

Figure 7 shows by state, the number of criminal cases, corporations indicted, and individuals indicted for conspiring to rig bids on public highway and airport construction projects between December 15, 1979 and January 22, 1983.

Figure 7. Bid Rigging Cases—National 1979-1983**



**U. S. Department of Transportation—Inspector General's Annual Report to Congress

The Pervasiveness of Bid-Rigging Today*

A very clear indication that bid-rigging in the highway construction industry is still a "top priority" is obtained by reviewing the following excerpt from the 1990 Congressional Hearings which reveals the intensity of anti-trust from investigations at the present time.

Significant Investigative Accomplishments

The detection and prevention of bid-rigging ac-

tivities in DOT-funded construction projects continues to be one of our highest priority investigative projects. For FY 1988, our joint investigations with the DOJ Anti-Trust Division have resulted in 7 indictments, 16 convictions, \$600,500 in fines, and 20 years of probation. We are also emphasizing both proactive efforts in the areas of grants and direct contracts let by the Department.

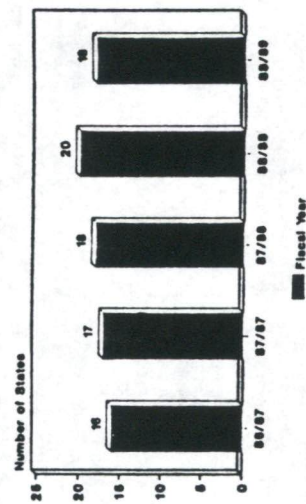
Table 3 presents the projected FY 1989 and FY 1990 investigative efforts by activity:

Table 3. USDOT Investigative Effort, 1989-1990

Reactive Cases Number Closed)	FY 1989	FY 1990
Employee	45	45
Grants	95	95
Contracts	25	25
Other	30	30
Totals	195	195
Total Targets	235	235
Proactive Projects (Closed)	26	27
Holeline (Number of Complaints)	400	400

Figure 8 shows the number of States in which anti-trust investigations have been made, 1986-1989.

Figure 8. Number of State Investigations (Semi-Annual)*



*U. S. Department of Transportation—Inspector General's Annual Report to Congress

Bid-Rigging Profile*

Over the past several years, the following profile criteria have been developed to aid in the identification of those industries where conditions are present which are favorable to collusive bidding:

- a. Five or fewer bidders: Collusion is more likely to occur if there are few bidders or sellers. The fewer the bidders or sellers, the easier it is for them to get together and agree on bids or prices. Collusion may also occur when the number of firms is fairly large, but there are a small group of major suppliers and the rest are "fringe" suppliers who control only a small fraction of the market.
- b. Standardized product/service: The more standardized a product/service is, the easier it is for competing firms to reach an agreement on a common price structure. It is harder to agree on such forms of competition as quality or service.
- c. Predictable and/or repetitive contracting actions: Unpredictable or one-time-only contracts do not lend themselves to bid-rigging schemes such as bid rotation and market division. Predictable and/or repetitive contracting actions offer collusive bidders the opportunity to realize their designation as the winning bidder in a timely fashion; however, it also offers the investigator/analyst an opportunity to more definitively identify specific bid rotation and market division schemes.
- d. Annual dollar threshold: Depending on the volume of contracting activity at a specific government procurement center, a minimum annual dollar threshold for individual commodities or services should be incorporated in the profile criteria to focus initial efforts on larger dollar volume activities.

Bid-Rigging and Price Fixing Indicators*

A word of caution: "Indicators are indications, not evidence." Do not stop with the indications, they are the starting points. The list of indicators below is intended to facilitate recognition of those situations that may involve collusive bidding or price fixing. In and of themselves, these indicators will not prove that illegal anticompetitive activity is occurring. They are, however, sufficient to warrant further investigation. Use of indicators such as these to identify possible anticompetitive activity is important because schemes to restrict competition are by their very nature secret and their exact nature is not readily visible.

1. Bidders who are qualified and capable of performing but who fail to bid, with no apparent reason. A situation where fewer competitors than normal submit bids typifies this situation. (This could indicate a deliberate scheme to withhold bids.)
2. Certain contractors always bid against each other or conversely certain contractors do not bid against one another.
3. The successful bidder repeatedly subcontracts work to companies that submitted higher bids or to companies that picked up bid packages and could have bid as prime contractors but did not.
4. Different groups of contractors appear to specialize in Federal, state, or local jobs exclusively. (This might indicate a market division by class of customer.)
5. There is an apparent pattern of low bids regularly recurring, such as corporation "x," always being the low bidder in a certain geographical area or in a fixed rotation with other bidders.
6. Failure of original bidders to rebid, or an identical ranking of the same bidders upon rebidding, when original bids were rejected as being too far over the Government estimate.

7. A certain company appears to be bidding substantially higher on some bids than on other bids with no logical cost difference to account for the increase, i.e., a local company is bidding higher prices for an item to be delivered locally than for delivery to points farther away.
8. Bidders that ship their product a short distance bid more than those who must incur greater expense by shipping their product long distances.
9. Identical bid amounts on a contract line item by two or more contractors. Some instances of identical line item bids are explainable, as suppliers often quote the same prices to several bidders; however, a large number of identical bids on any service-related item should be viewed critically.
10. Bidders frequently change prices at about the same time and to the same extent.
11. Joint venture bids where either contractor could have bid individually as a prime. (Both had technical capability and production capacity.)
12. Any incidents suggesting direct collusion among competitors, such as the appearance of identical calculation or spelling errors in two or more competitive bids, or the submission by one firm of bids for other firms.
13. Competitors regularly socialize or appear to hold meetings, or otherwise get together in the vicinity of procurement offices shortly before bid filing deadlines.
14. Assertions by employees, former employees, or competitors that an agreement to fix bids and prices or otherwise restrain trade exists.
15. Bid prices appear to drop whenever a new or infrequent bidder submits a bid.
16. Competitors exchange any form of price information among themselves. This may result from the existence of an "industry price list" or "price agreement" to which contractors refer in formulating their bids, or it may take other subtler forms such as discussions of the "right price."
17. Any reference by bidders to "association price schedules," "industry price schedules," "industry suggested prices," "industry-wide prices," or "market-wide prices."
18. A bidder's justification for a bid price or terms offered because they follow the industry or industry leader's pricing or terms, this may include a reference to following a named competitor's pricing or terms.
19. Any statements by a representative of a contractor that his company "does not sell in a particular area" or that "only a particular firm sells in that area."
20. Statements by a bidder that it is not their turn to receive a job or conversely that it is another bidder's turn.

Comments on Contract Monitoring Organizational Policy*

One of the biggest problems with many top government officials is the "Oranich Syndrome" that is a denial that Anti-Trust or Bid-Rigging is a real threat and problem today. There is a lack of recognition that Anti-Trust is a continuous problem. This is precipitating the lack of action by State agencies, both the Department of Transportation and the Department of Justice. There is no commitment of resources to monitor and review their own State markets. There is a need for a State Office of Contract Monitoring that would be responsible for all State purchase contracts covering all State agencies, i.e., agriculture, administration, transportation, etc. Only a few State DOTs have established contract monitoring functions; in particular, Virginia, Florida, and North Carolina. There are no positions for full-time analysts and no funds or resources being made

available for their support. There is no budget provided for development of automated analytical techniques or contracts with consultants to bolster small or non-existing staffs.

Some of the steps necessary to effect a solution to these problems are:

- The contract analysis and monitoring office needs to be directly tied to a position of power, the Department of Justice—Anti-Trust Office.
- The contract monitoring office can not be buried in a highway agency at a level that negates productivity in detection and responsible, timely follow-through.
- The denial at high levels that bid-rigging is a continuous local, regional, and national problem creates this lack of support. This must be corrected to effect the above.

Dedicated resources of staff, equipment and funds must be committed by top management.

- Many states have automated data bases and computerized monitoring systems installed; however, they don't know how to use the system. Therefore, there is a need for systematized training in how to establish standard contract monitoring procedures and policies. Currently, in most states, there is no knowledge base. They don't know what to look for or what to do.

- There is a need to establish an interdisciplinary staff with major skills of construction management and engineering statistics, economics, and data processing. The major requirement is a complete knowledge base of construction, i.e., all facets: right-of-way, planning, design, contracting, construction (field sites), and maintenance.

- There are also legal problems to overcome. There are very few states that have laws to protect evidence of information resulting from analysis and monitoring of contracts from the Freedom of Information Act. The release of analysis results to the public or to the industry negates the monitoring process.

- There is a need to budget and commit funds to use consulting firms to analyze existing data and provide an "unbiased third party" view of contracts which would bolster understaffed offices; and, perhaps, in some cases might be easier to fund.

Contract Monitoring: Utilization of Computers

Computers can and have been very effectively used to analyze contractor bidding patterns in several states; for example, Pennsylvania, Florida, Virginia, North Carolina, et al. Computer analysis has been used in some of the highway bid-rigging investigations. The analysis identified contracts that had high indications of suspicious activity. The contractors involved were selected for additional investigation. Computer systems are designed to process data gathered by a bidding system, organize the data into a historical data base, generate user defined reports, and allow the data base to be queried to answer specific questions.

Several states have built historical data bases, which contain large amount of information collected from all phases of the contracting cycle. Descriptive project and estimate information is gathered from the pre-letting phase; bid and contract award information is gathered from the letting and award phase; and subcontractor and contract completion information is gathered from the construction phase. The result is a data base specifically designed to support executive level decision making with timely management reports and ad hoc analysis capabilities.

Also, these data bases are directed at supporting the need of a contract monitoring function in the highway and transportation agency. However, most

of the states' systems provide only very elementary descriptive statistics relative to analyzing and monitoring bidding activity, bidding and market share, item price analysis, cost and quantity analysis and contractor analysis.

There is a strong current need for the funding and support to develop more advanced statistical analytical techniques which will emphasize and incorporate the bid-rigging and price fixing indicators presented above. There is a need for automatic programs to be developed to determine complementary bidding, bid rotation, like bids, prime and subcontractor reciprocal bidding, etc.

These computer programs should provide factual evidence to indicate whether an anti-trust violation exists. The information results should substantiate bid-rigging and/or price fixing; and, should definitely be available to support collaboration or help substantiate given sworn testimony in "hot" cases.

Feasibility of PC Based Contract Monitoring

While it is true that automated techniques for collusion detection that have been developed since 1982 have been a great step forward in the "state-of-the-art," they are still for the most part comprised of descriptive statistical and minor analytical techniques. These systems have not been advanced much for the past three years. No technological advances or increases in sophistication have been developed for collusion detection over the past several years.

The feasibility exists now due primarily to tremendously expanded data storage on hard drives of up to 600 MB at very economic costs. Also, the availability exists for 160 MB Quick Access to 8 MB RAM at economic costs per workstation. Removable cartridges (disks) provide expandability and backups for both data base and programs.

Advantages

- Security—storage can be physically secured and back-ups locked up.

- Integration of analytical tools—many software packages (e.g., statistical packages, geographic analysis, data base systems, operations research, word processing, spreadsheets, etc.), are readily available and data/results can be shared among all these packages.
- Mainframe independence with lower costs/overhead and more timely access.
- Ease of analysis by non-programmers and programmers, which promotes ad hoc data analysis.
- Expandability—as new tools are developed/purchased they may be more easily linked to existing data and analytical structure.
- Portability—portions of data may be collected/worked upon off-site (office); for example, at the job site or in travel.

Disadvantages

- Lack of technical support—Large existing companies still support mainframe systems.
- Must still maintain link to mainframe for data acquisition.

PC Based Layout

Hardware would consist of a large 600 MB file server linked to workstations (micros) and mainframe and laser writer/color ink-jet printers.

Software would consist of: statistical package, data base package, graphics (can be linked to spreadsheet and statistical package), geographic query package, word processor, spreadsheet, programming languages: SAS, Fortran, BASIC, C, Pascal, etc.; and, "canned" detection packages reading data from a given spreadsheet format, outputting reports and data as text files.

Need for Funding

There is a definite need for commitment by Federal, State, and Local Area Governments, the U. S. Department of Justice, and State Departments of Justice and Administration to sponsor research funds to support:

- The development of Advanced Statistical Techniques for contract monitoring.
- The development of a PC Workstation for contract monitoring, taking advantage of the available fast evolving technology of PC hardware and software.
- Enhancements to the existing mainframe computer software systems.

Primary Responsibility and Purpose for Contract Monitoring in Federal, State, and Local Government Agency Procurements

Government Agencies with the assistance of the Anti-Trust Section of the Attorney General's Office have a primary ethical and legal responsibility and should perform periodic reviews and analysis of all agency contract bids for the purpose of detecting bidding irregularities. This responsibility is based upon the public trust of government officials to wisely and economically use the public tax-dollar for producing Federal, State, and Local Government services without fraud, corruption, and collusive contract practices.

References

1. *National Transportation Strategic Planning Study*, U. S. Department of Transportation, March, 1990.
2. *Heavy and Highway Construction*, June, 1988.
3. *Anti-Trust Enforcement in DOD Procurement*, Derek J. Vander Schaeff, Deputy Inspector General, Department of Defense, January, 1987.
4. *Roads and Airports Statistics*, U. S. Department of Justice, November, 1990.
5. U. S. Department of Transportation Inspector General Semi-Annual Report to Congress, March, 1989.
6. *1990 U.S. Congressional Hearings: Committee on Appropriations*, House of Representatives.
7. *An Anti-Trust Primer for Federal Prosecutors*, U. S. Department of Justice, Anti-Trust Division, February, 1988.
8. *Anti-Trust Enforcement in DOD Procurement*, Anti-Trust and Trade Regulation Report, March, 1987.
9. *A State DOT Perspective of Policy on Anti-Trust and Contract Monitoring*, James F. Daugherty, Presented at American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials/Federal Highway Administration National Anti-Trust and Transportation Legal Affairs Meeting, Lake George, New York, November 15, 1989.

INDICATION OF INTEREST

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TITLE _____

ORGANIZATION _____

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Raleigh, NC 27612

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Management Consultants

James F. Daughtry
President

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(919) 781-1900

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TYPE: ACTION

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ORIGINATOR: 02

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DIRECTORATE STATUS

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TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

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(313)961-2242, TOLL-FREE (800)347-GALE, FAX (313)961-6815

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DEADLINE: October 4, 1991

BOOK NUMBER: 0020

Dr. D. Allen Bromley, Director
OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY
~~New Executive Office Bldg., Rm. 5013~~ *OEOP, Room 358*
Washington, DC 20500

PHONE: (202) ~~305-4692~~ *436-7116*

FAX: *202 395-3261*

Chapter/Section: Legislative, Judicial, and Executive Offices.

Organizational Notes: Founded: 1976. The Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy is appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. He serves as Science Advisor to the President and Chairman of the Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering, and Technology; and acts as advisor to the National Security Council on matters related to science and technology.

*and Chairman, President's
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Publications and Services:

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733950 Science and technology; 682500 Public policy; 360850 Government

No changes needed ☐ Changes indicated above/attached ☒ Defunct ☐ Inactive ☐

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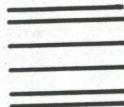
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Prepared by *Dana Hawken* Title *Ex. Asst. to the Director* Date *10/15/91*

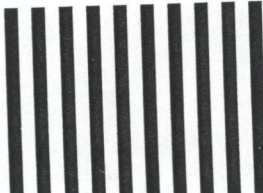
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TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 09/26/91

SUBJECT: A COPY OF THE SPECIAL ISSUE ON THE "GULF LEGACY --
WAR AS A TEST LAB". COMMENTS ON THEIR COVERAGE OR
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Donald Christiansen
Editor and Publisher

01 007 80 AM 27

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR

September 26, 1991

Dr. Allan D. Bromley
Assistant to the President for
Science and Technology
New Executive Office Bldg.
725 17th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20508

Dear Dr. Bromley:

We think you may find IEEE Spectrum's enclosed special issue on the "Gulf legacy--war as a test lab" to be useful and informative. The issue presents a comprehensive assessment of the applications of electrotechnology, and what they are likely to portend in war making and peacekeeping for leaders in industry, government, and the military.

Extensive interviews by Spectrum editors were conducted in the Persian Gulf, at military installations, and at contractor sites. The results are contained in articles probing the roles played in the conflict by different technologies, the battlefield emulations used to prepare the troops, and the support provided by contractors for advanced systems at the front.

More than a dozen essays by industry and government experts are included.

If you would like additional copies of the special issue for your associates, simply send us their names and addresses, and we will mail them copies promptly. We'd also appreciate any comments you may have on our coverage, or on the topic.

Cordially,

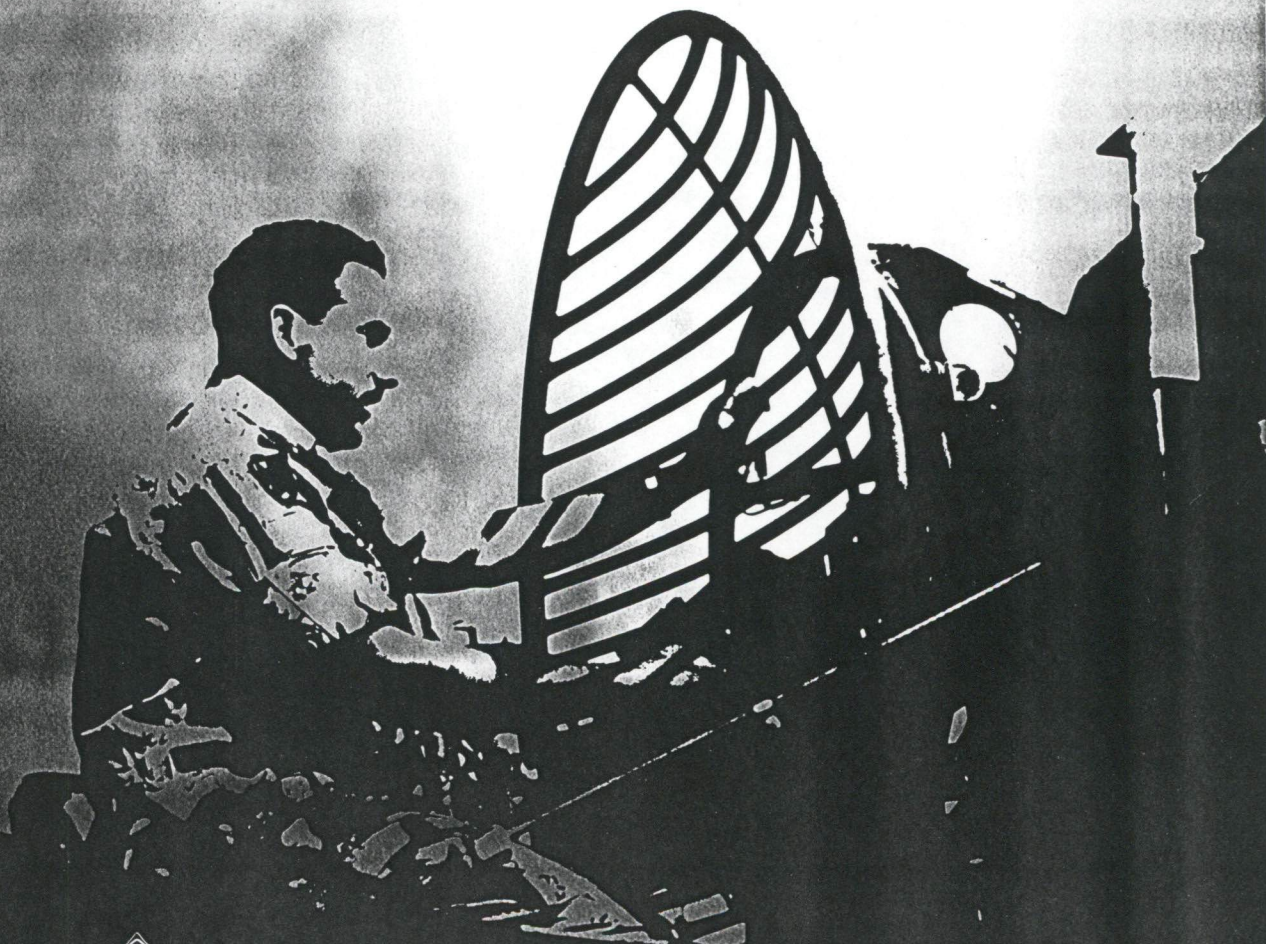


SPECIAL REPORT

IEEE
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**GULF
LEGACY**

War as a test lab



SEPTEMBER 1991



THE INSTITUTE OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERS, INC.

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THAT THEY WOULD BE INTERESTED IN HEARING YOUR
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September 26, 1991

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

Dear Dr. Bromley:

Gordon Bell asked that we send you this copy of his book, *High-Tech Ventures: The Guide for Entrepreneurial Success*. We would be very interested in hearing what you think of the book.

If you would like additional copies, please call me at extension 2704, or Wendy Batten, our in-house sales representative at 1-800-333-0088. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,

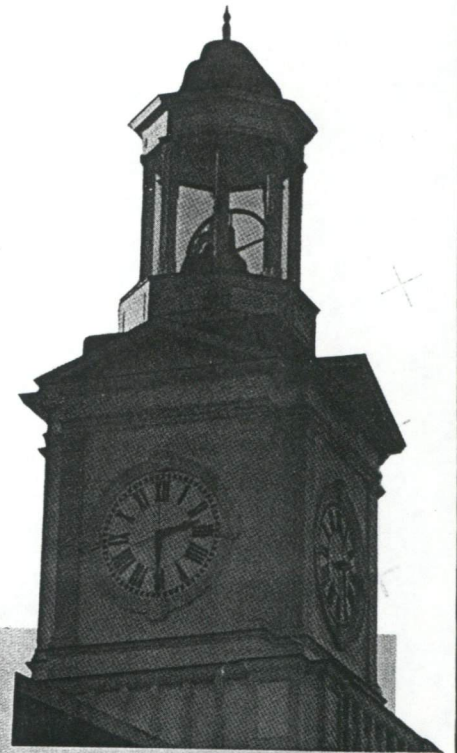
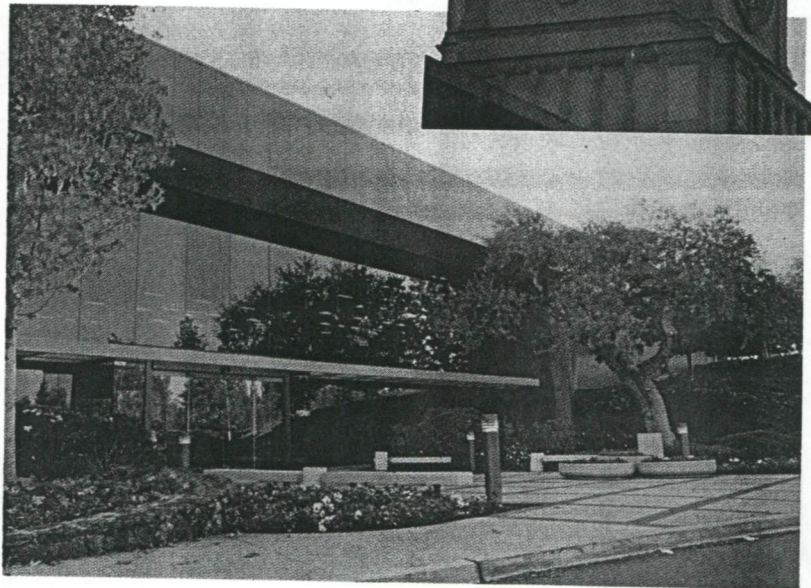
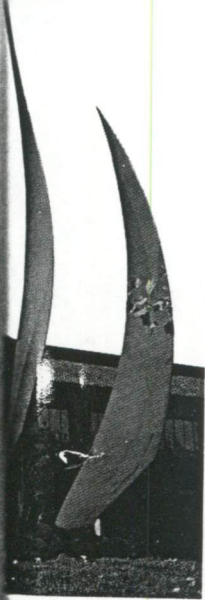
Kathleen D. Habib
Assistant Editor
Corporate & Professional Publishing Group

Enclosure.

cc: Wendy Batten, Account Representative

High-Tech Ventures

*The Guide for
Entrepreneurial
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C. Gordon Bell
with John E. McNamara

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ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS I DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: KENDALL, Sally: Connolly Middle School

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 09/19/91

SUBJECT: AN ELEVEN YEAR OLD STUDENT REQUESTS A RESPONSE.

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ASSIGNED: DIRECTOR'S OFFICE ASSIGNED:

ACTION STAFF
REQUIRED: FOR DAB'S SIGNATURE ACTION:
AS NECESSARY

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ORIGINATOR: Lisa Coldwell

PHONE: 6272

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EXTERNAL COORDINATION:

	COMMENTS	DATE
DIRECTOR		
GENERAL COUNSEL		
EXEC. ASST.		

ACTION REQUESTED:

[illegible]

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

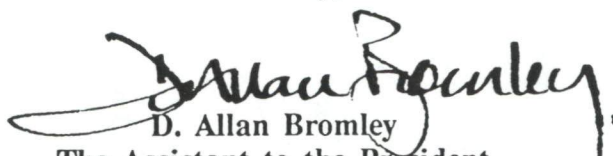
December 11, 1991

Dear Miss Kendall:

Thank you for your thoughtful letter. As you can imagine, I am honored to have the opportunity to advise the President on scientific and technological matters. President Bush is a kind and intelligent man who I greatly respect.

In light of your interest, I have enclosed the President's "Report to Students" that I hope you will enjoy. It comes with my best wishes.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "D. Allan Bromley", with a large, sweeping flourish extending from the end of the name.

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

Miss Sally Kendall
Connolly Middle School
2002 E Concorda Drive
Tempe, Arizona 85282

Enclosure

Connolly Middle School

TEMPE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO.3
2002 E CONCORDA DRIVE
TEMPE, ARIZONA 85282

4280

MARY LOU TORRES
PRINCIPAL

91 OCT 4 A 9:25

SUSAN K. SULLIVAN
ASSISTANT PRINCIPAL

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR

4402 S Newberry
Tempe, AZ 85282
September 19, 1991

Office of Science & Tech. Policy
New Executive Office BLDG
Washington, D.C. 20506

Dear Sir:

How are you feeling? It must be hard
giving the president your ideas. Is Mr. Bush
nice? I go to Connolly Middle School. My
name is Sally Kendall and I live in
Tempe, Arizona. I'm 11 years old.
Please write back.

Sincerely,
~~Sally Kendall~~
Sally Kendall

Dear Allan,

9/19/91

I, also, wanted to thank you for a wonderful lunch - and for the stick pin and the opportunity to share in real Washington love. Your stories of microdots and spy watches are the stuff of which stories of international intrigue are made! You gave us the chance of a lifetime to see the working White House and hear how a Presidential Advisor works within a complicated system. Your job seems to suit you very, very well! I can't think of anyone who could do it better or be more effective. Thank you for letting us share it with ^{you} for a couple of hours.

Fondly,

Ange

p.s. Sitting in the Big Dug's seat in the White House lunch room was a real honor!

9/19/91

Dear Allan,

I'm sorry to be so slow in writing to thank you for the delightful time Angie and I had visiting you at the end of July. Not only was it wonderful to have a chance to visit you but clearly the setting and circumstances were something to tell one's grandchildren about.

I hope you had a good trip to Europe in August. It sounded much too hectic! I'm off to a physics/biology pattern formation meeting in Granada on October 3. I'm happy to have been invited to talk and looking forward to seeing southern Spain for the first time but very skeptical about getting the biologists to listen.

Family life is quiet around here with both of
the children gone. There is however a slowly growing
level of activity connected with Robin's wedding
(planned for July). She'll be the same age as we were
at our wedding, but it's hard for me to believe that
I seemed that young at the time.

Thank you again for your hospitality last
summer (and for the cuff links), and I'm sorry to be
such a poor correspondent. Please let us know how
you're doing.

Best regards,
Jim

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 4, 1991

Dear Angie and Jim:

It was great to get both your notes and a tremendous pleasure to have you here for lunch. Clearly, this is something we must do again and soon. Whenever it looks like you might have some reason to be in the Washington area or even if I can perhaps provide such a reason, please do let me know so that we can arrange to get together again.

The trip to Europe was indeed a hectic one but extremely productive and, fortunately, immediately following it I was able to go to my place in Canada where both Lynn and her new husband, as well as David and his wife and two daughters were able to join me. We had wonderful weather and a wonderful time. I have been back to Europe twice since then and to Japan so life continues on a somewhat hectic plane. I suspect that for the remainder of this year and next, as we work up to an election, life will become increasingly chaotic and sometimes exciting.

I very much hope that the upcoming New Year brings both of you every happiness and every success and I will look forward to the pleasure of having you here in Washington as soon as that is convenient for you.

With every good wish,

Sincerely yours,



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

Professor and Mrs. James B. Maher
Department of Physics
University of Pittsburgh
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15260

"CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING"

TYPE: INFORMATION DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9124166
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS C DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: CHANG, Richard K., Robert G. Wheeler and Werner P. Wolf: YALE
UNIVERSITY

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 09/19/91

SUBJECT: RE: RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE MOST EFFECTIVE WAYS TO
CUT THE PRESENT YALE FACULTY. IT APPEARS LIKELY TAHT
ONE OF THE AREAS TO BE CUT IS ENGINEERING.

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: 09/24/91 FILE: P-DAB-PERSONAL
DEPT RECEIVED:

Yale University

Department of Applied Physics
Box 2157 Yale Station
New Haven, CT 06520-2157

Campus address:

419 Becton Center
15 Prospect Street

Werner P. Wolf
Raymond J. Wean Professor
Chairman

Phone: (203) 432-4282
Fax No. (203) 432-4283

91 SEP 24 P 2:39

September 19, 1991

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR

Dr. D. Allan Bromley
Executive Office of the President
Office of Science and Technology Policy
Old Executive Office Building
17th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20506

Dear Allan,

We are writing to you concerning a matter about to affect Yale which will be of some interest to you both as a member of our faculty and also in your present position at the White House.

As you may know, Frank Turner has convened a "Restructuring Committee" charged with making recommendations about the most effective ways to cut the present Yale Faculty. It is said that significant cuts in the size of the faculty are needed to reestablish financial balance. The deliberations of the Committee are, of course, being kept confidential, but enough has leaked out that it now appears likely that one of the areas to be cut is Engineering.

Nothing specific has been announced, but there is talk of reorganizing in ways which would establish some sort of Applied Science department, moving some of the faculty into established Science departments. The word "Engineering" would disappear, and so, presumably, would the accredited majors in Electrical, Mechanical and Chemical Engineering.

Some of us think that this would be a real disaster for Yale, and it would send a most unfortunate message to the rest of the country. Whatever the financial pressures on the University, now is surely not the time to give up on Engineering. If cuts in faculty must be made, surely there are areas which are less vital to the University and to the country.

It is important to add that it is not really clear yet what will actually be done, but we thought you ought to know about proposals, in case you would like to make your views known.

If there is anything else you think we should do ourselves, please let us know.

Sincerely,



Richard K. Chang



Robert G. Wheeler



Werner P. Wolf

"CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING"

TYPE: ACTION
ORIGINATOR: 02

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9124175
DIRECTORATE STATUS

STATUS I

FROM: GALLMAN, Andre: CENTRE DE RECHERCHES NUCLEARIRES

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 09/18/91

SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR AN ANSWER TO HIS PROPOSALS REGARDING
YOUR TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS AND SCHEDULE FOR THE WEEK
OF OCTOBER 21ST.

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: D. Allan Bromley ASSIGNED:

ACTION STAFF
REQUIRED: AS APPROPRIATE ACTION:

SENDER'S DUE DATE:
OSTP DUE DATE: 10/02/91 STAFF DUE DATE
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

COPIES TO: INTERNATIONAL/POLICY

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

REMARKS: 10/23/91 - DAB met w/ Gallmann.
mx

OSTP RECEIVED: 09/24/91
DEPT RECEIVED:

FILE: P-INTERNATIONAL*P-DAB-PERSONAL

CENTRE DE RECHERCHES NUCLEAIRES

B.P. 20 67037 STRASBOURG CEDEX

(France)

91 SEP 24 P 3:38

TEL. STANDARD 88.28.63.01
TELEX CNRS CRO 890032F
TELECOPIEUR 88.28.09.90
23, rue du Loess
STRASBOURG-CRONENBOURG

TEL. Accès direct 88.28.64.48.

AGa/ng

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR

Strasbourg, le 18 septembre 1991

Dr. D.A. BROMLEY
Assistant for Science and
Technology
WHITE HOUSE OFFICE
1600, Pennsylvania Avenue
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20500
U.S.A.

FAX N° 19 - 1 - 202 - 395 - 32 - 61

Dear Allan,

It has been a great pleasure for me to meet you in Frankfurt last month. I hope that your short travel through Europe has been a succesful one. (Did you get in time the biography of François Kourilsky, which I had sent you by fax to the Hôtel Steigen Berger in Bonn ?)

In meantime I have received your letter of July 31, which you had announced me in Frankfurt. President Laustriat and myself are very pleased to learn that you have every intention to be present at the *Doctor Honoris Causa* ceremony on December 6th.

Laure and myself look forward to spend Saturday 7th in your company if your schedule permits it.

I have had a long conversation with Gilbert Laustriat about the organization of the ceremonies of the 6th and about the way we can honor your presence.

We both will have another meeting on October 9th, just the day before I leave for the U.S.A. I should then be able to propose you a concrete program when we hopefully meet in Washington. Any day of the week of October 21th would suit me. But I guess that after having been out of your office for ten days, you will be very busy on the 21 and 22 of October. I therefore propose to visit with you on Wednesday October 23 if this could be OK with you. Currently I expect to return to France on Thursday 24th by an evening non stop flight from Raleigh-Durham to Paris. Although this would be my preference, I can also leave from Washington, if we would meet on Thursday. I have an open ticket, and can also postpone my departure, and meet with you on Friday.

I was very please, last fall, to be together with you for 3^{1/2} hours. But I want to let you know that I perfectly understand that your time is measured, and that our get together could be reduced to the strict minimum necessary to settle the details of your forthcoming visit to Strasbourg. To finilize my travel

plans, I very much would appreciate an early answer to my proposals, provided you know already your time table for the week of October 21th.

You had asked me about the possibilities to reach Strasbourg by plane. Unfortunately there are not many :

1) From Frankfurt, there is none. But I could pick you up at that airport and drive you to Strasbourg ($2\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours).

2) From Zürich you have a 40 minute non-stop flight to Strasbourg. Presently the plane leaves Zürich at 1:10 p.m. but one would have to check if this is still valid on December 5th. Even if it is, you probably would have a long waiting time between your arrival at Zürich from the U.S.A. and your departure to Strasbourg. I therefore would recommend that I pick you up at Kloten airport Zürich and drive you to Strasbourg (also $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours).

3) From Paris Charles de Gaulle to Strasbourg there is a daily (except Sunday) flight leaving at 8:40 a.m. arriving 9:40 a.m. This would make a good connection to a TWA flight arriving at 6:20 a.m. at Charles de Gaulle or to a U.A. flight arriving at 6:45 a.m. at Charles de Gaulle. Again, it should be checked if these flights are going on December 5th and 6th. To my opinion, this third possibility would probably be the most convenient, provided you have an acceptable flight from Washington to Paris.

Looking forward to your answer, I send you my warmest regards.

Bien cordialement

hndy

André Gallmann

"CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING"

TYPE: INFORMATION DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9124165
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS C DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: WERT, James J.: VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 09/16/91

SUBJECT: A THANK YOU FOR YOUR EVALUATION OF DR. ROBERT A.
WELLER.

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: ASSIGNED:

ACTION STAFF
REQUIRED: ACTION:

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

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley

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

OSTP RECEIVED: 09/24/91 FILE: P-DAB-REFERRAL
DEPT RECEIVED:

VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY



NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37235

4165
TELEPHONE (615) 322-7311

RECEIVED

School of Engineering • Mechanical and Materials Engineering • Direct phone 322-3583

JAMES J. WERT, PH. D., P. E.
George A. Sloan Professor of Metallurgy
Box 1621, Station B

91 SEP 24 P 2:38

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR

September 16, 1991

Dr. Allan Bromley
Asst. to the President for Science & Technology
Office of Science and Technology Policy
Executive Office of the President
Washington, DC 20506

Dear Dr. Bromley:

By now you have probably heard that Dr. Robert A. Weller has been promoted to the position of Associate Professor of Materials Science with tenure in the Department of Materials Science and Engineering at Vanderbilt University. As Chairman of the Committee which evaluated Bob's credentials, I am very pleased by the actions of the University Tenure Committee and our Board of Trust. The Committee, and I especially, are very grateful for your thoughtful evaluation of Professor Weller's qualifications and research record. Since we work with Bob on a daily basis, it is extremely difficult for us to provide an unbiased opinion of either his talents or potential. There, your input was essential to the University Tenure Committee.

I know that you have a very busy schedule and we are appreciative of your finding time to answer our query. Please be assured that your input was very meaningful and useful to us and to Vanderbilt University.

Sincerely yours,

James J. Wert

JJW:db

"CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING"

TYPE: INFORMATION DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9124124
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS C DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: BERNARD, Kathleen C.: NORTH CAROLINA SUPERCOMPUTING CENTER

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 09/15/91

SUBJECT: ANNOUNCEMENT THAT KATHLEEN C. BERNARD HAS JOINED THE
SUPERCOMPUTING CENTER AS DIRECTOR, EXTERNAL
PROGRAMS.

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: ASSIGNED:

So?

ACTION STAFF
REQUIRED: ACTION:

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

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley

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

OSTP RECEIVED: 09/20/91 FILE: P-DAB-PERSONAL
DEPT RECEIVED:

Kathleen C. Bernard
has joined the
North Carolina Supercomputing Center
at
P.O. Box 12889
3021 Cornwallis Road
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709-2889
as
Director, External Programs

July 1991

919-248-1152

4724

RECEIVED

91 SEP 20 P 3: 07

OFFICE OF
DIRECTOR

Dr. D. A. Bromley
Director (Room 360 OEOB)
Office of Science &
Technology Policy
Washington, DC 20606

300THIRTY TWO TWO CUBBY PM 91



Kathleen C. Bernard
North Carolina Supercomputing Center
P.O. Box 12889
3021 Cornwallis Road
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709-2889

"CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING"

TYPE: ACTION DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9124085
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS I DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: HUBBELL, J.H.: NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 09/16/91

SUBJECT: HE FORWARDS A FAX FROM DR. K. PISK REGARDING THE WAR
AGAINST CROATIA AND AN APPEAL FOR HELP.

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: D. Allan Bromley ASSIGNED:

ACTION STAFF
REQUIRED: AS NECESSARY ACTION:

SENDER'S DUE DATE:
OSTP DUE DATE: 10/02/91 STAFF DUE DATE
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

COPIES TO:

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

OSTP RECEIVED: 09/18/91 FILE: P-DAB-PERSONAL
DEPT RECEIVED:

Allan: Perhaps you have already received a similar FAX letter from Dr. Pisk (Do you know him?).

TELEFAX COVER PAGE

John
RECEIVED 9/16/91

Fax message for: Dr.J.H. Hubbell

Destination: National Institute of Standards
and Technology
C-311 Rad. Phys.
Gaithersburg, MD 20899
U.S.A.

RUDER BOŠKOVIĆ INSTITUTE

91 SEP 18 P 3: 40

P.O.Box 1016
41001 Zagreb
Yugoslavia



OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR

Fax number: 991 301 869 7682
Message from: Dr. K. PISK, Director General
Number of pages: (+ this cover page)

Fax: (38-41) 425-497
Phone: (38-41) 435-111
Telex: 21383 yu irb zg

41001 ZAGREB
P.O. BOX 1016
BIJENIČKA 54.
CROATIA
YUGOSLAVIA

PHONE : 41 435 111
TELEX : 213 83
FAX : 041 425 497

INSTITUTE
RUDER BOŠKOVIĆ



14 September 1991

Dear Dr. Hubbell,

We have already informed you, on an earlier occasion, about the dramatic situation in which cultural, educational and scientific institutions in Croatia find themselves and about the terrible destruction and suffering of the civilian population. Unfortunately, the war against Croatia has further intensified to catastrophic proportions. This is the reason why we are turning to you again with a new appeal for help.

We believe that your media daily report the human suffering and destruction of towns and villages in Croatia, but Europe remains indecisive, failing to grasp fully the political dimension of this war. There is widespread belief that what we are witnessing is an ethnic conflict and that Europe should not allow itself to become involved in it. But this is just not true: we are facing a war waged by aggressive totalitarian communism against democracy and freedom. The ethnic component is present in this just as it was present in the Second World War. One needs only to remember how Hitler instrumentalized the German minority in the neighbouring countries. He first claimed that they did not have enough rights, then he engineered local provocations accompanied by massive propaganda campaigns to show that the German minority was threatened, and finally he embarked upon a war of conquest and occupation. It is precisely in the same way that the undemocratic communist regime in the Republic of Serbia is exploiting the Serbian minority in the Republic of Croatia. Now this regime is waging a war of conquest against Croatia. Europe should realize this and condemn it as it has always condemned those engaged in wars of conquest.

It should be noted that there is also a sizeable Croatian minority (120,000 people) living in Serbia, but the Croatian government has never sent arms to these people or incited them to terrorist activities against the Republic of Serbia. Not a single National Guardsman of Croatia has set foot in the territory of the Republic of Serbia. Not a single Serbian Orthodox church or cultural institution in Serbia has been damaged or destroyed. There is no symmetry in this conflict. Those who want to open their eyes can clearly see who is the aggressor and who the victim in this war. The problem is only the formalistic view of international law, which fails to give any protection to peoples living in federal states. Croatia's international recognition would formally enable Croatia to seek protection by the United Nations. Yugoslavia is politically dead and meaningless. But many generals and army officers, for the most part Serbs and communists, think that this is not so, and they continue their aggression. The international recognition of Croatia would discourage many of the officers, who would then understand that there was no point in waging a war for a lost cause. This would save many lives and stop great destruction in Croatia.

We therefore appeal to you for help. Please send this letter to your Prime Minister, Foreign Minister, and Ministers of Culture, Education and Science with your own endorsement of your country's diplomatic recognition of the Republic of Croatia. Also, please send this letter to the editors of your newspaper, national and local, for their use.

Thank you very much for your understanding and help.

Yours sincerely,

Krunoslav Pisk, Ph.D.
Director General

Allan:
sent
herewith.
John

Allan:

This commentary now published; for your amusement.

CC/NUMBER 34
AUGUST 26, 1991

This Week's Citation Classic®

(1904-1990,
Nobel 1958)

Cherenkov P.A. Visible light from clear liquids under the action of gamma radiation.
C.R. (Dokl.) Acad. Sci. URSS 2:451-4, 1934.
[Physico-Mathematical Institute V.A. Steklova, Academy of Science, Leningrad, USSR]

This paper reports observations of previously unknown properties of visible radiation produced in clear liquids under the action of fast electrons, such as beta-particles from radioactive elements or Compton electrons liberated in liquids in the process of scattering of gamma rays. These properties include the polarization of the radiation and the marked asymmetry of its emission directional-ity. [The *SCI*® indicates that this paper has been cited in more than 100 publications from 1945 to 1990.]

action of gamma radiation. He observed, as reported in the 1934 "discovery" paper, that gamma radiation creates a weak luminescence of the solution, which differs sharply from normal luminescence. This observation stimulated his extensive further experiments, eventually defining the Cherenkov (or Cherenkov-Vavilov) effect and what we now know as Cherenkov radiation.

This radiation, seen but not explained by Marie Curie around the turn of the century, is the beautiful blue glow we see in the liquid surrounding strong gamma-ray or charged-particle emitters such as fuel rods in a swimming pool reactor. This 100 percent polarized light, emitted at an angle related by a simple formula to the particle velocity and the refractive index of the medium, is produced when energetic particles, such as Compton electrons, exceed the velocity of light, which is slowed in the clear liquid (or glass, or plastic, etc.) in proportion to the reciprocal of the refractive index.

A sound theoretical basis for the new radiation, as an electrodynamical analog to the Mach waves of hydrodynamics, was provided by I.M. Frank and I.E. Tamm² and quantitatively verified by Cherenkov's further experiments.^{3,4} However, although the work was greeted enthusiastically by physics luminary Niels Bohr, Cherenkov's English-language manuscript, "Visible radiation produced by electrons moving in a medium with velocities exceeding that of light," was rejected by *Nature*, whose editors did not take the work seriously. The *Physical Review* was somewhat more open-minded and accepted the paper, which underwent only a change of mailing envelope, as a letter to the editor.⁵

In 1958, Cherenkov, Frank, and Tamm shared the Nobel Prize in physics "for the discovery and explanation of the Cherenkov effect." Cherenkov's numerous other awards and honors include the Order of Lenin (twice) and the State Prize of the Soviet Union (three times). Although he was not of great physical stature, Pavel Alekseevich Cherenkov casts a long shadow (or light, actually) across both the history and future of radiation physics.

Editors
must
be aware!

Faster Than a Speeding Photon

John H. Hubbell

National Institute of Standards and Technology
Gaithersburg, MD 20899

It is an undue honor, but a pleasure nonetheless, that I should be invited to write this commentary. This material is based on: (a) a delightful surprise visit (I thought he was already long deceased) with P.A. Cherenkov in his laboratory in Troitsk (just south of Moscow) in 1979; (b) his personal reminiscences recounted in a historical review paper¹ he presented at a seminar, "Cherenkov Detectors and Their Applications in Science and Technics," celebrating the 50th anniversary of the Vavilov-Cherenkov radiation discovery; and (c) additional information supplied to me by one of Cherenkov's colleagues, Boris B. Govorkov, P.N. Lebedev Institute, who hosted me in Moscow in 1979.

Pavel Alekseevich Cherenkov, who died of yellow jaundice January 6, 1990, in Moscow, was born to a peasant family on July 28, 1904, in Voronezh, a city midway between Moscow and Rostov, on the Voronezh River, just before it flows into the Don. A graduate of Voronezh University, he did postgraduate work at the Physics Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Moscow, from 1930 to 1935, from which he was awarded a doctorate in natural science in 1940.

During this period, under the guidance of S.I. Vavilov, Cherenkov investigated the luminescence of solutions of uranium salts under the

1. Cherenkov P.A. At the threshold of discovery. *Nucl. Instrum. Meth. Phys. Res. A* 248(1):1-4, 1986.
2. Frank I.M. & Tamm I.E. Coherent visible radiation of fast electrons passing through matter. *C.R. (Doklady) Acad. Sci. URSS* 14:109-14, 1937. (Cited 55 times since 1945.)
3. Cherenkov P.A. Visible light of pure liquids under the action of hard beta-radiation. *C.R. (Doklady) Acad. Sci. URSS* 14:101-5, 1937.
4. Angular dependence of the intensity of light emission, produced by gamma-radiation in pure liquids. *C.R. (Doklady) Acad. Sci. URSS* 14:105-8, 1937.
5. Visible radiation produced by electrons moving in a medium with velocities exceeding that of light. *Phys. Rev.* 52:378-9, 1937.

Received March 4, 1991

P.S.: Allan:

My belated thanks for your interesting and warm-hearted letter of July 9. The total solar eclipse, from San Jose del Cabo, Baja Calif., Mexico, July 11, 1991, was a roaring success, with prominences and corona well-captured. Awesome!

John

Trollhättan August 9, 1991

Professor John H. Hubbell
US Department of Commerce
National Institute of Standards
and Technology
Gaithersburg
Maryland 20899
U.S.A.

*Allan:
Also, for your
amusement (over).
John*

Dear John,

I hope the ISRP-5 meeting in Yugoslavia was successful, or was it cancelled due to the tense situation? Unfortunately I was unable to attend this year.

Thank you ever so much for the X-ray attenuation cross section tables you sent me. They are very useful in my work with X-ray fluorescence analysis of Platinum, Gold and Mercury. We had not seen this very nice work earlier.

The "XCOM: Photon cross sections on a personal computer" software seems to be a useful tool when searching for cross sections for compounds and elements. Is this a public domain program? I will write to Martin Berger and ask for a copy.

Your excellent work "Photon cross sections, attenuation coefficients and energy absorption coefficients from 10 to 100 GeV" is of every day use in my research. It has, as you probably know, become a standard work for photon absorptiometry. However, there is one material missing. Values for the massattenuation coefficient for trabecular bone are absent. When studying the literature on bone mineral absorptiometry there has been some misuse of the mass attenuation coefficients for cortical bone, when the coefficients for trabecular bone should have been used. perhaps a reasonably compromise should be to give the coefficients for hydroxyapatite

$(\text{Ca}_{10}(\text{PO}_4)_6(\text{OH})_2)$ which is the main component of both cortical and trabecular bone, crystal density 3.18 g/cm^3 . I am quite convinced that theoretically calculated values on these materials should be of great value for research in this field.

To a completely different matter; I wrote to professor Pratt 6 months ago and applied for membership in IRPS. I enclosed 25 USD. Unfortunately, the letter must have gone astray since I have not heard from professor Pratt since then. Maybe I will try to use the Swiss bank account number next time.

Now when I have read through all the material you sent to me, a thought struck me that you ought to have the Nobel prize. So besides this letter I wrote to the Nobel foundation and suggested your name as a candidate for the Nobel prize award in physics (written in Swedish therefore not enclosed!). I enclosed some of the materials you sent me. I hope this will not offend you.

Yours very truly,

Ragnar Jonson

Ragnar Jonson, Ph.D.
Radiation Physics Section
Kliniskt Fysiologiska Avdelningen
N:ra Alvsborgs Länssjukhus
S-461 85 Trollhättan
Sweden

→ my response in letter attached following:

Allan:
No chance,
of course,
but a nice
thought!
John

**NIST**

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Institute of Standards and Technology
Gaithersburg, Maryland 20899

Applied Radiation and Isotopes

(International Journal of Radiation
Applications and Instrumentation Part A)



Pergamon Press

August 26, 1991

Dr. Ragnar Jonson
Radiation Physics Section
Kliniskt Fysiologiska Avdelningen
Norra Älvsborgs Länssjukhus (NÄL)
S-46185 Trollhättan, Sweden

JOHN H. HUBBELL (Editor)

Physicist/Consultant:
National Institute of Standards
& Technology
Rm C-311, Radiation Physics Bldg
Gaithersburg MD 20899, USA

Tel: (301) 975 5550
Fax: (301) 869 7682
FTS: 879-5550
Telex: 197674 NIST UT

Dear Ragnar:

Thank you for your very-welcome letter of August 9 and your further useful papers with Börjesson, Huang and others "Evaluation of an Optimal Back Scatter Geometry for the Detection of Pt, Au, Hg and Pb in Man" and "Optimization of the Detector-Near Collimator at in vivo X-Ray Fluorescence Analysis," recently received. You are quite right that trabecular bone should be included in future compilations of x-ray mass attenuation (and energy-absorption) coefficients, and seems to have been ignored up to the present time. Perhaps you would like to publish a note to this effect in some appropriate journal. Since you mentioned the Berger-Hubbell XCOM program, I enclose the diskette described in the report NBSIR 87-3597 I sent you, from which you could generate a table for trabecular bone, and/or hydroxyapatite, as you mentioned. For bone (and other) compositions I enclose some papers by Seltzer and Berger and by David White (St. Bartholomew's, London), Helen Woodard et al, which you likely already have, and although they do not specifically mention "trabecular bone." If you are not already in contact with David White, you might wish to confer with him on a useful course of action. David is also one of my special people in the "global radiation physics family."

I am sorry to hear you have not yet heard anything from the IRPS in response to your membership application and payment of dues six months ago or so. Usually this acknowledgement is in the form of your receiving the next issue of IRPS-News following your being put on the membership roll, which may be as long as six months or even longer (Our publication schedule, presumably four issues a year, has been rather erratic, due to a variety of problems.), although I have long advocated some more-immediate acknowledgement. I am now worried, however, that your name does not appear on the enclosed IRPS membership list, sent to me recently for checking purposes by Prof. S.C. Roy, IRPS Membership Coordinator (newly created post), when he was visiting Prof. Pratt in Pittsburgh following ISRP-5 in Dubrovnik. I will be writing to Prof. Roy (Bose Inst., Calcutta, India) and Prof. Pratt (at the IRPS Secretariat, Univ. of Pittsburgh) to make sure you get on the IRPS membership and mailing list. *(now O.K. He is on a later list.)*

Yes, despite the deteriorating situation in Yugoslavia, all was serene in Dubrovnik for ISRP-5 and we had an excellent meeting. Enclosed is the report on ISRP-5 I was asked to write for IRPS-News, including the highlights of our IRPS Executive Council Meeting the Sunday before the Symposium. We agreed to accept Prof. Berrada's invitation to hold ISRP-6 in Rabat, Morocco in 1994, acknowledging the universal problem in Arab countries of attendance by participants holding Israeli or Israeli-stamped passports if we are unable to

(over)

change this situation in some way prior to 1994. Our conclusion was that the benefits of acknowledging, by means of our IRPS presence in 1994, Arabic science and scientists (and the Arabic people in general) as part of the "global human family" somewhat outweighed the unfortunate restrictions the Arabic countries currently have in place with respect to who is welcome to visit. I will appreciate your opinion and comment on this problem.

response:
Last but not least, I am of course delightedly flabbergasted that you would submit my name to the Nobel Foundation as a possible candidate for the Nobel prize award in physics (letter in Swedish). Although I am sure I am not in the same class with the giants of science (and other endeavors) who have received this ultimate recognition from the global human family (in particular the Swedish branch) in the past, I must admit to you that in my wildest fantasies I have imagined myself shaking hands with your King in connection with the pomp and circumstance of this Prize of Prizes. Since I have not been responsible for any great scientific breakthrough, any justification would have to be on the basis of a lifetime of "service physics" such as my perception of Prof. Kai Siegbahn's Nobel award in 1981, in which case there are likely thousands of more-qualified persons currently wandering the face of the earth.

such as Prof. Dr. D. Allan Bromley!

In any case I thank you from the bottom of my heart for your kind thoughts and this overwhelmingly generous expression and action in my behalf. Just to be nominated, as you have done for me, is a grand award in itself, and my children are very excited and impressed. My son Shelton, currently home on his annual vacation (repatriation) from his job in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia with Aramco as a geophysicist, vows he and his family will indeed come to Stockholm if the "impossible" were to somehow come to pass. You have given an enormous morale boost to these later years of my life, no matter what the outcome of your kind nomination. Thank you again.

Thanks again for your recent papers, and for your previous works on bone mineral determination and related topics received earlier. Please keep me up to date on your further work in this and other areas of radiation physics. Perhaps we will see you at ISRP-6 (1994) in Rabat or at ISRP-7 (1997) in Chengdu (site becoming more and more likely).

Sincerely,



John H. Hubbell
Ionizing Radiation Division "Emeritus"
Center for Radiation Research

Vice President for North America (1991-1994),
International Radiation Physics Society (IRPS)

"CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING"

TYPE: INFORMATION

ORIGINATOR: 02

STATUS C

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9124134

DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: SIMMONS, H.E.: DUPONT

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 09/13/91

SUBJECT: RE: JIM POWELL, PRESIDENT OF FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.

DIRECTORATE
ASSIGNED:

STAFF
ASSIGNED:

ACTION
REQUIRED:

STAFF
ACTION:

OSTP DUE DATE:
DATE COMPLETED:

SENDER'S DUE DATE:

STAFF DUE DATE
DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #:

CONTACT PERSON:
PHONE:

REMARKS:

EXT:

OSTP RECEIVED: 09/23/91
DEPT RECEIVED:

FILE: P-DAB-PERSONAL

*Send copy to
Susan F to add
to NSB report*

*DAB
Do we need to
do anything with
this? Send to
NSF (Susan F)
or
Connie Horner?*

*Copy sent to
NSF
Susan Zimmerman*



WILMINGTON, DELAWARE 19898

VICE PRESIDENT
SENIOR SCIENCE ADVISOR

4134

RECEIVED

91 SEP 23 A 9:26

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR

September 13, 1991

Dr. D. Allan Bromley
The Assistant to the President for
Science and Technology
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20506

Dear Allan:

My attendance at a Board of Trustees meeting at the Franklin Institute yesterday prompts this letter. As you know, Jim Powell was recently appointed President of Franklin Institute. Jim's term on the NSB ends this year and when I asked if he would be interested in a second term, he expressed high enthusiasm for doing so. I would heartily endorse him for another term on the NSB. In addition to the skills and value that Jim already brings to the NSB he will be developing some new perspectives on science education in his new job, and it might be valuable for us to have someone in his position to provide another dimension to our activities. My experience on the Board of the Franklin Institute shows that the staff is spending more and more of its time in matters related to science education broadly.

I look forward to getting your next visit to Wilmington arranged soon.

Best personal regards,

Sincerely,

Howard
H. E. Simmons

HES/amf

"CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING"

TYPE: MEETING REQUEST DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9124123
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS I DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: de la MOTHE, John: HARVARD UNIVERSITY

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 09/13/91

SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR A HEPAP MEETING POSSIBLY IN NOVEMBER.

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: D. Allan Bromley ASSIGNED:

ACTION STAFF
REQUIRED: AS NECESSARY ACTION:

SENDER'S DUE DATE:
OSTP DUE DATE: 10/04/91 STAFF DUE DATE
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

COPIES TO:

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

CLOSED

OSTP RECEIVED: 09/20/91 FILE: P-DAB-PERSONAL
DEPT RECEIVED:

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 29, 1991

Dear John:

My apologies for the long delay in responding to your letter in which you tell me of your fellowship at the Kennedy School and your desire to discuss some of the science policy questions having to do in particular with large projects. This, of course, is a matter of substantial continuing interest to my office and I would look forward to the possibility of the discussions you suggest.

Let me suggest that you call my scheduling secretary, Ms. Marian Nida, at 202/456-7116 so that we can find some mutually convenient times.

I look forward to seeing you and to the proposed discussions. In the meantime, let me simply wish you every success and satisfaction in your fellowship at Harvard.

Janet Halliwell stopped by to see me a few months ago and we had a very interesting discussion about science policy matters. I, of course, have been very much interested in the KAON project and have been keeping in relatively close touch with its development, both at the Federal and Provincial levels.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely yours,



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

Dr. John de la Mothe
Research Fellow
John F. Kennedy School of Government
Harvard University
79 John F. Kennedy Street
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138

4123

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

CENTER FOR SCIENCE AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

RECEIVED

91 SEP 20 P 2: 54

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR

*John F. Kennedy School of Government
79 John F. Kennedy Street
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138
Phone (617) 495-1400
Fax (617) 495-8963*

Dr. D.A. Bromley
Chief Scientific Advisor
The White House
Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C.
USA

September 13, 1991

Dear Allan,

It has been far too long since we last chatted at the HEPAP meetings in Chicago, and far too long since I've been able to concentrate on "big science", but hopefully this note will mark the end of both neglects.

I am now at the Kennedy School working on problems relating to public policy evaluations and decision making processes viz competing big science projects. For example, ~~who~~ does a country like Canada decide between a KAON project, SNO (Sudbury Neutrino Observatory), being active in the SSC or CERN, and so on. Such questions will require a return to first principles. For example, what is big science? Is it the same as monumentalism, meta-science, mega-technology, etc.? What processes do the scientific and policy communities have to go through in order to get a particular project on the political agenda? And on and on.

I hope that you find this kind of questioning interesting and important, as I would very much like to arrange to visit with you - perhaps thrice - over the next six or seven months. November right now is looking clear for a first meeting, as I'll be beginning cite visits in Europe and Canada in the next few weeks. Would this proposal be acceptable to you?

I look forward to hearing from you in the near future, and hope that you are well. It will be nice to see you again.

Best Regards


John de la Mothe, Ph.D.
Research Fellow

P.S. Janet Halliwell at the Science Council of Canada sends her best as well.

"CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING"

TYPE: INFORMATION DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9124049
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS C DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: NARIN, Francis: CHI RESEARCH, INC.

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 09/12/91

SUBJECT: RE: THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE DECISION BY NSF NOT TO
AUTHORIZE A SOLE SOURCE CONTRACT TO CHI, TO UPDATE
THE SCIENCE LITERATURE INDICATORS.

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: ASSIGNED:

ACTION STAFF
REQUIRED: ACTION:

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

COPIES TO: Karl Erb
D. Allan Bromley

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

OSTP RECEIVED: 09/16/91 FILE: B-DAB-PERSONAL
DEPT RECEIVED:

CHI RESEARCH, INC.

10 White Horse Pike • Haddon Heights, New Jersey 08035

Telephone No. (609) 546-0600 • FAX No. (609) 546-9633

FACSIMILE MESSAGE

DATE: September 12, 1991

REFERENCE: 8603-R

FROM: FRANCIS NARIN
CHI RESEARCH, INC.
10 WHITE HORSE PIKE
HADDON HEIGHTS, NEW JERSEY 08035
TELEPHONE NO. 609/546-0600

FOR REPLY PLEASE USE FAX NO. 1-609-546-9633

NUMBER OF PAGES (INCLUDING THIS COVER SHEET): 2

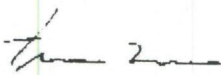
To: Dr. Allan Bromley
Assistant to the President for
Science and Technology
Director, OSTP

FAX No. 1-202-395-3719

Dear Dr. Bromley:

Although we have never met personally, I am sure you are aware of our role in producing all the bibliometric indicators used in Science Indicators since 1972. I therefore think you should be aware of the threat to this work, and I am attaching a copy of a fax sent to Dr. Massey for the same purpose.

Sincerely yours,


Francis Narin
President

FN:dl

Attachment

CHI RESEARCH, INC.

10 White Horse Pike • Haddon Heights, New Jersey 08035

Telephone No. (609) 546-0600 • FAX No. (609) 546-9633

September 11, 1991

Dr. Walter E. Massey
Director
National Science Foundation
1800 G Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20550

Fax No. 1-202-357-9725

Dear Dr. Massey:

We have just been informed that NSF has decided not to authorize a sole source contract to CHI, to update the Science Literature Indicators we have provided for Science Indicators since 1972. I want to make sure you are personally aware of the consequences:

- (1) Bibliometric data in the forthcoming Science Indicators report will stop at 1987, i.e., be five years old at publication.
- (2) My firm may lose its ability to ever participate again in this work, because we may not be able to retain this highly specialized programming and analysis capability, built up over the last 20 years.
- (3) It will be years before the U.S. can restore its capability for policy level, quantitative measurement of our scientific strengths and weaknesses.

Over the last few years I have watched the U.S. capability for quantitative science policy analysis seriously erode. Almost all of our best work in recent years, including important finding on international cooperation and on technology-to-science linkages, has been sponsored by European groups (CNRS, BMFT, DTI, etc.).

I find it appalling that, for simple lack of will, the U.S. will now fall three years or more behind the Europeans in a field we pioneered and created.

Sincerely yours,



Francis Narin
President

"CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING"

TYPE: ACTION DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9124047
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS I DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: EVANS, Leonard

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 09/09/91

SUBJECT: A COPY OF HIS BOOK, "TRAFFIC SAFETY AND THE DRIVER".

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: D. Allan Bromley ASSIGNED:

ACTION STAFF
REQUIRED: AS APPROPRIATE ACTION:

SENDER'S DUE DATE:
OSTP DUE DATE: 09/30/91 STAFF DUE DATE
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

COPIES TO:

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

CLOSED

OSTP RECEIVED: 09/16/91
DEPT RECEIVED:

FILE: P-DAB-PERSONAL

MW
He answered this, I
believe. Send w/ copy
to NISuit to close
out
D@

9 September 1991

Dr. D. Allan Bromley
Scientific Advisor to the President
Executive Office of the President
OE0B Room 360
17th. Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Washington, DC.

Dear Dr. Bromley:

I am pleased to send you a copy of my recently published book **TRAFFIC SAFETY AND THE DRIVER**.

The jacket photograph may look similar to my earlier cover photograph for the issue of "The Physics Teacher" containing the article on which we previously corresponded. However, there is a big difference -- the drivers on the book cover are members of my family. The white car is driven by our younger son chauffeuring our daughter, and the maroon car is driven by my wife. At my stage of life this seemed the only way left for me to achieve my life-long ambition of sleeping with a cover girl!

I hope the book might be useful to you. For example, the material on pages 64-77 is relevant to discussions of the relationship between changes in CAFE and safety.

I continue to be out of Michigan every time you visit! Hopefully our paths will cross soon. They came close when I was in the audience for our daughter's graduation witnessing your receiving an honorary degree from Northwestern University this summer. Very best wishes.

Sincerely,

Leonard Evans

Leonard Evans

Home contact:

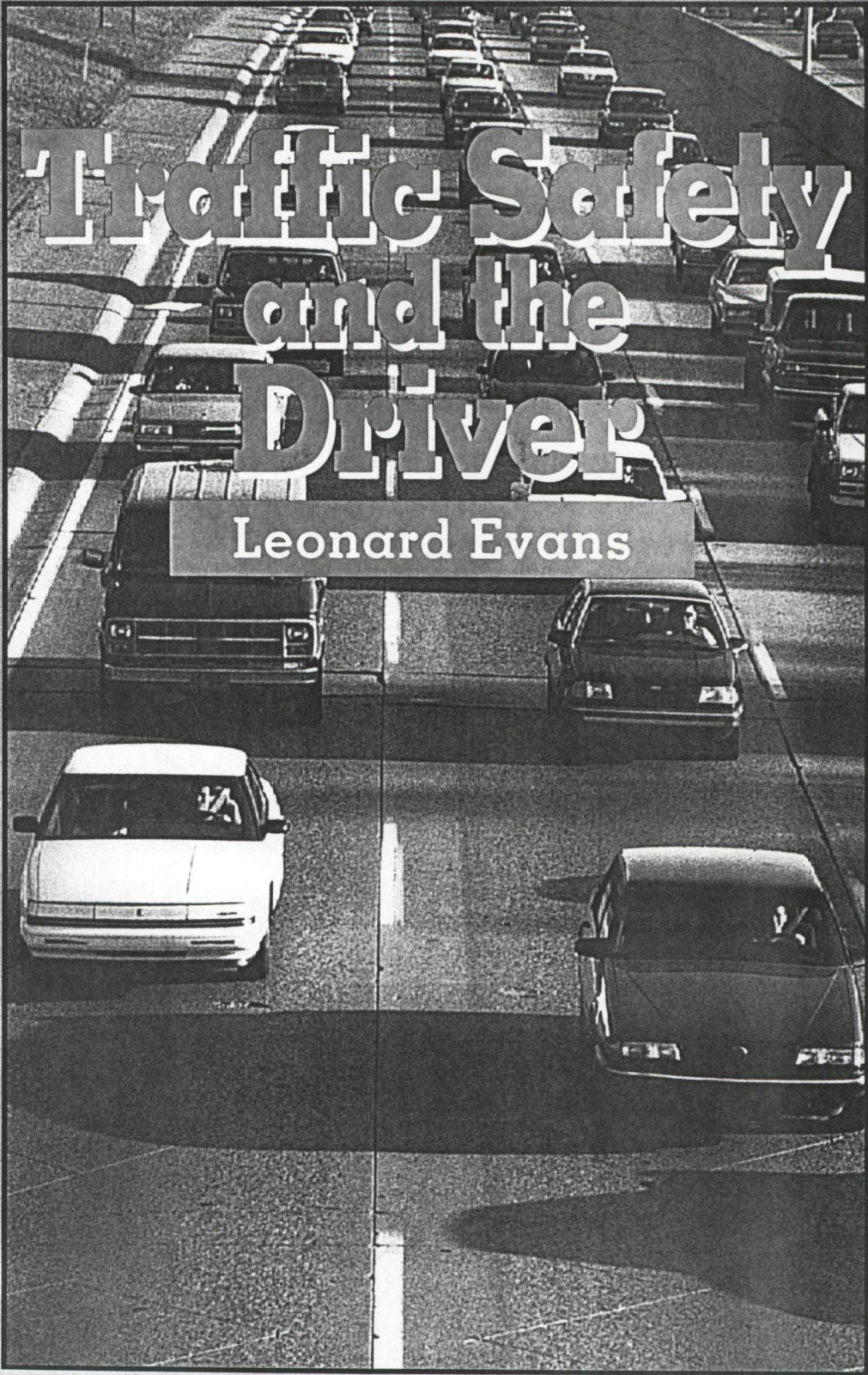
Leonard Evans
973 Satterlee
Bloomfield Hills, MI 48304-3153

Tel: (313) 646-0031

Office contact:

Dr. Leonard Evans
Operating Sciences Department
General Motors Research Laboratories
Warren, MI 48090-9055

Tel: (313) 986-2280
FAX: (313) 986-0574



Traffic Safety and the Driver

Leonard Evans

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 18, 1991

Dear Leonard:

Many thanks for sending me a copy of your recently published book **Traffic Safety and the Driver**. I have only had an opportunity to glance through it as yet but obviously it contains a vast amount of information that will be of use to me and to my staff. I congratulate you for the obvious work that was involved in pulling all this together.

And let me finally say that I am more than delighted to congratulate you on the fulfillment of your longfelt dream--one that I, of course, can resonate to--of sleeping with a cover girl!

With warmest best wishes,

Sincerely yours,



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

Dr. Leonard Evans
Operating Sciences Department
General Motors Research Laboratories
Warren, Michigan 48090

924047

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 18, 1991

Dear Leonard:

Many thanks for sending me a copy of your recently published book **Traffic Safety and the Driver**. I have only had an opportunity to glance through it as yet but obviously it contains a vast amount of information that will be of use to me and to my staff. I congratulate you for the obvious work that was involved in pulling all this together.

And let me finally say that I am more than delighted to congratulate you on the fulfillment of your longfelt dream--one that I, of course, can resonate to--of sleeping with a cover girl!

With warmest best wishes,

Sincerely yours,



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

Dr. Leonard Evans
Operating Sciences Department
General Motors Research Laboratories
Warren, Michigan 48090

"CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING"

TYPE: INFORMATION DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9124104
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS C DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: CUNNINGHAM, John F.: PROVIDENCE COLLEGE

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 09/09/91

SUBJECT: RE: RECEIPT OF YOUR 09/03/91 LETTER CONCERNING
MARYANNE BACH.

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: 09/20/91 FILE: P-DAB-PERSONAL
DEPT RECEIVED:

4104

PROVIDENCE COLLEGE

PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND 02918

RECEIVED

Office of the President

SEP 20 9:33

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR

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

Dear Doctor Bromley:

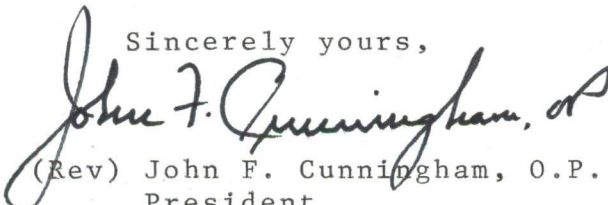
This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of
September 3 concerning Ms. Maryanne Bach who
has served in your office for the past year.

I was pleased to learn of the progress made
by Ms. Bach and delighted to learn that she
has been offered the position of Director of
the Policy Division of the Department of the
Interior. It is always gratifying to hear
of the professional advancement of one of
our graduates.

I have forwarded a copy of your letter and
Ms. Bach's resume to the Chairperson of our
Honorary Degree Committee which will con-
sider Ms. Bach's qualifications.

I thank you for your interest in Providence
College.

Sincerely yours,


(Rev) John F. Cunningham, O.P.
President

September 9, 1991

"CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING"

TYPE: ACTION

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9123981

ORIGINATOR: 02

STATUS I

DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: PARKS, PAUL F.: ORAU BOARD OF DIRECTOR'S.

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 9/4/91

SUBJECT: REQUESTS A LETTER OF RECOGNITION FOR OSCAR TOUSTER
FROM DR. BROMLEY WHICH WILL BE ADDED TO A COLLECTION
OF LETTERS FROM HIS OTHER COLLEAGUES AT ORAU AND
PRESENTED TO HIM IN AN ALBUM AT THE ANNUAL COUNCIL
MEETING THIS YEAR.

DIRECTORATE

STAFF

ASSIGNED: D. Allan Bromley

ASSIGNED:

ACTION

STAFF

REQUIRED: RESPOND APPROPRIATELY

ACTION:

SENDER'S DUE DATE:

OSTP DUE DATE: 09/30/91

STAFF DUE DATE

DATE COMPLETED:

DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

COPIES TO:

CLOSED

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #:

CONTACT PERSON:

REMARKS:

PHONE:

EXT:

OSTP RECEIVED: 09/11/91

DEPT RECEIVED:

FILE: P-
P-DAB-PERSONAL



Oak Ridge
Associated
Universities

Post Office Box 117
Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37831-0117

President's
Office

September 4, 1991

Dr. D. Allan Bromley
Assistant to the President
Office of Science & Technology Policy
Old Executive Office Building
17th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20506

Dear Dr. Bromley:

Oscar Touster stepped down from the chairmanship of the ORAU Board of Directors this year after holding that position for 12 years. Prior to that he was ORAU Councilor for Vanderbilt University from 1963 through 1972 and Chairman of the Council during 1970, 1971, and 1972. Then he was elected to the Board in a regular "sponsoring institution" slot.

ORAU is planning to recognize Oscar for his many years of service to ORAU at the annual council meeting this year. On Monday evening, October 28, a dinner is being planned in his honor. We will, of course, present him with a suitable gift from the Corporation but I would like him to have a collection of letters from his ORAU colleagues. You may wish to write such a letter and send it to ORAU headquarters to be placed in an album for presentation at the dinner.

Please mail it to Ann Patton in the President's Office in Oak Ridge before October 1. Enclosed is an abbreviated biographical sheet which includes mention of his ORAU affiliations and a stamped envelope for your convenience.

Thank you for joining me in expressing appreciation for the exemplary service Oscar Touster has given ORAU and the region over the past 28 years.

Sincerely,

Paul F. Parks/k

Paul F. Parks, Chair
ORAU Board of Directors

PFP:AHP:eak

Enclosure

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
03. Resume	Resume of Oscar Touster [personal information redacted] (2 pp.)	9/4/91	(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 [2 of 8] [1991]

Date Closed:	3/8/2010	OA/ID Number:	62028-002
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