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

OA/ID Number: 62028
Folder ID Number: 62028-003

Folder Title:
D. Allan Bromley - Personal [3 of 8] [1991]

Stack:

Row:

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Position:

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"CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING"

TYPE: ACTION DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9123892
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS I DIRECTORATE STATUS

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

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 09/03/91

SUBJECT: AN INVITATION TO THE COMPANY'S 175TH ANNIVERSARY HAS
BEEN EXTENDED TO THE PRESIDENT AND YOUR HELP AND
SUPPORT IN ENCOURAGING THE PRESIDENT TO ACCEPT THIS
INVITATION WOULD BE APPRECIATED.

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: D. Allan Bromley ASSIGNED:

ACTION STAFF
REQUIRED: AS NECESSARY ACTION:

SENDER'S DUE DATE:
OSTP DUE DATE: 09/18/91 STAFF DUE DATE
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley
PHYSICAL SCIENCES

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

CLOSED

OSTP RECEIVED: 09/04/91 FILE: P-DAB-PERSONAL
DEPT RECEIVED:



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

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

91 SEP 4 1991
OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR
September 3, 1991

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 trust you are finding a little time to relax this summer, although from what I read of your activities, you appear to be keeping rather busy.

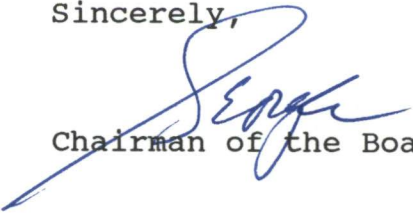
It was really great to have you here in Baltimore for Don Langenberg's inauguration on June 26, and you certainly provided the perfect touch to a very special day.

You may recall our brief conversation during the luncheon on June 26, regarding our Company's 175th Anniversary. As I mentioned to you, we are the oldest utility in the United States, and we thought something special should be done to recognize this occasion. We believe this will provide an opportunity for the President to come to Baltimore, not only to recognize America's first utility, but to address his National Energy Strategy.

An invitation has been extended to the President to join us for this special occasion, and I am enclosing a copy of that letter. We will certainly appreciate your help and support in encouraging the President to accept this invitation.

Please do not hesitate to call me if you have any questions or suggestions. Hope to see you soon.

Sincerely,



Chairman of the Board

Enclosure



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

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

August 30, 1991

President George Bush
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

It is a pleasure and honor for me to invite you to a special event commemorating the Baltimore Gas and Electric Company's 175th Anniversary.

It was 175 years ago--before the railroads, even before the completion of the National Road connecting the East Coast to the West-- that Rembrandt Peale, artist and entrepreneur, started the Gas Light Company of Baltimore to light the streets and homes of the city. **It was the first gas utility in the New World, and Baltimore Gas and Electric is its direct descendant.**

The pioneering Gas Light Company of Baltimore started with a few thousand dollars in assets, five unusually able men, and one bright idea--to light the city. Now, with more than \$6.7 billion in assets, the Company employs more than 9,000 talented and dedicated employees to meet the energy needs of more than 1 million electric and 500,000 gas customers in Central Maryland. With that as background, the management and employees of BG&E are proud of Rembrandt Peale's legacy, which has evolved into a pre-eminently well-managed, high-performance energy supplier. Our mission has remained the same over 175 years--to provide a reliable and economical source of energy to our customers.

As we draw closer to the end of this historically significant year, we are engaged in planning a special commemorative event highlighting our anniversary. I recognize the incredible demands on your time; nonetheless, I invite you to participate in this event.

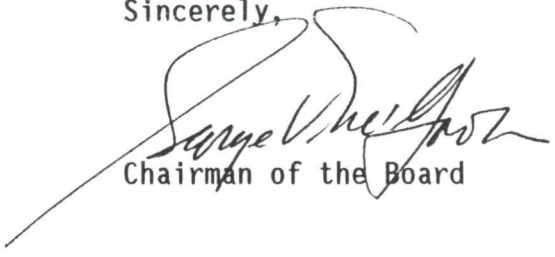
Over the past year, we have witnessed the serious need for a strong energy policy in this country. Your Administration, particularly through the leadership of Admiral Watkins, has given us such an initiative in the National Energy Strategy. As Chairman of an energy company, I have endorsed and applauded your efforts to move our country toward a viable and sound energy future. Perhaps our celebration as the oldest utility in the New World will provide a forum for you to address your energy agenda.

President George Bush
August 30, 1991
Page 2

The proximity of the city of Baltimore, our Orioles baseball team, and the growing number of Republicans in a traditionally Democratic state are perhaps additional features that may enhance this invitation. We are totally flexible as to date and forum.

I am available for any questions or comments and look forward to your favorable reply.

Sincerely,



Chairman of the Board

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 20, 1991

Dear George:

Many thanks for your letter of September 3 which arrived when I was out of the country. I do indeed recall our discussion during the inauguration festivities for Don Langenberg and the fact that, as the oldest utility in the United States, you will be celebrating your 175th anniversary.

Thank you for sending me a copy of your letter to the President. I shall be happy to add my recommendation that he accept that invitation because it does fit very well with his interests in technology and could provide an opportunity for him to give a major talk on the topic.

You do not mention, either in your letter to the President or in your letter to me, when precisely you plan the festivities and I am assuming that your thought is to try to fit them to the President's schedule. The way the scheduling process works is that no commitment is made for Presidential participation in any event until, at most, six weeks to two months prior to the event and so I would suggest that you give the President either a selection of dates that would otherwise be convenient for you or a time period so that it can get into the scheduling process even though you will hear nothing definite until the interval before the event that I have just mentioned.

It was good to see you in June and I too look forward to seeing you again soon.

With warmest best wishes,

Sincerely yours,



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

Mr. George V. McGowan
Chairman of the Board
Baltimore Gas and Electric
Charles Center
Post Office Box 1475
Baltimore, Maryland 21203

"CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING"

TYPE: ACTION DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9123877
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS I DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: ANDRES, Monica: COUNCIL FOR EXCELLENCE IN GOVERNMENT

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 08/28/91

SUBJECT: REQUEST TO REVIEW THE ENCLOSED MATERIAL FROM THE
PRUNE BOOK'S PROFILE OF THE POSITION OF ASSISTANT TO
THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTOR OF OSTP AND MAKE CHANGES
AS NECESSARY.

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: DIRECTOR'S OFFICE ASSIGNED:

ACTION STAFF
REQUIRED: FOR DAB'S SIGNATURE ACTION:

SENDER'S DUE DATE:
OSTP DUE DATE: 09/10/91 STAFF DUE DATE
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT: 09/06/91

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley
Michelle Van Cleave

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #: CONTACT PERSON:
PHONE: EXT:
REMARKS: The assignment is to the Director's Office for Steve Olson.

Changes phoned in to Monica Andres, Sept. 6, 1991.
Steve Olson

CLOSED

OSTP RECEIVED: 09/03/91
DEPT RECEIVED:

FILE: B-DAB-PERSONAL

COUNCIL FOR EXCELLENCE IN GOVERNMENT

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91 SEP 3 P 5: 08

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OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR

August 28, 1991

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

Dear Dr. Bromley:

When we interviewed you for the forthcoming Prune book on the 60 toughest scientific and technical jobs in Washington, we promised to get your specific advance permission for the use of anything the book is to contain that is directly quoted and attributed to you by name.

Accordingly, I enclose material from the book's profile of the position of Assistant to the President and Director, Office of Science and Technology Policy. It contains one or more quotes from your interview that we would like to include. In each case, the extracts show the quoted material in the context in which it would be used. For convenience, the material is highlighted.

Please make any changes you wish in the highlighted passages. I will then contact you by telephone in a week or so concerning your permission for its use, and to get any revisions you desire. Should you not wish us to attribute the material to you by name, we may still want to include it without quotation marks or attribution, and in paraphrase where appropriate or necessary.

We greatly appreciated your help in the interview. The book will be published in the fall of this year by Madison Books.

Sincerely,



Monica Andres
Associate Editor

D. Allan Bromley

The Soviet launch of Sputnik was the event to which the science adviser's job, like certain other fixtures of the contemporary federal S&T scene, owes its real birth. Dwight Eisenhower brought James R. Killian, Jr. into the White House in that autumn of 1957 as his special assistant for S&T and established a science advisory committee. "That group really had a remarkable amount of influence," recalls D. Allan Bromley, the president's assistant for science and technology policy since 1989. "And one of reasons was that in those days there was practically no other S&T game in town." As time went on and administrations and circumstances changed, however, presidential interest in and use of scientific advice would wax and wane. For that and other reasons, the advisor position's usefulness, impact and reputation have followed a similar pattern.

Bromley thus wears two hats. As assistant to the president he has the responsibility for what he calls "the science and technology for policy" as well as the "policy for science and technology." The first of these means the contribution of S&T input--information, analysis, recommendations--to the policy formation process "where S&T are generally not the dominant elements but are important elements." This includes, importantly, a reading on the reliability of the S&T components of a proposed policy, since in the past "too many cases" have come to light of policy and laws based on "pretty shaky science and technology." The second half of the assistant's mandate--providing policy for S&T--involves among other goals "keeping the S&T base strong" and "being aware of possible actions by the administration that might have a significant impact on S&T in the country--and that might not be appreciated" without his presence.

Under the second hat, as director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP), Bromley identifies one main task as getting the maximum federal and federally-supported research and development effort per appropriated dollar. "The maximum amount, and the highest quality," he emphasizes. Another is to report to the Congress on the progress made and "what is required to make the right things happen." In pursuing these objectives, the budget process is a key OSTP instrument. It is here that the science adviser's office as currently run has made perhaps its most recognized impact, reviving and strengthening the previously moribund Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering and Technology (FCCSET) and using it in shaping a new interagency budget approach to high-priority research and technology areas.

This innovation is rooted in the creation of FCCSET in 1976 by the same legislation that established OSTP itself (and marked the beginning of the modern history of the science adviser's position). Bromley says one of his first goals was to understand "why the FCCSET structure hadn't been as effective as its creators had envisaged," since the times seemed to cry out for "real coordination and crosscutting activity" among agencies. He found two answers. First, the relationship between OSTP and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) had degenerated into antagonism. Second, FCCSET was staffed at too low a level: "when the budget crunch came, the agencies they represented could disown agreements they had made in the council." Bromley repaired and broadened relations with OMB. As one step, the two offices agreed to work together throughout the development of upcoming fiscal year S&T budgets. That replaced the procedure in which OSTP saw the budget document only in its final form before it went to the Congress.

Next, FCCSET underwent dramatic overhaul. Its membership now consists of the secretaries of all but three of the 14 cabinet departments, and the heads of independent agencies with significant S&T in their mandates and missions. "That means," Bromley notes, "that when decisions are made by that group, they stick." Under the oversight of these top-level FCCSET members are permanent committees responsible for seven S&T areas judged to need special attention. In turn, the committees have in some cases set up working groups. This new edition of FCCSET is designed to bridge what Bromley thinks is the biggest gap in science and technical enterprise at the federal level--the fact of many agencies working with differing views and approaches towards similar S&T goals. That is a strength in some ways, he acknowledges. But its price has been a lack of coherence--"nobody really understood what anybody else was doing, and we weren't getting the maximum impact in many areas per dollar spent."

In the new, corrective interagency approach to this problem, OSTP and OMB together select each year "a set of areas" to be targeted, gather and analyze the necessary budget and other data, and plan a single coordinated program that can oversee the work of all agencies involved. The coherence achieved in the first of these efforts in 1989--to assess the global climate change phenomenon--made possible a very significant increase in the funding requested for the overall program compared to the resources the individual agencies could have otherwise expected. Duly impressed, the Congress went along. Under the watchful guidance of FCCSET, a dozen or more agencies now coordinate the federal response to the challenge of global climate change.

More such projects have followed. With FCCSET fixed and the new crosscutting strategy successfully tested, OSTP has applied it to high-performance computing, mathematics and science education and human resources and, in 1991, materials science and engineering. Biotechnology is likely to be next and, says Bromley, "we have a whole series of candidates. Once we've done this one year, then that's the base on which we build the next year." He thinks that, if he can make it work consistently, this will be the most important contribution he makes. At the same time, the FCCSET process, in his view, lacks one important ingredient: private-sector wisdom and counsel. "By law, every member is a government official. Marvelous ideas get generated, some of which are not terribly realistic, and we don't expose them to ground truths by running them by private sector people." To fill the gap, he got Oval Office agreement in 1990 to bring together the President's Council of Advisers on Science and Technology--PCAST--a "very distinguished" group of 12. It is part of his job, Bromley points out, to "make sure that PCAST and FCCSET mesh and cross-fertilize one another." He asserts that the chemistry has worked well between PCAST members and the president, with whom it meets directly, and with senior White House staff. The group, he says, "is listened to."

"When the Congress has some reason to want to know what the administration is up to, they know whom to come find," Bromley acknowledges. "And you do have some sessions before various congressional committees that are perhaps a little unpleasant. But on the other hand I rather enjoy interacting with Congress." He doesn't view his status as an impediment, and says he has spent "a fair amount of time trying to rebuild the bridges" between his office and the Hill. In addition to testifying to the science and other committees, he talks informally to members and staffs in both Houses. Some of this dialogue addresses the OSTP budget, which stands at a requested \$3.88 million in budget authority for fiscal 1992; in 1991, the estimated figure is \$3.56 million, and the actual 1990 figure was \$2.83 million.

The science adviser's staff has more than doubled from its 1989 level, and currently numbers about 40. (In his day, Press says, he had a staff of 30-plus.) "This office was set up as the office of science and technology policy," Bromley points out, "but traditionally it was the office of science policy." He thought it important to give additional emphasis to the "T" in the title. That is partly why "all four of the presidentially appointed, Senate confirmed associate directors of this office are in place." Their areas of responsibility are physical science and engineering, life sciences, industrial technology, and international and policy affairs. Though the office's establishing legislation provides for these slots, some of them had remained unfilled before 1989. Among the factors in that situation were the extensive time required by confirmation procedures, a general resistance within the executive office to Senate-confirmable individuals for reasons noted earlier, and the desire of some presidents for small staffs. Bromley made the filling of all four associate positions a condition of accepting his own appointment. "It was terribly important," he says, "for economic competitiveness and for national security. I also wanted to send a message that we were serious about these particular areas."

Among the many other concerns the science adviser deals with, several projects and issues deserve brief discussion here.

- The debate about industrial policy. "We have a semantic problem here," says Bromley. There has never been any question that government should play a role in supporting basic research, and "government has accepted this right from the beginning." At times, people believed that pure research was the only area government should be involved in and that "everything else should go into the private sector." There were

also, for example, the government's bail-outs of Lockheed and Chrysler, which was "far on the other side" of the issue. "That's what nowadays I would define as industrial policy," he continues. The current administration will not do that because it doesn't believe itself nearly as qualified as people in the private sector "to make the kind of decision as to who is going to survive in the market phase--in the purely competitive production or sales phase." But all this leaves a "very large gap" between basic research and the competitive stage. That is the precompetitive period from discovery of a technology through its development, a period where Bromley believes a government role is appropriate.

Activity that reduces cost and risk and speeds up the development process in the precompetitive stage is crucial, Bromley says, and that's where government comes in. One way to achieve this is the funding of consortia such as Sematech, which gets \$100 million a year to develop what Bromley hopefully calls "leapfrogging" technology into the next generation of semiconductors. Another way may be through advanced technology programs in manufacturing and research centers; so far the Department of Commerce has set up small pilot centers to test this idea (described elsewhere in this volume; see Undersecretary of Commerce for Technology and Director, National Institute for Standards and Technology). A third is by simple administrative action, as in the decision to shorten the time period in which companies can amortize the cost of their production equipment.

- Attracting S&T talent to government. Money is not the major problem, in Bromley's view. It is, rather, the ethical conduct and conflict of interest regulations that allow the impression to develop that people entering government service "are guilty of something, reversing the concept that a prospective appointee is innocent until proven guilty." This acts as a deterrent to people considering public sector jobs and is having "a significant impact on our ability to attract very good people." Current rules, he says, make it impossible for scientists and technologists in mid-career to do a government tour because they require the total severing of connections with their parent organizations. "In mid-career, that would be totally crazy." Recruiting for federal S&T positions is thus reduced to young people who have no experience or people who have retired. The onerousness of the situation, Bromley adds, lies not in the rules themselves, but in how they are interpreted to protect administrations from embarrassment.

- Science and technology education. About a dozen federal agencies working under FCCSET are involved in this sector of the administration's general approach to the country's education problems. Principal among them are the National Science Foundation and the Department of Education; and in his first meetings with their representatives, Bromley relates, "it turned out that apart from the two agency heads, none of those people had ever even met one another." The objectives of the FCCSET effort have been to establish budget information and guidelines, and develop national standards (but not a national curriculum, Bromley emphasizes) for what students in various grades should know in the S&T area. "And then measure their performance against those standards, which will tell us whether we are making progress and where we can improve."

Bromley sees three reasons why U.S. public education has fallen on hard times--a decrease in parental involvement in education at the K-12 levels, a failure to insist on high-quality teaching, and a lack of objective standards. He would like to decrease U.S. dependence on foreign graduate students who come here to study and remain to work, and increase the number of American students going on to graduate levels. Another problem he points to is the low rewards American society gives, compared with other countries, to the "supertechnicians" who keep production lines running and perform sophisticated tasks required in modern industry.

Should the science adviser be an advocate for particular projects or groups inside and outside the federal S&T enterprise, or a neutral arbiter? Views on this point vary. "If you're seen in White House discussions as the advocate of a constituency," Press answers, "that's quickly recognized and you're suddenly outside the loop. You have to be looked at as a member of the president's team." That doesn't mean, however, that the science adviser shouldn't build networks into the government and nongovernment S&T

communities to stay abreast of what is happening in order to do a better job. "You can make a case," Graham says, "that senior staff should merely present the options that the departments put together. I decided there wasn't enough S&T horsepower elsewhere on the White House staff to form very sound judgments on many of the issues, or at least that there would be substantial value added if I was an advocate. So I acted not only as a summarizer and consensus builder but also from time to time as an advocate." If the science adviser is perceived as a lobbyist for the S&T community, Bromley says, then effectiveness in the job "goes to zero." On the other hand, "I'm not supposed to be completely neutral. Take an area like high-performance computing, which I think is extraordinarily important, where we can make a major difference in this country's competitiveness or educational capabilities. If that's something I think is important, on the basis of my experience and background, then I say so. That's why I sit in on meetings with the president and the budget director and the agency heads. And if I think something isn't important, then I often say that, too." But the overridingly vital necessity, he stresses, is that the rest of the presidential team recognize the science adviser as one of them, with the president as the only constituent.

"CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING"

TYPE: ACTION DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9123642
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS I DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: GERSTLEY, Michael J.

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 08/24/91

SUBJECT: REQUEST TO AUTOGRAPH THE ENCLOSED STAMP
COMMEMORATING THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT
FOR HIS COLLECTION.

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: D. Allan Bromley ASSIGNED:

ACTION STAFF
REQUIRED: AS APPROPRIATE ACTION:

SENDER'S DUE DATE:
OSTP DUE DATE: 09/12/91 STAFF DUE DATE
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

COPIES TO:

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

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OSTP RECEIVED: 08/29/91 FILE: P-DAB-PERSONAL
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3642
Michael J. Gerstley

5819 Rohn Way
San Jose, California 95123

RECEIVED

91 AUG 29, 1991 10 4
August 24, 1991

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR

The Honorable D. Allan Bromley
Assistant to the President
for Science and Technology
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave. NW
Washington, D. C. 20500

Sir;

Approximately fifty five years ago my grandfather, Dr. Sam Loebenstein, of Kansas City, Mo., started an unique autograph collection. Until his death, he had received over 400 autographs from prominent people in all walks of life. The unique feature was the fact that he sent, to the person whose autograph he requested, an uncanceled United States postage stamp suggesting that persons vocation or something related to their life. He asked that their autograph be placed across the stamp, thus cancelling it.

The collection has been entrusted to me and I have been carrying it on for the past thirty years. It now contains over 5,000 autographs.

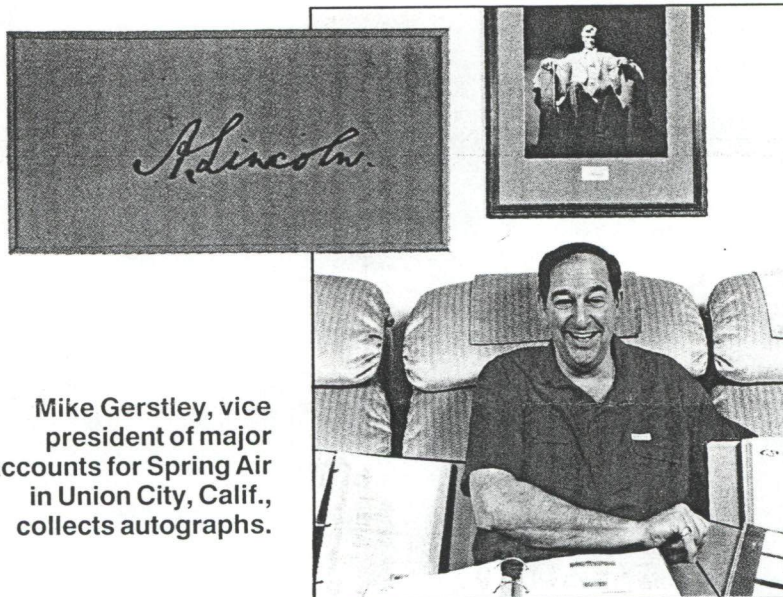
I am enclosing a stamp commemorating the Executive Branch of our government. Since you serve as an Assistant to the President, I feel this stamp is appropos. If you will autograph it and return it to me I will be greatly honored.

Thank you for your time and your kind consideration.

Very truly yours,

Michael J. Gerstley
Michael J. Gerstley

Gerstley puts his own stamp on huge autograph collection



Mike Gerstley, vice president of major accounts for Spring Air in Union City, Calif., collects autographs.

UNION CITY, Calif. — Mike Gerstley, vice president of major accounts for Spring Air in Union City, says his autograph collection is unlike any other in the country.

For one thing, he has more than 5,000 autographs. That's right — 5,000. But the unique thing about Gerstley's collection is that each autograph is connected in some way to a commemorative stamp.

Among his prized signatures is that of Abraham Lincoln. He also has autographs from 30 other U.S. presidents and from all the current Supreme Court justices except Antonin Scalia, who doesn't sign autographs.

Gerstley's collection dates back to 1935, when his grandfather decided to combine his two hobbies of stamp and autograph collecting.

His grandfather would send a stamp to a person whose autograph he wanted and ask them to sign the stamp, which was linked in some way to that person. For example, stamps commemorating the state of New York were sent to the governor and senators of New York.

When his grandfather died, he willed the collection to his only grandson, Gerstley, who was about 4 years old at the time. Gerstley didn't become interested in the collection until 1960, when he was recovering from the Hong Kong flu.

Gerstley's collecting is all done by mail. He positions the stamp on a card and mails it to the person whose autograph he wants. His response rate is better than 90%. "Most people say it's so unique that they are pleased to do it," he said.

Gerstley focuses primarily on politicians and other people of note such as Nobel prize winners. He has all the astronauts since 1960, including Neil Armstrong and the Challenger crew. He also has all the presidents and senators who have served since 1960.

The signature that Gerstley would most like to get is that of George Washington, which generally has a price tag of \$5,000 to \$12,000. The only autographs he has ever bought or plans to buy are former presidents. He paid \$400 for an authenticated signature of Abraham Lincoln four years ago and has since been offered \$2,100 for it.

But, he said, he's never sold an autograph and doesn't plan to. "My kids would kill me if I sold any. They all three want to keep it going." — C.D.S.





"CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING"

TYPE: ACTION DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9123626
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS I DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: TRATTNER, John H.: COUNCIL FOR EXCELLENCE IN GOVERNMENT

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 08/22/91

SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR AN ENDORSEMENT OF THE SECOND IN THE
PRUNE BOOK SERIES, THETO BE USED ON VOLUME ENTITLED
"THE SIXTY TOUGHEST SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL JOBS IN
WASHINGTON", TO BE USED ON THE BOOK'S DUST JACKET.

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: D. Allan Bromley ASSIGNED:

ACTION STAFF
REQUIRED: AS APPROPRIATE ACTION:

SENDER'S DUE DATE:
OSTP DUE DATE: 09/11/91 STAFF DUE DATE
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

COPIES TO: Steve Olson

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OSTP RECEIVED: 08/28/91 FILE: P-DAB-PERSONAL
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Philip A. Odeen
Sharon Patrick
Franklin D. Raines
Elliot L. Richardson
Deborah Steelman
Alexander M. Vagliano
John P. White
John C. Whitehead
Sandra L. Willett
Marcia E. Williams
Suzanne H. Woolsey
Joseph R. Wright, Jr.

PAST CHAIRS:

Alan K. Campbell
Louis J. Gambaccini
William A. Morrill

PRESIDENT:

Mark A. Abramson

VICE PRESIDENTS:

Barbara B. Rosenfeld
John H. Trattner

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR

August 22, 1991

Dr. D. Allan Bromley
Special Assistant to the President & Director
Office of Science and Technology Policy
Old Executive Office Building
Washington, DC 20506

Dear Dr. Bromley:

You may recall that I interviewed you in November of last year for the second in the *Prune Book* series, a volume entitled *The Sixty Toughest Scientific and Technical Jobs in Washington*. The project is a joint undertaking of the Carnegie Commission on Science, Technology and Government, and the Council for Excellence in Government. The book will be published in the late fall.

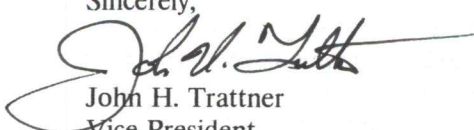
I would like to ask your further help by way of an endorsement to be used on the book's dust jacket. The Council and the Commission feel that your brief comments would help draw a wide audience beyond the professional community to a book that will highlight the importance of strong, talented management of the federal government's responsibilities in science and technology.

The first *Prune Book*, published in 1988, carried the endorsements of then-Vice President Bush, Governor Michael Dukakis, former Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volcker, Senator Bill Bradley and former Labor Secretary John T. Dunlop.

We hope that you will accept this invitation to support a worthwhile project. In the likely event that you would wish to review all or part of the manuscript, I'd be happy to provide whatever you wish, as well as any future information you might require.

In the next few weeks you will receive for your approval quotes from your interview contained in the book's profile of your position. We will be in touch with you concerning both these matters, and we thank you for your help.

Sincerely,


John H. Trattner
Vice President

"CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING"

TYPE: INFORMATION DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9123622
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS C DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: CHAUDHARI, Praveen: IBM

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 08/21/91

SUBJECT: RE: A RECENT STAMP ISSUED BY THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT
COMMEMORATING A RECENT CONFERENCE IN
SUPERCONDUCTIVITY.

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
PHYSICAL SCIENCES

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

OSTP RECEIVED: 08/28/91 FILE: P-DAB-PERSONAL
DEPT RECEIVED:



RECEIVED

International Business Machines Corporation

91 AUG 28 A 9: 20

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR

Thomas J. Watson Research Center
P.O. Box 218
Yorktown Heights, New York 10598
914/945-3000

August 21, 1991

The Honorable D. A. Bromley
Assistant to the President
Office of Science & Technology
Old Executive Building, Room 358
17th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20506

Dear Allan:

I sent a number of my colleagues and friends postcards from Japan a few weeks ago. Nobody that I have been in touch with has received them and I assume you did not either. My purpose in sending you the postcard was to show you a recent stamp issued by the Japanese government commemorating a recent conference in Superconductivity, which I attended. In case you did not receive my postcard, I am enclosing a pair of stamps for your bemusement.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

Praveen

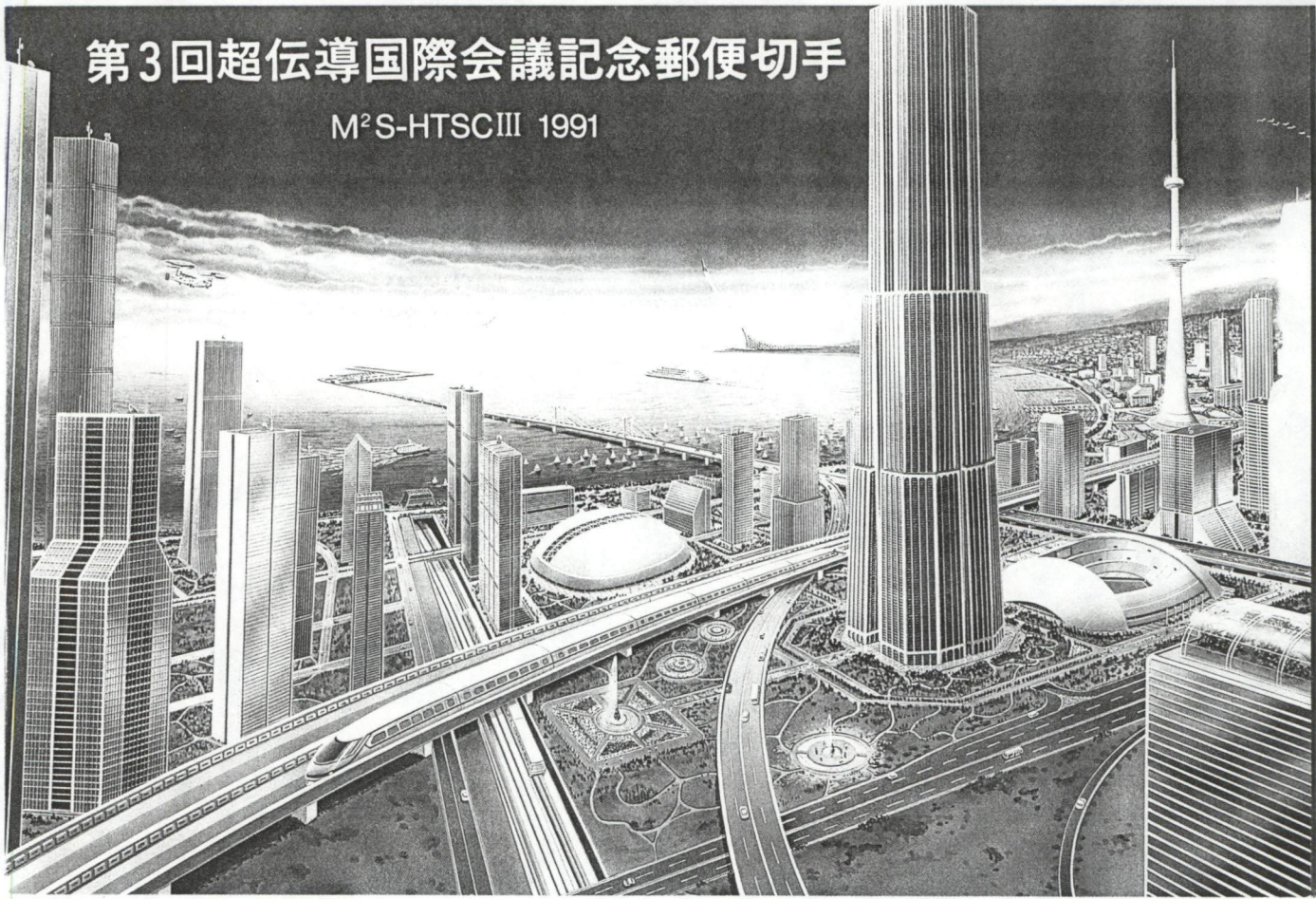
Praveen Chaudhari

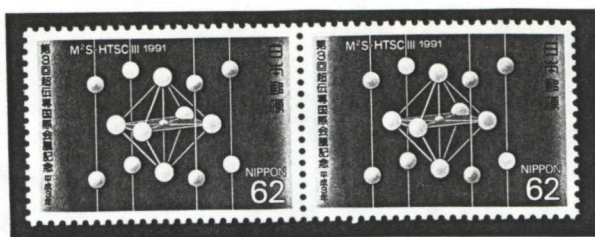
/ph

Enclosure

第3回超伝導国際会議記念郵便切手

M²S-HTSCⅢ 1991



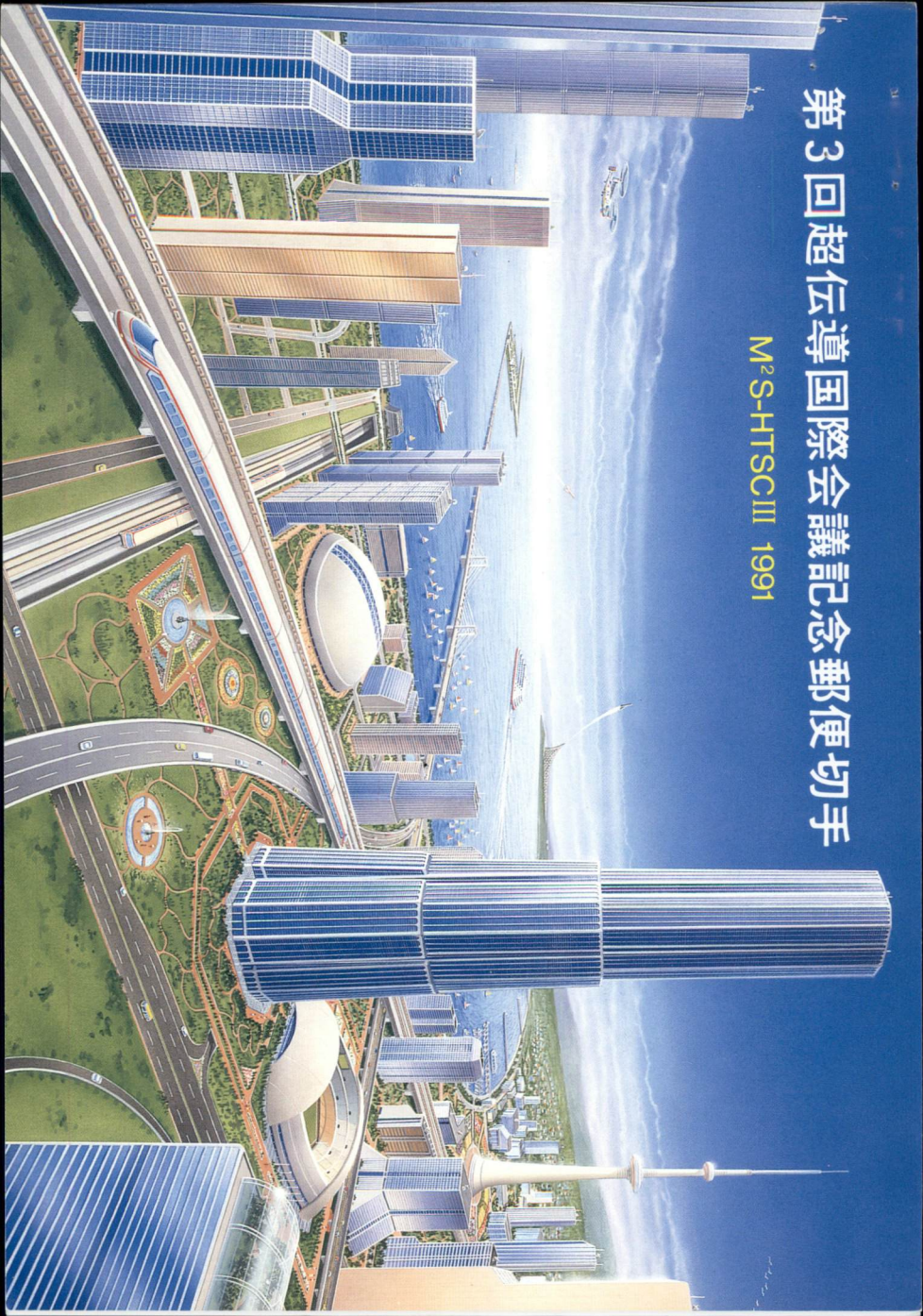


発行日 平成3年7月19日
種類 62円郵便切手
発行枚数 21,000,000枚
版式刷色 オフセット5色
意匠 超電導体結晶構造図
原画作者 渡辺三郎 (デザイナー)

Date of issue: July 19, 1991
Denomination: 62 yen
Quantity: 21,000,000
Printing process: Five-color offset
Design: Crystal structure of an oxide superconducting material
Designer: Saburo WATANABE

第3回超伝導国際会議記念郵便切手

M²S-HTSCIII 1991



表紙の絵は、超電導未来都市を
描いたものです。

The picture on the cover page shows future
urban superconductivity use.

北陸電力株式会社

社団法人応用物理学会

財団法人国際超電導産業技術研究センター

財団法人新機能素子研究開発協会

超電導発電関連機器・材料技術研究組合

社団法人未来科学技術協会・新超電導材料研究会

財団法人材料科学技術振興財団

日本学術振興会(超伝導エレクトロニクス第146委員会)

財団法人鉄道総合技術研究所

Hokuriku Electric Power Company

The Japan Society of Applied Physics

International Superconductivity Technology Center

Research and Development Association for Future Electron Devices

Engineering Research Association for Superconductive Generation Equipment and Materials

The Society of Non-Traditional Technology/New Superconducting Materials Forum

Foundation for Promotion of Material Science and Technology of Japan

Japan Society for the Promotion of Science/146th Committee (Superconductive Electronics)

Railway Technical Research Institute

第3回超伝導国際会議記念郵便切手

超電導記念切手が、平成3年7月19日に「第3回超伝導国際会議」にあわせて発行されました。今年、1911年にオランダのカマリング・オネス博士が超電導現象を発見して80年目に当たります。

超電導は、その大きな特性である電気抵抗が零、マイスナー効果、ジョセフソン効果などを利用して、将来、超高速コンピュータ、磁気浮上列車をはじめとして、電力、輸送、医療など、産業や生活の分野で幅広い応用が期待されています。

なお、切手の意匠は、超電導現象を起こす酸化物系超電導材料の結晶構造図と、会議名：M²S-HTSCIII (第3回超伝導国際会議)を配したものです。

Commemorative Postal Stamp of the International Conference on M²S-HTSC III

Superconductivity postal stamps were issued on July 19, 1991 in commemoration of the International Conference on M²S-HTSCIII. This year also marks the 80th year since Dr. Kamerlingh Onnes discovered the phenomenon of superconductivity in 1911.

Superconductivity is expected to be applied to a wide range of activities in industry and in daily life including ultra high-speed computers, magnetically levitated trains as well as electric power, transportation and medical treatment because of its outstanding characteristics such as zero electrical resistance, the Meissner effect and the Josephson effect.

The design of the stamp features the crystal structure of one of the oxide superconductors and the name of the conference, M²S-HTSCIII (3rd International Conference on Materials and Mechanisms of Superconductivity-High Temperature Superconductors).



発行日 平成3年7月19日
 種類 62円郵便切手
 発行枚数 21,000,000枚
 版式刷色 オフセット5色
 意匠 超電導体結晶構造図
 原画作者 渡辺三郎 (デザイナー)

Date of issue: July 19, 1991
 Denomination: 62 yen
 Quantity: 21,000,000
 Printing process: Five-color offset
 Design: Crystal structure of an oxide superconducting material
 Designer: Saburo WATANABE

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 19, 1991

Dear Praveen:

Many thanks for your note of August 28 with its copies of the two marvelous Japanese stamps showing the crystal structure of an oxide superconducting material.

It seems that almost every country in the world is prepared to recognize new scientific achievements on its postage except for the United States where on the last major effort of this sort the Post Office insisted on mislabeling their alleged brontosaurus. When I complained they responded only that even though that was not the scientifically correct designation, most people would think that it was and therefore, they could see no significant problem.

Your sending me these stamps does raise the question of whether we should not perhaps make a further effort to get some scientific content into our stamps. As someone, who in years past, was a fairly active stamp collector, I must say that we tend to have among the least imaginative and ugliest postage in the entire world. Just last week the Korean Foreign Minister showed me some of the recent Korean issues which, as in the past, really are quite beautiful.

If you have any bright ideas along this line, I would, of course, welcome them.

With all best wishes,

Sincerely yours,



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

Dr. Praveen Chaudhari
Thomas J. Watson Research Center
Post Office Box 218
Yorktown Heights, New York 10598

"CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING"

TYPE: INFORMATION DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9123543
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS C DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: DAVIS, Jay C.: LAWRENCE LIVERMORE NATIONAL LABORATORY

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 08/16/91

SUBJECT: PICTURES FROM HIS LAST STINT AT NUCLEAR ARCHAEOLOGY
IN IRAQ AND A THANK YOU FOR YOUR LETTER OF
ENCOURAGEMENT.

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: 08/21/91 FILE: P-DAB-PERSONAL
DEPT RECEIVED:

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01. Letter and attached photos	To: Allan Bromley From: Jay Davis Re: Pictures from Nucelar Archaeology trip to Iraq (4 pp.)	8/16/91	(b)(1)	

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 [3 of 8] [1991]

Date Closed:	3/8/2010	OA/ID Number:	62028-003
FOIA/SYS Case #:	2005-0336-F	Appeal Case #:	
Re-review Case #:		Appeal Disposition:	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		Disposition Date:	
AR Case #:		MR Case #:	
AR Disposition:		MR Disposition:	
AR Disposition Date:		MR Disposition Date:	

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

(b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
(b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
(b)(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
(b)(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
(b)(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
(b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
(b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
(b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

"CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING"

TYPE: INFORMATION

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9123543

ORIGINATOR: 02

STATUS C

DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: DAVIS, Jay C.: LAWRENCE LIVERMORE NATIONAL LABORATORY

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 08/16/91

SUBJECT: PICTURES FROM HIS LAST STINT AT NUCLEAR ARCHAEOLOGY
IN IRAQ AND A THANK YOU FOR YOUR LETTER OF
ENCOURAGEMENT.

DIRECTORATE
ASSIGNED:

STAFF
ASSIGNED:

ACTION
REQUIRED:

STAFF
ACTION:

SENDER'S DUE DATE:

OSTP DUE DATE:
DATE COMPLETED:

STAFF DUE DATE
DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #:

CONTACT PERSON:

REMARKS:

PHONE:

EXT:

OSTP RECEIVED: 08/21/91
DEPT RECEIVED:

FILE: P-DAB-PERSONAL

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
02a. Letter	To: Allan Bromley From: Jay Davis Re: Nucelar Archaeology trip to Iraq (1 pp.)	8/16/91	(b)(1)	

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 [3 of 8] [1991]

Date Closed:	3/8/2010	OA/ID Number:	62028-003
FOIA/SYS Case #:	2005-0336-F	Appeal Case #:	
Re-review Case #:		Appeal Disposition:	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		Disposition Date:	
AR Case #:		MR Case #:	
AR Disposition:		MR Disposition:	
AR Disposition Date:		MR Disposition Date:	

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

(b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
(b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
(b)(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
(b)(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
(b)(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
(b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
(b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
(b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
02b. Letter	To: Jay Davis From: Allan Bromley Re: Response to 8/16/91 letter (1 pp.)	9/20/91	(b)(1)	

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 [3 of 8] [1991]

Date Closed:	3/8/2010	OA/ID Number:	62028-003
FOIA/SYS Case #:	2005-0336-F	Appeal Case #:	
Re-review Case #:		Appeal Disposition:	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		Disposition Date:	
AR Case #:		MR Case #:	
AR Disposition:		MR Disposition:	
AR Disposition Date:		MR Disposition Date:	

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

(b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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(b)(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
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(b)(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
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(b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
(b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

"CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING"

TYPE: INFORMATION DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9123583
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS C DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: ROSENBERG, Steven A.: DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 08/20/91

SUBJECT: RE: HIS DAUGHTER RACHEL.

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: 08/23/91 FILE: P-DAB-PERSONAL
DEPT RECEIVED:



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

Public Health Service

RECEIVED

National Institutes of Health
National Cancer Institute
Bethesda, Maryland 20892

August 20, 1991
91 AUG 23 P 1: 52

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR

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

Dear Allan:

It was wonderful to hear from you. I greatly appreciate your interest in my daughter, Rachel.

Rachel chose Dartmouth! Why she would rather be marooned in the snow drifts of Hanover, New Hampshire when she could be an "Eli" is a mystery to me. But she leaves for Dartmouth in two weeks.

I do appreciate everything that you did to help her. It's nice that she is happy and comfortable with her choice of college and that is most important.

Congratulations on all of your work representing science in this country. We all stand taller because of the way that you represent us.

I hear from Peter about you and hope that things are going well for you personally as well as professionally. Peter is a wonderful person and is making important progress in his studies in the laboratory. I hope that I can convince him to stay with us for many years.

I hope that I have the opportunity to see you again soon.

Certainly if there is anything that I can do to be of help to you, please don't hesitate to let me know.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Steve Rosenberg

Steven A. Rosenberg, M.D., Ph.D.
Chief of Surgery
National Cancer Institute

SAR:jc

"CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING"

TYPE: ACTION DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9123504
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS I DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: SHERBURNE, E.G.: SCIENCE SERVICE

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 08/15/91

SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE IN HIS SEARCH FOR FULLTIME OR
CONSULTING WORK.

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: D. Allan Bromley ASSIGNED:

ACTION STAFF
REQUIRED: AS NECESSARY ACTION:

SENDER'S DUE DATE:
OSTP DUE DATE: 08/30/91 STAFF DUE DATE
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

COPIES TO: ~~D. Allan Bromley~~
ADMINISTRATION

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

CLOSED

OSTP RECEIVED: 08/16/91
DEPT RECEIVED:

FILE: P-ADM-PERSONNEL*DAB-PERSONAL

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

September 9, 1991

Dear Ted:

Thank you for your note of August 15. I am sorry to be so delayed in responding but I spent a good bit of August out of the country--some work, some pleasure.

As you may know, the Office of Science and Technology Policy is a relatively small office with a limited budget. Right now I am not aware of any positions that would match your particular interests but that could change at any time. I will share your resume with my senior staff and keep it on file in the event something comes along that I believe will interest you.

In the meantime, I wish you every success in your endeavors and a happy, healthy retirement.

Sincerely,



D. Allan Bromley
Director

E.G. Sherburne, Jr.
President
Science Service
1719 N Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

SCIENCE SERVICE

1719 N STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, DC 20036 • 1-202-785-2255

August 15, 1991

Dr. D. Allan Bromley
Science Advisor to the President and
Director, Office of Science and
Technology Policy
Executive Office of the President
New Executive Office Building, Room 5013
725 17th Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20506

Dear Allan:

As you may recall, I will be retiring in October, and am looking for something else to do (full time or consulting) after then. I am enclosing a CV in case you should know of anything that might be of interest. My particular interests are public understanding of science, and the identification and encouragement of scientific talent at the precollege level.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Ted

E.G. Sherburne, Jr.
President

EGS:yvt

Enc.

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
03. Resume	Resume of Edward G. Sherburne [personal information redacted] (9 pp.)	8/15/91	(b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Science and Technology Policy, Office of (OSTP)
Series: Bromley, D. Allan, Files
Subseries: Personal Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: D. Allan Bromley - Personal [3 of 8] [1991]

Date Closed:	3/8/2010	OA/ID Number:	62028-003
FOIA/SYS Case #:	2005-0336-F	Appeal Case #:	
Re-review Case #:		Appeal Disposition:	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		Disposition Date:	
AR Case #:		MR Case #:	
AR Disposition:		MR Disposition:	
AR Disposition Date:		MR Disposition Date:	

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

(b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
(b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
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(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]
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(b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
(b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

"CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING"

TYPE: ACTION DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9123524
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS I DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: HANLE, DR. HELLMUT: ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT-STIFTUNG

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 08/14/91

SUBJECT: WOULD LIKE DR. BROMLEY TO REVIEW INFORMATION
CONCERNING DR. FEZA GUERSEY, WHO IS A CANDIDATE FOR
THE HUMBOLDT RESEARCH AWARD, AND TO GIVE A
CONFIDENTIAL STATEMENT REGARDING DR. GUERSEY FOR THE
SELECTION COMMITTEE TO USE.

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: D. Allan Bromley ASSIGNED:

ACTION STAFF
REQUIRED: AS NECESSARY. ACTION:

SENDER'S DUE DATE:
OSTP DUE DATE: 09/03/91 STAFF DUE DATE
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

COPIES TO:

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

CLOSED

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"CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING"

TYPE: ACTION DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9123524
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS I DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: HANLE, DR. HELLMUT: ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT-STIFTUNG

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 08/14/91

SUBJECT: WOULD LIKE DR. BROMLEY TO REVIEW INFORMATION
CONCERNING DR. FEZA GUERSEY, WHO IS A CANDIDATE FOR
THE HUMBOLDT RESEARCH AWARD, AND TO GIVE A
CONFIDENTIAL STATEMENT REGARDING DR. GUERSEY FOR THE
SELECTION COMMITTEE TO USE.

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: D. Allan Bromley ASSIGNED:

ACTION STAFF
REQUIRED: AS NECESSARY. ACTION:

SENDER'S DUE DATE:
OSTP DUE DATE: 09/03/91 STAFF DUE DATE
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

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WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #: CONTACT PERSON:
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OSTP RECEIVED: 08/19/91 FILE: DAB PERSONAL
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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
04a. Form	Completed Humboldt Research Award nomination form for Feza Gursey [personal information redacted] (2 pp.)	9/14/91	(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 [3 of 8] [1991]

Date Closed:	3/8/2010	OA/ID Number:	62028-003
FOIA/SYS Case #:	2005-0336-F	Appeal Case #:	
Re-review Case #:		Appeal Disposition:	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		Disposition Date:	
AR Case #:		MR Case #:	
AR Disposition:		MR Disposition:	
AR Disposition Date:		MR Disposition Date:	

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

(b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
(b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
(b)(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
(b)(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
(b)(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
(b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
(b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
(b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT-STIFTUNG

Humboldt-Preisträgerprogramm für Natur- und Ingenieurwissenschaftler

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

Prof. Dr. Allan D. Bromley

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Telegrammanschrift: humboldtbonn

Bonn, August 14, 1991

III/N-SA

(bei Antwort bitte angeben)

Subject: Scientific Advisor's opinion on Scientists nominated for the Humboldt Research Award

Dear Professor Bromley,

With this letter we kindly ask you for a short confidential statement on

Prof. Dr. Feza Gürsey

Please find attached some information concerning the above mentioned candidate. Your statement will be made available to the members of the Selection Committee of the Award Program exclusively as confidential matter. In order to facilitate the procedure of giving your opinion, please find enclosed a reply-slip, which you may use to your convenience.

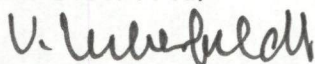
If you know some of the former Humboldt Research Award Winners in your scientific field it would be helpful for us to compare their scientific qualifications with those of the candidate nominated here.

It would be very appreciated, if you could let us have your statement at your earliest convenience, in order that the members of the Selection Committee can be informed of your opinion before the next meeting taking place in the middle of November 1991.

Thanking you in advance for your kind assistance, I remain with best regards,

(Dr. Hellmut Hanle)

(i.A. Vera Ueberfeld)



Enclosures

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
04b. Resume	Resume of Feza Gursey [personal information redacted] (7 pp.)	11/22/91	(b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Science and Technology Policy, Office of (OSTP)
Series: Bromley, D. Allan, Files
Subseries: Personal Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: D. Allan Bromley - Personal [3 of 8] [1991]

Date Closed:	3/8/2010	OA/ID Number:	62028-003
FOIA/SYS Case #:	2005-0336-F	Appeal Case #:	
Re-review Case #:		Appeal Disposition:	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		Disposition Date:	
AR Case #:		MR Case #:	
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AR Disposition Date:		MR Disposition Date:	

RESTRICTION CODES

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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
04c. Form	Completed Humboldt Research Award nomination form for Feza Gursey [personal information redacted] (2 pp.)	10/7/91	(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 [3 of 8] [1991]

Date Closed:	3/8/2010	OA/ID Number:	62028-003
FOIA/SYS Case #:	2005-0336-F	Appeal Case #:	
Re-review Case #:		Appeal Disposition:	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		Disposition Date:	
AR Case #:		MR Case #:	
AR Disposition:		MR Disposition:	
AR Disposition Date:		MR Disposition Date:	

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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
04d. Letter	To: Hellmut Hanle From: Allan Bromley Re: Letter of Recommendation for Feza Gursey [personal information redacted] (1 pp.)	9/19/91	(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 [3 of 8] [1991]

Date Closed:	3/8/2010	OA/ID Number:	62028-003
FOIA/SYS Case #:	2005-0336-F	Appeal Case #:	
Re-review Case #:		Appeal Disposition:	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		Disposition Date:	
AR Case #:		MR Case #:	
AR Disposition:		MR Disposition:	
AR Disposition Date:		MR Disposition Date:	

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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"CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING"

TYPE: ACTION DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9123455
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS I DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: WANG, T.F.

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 08/12/91

SUBJECT: TWO PROPOSALS FOR DR. BROMLEY'S REVIEW, " FURTHER
DEVELOPMENT OF SECONDARY BEAMS AT ATLAS" AND
"DEVELOPMENT OF THE A17F BEAM FOR ASTROPHYSICAL
REACTION RATE STUDIES".

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: D. Allan Bromley ASSIGNED:

ACTION STAFF
REQUIRED: AS NECESSARY ACTION:

SENDER'S DUE DATE:
OSTP DUE DATE: 08/27/91 STAFF DUE DATE
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley
PHYSICAL SCIENCES

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #: CONTACT PERSON:
REMARKS: Enclosures to DAB. PHONE: EXT:

OSTP RECEIVED: 08/13/91 FILE: ^P DAB-PERSONAL*PHYSICAL SCIENCES
DEPT RECEIVED:

Dear Professor Bromley,

Finally got a chance to report to you what I am doing recently. Andrea and her mom are visiting relatives over Chicago so that I could have a chance to do something else. This baby is restless (18 months old already... still feel like that she was born yesterday). She can at least now recognize 22 characters of alphabetic and speak some simple (few words) sentences and enjoy good classical music. About two weeks ago, I was listening to P.D.Q. Bach (you know, the notorious one) 's 1712(not 1812) overture for fun, she went to the amplifier and pointed at the volume knob and complaint. After I switched Mozart's piano quartet, she stopped complaining and sit back listened till the end of the music.

Thank you very much for your little note to Jolie about my paper on superdeformation, I am pretty sure that you didn't correlated that T.F. Wang with this T.F. Wang. No body would(could) believe I am doing high-spin stuffs these days. As you probably known, I am the person who always teasing people doing γ - γ coincidence measurements since they might miss a lot of 5-MeV γ -rays(a joke, but possible). A good example is the linking transition of the SD band-- no body found any yet. Right now I am still have my doubt about the L=2 assignment (at least for the mass ~ 190 region) is right, I still suspect they are L = 1. For a band of about 1 % intensity and no definite linking to low-lying states (bypass isomer?), I doubt a good DCO measurement (let alone the angular correlation measurement) can be made. A lot of tricky background subtractions invloved (and none of them are right) which also complicated what have seen. Believe or not, I am even doing a DSAM measurement of some interesting bands in ^{198}Pb . Will definitely will send you a preprint. Enclosed please find a reprint of the $^{198,196}\text{Pb}$ paper.

After the shut down of the radioactivity beam facility at Livermore, I was saved by this the so called "shape-isomer task force" -- I always making fun to myself that I am only doing this job for living. This will be my last year with this group, and I am trying to find other positions in the Lab.. I hope with a Q-clearance I be able to find a real job in the Lab. (Help! Help!). Thing interests me most these days is my proposal (one of those once in 6-years) of doing a measurement of the $^{14}\text{O}(\alpha, p)^{17}\text{F}$ reaction. Of course, I bug John (Schiffer) a lot so that he lets me torture his machine (another joke, Lowell Bollinger even supports this experiment).-- I have also enclosed two proposals of this task for your

review. You know I like to do things backward (please do not take it seriously), instead of measuring $^{14}\text{O} + \alpha$ ($\sim 5\text{MeV}$ ^{14}O on a "Helium" target) , I propose to measure $^{17}\text{F} + \text{p}$, even worse a ^{17}F beam (~ 40 or more MeV beam energy because of the Q-value) on a hydrogen target so that you can catch the recoil ^{14}O 's with a spectrograph. The ^{17}F will be produced via $\text{H}(^{17}\text{O}, ^{17}\text{F})\text{n}$ reaction at higher energy (~ 90 MeV) for high production cross-section and then deaccelerate to the usable energy -- only ATLAS can do this job since each resonator behaves like a battery and you can always reverse a battery. Another advantage of doing this deacceleration process is to clean up the primary beam (because of the differences in rigidity and time-of-flight), this method almost costs nothing (apart from the hydrogen target) compared to the other methods. This is something I am pushing (probably John is pushing, too) these days. Hope will work out.

Was over Tower Record yesterday, and was attracted by the background piano music played in the store. Not because I can play all of them but this guy play in such a way that makes me appreciate these pieces more. He is not a perfectionist but he plays with style. Got two copies so that we both can share his music. Listen how slow he plays Schubert's "Moment music", and how light he plays Ivanovici's "Waves", and how unusual he plays first few notes of the Beethoven's "Moonlight". Hope this music will make you feel relaxing after a day of intense work....

With warmest wishes,

Sincerely,

Ju-fang Wang

RAPID COMMUNICATIONS

The Rapid Communications section is intended for the accelerated publication of important new results. Manuscripts submitted to this section are given priority in handling in the editorial office and in production. A Rapid Communication in Physical Review C may be no longer than five printed pages and must be accompanied by an abstract. Page proofs are sent to authors.

Superdeformation in $^{198,196}\text{Pb}$

T. F. Wang, A. Kuhnert, J. A. Becker, E. A. Henry, and S. W. Yates*
Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Livermore, California 94550

M. J. Brinkman and J. A. Cizewski
Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey 08903

F. A. Azaiez,[†] M. A. Deleplanque, R. M. Diamond, J. E. Draper,[‡] W. H. Kelly,[§] W. Korten,
A. O. Macchiavelli, E. Rubel,[‡] and F. S. Stephens
Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, Berkeley, California 94720

(Received 14 February 1991)

A weakly populated rotational band with energy spacings characteristic of superdeformation has been found in the reaction $^{154}\text{Sm}(^{48}\text{Ca},xn)$ at $E(^{48}\text{Ca})=205$ MeV. This band has seven transitions with an average γ -ray energy spacing of approximately 42 keV. It is assigned to ^{198}Pb on the basis of the excitation-function results. We also confirm the isotopic assignment of a previously reported superdeformed (SD) band in ^{196}Pb via the cross bombardments $^{176}\text{Yb}(^{26}\text{Mg},xn)$ and $^{176}\text{Yb}(^{24}\text{Mg},xn)$. Three SD bands have now been identified in the Pb isotopes with neutron numbers 112, 114, and 116.

Three-dimensional Hartree-Fock calculations of Bonche *et al.*¹ and Girod *et al.*² (who employed an effective two-body interaction with pairing), as well as a cranked Strutinsky calculation of Chasman,³ all predict well-developed secondary minima in nuclear energy surfaces throughout the $A\sim 194$ mass region, suggesting the presence of superdeformed (SD) nuclear shapes. These predictions have been verified experimentally in a number of Hg (Ref. 4), Tl (Refs. 5 and 6), and Pb (Refs. 7 and 8) nuclei. There are now approximately 25 SD bands observed in 12 nuclei in this region. These SD nuclei show similar moments of inertia, identical transition energies, and quantized alignment. Our experiments are motivated by the desire to understand these new phenomena associated with superdeformation. We report here results from our continuing experimental work in the Pb isotopes: (1) a new SD band in ^{198}Pb , and (2) confirmation of a previous⁷ tentative isotopic assignment for a SD band in ^{196}Pb .

Experiments were carried out at the Lawrence Berkeley

Laboratory 88-Inch Cyclotron using HERA. HERA is an array of 20 Compton-suppressed Ge detectors together with a 4π , 40-element bismuth germanate inner ball. ^{198}Pb was populated via the $^{154}\text{Sm}(^{48}\text{Ca},4n)$ reaction at two incident energies, $E(^{48}\text{Ca})=205$ and 210 MeV. The ^{154}Sm target was made of three stacked $500\text{ }\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$ foils. ^{196}Pb was studied by bombarding a ^{176}Yb target with two Mg isotopes: ^{24}Mg at $E(^{24}\text{Mg})=122$ MeV and ^{26}Mg at $E(^{26}\text{Mg})=135$ MeV. These energies were chosen to maximize the population of ^{196}Pb via the $4n$ and $6n$ evaporation channels, respectively. The ^{176}Yb target was composed of three stacked (450 , 450 , and $700\text{ }\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$) foils. Doubly-coincident (twofold) Ge events were recorded, along with sum energy (H) and multiplicity (K) information from the inner ball, if at least six inner-ball detectors were triggered. Coincidence events between three or more Ge detectors were always recorded (with H and K information). In the ^{198}Pb study, ~ 280 million coincidence events were stored at each energy. For the ^{196}Pb

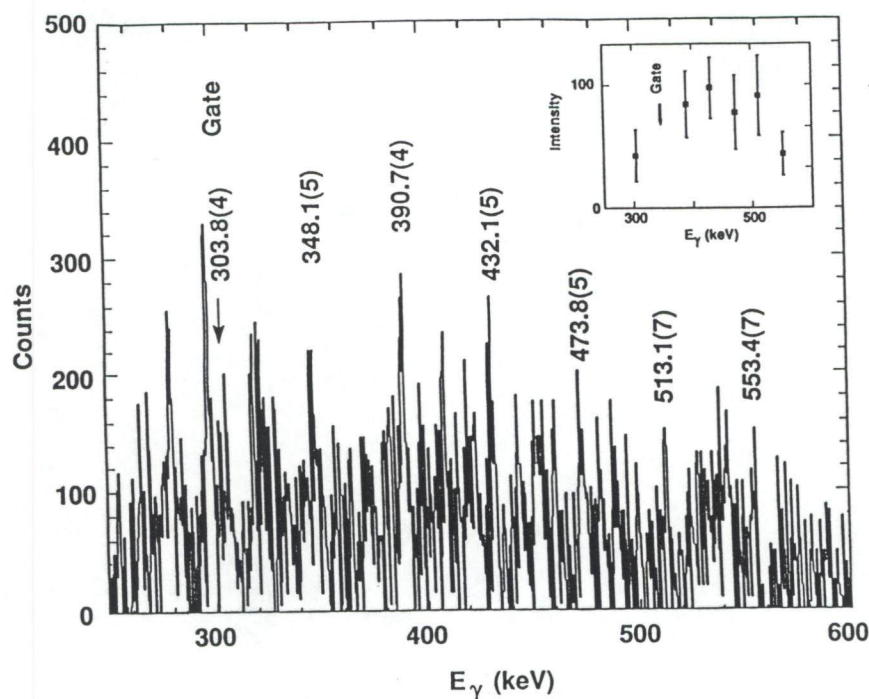


FIG. 1. Single-gated coincidence spectrum for the SD band in ^{198}Pb ; transition energies with errors are shown. The intensity pattern of the SD band gated on the 348.1-keV transition is illustrated in the upper right corner.

study, ~ 130 million and ~ 400 million coincidences were stored at $E(^{24}\text{Mg}) = 126$ MeV and $E(^{26}\text{Mg}) = 135$ MeV, respectively. In each instance, $\sim 80\%$ of the total recorded events were twofold coincidences.

Analysis of the ^{198}Pb data was done with conditions $H \geq 4.0$ MeV and $K \geq 8$. Figure 1 shows the energy spectrum and the intensity pattern of the SD band observed in the $^{154}\text{Sm}(^{48}\text{Ca}, xn)$ reaction at $E(^{48}\text{Ca}) = 205$ MeV. This band consists of seven transitions and is populated at $\sim 1\%$ of the total ^{198}Pb yield. The γ -ray energy difference between two adjacent transitions, ΔE_γ , decreases gradually from ~ 44 keV for the lowest-energy transitions to ~ 40 keV at the highest-energy transitions. The change in ΔE_γ per transition with increasing E_γ is the smallest among the SD bands so far found in Hg and Pb. The intensity ratios [the intensity obtained at $E(^{48}\text{Ca}) = 205$ MeV to that at $E(^{48}\text{Ca}) = 210$ MeV] of (i) the SD band, (ii) the high-spin states in ^{198}Pb , and (iii) the high-spin states in ^{197}Pb are summarized in Table I. There is no difference between the $K \geq 8$ and $K \geq 11$ results. The

number of events with $K \geq 11$ is $\sim 40\%$ of the number with $K \geq 8$. The SD band appears to have the same (within errors) excitation-function behavior as the high-spin states in ^{198}Pb . We, therefore, assign this SD band to ^{198}Pb . Coincidences between SD band members and transitions between known states below the 12^+ ($\tau = 240$ ns) isomer⁹ were not observed.

Figure 2(a) shows an 11-transition SD band observed in the $^{176}\text{Yb}(^{26}\text{Mg}, xn)$ reaction at $E(^{26}\text{Mg}) = 135$ MeV. Analysis was done with conditions $H \geq 3.25$ MeV and $K \geq 8$. This band was previously found⁷ in the $^{176}\text{Yb}(^{24}\text{Mg}, xn)$ reaction at $E(^{24}\text{Mg}) = 122$ MeV. Data from the latter reaction are shown in Fig. 2(b), along with the intensity pattern of the band. ^{196}Pb is the only common nucleus populated in these two reactions and, therefore, we unambiguously assign this band to ^{196}Pb . For this band ΔE_γ decreases gradually from ~ 44 to ~ 36 keV as E_γ increases from 215 to 620 keV. No known low-lying transition between states below the 12^+ ($\tau = 265$ ns) isomer¹⁰ in ^{196}Pb was found in coincidence with SD band members. No meaningful intensity pattern can be obtained from the data at $E(^{26}\text{Mg}) = 135$ MeV. The spectral peaks of the SD band are more prominent in the spectrum obtained at $E(^{24}\text{Mg}) = 122$ MeV than in the spectrum obtained at $E(^{26}\text{Mg}) = 135$ MeV, although the intensity ratio of the 959-keV ($14^+ \rightarrow 12^+$) transition¹⁰ in ^{196}Pb normalized to the total double-coincidence events at $E(^{26}\text{Mg}) = 135$ MeV to that at $E(^{24}\text{Mg}) = 122$ MeV is 0.86(2). This may be due to the population mechanism of the SD band or background produced by the other evaporation channels and fission at the higher incident energy.

The spin assignments of the members of these bands were obtained from least squares fits to the expression

TABLE I. The ratio of the intensity [normalized with respect to the corresponding total double-coincidence events; two different multiplicity conditions ($K \geq 8$ and $K \geq 11$) were selected] obtained at $E(^{48}\text{Ca}) = 205$ MeV to the intensity at $E(^{48}\text{Ca}) = 210$ MeV for (i) the SD band observed in the $^{154}\text{Sm}(^{48}\text{Ca}, xn)$ reaction, and (ii) the high-spin states in ^{198}Pb , and (iii) the high-spin states in ^{197}Pb .

	$K \geq 8$	$K \geq 11$
SD	2.5(9)	2.3(10)
^{198}Pb	1.9(2)	1.8(2)
^{197}Pb	0.8(1)	0.8(1)

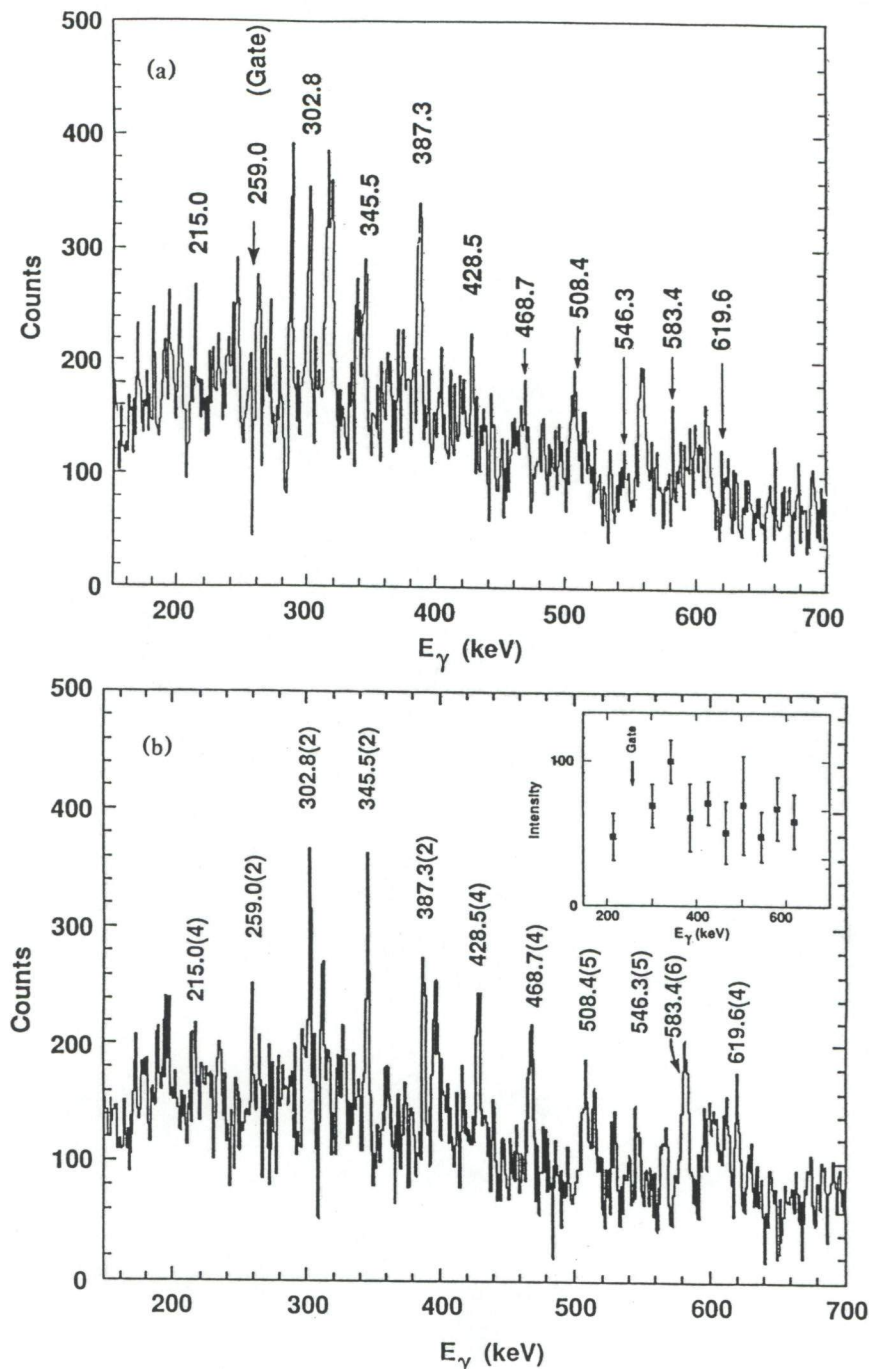


FIG. 2. (a) Spectrum for the ^{196}Pb SD band (obtained from gating on the 259.0-keV γ ray) observed in the $^{176}\text{Yb}(^{26}\text{Mg}, xn)$ reaction at $E(^{26}\text{Mg}) = 135$ MeV. (b) The same band was found in the $^{176}\text{Yb}(^{24}\text{Mg}, xn)$ reaction at $E(^{24}\text{Mg}) = 122$ MeV; the spectrum was obtained from summing the 215.0-keV, 259.0-keV, and 508.4-keV gates. The intensity pattern obtained from the 259.0-keV gate is also shown.

($\hbar = 1$):

$$I + \frac{1}{2} = 2\alpha\omega + \frac{4}{3}\beta\omega^3. \quad (1)$$

With the choice $\omega = dE/dI = E_\gamma/2$, I is the intermediate spin in the transition $I+1 \rightarrow I-1$ (see also Refs. 11 and 12). The $^{198,196}\text{Pb}$ data do not have sufficient statistics for making directional correlation analysis, and we made a reasonable assumption that these cascade γ rays of the SD band have multipolarity $L=2$. There are three free parameters in the fit: I_f (the spin of the lowest band member) and the inertial parameters α and β . All seven

transitions were used in the fit for ^{198}Pb , and only the nine lowest-energy transitions were used for ^{196}Pb . Results are summarized in Table II. The 303.8-keV γ ray in ^{198}Pb is assigned as $I_i \rightarrow I_f = 14 \rightarrow 12$, and the 215-keV γ ray in ^{196}Pb corresponds to an $I_i \rightarrow I_f = 10 \rightarrow 8$ transition. In the ^{198}Pb spin assignment, we use the fact that the level spin of an even-even nucleus is integer.

Figure 3 shows $\mathcal{J}^{(2)}$, the dynamic moment of inertia, for the SD bands in ^{198}Pb and ^{196}Pb , as a function of $(\hbar\omega)^2$. Lines through the data points are obtained with the parameters for integer values I_f in Table II. The $\mathcal{J}^{(2)}$ values

TABLE II. Least-squares parameters from a fit of measured transition energies to $I + \frac{1}{2} = 2\alpha\omega + \frac{4}{3}\beta\omega^3$ (see text). The errors are statistical only, and when $\chi^2/\nu < 1$, the error represents the uncertainty: $(\chi^2/\nu)^{1/2}\sigma$. The second row for a given nucleus represents the fit done with a fixed integer value I_f .

AZ	E_r (keV)	α ($\times 10^{-2}$) (keV $^{-1}$)	β ($\times 10^{-8}$) (keV $^{-3}$)	I_f
^{194}Pb	169.7(2)	4.408(24)	8.17(43)	6.02(5)
		4.398(4)	8.33(16)	6
^{196}Pb	215.0(4)	4.344(20)	6.28(27)	7.94(5)
		4.369(2)	5.95(11)	8
^{198}Pb	303.8(4)	4.265(65)	5.87(74)	11.74(17)
		4.361(7)	4.83(21)	12

of the SD band^{7,8} in ^{194}Pb are included in Fig. 3 for comparison. While many of the even-even nuclei have similar $\mathcal{J}^{(2)}$, the $\mathcal{J}^{(2)}(^{198}\text{Pb})$ and $\mathcal{J}^{(2)}(^{196}\text{Pb})$ are different than $\mathcal{J}^{(2)}(^{194}\text{Pb})$, although all three nuclei have almost the same moment of inertia, 2α . The change in $\mathcal{J}^{(2)}$ per transition decreases with increasing neutron number. A possible interpretation is that the pairing does not change as much with frequency in $^{198,196}\text{Pb}$ as in ^{194}Pb . The alignment¹³ of the $^{198,196}\text{Pb}$ SD bands with increasing $\hbar\omega$ does not saturate at a quantized value (i.e., integer or half-integer) with respect to the ^{192}Hg (or ^{193}Tl) reference SD band (see Refs. 13 and 6 for the prescription and details), in contrast to the many other SD bands in this region. Furthermore, the SD bands in $^{198,196}\text{Pb}$ do not show quantized alignment with respect to any reported SD band in the $A=194$ region.

An important result of this experiment is that the region of superdeformation is extended to $N=116$. All calculations predict well-defined secondary minima in ^{194}Pb , ^{196}Pb , and ^{198}Pb ; however, the excitation energy of the second well increases with increasing neutron number. For example, Bonche *et al.*¹ predict that the depth of the second minimum increases from 1.73 MeV for ^{194}Pb to 2.59 MeV for ^{198}Pb while the excitation energy increases from 4.86 MeV to 8.28 MeV. The calculation of Chasman³ includes angular momentum. He predicts that the second minimum in ^{198}Pb at $I=40$ has depth ~ 3.4 MeV and excitation energy ~ 4.2 MeV above yrast. Based on Chasman's calculation, our observation of the SD band in ^{198}Pb is surprising and suggests that the population mechanism is not yet well understood.

Bonche *et al.*¹⁴ have discussed the termination of the SD cascade and the decay to the first well states. They made fully self-consistent generator coordinate method calculations on a basis of quadrupole constrained Hartree-Fock plus BCS wave functions. In-band *versus* out-of-band quadrupole decay was evaluated, and they find (i) the depopulation of the SD band takes place at approxi-

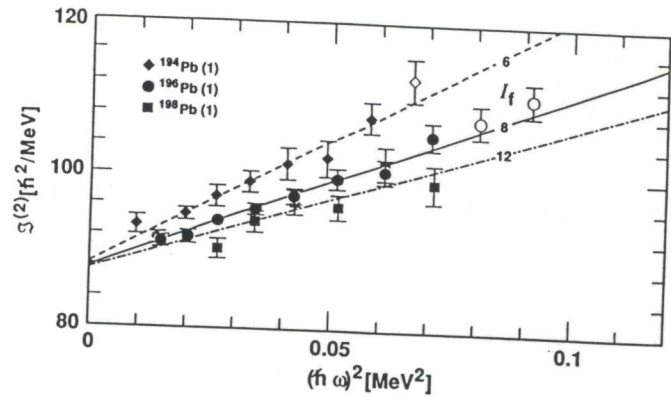


FIG. 3. The dynamic moment of inertia $\mathcal{J}^{(2)}$ of the SD band in ^{194}Pb , ^{196}Pb , and ^{198}Pb as a function of $(\hbar\omega)^2$. The lines are calculated from the parameters α and β obtained with integer values of I_f . The solid symbols indicate the transitions which were used in the fits.

mately the correct spin value in Hg and Pb and (ii) the decay of the SD band occurs in 1-2 transitions. Also, the predicted trend of the cascade termination with A is consistent with experimental results. They predict that the SD band depopulates at $I=12$ in ^{198}Pb , as we observed in our experiment.

The behavior of the inertial parameter α with mass A is interesting (see Table II): α is constant within 1% as A changes from 194 to 198, while the rigid body moment of inertia ($\propto A^{5/3}$) would give a 3% change. Krieger *et al.*¹⁵ have calculated the moment of inertia and the electric quadrupole moment for the even-even Pb isotopes with A between 190 and 218. The predicted moment of inertia show a 3% increase between $A=194$ and 198, and a flat plateau which changes $\sim 1.5\%$ (per four mass units) in the mass region $A=198-210$.

In summary, we have extended the region of superdeformation to $N=116$. ^{198}Pb is the heaviest nucleus in this mass region where the superdeformation is known. Further experiments, e.g., a search for SD bands in heavier Pb nuclei ($^{199,200}\text{Pb}$) and lighter Pb nuclei ($^{191,192}\text{Pb}$), as well as finding linking transitions are essential to understanding the physics associated with superdeformation.

The authors thank M. S. Weiss, P. Bonche, S. J. Krieger, and R. R. Chasman for fruitful discussions. We also thank the LBL 88-Inch Cyclotron operating crew for flawless operation. We acknowledge R. A. Belshe, M. Lee, and D. R. Manatt for their help in the data acquisition during the experiment. This work was supported in part by the Department of Energy, under Contract No. W-7405-ENG-48 (LLNL), in part by the U.S. Department of Energy under Contract No. DE-AC03-76SF-00098 (LBL) and by the National Science Foundation (Rutgers).

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- ‡Permanent address: University of California, Davis, CA 95616.
- §Permanent address: Iowa State University, Ames, IA 50011.
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Table 1. Projected goals from the results of the experiment of September 1990 to investigate the secondary beam production of 64-sec ^{17}F via the $\text{H}(^{17}\text{O}, ^{17}\text{F})\text{n}$ reaction.

Primary ^{17}O beam: $E = 90 \text{ MeV}$

Secondary ^{17}F beam: Mean energy = 75 MeV, Energy spread = $\pm 5 \text{ MeV}$, Angular spread = $\pm 31 \text{ mrad}$ (1.8 deg)

Parameter	Achieved	Hoped-for Improvement	Goal
$^{17}\text{O}^{5+}$ beam	2.5 pA	1000	2.5 pA
$(\text{CH}_2)_\text{n}$ target	905 $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$ 130 $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$ H	7	1 mg/cm^2 H
cross section	100 mb	1	100 mb
fraction of phase space accepted for ^{17}F	0.005 (est.) ^{a)}	100	0.5
$^{17}\text{F}^{9+}$ stripping fraction	0.5	1	0.5
transmission from target to spectrograph	0.1	1	0.1
$^{17}\text{F}^{9+}$ beam at spectrograph	11 pps (30 est.) ^{b)}	7×10^5	8×10^6 pps
Luminosity for a target ^{c)} of 1 mg/cm^2 $(\text{CH}_2)_\text{n}$	$1 \times 10^{21} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$	7×10^5	$7 \times 10^{26} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$
reaction rate for a cross section of 1 mb	$1 \times 10^{-6} \text{ s}^{-1}$	7×10^5	0.7 s^{-1}

a) estimated from the geometrical acceptance of the 40-degree bending magnet.

b) estimated counting rate from the quantities given above.

c) for a reaction on hydrogen, e.g. the $\text{H}(^{17}\text{F}, ^{14}\text{O})^4\text{He}$ reaction.

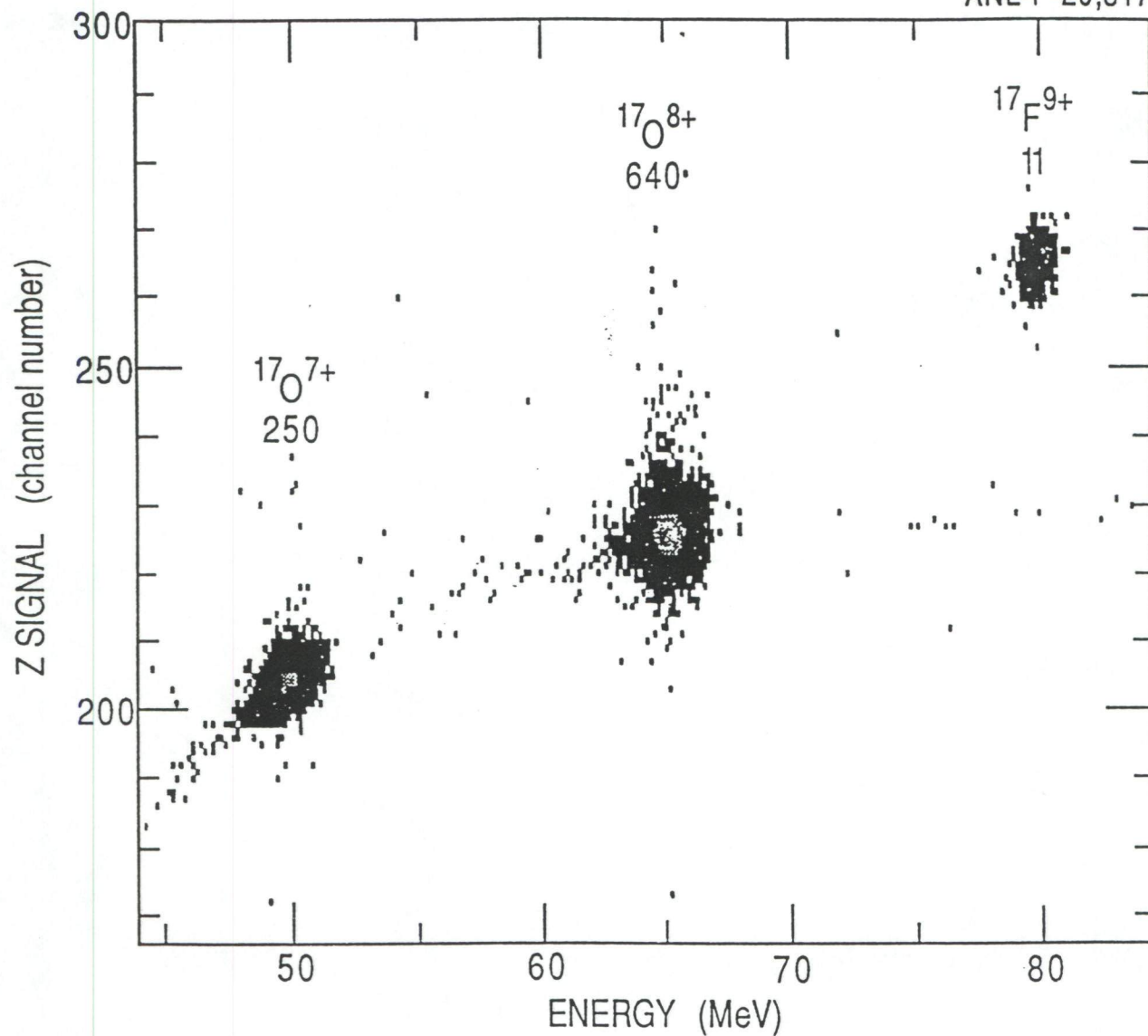


Fig. 2. Secondary-beam spectrum from the $\text{H}(^{17}\text{O}, ^{17}\text{F})\text{n}$ reaction measured in the Bragg-curve focal-plane detector of the split-pole spectrograph. The peaks are labeled by ion species and their respective intensities in ions/sec.

ATLAS

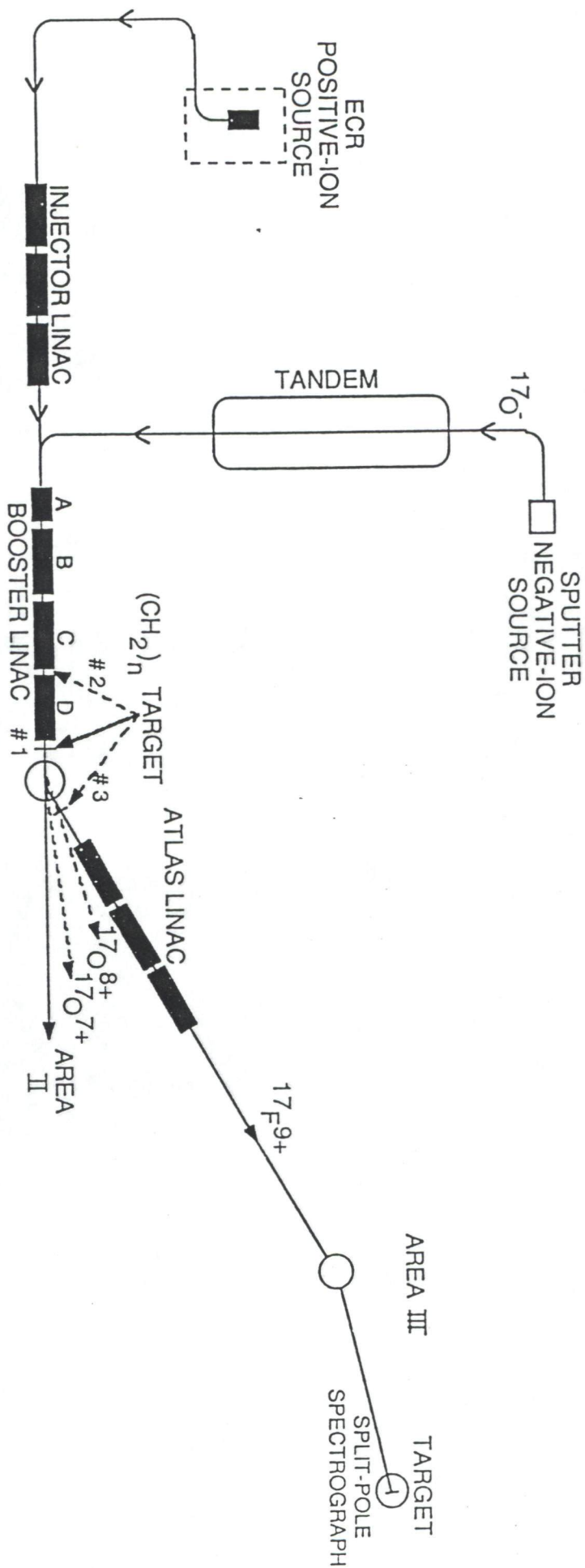


Fig. 1. Schematic view of the setup to study a ^{17}F -beam production with the reaction $\text{H}(^{17}\text{O}, ^{17}\text{F})n$. Position #1 of the polyethylene target was used in the first experiment. The alternate positions (#2 and #3) are discussed in the text.

DEVELOPMENT OF A ^{17}F BEAM FOR ASTROPHYSICAL REACTION RATE STUDIES

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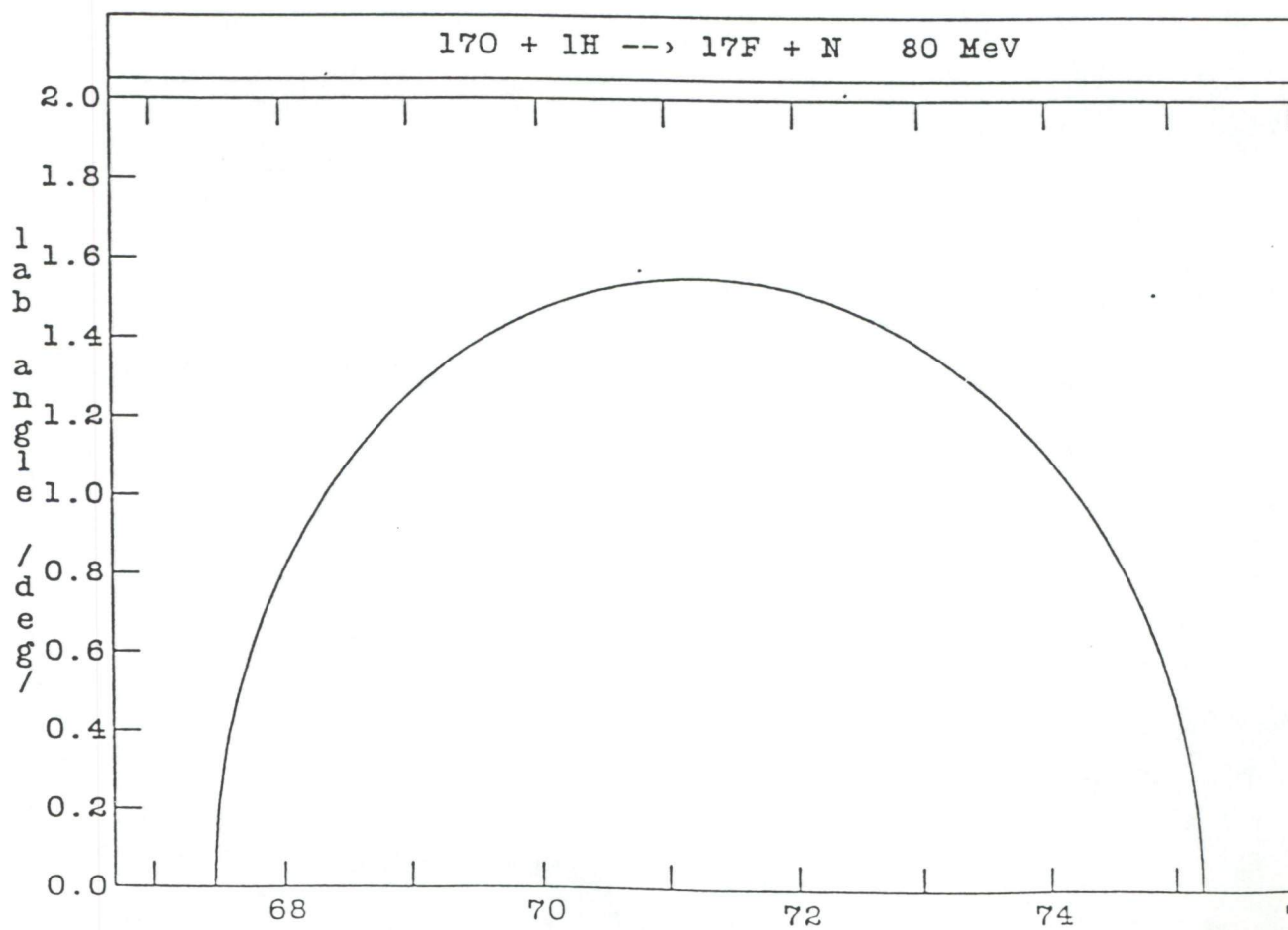
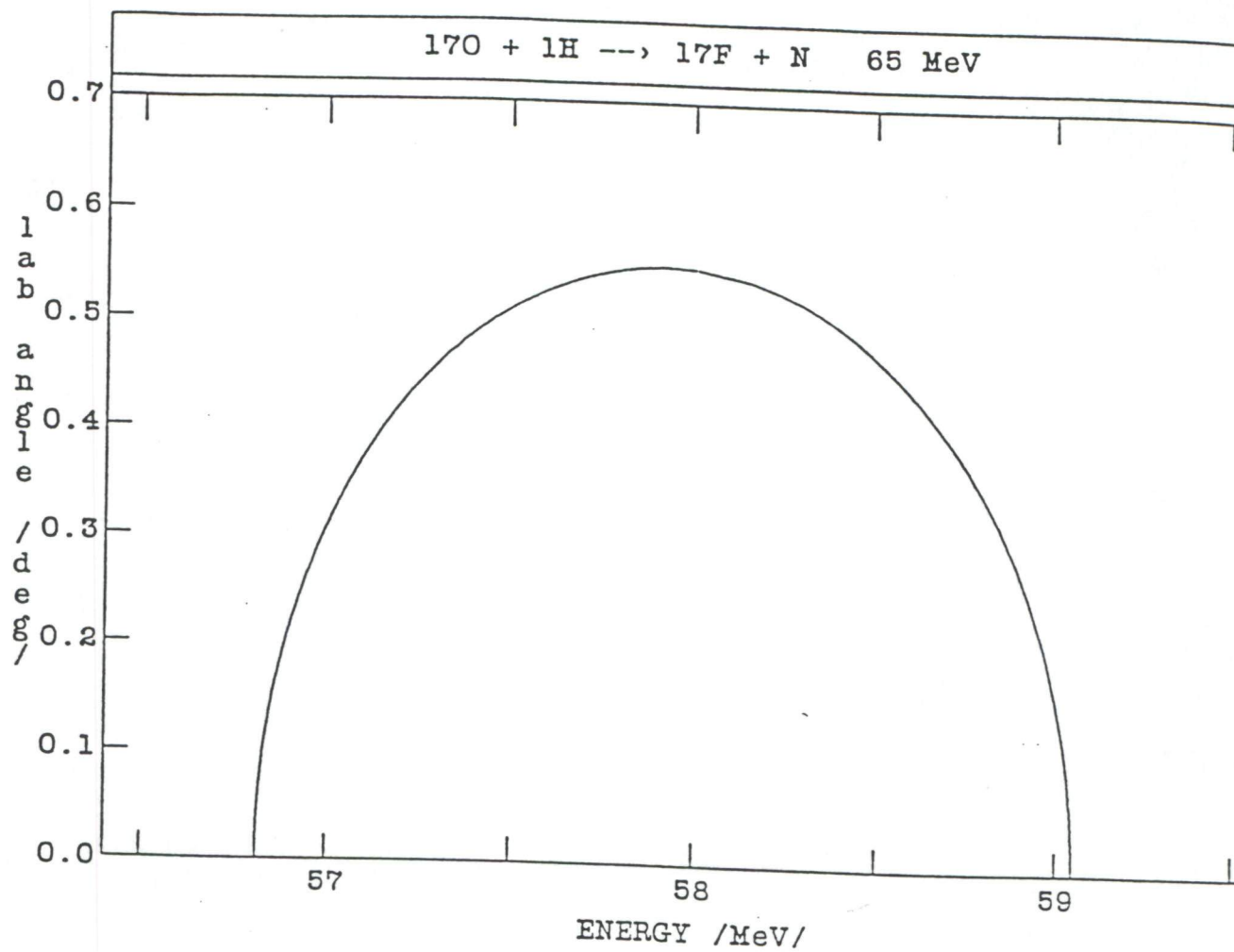
We propose to develop a secondary beam of the short-lived radioisotope ^{17}F ($T_{1/2} = 64.5$ s) with the goal to use it for studies of the $^1\text{H}(^{17}\text{F}, ^{14}\text{O})^4\text{He}$ reaction. (For a discussion of the astrophysical significance of this reaction see Appendix.)

Two reactions have been considered as possible routes to produce a secondary beam of ^{17}F which can be accelerated or decelerated and transported to a target station: (i) $^1\text{H}(^{17}\text{O}, ^{17}\text{F})\text{n}$, $Q = -3.544$ MeV; (ii) $^2\text{H}(^{16}\text{O}, ^{17}\text{F})\text{n}$, $Q = -1.624$ MeV. We propose to investigate the first of these reactions, since it is kinematically more favorable. Figure 1 shows the lab angle of ^{17}F reaction products versus their lab energy for incident ^{17}O energies of 65 and 80 MeV, respectively. For a good secondary-beam intensity we need a hydrogen target which can stand a high ^{17}O -beam intensity of 1 to 5 μA . Such a target will consist of a 30-cm long gas cell filled with 100 torr H_2 and terminated by two 1 mg/cm^2 thick Be windows. However, for the initial tests we want to use a solid hydrogen target of similar thickness in the form of polyethylene, $(\text{CH}_2)_n$, and a much lower ^{17}O -beam intensity of about 10 pA. With this condition we want to explore the relevant parameters for a ^{17}F -beam production.

The target will be located at the booster linac exit. From the known [1] excitation function of the $^{17}\text{O}(\text{p}, \text{n})^{17}\text{F}$ reaction, a cross section of 100 to 150 mb can be found at ^{17}O -beam energies between 75 and 85 MeV (see Fig. 2).

Allowing an energy spread of ± 1.5 MeV for the resulting ^{17}F beam (mainly due to target thickness) and an angular spread of ± 0.15 degrees, we estimate that about 0.1% of the ^{17}F particles will reach the secondary target location at the Enge split-pole magnetic spectrograph. For a primary ^{17}O -beam intensity of 10 pA we would then obtain a few hundred ^{17}F ions per second at the spectrograph. To cleanup the ^{17}F beam from primary ^{17}O ions we will select only fully stripped ^{17}F ions with the 40-degree bending magnet between booster and ATLAS linac. At the projected ^{17}F energies the fully stripped fraction should be at least 50% [2]. The initial tuning of the post-booster system will be accomplished by using a "macroscopic" beam of $^{17}\text{O}^{8+}$ which matches the ion-optical properties of $^{17}\text{F}^{9+}$ ions as close as possible. The secondary ^{17}F beam will be analyzed for its composition and other properties with the split-pole spectrograph. Deceleration to energies around 40 MeV and energy variations will be tested. For these first tests we would like to have three days of beam time. Depending on the outcome of these tests, we would then propose the development of the high-intensity setup using a gas target and an intense ^{17}O beam from the ECR source. For this we will use enriched ^{17}O gas in the source. The goal is to achieve eventual a ^{17}F -beam intensity of 10^5 to 10^6 ions/s at the spectrograph, where we then intend to investigate the $^1\text{H}(^{17}\text{F}, ^{14}\text{O})^4\text{He}$ reaction.

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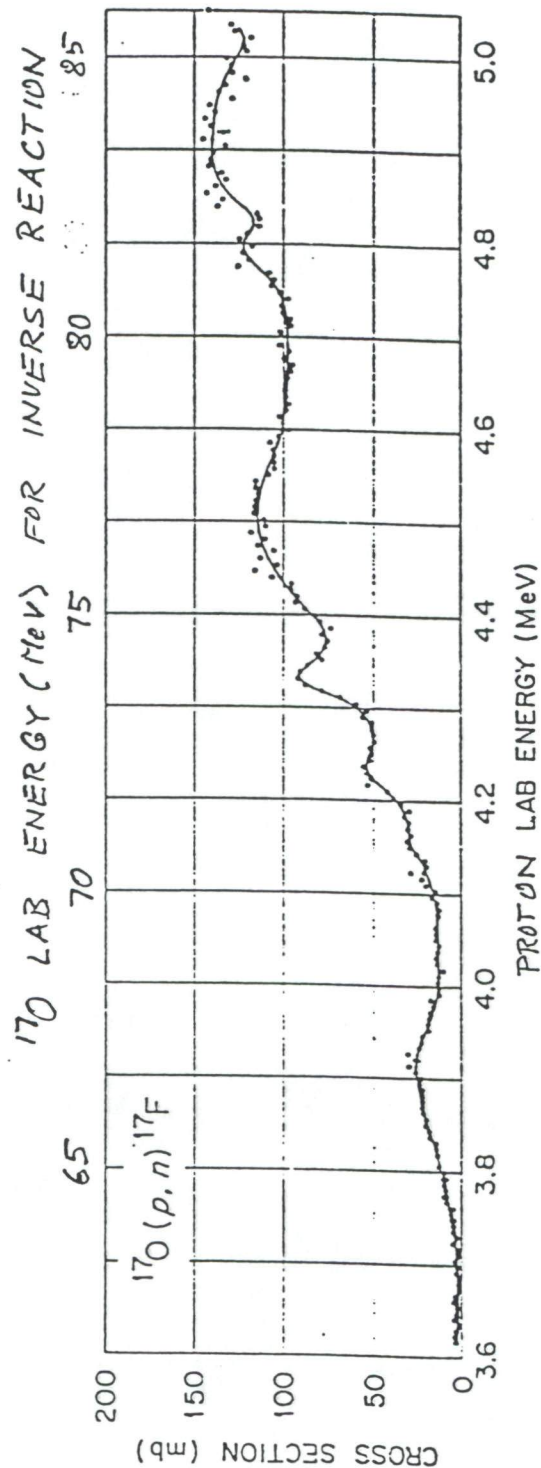


FIG. 2. Shows the total neutron-production cross section for the reaction $^{17}\text{O}(p,n)^{17}\text{F}$. The target was a "drive-in" type having a thickness of 9 keV for 2.5-MeV protons. The energies are in the laboratory system and have been corrected for target thickness. From Ref. [1].

Further Development of Secondary Beams at ATLAS
with the $H(^{17}O, ^{17}F)n$ Reaction

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We propose to continue the effort to develop a ^{17}F beam at ATLAS, with the goal to study reaction rates relevant to "hot" nucleosynthesis. As the general concept, the booster linac is used for production of secondary beam particles at a favorable primary beam energy, and the ATLAS linac is used for decelerating the secondary beam to an energy range useful for astrophysical reaction studies.

In a first experiment in September 1990, we investigated the production of 64-sec ^{17}F via the reaction $H(^{17}O, ^{17}F)n$. Figure 1 shows a schematic view of the experimental setup. A $(CH_2)_n$ target (0.9 mg/cm^2) after the booster linac was bombarded with 90 MeV ^{17}O . In order to separate the bulk of the primary ^{17}O beam, $^{17}F^{9+}$ ions were selected in the 40° bend region (no $^{17}O^{9+}$ ion is possible). The secondary ions were transported through the ATLAS linac and further to the Enge split-pole spectrograph, where they were analyzed in a Bragg-curve focal-plane detector. A two-dimensional spectrum measured in this way is displayed in Fig. 2. Besides the $^{17}F^{9+}$ ions, fractions of low-energy tails of the primary ^{17}O beam, matching the magnetic rigidity of $^{17}F^{9+}$ ions, arrive at the spectrograph. It is expected that deceleration of $^{17}F^{9+}$ in the ATLAS linac will eliminate the ^{17}O particles due to their rf-phase mismatch relative to ^{17}F . By tuning one of the resonators in the ATLAS linac to optimize the ^{17}F yield, we actually observed strong effects on the ^{17}O background. Table 1 summarizes the results of the experiment and also the improvements necessary to reach our goal of 10^6 to 10^7 ^{17}F ions/sec at the spectrograph.

Two major improvements are required to push the secondary beam intensity into the desired range. First, the large increase of ^{17}O beam intensity expected from the ECR source requires a production target capable of withstanding such high beam intensities. Although a solid target is preferred over the H_2 gas cell discussed in the previous proposal, it has to be seen how much beam a rotating-wheel target of $(\text{CH}_2)_n$ can actually withstand. Second, an efficient recovery of both longitudinal ($\Delta E \Delta t$) and transverse ($\Delta r \Delta \phi$) phase space must be implemented in order to collect the major part of the secondary particles. The large energy spread of ^{17}F ($\Delta E/E \approx 10\%$) can be reduced by debunching since ATLAS accepts a much longer time spread than the very short (~ 200 ps) primary beam pulses. Debunching can be accomplished with an ATLAS resonator at the proper distance from the production target. The transverse phase space of ^{17}F is dominated by the angular spread ($\Delta \phi \approx 30$ mrad) due to reaction kinematics. With a primary beam radius of 1 mm, this produces a ^{17}F emittance of about 30π mm mrad which we believe is acceptable for ATLAS and the beam transport system. However, the large divergence requires a refocussing shortly after the production target, before the beam diameter has grown larger than the aperture of the focussing element. A standard ATLAS superconducting solenoid at about 0.5 m from the target would do the job. We have performed raytrace calculations to verify the debunching and refocussing conditions, and the deceleration mode in the ATLAS linac for the ^{17}F particles. From these calculations we concluded that an excellent location of a production target would be between cryostat C and D of the booster linac (see Fig. 1). The last solenoid of C could be used to focus the primary beam to a tight beam spot on the production target and the second resonator in D could be used for debunching. However, the first solenoid in D comes only after the second resonator which is too far away from the production target. For proper refocussing of the secondary particles, the first resonator would have to be replaced by a solenoid. In addition, there is not enough room between C and D

to install a production target. Placing the target at this location would require to move cryostat D about 10 to 20 cm downstream. Although these changes are possible, they are non-trivial considering their impact on the overall experimental program at ATLAS. Therefore, before venturing into such a booster linac configuration change, we want to test another secondary beam scheme described below.

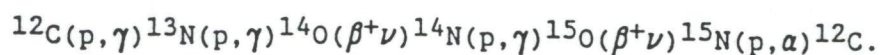
In order to test the phase space debunching and refocussing scheme without any changes in the accelerator configuration, we want to place a $(\text{CH}_2)_n$ target between the 40-degree bend magnet and the debuncher/rebuncher system of the ATLAS linac, which is preceded by a superconducting solenoid (see Fig. 1). This setup would allow us to study the effectiveness of both longitudinal and transverse phase space recovery. In addition, we could study the effectiveness of suppressing the primary ^{17}O beam in the ATLAS linac with the decelerating mode. We expect that in the deceleration mode of the ATLAS linac the primary ^{17}O particles will quickly come out of phase with the rf tuned for ^{17}F deceleration. This will lead to vastly different energies of ^{17}O and their particle loss in ATLAS. The beam transport system from ATLAS exit to the spectrograph including a 23-degree switching magnet should remove most of the remaining ^{17}O particles.

In order to perform this experiment we propose to use three days of ^{17}O beam time. Since only a few pA of ^{17}O beam is required, this test can be performed with tandem injection. No access to the experimental area is required during beam operation.

APPENDIX

DIRECT DETERMINATION OF THE $^{14}\text{O}(\alpha, p)^{17}\text{F}$ REACTION RATE AT STELLAR TEMPERATURES

At high temperature and high density astrophysical environments (e.g. novae, accreting neutron stars), the normal CNO cycle will be transformed into the hot CNO cycle¹⁾:



At even higher temperature, the alpha burning of ^{14}O and ^{15}O via the $^{14}\text{O}(\alpha, p)^{17}\text{F}$ and the $^{15}\text{O}(\alpha, \gamma)^{19}\text{Ne}$ reactions seems to be the only two paths which can transform the CNO nuclei to nuclei with $Z > 10$ (Ref. 2-5). Several experimental investigations using transfer reactions to determine the resonant contributions of these two reaction rates have been carried out at Yale, Princeton and University of Washington at Seattle^{6, 7)}. However, to determine the non-resonant contributions (or contributions from the tail of a resonance) of these two reaction rates require the use of either radioactive beams or targets.

Because the nuclei involved in these reactions are short-lived, it is not practical to make a radioactive target. Therefore we have decided to make radioactive beams via extracting the radioactive products from the primary beam after a production target. Furthermore, since the intensity of the secondary beam is much lower than the primary beam, we have to limit ourselves to measure reaction rates which involve true "nuclear" reactions. Therefore determining the $^{14}\text{O}(\alpha, p)^{17}\text{F}$ reaction rate becomes our present goal.

The ground state contribution of the $^{14}\text{O}(\alpha, p)^{17}\text{F}$ reaction rates at $T_9 > 0.4$ will be determined via the detailed balance of the $^1\text{H}(^{17}\text{F}, ^{14}\text{O})^4\text{He}$ reaction. Although there are several drawbacks to measure the reaction rate in this way

(e.g. spin factor, contributions of excited states in ^{17}F to the reaction rate etc.), the advantages gained in the kinematics are obvious (for example, to measure the resonant contribution of the states in ^{18}Ne around 6.3 MeV require $E_{\text{lab}}(^{14}\text{O}) = 5.33$ MeV if measured through the $^{14}\text{O} + \alpha$ channel compared to $E_{\text{lab}}(^{17}\text{F}) = 42.8$ MeV via the $^{17}\text{F} + p$ channel. Higher incident beam energies result in higher recoil energies as well as better kinematical focusing which will allow us to determine the reaction rate to a sensitivity that has never been achieved. With ^{17}F -beam intensities between 10^5 and 10^6 ions/s on a reasonably thick polyethylene target ($\sim 500 \mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$), we estimate that cross sections in the range of tens of microbarns should be measurable in a day of running. Once a reasonable quantity of ^{17}F can be produced, we will request beam time to measure the resonant as well as the tail of the resonant contributions of the 7.06-MeV state in ^{18}Ne . This state, from several theoretical investigations, is thought to be a p-wave resonance in the $^{14}\text{O} + \alpha$ channel, and it "controls" the rate of alpha burning of ^{14}O in the temperature range $0.4 < T_9 < 2.0$.

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- 6) P. Magnus et al., Nucl. Phys. A470 (1988) 206.
- 7) P. Magnus, private communication.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 20, 1991

Dear Wang:

I was delighted to get your news-filled letter of August 13 which arrived while I was away on vacation. As soon as I returned I took off for the west coast and so I hope that you will understand the delay in responding.

Let me first of all thank you for the superb piano disk that you sent me. I really have enjoyed listening to it and you are entirely correct that the playing is done with style.

Your daughter obviously has the appropriate sense of music already and, having just come back from visiting with my 20 month old granddaughter, I was delighted to find that she too has very real preferences in terms of the music that she is prepared to listen to and is already well attuned to a classical repertoire.

I was pleased to get the reprint of your lead paper and will look forward to the DSAM preprint as soon as it becomes available. From the sound of things you are still having a certain amount of good fun and doing good physics at LLNL and Argonne and your proposed experiment on the reversed oxygen plus alpha particle reaction sounds interesting.

I have not been back to Yale recently but gather that there are some major changes. The new accelerator appears to be running exactly as advertised and a lot of good work is on the point of being published.

I should tell you that I did send off the requested letters of reference to Dr. Woodworth.

Again, warmest thanks for the compact disk and all the news. If your travels should bring you to Washington at any time, please do let me know so that we can arrange to have our paths cross.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'D. Bromley', with a long horizontal stroke extending to the left.

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

Dr. Tzu-fang Wang
Physics Division
Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory
Livermore, California 94550

"CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING"

TYPE: INFORMATION

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9123345

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DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: WUNDER, DIEFENDERFER, RYAN, CANNON & THELEN

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 08/02/91

SUBJECT: ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THE HONORABLE WILLIAM M.
DIEFENDERFER III HAS REJOINED THE FIRM.

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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OSTP RECEIVED: 08/07/91
DEPT RECEIVED:

FILE: P-DAB-PERSONAL

THE LAW FIRM OF
WUNDER, RYAN, CANNON & THELEN

IS PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE THAT

THE HONORABLE
WILLIAM M. DIEFENDERFER III*

FORMERLY

DEPUTY DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

AND

CHIEF OF STAFF, COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

UNITED STATES SENATE

HAS REJOINED THE FIRM

WHICH WILL NOW BE KNOWN AS

WUNDER, DIEFENDERFER, RYAN, CANNON & THELEN

1615 L STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C.
(202) 659-3005

*MEMBER DC AND PA BARS

MAY, 1991

THE LAW FIRM OF
WUNDER, DIEFENDERFER, RYAN, CANNON & THELEN

IS PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE THAT

JOHN A. DEVIerno**

FORMERLY

A PARTNER OF

PRESTON GATES ELLIS & ROUVELAS MEEDS

FEBRUARY, 1991

AND

THE HONORABLE DOUGLAS H. BOSCO***

FORMERLY

MEMBER OF CONGRESS (D-CALIF, 1ST)

MARCH, 1991

AND

JAN BENES VLCEK****

FORMERLY

A PARTNER OF

SUTHERLAND, ASBILL & BRENNAN

APRIL, 1991

AND

TIMOTHY M. HAAKE*****

FORMERLY

A PARTNER OF

O'CONNOR & HANNON

JULY, 1991

HAVE BECOME MEMBERS OF THE FIRM

**MEMBER DC BAR

***MEMBER CA BAR

****MEMBER DC AND FL BARS

*****MEMBER DC AND NY BARS

"CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING"

TYPE: INFORMATION

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9123308

ORIGINATOR: 02

STATUS I

DIRECTORATE STATUS

FROM: KENNEDY, Donald: STANFORD UNIVERSTIY

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 08/01/91

SUBJECT: RE: HIS DECISION TO STEP DOWN AS PRESIDENT OF
STANFORD AND A COPY OF HIS LETTER TO THE BOARD OF
TRUSTEES.

DIRECTORATE STAFF
ASSIGNED: ASSIGNED:

ACTION STAFF
REQUIRED: ACTION:

SENDER'S DUE DATE:
OSTP DUE DATE: STAFF DUE DATE
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COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley
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STANFORD UNIVERSITY
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

DONALD KENNEDY
PRESIDENT

August 1, 1991

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Dr. Allan Bromley
Assistant to the President for Science
and Technology
Old Executive Office Building, 360
17th Street & Pennsylvania Ave, NW
Washington, DC 20506

Dear Allan:

Although you may have already learned of my decision to step down as President of Stanford at the end of the next academic year, I wanted to write you about it directly. The enclosed copy of my letter to the Board of Trustees explains the reasons for this announcement now.

Above all else, I wanted to remove any ambiguity about my personal plans so that my colleagues and I can have a vigorous and productive year tackling the problems we face. Of course, continuing to resolve the indirect cost issues will be a major effort, and the reform package which I sent you earlier does, I think, put that set of problems on the path toward solution.

During this coming year, I want to contribute as much as possible to the development of wise public policies regarding higher education and research -- and as always, I'll be asking your help. Above all, I want you to know how much I have valued your personal advice and support during the past year.

I hope to see you in Washington soon.

Sincerely,

Donald Kennedy

Enclosure



STANFORD UNIVERSITY
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

DONALD KENNEDY
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July 28, 1991

To the Board of Trustees
Stanford University

Dear Friends:

Our meeting tomorrow finds Stanford at an important historical moment. We face many problems, some of which — like earthquake repair and administrative organization — were recognized a year ago. We knew that the solutions to these would take time and concentrated effort. And entirely new difficulties have burst upon us suddenly, with unexpected ferocity and potentially severe consequences.

As a result, we face formidable challenges: to reshape the institution and rebalance its budget, to restore the faith of its several publics, and to replace confusion and doubt inside the Stanford family with the usual confident energy. As you know, we have been working very hard at these challenges — and as you also know, much remains to be done.

The announcement last week of our reform program on the indirect cost issue will move us inexorably forward to resolve our problems with the government on Stanford's accountability for Federal funds. The resolution of these problems will be neither swift nor easy, but I believe it will be sure.

As we have engaged these problems during the recent months, I have been acutely conscious of how distressing and difficult it is for my colleagues to labor constructively in an environment that is so uncertain and so permeated by critical outside attention. I have also been fully aware of the pain and uncertainty felt by

members of this Board, and by so many others to whom this institution is so important. The Stanford family is an inclusive and nurturing congregation, and during the past months it has suffered. You must know that I have shared this pain in a very personal way.

At this critical moment, it will not be surprising to you that I have been asking myself hard questions about the institution's leadership. What actions on my part are most likely to relieve ambiguity about our direction, to heal internal differences, and thus add to the momentum for change and improvement?

I have used the time since our Commencement meeting to gather views on this subject. I have sought the advice of many thoughtful people, including especially some of my wisest colleagues on the Stanford faculty and members of this Board. I am deeply grateful both for the loyalty and the candor that have characterized these conversations. The warmth of the expressions of support and the astringent frankness of the criticism have both helped to form my views.

Over the past six weeks, as I reflected on this advice, my own thinking shifted. With great reluctance at first, but with growing confidence, I reached the conclusion that I share with you now: I intend to step down as President of Stanford University at the end of the academic year 1991-1992.

I believe in change — and the refreshing excitement that follows the recognition that change is coming. At present we are talking too much about our problems and too little about our opportunities. And, to be quite frank about it, there is entirely too much speculation about my future at Stanford. It is very difficult, I have concluded, for a person identified with a problem to be the spokesman for its solution.

We need to banish ambiguity and to look to the future as we resolve the problems of the past. The prospect of new leadership for our new direction will help lift our gaze and renew our spirit. And, knowing the lead-time that it takes to select new leadership and make an orderly transition, I think we should begin that process at once.

In the meantime, there is much work to do. I want this to be a productive year, one that engages with the difficult work of repair and finishes it, leaving a clear track for my successor. I do not intend it to be a lame-duck assignment; I am going to make it a labor of love, and I ask your enthusiastic support in ensuring that it produces the results we all expect.

When that is done, I plan to begin another venture about which I am very excited. You probably know that in my career as a biologist, in government, and in my few *pro bono* commitments outside Stanford, environmental concerns have loomed large. I want to help make Stanford *the* university for academic and policy studies in this arena — a realistic prospect given the extraordinary human resources already represented on this faculty and the enthusiastic interest of its student body. It is a great opportunity.

I look forward to realizing that that ambition — after I have done my best to help form a new Stanford, trimmed and reconfigured for its second century, imbued with new optimism, and faithful to its traditions of excellence, of innovation, and of community.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'Don', written in a cursive style.

Donald Kennedy