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VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT
TO
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
FEBRUARY 7, 1990

EVENT: Brilliant Pebbles Briefing

TIME: 9:25 am - 10:03 am

DATE: Wednesday, February 7, 1990

LOCATION: Livermore Laboratory, Building 111

ATTENDEES: 25

PRESS: Closed

SCENARIO: THE PRESIDENT arrives Lawrence Livermore National Laboratories Landing Zone and is met by Dr. John H. Nuckolls, Director. Following the greeting, THE PRESIDENT, accompanied by Dr. Nuckolls, boards Motorcade and departs Landing Zone en route Building 111. Upon arrival at Building 111, THE PRESIDENT is met by 20 Associate Directors of the Livermore Laboratories. Following the greeting, THE PRESIDENT, accompanied by Dr. Nuckolls, proceeds to the California room. Upon arrival at the California Room, THE PRESIDENT is escorted along the Laboratory Mission display by Dr. Nuckolls. After viewing the display, THE PRESIDENT proceeds to his seat. THE PRESIDENT begins participation in Brilliant Pebbles Briefing. Upon conclusion of the Briefing, THE PRESIDENT, accompanied by Dr. Nuckolls, departs the California Room and proceeds to The Vault.

VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT
TO
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
FEBRUARY 7, 1990

EVENT: Weapons Vault Tour

TIME: 10:05 am - 10:25 am

DATE: Wednesday, February 7, 1990

LOCATION: Lawrence Livermore Laboratories, Building 111

ATTENDEES: 10

PRESS: Closed

SCENARIO: THE PRESIDENT, accompanied by Dr. John H. Nuckolls, Director, arrives The Weapon Vault and begins participation in the Tour. THE PRESIDENT will be escorted along six displays by Dr. Nuckolls. THE PRESIDENT will view the MX model, Penetrating Weapons, Soviet Submarine, Nuclear Artillery in Europe, ABM model and the Microwave/X-Ray Weapons display. Upon conclusion of the Tour, THE PRESIDENT, accompanied by Dr. Nuckolls, departs The Vault and proceeds to the Motorcade. THE PRESIDENT, accompanied by Dr. Nuckolls, boards Motorcade and departs Building 111 en route Building 123.

VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT
TO
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

FEBRUARY 7, 1990

Brief Remarks

EVENT: ~~Address~~ to Lawrence Livermore Employees

TIME: 10:30 am - 10:45 am

DATE: Wednesday, February 7, 1990

LOCATION: Lawrence Livermore Laboratories, Building 123

ATTENDEES: 300

PRESS: Open

SCENARIO: THE PRESIDENT, accompanied by Dr. John H. Nuckolls, arrives Building 123 and proceeds to Off-Stage Announcement Area. THE PRESIDENT arrives Off-Stage Announcement Area and holds briefly. THE PRESIDENT is announced onto Stage, proceeds to the Brilliant Pebbles Display (located stage left), and is met by Dr. Lowell L. Wood, Special Studies Program Director. Dr. Wood will be assisted in the presentation by senior members of the program team. Following the Brilliant Pebbles Presentation, THE PRESIDENT proceeds to the Toast Lectern (located stage right), and remains standing. Dr. Nuckolls introduces THE PRESIDENT for Brief Remarks. THE PRESIDENT gives Brief Remarks. Upon conclusion of Brief Remarks, THE PRESIDENT departs Stage, and proceeds to Motorcade for departure from Building 123 en route Landing Zone.

The backdrop will be blue curtains with a blue on white banner reading "Lawrence Livermore National Laboratories: Environment, Defense, Energy." THE PRESIDENT'S remarks will be broadcast throughout the Livermore complex.

VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT
TO
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
FEBRUARY 7, 1990

EVENT: Commonwealth Club Luncheon
TIME: 11:40 am - 1:30 pm
DATE: Wednesday, February 7, 1990
LOCATION: San Francisco Hilton Hotel, Grand Ballroom
ATTENDEES: 2,500 members
PRESS: Open

SCENARIO: THE PRESIDENT arrives Hilton Hotel and is met by Mr. Holger Gantz, General Manager, Hilton Hotel. Following the greeting, THE PRESIDENT proceeds to the Lombard Room (Head Table Holding Room), and is met by Mr. Joseph Perrelli, President of the Commonwealth Club. THE PRESIDENT begins participation in Staff Photo with approximately 40 head table members. Upon conclusion of the Staff Photo, THE PRESIDENT holds briefly in the Lombard Room. THE PRESIDENT departs Lombard Room and proceeds to Off-Stage Announcement Area. THE PRESIDENT arrives Off-Stage Announcement Area and holds briefly. THE PRESIDENT is announced into Grand Ballroom and proceeds to Seat. Honors are played by TBD Band. Lunch is served. Upon conclusion of the Luncheon, Dr. Joseph Fink, Quarterly Chairman of the Commonwealth Club and President of Dominican College, introduces THE PRESIDENT for Remarks. THE PRESIDENT Remarks. Upon conclusion of Remarks, THE PRESIDENT begins participation in a Question and Answer Session (Approximately 30 Minutes), moderated by Mr. Perrelli. Upon conclusion of the Question and Answer Session, THE PRESIDENT, accompanied by The Honorable George Deukmejian, Governor of California, and The Honorable Pete Wilson, United States Senator, depart the Grand Ballroom and proceed to the Imperial Suite.

VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT
TO
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
FEBRUARY 7, 1990

EVENT: Major Donor Reception

TIME: 1:35 pm - 1:55 pm

DATE: Wednesday, February 7, 1990

LOCATION: San Francisco Hilton Hotel, Imperial Suite

ATTENDEES: 25

PRESS: Closed

SCENARIO: THE PRESIDENT, accompanied by The Honorable George Deukmejian, Governor of California and The Honorable Pete Wilson, United States Senator, arrive Imperial Suite and are met by Mr. Frank Visco, Chairman of the California Republican Party. THE PRESIDENT will begin participation in a Mix and Mingle. Upon conclusion of Mix and Mingle THE PRESIDENT will proceed to the Toast Lectern. Mr. Visco will introduce THE PRESIDENT for Brief Remarks. THE PRESIDENT will give Brief Remarks. Upon conclusion of Brief Remarks, THE PRESIDENT departs the Imperial Suite and proceed to the Motorcade.

(Lange/Cawley)
February 5, 1989
6:15 P.M.
[ZAP.DOC]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: LAWRENCE LIVERMORE NATIONAL LABORATORY
 LIVERMORE, CALIFORNIA
 WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1989
 10:30 A.M.

Thank you. It's a great pleasure to be with you today.

[[I'm told my visit here represents a very important milestone
-- a very rare phenomenon. This will be one of the few
presentations to be made here without a viewgraph... (note:
Livermore's culture relies very heavily on them.)]]

But before I speak about the **programs** I've just seen at
Livermore Labs, I want to say something about the **people** here --
about your response in the wake of that terrible earthquake back
in October. I've heard that Livermore employees raised over
\$100,000 dollars in contributions for disaster relief -- **and you**
did it in just two day's time. So I thank all of you for such
strong commitment to your community. //

It's very exciting to visit such an extraordinary
institution -- and the people who bring it to life. Yours are
the minds that are rarely at rest -- sometimes blessed, sometimes
burdened with a flow of ideas that won't quit. Maybe even when
you're out fishing, or at three in the morning when you just want
to get some sleep. But like the Bells and the Edisons and the

Tellers before you, your ideas -- and your ability to deliver on them -- are America's best.

The Livermore's technical prowess is truly remarkable. For nearly forty years, you've been at the leading edge of scientific knowledge. [[And I'm delighted that one of Livermore Lab's founders is here today -- one of the great pioneers in the national security field and leading minds in science: Dr. Edward Teller.]] Let me thank [[Dr. Teller and]] all of you here at the Livermore Lab, for your role in preserving the peace -- and keeping the world stable, and America secure.

You're aware of the tremendous changes that have swept the world over the past year. In my address to the nation two weeks ago I referred to it as the "Revolution of '89" -- a remarkable and hopeful transition, that continues even now.

What I didn't mention -- which you also understand -- is how the world's movement toward democracy and freedom is a direct result of our ability to stand firm in the face of threats to peace and stability.

Just over an hour from now, I'll be speaking at the Commonwealth Club in San Francisco -- making a major address on our national security strategy in this time of change. But let me say right now that the strength of the U.S. nuclear deterrent -- developed through the efforts of our National Laboratories,

and the Departments of Energy and Defense -- has helped to guard the peace and freedom so precious to all of us.

Now the labs are also developing technologies to strengthen deterrence through strategic defenses. Together with strategic modernization and arms control, programs like the Strategic Defense Initiative and one of its most promising concepts, "Brilliant Pebbles", complement our ability to preserve the peace into the 1990's and beyond.

If the technology I've seen today proves feasible -- and it looks very promising -- then no war planner could be confident of the consequences of a ballistic missile attack. The technologies you are now researching, developing, and testing, will strengthen deterrence.

Even as we work to reduce arsenals, and reduce tensions, we understand the continuing, crucial role of strategic defenses. Beyond their contributions to deterrence, they underlie effective arms control, by diminishing the advantages of cheating. They can also defend us against accidental launches, or attacks from the countries with unstable leadership.

So a vigorous research, development, and testing program at our National Laboratories will be as crucial as ever, as we adapt both the size and shape of our nuclear deterrent. We are working on significant reductions in arms -- but to protect the American

people, we will settle for nothing less than the highest confidence in the survivability, effectiveness, and safety of our remaining forces.

The scientific expertise of laboratories like Livermore will also serve the national interest on problems like economic competitiveness, education, energy, space exploration, waste cleanup, and sound environmental practices.

These will be enormously important challenges in the future. Challenges that your skills and talents -- those flashes of insight matched with long hours of labor -- will help us meet squarely and well. I'm confident that Lawrence Livermore will be a crucial part of our ability to meet the challenges of the new decade -- and the next century.

Thank you. God bless you. And God bless the United States of America.

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TIDBITS FOR LIVERMORE LAB

Lawrence Livermore Laboratory; Livermore, California
(415) 422-1100

Jeff Garberson 422-4599

****used to be referred to as "The Rad Lab"**

Today, staffers often concoct a strong drink called
"Old Rad Lab Punch"

****Famous as a place where there is no briefing without a
viewgraph. Big inside joke. Suggest: "this is probably the
first presentation here without a viewgraph" etc.**

****First President to go there**

Reagan went there as Governor of CA

JFK went to their sister lab in Berkely and asked to see
"a real nuclear weapon" so Livermore Lab sent one
(unarmed) down for him

(It is possible that Bush went there as DCI, but it was
probably hush hush anyway)

****it opened in 1952. Because they are so secret and closed off,
they try to host open house events. They are having one
this spring 38th**

****it is home of the most powerful and advance computer and laser
facilities in the nation (world?). The laser is called
"Nova"**

****it is DOE's most densely packed site, with 10 to 12 thousand
employees there every day. Big staff joke on the cramped
environment.** ✓

There are recreational facilities and physical fitness is
big. There is an Olympic size pool and lots of bikepaths
that go up on the hills, past the largest windpower mill
in the world by a factor of 10. (but it's not a part of
the lab)

****about 400 people are expected to be in the audience...lab staff
and some dignitaries including 100 press. It will be shown
on closed circuit TV to the rest of the people and will play
on tape for 2 days afterwards.**

~~But before I began~~
~~I've just seen~~

(Lange/Cawley)
February 5, 1989
5:00 P.M.
[ZAP.DOC]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: LAWRENCE LIVERMORE NATIONAL LABORATORY
LIVERMORE, CALIFORNIA
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1989
10:30 A.M.

Thank you. It's a great pleasure to be with you today.

[[I'm told my visit here represents a very important milestone
-- a very rare phenomenon. This will be one of the few
presentations to be made here without a viewgraph... (note:
Livermore's culture relies very heavily on them.)]]

It's very exciting to visit such an extraordinary institution
-- and the people who bring it to life. Yours are the minds that
are rarely at rest -- ^{Sometimes} blessed, ^{Sometimes} ~~or~~ burdened with ^{an} ~~an~~ idea ^{as flow of} or an
~~that won't quit.~~
~~answer, at times when you might wish you weren't.~~

Maybe when
you're out fishing, or at three in the morning. ^{Like the Bells, and the} ~~But those~~ ideas
^{Edison and the Bells before you,} -- and your ability to deliver on them -- are ^{your} ~~doing your country~~
^{America's best}
~~good.~~

The Livermore Laboratories' technical prowess is striking in
its own right. For nearly forty years you've been at the leading
edge of scientific knowledge. ^{Let me thank Dr. F. R. all of you here at} ~~But most impressive, to me, has~~ ^{L.L.,}
^{for you} ~~been Livermore's~~ role in preserving the peace -- keeping the
world stable, and America secure.

You're aware of the tremendous changes that have swept the world over the past year. In my address to the nation two weeks ago I referred to it as the "Revolution of '89" -- a remarkable and hopeful transition, that continues even now.

What I didn't mention -- which you also understand -- is how the world's movement toward democracy and freedom is a direct result of our ability to stand firm in the face of threats to peace and stability.

The strength of the U.S. nuclear deterrent -- developed through the efforts of our National Laboratories, and the Departments of Energy and Defense -- has helped to guard the peace so precious to all of us.

Now the labs are also developing technologies to strengthen deterrence through strategic defenses. Together with strategic modernization and arms control, programs like "Brilliant Pebbles" complement our ability to preserve the peace.

If the technology I've seen today proves feasible -- and it looks very promising -- no war planner could be confident of the consequences of a ballistic missile attack. The comprehensive defensive system we are now researching will strengthen deterrence.

Even as we work to reduce arsenals, and reduce tensions, we understand the continuing, crucial role of strategic defenses. They can underwrite arms control, by diminishing the advantages of cheating. They can defend us against accidental launches, or attacks from countries with unstable leadership.

So a vigorous research, development, and testing program at our National Laboratories will be as crucial as ever, as we adapt both the size and shape of our nuclear deterrent. We are working on significant reductions in arms -- but we will settle for nothing less than the highest confidence in the survivability, effectiveness, and safety of our remaining forces.

The scientific expertise of laboratories like Livermore will also serve the national interest on problems like economic competitiveness, education, energy, space exploration, waste cleanup, and sound environmental practices.

These will be enormously important challenges in the future. Challenges that your skills and talents -- those flashes of insight matched with long hours of labor -- will help us meet squarely and well. I'm confident that the Livermore Laboratories will be a crucial part of our ability to meet the challenges of the new decade -- and the next century.

Thank you. God bless you. And God bless the United States of America.

#

I'll be speaking ~~at~~ to
CC in SF - a major
talk about our defense
strategy.

right before C.C.
BPPS

DRAFT 2
2/4/90

1010
2/5/90
(OK)
for

REMARKS TO LAWRENCE LIVERMORE NATIONAL LABORATORY

It is a great pleasure to be here at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory with Secretary Watkins, Secretary Cheney and General Scowcroft. This visit has allowed me to see first-hand one of the key sources of our nation's strength - our wonderful ability to develop and apply technologies creatively to solve the wide range of problems we face at home and abroad. ^{over}Through the last forty years, Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, along with our other weapons laboratories, has been at the forefront of efforts to expand our knowledge of science and technology.

This laboratory was founded in 1952 to enhance U.S. national security. Under the leadership of its founders, Ernest O. Lawrence and Edward Teller, and subsequent Directors, Lawrence Livermore Laboratory has contributed to national security in the broadest sense. The major changes we are seeing in the world today, driven by the desire for social, economic, and political freedom, were made possible by the ability of the United States and its allies to stand firm in the face of threats to international stability and peace. The strength of the U.S. nuclear deterrent, developed and maintained through the efforts of our weapons laboratories and the Departments of Energy and Defense, has demonstrated the willingness of the United States to preserve freedom.

Lawrence Livermore's contributions have ranged from innovative applications of technology for strategic force modernization to research in defensive technologies -- such as the "Brilliant Pebbles" program I reviewed today. As

in so many other areas, Lawrence Livermore has challenged the fundamental precepts of our strategic strategy to ask if there is another solution. Through the innovative thinking evidenced by technologies such as the x-ray laser and "Brilliant Pebbles," Lawrence Livermore has led the way in examining the potential for strategic defenses. The "Brilliant Pebbles" concept holds much promise. It has been reviewed extensively within the defense community and has received high marks consistently. In fact, the Strategic Defense Organization has recently requested proposals from U.S. industry for full industrial participation in the rigorous examination of cost and manufacturability.

unfaded
✓

Teller's
"baby"
very
confrontational

As we move into the next decade, the responsibilities of Lawrence Livermore will increase and broaden. The requirement to maintain our nuclear deterrent will continue into the future. The effective arms control process we are now engaged in will hopefully reduce both the numbers of nuclear weapons and the character of the most destabilizing forces. A vigorous research, development and testing program at our weapons laboratories will be more important than ever as we adapt to the changing size and shape of our nuclear deterrent. In spite of other changes we see in the Soviet Union, their commitment to modernization of their strategic forces remains unabated. We must demand that we retain the highest confidence in the survivability, effectiveness and safety of our remaining forces.

unchanged.

←
This would
apply to
mobile missile
offensive
SPK +
also to
defense
SPL.

Our weapons laboratories will also become involved increasingly in non-defense areas as well. The scientific expertise here at Lawrence Livermore Laboratory must be effectively marshalled to attack the problems of economic competitiveness, energy self-sufficiency, global warming, waste cleanup, development of industrial practices which are compatible with a clean

environment, inspired and more encompassing education, and a more vigorous space program. These challenges are as enormous as the ones we have already addressed. In meeting these challenges, Lawrence Livermore Laboratory, with its extraordinary breadth of inquiry and expertise, will play a key role.

A current example of the important role the National Laboratories will play in our future is found in DOE's program here at Livermore to develop the Uranium Atomic Vapor Isotope Separation Process -- or AVLIS. This important new technology will permit the U.S. to compete effectively in the international enrichment market, because of its inherent cost effectiveness. AVLIS technology will help provide a secure domestic source of enriched uranium for the U.S. nuclear power industry, and will contribute to a positive balance of trade. Alternate uses of this technology hold the potential for impacting areas as diverse as reducing radioactive waste and purifying metals for U.S. industry. As in the case of "Brilliant Pebbles," Livermore's central goal to effectively transfer AVLIS technology to private industry is extremely important.

?
Against
hostile
LBO's??

The ability of the National Laboratories to respond to the broad range of technical challenges facing the United States is in large measure a result of the technical expertise developed and maintained by the nuclear weapons program over the last forty years. The key to the success of Lawrence Livermore Laboratory is its personnel. The scientific staff at our weapons laboratories are a national treasure which must be protected, nurtured and applied effectively to important national problems. You have been essential to our nations survival in the past and your talents will play a critical role in shaping our future.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR LIVERMORE LABS

--the place is called "The Lawrence Livermore Laboratory"
(singular)

POTUS will be speaking at 10:30 a.m. to an audience of about 400 people: 50 or so press and 350 staff (most of whom are manager types). Edward Teller (Father of the H-Bomb is expected to be in the audience, though he is elderly and ailing and may not show up)

He will be introduced by the Director of the Lab, Mr. John Nuckolls. He will be accompanied on this visit by cabinet members Watkins, Cheney. **Scawcroft*

--POTUS will see:

--2 tours, both classified that can be summed by:
"extremely advance electronics and miniaturized technology" and "evidence of the backbone of nuclear deterrence"

--the first tour will consist of a briefing on nuclear weapon design and SDI programs, especially Brilliant Pebbles

--the second tour will be conducted in a weapons vault, where POTUS will view designs of the US nuclear arsenal and they will explain which bombs do what and how they work.

***TIDBIT: following the October earthquake in the Bay area, Livermore Lab employees in two days raised over \$100,000 in private contributions to go to the disaster relief effort.

*But before I begin, I want to thank
you & your colleagues for your generosity.*

*That LL employees
contributed over
100,000 in
no cents.*

*and you did it in
that in just 2 days time.*

*to go
to disaster
relief.*

stall w/ Ohio's
pride + joy -

Whitely's
shitty oooo

Whitely

And I'm thrilled
to share the ~~stage~~ ^{with the} ~~stage~~ ^{two-time} winner of the
Neisman Trophy - Archie Griffin.

~~I don't know a thing~~
~~about it~~
~~like you did.~~

FIRST TIME SOME OF THOSE
DEFENSES HE PLAYED AGAINST.

spread like stars - 1000 pts of light
across a broad + peaceful sky....

REMARKS CONCERNING THE LABORATORY

The major changes we are seeing in the world today, driven by the desire for social, economic and political freedom, were made possible by the ability of the United States and its allies to stand firm in the face of threats to international stability and peace. The strength of the U.S. nuclear deterrent, developed over forty years through the efforts of our Weapons Laboratories and the Departments of Energy and Defense, was a key element in this process.

very general.
The scientific staff at our weapons laboratories are a national treasure. They have been essential to our survival in the past; their talents will play a critical role in shaping our future.

The requirement to maintain a nuclear deterrent will continue into the foreseeable future. The weapons research, development and testing program conducted by our laboratories will become more important than ever as the size and shape of our nuclear deterrent changes.

In addition to defense related activities, we will have to bring the laboratory expertise to bear on problems such as the environment, global warming, economic competitiveness, education, energy, space exploration, and waste cleanup. These challenges are as enormous as the ones we have already addressed.

The ability of the national laboratories to respond to the broad range of technical challenges facing the United States, from strategic defense to the environment, is in large measure a result of the technical expertise developed and maintained by the nuclear weapons program over the last forty years.

Points at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory

- I've just seen a very impressive display of Lawrence Livermore's technological innovation and skill.

- The changes we see in the world today -- driven by desire for democracy and freedom -- were made possible by our ability to stand firm in the face of threats to peace and stability.

- The strength of the U.S. nuclear deterrent, developed over forty years through the efforts of our National Laboratories and the Departments of Energy and Defense, helped to guard the peace. That work must continue.

Key pt → ~~Now the labs are also developing technology to~~
key pt strengthen deterrence through strategic defenses. SDI
complements our other means of preserving peace --
strategic modernization and arms control.

✓
✓
- If the technology I have seen today proves feasible -- and it looks very promising -- no war-planner could be confident of the consequences of a ballistic missile attack. Deterrence would be strengthened.

→ - Even in a world of reduced tensions and reduced arsenals, strategic defenses have a role to play. They can underwrite arms control by diminishing the advantages of cheating. They can defend us from accidental launches or attacks from countries with unstable leadership.

- The technology I have seen today has made great progress toward the survivable and cost effective system we will need to strengthen deterrence.

- The scientific staff at our weapons laboratories are a national treasure. They have been essential to our survival in the past; their talents will play a critical role in shaping our future.

- In addition to defense related activities, we will have to bring national laboratory expertise to bear on problems such as the environment, economic competitiveness, education, energy, space exploration, and waste cleanup. These challenges are enormous.

- But the skills that have helped us to keep the peace in the past, will help us to enjoy it in the future.

◦ "Laboratory Peer Pressure."

~4 scientists (3 of whom are disfigured w/ eyeballs sticking out of their head) exert force upon the ^{4th} Normal scientist to take a ~~sip~~ ~~drink~~ from the same bubbling test-tube that they did.

◦ A puzzled scientist tries unsuccessfully to bring Dr. Frankenstein & Francine Frankenstein close together on the couch; saying, "Hey, c'mon now!... you two were MADE for each other!"