

Moore to OSTP, Kammer to NIST and OMB loses two

On 29 August, the *Washington Post* scolded the Clinton Administration on its front page: Seven months into President Clinton's second term, the newspaper declared, about 30% of the 206 top executive branch jobs that require confirmation by the Senate remain unfilled. To be sure, some candidates had been recruited, the *Post* noted, but were stalled in the "vetting" process carried out by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Internal Revenue Service and the White House personnel office. Others had been approved by the agencies and then nominated by the President, but they were still awaiting confirmation by the Senate. Oddly enough, by the end of the day, even though President Clinton was vacationing on Martha's Vineyard, the White House announced the names of more than a dozen nominees for executive positions. Among those were **Duncan T. Moore**, dean of the School of Engineering and Applied Science at the University of Rochester, who would become associate director for technology at the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP), and **Raymond B. Kammer Jr.**, currently the acting chief financial officer and assistant secretary for administration at the US Department of Commerce, to be director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST).

A professor of optics, Moore has served at the university's Institute of Optics since 1974 and once was its director. He also is president of Gradient Lens Corp, an optics manufacturing firm he founded in 1980. In 1983, Moore took a sabbatical from the university to serve as a visiting scientist at Nippon Schlumberger in Tokyo. In 1993, he took another sabbatical after he was selected as an American Physical Society Congressional Science Fellow and worked for Senator John D. (Jay) Rockefeller of West Virginia. While with Rockefeller, he helped shape a complicated bill on technology competitiveness (S.4), which passed the Senate but then became quickly enmeshed in differences with proposed legislation in the House, which had been taken over by Republicans in 1994 for the first time in 40 years. "The differences were never resolved," Moore recalled, "and Congress never passed the bill. But I learned how political warfare is practiced in Congress from my position in the trenches. It was a valuable experience."

Moore received a BA in physics from

the University of Maine and an MS and PhD in optics from Rochester. He served as president of the Optical Society of America in 1996 and as chairman of NASA's Hubble Telescope Independent Optical Review Panel that year.

The associate director for technology is currently considered second at OSTP only to the agency's director, John H. Gibbons. The position has been vacant since last October, when Lionel (Skip) Johns retired. Moore's appointment will need to be confirmed by the Senate.

Kammer has been associated with NIST and its predecessor, the National Bureau of Standards (NBS), since 1974, when he moved from elsewhere in the Commerce Department, where he had worked as a "bean counter" on program budgets. He joined Commerce in 1969, after getting a BA in English from the University of Maryland. If he is confirmed by the Senate, Kammer will be the first director of the venerable agency not to hold a technical degree. The agency has usually been headed by physicists, the most prominent being Edward U. Condon.

Actually, Kammer, who was a budget analyst and program director during his first four years at NBS, held the post of associate director of programs, budget and finance in 1978-80 and was deputy director in 1980-91 and in 1993-95. From 1991 to 1993, Kammer was deputy under secretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere, which put him in a policy position for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. With a budget of \$600 million and a staff of about 3000, NIST operates a highly regarded laboratory research and services program, the Advanced Technology Program and the Manufacturing Extension Partnership.

Two well-regarded science program specialists at the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) departed Washington in mid-August for disparate pursuits. **Jack D. Fellows**, who joined OMB in 1984 as a science budget examiner and was elevated to chief of the science and space branch in 1992, left to become vice president and director of programs at the University Corporation for Atmospheric Research (UCAR), a consortium of 60 research universities. UCAR manages the National Center for Atmospheric Research in Boulder, Colorado, and conducts other studies supported by NSF and other government agencies.

The same week, **Michelle M. Donovan**, a program examiner for DOE's research programs since 1996, bade farewell to OMB to pursue an MBA at Cornell University. Donovan, who got a PhD from MIT in electronic materials and did her postdoc in the chemistry department at Harvard University from 1989 to 1991, was a task force director with the Secretary of Energy Advisory Board from 1991 to 1995. She directed the Galvin Commission, chaired by Robert Galvin, former chairman and CEO of Motorola, in its study of the future of DOE's national laboratories, as well as a task force, under the leadership of David Hamburg, president of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, that reviewed DOE's abortive role in K-12 education, mainly conducted by the department's national laboratories.

Fellows received a PhD in civil engineering from the University of Maryland in 1983. The following year, he was an American Geophysical Union Congressional Fellow, working in the office of Representative George E. Brown Jr of California, a prominent member of the House Committee on Science who later became its chairman. Fellows was a key figure in devising the global climate change program during the Bush Administration.

Though the Secretary of Energy Advisory Board (SEAB) has been moribund since the departure of Hazel O'Leary last January, Energy Secretary Federico Peña has appointed **Walter E. Massey**, president of Morehouse College, as chairman of SEAB, the secretary's principal advisory panel. Massey has vast experience in overseeing department facilities. He was director of Argonne National Laboratory from 1979 to 1984 and then served seven years as vice president for research at the University of Chicago, which runs Argonne. In 1991, while serving on the President's Council of Advisers on Science and Technology, Massey was handpicked by President Bush to be director of the National Science Foundation. Two years later, Massey became provost and senior vice president for research of the University of California system, where he had programmatic oversight for the three national laboratories the university operates. He has been president of Morehouse since 1995. Massey received his BS from Morehouse and his PhD in physics from Washington University in St. Louis.

IRWIN GOODWIN ■