

Originally Processed With FOIA(s):
1999-0277-F

FOIA Number:
S

FOIA MARKER

**This is not a textual record. This is used as an
administrative marker by the George Bush Presidential
Library Staff.**

Record Group/Collection: George H.W. Bush Presidential Records
Collection/Office of Origin: Chief of Staff, White House Office of
Series: Skinner, Sam, Files
Subseries:

OA/ID Number: 40921
Folder ID Number: 40921-001

Folder Title:
Memos - 6/92

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	0	0	0	0



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON

DCF HAS SEEN

June 1, 1992

TO: Chief of Staff Samuel Skinner

FROM: Hollis McLoughlin *HLM*
Assistant Secretary for Policy Management
and Counselor to the Secretary

Please see attached list of Business people that Secretary Brady suggested for an Economic Review Meeting with the President. Please let me know whether you want us to add or delete anyone. Also, please let us know if you want us to do the inviting.

Thank you.

To: e Kramer

6/10/92

See me

Sam Skinner

x4617

1647

2239

John F. Akers
Chairman and CEO
IBM

Stanley C. Gault
Chairman & CEO
The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company

David D. Glass
President and CEO
Wal-Mart Stores Inc.

Charles F. Knight
Chairman and CEO
Emerson Electric Co.

Kenneth A. Macke
Chairman of the Board, Chairman of the
Executive Committee and CEO
Dayton-Hudson Corp.

Paul H. O'Neill
Chairman and CEO
ALCOA

Henry B. Schacht
Chairman and CEO
Cummins Engine Company, Inc.

Roger W. Schipke
President
The Ryland Group Inc.

Frank A. Shrontz
Chairman and CEO
The Boeing Co.

John F. Welch, Jr.
Chairman and CEO
General Electric Co.

The Honorable Andrew L. Lewis
Chairman, President and CEO
Union Pacific Corp.

OR

John W. Snow
Chairman, President and CEO
CSX Corporation

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 1, 1992

file

DCF HAS SEEN

MEMORANDUM FOR SAMUEL K. SKINNER

FROM: ROGER B. PORTER

SUBJECT: UNCED and Forests for the Future Initiative

Attached are the talking points that you asked me to prepare at this morning's White House Staff meeting.

cc: Judy Smith

June 1, 1992

UNCED

Talking Points

1. The President is committed to protecting the environment, and recognizes the importance of working internationally to address environmental issues. The President believes that vigorous economic growth is essential to improving environmental quality.

The U.S. has taken a positive, constructive approach to the UNCED Conference. The President is encouraged by the constructive approach that many other nations are taking and the progress that is being made.

2. The U.S. has matched rhetoric with action and has demonstrated an ability to enhance substantially environmental benefits while pursuing economic growth. We are encouraging other nations to join us in this effort. We are leading by example:

- The U.S. has developed and published a detailed action plan that contains a blueprint for reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 7 to 11 percent below projected levels in the year 2000. The action plan includes the Clean Air Act, the America the Beautiful treeplanting initiative, the National Energy Strategy and voluntary programs such as EPA's "Greenlights" initiative.
- The U.S. is providing approximately \$580 million specifically for international environmental financial assistance.

3. The U.S. provided leadership in reaching agreement on a responsible Framework Convention on Climate Change.

- The U.S. succeeded in getting agreement that industrialized countries will adopt national action programs that will limit greenhouse gas emissions and protect greenhouse gas sinks. These programs will address climate change on a comprehensive basis rather than focus attention on merely rhetorical commitments to specific targets and timetables.
- We were able to produce a climate change agreement consistent with our commitment to advancing environmental protection based on sound science in the context of sustained economic growth.

- The aim of these action plans is to return net greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels.
 - The U.S. is supporting a prompt start in implementing the national action programs called for in the Framework Convention.
 - We are taking action. The U.S. has published and is implementing its detailed action plan.
 - We are continuing to provide leadership in global climate change research. The President's proposal for \$1.4 billion in FY 1993 for climate change research is more than is being spent on climate change research by the rest of the world combined.
 - We are continuing to support technology cooperation with developing countries and with economically transitioning countries to ensure that they find environmentally sound paths to economic growth. We are providing \$25 million for "country studies", assisting with a broad range of bilateral projects, and proposing the establishment of a Technology Cooperation Corps to promote environmental technology cooperation in a free market context.
4. The President is providing leadership on protecting and improving the world's forests.
- The President announced today a "Forests for the Future" initiative that would double international assistance for forests from \$1.35 to \$2.7 billion.
 - We remain committed to the world's most ambitious reforestation effort to plant a billion trees a year in the U.S. over the next ten years.
 - We will continue to work for a sound international Forestry Convention.
5. The President is committed to strong support for the conservation of biological diversity, but concluded that the U.S. cannot sign the draft biodiversity convention because it does not contain acceptable language on key issues.
- We will not support actions that will unnecessarily burden and retard advances that can be made through biotechnology.
 - We will not agree to a Global Environmental Facility in which one set of nations provides the resources

and another set of nations decides how they will be spent.

- We will not agree to a convention with inadequate protection for intellectual property rights.
- We have a long record of support for the conservation of biological resources. The U.S. contains over 270 million acres that are federally protected as National Parks, Wildlife Refuges, Wilderness Areas, and Wild and Scenic Rivers. Since 1989, the Administration has created 57 new wildlife refuges, adding over 750,000 acres to the National Wildlife Refuge System.
- The Administration, through the Agency for International Development, will spend over \$60 million on conservation of biological diversity, a five-fold increase over five years ago. In addition, almost 400 recovery plans for threatened or endangered species are now in place in the U.S., compared to less than 50 in 1981.

6. The U.S. currently spends more than any other nation in controlling pollution and protecting the environment: over \$100 billion per year, or about two percent of U.S. Gross National Product.

The U.S. is also the largest donor of foreign assistance in the world, including assistance for the environment.

- The Administration is requesting an estimated \$698 million in environmentally related foreign assistance in FY 1993, up from \$441 million in FY 1990.
- The U.S. has committed \$25 million for "country studies" to help developing countries formulate action plans as called for in the framework climate agreement.
- The U.S. has committed \$50 million to the core fund of the Global Environmental Facility (GEF), in addition to \$150 million to be provided in parallel financing.
- The U.S. was the first nation to provide funding to the Montreal Protocol fund, committing \$50 million over three years to help developing countries meet the incremental costs associated with phasing out CFCs.

June 1, 1992

Forests for the Future Initiative

Talking Points

1. We have a global problem. We are losing the world's forests and this is damaging the environment.
 - Tropical forests are being lost at over 42 million acres a year.
 - Fifty percent or more of temperate forests in Europe are being degraded by air pollution.
 - The loss of forests represents roughly 20 percent of the net increase in CO2 emissions caused by man.
2. The U.S. is providing leadership to preserve and enhance forests in the United States and around the world.
 - At the 1990 Economic Summit in Houston, the summit leaders announced support for a Global Forest Agreement to assure sound and sustainable use of the world's forest resources.
 - President Bush's tree planting initiative will result in the annual planting of one billion trees per year in the U.S. above and beyond the number of trees that are normally planted.
 - Through President Bush's Enterprise for the America's Initiative, the U.S. has entered into debt-for-conservation exchanges to support forest conservation with Bolivia, Chile and Jamaica. We are seeking to expand such arrangements.
3. The President's Forests for the Future Initiative is mobilizing global resources to save and replenish the world's forests.
 - The President proposed doubling international assistance for forests from \$1.35 billion to \$2.7 billion.
 - Each nation's share would be allocated on a fair basis.

- The U.S. is committing an additional \$150 million for bilateral forest assistance next year. This will bring U.S. funds available for international forestry assistance to more than \$485 million.
 - Fully implementing the Forests for the Future Initiative will put us on the path toward halting the net loss of the world's forests by the year 2000.
 - The President hopes that this flexible approach and significant financial commitment will give new impetus to our efforts at Rio to reach an international agreement on a strong statement of forest principles leading to a forest convention.
4. The commitment of these resources is cost effective.
- Preserving and enhancing forests will reduce net CO2 emissions at a low relative cost. Halting net tropical forest loss by the year 2000 would reduce over twice as much CO2 emissions as would stabilizing industrial country energy emissions at 1990 levels.
5. This initiative will produce a wide variety of benefits.
- Forest conservation will help:
 - reduce CO2 emissions;
 - protect biological diversity, including potentially valuable sources of medicines and other products;
 - help prevent soil erosion;
 - limit flood damage; and
 - ensure pure drinking water.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 1, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR SAMUEL K. SKINNER

FROM: ROGER B. PORTER

SUBJECT: UNCED and Forests for the Future Initiative

Attached are the talking points that you asked me to prepare at this morning's White House Staff meeting.

cc: Judy Smith

June 1, 1992

Forests for the Future Initiative

Talking Points

1. We have a global problem. We are losing the world's forests and this is damaging the environment.
 - Tropical forests are being lost at over 42 million acres a year.
 - Fifty percent or more of temperate forests in Europe are being degraded by air pollution.
 - The loss of forests represents roughly 20 percent of the net increase in CO2 emissions caused by man.
2. The U.S. is providing leadership to preserve and enhance forests in the United States and around the world.
 - At the 1990 Economic Summit in Houston, the summit leaders announced support for a Global Forest Agreement to assure sound and sustainable use of the world's forest resources.
 - President Bush's tree planting initiative will result in the annual planting of one billion trees per year in the U.S. above and beyond the number of trees that are normally planted.
 - Through President Bush's Enterprise for the America's Initiative, the U.S. has entered into debt-for-conservation exchanges to support forest conservation with Bolivia, Chile and Jamaica. We are seeking to expand such arrangements.
3. The President's Forests for the Future Initiative is mobilizing global resources to save and replenish the world's forests.
 - The President proposed doubling international assistance for forests from \$1.35 billion to \$2.7 billion.
 - Each nation's share would be allocated on a fair basis.

- The U.S. is committing an additional \$150 million for bilateral forest assistance next year. This will bring U.S. funds available for international forestry assistance to more than \$485 million.
 - Fully implementing the Forests for the Future Initiative will put us on the path toward halting the net loss of the world's forests by the year 2000.
 - The President hopes that this flexible approach and significant financial commitment will give new impetus to our efforts at Rio to reach an international agreement on a strong statement of forest principles leading to a forest convention.
4. The commitment of these resources is cost effective.
- Preserving and enhancing forests will reduce net CO2 emissions at a low relative cost. Halting net tropical forest loss by the year 2000 would reduce over twice as much CO2 emissions as would stabilizing industrial country energy emissions at 1990 levels.
5. This initiative will produce a wide variety of benefits.
- Forest conservation will help:
 - reduce CO2 emissions;
 - protect biological diversity, including potentially valuable sources of medicines and other products;
 - help prevent soil erosion;
 - limit flood damage; and
 - ensure pure drinking water.

June 1, 1992

UNCED

Talking Points

1. The President is committed to protecting the environment, and recognizes the importance of working internationally to address environmental issues. The President believes that vigorous economic growth is essential to improving environmental quality.

The U.S. has taken a positive, constructive approach to the UNCED Conference. The President is encouraged by the constructive approach that many other nations are taking and the progress that is being made.

2. The U.S. has matched rhetoric with action and has demonstrated an ability to enhance substantially environmental benefits while pursuing economic growth. We are encouraging other nations to join us in this effort. We are leading by example:

- The U.S. has developed and published a detailed action plan that contains a blueprint for reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 7 to 11 percent below projected levels in the year 2000. The action plan includes the Clean Air Act, the America the Beautiful treeplanting initiative, the National Energy Strategy and voluntary programs such as EPA's "Greenlights" initiative.
- The U.S. is providing approximately \$580 million specifically for international environmental financial assistance.

3. The U.S. provided leadership in reaching agreement on a responsible Framework Convention on Climate Change.

- The U.S. succeeded in getting agreement that industrialized countries will adopt national action programs that will limit greenhouse gas emissions and protect greenhouse gas sinks. These programs will address climate change on a comprehensive basis rather than focus attention on merely rhetorical commitments to specific targets and timetables.
- We were able to produce a climate change agreement consistent with our commitment to advancing environmental protection based on sound science in the context of sustained economic growth.

- The aim of these action plans is to return net greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels.
 - The U.S. is supporting a prompt start in implementing the national action programs called for in the Framework Convention.
 - We are taking action. The U.S. has published and is implementing its detailed action plan.
 - We are continuing to provide leadership in global climate change research. The President's proposal for \$1.4 billion in FY 1993 for climate change research is more than is being spent on climate change research by the rest of the world combined.
 - We are continuing to support technology cooperation with developing countries and with economically transitioning countries to ensure that they find environmentally sound paths to economic growth. We are providing \$25 million for "country studies", assisting with a broad range of bilateral projects, and proposing the establishment of a Technology Cooperation Corps to promote environmental technology cooperation in a free market context.
4. The President is providing leadership on protecting and improving the world's forests.
- The President announced today a "Forests for the Future" initiative that would double international assistance for forests from \$1.35 to \$2.7 billion.
 - We remain committed to the world's most ambitious reforestation effort to plant a billion trees a year in the U.S. over the next ten years.
 - We will continue to work for a sound international Forestry Convention.
5. The President is committed to strong support for the conservation of biological diversity, but concluded that the U.S. cannot sign the draft biodiversity convention because it does not contain acceptable language on key issues.
- We will not support actions that will unnecessarily burden and retard advances that can be made through biotechnology.
 - We will not agree to a Global Environmental Facility in which one set of nations provides the resources

and another set of nations decides how they will be spent.

- We will not agree to a convention with inadequate protection for intellectual property rights.
 - We have a long record of support for the conservation of biological resources. The U.S. contains over 270 million acres that are federally protected as National Parks, Wildlife Refuges, Wilderness Areas, and Wild and Scenic Rivers. Since 1989, the Administration has created 57 new wildlife refuges, adding over 750,000 acres to the National Wildlife Refuge System.
 - The Administration, through the Agency for International Development, will spend over \$60 million on conservation of biological diversity, a five-fold increase over five years ago. In addition, almost 400 recovery plans for threatened or endangered species are now in place in the U.S., compared to less than 50 in 1981.
6. The U.S. currently spends more than any other nation in controlling pollution and protecting the environment: over \$100 billion per year, or about two percent of U.S. Gross National Product.

The U.S. is also the largest donor of foreign assistance in the world, including assistance for the environment.

- The Administration is requesting an estimated \$698 million in environmentally related foreign assistance in FY 1993, up from \$441 million in FY 1990.
- The U.S. has committed \$25 million for "country studies" to help developing countries formulate action plans as called for in the framework climate agreement.
- The U.S. has committed \$50 million to the core fund of the Global Environmental Facility (GEF), in addition to \$150 million to be provided in parallel financing.
- The U.S. was the first nation to provide funding to the Montreal Protocol fund, committing \$50 million over three years to help developing countries meet the incremental costs associated with phasing out CFCs.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 2, 1992

DCF HAS SEEN

file

MEMORANDUM FOR SAM SKINNER

FROM:

EDE HOLIDAY *[Signature]*

SUBJECT:

Status of NASA Supercomputer Procurement

Pursuant to your request, please find attached a brief memo detailing the status of NASA's supercomputer procurement currently underway.



National Aeronautics and
Space Administration

Washington, D.C.
20546

Office of the Administrator

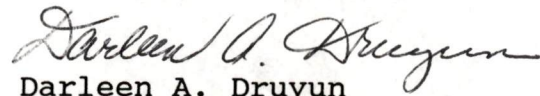
June 2, 1992

The Honorable Samuel K. Skinner
Chief of Staff
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. Skinner:

Per your request, enclosed is a background paper on the NASA High Speed Processor-3 supercomputer procurement currently underway at Ames Research Center. Should additional information be required, please contact me at (202) 453-1014.

Sincerely,


Darleen A. Druyun
Chief of Staff

Enclosure

Background Paper on High Speed Processor-3 (HSP-3)

The Numerical Aerodynamic Simulation (NAS) facility at NASA Ames Research Center (ARC) conducts the nation's premiere supercomputer aeronautical research. The facility became operational in 1986 and is currently configured with two supercomputers (Cray 2 and Cray YMP) for use by the national aerospace community. To meet program objectives, a supercomputer upgrade strategy was developed whereby an advanced technology HSP is tested, evaluated, and integrated into the NAS system. Previously within NASA, procurement of similar supercomputers for Goddard Space Flight Center and Lewis Research Center had been restricted to domestic manufacturers under a Justification for Other Than Full and Open Competition (JOFOC) citing authority of 10 U.S.C. 2304(c)(3) for "Industrial Mobilization". In early planning for the HSP-3, it was NASA's intention to similarly restrict the procurement using the same statutory authority. This intent was based on serious concerns by NASA with regard to competitive advantage that might accrue to a foreign company should a foreign offeror be successful. Since the advanced technology HSP is frequently an early serial number machine, the vendors of these supercomputers benefit from interaction with NASA during NAS operations. As a result there could be damage to American supercomputer competitive posture relative to foreign firms, should the foreign firm win the competition.

A request for proposal (RFP) for an advanced technology supercomputer (designated HSP-3) to replace the currently installed Cray 2 was released by ARC on November 20, 1991. In the selection process for HSP-3, vendors must "benchmark" performance of their machines using computer codes representative of the anticipated computing workload. Since the NAS program provides capability for a variety of users, including the Department of Defense for design technologies of advanced military systems, a sensitive computer code subject to restrictions by the Department of Defense from export outside the country is included as an important element in the computer codes used in the benchmarking process.

As stated above, it was NASA's intent to restrict competition for the procurement to domestic sources on the grounds of "industrial mobilization", i.e., maintaining U.S. industrial capability in supercomputing. An alternative, but less supportable, restriction to domestic sources was identified by NASA as justifiable on the basis of citing 10 U.S.C. 2304(c)(6) "National Security" concerns. An interagency committee, chaired by the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, reviewed this proposed restriction in January, 1991 and supported NASA restriction based on national security, but indicated no support for restricting competition based on industrial mobilization. NASA then proceeded with restricting the procurement to domestic supercomputer manufacturers for national security reasons. A JOFOC (atch 1), citing national security concerns was approved by NASA on May 7, 1991. This JOFOC was

agreed to, in principle, by the trade representative, and restricted the procurement to domestic supercomputer manufacturers only. This resulted in the incorporation within the HSP-3 solicitation of a qualification criterion as follows:

Participation in this procurement for the HSP-3 computer system is limited to those proposers who are qualified under the National Disclosure Policy (NDP-1) to receive restricted information. This will require, at a minimum, that the offeror be a U.S. citizen or demonstrate that any corporation, partnership, joint venture, or other entity providing a proposal in response to this solicitation is organized or existing under the laws of the U.S. or any state; whose controlling interest is held by U.S. citizens; whose U.S. based facility produces on its premises the supercomputer system required under the contract; and who can demonstrate a capability to and agrees to appropriately maintain and safeguard restricted information provided by the Government in either the evaluation for award or performance of any resultant contract.

In July 1991, HNSX Supercomputers Inc., U.S. subsidiary of NEC of Japan, protested with the General Services Board of Contract Appeals NASA's decision to restrict competition. HNSX challenged the qualification criterion definition of a "U.S. supercomputer manufacturer". After review, the definition was determined to be unnecessarily restrictive. The qualification criterion was modified to allow any U.S. incorporated company that agreed to meet security requirements for safeguarding technical information to compete for HSP-3. A second, revised, JOFOC (atch 2) was approved by NASA in response to the protest. This JOFOC restricted the procurement on the basis of a qualification criterion regarding receipt and disclosure of sensitive technical data. Any U.S. incorporated company, as long as it meets the security requirements for safeguarding technical information outlined in the RFP, may compete for HSP-3. HNSX meets these requirements as a subcontractor to Control Data Corporation, which has submitted a proposal for HSP-3.

Proposals were received March 25, 1992 and are being evaluated. This acquisition has been delayed by these issues for over two years (atch 3). NASA has fully coordinated its procurement strategy with other government agencies and has addressed the national security concerns with detailed safeguards in protecting the sensitive benchmarking code.

Pre-selection benchmark demonstration is scheduled for late August 1992. Final evaluation and selection is scheduled for late August/early September 1992.

ATTACHMENT 1

National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Ames Research Center
Moffett Field, California 94035

Justification for Other Than Full and Open Competition
10 U.S.C. 2304(c)(6)
Procurement Request No. RN 225

1. Identification

This Justification for Other Than Full and Open Competition is accomplished under the authority of 10 U.S.C. 2304(c)(6). Under this authority full and open competition need not be provided for when the disclosure of an agency's needs would compromise the national security, unless the agency is permitted to limit the number of sources from which it solicits bids or proposals. Ames Research Center (Ames) is the procuring activity, acting on behalf of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). The HSP-3 will be acquired on a lease-to-ownership basis for one (1) forty-eight month base period and three (3) additional one-year option periods for maintenance and support. It is estimated that the contract performance period will be from July 1, 1992, through June 30, 1996, with three (3) one-year option periods through June 30, 1999. The estimated cost of this acquisition is \$92,600,000.

2. Name and Description of Action Being Approved

Ames proposes to acquire a crucial, state-of-the-art supercomputer designated as the "High Speed Processor 3" (HSP-3). Because it will be necessary to provide certain technical data, reflective of highly sensitive technologies, to offerors to enable them to demonstrate the performance capabilities of their machines, Ames has determined that to avoid compromising the national security it is necessary to restrict competition to domestic manufacturers who meet the qualification criteria delineated below.

The determination by Ames flows directly from actions taken by the Department of Defense (DoD), pursuant to law, to withhold from foreign entities certain technologies or technical data with military or space applications. Specifically, the Numerical Aerodynamic Simulation (NAS) Program, which will be supported by this supercomputer, provides computational capability for DoD users for the design of advanced military systems. 10 U.S.C. 130 authorizes DoD to withhold information if it may not be lawfully exported without approval, authorization, or license under the Export Administration Act of 1979 or the Arms Export Control Act. To carry out this responsibility, DoD has promulgated the National Disclosure Policy (NDP-1), a classified document. By its terms, NDP-1 applies also to unclassified, but highly sensitive, technologies and technical data with military or space applications to which DoD has assigned distribution limitations authorized by 10 U.S.C. 130. With specific regard to the technologies and technical data necessary to evaluate proposals for the HSP-3, DoD has concluded that distribution limitations would indirectly, but conclusively, apply to a competitive solicitation of the type contemplated for HSP-3 by Ames. Moreover, NASA has confirmed with DoD that, for this contemplated solicitation, operating under the auspices of NDP-1 is necessary to preclude compromise of essential national security interests.

3. Description of Supplies/Services

To enable this nation to carry out critical aeronautics research and development, Ames needs to acquire the third in a series of high speed processors, a supercomputer, to support our NAS Program. The NAS Program is chartered to stimulate the advancement and use of key technologies for the U.S. by maintaining a high performance computing system dedicated to solving the most difficult problems in the aeronautical sciences. These problems relate to the efficient and effective design and analysis of next-generation aerospace vehicles. The NAS Program makes its supercomputing system available to a wide range of U.S. users, including the DoD. The availability of the NAS supercomputing system, in combination with computer programs and tools developed by NASA as a result of our in-house research efforts, enables the U.S. advancement of aerospace technology as rapidly as possible, thereby strengthening the sophistication and competitiveness of domestic aerospace products.

4. Statutory Authority

This acquisition will be accomplished under other than full and open competition under the authority of 10 U.S.C.2304(c)(6), that is, full and open competition need not be provided for when the disclosure of an agency's needs would compromise the national security unless the agency is permitted to limit the number of sources from which it solicits bids or proposals.

5. Required Use of Authority

NASA has concluded that limiting competition for the HSP-3 supercomputer to qualified domestic sources meets the above statutory authority and is indispensable for national security purposes. Any proposal that fails to demonstrate the offeror's qualification to receive and appropriately safeguard NDP-1 restricted information will not be considered for award. Consequently, the following qualification criteria will be included in the HSP-3 Request for Proposals:

QUALIFICATION CRITERIA

Participation in this procurement for the HSP-3 computer system is limited to those proposers who are qualified under the National Disclosure Policy (NDP-1) to receive restricted information. This will require, at a minimum, that the offeror be a U.S. citizen or demonstrate that any corporation, partnership, joint venture, or other entity providing a proposal in response to this solicitation is organized or existing under the laws of the U.S. or any state; whose controlling interest is held by U.S. citizens; whose U.S. based facility produces on its premises the supercomputer system required under the contract; and who can demonstrate a capability to and agrees to appropriately maintain and safeguard restricted information provided by the Government in either the evaluation for award or performance of any resultant contract.

6. Solicitation from Potential Sources

Ames has no intent to restrict all supercomputer acquisitions to domestic sources. Whenever possible, Ames has and will continue to compete in a full and open manner all supercomputer requirements which do not require restriction because of unavoidable national security requirements. Ames is strongly committed to full and open competition to obtain the best machine at the lowest price available. While it has been concluded that in this one instance limiting competition for the HSP-3 supercomputer is indispensable for national security purposes, Ames fully intends to solicit offers from as many potential sources as possible and will entertain proposals from all qualified domestic sources.

7. Price Determination

It is hereby determined that the anticipated cost to the Government for the HSP-3 Computer System will be fair and reasonable.

8. Market Survey

Since the inception of the NAS Program, the national marketplace has been surveyed for new developments in both hardware and software and will continue to be reviewed and surveyed by NAS personnel in order to maintain a premier state-of-the-art facility and to enhance competition. The NAS personnel belong to both national and international organizations in order to keep apprised of new and innovative approaches to supercomputing, and to share with other members of the community the latest and most advanced supercomputing techniques.

9. Other Facts

a. Government-owned facilities are not involved in this procurement.

b. During the past five (5) years, the NAS Program has acquired the following items relevant to the current request.

<u>Item</u>	<u>Contract Number</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Total Dollar Value</u>	<u>Expiration Date</u>
Cray 2 (256MW)	NAS2-11825	1	\$64,154,021	March 1992
Cray Y-MP(8128MW)	NAS2-12762	1	\$69,561,732	February 1994

The Cray 2 Computer System was acquired in 1984 on a noncompetitive basis, since it was the only system available that would meet our requirements at that time. The Cray Y-MP System was acquired on a full and open competition basis.

c. In order to ensure that offers are solicited from as many potential sources as is practicable, the acquisition will be advertised in the Commerce Business Daily; however, only responses from companies who offer supercomputers manufactured in the United States by a United States manufacturer will be considered.

10. Sources Expressing Interest

Cray Research, Inc., Minneapolis, Minnesota, and Cray Computer Corporation, Colorado Springs, Colorado, have expressed interest in the acquisition. However, as a result of the synopsis in the Commerce Business Daily, it is expected that other sources will respond.

11. Statement of Actions, if any, to Overcome Barriers

The solicitation for the HSP-4 Computer System, which will replace the Cray Y-MP Computer System, is expected to be released in the First Quarter FY 93. In order to enhance competition, the marketplace will continue to be surveyed by NAS personnel for new developments, the requirements will be synopsized in the Commerce Business Daily, and the vendor community will continue to be solicited for information regarding their current and future products. Ames fully intends to solicit as many offers as possible or practicable given the requirements at the time of release of the solicitation.

Based on the above, it is recommended that the acquisition be conducted using Other Than Full and Open Competition, limited to qualified domestic sources, under authority of Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) 6.302-6.

CERTIFICATION BY ACQUISITION INITIATOR

I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge the data provided to support my recommendation for other than full and open competition is accurate and complete.

David M. Rouse
Chief, NAS Systems Division

4-1-91
Date

CERTIFICATION BY THE CONTRACTING OFFICER

Based on information provided by the initiator and additional data of which I have personal knowledge, and have included in the justification, I hereby certify that this justification is accurate and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief. I therefore determine that the anticipated cost to the Government for this acquisition will be fair and reasonable.

Rosemary C. Buchanan
Rosemary C. Buchanan, Contracting Officer

4-1-91
Date

CONCURRENCE

Cap. S. D. Hall
Procurement Officer
ACTING DEPUTY

4/2/91
Date

CONCURRENCE

Victor L. Peterson
Center Competition Advocate

4/2/91
Date

CONCURRENCE

Walter L. Compton
Center Director

4/5/91
Date

(NASA Headquarters will prepare the Headquarters signature page upon receipt of the JOFOC.)

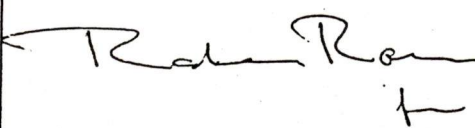
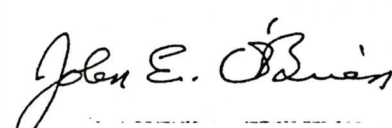


Signature Page
(Headquarters)

TITLE JOFQC for ARC Procurement of High Speed Processor-3 (HSP-3) Computer System.

HEADQUARTERS

1. CONCURRENCE

TITLE Associate Administrator for Aeronautics; Exploration, and Technology	SIGNATURE 	DATE 4/26/91
TITLE Associate General Counsel for Contracts	SIGNATURE 	DATE 4/29/91
TITLE NASA Competition Advocate	SIGNATURE 	DATE 5/7/91
TITLE	SIGNATURE	DATE
TITLE	SIGNATURE	DATE
TITLE	SIGNATURE	DATE
TITLE	SIGNATURE	DATE

2. APPROVED

TITLE Acting Assistant Administrator for Procurement	SIGNATURE 	DATE 5/7/91
---	---	----------------

ATTACHMENT 2

National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Ames Research Center
Moffett Field, California 94035

Justification for Other Than Full and Open Competition
10 U.S.C. 2304(c)(6)
Procurement Request No. RN 225

1. Identification

This Justification for Other Than Full and Open Competition is accomplished under the authority of 10 U.S.C. 2304(c)(6). Under this authority full and open competition need not be provided for when the disclosure of an agency's needs would compromise the national security, unless the agency is permitted to limit the number of sources from which it solicits bids or proposals. Ames Research Center (Ames) is the procuring activity, acting on behalf of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). The HSP-3 will be acquired on a lease-to-ownership basis for one forty-eight month base period and three (3) additional one-year option periods for maintenance and support. It is estimated that the contract performance period will be from July 1, 1992 through June 30, 1996 with three one-year option periods through June 30, 1999. The estimated cost of this acquisition is \$92,600,000.00.

2. Nature and Description of Action Being Approved

Ames proposes to acquire a crucial, state-of-the-art supercomputer designated as the "High Speed Processor 3" (HSP-3). Because it will be necessary to provide certain technical data, reflective of highly sensitive technologies, to offerors to enable them to demonstrate the performance capabilities of their machines, Ames has determined that to avoid compromising the national security it is necessary to restrict competition to sources who meet the qualification criteria delineated below.

The determination by Ames flows directly from actions taken by the Department of Defense (DoD), pursuant to law, to withhold from foreign entities certain technologies or technical data with military or space applications. Specifically, the Numerical Aerodynamic Simulation (NAS) Program, which will be supported by this supercomputer, provides computational capability for DoD users for the design of advanced military systems. 10 U.S.C. 130 authorizes DoD to withhold information if it may not be lawfully exported without approval, authorization, or license under the Export Administration Act of 1979 or the Arms Export Control Act. To carry out this responsibility, DoD has promulgated the National Disclosure Policy (NDP-1), a classified document. By its terms, NDP-1 applies also to unclassified, but highly sensitive, technologies and technical data with military or space applications to which DoD has assigned distribution limitations authorized by 10 U.S.C. 130. With specific regard to the technologies and technical data necessary to evaluate proposals for the HSP-3, DoD has concluded that distribution limitations would indirectly, but conclusively, apply to a competitive solicitation of the type contemplated for HSP-3 by Ames. Moreover, NASA has confirmed with DoD that, for this contemplated solicitation, operating under the auspices of NDP-1 is necessary to preclude compromise of essential national security interests.

3. Description of Supplies/Services

To enable this nation to carry out critical aeronautics research and development, Ames needs to acquire the third in a series of high speed processors, a supercomputer, to support our NAS Program. The NAS Program is chartered to stimulate the advancement and use of key technologies for the U.S. by maintaining a high performance computing system dedicated to solving the most difficult problems in the aeronautical sciences. These problems relate to the efficient and effective design and analysis of next-generation aerospace vehicles. The NAS Program makes its supercomputing system available to a wide range of U.S. users, including the DoD. The availability of the NAS supercomputing system, in combination with computer programs and tools developed by NASA as a result of our in-house research efforts, enables the U.S. advancement of aerospace technology as rapidly as possible, thereby strengthening the sophistication and competitiveness of domestic aerospace products.

4. Statutory Authority

This acquisition will be accomplished under other than full and open competition under the authority of 10 U.S.C. 2304(c)(6), that is, full and open competition need not be provided for when the disclosure of an agency's needs would compromise the national security unless the agency is permitted to limit the number of sources from which it solicits bids or proposals.

5. Required Use of Authority

NASA has concluded that limiting competition for the HSP-3 supercomputer to qualified sources meets the above statutory authority and is indispensable for national security purposes. Any proposal that fails to demonstrate the offeror's qualification to receive and appropriately safeguard NDP-1 restricted information will not be considered for award. Consequently, the following qualification criteria will be included in the HSP-3 Request for Proposals:

QUALIFICATION CRITERIA

Participation in this procurement for the HSP-3 computer system is limited to those proposers who are qualified under 10 U.S.C. 130 to receive unclassified technical data with military or space application in the possession of, or under the control of, a DoD component, as defined in 10 U.S.C. 130, 32 C.F.R. 250.2(a)(1) and DoD Directive 5230.25 ("technical data"). This will require that the offeror 1) be a U.S. citizen or demonstrate that any corporation, partnership, joint venture, or any other entity providing a proposal in response to this solicitation is organized or existing under the laws of the U.S. or any state; 2) be a "qualified U.S. contractor" under regulations promulgated pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 130, that is, a contractor (i) who acknowledges all responsibilities under applicable U.S. export control laws and regulations, and (ii) who certifies that the individual who will act as the recipient of the "technical data" on behalf of the proposer is a U.S. citizen or a person lawfully admitted into the United States for permanent residence and is located in the United States; 3) agree to limit distribution of "technical data" (including "technical data" stored in ADP equipment) to U.S. Government agencies and private U.S. individuals or enterprises eligible

to obtain "technical data" in accordance with regulations implementing 10 U.S.C. 130, and to obtain approval from NASA and the Department of Defense prior to any export or distribution to foreign nationals of any ADP equipment upon which such "technical data" may have been stored; and 4) be capable of and agree to maintain and safeguard "technical data" provided by the Government in either the evaluation for award or performance of any resultant contract.

6. Solicitation from Potential Sources

Ames has no intent to restrict all supercomputer acquisitions. Whenever possible, Ames has and will continue to compete in a full and open manner all supercomputer requirements which do not require restriction because of unavoidable national security requirements. Ames is strongly committed to full and open competition to obtain the best machine at the lowest price available. While it has been concluded that in this one instance limiting competition for the HSP-3 supercomputer is indispensable for national security purposes, Ames fully intends to solicit offers from as many potential sources as possible and will entertain proposals from all sources meeting the qualification criteria set forth above.

7. Price Determination

It is hereby determined that the anticipated cost to the Government for the HSP-3 Computer System will be fair and reasonable.

8. Market Survey

Since the inception of the NAS Program, the national marketplace has been surveyed for new developments in both hardware and software and will continue to be reviewed and surveyed by NAS personnel in order to maintain a premier state-of-the-art facility and to enhance competition. The NAS personnel belong to both national and international organizations in order to keep apprised of new and innovative approaches to supercomputing, and to share with other members of the community the latest and most advanced supercomputing techniques.

9. Other Facts

a. Government-owned facilities are not involved in this procurement.

b. During the past five (5) years, the NAS Program has acquired the following items relevant to the current request.

Item	Contract Number	Qty	Total Dollar Value	Expiration Date
Cray 2 (256MW)	NAS2-11825	1	\$64,154,021	March 1992
Cray Y-MP(8128MW)	NAS2-12762	1	\$69,561,732	February 1994

The Cray 2 Computer System was acquired in 1984 on a noncompetitive basis, since it was the only system available that would meet our requirements at that time. The Cray Y-MP System was acquired on a full and open competition basis.

c. In order to ensure that offers are solicited from as many potential sources as is practicable, the acquisition will be advertised in the Commerce Business Daily; however, only responses from companies meeting the qualification criteria set forth above will be considered.

10. Sources Expressing Interest

Cray Research, Inc., Minneapolis, Minnesota, Cray Computer Corporation, Colorado Springs, Colorado, and HNSX, Burlington, Massachusetts, have expressed interest in the acquisition. However, as a result of the synopsis in the Commerce Business Daily, it is expected that other sources will respond.

11. Statement of Actions, if any, to Overcome Barriers

The solicitation for the HSP-4 Computer System, which will replace the Cray Y-MP Computer System, is expected to be released in the First Quarter FY 93. In order to enhance competition, the national marketplace will continue to be surveyed by NAS personnel for new developments, the requirements will be synopsized in the Commerce Business Daily, and the vendor community will continue to be solicited for information regarding their current and future products. Ames fully intends to solicit as many offers as possible or practicable given the requirements at the time of release of the solicitation.

Based on the above, it is recommended that the acquisition be conducted using Other Than Full and Open Competition, limited to sources meeting the qualification criteria set forth above, under authority of Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) 6.302-6.

CERTIFICATION BY ACQUISITION INITIATOR

I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge the data provided to support my recommendation for other than full and open competition is accurate and complete.

David M. Cooper
Chief, NAS Systems Division

8-30-91
Date

CERTIFICATION BY THE CONTRACTING OFFICER

Based on information provided by the initiator and additional data of which I have personal knowledge, and have included in the justification, I hereby certify that this justification is accurate and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief. I therefore determine that the anticipated cost to the Government for this acquisition will be fair and reasonable.

Rosemary C. Buchanan
Rosemary C. Buchanan, Contracting Officer

8-30-91
Date

CONCURRENCE

[Signature]
Procurement Officer

9/5/91
Date

CONCURRENCE

Victor L. Peterson
Center Competition Advocate

9/9/91
Date

CONCURRENCE

Walter L. Crompton
Center Director

9/10/91
Date

(NASA Headquarters will prepare the Headquarters signature page upon receipt of the JOFOC.)



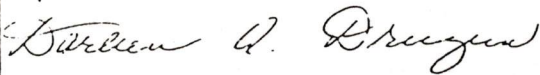
Signature Page
(Headquarters)

TITLE

Justification for Other Than Full and Open Competition for Procurement of the
High Speed Processor-3 Computer System

HEADQUARTERS

1. CONCURRENCE

TITLE	SIGNATURE	DATE
NASA Competition Advocate		10/9/91
APPROVED		
Assistant Administrator for Procurement		10-11-91
TITLE	SIGNATURE	DATE
TITLE	SIGNATURE	DATE
TITLE	SIGNATURE	DATE
TITLE	SIGNATURE	DATE
TITLE	SIGNATURE	DATE

2. APPROVED

TITLE	SIGNATURE	DATE
Assistant Administrator for Procurement		

ATTACHMENT 3

HIGH SPEED PROCESSOR 3 COMPUTER SYSTEM
RFP2-33570 (RCB)
CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS

<u>Description</u>	<u>Completion</u>
- Acquisition Plan (HSP-2 and HSP-3 Consolidated Plan)	October 1986
- Delegation of Procurement Authority	October 1988
- Acquisition Plan (Revised)	June 1989
- Delegation of Procurement Authority (Revised)	December 1989
- Request for Proposals (To NASA HQ 2/90)	Not Issued
- Decision to Limit Competition as Necessary for National Security	August 1990
- Request for Proposals (Revised)	April 1991
- Acquisition Plan (Revised)	April 1991
- Justification for Other Than Full and Open Competition	May 7, 1991
- Protest I (Agency) - HNSX Super- computers, Inc.	May 27, 1991
- Agency Response	June 5, 1991
- Freedom of Information Request (HNSX Supercomputers, Inc.)	June 7, 1991
- Delegation of Procurement Authority (Revised)	June 20, 1991
- Advertised - Commerce Business Daily	June 27, 1991
- Protest II (Agency) - HNSX Super- computers, Inc.	June 27, 1991
- Agency Response	July 9, 1991
- Protest III (GSBCA) - HNSX Super- computers, Inc.	July 27, 1991
- Protest Settled (GSBCA)	August 9, 1991
- Justification for Other Than Full and Open Competition (Revised)	October 11, 1991

- Freedom of Information Request Resolved November 27, 1991
- Request for Proposals Issued November 20, 1991
- Amendment No. 1 November 26, 1991
- Preproposal Conference December 5, 1991
- Responses to Offerors' Questions/
Amendment No. 2 (HNSX, Cray Research,
Inc., and Cray Computer) January 23, 1992
- Amendment No. 3 January 28, 1992
- Responses to Offerors' Questions/
Amendment No.4 (Cray Research, Inc.
and Cray Computer Corporation) January 31, 1992
- Responses to Offerors' Questions/Amendment
No. 5 (Cray Research, Inc. and HNSX) February 14, 1992
- Responses to Questions/Amendment No. 6
(HNSX) February 27, 1992
- Protest IV (Agency) - HNSX Supercomputers,
Inc. February 28, 1992
- Response to Protest/Amendment No. 7
Receipt of Proposals extended until
March 25, 1992 March 6, 1992
- Responses to Questions/Amendment No. 8
(HNSX/Control Data Corporation) March 11, 1992

6/1/92

Ede

What is status
on this?

8

Japan's NEC Joins Bidding to Supply NASA With New Supercomputer

BRUCE W. HENDERSON/SAN FRANCISCO

Japanese supercomputer manufacturer NEC is joining the bidding to supply the next generation of super fast processor to NASA's National Aerodynamics Simulation facility, the U.S.'s premier computation center for aerospace research.

If successful, NEC would snatch a prestigious customer away from Cray Research, which has enjoyed a near monopoly in supplying state-of-the-art supercomputers to the U.S. scientific research community.

NASA is evaluating a bid from Control Data Corp. (CDC) to supply an NEC SX-3 R Series computer through NEC's U.S. subsidiary HNSX Supercomputers, Inc., for the high-speed processor three (HSP-3) program. Cray Research also has offered its Y-MP C-90 for the third-generation supercomputer.

NASA is expected to make a decision this summer and take delivery before the end of the year. NASA's specifications require a performance improvement to at least three times the speed of its fastest computer, a Cray Y-MP that works at 1 billion floating point operations per second (GFLOPS). The new supercomputer will replace NASA's older Cray 2.

That NASA is even considering buying a Japanese-made supercomputer for its computational center, which helps produce most major U.S. advances in aerospace technology, has stirred controversy in political circles. The prospect of a Japanese supercomputer at the heart of one of the last areas where America enjoys a technological and trade advantage raises sensitive issues of national security and trade policy.

In trade, the U.S. has long had an open bidding policy for government procurements not designated critical to national security, a Commerce Dept. official said. However, Japan has maintained practices that exclude U.S. bidders, even in areas such as supercomputers where the U.S. has enjoyed a clear technical advantage. The U.S. has negotiated with Japan to remove these restrictions, but gains have been hard to measure so far.

NASA originally wanted to restrict the supercomputer competition on the basis of national security to U.S.-owned companies and computers manufactured in the U.S. NASA must use highly sensitive computer codes with technical data that is restricted from export in the process of evaluating competing computers. Should the codes fall into the hands of competitors, it might help them to challenge U.S. leadership in aerospace.

HNSX WINS CRUCIAL RULING

However, several months before the HSP-3 request for proposals (RFP) was to be issued, HNSX, based in Burlington, Mass., successfully challenged NASA's restrictive definition of a U.S. company in protests filed at the General Services Board of Contract Appeals. The board ruled that HNSX is a U.S. corporation and CDC could offer the Japanese-made computer so long as the RFP's security requirements for safeguarding technical data were met. Some government officials are not convinced that security can be maintained.

NASA officials would say almost nothing about the procurement, which has become extremely sensitive. Ron Bailey, director of aerophysics at Ames, said, "We've already had more political attention than we would like—we just want to get a new computer and go to work and not get tied up with protests."

Jonathan Streeter, supercomputing industry analyst at the U.S. Commerce Dept., said NEC is "putting a lot of money

into its proposal and doing everything it can" to try and win the high-profile NASA contract.

If NEC were to win, it would not only be proof that the Japanese supercomputer industry has reached equal footing with the U.S., but could spur development of software applications to run on Japanese computers. The chief difficulty Japan's supercomputer makers face is that most scientific software is designed to run on U.S. computers, and software houses have little incentive to develop programs for Japanese models because so few of them are in use.

TWO PREVIOUS SALES IN NORTH AMERICA

Streeter said just the process of installing the new supercomputer and linking it with the Ames NAS center would teach the Japanese a lot about how leading edge computational work is done and give them indispensable experience for the future.

NEC has sold only two SX-3 series computers in North America, one to the Houston Advanced Research Center, in The Woodlands, Tex., and another to the Canadian Atmospheric Environment Service (AES), in Dorval, Quebec, according to

Saint Adams, HNSX vice president of sales. The basic NEC computer system sells for \$8.25 million, depending on the configuration. Adams would not discuss issues involving the NASA procurement, including technology transfer.

Ian Fendleton, chief of the supercomputer division at AES, said the Canadian installation experienced delays of about four months, most due to labor problems there. The NEC SX-3-44 computer has been running since Nov. 4, after a 30-day installation, and "We're satisfied with the performance," he added.

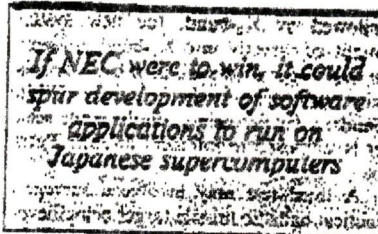
AES uses the computer to run its weather prediction models and produce national weather forecasts. The supercomputer runs at a sustained rate of 3.0 GFLOPS with a peak rate calculated to be 22 GFLOPS. The computer has four main processors and each processor has four pipeline sets.

The Canadian weather bureau paid \$47 million for the basic system and two upgrades. Performance will be upgraded to 6 GFLOPS in 1994, and 15 GFLOPS in 1996, with 99% availability guaranteed by NEC. This was about half the price bid by Cray Research for less capability, Fendleton said.

"The Japanese are very good at packaging technology in ways that are highly tuned to the needs of the marketplace," Fendleton said. The AES picked the Japanese bid over a Cray because it was "the right product at the right price at the right time."

The difficulty with using Japanese-made supercomputers is that software applications are scarce and current software is expensive to convert, according to Fendleton. NEC's supercomputers have different architecture that will not run programs designed for a Cray, and it is expensive and time consuming to convert. However, the Canadians got such a good price on the hardware that they decided they could afford the cost of converting the software, which could run to more than \$1 million for a single complex program.

The Cray Y-MP C-90, the most advanced in the Cray line, contains 16 processors and runs at a peak speed of 16 GFLOPS, according to Cray Research officials. List price is \$30.5 million. Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory recently contracted to buy a Cray C-90 for its National Energy Research Supercomputer Center. □



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

DCF HAS SEEN

June 3, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR SAM SKINNER

FROM: EDE HOLIDAY

SUBJECT: Out-of-town plans.

I plan to be out of town on personal business Friday, June 5 through Monday, June 8. I shall return to my office on Tuesday, June 9.

In addition, I will travel to Atlanta tomorrow, following our senior staff meeting, to do a fundraising event for Paul Coverdell who is running for the Republican U.S. Senatorial seat from Georgia. I should be back in the office by late afternoon.

During my absence, Gary Blumenthal will be on hand to handle any matters of urgency, but I shall always be reachable by telephone.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 3, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR CABINET MEMBERS
AGENCY HEADS
SENIOR WHITE HOUSE STAFF

FROM: SAMUEL K. SKINNER

SUBJECT: Op-ed pieces

The President is very eager to produce op-ed pieces for major and regional newspapers. He would like to enlist all senior White House officials, cabinet members and agency heads in the effort. The White House op-ed operation is in the office of Media Affairs, headed by Dorrance Smith. Tony Snow, the deputy assistant for Media Affairs, serves as chief writer and editor for the op-eds.

Over the course of the next few weeks, you will be receiving requests to cooperate in producing these op-eds. When you receive a request for assistance, please respond as soon as possible. Most op-eds have short shelf lives. If we don't complete the work within one or two business days, we lose our chance to serve the President.

I would appreciate it if you would assign a contact person to provide information or drafts, assist in the clearance process and ensure that the work gets done on time. Please notify Tony Snow of your contact person by Monday, June 8.

The level of your participation is up to you. If you want to work with our writer, please feel free to do so. If you want your office to produce drafts, which Dorrance or Tony will edit, that's fine too. If you want us to produce drafts and proceed from there, let them know.

Thank you very much for your cooperation.

cc: Dorrance Smith
Tony Snow

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Julie

June 3, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR CABINET MEMBERS
AGENCY HEADS
SENIOR WHITE HOUSE STAFF

FROM: SAMUEL K. SKINNER

SUBJECT: Op-ed pieces

The President is very eager to produce op-ed pieces for major and regional newspapers. He would like to enlist all senior White House officials, cabinet members and agency heads in the effort. The White House op-ed operation is in the office of Media Affairs, headed by Dorrance Smith. Tony Snow, the deputy assistant for Media Affairs, serves as chief writer and editor for the op-eds.

Over the course of the next few weeks, you will be receiving requests to cooperate in producing these op-eds. When you receive a request for assistance, ^{please} you should respond as soon as possible. I would appreciate it if you would assign a contact person to provide information or drafts, assist in the clearance process and ensure that the work gets done on time. Please notify Tony Snow of your contact person by Monday, June 8.

If you want to work with our writer, please feel free to do so. The level of your participation is up to you. If you want your office to produce drafts, which Dorrance or Tony will edit, that's fine too. If you want us to produce drafts and proceed from there, let them know.

~~It is extremely important to move quickly in this area.~~ Most op-eds have short shelf lives. If we don't complete the work within one or two business days, we lose our chance to serve the President.

Many requests from Dorrance and Tony come in response to memos by the President. Dorrance and Tony have been asked to help produce the best pieces possible. They have the President's full backing.

Thank you very much for your cooperation.

level of your participation is up to you.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 1, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR CABINET MEMBERS
AGENCY HEADS
SENIOR WHITE HOUSE STAFF

FROM : SAMUEL K. SKINNER

SUBJECT: OP-ED PIECES

lower case

The President is very eager to produce op-ed pieces for major and regional newspapers. He would like to enlist all senior White House officials, cabinet members and agency heads in the effort. The White House op-ed operation is in the office of Media Affairs, headed by Dorrance Smith. Tony Snow, the deputy assistant for Media Affairs, serves as chief writer and editor for the op-eds.

Over the course of the next few weeks,

You will be receiving requests to cooperate in producing these op-eds. When you receive a request for assistance, ~~the President would appreciate your responding immediately. It may be necessary to assign a contact person who can help provide information or drafts, can assist in the clearance process and can ensure that the work gets done on time.~~

If you want to work with our writer, please feel free to do so. If you want your office to produce drafts, which Dorrance or Tony will edit, that's fine too. If you want us to produce drafts and proceed from there, let ~~us~~ ^{+ them} know.

Most op-eds have short shelf lives. If we don't complete the work within one or two business days, we lose our chance to serve the President. ~~The President understands this. He repeatedly has expressed his desire for swift responses to many opinion pieces. He also wants us to drive the debate by offering sharp, focused pieces about administration policy.~~

I would appreciate it if you would

Many requests from Dorrance and Tony come in response to memos by the President. Dorrance and Tony have been asked to help produce the best pieces possible. They have the President's full backing. If you have special problems or concerns, feel free to call me.

It is extremely important to move quickly in this area.

Contact person to

you should respond as soon as possible

Please notify Tony Snow at your contact person by Monday, June 8.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

6/4/92

To: Ede Holiday

From: Susan Slye 

Cam Findlay asked if you would
please get this distributed.

Thanks.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DCF HAS SE

June 3, 1992

MEMORANDUM TO THE CHIEF OF STAFF

FROM: NICK CALIO *NEC*

SUBJECT: Nightline

file

For your information, Senators Danforth, Domenici and one other GOP Senator, and Senators Graham, Levin and one other Democrat are going on Nightline tonight to offer a challenge to the three Presidential candidates on balancing the budget. They want the President, Clinton, and Perot to separately discuss their plans to balance the budget with Senators Rudman and Conrad Burns (who is retiring because the budget is not balanced) on a future Nightline show. Each would have one hour on three separate shows.

S. Skinner

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 4, 1992

DCF HAS SEEN

MEMORANDUM FOR TOM SCULLY

FROM: CLAYTON YEUTTER

Bill

Tom, congratulations and thanks for all the work you did in pulling together the defense adjustment package that was announced by President Bush on his trip to Arizona and California this past week. You and your staff obviously did a lot of work on this issue in a very short period of time, and you did it in a most skillful and professional way. That made it possible to achieve interagency agreement in record time and to have the package ready for President Bush at just the right time.

That was a fine piece of work, and we are all very grateful for it.

cc: S. Skinner
H. Moore
D. Darman

THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

DCF HAS SEEN

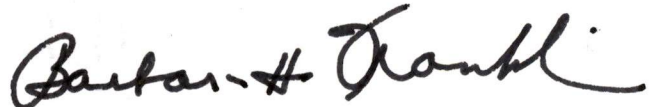


June 6, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR The Honorable Samuel K. Skinner
White House Chief of Staff

SUBJECT: U.S.-Russia Business Initiative,
June 16-17

I thought you might be interested in the attached fact sheet, which I recently shared with the President. The fact sheet highlights some of the key results of our recent two-day program to foster greater U.S.-Russia business ties.



Barbara Hackman Franklin

Attachment

**HIGHLIGHTS OF DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
U.S.-RUSSIA BUSINESS INITIATIVE
June 16-17, 1992**

In recognition of the significant economic benefits to the United States of a thriving free market economy in all of the former republics of the Soviet Union, the U.S. Department of Commerce continues to support aggressively American trade with and investment in Russia and the other newly independent states. Most recently, in conjunction with Russian President Boris Yeltsin's June 16-17 visit to Washington, the Commerce Department took the lead in hosting two days of activities focused on strengthening U.S.-Russia business ties.

Designed to complement President Bush's Freedom Support Act of 1992 and to help realize his goal of making the United States Russia's largest foreign investor and trade partner, these activities included:

- o Holding the first ever U.S.-Russia Business Summit, which brought together several hundred Russian and American business executives to address trade and investment concerns; this historic occasion marked the first time heads of state from Russia and the United States together addressed a major conference of businesspeople
- o Conducting a roundtable with President Yeltsin and eight American business leaders
- o Holding the first meeting of the newly established Intergovernmental U.S.-Russia Business Development Committee (BDC) to facilitate the development of commercial relations between the United States and Russia
- o Creation of seven BDC industrial cooperation subgroups to promote business ties in high priority sectors such as oil and gas, health, food processing, information equipment, and defense conversion
- o Commitment by BDC to support more trade promotion events, including a Presidential trade development mission to Russia led by Secretary of Commerce Franklin later this year
- o Opening of the Commerce Department's Business Information Service for the Newly Independent States (BISNIS) to advise American companies on U.S. programs, and on trade and investment opportunities in Russia and the other newly independent states of the former Soviet Union
- o Signing of several contracts and agreements between U.S. and Russian firms; (see attached list of U.S. signatories)
- o Significantly heightening American business interest in and enthusiasm for the tremendous investment and trade opportunities that exist in Russia

Signings of Contracts and Agreements
Between U.S. and Russian Firms
June 16-17, 1992

Name of U.S. Signatory

Project Focus

Berlitz International
(New Jersey)

Russian language manuals
and training

Conoco (Texas)

Oil field development

The GHK Company (Oklahoma)

Oil well repair

Lufkin (Texas)

Oil field equipment

Manhattan Enterprise Ltd.
(New York)

Consumer goods

Paul Buiar Associates Inc.
(New York)

Development seminar

Rotec Industries (Illinois)

Housing construction

State of Oklahoma

Sister state relationship
with Samara

York International
(Pennsylvania)

Dairy equipment

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 9, 1992

file

MEMORANDUM FOR SAM SKINNER
BOB TEETER
FRED MALEK
MARLIN FITZWATER

FROM: GREGG PETERSMEYER *GP*
SUBJECT: DEFINING AND WINNING THE ELECTION
WITH A FEW "BIG IDEAS"

This memorandum is a response to a request for my point of view on campaign strategy. As you will see, it recommends focusing exclusively on a small handful of carefully selected and precisely worded "big ideas". These ideas are designed to address, directly and indirectly, the major issue of this campaign while communicating the President's key strengths and exposing his opponents' key weaknesses.

The purpose of this, of course, is to win the struggle with Perot and Clinton of defining what the election is about. I am confident that if the major issue of this campaign is confronted and if we respond in the right way with relentless focus on a few "big ideas" in which the President is uniquely credible, the majority of Americans will believe that the President will get America on the right track again.

THE MAJOR ISSUE

To convince Americans that the President has the determination and ability to do what it takes to get America on the right track.

HOW TO DO THIS

It is not complex. The President simply must focus on a **SMALL HANDFUL OF BIG IDEAS** and nothing else. These ideas must have the following characteristics:

1. Respond to the **PESSIMISM** that now **GNAWS AT THE SPIRIT AND CONFIDENCE** of America;
2. Be capable, if implemented, to **GET AMERICA ON THE RIGHT TRACK**;
3. Be capable of being expressed by the President **CREDIBLY, COMFORTABLY AND WITH CONVICTION AND POWER** simply because:

- George Bush IS DEEPLY COMMITTED TO THEM IN HIS MIND, HEART, AND VERY SOUL;
- His experiences, values, policies, legislation and initiatives --- ALL OF THE STUFF OF HIS LIFE AS PRESIDENT AND BEFORE --- support these ideas.

If the right "big ideas" are selected and if the President and the entire campaign focuses on nothing else except communicating them, the public's attitude about the President's vision, will and ability to "get America on the right track again" will take care of itself.

WARNING: If the wrong ideas are selected, every time the President speaks about them he will help Perot and/or Clinton, not himself. For example, if an idea is "The President has good programs that aren't getting passed by the Congress," then the voters may believe that Perot could get good programs passed because "he will fix Washington" or that Clinton could get good programs passed because "he can work with the Democrat Congress."

THE BIG IDEAS

- o ECONOMIC GROWTH: Accelerate economic growth to create hope and opportunity for everyone.

People vote their pocketbooks and everyone should be given economic opportunity.
- o GOVERNMENT THAT WORKS: Make government work right without raising taxes.

People are angry at government, appalled by the bureaucracy and don't believe it is spending money well.
- o COMMUNITY ACTION: Heal communities and make them strong by mobilizing existing solutions to their problems.

Americans know that not a single serious social problem will be solved by government programs and a growing economy alone.
- o RAISE OUR CHILDREN WELL: Raise all of them in a nurturing environment with good character, strong values and an excellent education.

Everyone is now worried about the children of our nation -- and it is much more than just their formal education.
- o DEFEND AMERICA'S INTERESTS ABROAD: Be vigilant to terrorists and threats to military and economic stability.

Americans depend on this protection and America is the leader for new democracies.

IMPLEMENTATION

A "Big Idea" strategy requires discipline. There must be a focus on nothing else. Everything the President says, every place he goes, everyone he meets with, in one way or another is explicitly linked to one or more of these Big Ideas. They become the center of everything always. Therefore, we must:

- o Repeat them over and over again so that they penetrate the American consciousness;
- o Not be distracted by the other two candidates "big ideas";
- o Never confuse the importance of the Big Ideas with policies, legislation and initiatives which are always less important. They simply support the Ideas (e.g., the Big Idea of "raising our children well" is supported by the President's own family values, plus his advocacy of America 2000, Head Start, mentoring, the Commission on the Urban Family, etc.);
- o Exploit every opportunity to center any discussion of policies, legislation and initiatives on the larger objective of implementing one or another of these Big Ideas;
- o Hammer away at those critical weaknesses of the other two candidates which would keep them from successfully making these Ideas a reality.

CONCLUSION

As the President said accurately during the 1988 Republican Convention, "I am a man who sees life in terms of missions -- missions defined and missions completed."

The central problem of this campaign is that in the aftermath of Desert Storm, the fall of imperial communism and the dissipation of the Reagan Revolution, George Bush is without a defining mission to complete. Moreover, the voter sees the President defining himself, and therefore the country, by an array of government policies and programs and poor Congressional relations. All of this is occurring at a time that voters know that America was not built by Congress or by government programs.

These Big Ideas can be the President's mission and, if implemented, will put America squarely on the right track. If the President can convince America that the campaign of 1992 is about these few Big Ideas, the election will play to his strengths and to his two opponents' weaknesses. With these Big Ideas as the centerpiece of the campaign, I believe the President will win with the mandate he needs to lead the nation over the next four years.

DEFINING AND WINNING THE ELECTION WITH A FEW "BIG IDEAS"

THE BIG IDEAS

**Accelerate economic growth
to create hope and
opportunity for everyone**

**Make government work right
without raising taxes**

**Heal communities and make them
strong by mobilizing existing
solutions to their problems**

**Raise all of our children in a nurturing
environment with good character, strong
values and an excellent education**

**Defend America's interests abroad,
being vigilant to terrorists and threats
to military and economic stability**

EXAMPLES OF SUPPORTING STUFF (GB policies, legislation, etc.)

**Growth package
Enterprise zones
HOPE initiative
Jobs 2000**

**Balanced budget amendment
Health care and welfare reform**

**Identify and Share "what works"
Leaders cause people to act
Centers link people to service
Media spreads news of solutions
Tort reform for volunteers
Weed and Seed**

**America 2000
Head Start
Mentoring
Commission on Urban Family
Healthy Kids initiative**

**Desert Storm and Just Cause
International Drug Summit
GATT and NAFTA
Strategic arms agreements**

Deveroye - how passes
want much

Specializing
→ Morale
participate

→ Govt reform
+ improvement

*Rollback regulation

Understands "real economy"
- infrastructure

Values

Reg action



OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON

file

June 12, 1992

NOTE TO ~~CAM FINDLAY~~ *SKS*

FROM: BILL KRISTOL *BR/SS*

(FYI)

Here's the Vice President's speech to the National Right to Life Convention on June 11.

Cam

THE VICE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
Office of the Press Secretary

EMBARGOED UNTIL DELIVERY -- June 11, 1992 -- 11:00 a.m. EDT

PREPARED REMARKS BY THE VICE PRESIDENT
NATIONAL RIGHT TO LIFE CONVENTION

Washington, D.C.

Thank you, Wanda, and thanks to all of you for standing up and speaking out with courage and conviction for the unborn.

Your crusade in defense of women, children, and the family appeals to the sense of moral decency that runs deep in the American heart, and asserts the values that have made this nation great. You may have heard that I've had a few things to say about those values in recent weeks.

In my first foray as a TV sitcom critic, I ventured to suggest that it's time to talk again about family, hard work, integrity, and personal responsibility. I had the audacity to suggest that the breakdown of the family was at the root of many of our social problems. And I proposed that the entertainment industry should bear its share of responsibility for setting norms of behavior, rather than glamorizing unfortunate situations.

It seemed clear to me that, unless we change the basic rules of society -- in our inner cities and, for that matter, among many more fortunate Americans -- we cannot expect anything else to change for the better. This requires the hardest kind of change: not just economic, not just political, but cultural change. A change of values -- and thereby, a change in individual behavior.

There's only so much that government can do in that regard. Renewing our commitment to Judeo-Christian values has to come in our churches and synagogues, our civic organizations, and our schools. Most of all, it has to come in our homes. For if values are not firmly grounded there, they will never take root elsewhere. But, on the other hand, if we revive, in our families, the lights of conscience, commitment, and compassion,

then our homes will be beacons in stormy times, showing a brighter and safer way, especially for young people, into the future.

Well, let me tell you, the reaction to those modest views has been quite interesting. The public's response has been overwhelmingly favorable, summed up by the hundreds of calls to my office that said, over and over again, "Thank goodness someone is finally speaking out." In the heart of America, in the homes and workplaces and churches, my message resonated with the common sense of the average citizen.

A less favorable reaction, to put it mildly, has come from other quarters -- from some of our newsrooms, sitcom studios, and faculty lounges. The cultural elite don't want me to talk about values, but the American people do. The cultural elite's reaction to my talk about values has been outrage, ridicule, and scorn. Let me say again what I said a few days ago: "I wear their scorn as a badge of honor." All of you know how that feels.

For two decades now, the overwhelming emphasis of the national media has been in favor of abortion. That is why, 19 years after Roe v. Wade was decided, the American people are still being told that it just "legalized abortion in the first trimester," when, in fact, Roe had the effect of permitting unrestricted abortion through all nine months of pregnancy. That struck at the fundamental value of American society: the value of human life.

When the full implications of Roe are explained to the American people, they reject that decision. In poll after poll, the majority of Americans support limitations on abortion. Let's look at the Pennsylvania statute for a minute. That law provides time for reflection before an irrevocable decision. It calls for a 24-hour waiting period, spousal notification, and parental consent for minor children. That law was passed with bipartisan support and signed by a Democratic Governor.

My friends, this was a reasonable effort by the people of Pennsylvania to advance the cause of life. Such efforts deserve our support. As a nation, we need to reflect on the hard facts facing the women and children of America. They've been taking a beating over the last two decades. There are 1.5 million abortions each year. Abortions outnumber live births in our nation's capital. Not at all coincidentally, the incidence of

child abuse has dramatically increased. One-third of the families headed by women are in poverty. One-fourth of our children are born out of wedlock. And, because we do not have fathers, a shocking number of them will be poor.

Behind those grim statistics are real lives and real pain. As a man, I cannot be as eloquent about this as the women I've heard from, like the battered women who talked about their suffering during my visit with them a few days ago in South Bend. Or like the young mothers I met last week at a pro-life pregnancy center in Ft. Lauderdale. Listen to one of them:

Abortion clinics make women look like fools. They take away our dignity. They talk about women running the clinic, and women's rights. But a man comes in and does the abortion. They suck the life right out of you. They don't care about you.

In the early days of the labor union movement, Samuel Gompers was asked, what does Labor want? He answered, "More." And that's our answer too, when we're asked how many children we want to save. As many as we can today. And tomorrow, more. And someday, all.

My friends, I know it can be discouraging playing David to the Goliath of the dominant cultural elite. But remember the final outcome of that Biblical encounter. The Philistines fled.

In Hollywood and elsewhere, your opponents have a lot of money, a lot of glamour, a lot of influence. But we have the power of ideas, the power of our convictions, the power of our beliefs. And we shall carry the day, perhaps with a setback now and again, but with the long-range trend running surely to victory.

We shall carry the day, in defense of mothers and children, because the American people are far ahead of the country's self-appointed cultural elites. When average Americans talk about values, especially the value of human life, they are sometimes accused of intolerance. Nothing could be farther from the truth.

The pro-life movement -- uniting Americans of all races and faiths -- is committed to tolerance. The pro-life movement -- defending the unborn, the handicapped, the terminally ill -- is a committed to compassion. But compassion does not mean moral neutrality. Tolerance does not mean abandoning our most

cherished convictions. And it surely does not mean remaining silent and passive in the face of cruelty and injustice. No, the real intolerance in contemporary society is to be found on the other side.

It's the intolerance of those who have tried to silence religious leaders when they speak out in defense of children before birth. It's the intolerance of those who not only insist upon their agenda, but demand that the public fund it as well. No, whatever the shortcomings of the pro-life movement, intolerance is not one of them.

People like yourselves don't just talk about the value of human life. You reflect it in your lives and enshrine it in your homes. You counsel mothers facing problem pregnancies. You foster adoption as the loving alternative. You give of your time, your pocketbook, and your spirit to heal wounded lives. You live the values of the pro-life movement in raising up faithful children, in church work like maintaining homes for unwed mothers, in the constant effort to educate others about prenatal development. Most of all, by honoring God in all things, you keep the pro-life movement securely oriented to the Author of life.

Contrast that with the orientation of the cultural elite. It avoids responsibility and flees from the consequences of its self-indulgence. If, as a result of one's own actions, a child is conceived, they have a simple solution: Get rid of it. Our solution, for those mothers who feel they cannot raise the child, is adoption. Our opponents treat God's greatest gift -- new life -- as an inconvenience to be discarded. But we believe life is a beautiful gift to be cherished and cared for -- however "inconvenient" its beginning may be.

They believe in the right to dispose of life. We believe in the right to life. It's time our opponents understood this: Whatever the disagreements in American society today, whatever our divisions, whatever our anger or disappointment with one another, we don't take it out on the kids.

Most everyone here is probably aware that there's an election coming up in the fall. That election will be about trust -- and about values. Of course, we can count on the cultural elite to deplore the injection of values into politics. But a clear choice of values should be at the center of our

political process. That process is the means by which we define ourselves, as a people.

As participants in that process, we're going to speak up for life. We're going to speak up for family values. We're going to speak up for America. And, ultimately, through your efforts and your prayers, the American people, once and for all, will choose life. Thank you for your support. Thank you for your conviction. Thank you for standing up for life.

#

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DCF HAS SEEN

June 15, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR SAMUEL K. SKINNER
CHIEF OF STAFF

FROM: FRANCINE M. BURNS *frmb*
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO THE COUNSEL

For your information, a copy of your latest Financial Disclosure Report has been requested by, and furnished to, the following:

The Washington Post
Los Angeles Times
Chicago Sun Times
UPI

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 23, 1992

DCF HAS SEEN

file

MEMORANDUM FOR SAM SKINNER

FROM: DORRANCE SMITH *DS*

SUBJECT: CBS MORNING NEWS

I spoke with Joe Peyronin this morning re: CBS Morning News. I gave him this offer:

1. July 1st -- 45 minutes to one hour
2. Live from Rose Garden
3. Random selection 200 people from the White House tour line
4. Selection of people done cooperatively between CBS and the White House
5. Harry Smith and Paula Zahn would anchor
6. No advance promotion
7. Would offer to others if CBS declines.

He said he'd RSVP by COB today.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 23, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR SAM SKINNER

FROM: CLAYTON YEUTTER 
SUBJECT: June 30 GATT Trigger



June 30, 1992 is the date on which the so-called "GATT Trigger" is actuated under the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1990 (OBRA). The GATT Trigger requires more aggressive use of agricultural commodity support and export programs if by this date, the U.S. has not entered into a GATT Uruguay Round agreement. Although the immediate impact of the provision is limited, it is assumed nonetheless that its provisions are effective on this date. Following is a summary of the main requirements and their impact this year:

MARKETING LOANS: The Secretary must implement price support programs with marketing loan provisions for wheat and feedgrains for crop years 1993 through 1995. Although marketing loans for these two large crops is a precedent, market prices are anticipated to remain above the loan rate and little near-term budgetary impact is expected.

ACREAGE SET-ASIDE: The Secretary may waive minimum acreage reduction requirements for certain 1993 - 1995 crops. Waiving set-aside requirements increases production, potential budget exposure, and trade pressures on the world market. USDA has already announced a zero set-aside for 1993 wheat, but stocks of this commodity are already unusually low. A decision to waive the set-aside for feedgrains could have some budget impact and must be made by September 30, with the authority to revise the decision as late as November 15, 1992.

EXPORT PROGRAMS: The Secretary must increase spending on export promotion programs by \$1 billion for FY 1994 and FY 1995. This provision can be implemented with little or no budgetary impact and some in Congress have sought to advance the date it takes effect.

There are additional deadlines in 1993 and program changes under the GATT Trigger are not affected by pay-as-you-go. We are currently planning to have the President mention the GATT Trigger when he talks to agriculture reporters on June 30. We may want to have some further discussion about the feedgrains decision and, depending on how trade negotiations are proceeding, an increased use of export authorities.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 23, 1992

file

COPIES HAS SEEN

MEMORANDUM FOR SAM SKINNER

FROM: DORRANCE SMITH *DS*

SUBJECT: *PBS INTERVIEW*

I finalized the Helsinki interview with Ross Crystal -- Executive Producer of *The Mcneil-Lehrer NewsHour*.

Date/Time: July 10th, 2:30 to 3:00 p.m. (local)
Place: Helsinki, Finland
Format: 20 minutes with Robin McNeil
videotaped for replay on that night's
McNeil-Lehrer NewsHour.

The President will have just ended his official duties at the CSCE. This interview will occur just prior to the opening of the Democratic National Convention.

*cc:
Mary Ingels
Done -
6/25/92
DEA*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 24, 1992

Accept
Decline
X Henson 6-25-92
Am it do
Current 6/25/92

TO: SAMUEL K. SKINNER
CHIEF OF STAFF TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: RONALD C. KAUFMAN *(cc)*
DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR
POLITICAL AFFAIRS

REQUEST: For the Chief of Staff to address an issue
briefing for current and former members of the
College Republican National Committee.

PURPOSE: To welcome the group to Washington and discuss
the President's domestic priorities.

BACKGROUND: The College Republicans are celebrating the 100th
Anniversary of their founding. The group is
sponsoring a three day series of meetings and
events for members from across the country.
Currently there are approximately 100,000 members
on more than 1,000 campuses nationally.

The group will include current and former members
of the College Republicans. Attendance for the
weekend is expected to reach 1,000.

DATE AND TIME: Friday, June 26, 1992
For half an hour between 12:30 p.m. and 1:30 p.m.

LOCATION: Room 450, OEOB

PARTICIPANTS: Approximately 200 current and former College
Republicans.

OUTLINE
OF EVENT: 12:30 p.m. Speaker
1:00 p.m. Speaker
1:30 p.m. Briefing concludes

REMARKS
REQUIRED: 15 minutes of remarks and 15 minutes of Q & A.

MEDIA
COVERAGE: Closed Press

RECOMMENDED
BY: Ronald C. Kaufman

PROJECT
OFFICER: Kathryn D. Moran (x7730)