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

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**OA/ID Number:** 62079  
**Folder ID Number:** 62079-009

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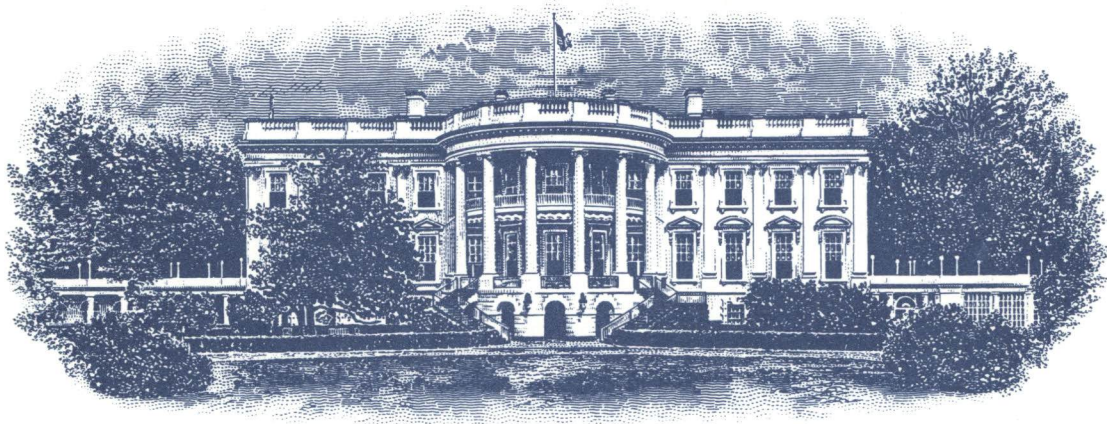
**Folder Title:**  
President's Council of Advisors for Science and Technology: Meeting - 12/12/91-12/13/91

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**PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL OF ADVISORS  
ON  
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**



**J. THOMAS RATCHFORD**

**DECEMBER 12-13, 1991**



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**MEETING OF THE  
PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL OF ADVISORS  
ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

**DECEMBER 12-13, 1991**

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**PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL OF ADVISORS  
ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

**DECEMBER 12-13, 1991  
AGENDA**

**THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1991**

**CLOSED 9:00 AM - 12:00 NOON  
CONFERENCE ROOM  
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY  
722 JACKSON PLACE, NW**

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**8:30 - 9:00            ARRIVAL AND COFFEE**

**9:00 - 9:30            OPENING REMARKS**

**DR. BROMLEY**

**9:30 - 12:00        DISCUSSION OF FINAL REPORT AND  
                          OPTIONS PAPER OF THE PANEL ON  
                          SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, AND  
                          NATIONAL SECURITY**

**DR. BUCHSBAUM  
DR. FOSTER  
OTHER PANEL  
MEMBERS**

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**CLOSED SESSION 12:00 NOON TO 3:00 PM  
CORDELL HULL CONFERENCE ROOM  
ROO 208  
OLD EXECUTIVE OFFICE BUILDING**

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12:00 - 1:00

LUNCH

1:00 - 3:00

DISCUSSION OF DRAFT PAPER  
ON TECHNOLOGY AND THE AMERICAN  
STANDARD OF LIVING

DR. GOMORY  
DR. SHAPIRO

3:00 - 3:15

BREAK

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**CLOSED SESSION - 3:15 PM TO 5:15 PM  
ROOM 180  
OLD EXECUTIVE OFFICE BUILDING**

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3:15 - 5:15

CONTINUE DISCUSSION OF PCAST REPORT  
AND PAPERS

DR. BROMLEY

5:30 -

COCKTAIL RECEPTION AND DINNER  
WHITE HOUSE MESS

**FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1991**

**CLOSED SESSION 9:00 AM - 12:00 NOON  
ROOM 476  
OLD EXECUTIVE OFFICE BUILDING**

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8:30 - 8:50	ARRIVAL AND COFFEE <u>(DR. BROMLEY'S OFFICE, ROOM 358, OEOB)</u>	
8:50 - 9:00	MOVE TO ROOM 476	
9:00 - 9:30	OPENING REMARKS	DR. BROMLEY
9:30 - 12:00	CONTINUE DISCUSSION OF PCAST REPORT AND PAPERS	DR. BROMLEY

**PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL OF ADVISORS  
ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

*Expected Attendance For December Meeting  
(As of December 11, 1991)*

	<u>12th</u>	<u>Dinner*</u>	<u>13th</u>
BORLAUG	Yes	Yes	Yes
BUCHSBAUM	Yes	Yes	Yes
DRAKE	Yes	Yes	Yes
GOMORY	Yes	Yes	Yes
GOOD	Yes	Yes	No
LIKINS	Yes	No	Yes
LOVEJOY	No	?	Yes
McTAGUE	No	No	No
MURRIN	Yes	Yes	Yes
NATHANS	No	No	No
PACKARD	Yes	Yes	Yes
SHAPIRO	No	No	No
	—	—	—
Total Yes	8	7	8
MASSEY	?	?	?
HEALY	No	No	No
	<u>LUNCH</u>	<u>DINNER</u>	
ERB	Yes	Yes	
WONG	No	No	
RATCHFORD	No	No	
HENDERSON	Yes	Yes	

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

December 5, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR PHILLIP D. BRADY

FROM:

D. ALLAN BROMLEY / by Eugene Wang

SUBJECT:

Draft Issue Paper from the President's Council of Advisors on  
Science and Technology (PCAST)

I would like to forward a copy of a draft PCAST issue paper on technology and the American standard of living.

Because PCAST is chartered as an independent advisory body it is appropriate for them to provide the President with independent advice. We believe, however, that it is important for senior members of the Executive Office of the President to have an opportunity to respond to the thoughts of this group, which would also allow the PCAST to obtain a better understanding of Administration interests and policies.

This issue paper will be included in our discussions with the President on December 12. Thus, it would be most helpful to hear the comments as soon as possible.

Attachment

**REPORT OF THE PCAST PANEL  
ON  
SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, AND NATIONAL SECURITY**

**DECEMBER 1991**



# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

## (George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01a. Notes	Discussion notes for Science, Technology and National Security Report (11 pp.)		(b)(1)	

**Collection:**

**Record Group:** Bush Presidential Records  
**Office:** Science and Technology Policy, Office of (OSTP)  
**Series:** Bromley, D. Allan, Files  
**Subseries:** Organization Files - PCAST  
**WHORM Cat.:**  
**File Location:** President's Council of Advisors for Science and Technology: Meeting - 12/12/91-12/13/91

<b>Date Closed:</b> 5/17/2010	<b>OA/ID Number:</b> 62079-009
<b>FOIA/SYS Case #:</b> 2005-0336-F	<b>Appeal Case #:</b>
<b>Re-review Case #:</b>	<b>Appeal Disposition:</b>
<b>P-2/P-5 Review Case #:</b>	<b>Disposition Date:</b>
<b>AR Case #:</b>	<b>MR Case #:</b>
<b>AR Disposition:</b>	<b>MR Disposition:</b>
<b>AR Disposition Date:</b>	<b>MR Disposition Date:</b>

### RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

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

# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

## (George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01b. Fact Sheet	Fact Sheet: Intelligence Capabilities 1992-2005 (2 pp.)		(b)(1)	

**Collection:**

**Record Group:** Bush Presidential Records  
**Office:** Science and Technology Policy, Office of (OSTP)  
**Series:** Bromley, D. Allan, Files  
**Subseries:** Organization Files - PCAST  
**WHORM Cat.:**  
**File Location:** President's Council of Advisors for Science and Technology: Meeting - 12/12/91-12/13/91

<b>Date Closed:</b> 5/17/2010	<b>OA/ID Number:</b> 62079-009
<b>FOIA/SYS Case #:</b> 2005-0336-F	<b>Appeal Case #:</b>
<b>Re-review Case #:</b>	<b>Appeal Disposition:</b>
<b>P-2/P-5 Review Case #:</b>	<b>Disposition Date:</b>
<b>AR Case #:</b>	<b>MR Case #:</b>
<b>AR Disposition:</b>	<b>MR Disposition:</b>
<b>AR Disposition Date:</b>	<b>MR Disposition Date:</b>

### RESTRICTION CODES

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

- P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
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# DRAFT

## INTEPRAL OSTP WORKING DOCUMENT

### Technology and the American Standard of Living

The everyday world we have today is the creation of the technologies and manufacturing skills of the last 150 years. Change began with the steam engine powering the factories of the industrial revolution, iron, steel, and oil became plentiful, railroads and the telegraph were invented and penetrated the rural isolation in which most of the world's population had always lived. The inventive capability and ingenuity of individuals brought forth one striking invention after another. Electricity for lighting supplanted the dim light of candles and kerosene and this in turn was followed rapidly by telephone and radio linking the world together.

With this remarkable surge of invention of new products and the equally remarkable ability to manufacture them in volume, the modern world appeared, and *much of that modern world was invented and made in America*. Television followed radio, the automobile followed the railroads, airplanes provided unprecedented speed and linkage over vast distances. All this made possible a standard of warmth, cleanliness, food, medical care, transportation, and entertainment at home, that were not even thought of 150 years ago.

This great surge forward in the standard of living *can be continued*, but it is not automatic and to some extent it is not happening in the United States.

*All the ingredients for great steps forward are at hand*. To the role of the individual inventor we can add today the great power of invention represented by science. The great strides taken by science, an area in which the U.S. leads the world, have led us to an understanding of the fundamentals of nature that is unprecedented. This understanding will allow us to develop new materials that are lighter, stronger, and more durable than those of today, the new fundamental understanding of the workings of living organisms is leading us toward the cures of diseases once thought incurable. The computer and new modes of communication, such as optical fibers, will allow us whole new worlds of possibilities, new modes of work done from the home, a whole new level of intelligent machinery, and will point the way toward a new world and to a higher level of living.

And with the knowledge we have today we can make these transformations with a knowledge of our environment and a concern for it that can avoid the negative environmental impacts of the earlier industrial revolution.

Nevertheless in the United States over the last fifteen years we have seen virtually no increase in productivity in the sense of output per hour worked, Our Gross National Product continues to improve, but this is largely due to the increase in the labor force as more and more households have two working parents. America is producing more, but it is by working more hours. Yet in most other industrialized countries productivity continues to increase. How can we change this?

America led the world through the first industrial revolution and our standard of living was what the rest of the world aimed at. We must take it as our goal to lead through the next industrial revolution as well, and, by steadily raising our standard of living see to it that our children and grandchildren will live far better than we do today.

To do this we need three basic things.

1) We must assure the flow of *new ideas and new understanding* that are basic to the creation of new materials, new communications, a new standard of health care and the care of the environment. New ideas can occur anywhere, on the production line, in industrial laboratories and in the great systematic scientific developments based on the American university system. This nation and this government must be sure that America leads the world in the generation of ideas and hence in basic research.

2) We must be expert at translating new ideas and new technologies both into significant *new products*. This can often call for facing great and unpredictable uncertainties, and sometimes many years of trial and error, but it can result in the start of whole new industries.

3) We must revive the great American tradition of *manufacturing and developing* so that we not only start but also to build and retain great industries. American manufacturing ability built and then steadily improved the first great fleets of automobiles at a time when automobiles were still a toy of the rich in the rest of the world. That same ability poured out the great armadas of tanks and planes that turned the tide of World War II. Today there are new ways of manufacturing which must be mastered, and the steady process of improving existing products, often based on new *process and product technologies* must be mastered if we are not to invent new products, start new industries and then see them go overseas as others manufacture improved versions of what we invented. And this is what we have seen in significant industries such as automobiles, semiconductors, and consumer electronics.

All three of these things are necessary. Ideas without product can not produce increasing prosperity. New products that do not lead to sustainable industries are also not adequate. We must invent, commercialize, manufacture and improve.

We will now list some possible actions. However nothing listed here is as important as a *Presidential commitment to American Industrial Leadership*, and to using technology, not more hours, to raise the American standard of living. We have the technology and the people to do this, if the President makes this a visible goal, like education, formulations of that goal and many ways to move toward it will emerge.

In support of the first of these objectives we must provide an adequate and balanced support of university based individual basic research. The Federal government has a long and proud history of supporting basic research since World War II, and many of the great possibilities of the future, particularly the health improvements based on molecular biology owe their existence to the Federal support that made fundamental understanding possible.

However there has been a natural tendency to support people at the expense of facilities with the result that today many of our finest scientists work in labs and use equipment that are out of date and inadequate or behind those in use in other countries. For this reason we propose a Federal initiative to *revitalize the university/research infrastructure* and ensure their updateness in the future. This is a necessary step if we are to continue to lead the world in the generation of new ideas.

The evolution of new ideas into a form that can become a product can be difficult and slow. enormously important, since the gap between idea and product can be great and its bridging can be the work of many years and sometimes of decades. Here the economic climate can play an important role by being one in which the formation of new entrepreneurial companies can take place, and one in which established companies will continue to invent and invest in the improvement of existing product. But some technologies take a long time to develop and the developer takes great risks and may not, because of the time lags involved, capture all the benefits. For these important generic technologies the government can play a role through helping support *generic advanced technologies* in close cooperation with those who use them, as it did in the past in agriculture, or in supplying key facilities as it did effectively in the early days of the aviation industry with...(wind tunnels etc).....

In this connection our national labs offer a major resource. Today we spend \$Xbillion a year on national labs which contain scientific and technical work of a high technical level. However many of the missions of these labs had their origins in, or were influenced by, the long history of the cold war. These labs have served our country well in the past, we must be sure that they serve it well in the future. In the more benign atmosphere of the post cold war world there is the possibility of redirecting this great force toward bettering our standard of living rather than to warding off a threat that now has greatly diminished. The Federal Government WILL *undertake a process of assigning new missions* to some of these laboratories in such a way that they become sources of new technologies that contribute to conservation technologies, to better energy technologies, to a better environment, or to better industrial products.

On the third point *manufacturing and development* are necessary if these ideas are to provide new products and new jobs. Manufacturing today is neither dull nor routine nor static. It has changed and continues to change enormously in organization and management and in its technology. and in It is an important area of invention and new processes for manufacturing, and new techniques for product design and improvement, are an important source of this countries' progress. We should take it as one of our national goals to lead the world in manufacturing or we will not benefit from our own ideas. The Federal Government can help through stressing manufacturing in its support of engineering education, through the award of fellowships in research on manufacturing technologies, and through recognizing great achievement in manufacturing as it does today in science and technology, (national medal of Manufacturing?) and by a continuing stress on and recognition of quality as it does today in the Malcolm Baldrige award.

In general the *support of education helps industrial leadership*, so that the Presidential goals in education are complementary to the goal of industrial leadership. However there are certain

aspects of education that are especially supportive of (2) and (3). Practical education, education for work, as well as the practical side of the engineering curriculum must be raised both in content and in prestige, and this can be supported by Federal initiatives that make curriculum development practical as well as putting the prestige of the government behind the dignity of this work. Training for work, development of the skills needed on a manufacturing line, etc are far more developed in Japan and Germany for example, than in the U.S.. This is in part a question of prestige. In the U.S. there is a feeling that not going to college is second rate, and that more abstract knowledge is better than being able to do things. We need to change this point of view to a recognition that both matter. This downgrading of practical skills has already, over a period of many years lead to a downgrading of manufacturing within companies, and an insufficient reward and recognition of manufacturing skills. Training for work need to be revitalized in the nations schools, and in community colleges. *Training in industry* must be encouraged for the present work force. Investing in worker's skills should be a normal part of industrial life, we cannot wait for revitalized schools to produce a whole new work force.

While we have discussed measures that are across the board, and not particular to particular industries, in reality industries are very different, and the emphasis that they will place on these or other measures are quite different. For that reason we suggest a *series of meetings* for the President with industry and labor and educational leaders and/or one large and visible meeting like the education summit. It is important for the President to enlist the industrial leadership in an area in which they are so important and to hear from them what particulars would make a difference to their particular industries, and this must go beyond the platitudes of a balanced budget etc. The resulting visibility of the President committing to industrial strength as a major national goal alone will make a great difference.

# DRAFT

## PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL OF ADVISORS ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

### *Milestones For Producing PCAST Reports*

#### Milestone

#### Date to be Completed

Panel produces first draft of report  
and forwards to PCAST for comment

\_\_\_\_\_

Two weeks later, Panel forwards first draft  
of policy options to accompany report to  
the PCAST for comment

\_\_\_\_\_

Panel incorporates PCAST comments and presents  
semifinal draft at next PCAST meeting

\_\_\_\_\_

OSTP staffs forwards semifinal paper to senior  
EOP staff and Department/Agency staff

\_\_\_\_\_

Two weeks later, OSTP staff gets input from senior  
EOP and Agency/Department staff

\_\_\_\_\_

Panel integrates comments as appropriate and produces  
final report and options paper

\_\_\_\_\_

Panel presents final report and option paper to PCAST

\_\_\_\_\_

OSTP forwards final report and options paper to the  
President, senior EOP and Agency/Department staff

\_\_\_\_\_

Next PCAST meeting, PCAST presents report and options  
paper to the President

\_\_\_\_\_

Final Report is submitted to EOP publications for  
formatting

\_\_\_\_\_

One week later, OSTP incorporates any editing changes  
and re-submits report to EOP publications

\_\_\_\_\_

Dr. Bromley approves final format for report

\_\_\_\_\_

Two weeks later, copies of report have been produced  
for distribution

\_\_\_\_\_

Final hard-copy report is transmitted to the President  
by Dr. Bromley

\_\_\_\_\_

Reports are distributed

\_\_\_\_\_

**THE PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL OF ADVISORS  
ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

*Council and Panel Calendar*

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**December**

- 2 Panel on Science, Technology and National Security, Closed Session - 9:00 AM - 5:00 PM, Location TBA.
- 3 Panel on Science, Technology and National Security, Closed Session - 8:00 AM - 12:00 NOON, Location TBA.
- 12 President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology, Closed Session - 9:00 AM to 12:00 NOON, CEQ Conference Room, 722 Jackson Place. Closed Session - 12:00 to 3:00 PM, OEOB Room 208. Closed Session - 3:00 PM to 5:00 PM, OEOB Room 180.
- 13 President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology, Closed Session - 9:00 AM to 12:00 NOON, Room 476.

**January**

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**NO COUNCIL MEETING IN JANUARY**

**February**

- 6 President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology, Open Session - 9:00 AM to 12:00 NOON, CEQ Conference Room, 722 Jackson Place. Closed Session - 12:00 Noon to 5:00 PM, Location TBA.
- 7 President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology, Closed Session - 9:00 AM to 12:00 NOON, Location TBA.

PCAST PANEL ACTIONS  
(December 12, 1991)

	Sol, Ralph	Ralph, Harold Tom, Mary	Dan, Norman	Peter, Chuck	Sol, Johnny Foster, David	Tom, David, Norman	John, Harold
Information Briefing on Topic	High Perform. Computing & Commun. MAR '90	Production Development, & Manufact. MAY '90 JUL '90	Bioscience and Biotech. APR '90	Education & Human Resources APR '90	Technology & National Security FEB '91	Global Environ. & Natural Res. MAY '90 JUL '90 FEB '91	Megaprojects in the Sciences FEB '91
Issues & Panel Members Discussed	MAR '90	APR '91	MAY '90 MAR '91	JUL '90 SEP '90 MAR '91	FEB '91 MAR '91	FEB '91	FEB '91 MAR '91 APR '91
Terms of Reference, Members Approved	APR '90	MAY '91	MAY '91	MAY '91	APR '91	MAY '91	MAY '91
Progress Report #1	JUL '90	JUL '91	JUL '91	JUL '91	JUL '91	JUL '91	JUL '91
Progress Report #N	JUL '91 SEP '91 OCT '91 NOV '91	SEP '91 OCT '91 NOV '91	SEP '91 OCT '91 NOV '91	SEP '91 OCT '91 NOV '91	SEP '91 OCT '91 NOV '91	SEP '91 OCT '91 NOV '91	SEP '91 OCT '91 NOV '91
PCAST Briefed		DEC '91			OCT '91 NOV '91 DEC '91		
PCAST Position Taken		DEC '91			DEC '91		
Discuss With President							
Status Review							

# 1991-1992 PCAST Meeting Schedule

August 1991

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

September 1991

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

October 1991

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

November 1991

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

December 1991

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

January 1992

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

## August

1 8:30am NO PCAST MEETING

## September

2 Labor Day  
9 Rosh Hashanah  
12 8:30am PCAST SEPTEMBER MEETING  
13 8:30am PCAST SEPTEMBER MEETING  
18 Yom Kippur

## October

10 8:30am PCAST OCTOBER MEETING  
14 Columbus Day (Observed)  
Thanksgiving Day (Canada)  
27 Daylight Savings--set back 1 hour  
31 Halloween

## November

11 Veterans Day  
14 8:30am PCAST NOVEMBER MEETING  
15 8:30am PCAST NOVEMBER MEETING  
28 Thanksgiving

## December

2 Hanukkah  
12 8:30am PCAST DECEMBER MEETING  
13 8:30am PCAST DECEMBER MEETING  
25 Christmas

## January

1 NO MEETING IN JANUARY  
20 Martin Luther King, Jr.

## February

6 8:30am PCAST FEBRUARY MEETING  
7 8:30am PCAST FEBRUARY MEETING  
12 Lincoln's Birthday  
14 Valentine's Day  
17 President's Day  
22 Washington's Birthday

## March

5 8:30am PCAST MARCH MEETING  
6 8:30am PCAST MARCH MEETING  
17 St. Patrick's

## April

1 April Fools Day  
2 8:30am PCAST APRIL MEETING  
3 8:30am PCAST APRIL MEETING  
5 Daylight Savings--set ahead 1 hour  
19 Easter

## May

7 8:30am PCAST MAY MEETING  
8 8:30am PCAST MAY MEETING  
10 Mother's Day  
16 Armed Forces Day  
25 Memorial Day (Observed)

## June

4 8:30am PCAST JUNE MEETING  
5 8:30am PCAST JUNE MEETING  
14 Flag Day  
21 Father's Day

## July

1 Dominion Day (Canada)  
4 Independence Day

February 1992

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29

March 1992

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

April 1992

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	

May 1992

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

June 1992

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	

July 1992

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

**A Cocktail reception will begin at 5:30 PM in the White House Mess. Dinner will be served at approximately 6:15 PM. The cost will be approximately \$50.**