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Series: Brady, Philip D., Files
Subseries:

OA/ID Number: 20390
Folder ID Number: 20390-006

Folder Title:
[Enrico Fermi Presidential Award, 12/92]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	15	21	3	

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 12/7/92 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: TUES. 12/7/92 5:00pm

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT FROM SECRETARY WATKINS RE THE
SUBJECT: ENRICO FERMI PRESIDENTIAL AWARD

	ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☒
BAKER	☐	☒
SCOWCROFT <i>concur</i>	☒	☐
DARMAN <i>n/c</i>	☒	☐
BATES	☐	☐
BRADY	☐	☒
BROMLEY <i>see T print</i>	☒	☐
CALIO	☐	☐
DEMAREST	☐	☐
FITZWATER	☐	☐
GRAY <i>NLO.</i>	☒	☐
HOLIDAY	☐	☒
HORNER	☐	☐

1/14 -

Per Cab. app,
Bob Grady to
discuss this
package w/
DOE contact
BT

ROSS	☒	☐
SMITH	☐	☐
TUTWILER	☐	☒
ZOELLICK <i>MC</i>	☒	☐
CLERK	☐	☒
KORFONTA	☐	☒
	☐	☐

REMARKS:

Please forward your comments directly to Paul Korfonta,
Rm. 230, x6630, no later than 5:00 p.m. TUESDAY, DEC. 8,
with a copy to this office. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

PHILLIP D. BRADY
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary
Ext. 2702



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 3, 1992

2 DEC 7 9:10

MEMORANDUM FOR PHIL BRADY

FROM: EDE HOLIDAY 

SUBJECT: Memorandum to the President from Secretary Watkins
Regarding the Enrico Fermi Presidential Award

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Attachments

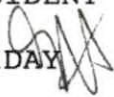
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22 DEC 7 A9:10

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

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Attachments



THE SECRETARY OF ENERGY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20585

December 2, 1992

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

The Enrico Fermi Award, a Presidential award managed by the Department of Energy, is one of our Government's oldest science and technology awards and one of the world's most prestigious. Given first to Enrico Fermi in 1954, it was established in 1956 for "any especially meritorious contributions to the development, use, or control of atomic energy." Its roster of recipients is truly impressive; including John von Neumann, Hans Bethe, Edward Teller, Luis Alvarez, and Victor Weisskopf to name but a few. Last given in 1990, this is an especially appropriate year in which to honor the many achievements of nuclear energy since December 2 is the 50th anniversary of the first controlled, self-sustained nuclear chain reaction created by a team of scientists led by Enrico Fermi.

The award is limited to \$100,000 per person and a total of \$200,000 for two or more individuals. Each recipient also receives a Presidential citation and a gold medal.

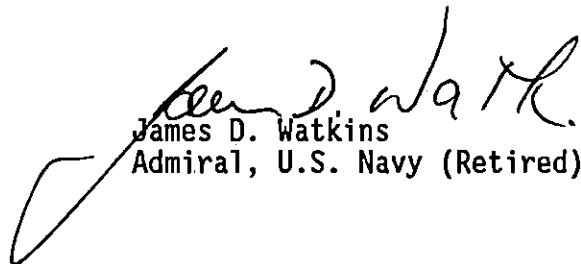
I recommend two people for the 1992 award: Dr. Leon Lederman to receive \$100,000 and Dr. John Foster, Jr., also to receive \$100,000. Their citations and supporting justifications are enclosed.

Over 1500 organizations and individuals were asked to submit their nominations for this award. These two individuals are among 55 candidates that have been evaluated this year. We have used a Screening Panel representing National Laboratories, universities, and private sector research organizations and an Interagency

Awards Committee representing large governmental research agencies to help review the nominees. My recommendation is based on the excellent accomplishments of these two candidates and the comments of the Screening Panel and the Awards Committee.

If these recommendations meet with your approval, we will hold an appropriate ceremony for the awardees.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "James D. Watkins". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large loop at the end. It is positioned above the printed name and title.

James D. Watkins
Admiral, U.S. Navy (Retired)

Enclosures

LEON M. LEDERMAN

Citation:

For his pioneering scientific achievements and outstanding contributions to high energy physics, and for his contributions to science education at all levels of society. He discovered the upsilon particle and the muon neutrino, which are seminal contributions to our understanding of nature. Under his leadership as Director of Fermilab, the world's first major superconducting accelerator was conceived and built. He is a superb educator who has long recognized the importance of science education to the intellectual and economic health of society.

Supporting Justification:

Leon Lederman is one of the most distinguished scientists of our age. His research has spanned four decades and includes many remarkable achievements.

Time and time again throughout his career as a researcher, Dr. Lederman has shown the intellectual curiosity and dedication that marks a truly great scientist. In 1957, Lederman and his team from Columbia University discovered the long-lived neutral K-meson, which had been predicted from fundamental symmetry ideas. In 1957, Lederman and his collaborators carried out the crucial experiment showing parity violations in meson decays, verifying the startling prediction of the non-conservation of parity. In 1961, Lederman and his group discovered the muon neutrino, which provided the first proof that there was more than one type of neutrino (a discovery for which he received the Nobel Prize in 1988). In 1972, Dr. Lederman and his team established that pions were copiously produced, at large transverse momentum, which is evidence for hard collisions of constituents of the protons. In 1977, he and his collaborators discovered the Upsilon particles, evidence for a new quark called "bottom," and the fourth Upsilon state. He discovered the fifth quark, the beauty quark. He pioneered measurements of high transverse momentum hadron production that helped shape the emergence of quantum chromodynamics as the correct description of quark interactions. In a broad spectrum of innovative experiments he led at Brookhaven National Laboratory, Fermilab, and the CERN laboratory in Geneva, he encourage detector development and data acquisition projects that set the paradigm for modern nuclear physics and particle physics research.

His contributions to the field of particle physics are not limited to his research. While he was Director of Fermilab and through his efforts, the Tevatron, the world's first major superconducting accelerator, and the Antiproton Source were conceived and built. Also under his leadership, The Neutron Therapy Facility was developed from a research project into a patient treatment center.

Dr. Lederman has long recognized the importance of science education to the intellectual and economic health of society. At Fermilab, he initiated over 15 programs introducing topics in modern physics to high school students, elementary school teachers, and college teachers. His vision and leadership brought the Illinois Mathematics and Science Academy into existence and then eminence. He has propelled the Chicago Academy for Science and Mathematics

Teachers into existence. This Academy is designed to train and the refresh all of the mathematics and science teachers in the Chicago Public School System and reach out to teachers in Chicago's private schools. As Director, he opened Fermilab to countries not previously associated with high energy physics, especially in Latin America. He organized a series of symposia in that region on experimental physics, obtained grants to aid physicists there, and has been partly responsible for the formation of high energy physics groups in Mexico, Brazil and Columbia.

Dr. Leon Lederman embodies the spirit of Enrico Fermi and it is the sum of his contributions in physics, science management, and science education that sets him apart.

Dr. Lederman received his Ph.D. in Physics from Columbia University in 1951. He is a member of the National Academy of Sciences. His numerous awards include the National Medal of Science (1965), Wolf Prize (1983), and the Nobel prize in Physics (1988).

JOHN FOSTER. JR.

Citation:

For his outstanding contributions to national security: in technical leadership in the development of nuclear weapons; in leadership of the Livermore Laboratory in its formative stages; his technical leadership in the defense industry; and for excellent service and continued counsel to government.

Supporting Justification:

Dr. Foster made outstanding contributions in science, engineering, management, and as an advisor to the United States government. At Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory he originated concepts in nuclear-explosive technology of great importance to the United States. As a charismatic team leader, he turned new nuclear-explosive concepts into important defense hardware; as a high-level administrator, he managed large enterprises in nuclear technology.

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Dr. Foster's career-long achievements in science, engineering, and management devoted to the development, use, and control of atomic energy for national security are exceptional and outstanding.

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BACKGROUND ON FERMI AWARDS

The Atomic Energy Act of 1954 states, in part, that "The Commission may . . . grant an award for any especially meritorious contributions to the development, use, or control of atomic energy."

The Fermi Award was established on a permanent basis in 1956 in honor of Enrico Fermi, leader of the distinguished group of scientists who achieved the first self-sustained controlled nuclear reaction on December 2, 1942.

Enrico Fermi was born in Rome in 1901, and received his doctorate from the University of Pisa in 1922. During 1923-1924, Fermi studied in Gottingen, Germany, with Max Born, and in Leiden, the Netherlands, with Paul Ehrenfest.

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BATES	☐	☐	PORTER	☒	☐
BRADY	☐	☒	PROVOST	☐	☐
BROMLEY	☒	☐	ROSS	☒	☐
CALIO	☐	☐	SMITH	☐	☐
DEMAREST	☐	☐	TUTWILER	☐	☒
FITZWATER	☐	☐	ZOELLICK	☒	☐
GRAY	☒	☐	CLERK	☐	☒
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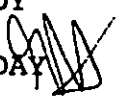
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Assistant to the President
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Ext. 2702

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12:07 89:10

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WASHINGTON

December 4, 1992

2 1237 AG: 10

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

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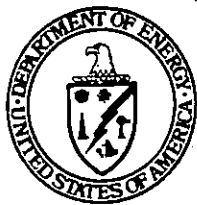
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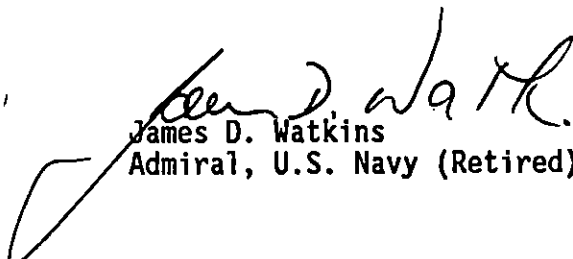
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RBZ on

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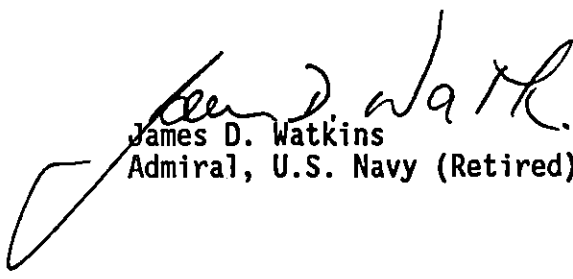
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Time and time again throughout his career as a researcher, Dr. Lederman has shown the intellectual curiosity and dedication that marks a truly great scientist. In 1957, Lederman and his team from Columbia University discovered the long-lived neutral K-meson, which had been predicted from fundamental symmetry ideas. In 1957, Lederman and his collaborators carried out the crucial experiment showing parity violations in meson decays, verifying the startling prediction of the non-conservation of parity. In 1961, Lederman and his group discovered the muon neutrino, which provided the first proof that there was more than one type of neutrino (a discovery for which he received the Nobel Prize in 1988). In 1972, Dr. Lederman and his team established that pions were copiously produced, at large transverse momentum, which is evidence for hard collisions of constituents of the protons. In 1977, he and his collaborators discovered the Upsilon particles, evidence for a new quark called "bottom," and the fourth Upsilon state. He discovered the fifth quark, the beauty quark. He pioneered measurements of high transverse momentum hadron production that helped shape the emergence of quantum chromodynamics as the correct description of quark interactions. In a broad spectrum of innovative experiments he led at Brookhaven National Laboratory, Fermilab, and the CERN laboratory in Geneva, he encourage detector development and data acquisition projects that set the paradigm for modern nuclear physics and particle physics research.

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Teachers into existence. This Academy is designed to train and the refresh all of the mathematics and science teachers in the Chicago Public School System and reach out to teachers in Chicago's private schools. As Director, he opened Fermilab to countries not previously associated with high energy physics, especially in Latin America. He organized a series of symposia in that region on experimental physics, obtained grants to aid physicists there, and has been partly responsible for the formation of high energy physics groups in Mexico, Brazil and Columbia.

Dr. Leon Lederman embodies the spirit of Enrico Fermi and it is the sum of his contributions in physics, science management, and science education that sets him apart.

Dr. Lederman received his Ph.D. in Physics from Columbia University in 1951. He is a member of the National Academy of Sciences. His numerous awards include the National Medal of Science (1965), Wolf Prize (1983), and the Nobel prize in Physics (1988).

JOHN FOSTER. JR.

Citation:

For his outstanding contributions to national security: in technical leadership in the development of nuclear weapons; in leadership of the Livermore Laboratory in its formative stages; his technical leadership in the defense industry; and for excellent service and continued counsel to government.

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Dr. Foster made outstanding contributions in science, engineering, management, and as an advisor to the United States government. At Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory he originated concepts in nuclear-explosive technology of great importance to the United States. As a charismatic team leader, he turned new nuclear-explosive concepts into important defense hardware; as a high-level administrator, he managed large enterprises in nuclear technology.

As Director of Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Dr. Foster led the Laboratory through its adjustments to the 1963 Limited Test Ban Treaty, which limited all United States nuclear testing to underground explosions.

Dr. Foster became Director of Defense Research and Engineering in 1965, then the premier DoD post in science, technology and engineering. He brought with him more than a detailed knowledge of nuclear weapons; at a critical time, he brought determined leadership to the U.S. development of major weapon systems.

In 1973, he joined TRW as Vice President for Energy Research and Development, where he established the company's objectives and strategies for entering the United States energy field. These efforts led to the development of an advanced isotope-separation process and a more efficient low-temperature, low-pressure catalyst to convert carbon monoxide from fossil fuel combustion to methane and also yielded a proprietary process for extracting oil from tar sands.

During his years at TRW, Dr. Foster has given unstintingly of his time to numerous governmental technical and policy advisory groups. In recent years, among many other advisory groups, he has served on the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board, and currently he is Chairman of the DoD's Defense Science Board.

Dr. Foster's career-long achievements in science, engineering, and management devoted to the development, use, and control of atomic energy for national security are exceptional and outstanding.

Dr. Foster received his Ph.D. in Physics from the University of California, Berkeley, in 1952. He is a member of the National Academy of Science, National Academy of Engineering. Among his awards are the E.O. Lawrence Award (1960) and the Knight Commander's Cross (Badge and Star) of the Order of Merit of the Federal Republic of Germany (1974). Dr. Foster is a commander, Legion of Honor, Republic of France.

BACKGROUND ON FERMI AWARDS

The Atomic Energy Act of 1954 states, in part, that "The Commission may . . . grant an award for any especially meritorious contributions to the development, use, or control of atomic energy."

The Fermi Award was established on a permanent basis in 1956 in honor of Enrico Fermi, leader of the distinguished group of scientists who achieved the first self-sustained controlled nuclear reaction on December 2, 1942.

Enrico Fermi was born in Rome in 1901, and received his doctorate from the University of Pisa in 1922. During 1923-1924, Fermi studied in Gottingen, Germany, with Max Born, and in Leiden, the Netherlands, with Paul Ehrenfest.

Fermi lectured in mathematical physics and mechanics at the University of Florence in 1924-1926. He then became the first professor of theoretical physics at the University of Rome, where he taught for 12 years.

Late in 1938, Fermi went to Stockholm to accept the Nobel Prize, which he won for his production, by neutron bombardment, of a large number of radioactive isotopes, and for his discovery of the effectiveness of slow neutrons in producing radioactivity. From there he sailed with his family to New York City where he had accepted a professorship of physics at Columbia University. There he confirmed the discovery of the fission process in 1939 and initiated the experiments that led to establishing the feasibility of the neutron chain reaction. From 1942 to 1944 he worked at the Metallurgical Laboratory of the University of Chicago, where he led the team that first demonstrated the neutron chain reaction on December 2, 1942 and contributed extensively to the design and development of subsequent nuclear facilities. He became a U.S. citizen in 1944. In 1944-1945 he became Associate Director of the Los Alamos National Laboratory in New Mexico. In 1946 he returned to the University of Chicago as a professor at the Institute of Nuclear Studies, which now bears his name, where he resumed his fundamental research interests in nuclear and elementary particle physics. He was appointed one of the first members of the General Advisory Committee of the Atomic Energy Commission in 1950 and continued his research at Chicago until his death on November 28, 1954.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 8, 1992

12 DEC 8 P1:11

MEMORANDUM FOR PAUL KORFONTA
DEPUTY ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR FOR
STAFF OPERATIONS

FROM: *me/fen* ROBERT T. SWANSON
ASSISTANT COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Memorandum to the President from Secretary Watkins
Regarding the Enrico Fermi Presidential Award

At your request, Counsel's office has reviewed the above-referenced matter. We have no legal objection.

cc: Phillip D. Brady ✓

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 8, 1992

02 DEC 8 P6:36

MEMORANDUM FOR PHILLIP D. BRADY

FROM: ROGER B. PORTER *RBP*

SUBJECT: Memorandum to the President from Secretary Watkins
Re: The Enrico Fermi Presidential Award

We have reviewed the attached memorandum and concur with Secretary Watkin's recommendation that Dr. Leon Lederman and Dr. John Foster, Jr. receive the Enrico Fermi Award.

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 12/7/92

ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: TUES. 12/7/92 5:00pm

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT FROM SECRETARY WATKINS RE THE
SUBJECT: ENRICO FERMI PRESIDENTIAL AWARD

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☒	MCBRIDE	☐	☐
BAKER	☐	☒	MOORE	☐	☐
SCOWCROFT	☒	☐	MULLINS	☐	☐
DARMAN	☒	☐	PETERSMEYER	☐	☐
BATES	☐	☐	PORTER	☒	☐
BRADY	☐	☒	PROVOST	☐	☐
BROMLEY	☒	☐	ROSS	☒	☐
CALIO	☐	☐	SMITH	☐	☐
DEMAREST	☐	☐	TUTWILER	☐	☒
FITZWATER	☐	☐	ZOELLICK	☒	☐
GRAY	☒	☐	CLERK	☐	☒
HOLIDAY	☐	☒	KORFONTA	☐	☒
HORNER	☐	☐		☐	☐

REMARKS:

Please forward your comments directly to Paul Korfonta,
Rm. 230, x6630, no later than 5:00 p.m. TUESDAY, DEC. 8,
with a copy to this office. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

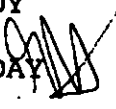
PHILLIP D. BRADY
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary
Ext. 2702

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 3, 1992

1207 89:10

MEMORANDUM FOR PHIL BRADY

FROM: EDE HOLIDAY 

SUBJECT: Memorandum to the President from Secretary Watkins
Regarding the Enrico Fermi Presidential Award

Attached please find a memorandum to the President from Secretary Watkins recommending two people to receive the 1992 Enrico Fermi Award, together with a transmittal memorandum. This is a Presidential award managed by the Department of Energy.

The department has informed us that the Italian Ambassador has offered to host a reception for the recipients on December 15. The invitation has not been accepted pending approval by the President. Because of the short time frame, Secretary Watkins is requesting that the recipients be named as soon as possible.

Attachments

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 4, 1992

7:20 PM AG:10

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

EDE HOLIDAY 

SUBJECT:

Selections for the 1992 Enrico Fermi Award

Attached please find a memorandum to you from Secretary Watkins recommending two people as recipients of the 1992 Enrico Fermi Award. Also attached please find background information on the Fermi Award Program and on each recommended recipient. This is a Presidential award managed by the Department of Energy.

Attachments



THE SECRETARY OF ENERGY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20585

December 2, 1992

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

The Enrico Fermi Award, a Presidential award managed by the Department of Energy, is one of our Government's oldest science and technology awards and one of the world's most prestigious. Given first to Enrico Fermi in 1954, it was established in 1956 for "any especially meritorious contributions to the development, use, or control of atomic energy." Its roster of recipients is truly impressive; including John von Neumann, Hans Bethe, Edward Teller, Luis Alvarez, and Victor Weisskopf to name but a few. Last given in 1990, this is an especially appropriate year in which to honor the many achievements of nuclear energy since December 2 is the 50th anniversary of the first controlled, self-sustained nuclear chain reaction created by a team of scientists led by Enrico Fermi.

The award is limited to \$100,000 per person and a total of \$200,000 for two or more individuals. Each recipient also receives a Presidential citation and a gold medal.

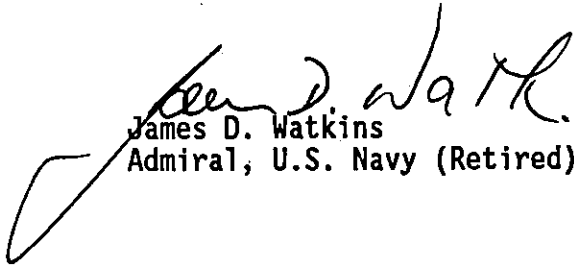
I recommend two people for the 1992 award: Dr. Leon Lederman to receive \$100,000 and Dr. John Foster, Jr., also to receive \$100,000. Their citations and supporting justifications are enclosed.

Over 1500 organizations and individuals were asked to submit their nominations for this award. These two individuals are among 55 candidates that have been evaluated this year. We have used a Screening Panel representing National Laboratories, universities, and private sector research organizations and an Interagency

Awards Committee representing large governmental research agencies to help review the nominees. My recommendation is based on the excellent accomplishments of these two candidates and the comments of the Screening Panel and the Awards Committee.

If these recommendations meet with your approval, we will hold an appropriate ceremony for the awardees.

Respectfully,



James D. Watkins
Admiral, U.S. Navy (Retired)

Enclosures

LEON M. LEDERMAN

Citation:

For his pioneering scientific achievements and outstanding contributions to high energy physics, and for his contributions to science education at all levels of society. He discovered the upsilon particle and the muon neutrino, which are seminal contributions to our understanding of nature. Under his leadership as Director of Fermilab, the world's first major superconducting accelerator was conceived and built. He is a superb educator who has long recognized the importance of science education to the intellectual and economic health of society.

Supporting Justification:

Leon Lederman is one of the most distinguished scientists of our age. His research has spanned four decades and includes many remarkable achievements.

Time and time again throughout his career as a researcher, Dr. Lederman has shown the intellectual curiosity and dedication that marks a truly great scientist. In 1957, Lederman and his team from Columbia University discovered the long-lived neutral K-meson, which had been predicted from fundamental symmetry ideas. In 1957, Lederman and his collaborators carried out the crucial experiment showing parity violations in meson decays, verifying the startling prediction of the non-conservation of parity. In 1961, Lederman and his group discovered the muon neutrino, which provided the first proof that there was more than one type of neutrino (a discovery for which he received the Nobel Prize in 1988). In 1972, Dr. Lederman and his team established that pions were copiously produced, at large transverse momentum, which is evidence for hard collisions of constituents of the protons. In 1977, he and his collaborators discovered the Upsilon particles, evidence for a new quark called "bottom," and the fourth Upsilon state. He discovered the fifth quark, the beauty quark. He pioneered measurements of high transverse momentum hadron production that helped shape the emergence of quantum chromodynamics as the correct description of quark interactions. In a broad spectrum of innovative experiments he led at Brookhaven National Laboratory, Fermilab, and the CERN laboratory in Geneva, he encourage detector development and data acquisition projects that set the paradigm for modern nuclear physics and particle physics research.

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Dr. Lederman has long recognized the importance of science education to the intellectual and economic health of society. At Fermilab, he initiated over 15 programs introducing topics in modern physics to high school students, elementary school teachers, and college teachers. His vision and leadership brought the Illinois Mathematics and Science Academy into existence and then eminence. He has propelled the Chicago Academy for Science and Mathematics

Teachers into existence. This Academy is designed to train and the refresh all of the mathematics and science teachers in the Chicago Public School System and reach out to teachers in Chicago's private schools. As Director, he opened Fermilab to countries not previously associated with high energy physics, especially in Latin America. He organized a series of symposia in that region on experimental physics, obtained grants to aid physicists there, and has been partly responsible for the formation of high energy physics groups in Mexico, Brazil and Columbia.

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Dr. Lederman received his Ph.D. in Physics from Columbia University in 1951. He is a member of the National Academy of Sciences. His numerous awards include the National Medal of Science (1965), Wolf Prize (1983), and the Nobel prize in Physics (1988).

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Citation:

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Dr. Foster's career-long achievements in science, engineering, and management devoted to the development, use, and control of atomic energy for national security are exceptional and outstanding.

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Enrico Fermi was born in Rome in 1901, and received his doctorate from the University of Pisa in 1922. During 1923–1924, Fermi studied in Gottingen, Germany, with Max Born, and in Leiden, the Netherlands, with Paul Ehrenfest.

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Late in 1938, Fermi went to Stockholm to accept the Nobel Prize, which he won for his production, by neutron bombardment, of a large number of radioactive isotopes, and for his discovery of the effectiveness of slow neutrons in producing radioactivity. From there he sailed with his family to New York City where he had accepted a professorship of physics at Columbia University. There he confirmed the discovery of the fission process in 1939 and initiated the experiments that led to establishing the feasibility of the neutron chain reaction. From 1942 to 1944 he worked at the Metallurgical Laboratory of the University of Chicago, where he led the team that first demonstrated the neutron chain reaction on December 2, 1942 and contributed extensively to the design and development of subsequent nuclear facilities. He became a U.S. citizen in 1944. In 1944–1945 he became Associate Director of the Los Alamos National Laboratory in New Mexico. In 1946 he returned to the University of Chicago as a professor at the Institute of Nuclear Studies, which now bears his name, where he resumed his fundamental research interests in nuclear and elementary particle physics. He was appointed one of the first members of the General Advisory Committee of the Atomic Energy Commission in 1950 and continued his research at Chicago until his death on November 28, 1954.

8914

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 12/7/92 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: TUES. 12/7/92 5:00pm

SUBJECT: MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT FROM SECRETARY WATKINS RE THE ENRICO FERMI PRESIDENTIAL AWARD

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☒	MCBRIDE	☐	☐
BAKER	☐	☒	MOORE	☐	☐
SCOWCROFT	☒	☐	MULLINS	☐	☐
DARMAN	☒	☐	PETERSMEYER	☐	☐
BATES	☐	☐	PORTER	☒	☐
BRADY	☐	☒	PROVOST	☐	☐
BROMLEY	☒	☐	ROSS	☒	☐
CALIO	☐	☐	SMITH	☐	☐
DEMAREST	☐	☐	TUTWILER	☐	☒
FITZWATER	☐	☐	ZOELICK	☒	☐
GRAY	☒	☐	CLERK	☐	☒
HOLIDAY	☐	☒	KORFONTA	☐	☒
HORNER	☐	☐		☐	☐

REMARKS:

Please forward your comments directly to Paul Korfonta, Rm. 230, x6630, no later than 5:00 p.m. TUESDAY, DEC. 8, with a copy to this office. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

TO: PAUL KORFONTA

The NSC staff concurs with the attached.

William F. Sittmann
Executive Secretary

December 8, 1992
PHILLIP D. BRADY
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary
Ext. 2702

cc: Phillip Brady

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 3, 1992

12:17 12:10

MEMORANDUM FOR PHIL BRADY

FROM: EDE HOLIDAY 

SUBJECT: Memorandum to the President from Secretary Watkins
Regarding the Enrico Fermi Presidential Award

Attached please find a memorandum to the President from Secretary Watkins recommending two people to receive the 1992 Enrico Fermi Award, together with a transmittal memorandum. This is a Presidential award managed by the Department of Energy.

The department has informed us that the Italian Ambassador has offered to host a reception for the recipients on December 15. The invitation has not been accepted pending approval by the President. Because of the short time frame, Secretary Watkins is requesting that the recipients be named as soon as possible.

Attachments

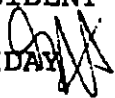
THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 4, 1992

SECRET AC:10

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

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SUBJECT: Selections for the 1992 Enrico Fermi Award

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Attachments



THE SECRETARY OF ENERGY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20585

December 2, 1992

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

The Enrico Fermi Award, a Presidential award managed by the Department of Energy, is one of our Government's oldest science and technology awards and one of the world's most prestigious. Given first to Enrico Fermi in 1954, it was established in 1956 for "any especially meritorious contributions to the development, use, or control of atomic energy." Its roster of recipients is truly impressive; including John von Neumann, Hans Bethe, Edward Teller, Luis Alvarez, and Victor Weisskopf to name but a few. Last given in 1990, this is an especially appropriate year in which to honor the many achievements of nuclear energy since December 2 is the 50th anniversary of the first controlled, self-sustained nuclear chain reaction created by a team of scientists led by Enrico Fermi.

The award is limited to \$100,000 per person and a total of \$200,000 for two or more individuals. Each recipient also receives a Presidential citation and a gold medal.

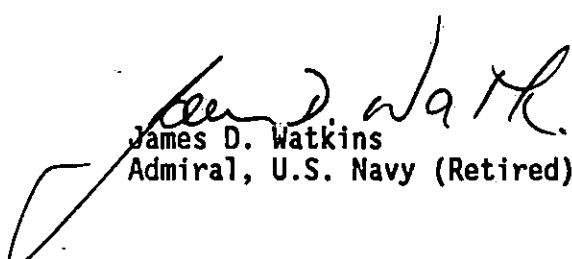
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Over 1500 organizations and individuals were asked to submit their nominations for this award. These two individuals are among 55 candidates that have been evaluated this year. We have used a Screening Panel representing National Laboratories, universities, and private sector research organizations and an Interagency

Awards Committee representing large governmental research agencies to help review the nominees. My recommendation is based on the excellent accomplishments of these two candidates and the comments of the Screening Panel and the Awards Committee.

If these recommendations meet with your approval, we will hold an appropriate ceremony for the awardees.

Respectfully,


James D. Watkins
Admiral, U.S. Navy (Retired)

Enclosures

LEON M. LEDERMAN

Citation:

For his pioneering scientific achievements and outstanding contributions to high energy physics, and for his contributions to science education at all levels of society. He discovered the upsilon particle and the muon neutrino, which are seminal contributions to our understanding of nature. Under his leadership as Director of Fermilab, the world's first major superconducting accelerator was conceived and built. He is a superb educator who has long recognized the importance of science education to the intellectual and economic health of society.

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WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

92 DEC 9 11:41
DATE: 12/7/92

ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: TUES. 12/8/92 5:00pm

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT FROM SECRETARY WATKINS RE THE
SUBJECT: ENRICO FERMI PRESIDENTIAL AWARD

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☒	MCBRIDE	☐	☐
BAKER	☐	☒	MOORE	☐	☐
SCOWCROFT	☒	☐	MULLINS	☐	☐
DARMAN	☒	☐	PETERSMEYER	☐	☐
BATES	☐	☐	PORTER	☒	☐
BRADY	☐	☒	PROVOST	☐	☐
BROMLEY	☒	☐	ROSS	☒	☐
CALIO	☐	☐	SMITH	☐	☐
DEMAREST	☐	☐	TUTWILER	☐	☒
FITZWATER	☐	☐	ZOELICK	☒	☐
GRAY	☒	☐	CLERK	☐	☒
HOLIDAY	☐	☒	KORFONTA	☐	☒
HORNER	☐	☐		☐	☐

REMARKS:

Please forward your comments directly to Paul Korfonta,
Rm. 230, x6630, no later than 5:00 p.m. TUESDAY, DEC. 8,
with a copy to this office. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

No comment

PHILLIP D. BRADY
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary
Ext. 2702



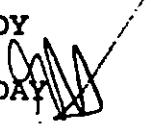
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 3, 1992

12:07 89:10

MEMORANDUM FOR PHIL BRADY

FROM:

EDE HOLIDAY 

SUBJECT:

Memorandum to the President from Secretary Watkins
Regarding the Enrico Fermi Presidential Award

Attached please find a memorandum to the President from Secretary Watkins recommending two people to receive the 1992 Enrico Fermi Award, together with a transmittal memorandum. This is a Presidential award managed by the Department of Energy.

The department has informed us that the Italian Ambassador has offered to host a reception for the recipients on December 15. The invitation has not been accepted pending approval by the President. Because of the short time frame, Secretary Watkins is requesting that the recipients be named as soon as possible.

Attachments

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 4, 1992.

2:07 PM 12/04/92

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

EDE HOLIDAY 

SUBJECT:

Selections for the 1992 Enrico Fermi Award

Attached please find a memorandum to you from Secretary Watkins recommending two people as recipients of the 1992 Enrico Fermi Award. Also attached please find background information on the Fermi Award Program and on each recommended recipient. This is a Presidential award managed by the Department of Energy.

Attachments



THE SECRETARY OF ENERGY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20585

December 2, 1992

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

The Enrico Fermi Award, a Presidential award managed by the Department of Energy, is one of our Government's oldest science and technology awards and one of the world's most prestigious. Given first to Enrico Fermi in 1954, it was established in 1956 for "any especially meritorious contributions to the development, use, or control of atomic energy." Its roster of recipients is truly impressive; including John von Neumann, Hans Bethe, Edward Teller, Luis Alvarez, and Victor Weisskopf to name but a few. Last given in 1990, this is an especially appropriate year in which to honor the many achievements of nuclear energy since December 2 is the 50th anniversary of the first controlled, self-sustained nuclear chain reaction created by a team of scientists led by Enrico Fermi.

The award is limited to \$100,000 per person and a total of \$200,000 for two or more individuals. Each recipient also receives a Presidential citation and a gold medal.

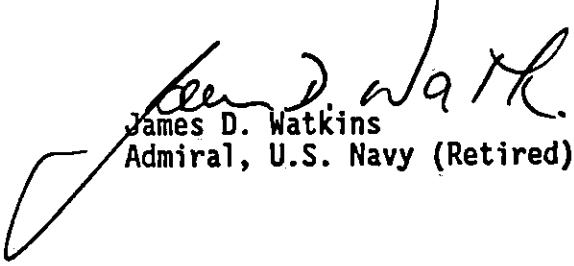
I recommend two people for the 1992 award: Dr. Leon Lederman to receive \$100,000 and Dr. John Foster, Jr., also to receive \$100,000. Their citations and supporting justifications are enclosed.

Over 1500 organizations and individuals were asked to submit their nominations for this award. These two individuals are among 55 candidates that have been evaluated this year. We have used a Screening Panel representing National Laboratories, universities, and private sector research organizations and an Interagency

Awards Committee representing large governmental research agencies to help review the nominees. My recommendation is based on the excellent accomplishments of these two candidates and the comments of the Screening Panel and the Awards Committee.

If these recommendations meet with your approval, we will hold an appropriate ceremony for the awardees.

Respectfully,



James D. Watkins
Admiral, U.S. Navy (Retired)

Enclosures

LEON M. LEDERMAN

Citation:

For his pioneering scientific achievements and outstanding contributions to high energy physics, and for his contributions to science education at all levels of society. He discovered the upsilon particle and the muon neutrino, which are seminal contributions to our understanding of nature. Under his leadership as Director of Fermilab, the world's first major superconducting accelerator was conceived and built. He is a superb educator who has long recognized the importance of science education to the intellectual and economic health of society.

Supporting Justification:

Leon Lederman is one of the most distinguished scientists of our age. His research has spanned four decades and includes many remarkable achievements.

Time and time again throughout his career as a researcher, Dr. Lederman has shown the intellectual curiosity and dedication that marks a truly great scientist. In 1957, Lederman and his team from Columbia University discovered the long-lived neutral K-meson, which had been predicted from fundamental symmetry ideas. In 1957, Lederman and his collaborators carried out the crucial experiment showing parity violations in meson decays, verifying the startling prediction of the non-conservation of parity. In 1961, Lederman and his group discovered the muon neutrino, which provided the first proof that there was more than one type of neutrino (a discovery for which he received the Nobel Prize in 1988). In 1972, Dr. Lederman and his team established that pions were copiously produced, at large transverse momentum, which is evidence for hard collisions of constituents of the protons. In 1977, he and his collaborators discovered the Upsilon particles, evidence for a new quark called "bottom," and the fourth Upsilon state. He discovered the fifth quark, the beauty quark. He pioneered measurements of high transverse momentum hadron production that helped shape the emergence of quantum chromodynamics as the correct description of quark interactions. In a broad spectrum of innovative experiments he led at Brookhaven National Laboratory, Fermilab, and the CERN laboratory in Geneva, he encourage detector development and data acquisition projects that set the paradigm for modern nuclear physics and particle physics research.

His contributions to the field of particle physics are not limited to his research. While he was Director of Fermilab and through his efforts, the Tevatron, the world's first major superconducting accelerator, and the Antiproton Source were conceived and built. Also under his leadership, The Neutron Therapy Facility was developed from a research project into a patient treatment center.

Dr. Lederman has long recognized the importance of science education to the intellectual and economic health of society. At Fermilab, he initiated over 15 programs introducing topics in modern physics to high school students, elementary school teachers, and college teachers. His vision and leadership brought the Illinois Mathematics and Science Academy into existence and then eminence. He has propelled the Chicago Academy for Science and Mathematics

Teachers into existence. This Academy is designed to train and the refresh all of the mathematics and science teachers in the Chicago Public School System and reach out to teachers in Chicago's private schools. As Director, he opened Fermilab to countries not previously associated with high energy physics, especially in Latin America. He organized a series of symposia in that region on experimental physics, obtained grants to aid physicists there, and has been partly responsible for the formation of high energy physics groups in Mexico, Brazil and Columbia.

Dr. Leon Lederman embodies the spirit of Enrico Fermi and it is the sum of his contributions in physics, science management, and science education that sets him apart.

Dr. Lederman received his Ph.D. in Physics from Columbia University in 1951. He is a member of the National Academy of Sciences. His numerous awards include the National Medal of Science (1965), Wolf Prize (1983), and the Nobel prize in Physics (1988).

JOHN FOSTER. JR.

Citation:

For his outstanding contributions to national security: in technical leadership in the development of nuclear weapons; in leadership of the Livermore Laboratory in its formative stages; his technical leadership in the defense industry; and for excellent service and continued counsel to government.

Supporting Justification:

Dr. Foster made outstanding contributions in science, engineering, management, and as an advisor to the United States government. At Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory he originated concepts in nuclear-explosive technology of great importance to the United States. As a charismatic team leader, he turned new nuclear-explosive concepts into important defense hardware; as a high-level administrator, he managed large enterprises in nuclear technology.

As Director of Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Dr. Foster led the Laboratory through its adjustments to the 1963 Limited Test Ban Treaty, which limited all United States nuclear testing to underground explosions.

Dr. Foster became Director of Defense Research and Engineering in 1965, then the premier DoD post in science, technology and engineering. He brought with him more than a detailed knowledge of nuclear weapons; at a critical time, he brought determined leadership to the U.S. development of major weapon systems.

In 1973, he joined TRW as Vice President for Energy Research and Development, where he established the company's objectives and strategies for entering the United States energy field. These efforts led to the development of an advanced isotope-separation process and a more efficient low-temperature, low-pressure catalyst to convert carbon monoxide from fossil fuel combustion to methane and also yielded a proprietary process for extracting oil from tar sands.

During his years at TRW, Dr. Foster has given unstintingly of his time to numerous governmental technical and policy advisory groups. In recent years, among many other advisory groups, he has served on the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board, and currently he is Chairman of the DoD's Defense Science Board.

Dr. Foster's career-long achievements in science, engineering, and management devoted to the development, use, and control of atomic energy for national security are exceptional and outstanding.

Dr. Foster received his Ph.D. in Physics from the University of California, Berkeley, in 1952. He is a member of the National Academy of Science, National Academy of Engineering. Among his awards are the E.O. Lawrence Award (1960) and the Knight Commander's Cross (Badge and Star) of the Order of Merit of the Federal Republic of Germany (1974). Dr. Foster is a commander, Legion of Honor, Republic of France.

BACKGROUND ON FERMI AWARDS

The Atomic Energy Act of 1954 states, in part, that "The Commission may . . . grant an award for any especially meritorious contributions to the development, use, or control of atomic energy."

The Fermi Award was established on a permanent basis in 1956 in honor of Enrico Fermi, leader of the distinguished group of scientists who achieved the first self-sustained controlled nuclear reaction on December 2, 1942.

Enrico Fermi was born in Rome in 1901, and received his doctorate from the University of Pisa in 1922. During 1923-1924, Fermi studied in Gottingen, Germany, with Max Born, and in Leiden, the Netherlands, with Paul Ehrenfest.

Fermi lectured in mathematical physics and mechanics at the University of Florence in 1924-1926. He then became the first professor of theoretical physics at the University of Rome, where he taught for 12 years.

Late in 1938, Fermi went to Stockholm to accept the Nobel Prize, which he won for his production, by neutron bombardment, of a large number of radioactive isotopes, and for his discovery of the effectiveness of slow neutrons in producing radioactivity. From there he sailed with his family to New York City where he had accepted a professorship of physics at Columbia University. There he confirmed the discovery of the fission process in 1939 and initiated the experiments that led to establishing the feasibility of the neutron chain reaction. From 1942 to 1944 he worked at the Metallurgical Laboratory of the University of Chicago, where he led the team that first demonstrated the neutron chain reaction on December 2, 1942 and contributed extensively to the design and development of subsequent nuclear facilities. He became a U.S. citizen in 1944. In 1944-1945 he became Associate Director of the Los Alamos National Laboratory in New Mexico. In 1946 he returned to the University of Chicago as a professor at the Institute of Nuclear Studies, which now bears his name, where he resumed his fundamental research interests in nuclear and elementary particle physics. He was appointed one of the first members of the General Advisory Committee of the Atomic Energy Commission in 1950 and continued his research at Chicago until his death on November 28, 1954.

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 12/7/92 11:21

ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: TUES. 12/7/92 5:00pm

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT FROM SECRETARY WATKINS RE THE
SUBJECT: ENRICO FERMI PRESIDENTIAL AWARD

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☒	MCBRIDE	☐	☐
BAKER	☐	☒	MOORE	☐	☐
SCOWCROFT	☒	☐	MULLINS	☐	☐
DARMAN	☒	☐	PETERSMEYER	☐	☐
BATES	☐	☐	PORTER	☒	☐
BRADY	☐	☒	PROVOST	☐	☐
BROMLEY	☐	☐	ROSS	☒	☐
CALIO					
DEMAREST					
FITZWATER					
GRAY					
HOLIDAY					
HORNER					

*Dean -
See Bromley's cmt -
everyone else has
signed off on this
BR*

12/9

REMARKS:

Please forward your comments directly to Paul Korfonta,
Rm. 230, x6630, no later than 5:00 p.m. TUESDAY, DEC. 8,
with a copy to this office. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

See attached comments

D. Allan Bromley
D. Allan Bromley

PHILLIP D. BRADY
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary
Ext. 2702

I support, enthusiastically, the proposed Fermi Award to Dr. John Foster, Jr. He is an excellent choice.

It bears noting however that Dr. Leon Lederman was a very prominent and outspoken supporter of Governor Clinton in the recent election campaign and that among other remarks he stated that he was looking forward to a Clinton-Gore Administration because it could be expected to take effective action regarding mathematics and science education while the Bush Administration had done essentially nothing. This of course is nonsense.

I question whether President Bush would want to reward and recognize such activity despite the fact that Dr. Lederman is a distinguished physicist and Nobel laureate.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Susan Greenley". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, looping initial "S" and a trailing flourish at the end.