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Folder Title:
Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin Rally 10/31/92 [OA 7583]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
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...s. The first dam was built in early 1860 by logging pioneers, and many of their employees...
...ated as a city in 1891, the smallest settlement in the...
...the status of a city, and the first and only one to pass...
...p to a full-fledged city. Its population at that time was

Dane County

...s hill seemed to be raising chickens.

Richland County

...er reported that the 120 Plymouth Rock capons of a sight to behold."

Rock County

...arm of John Child.

Crawford County

...town, it was named after a man by the name of Childs.

...Northwestern Railroad built through this area to take

...There was a small mill about a mile east of where the...
...ng called Cedarhurst. Another sawmill was built at the...
...and grew to be a large operation. One cold day during...
...the railroad officials came for the purpose of selecting a...
...they did not want to get out of the train, so one of them...
...stop Chili because it is really chilly here."

...et County

...and Catherine Stanton settled on the banks of the...
...where they built a mill. They named their settlement...
...Marygold came in 1858 and platted the village. He...
...Chillington after his native home in England. Patrick...
...to the county seat at Stockbridge to register the name...
...ably at Portland or Branch Creek, Patrick stopped to...
...and became somewhat hazy. When he got to Stockbridge...
...reted his message as Chilton. This name however is not...
...y Chilton was the first Pilgrim to step on Plymouth...
...of years Chilton Canning Company called a brand of...
...She was pictured on the label. The depot area was...
...ilton Center.

...y J. H. Hamilton says that in 1852 or 1853 the question...
...y was submitted to a vote of the residents. His father, W...
...friend and neighbor whose old home in England was...
...and he was anxious to have that name for the new town...
...e the election this gentleman called at the Hamilton...
...e eldest girl, Gracia, then 12, to write the ballots for him...
...Chilton and that name won.

Richland County

...tion in the Town of Ithaca resembles a chimney.

Wisconsin Place Names

CHIMNEY ROCK Trempealeau County
From the towering, ragged rock, the highest point in the vicinity. It was originally called Devil's Chimney and was a landmark to travelers.

CHIPPANAZIE Washburn County
When lumbermen set out to fell a tree, they would saw through the proper distance, and then chop a notch on the side to which the tree was to fall. This was called to "chip-in-a-zee."

It is also said that the name was first applied to the creek and is the Indian term for "crooked water."

CHIPPEWA COUNTY
Named from the Chippewa River. Several bands of the Chippewa tribe settled on its headwaters to which they had fought their way from Lake Superior against the Dakota or Sioux.

CHIPPEWA Ashland County
Chippewa is a popular adaption of the Indian word Ojibwa, a tribe of the Algonquian Nation. The word means "to roast till puckered up" and refers to the puckered seam on their moccasins, or the puckering of the skins in the toe of their moccasins. Or it may have originated from their practice of putting captives to death by torture with fire.

CHIPPEWA CITY Chippewa County
The first settlement was a sawmill in 1851. The town thrived until the money panic of 1875 when it was abandoned and most of the residents moved to Durand. In 1938 Procter LaDuc of Canada bought the land and opened a fishing resort. Chiefs of the Chippewa tribe were said to have met in council at this site.

CHIPPEWA FALLS Chippewa County
This settlement received its name in 1836 from a pioneer, Jean Brunet because of the large falls on the Chippewa River at this site. At one time it had the largest sawmill under one roof in the world.

CHITTAMO Washburn County
The Chippewa Indian word for squirrel. It was also the name of an Indian sub-chief who lived there for many years.

CHITWOOD HOLLOW Richland County
(Richwood Township)
John Chitwood came to Richwood in the 1850s and he died here in 1905.

CHIWAUKEE PRAIRIE Kenosha County
Chiwaukee Prairie is the largest unbroken prairie in Wisconsin. The 200 acre prairie is so named because it is located between Chicago and Milwaukee. Over 300 species of plants grow on the sandy ridges and swales of what was once the shoreline of glacial Lake Chicago, the predecessor of Lake Michigan.

CHRISTIANA Dane County
Named by Mr. Grunnel Olson Vindg in honor of the Norwegian city in his native land. It should have been spelled Christiania.

CHRISTIANA Vernon County
From the city in Norway.

CHRIST RIDGE Crawford County
(Marietta Township)
It was named after the Christ family, as were Christ Hill and Christ School.

October 24, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR STEVE PROVOST
CHRISTINA MARTIN

FROM: MICHELE NIX

SUBJECT: TRAIN TRIP

One day train trip through Wisconsin:

Burlington
Suffex
Oshkosh
Stevens Point
Chippewa Falls

This is a 280-mile trip on Saturday, October 31 -- so we need lots o' Halloween one-liners. No Waukesha event.

LEVEL 1 - 18 OF 49 QUOTATIONS

Copyright 1988 James B. Simpson
Simpson's Contemporary Quotations

SECTION: The World

SUBJECT: Armed Forces; Officers & Enlistees

LENGTH: 26 words

SOURCE: Adm Arthur W Radford, US Navy, Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff

QUOTE:

A decision is the action an executive must take when he has information so incomplete that the answer does not suggest itself.

Time 25 Feb 57

LEVEL 1 - 1 OF 49 QUOTATIONS

Copyright 1983 Gerald F. Lieberman
3,500 Good Quotes for Speakers

SUBJECT: DECISION

LENGTH: 20 words

SOURCE: Lord Mansfield

QUOTE:

Decide promptly, but never give any reasons. Your decisions may be right, but your reasons are sure to be wrong.

LEVEL 1 - 17 OF 49 QUOTATIONS

Copyright 1988 James B. Simpson
Simpson's Contemporary Quotations

SECTION: The World

SUBJECT: Armed Forces; Officers & Enlistees

LENGTH: 23 words

SOURCE: Field Marshal Bernard Law Montgomery, 1st Viscount Montgomery of Alamein, British Army

QUOTE:

Decisions! And a general, a commander in chief who has not got the quality of decision, then he is no good.

CBS TV 28 Apr 59

October 29, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR STEVE PROVOST
DAN MC GROARTY
CHRISTINA MARTIN
RAY SILLER
CLAIRE TURNEY

FROM: ED WALTERS

SUBJECT: CHIPPEWA FALLS, WISCONSIN LOCAL COLOR

LOCAL COLOR:

Chippewa Falls (pop. 13,516) is located along the Chippewa River and Duncan Creek Valley in the Indianhead Country of Wisconsin. Twelve years ago, Chippewa Falls gained its claim to fame in a dispute with Deming, New Mexico about who had the world's purest water. Chippewa Falls won (cf. Arkansas, who was undoubtedly not even in the running).

Other industries: shoe companies and beer. More to come on that (cf. Bill Clinton beer tax).

The biggest industry in town is Cray Research (2,150 employees); the company just laid off 430 full and part-time jobs, following a general trend of the computer industry worldwide. Cray makes supercomputers, and it is the world's standard for supercomputing.

In addition, the company is friendly to us -- they have benefitted from opening markets in Japan, and the intercession of Carla Hills in trade disputes with Japan. In addition, they have also been a part of the Administration's CRADA program, sharing technology between the public and private sectors.

Local amusement: Crosby Donkeyball. I will scrub tomorrow, but there is no doubt a joke in this somewhere.

ISSUES: See general Wisconsin issues and color.

HUMOR/APPLAUSE LINES:

- But we don't have to feel sorry for Bill Clinton and the Democrats. After we win this election, they can all go work for Crosby Donkeyball.

More to follow tomorrow.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

29-Oct-1992 04:36pm

TO: (See Below)
FROM: Edward J. Walters
Office of Communications
SUBJECT: How We Will Win

Hotline State-by-State numbers have provided further evidence of the Fall of Bill. I know that everyone we hear talk about the electoral map tells us it's over. But I'm not so sure.

If we update today's Hotline results with new polls showing Ohio and Wisconsin being one- and two-point races, here's what you get:

Polls in which Clinton leads (beyond margin of error): 23 states for 242 electoral votes. He needs 270 to win.

Polls in which the President leads, or the result is too close to call: 27 states for 296 electoral votes (270 needed to win).

On Friday, it was Clinton 303 -- Bush+Tossup 235.

I realize the assumptions at work here, and point this out merely to illustrate the tangible effects of a nationwide sea change. It also makes clear the need for all of us to sprint to the finish line. We're going to win.

DISTRIBUTION:

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TO: Carol B. Aarhus
TO: Susan M. Nix
TO: Gary J. Gershowitz

Chippewa Falls Area Chamber of Commerce

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION COVER SHEET

TO: Karen

FAX #: 202-456-6218

DATE: 10-28-92

NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING THIS SHEET: 7

COMMENTS/INSTRUCTIONS: _____



CHIPPEWA FALLS CITY PROFILE
1992

GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION

The city is located along the Chippewa River and Duncan Creek Valley in the famous Indianhead Country of Wisconsin. It is the County seat of Chippewa County. The city is 90 miles east of the Twin Cities, 353 miles northwest of Chicago, and 194 miles west of Green Bay.

EMPLOYMENT - Chippewa Falls

Major Industries	6,500
Cray Research	2,150
Northern Center	900
Central Business District	3,355
Schools and Government	1,200
Service and Miscellaneous	2,449

EMPLOYMENT - Chippewa County

The civilian labor force as of December, 1989, was about 27,200 in Chippewa County. Employment by major groups was: manufacturing, government, trades--retail and wholesale, agriculture, self-employed and domestics, services, and miscellaneous.

POPULATION

Year	City	County	SMSA
1950	11,088	42,671	74,265
1960	12,055	45,096	81,830
1970	12,351	45,974	89,620
1980	11,845	52,046	130,730
1987	13,104	54,150	137,580
1988	13,277	54,695	138,058
1989	13,464	54,695	
1990	12,727	52,360	
1991	13,516		

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The city is governed by a mayor and 7 council members. The city's total annual operating expenses for 1992 is \$15,587,771 and total capital outlay expenditures for 1992 are included. The primary sources of revenue for the city are property taxes, federal and state aids, and long term bonds. The net tax levy for city purposes is \$2,982,695. The insurance rating in the city is class 3.

TAXES

Effective real estate tax-full value rate (including state, county, city, and school)

EDUCATION

The Chippewa Falls School System, with a total enrollment of about 4,414 students, operates 7 grade schools, 1 middle school, and 1 senior high school. The annual cost per pupil is about \$4,579.05. The pupil to teacher ratio average is 16. The Chippewa Area Catholic Schools include St. Charles Primary School (K-2), Holy Ghost Elementary School (3-5), Notre Dame Middle School (6-8), and McDonell Central High School (9-12), offering Catholic education to all residents of Chippewa Falls and the surrounding area. Student to professional staff ratio is 15:1. The Chippewa Valley Technical College and Adult School in Chippewa Falls, a new Adult Continuing Education Center, is located next to the Northwest Industrial Park. It is a branch campus of the Chippewa Valley Technical College in Eau Claire. It offers a variety of preparatory and adult extension courses. The UW--Eau Claire & UW--Stout at Menomonie are in easy driving distance and both have graduate schools. The Chippewa Falls Public Library, built in 1969, has a total of 76,177 volumes and offers C.D., video cassette, and audio tape loan service and microcomputers for public use.

MEDIA

There is one daily newspaper and a shoppers guide. There are 3 radio stations (1 AM and 2 FM) located in the city and 4 AM and 3 FM stations, 18 channel cable TV, channel 13 (NBC), and Channel 18 (ABC) from nearby Eau Claire.

FINANCIAL

There are five banks, one savings and loans, two credit unions, and three lending institutions in the area with total deposits of over 170 million dollars.

RETAIL

Most retail outlets are located primarily in the central business district. Three other existing shopping centers are located in the Lake Wissota area and on the city's south side.

RELIGION

Within the area there are 18 denominations with 31 churches, 28 Protestant, and 7

...ing state, county, city, and school)
for 1991 is \$31.08 per thousand.

... Catholics, 40 Protestant, and 3
Catholic.

CHIPPEWA FALLS DECLARED HOME
OF PUREST WATER IN THE WORLD !

CHIPPEWA FALLS - It's a fact!

Twelve years ago Chippewa Falls, WI, was proven to have the PUREST WATER IN THE WORLD! Just ask any city resident. Chippewa Falls may have its top quality shoe companies or an exceptionally good beer, but the city's real claim to fame, by gosh is it's 100% pure water supply from the Big Eddy Springs.

The "Friendly War" or "Good Natured Feud" began back in early 1969 when a fellow by the name of Holy Meier, past editor of Chippewa's daily newspaper, challenged the community of Deming, New Mexico, through it's newspaper editor, Wendell Faught.

The Deming Ranchettes had boasted in an ad in This Week Magazine that they had 99.99% pure drinking water in Deming - America's finest.

Meier wrote that it was a little far off his beat, "so we'll just have to assume that the water down there is indeed, 99.99% pure." However, he went on to say, "Water from Chippewa Falls is even purer than that. Clyde Lehman, superintendent of Public Utilities here, assured me of that when I called him yesterday."

To make a long story short, claims by the editors were traded back and forth. In an effort to settle the argument once and for all, the Deming-Luna County Chamber of Commerce sent two bottles of Deming water to Chippewa Falls for testing and comparison.

One of the Deming water samples and a Chippewa Falls water sample was sent to Serco Laboratories in Minneapolis, Minnesota ... The Results?

The Chippewa Falls water report said that "the concentrations of minerals are consistently lower for the Chippewa Falls water. The total solids concentration as well as the total hardness are extremely low in both water supplies. However, these concentrations are significantly lower in the Chippewa Falls water. It is fairly common to reduce the hardness of municipal water supplies down to about 75 milligrams - liter. The hardness of the Chippewa Falls water is about half this hardness level without any treatment at all."

Explained another way by Meier and Lehman, neutral water (neither acid or alkaline) is rated with the number "7". The water wells in Chippewa Falls produces water that analyzes to be either 6.8 or 6.9. But natural aging of the water in the holding tanks boosts that figure up to the perfect "7".

Well, Meier claimed victory in his war of the water in May of 1969. The story hit the UPI wire. The Chippewa Falls Jaycees, four years later, announced plans for the construction of a 12 ft. high 'big, rocky, splashy fountain' at Jefferson and Bridgewater Avenue. The Kiwanians developed bumper stickers and decals and commissioned Ed Rada, noted wildlife painter and city resident, to paint a suitable design.

And in 1977 the first annual Pure Water Days celebration was held
year in August since then.

... days celebration was held. It has been held each year in August since then, an all community effort that features a queen contest, parade, contests, dances, concessions and fireworks.

MAJOR INDUSTRIES

Amoco Foam Products

100 West 3rd Street 723-9145

100 West 3rd Street 723-9145

100 West 3rd Street 723-9145

100 West 3rd Street 723-9145

RESTAURANTS & SUPPER CLUBS

Amco

100 West 3rd Street 723-9145

100 West 3rd Street 723-9145

100 West 3rd Street 723-9145

100 West 3rd Street 723-9145

ENTERTAINMENT (Call for Details)

Flame Supper Club 1009 West Park Avenue	723-2281
Ojibwa Country Club Route 5	723-9965
Water's Edge Route 5	723-0161
Wissota View Route 6	723-5356

ANTIQUE SHOPS

Central Antique Mall 15 East Central	No Phone
My Grandmother's Attic 8 East Spring	723-1911
**Red Barn Antiques Route 1	832-6016
* by appointment ** tours	

ARTS & CRAFTS

Adie's Ceramics 4027 Victor	835-6142
Chippewa Carding Mill and Yarn Shop 17 West Central	723-5931
Chris Manglos Quilting 206 7th Ave.	723-2095
Heart & Home 217 N. Bridge Street	726-1661
Loiselle Ceramics 101 Summit Ave.	723-5460

COUNTY HISTORICAL MARKERS

First Congregational Church, Bloomer	
First Farm, Tilden	
Cook-Rutledge Mansion - 505 W. Grand Ave.	
1st Presbyterian Church Corner Central, Island Streets	
Notre Dame Church Allen Street, Catholic Hill	
Chippewa City - Eagle Point	
St. Peter's Church - Tilden	
Chippewa Lumber & Boom Co. - Court Street	
Hiram S. Allen Hiram Allen Park, South Bridge Street	
Father Goldsmith Allen Street, Catholic Hill	
Railroad Overhead Pier Hiram S. Allen Park, South Bridge St.	
Leinenkugel Brewing Co. - 1 Jefferson Ave.	
Interurban Street Car Line - Entrance to Irvine Park - Jefferson Avenue	
Edward Rutledge Charity - 404 N. Bridge Street	
Hannah M. Rutledge Home for the Aged Bridgewater Avenue	
William Irvine Picnic Pavilion, Irvine Park	
Norway House - West Grand Avenue	
Bjerke Pioneer Log House - Irvine Park	

SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST

* Chippewa Carding Mill 17 West Central	723-593
Chippewa Falls Christmas Village - December Irvine Park (N. on Hwy. 124)	723-005
Chippewa Falls Public Library 105 West Central	723-114
Chippewa Rose Society Garden Bridgewater and Jefferson Avenue	
* Chippewa Springs 600 E. Park Ave.	723-520
* Cook Rutledge Mansion 505 W. Grand Ave.	723-718
County Courthouse 711 North Bridge	723-183
Crosby Donkeyball Route 5	382-420
District I Vocational & Adult School 770 Scheidler Road	723-026
Glen Loch Dam & Falls - Irvine Park Jim Falls Dam - Jim Falls Lake Wissota	
* Leinenkugel Brewery & Hospitality Center 1 Jefferson Avenue	723-5557
McIlquham Apple Acres Route 4	723-4203
Mueller Nursery & Trout Pond Route 4	723-8572
Northern Ctr. for the Developmentally Disabled East Park Avenue	723-5542
River Road, Highway 178	
Wissota Hydro Plant	
* WWIB/WOGO Communication Center 5558 Hallie Road	723-4626
*tours by appointment	

MOTELS

AmericInn Motel - 42 Units 111 W. South Avenue	723-5711
Badger Motel - 30 Units Route 9	723-9351
Deluxe Motel - 14 Units Route 6, 4387 Joles Ave.	835-6165
Erickson Motel - 8 Units 845 Woodward Ave.	723-4431
Flame Motel - 65 Units 1009 W. Park Ave.	723-2281
Edelweiss Motel - 11 Units Hwy. 124 North	723-7881
Glen Loch Motel - 19 Units 1225 Jefferson Ave.	723-9121
Indianhead Motel - 27 Units 501 Summit	723-9171
Lake-Aire Motel - 14 Units Route 6	723-2231
Motel Chippewa - 11 units 1021 W. Park Ave.	726-9591
Motel 53 - 15 Units Rt. 7, 4407 Joles Ave.	832-9223
Villa Motel - 23 Units Route 3	288-6376
Wilson House (B & B) 320 Superior St.	723-0055

CHIPPEWA FALLS AREA UNIFIED SCHOOLS

Administration Office, 1130 Miles Street, Chippewa Falls, WI 54729, 726-2417

BOARD OF EDUCATION

President	Mary Ann King	Clerk	Clyde Pederson
Vice President . . .	Dr. Les Harrison	Treasurer	Marybeth McLaughlin

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

Dan Haley	Rita Provoznik	Mary Ann King
Dr. Les Harrison	Clyde Pederson	Mary Lynn Toycon
Marybeth McLaughlin		

Superintendent of Schools	Dr. Larry Annett
Administrative Assistant	David Lindahl
Assistant Superintendent, Director of Curriculum	Jo Rogowski

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

CHIPPEWA FALLS SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL, 735 Terrill Street, 726-2406
 Principal--Thomas Schmelzle; Assistant Principal--David Wilson;
 Assistant Principal and Vocational Coordinator--Jay Wagner

CHIPPEWA FALLS MIDDLE SCHOOL, 750 Tropicana Blvd., 726-2400
 Principal--Thomas J. Welch; Division Principal (6-7)--James M. Lowell
 Division Principal (8-9)--Stanislaw J. Buchner

STILLSON ELEMENTARY, Route 4, 726-2412, Principal--Larry Bommersbach

FIRST WARD ELEMENTARY, 1000 East Grand Avenue, 726-2410
 Principal--Jon Hagen

HALMSTAD ELEMENTARY--565 East South Avenue, 726-2415, Principal--Jim Dimock

HILLCREST ELEMENTARY--1200 Miles Street, 726-2405, Principal--George Pehler

JIM FALLS ELEMENTARY, Jim Falls, WI, 382-4641, Principal--Bruce Sorenson

KORGER-CHESTNUT ELEMENTARY, 140 West Elm Street, 726-2413,
 Principal--Darold Isaacson

SOUTHVIEW ELEMENTARY, 615 "A" Street, 726-2411, Principal--Wayne Sievert

PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS

ST. CHARLES PRIMARY SCHOOL, (K-2)--429 West Spruce Street, 723-5827
 Administrator--Margaret Glose

HOLY GHOST ELEMENTARY, (3-5)--436 Main Street, 723-6478,
 Administrator--Margaret Glose

NOTRE DAME MIDDLE SCHOOL, (6-8)--22 South Prairie Street, 723-4777
 Administrator--Nancy Klein

MC DONELL CENTRAL HIGH (9-12)-Bel Aire Blvd., 723-9126, Principal-Roger Gendreau

ST. PETER'S ELEMENTARY--Route 3, Chippewa Falls (Tilden), 288-6250
 Principal--Ramona Wachs

PRIVATE CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS

CHIPPEWA VALLEY COMMUNITY CHAPEL-Route 7, Byrd Avenue, Chippewa Falls, 723-0682,
 Principal--Joanne Gunn

GRACE BAPTIST CHRISTIAN SCHOOL--4751 Van Dresser, Chippewa Falls, 835-8615
 Principal--Pat Spate

VOCATIONAL SCHOOL

CHIPPEWA VALLEY TECHNICAL COLLEGE--770 Scheidler Road, Chippewa Falls, 723-0261,
 Area Coordinator--Jerry Smith

REAL ESTATE

Chippewa Falls, WI 54729

Century 21 Chippewa Valley Real Estate
524 Bay Street
Chippewa Falls, WI 54729
723-1195

Naiberg Real Estate
5381 Valley Road
Chippewa Falls, WI 54729
723-7255

Coldwell-Banker-Bugher & Brenizer Realtors
33 West Cedar Street
Chippewa Falls, WI 54729
723-5521

Post Realty Company
5769 Wayside Drive
Chippewa Falls, WI 54729
723-3812

Joas, Joe Real Estate
223 West Columbia Street
Chippewa Falls, WI 54729
723-4541

Prudential-Benrud Real Estate
10 W. Willow Street
Chippewa Falls, WI 54729
726-2525

Martell Realty
12 North Bridge Street
Chippewa Falls, WI 54729
723-2220

Vinck, David
3166 Valley Road
Chippewa Falls, WI 54729
723-1439

Morrison Realty
Route 5, Box 48
Chippewa Falls, WI 54729
723-2876

Woods & Water Realty
16900 North Service Road
Chippewa Falls, WI 54729
723-7170

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 29, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF
PAUL BATEMAN
DAVID BATES
TONY BENEDI
PHILLIP BRADY
ANN BROCK
MICHAEL BUSCH
NICK CALIO
BILLY DALE
DAVID DEMAREST
BILL FARISH
LAURIE FIRESTONE
MARLIN FITZWATER
CLAYTON FONG
GARY FOSTER
JOHN GAUGHAN
BOYDEN GRAY
KAREN GROOMES
EDE HOLIDAY
CONSTANCE HORNER
TOM HUFFORD
RON KAUFMAN
BOBBIE KILBERG
CECE KREMER
WILLIAM KRISTOL
MICHAEL LUCAS
CHRISTINA MARTIN

TIM MCBRIDE
DAN MCGROARTY
LAURA MELILLO
HENSON MOORE
JANE MOORE
JANET MULLINS
ED MURNANE
ROGER PORTER
PATTY PRESOCK
STEVEN PROVOST
SUSAN PORTER ROSE
DENNIS ROSS
BRENT SCOWCROFT
DORRANCE SMITH
JUDY SMITH
KATHY SUPER
PEGGY SWIFT
MARGARET TUTWILER
DAVID VALDEZ
ROSE ZAMARIA
ROBERT ZOELICK
USSS/PPD OPS
WHCA OPS
MEDICAL UNIT
AIRLIFT OPS
WHTV

53
238
350
120
188

FROM: JOHN G. KELLER, JR.

JGK (by MAH)

SUBJECT: TRIP OF THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. BUSH TO
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE; ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI;
AND RACINE, BURLINGTON, SUSSEX, OSHKOSH,
STEVENS POINT, CHIPPEWA FALLS AND LA CROSSE,
WISCONSIN, ON OCTOBER 30 - 31, 1992

For your use and planning purposes, the attached is a preliminary outline schedule for the Trip of the President and Mrs. Bush to Nashville, Tennessee; St. Louis, Missouri; and Racine, Burlington, Sussex, Oshkosh, Stevens Point, Chippewa Falls and La Crosse, Wisconsin, on October 30 - 31, 1992.

Please keep in mind the following information has not been finally approved and is subject to change.

Attachments

PRELIMINARY OUTLINE SCHEDULE

Revised 10/29 3:00 pm

October 30 - 31, 1992

Friday, October 30, 1992

* ADDRESS KENTUCKY FRIED CHICKEN CONVENTION
- Open Press
- Remarks
- Teleprompter
(9:25 am - 9:55 am)

* PRIVATE TIME: 15 MINUTES
(10:00 am - 10:15 am)

10:20 am MOTORCADE departs Opryland Hotel
en route Nashville International Airport.

(Drive Time: 15 Minutes)

10:35 am MOTORCADE arrives Nashville International Airport.

10:40 am AIR FORCE ONE departs Nashville, Tennessee
(C.S.T.) en route St. Louis, Missouri.

(Flying Time: 1 Hour 20 Minutes)
(Interchange: Yes)
(Time Change: None)

12:00 pm AIR FORCE ONE arrives Lambert-St. Louis
(C.S.T.) International Airport, St. Louis, Missouri.

12:10 pm MOTORCADE departs Lambert-St. Louis International
Airport en route Maryville Centre Executive Park.

(Drive Time: 25 Minutes)

12:35 pm MOTORCADE arrives Maryville Centre Executive
Park.

- * ST. LOUIS WELCOME
 - Open Press
 - Remarks
 - (12:40 pm - 1:15 pm)
- * LOCAL MEDIA INTERVIEWS
 - Closed Press
 - Question and Answer Session
 - (1:20 pm - 1:35 pm)

1:40 pm MOTORCADE departs Maryville Centre Executive Park
en route Lambert-St. Louis International Airport.

(Drive Time: 25 Minutes)

2:05 pm MOTORCADE arrives Lambert-St. Louis International
Airport.

2:10 pm AIR FORCE ONE departs St. Louis, Missouri
(C.S.T.) en route Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

(Flying Time: 1 Hour 5 Minutes)
(Interchange: No)
(Time Change: None)

3:15 pm AIR FORCE ONE arrives General Mitchell
(C.S.T.) International Airport, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

3:25 pm MOTORCADE departs General Mitchell International
Airport en route Marriott Hotel, Racine,
Wisconsin.

(Drive Time: 25 Minutes)

3:50 pm MOTORCADE arrives Marriott Hotel.

- * MEDIA INTERVIEWS
 - Closed Press
 - (4:05 pm - 4:35 pm)
- * PRIVATE TIME: 2 HOURS 30 MINUTES
(4:40 pm - 7:10 pm)

7:15 pm MOTORCADE departs Marriott Hotel en route Memorial Hall.

(Drive Time: 15 Minutes)

7:30 pm MOTORCADE arrives Memorial Hall.

* PRIVATE TIME
 (7:35 pm - 7:55 pm)

* INTERVIEW WITH LARRY KING
 - Closed Press
 - Brief Remarks
 - Question and Answer Session
 (8:00 pm - 9:30 pm)

9:35 pm MOTORCADE departs Memorial Hall en route Marriott Hotel.

(Drive Time: 15 Minutes)

9:50 pm MOTORCADE arrives Marriott Hotel for RON.

RON Racine, Wisconsin

Saturday, October 31, 1992

8:15 am MOTORCADE departs Marriott Hotel en route Train Station, Burlington, Wisconsin.

(Drive Time: 35 Minutes)

8:50 am MOTORCADE arrives Train Station, Burlington, Wisconsin.

* BURLINGTON WELCOME
- Open Press
- Remarks (side of train)
- Toast Lectern
(9:00 am - 9:30 am)

9:45 am TRAIN departs Burlington, Wisconsin en route
(C.S.T.) Sussex, Wisconsin

(Track Time: 1 Hour 5 Minutes)

10:50 am TRAIN arrives Sussex, Wisconsin.
(C.S.T.)

* SUSSEX WELCOME
- Open Press
- Remarks (back of train)
(11:00 am - 11:30 am)

11:45 am TRAIN departs Sussex, Wisconsin en route Oshkosh,
(C.S.T.) Wisconsin.

(Track Time: 2 Hours 15 Minutes)

2:05 pm TRAIN arrives Oshkosh, Wisconsin.
(C.S.T.)

* OSHKOSH WELCOME
- Open Press
- Remarks (back of train)
(2:15 pm - 2:45 pm)

3:00 pm TRAIN departs Oshkosh, Wisconsin en route Stevens
(C.S.T.) Point, Wisconsin.

(Track Time: 2 Hours 5 Minutes)

5:05 pm
(C.S.T.)

TRAIN arrives Stevens Point, Wisconsin.

- * STEVENS POINT WELCOME
- Open Press
- Remarks (side of train)
- Toast Lectern
- (5:15 pm - 5:45 pm)

6:00 pm
(C.S.T.)

TRAIN departs Stevens Point, Wisconsin en route
Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

(Track Time: 2 Hours 30 Minutes)

8:30 pm
(C.S.T.)

TRAIN arrives Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

- * CHIPPEWA FALLS WELCOME
- Open Press
- Remarks (back of train)
- (8:45 pm - 9:15 pm)

9:25 pm

MOTORCADE departs Train Station en route TBD
Landing Zone.

(Drive Time: 10 Minutes)

9:35 pm

MOTORCADE arrives TBD Landing Zone.

9:40 pm

MARINE ONE departs TBD Landing Zone, Chippewa
Falls, Wisconsin en route La Crosse Landing Zone,
La Crosse, Wisconsin.

(Flying Time: 40 Minutes)

10:20 pm

MARINE ONE arrives La Crosse Landing Zone, La
Crosse, Wisconsin.

10:25 pm

MOTORCADE departs La Crosse Landing Zone en route
Holiday Inn.

(Drive Time: 10 Minutes)

10:35 pm

MOTORCADE arrives Holiday Inn.

RON La Crosse, Wisconsin



Corporate Communications
655A Lone Oak Drive
Eagan, MN 55121
(612) 683-7100

FAX NUMBER: (612) 683-7198

FAX TRANSMISSION

DATE: 10/28 TIME: _____

TO: Ed WALTERS

FAX NO: 202-456-6218

FROM: FRANK PARISI

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES (including this one): 17

If you do not receive all the pages, please telephone immediately.

MESSAGE

NOTE I AM ALSO ATTACHING
FIRST DOE DRAFT Release ON NOW
AGREEMENT.

10/28/92

Dear Ed:

Following are a few pages on our Japanese situation. Rather than attempt to restate our position, I am sending copies of the statements we made during the appeal process. Two clips are also included -- one from the Wall St. Journal that is an excellent summary and a commentary piece from BusinessWeek, which comes to the accurate conclusion, but has a couple of flaws. We corrected the errors in the BW piece in a letter, which is also attached.

Insofar as the "Super-CRADA", I am providing some notes. I suggest you check, first of all, with Admiral Watkins' office on whether they are using the term "Super-CRADA" -- there continues to be some question about whether this fits the legal definition of a CRADA -- and that call will be made by DOE. (I am also attaching a piece we did on the first CRADA signed a few months ago.)

SUPER CRADA

The whole CRADA concept is to unlock the wealth of science and engineering research that resides within our national laboratories and determine whether and/or how that research could be utilized commercially. (Literally, swords-to-plowshares.)

In the supercomputer business, our systems are used to simulate events that are too dangerous, complex or difficult to do in 'real-life'. As I mentioned on the phone, it is much easier to simulate a nuclear explosion than to set off a real one. Likewise, it is easier to crash a hypothetical car in to a hypothetical wall on a computer screen over and over again than to build and destroy numerous prototypes. And with each computer simulation a design change can be inserted so the researchers get instantaneous results of the effects of that design change. In environmental protection, the goal is to be able to simulate the atmosphere effectively so regulators, among others, can literally visualize what will happen rather than make best guesses and wait and see if we've screwed things up...

There are dozens of examples in all industries. Boeing, for example, is building their new 777 aircraft WITHOUT a prototype, because computer simulation negates the need for one -- and the added time building and testing one would delay their products' introduction.

Cray systems are already critically important to industry and government. In the automotive industry, for example, GM, Ford and Chrysler have all reduced their design time to market by utilizing the power of Crays. Same with aerospace design (GE and Pratt and Whitney design jet engines on them); Pharmaceuticals (E.I. Lilly; Pfizer and Merck, for example); chemicals (DuPont and Monsanto) etc. All this is fine and good, but nothing compared with the promise of the future. Here's why:

The demand by industry and government for bigger and faster computers is because the problems we're trying to attack are bigger and more complex. We can simulate the atmosphere in the L.A. basin now, but what the world needs is a way of simulating the country or the entire earth so we can get the answers before real time elapses. (When Chernobyl blew, a simulation of the weather patterns at that time in that area would have enabled authorities to warn people that they would be in the path of spreading fallout. A simulation was done after the fact and it 'predicted' where the fallout would be heaviest -- including a spot in Scandinavia that got an undue amount due to a local thunderstorm...)

So, our goal is to build computers that can process more and more information each second than we've ever done before. Currently, our newest system can process up to 16 **Gigaflops** (16 Billion calculations per second). In order to handle the ever-larger issues, like global warming, we are aiming for the **Teraflop** speed level (1 Trillion calculations per second). To get there, we believe we need to utilize **Massively Parallel Processing (MPP)** supercomputing. MPP utilizes hundreds or thousands of microprocessors to attack tiny elements of huge problems simultaneously. (The equivalent of transporting a thousand passengers across the Atlantic in 16-foot outboards rather than the QE II.)

The theory works, but in order to get there, MPP faces huge software obstacles. Right now our 16-processor computer still arrives at answers faster than the fastest MPP system -- even on codes written expressly for the MPP machines. Totally new software systems are needed to make

effective use of MPP speeds.

So this is what we hope to accomplish with our historical agreement with the DOE. The two labs -- Los Alamos and Livermore -- will each have a small Cray MPP system. They will each dedicate a team, that will be joined by software experts from Cray and together utilizing the MPP systems at the labs and the (larger) MPP system at Cray, will tackle software development together. The result of their concentrated efforts will be software that will enable U.S. industry to apply Teraflop power to their business challenges. This power will enable industries to design, develop, manufacture and deliver new products with higher quality faster than their competition.

Current Information:

In Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, we just announced (last week) a restructuring program that cost about 430 full and part-time jobs out of about 2500. The reason for the reduction was our need to correct our staffing to fit the marketplace. Our revenues have been flat for three years, while we added about 600 positions around the world in anticipation of new business. We didn't have the growth we expected. Every computer company in the world has had to take similar steps. (We will still report a profit this year, even with the restructuring.)

Sen. Kerry blew through Chippewa Falls on Tuesday of this week and was planning to cite the job losses in an attack on the Administration. I contacted his advance people and advised them that he ran the risk of being embarrassed because we would have to disagree with his conclusion. On the contrary, Sen. Kasten (whose district covers Chippewa Falls) along with the Administration have been tremendously helpful in advancing our technology both within the government, in industry and overseas (a'la USTR Hills and Sec'y. Franklin's help with Japan).

Bottom line is that Cray continues to focus on what it does best -- make supercomputer systems. We invest a minimum of 15 percent of our total revenues each year to retain our worldwide lead. (Double what anyone else in the industry spends on R&D). Chippewa Falls remains the home of that investment effort and is our only manufacturing location.

Call if you need anything else. Sorry for the length.

FRANK PARISI VP-COMMUNICATIONS

612-683-7130

7198 FAX

612-449-0515 (Home)



STATEMENT BY JOHN A. ROLLWAGEN
CHAIRMAN AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
CRAY RESEARCH, INC.

TOKYO, JAPAN
OCTOBER 9, 1992

RE: Announced Results of the Supercomputer Procurement Review

I wish to thank the Committee for their efforts in this review. I appreciate that this, as the first appeal of its kind, presented a most challenging task. I also wish to confirm the seriousness with which Cray Research undertook this appeal.

I must also express our profound regret and disappointment at the outcome. Unfortunately, the announcement I have read does not address the scientific performance issues we raised as the overriding basis for our appeal. Regrettably, the report does not provide the detailed, technical comparison we had sought. Thus, I am afraid we have no better understanding of the basis for the procurement decision today than we did in July.

I read the Committee report on my arrival last night and it appears to focus principally on procedural matters alone. Our understanding was that the Committee was empowered to explore all aspects of the procurement and it was our expectation that they would address the performance inconsistencies we cited.

We welcome side-by-side comparisons of actual system performance with that of our competitors. (Attached are side-by-side comparisons of our performance versus the competition in the NIFS procurement.) We believe our confidence in our products' performance is validated by our customers' purchases around the world, including in Japan. The Y-MP C90, which was bid in this procurement, continues to be the system preferred overwhelmingly by public agencies and private companies around the world.

We regret not being able to add NIFS to our list of valued customers. This is especially true given the importance of their mission and their need for the world's most powerful computational tools, which we believe we produce.

But beyond the loss of a new customer, the appeal response causes us deep concern about future government procurements because of the performance questions remaining unanswered.

Cray Research opposes arbitrary trade barriers -- whatever form they take and wherever they exist. We have always preferred to compete solely on our products' performance. I fear, however, that failure to address concrete performance questions such as we have raised may inadvertently fuel those who support barriers.

As for Cray Research, we value our business and customers in Japan and will continue to pursue commercial and government business in the years ahead.

END

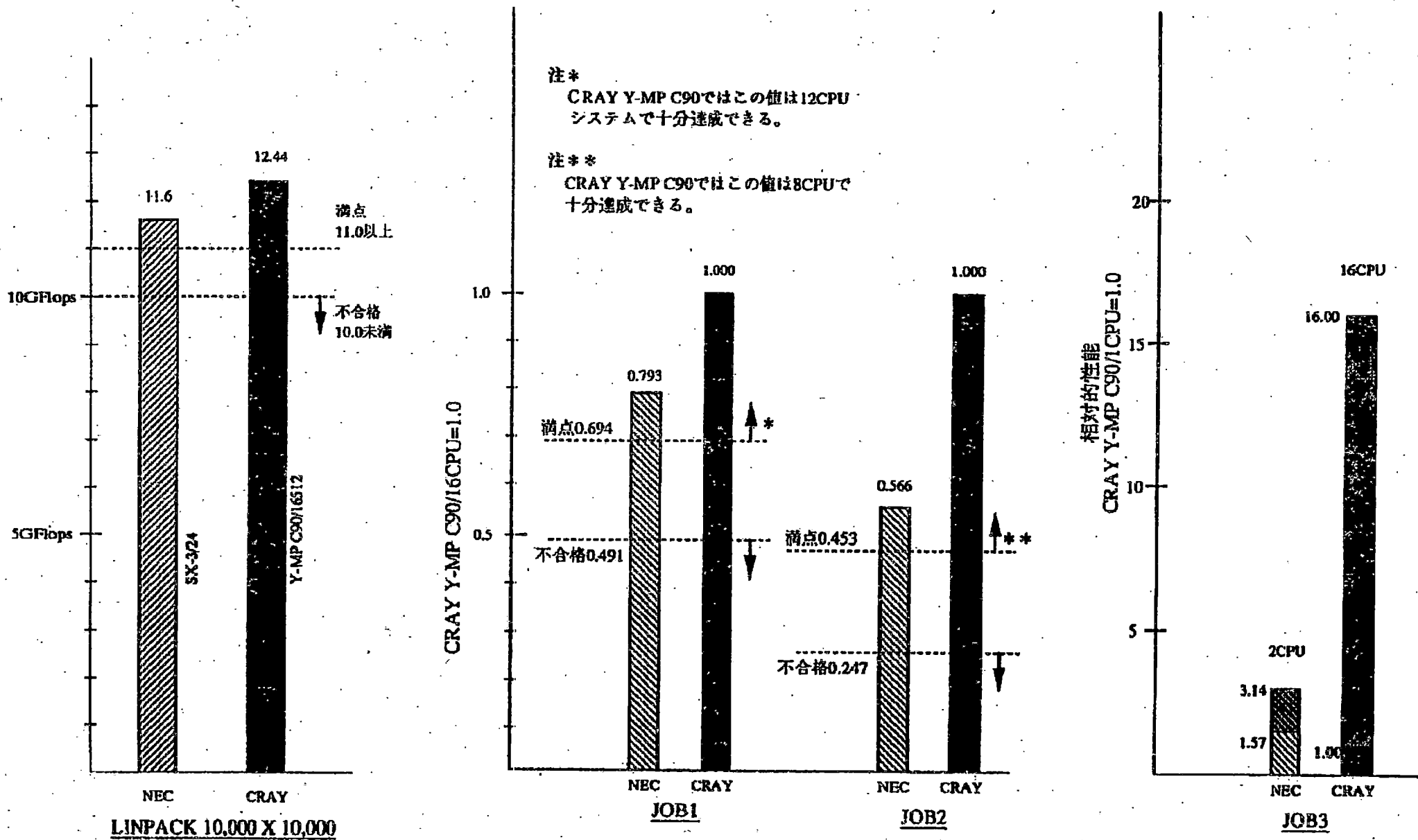


図-1 コードでの性能

Information Processing

Commentary/by Neil Gross

WHY CRAY'S NUMBER CRUNCHER GOT CRUNCHED IN JAPAN

It is a scene that by now is all too familiar: a war of words between Japan and the U.S. over high-technology trade. This time, the subject is supercomputers, and the precipitating incident is the decision by Japan's National Institute for Fusion Research to lease an NEC Corp. SX-3 system for \$625,000 a month instead of a C90 from industry leader Cray Research Inc. After Cray volubly objected to the award last summer, the matter was reviewed by a panel of Japanese experts. Now, they've endorsed the selection of NEC. That prompted Cray CEO John A. Rollwagen to call a press conference in Tokyo and cry foul. The contest for the Fusion Institute contract is over: The experts have ruled, and there is no avenue for appeal. But on Oct. 9, U.S. Trade Representative Carla A. Hills promised to "scrutinize" the decision on Cray's behalf.

Once again, Tokyo and Washington are on a collision course that could have—indeed, should have—been avoided. In theory, Hills's investigation could lead to a renewed warning about Japan's barriers to supercomputer trade. But it goes beyond supers. The heart of the matter is the Japanese government's long-standing vow to support high-quality U.S. imports. If Tokyo were sincere about that pledge, Cray might expect to win many more supercomputer bids where the Japanese government holds the purse strings.

SPEC SQUABBLES. Unfortunately, the fusion lab dispute has devolved into a tit-for-tat over obscure technical matters. Rollwagen, waving four pages of benchmark test results, told reporters that Cray's system exceeds all but one of the Fusion Institute's speed requirements. The institute disputes those data, but Rollwagen's conclusions were supported by test scores leaked to a Japanese trade magazine last summer and confirmed recently by sources close to the bid.

His opponents go on to argue that the extra power available from Cray's machine is irrelevant: The fusion scientists would never use it. Give us a break, say Cray officials: What scientist would thumb his nose at additional

supercomputing capacity? Finally, Japanese officials point to the bid's requirement that the machine work with specialized storage devices. Cray Research calls that a bogus requirement, designed mainly to stack the deck in NEC's favor.

This dialogue may be absorbing for techies in the audience, but it's a distraction from the more important issue. Subtle nuances aside, Japanese experts concede that, overall, the Cray and NEC computers are quite comparable in cost and performance. And that being so, the Japanese government,



FUJITSU'S SUPERS FACE A HARD SLOG IN THE U.S.

with a \$40 billion trade surplus to work off and a long-standing pledge to boost imports, ought to be bending over backward to buy American in this case. Rather than setting the stage for endless squabbling, Japanese officials should be scouring the U.S. market for big-ticket purchases that meet or exceed Japanese requirements for quality and performance. Cray Research supercomputers, which play an important role in U.S. research and defense efforts, fit that bill precisely.

Indeed, Cray is the undisputed lead-

er in large supercomputers, holding 67% of the world market. Fujitsu Ltd. comes in second at 20%, and NEC third at 6%. But look at Cray's track record in Japan: Thanks to the 1990 supercomputer trade accord, its market share in commercial installations there has inched up to 25%. Yet in the public sector, which includes government-funded universities and research labs, Cray is stuck at a trivial 8%. Rollwagen is hardly wrong in declaring: "In a fair competition, we win everywhere except Japan."

Even so, Rollwagen's casting of the issue as a matter of free trade may be doing his cause more harm than good. It's hard for Cray to maintain its free-trade oratory in Tokyo while Washington continues to discourage Japanese supercomputer sales in the U.S. No stateside government labs—the biggest supercomputer users in the world—have bought a Japanese machine yet. And whenever a U.S. university or government agency has flirted with buying a Japanese super, Cray has quietly lobbied to block the move.

PREBIES. Last year, political pressure blocked Fujitsu from donating a \$17 million machine to a Colorado consortium of environmental scientists. Congressional critics objected to the idea of a Japanese giveaway. Yet last year, Cray itself donated an X-MP system to the Energy Dept. in support of a national high school supercomputer program. And nobody objected.

Clearly, Cray needs every sale it can get. It feels mounting pressure in the market it pioneered and has dominated for 15 years: On Oct. 15, the company began a restructuring that will eliminate 650 jobs. But Cray needn't resort to strident free-trade rhetoric to make its point. It would do better to focus attention on the more substantial issue: Japan's failure to live up to the goals it has outlined for increasing high-tech imports. Aside from the flak it would get from NEC and Fujitsu, the Japanese government risks hardly any downside in buying more C90s: It would be good for public relations, good for the balance of trade, and good for Japanese science.



October 27, 1992

Readers Report
Business Week
1221 Avenue of the Americas
New York, NY 10020

Dear Editor:

Neil Gross' Commentary (BusinessWeek, November 2, 1992) is right on -- though the route to his conclusions hits several potholes of inaccuracy.

He states that Cray Research's conclusions that our supercomputer outperformed the NEC system in procurement tests "were supported by test scores ... and confirmed recently by sources close to the bid." Incongruously, Mr. Gross then adds that "...Japanese experts concede that, overall, the Cray and NEC computers are quite comparable in cost and performance." I have no doubt that some Japanese experts may well have said that, but, as the test scores show, our system and NEC's are NOT comparable -- which is precisely the basis for our appeal.

Far from "obscure technical matters," to quote Mr. Gross, the results I provided during the press briefing were the Japanese government's own technical comparison of Cray Research vs. NEC performance for the NIFS contract.

I accept the reality that as a matter of industrial policy, the Japanese regularly award "competitive" contracts to Japanese firms in order to nurture critical industries. (I accept it, I don't necessarily like it.) Where they went too far was in cloaking this policy decision in a technical, competitive bid. In the NIFS procurement, Cray Research's offering won handily in virtually all categories measured.

We have remained the world leader in supercomputers because our systems have established and maintained technical and performance leadership for two decades -- even against global colossuses like NEC. That's what I emphasized in our meeting with the press.

Also, the claim that Washington is practicing the same trade management as the Japanese government is patently false. Cray Research wins because we outperform the competition. That's true in Washington, Bonn, Paris and London. Sad that overall performance has a different value in Japan, at least in the case of NIFS.

Sincerely,



John A. Rollwagen
Chairman and CEO

JAR/ilb

cc: Neil Gross, Tokyo
Yoshikazu Hori, Cray Research Japan

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

OCTOBER 12, 1992

In Case of NEC Pact, Japan's Support 'Goes Too Far,' Says Cray's Rollwagen

By MICHAEL WILLIAMS

And MASAYOSHI KANABAYASHI

Staff Reporters of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

TOKYO — John Rollwagen came to Japan to give the city of Nagasaki a statue as a token of friendship from St. Paul, Minn. But on his way, the chairman of Cray Research Inc. took a not-so-friendly shot at the Japanese government — and broke the prevailing calm on the U.S.-Japan trade front.

Mr. Rollwagen, chairman of the Eagan, Minn., supercomputer maker, criticized the Japanese government's decision to give a multimillion-dollar supercomputer contract to NEC Corp., the Japanese electronics company, instead of to Cray.

"I understand the Japanese government's desire to support Japanese supercomputer suppliers," Mr. Rollwagen said at a news conference, "but I do believe in this case, that support has gone too far."

U.S. Trade Representative Carla Hills, who said she has "serious concerns" about the ruling, called for immediate consultations with the Japanese government about whether Tokyo is living up to a 1990 supercomputer-procurement agreement with Washington.

Japan's Supercomputer Procurement Review Board last week rejected Cray's appeal, filed in July, of the decision this June by the National Institute for Fusion Science to grant NEC the contract. A government spokesman issued a brief statement, saying there were "no major problems with the decision process." NEC said that its winning bid was for a lease valued at 75 million yen (\$617,000) a month and that such contracts normally run five years.

Cray had protested that the Japanese institute had used "odd and inconsistent measurements" of computer performance, "all of which seem to arbitrarily disadvantage Cray Research." The company also asserted that the Cray C90 supercomputer was superior to NEC's SX-3 machine, which won the bid.

"This is going to be a high-profile dispute, and it comes at a time when there aren't many other disputes to mask the Cray protest," said John Stern, vice president of the American Electronics Association in Tokyo. For the government "to merely say it is fair, I don't think this is enough" to convince American suppliers, he said.

Meanwhile, NEC has turned the unfairness argument back on the Americans. "Cray seems somewhat impatient because its traditional market is being eroded" by fierce competition, said Tadashi Watanabe, general manager of NEC's supercomputer marketing division. Cray's complaints, he said, are a "false accusation."

Mr. Watanabe also said Japanese supercomputer makers face obstacles in the U.S. public sector, where he contends American companies get preference.

Cray's complaint follows a pattern familiar to students of the U.S.-Japan trade dispute: U.S. pushes Japan to open a market; Japan responds with an action plan; U.S. businesses complain the process isn't working.

According to the American Electronics Association, U.S. suppliers of computers of all sizes have an 8.4% share of the Japanese public-sector market, compared with 34% of the Japanese commercial market. Cray says it has sold a total of 59 supercomputers in Japan, and has a share of the market second only to Fujitsu Ltd.

Mr. Rollwagen said Cray's machine, which was offered at a price within 10% of NEC's lower bid, was superior to NEC's entrant, besting it in each test performed by the institute.

DRAFT rev. 3
10/28 9:20 am

NEWS MEDIA CONTACT:
Steven E. Fried 202/586-5806

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
October 21, 1992

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, CRAY RESEARCH UNVEIL PACT
TO BOOST U.S. INDUSTRIAL COMPETITIVENESS

In another example of the Bush administration's emphasis on government/industry partnerships, the Department of Energy (DOE) and Cray Research, Inc. today entered into a preliminary agreement calling for two of DOE's premier research facilities -- the Los Alamos and Lawrence Livermore National Laboratories -- to work with the supercomputer-maker on developing massively parallel processing that will result in greater capabilities for the national labs and enhanced competitiveness for U.S. firms in the global market.

Through this agreement, the two DOE labs and Cray Research will work together towards creating operating systems and capabilities for use on Cray's massively parallel processing (MPP) computer systems that will increase productivity, reduce research and development costs, improve manufacturing techniques and help bring higher-quality products to market faster. Four areas -- environmental modeling, defense systems, materials design and advanced manufacturing -- will be among the most direct beneficiaries.

"From the DOE's perspective, this is work that we need to do to fulfill the department's mission, particularly in the areas of defense and environment. What we aim to achieve through this public/private sector cooperation is the development of innovations which will benefit not only DOE and Cray Research, but American competitiveness overall." said Secretary of Energy, Admiral James D. Watkins.

Watkins added, "Modelling and simulation are becoming increasingly useful tools for industry. They are faster, cheaper and more environmentally conscientious than older methods of trial and error. The development of this modern technology will clearly be aided by the application of massively parallel processing capabilities. The direct benefactor of this agreement will be the American people, who will gain a strengthened industrial economy, as well as a cleaner environment and better products."

Chairman of Cray Research, John Rollwagen said, "quote to be supplied by Cray Research."

Among the specific areas of computation that will be addressed by Los Alamos and their partners will be models for reducing the costs of characterization and environmental remediation at sites with underground contamination, as well as

guiding the development of new technologies to contain pollution and treat contaminated groundwater and surface water. Other models will be aimed at improving our understanding of the properties of materials to make it easier to simulate casting, welding and other manufacturing processes. Models for designing the next generation of semiconductor and microelectronic components will also be part of the cooperation.

Three-dimensional simulations of combustion for pollution control and engine design, models of the migration of contaminants underground and the effects on the atmosphere of emissions of trace chemical species, as well as the development of software tools that allow modeling of the machining of metals and ceramics down to the nanometer scale will be among the topics addressed by Lawrence Livermore and their partners.

The history of cooperation between the two DOE labs and Cray Research is well established. In March, Los Alamos and Cray Research signed three Cooperative Research And Development Agreements (CRADAs) to develop better models of global climate change, computational chemistry and electromagnetic wave effects in ultrahigh-speed electronic devices. Lawrence Livermore also has a CRADA in place with Cray Research, focusing on software development.

Cray Research Inc.'s New Supercomputer System Is on Schedule

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL Staff Reporter

EAGAN, Minn. — Cray Research Inc. said it remains on schedule to begin delivering its first massively parallel processing supercomputer system next year.

The supercomputer manufacturer said customers will be able to purchase the systems, code-named T3D, either as additions to existing Cray Y-MP supercomputer systems, or as single-chassis systems containing closely coupled MPP and Y-MP capabilities. The cost of a top-end MPP system will be in the \$25 million to \$30 million range, or about the same as Cray Research's current top-end product, a spokesman said.

The development effort is considered crucial to Cray Research, which leads the world market in traditional vector supercomputers. However, the company lags behind several others in the emerging massively parallel technology, which strings together hundreds or even thousands of cheap microprocessors that attack computational problems in concert.

Cray Research said its new products will be designed to alleviate bottlenecks found in current MPP offerings, such as relatively slow communication among processors and limited access to computer memory. Among other things, the company said the T3D will arrange processors in a doughnut shape to shorten the commu-

nications distance, solving the so-called "far neighbor" problem that slows computations now.

The first system, due out next year, will use the new Alpha chip from Digital Equipment Corp. and is expected to reach 150 billion floating-point operations per second (gigaflops) in a 1,024 processor configuration. Cray Research's Y-MP C90, by contrast, hits 16 gigaflops. By 1997, the third-phase product is intended to provide sustained performance of 1,000 gigaflops, or one teraflop.

Like several other manufacturers, Cray Research is also racing to couple the capabilities of MPP and vector supercomputing to create a computer that borrows the best of both technologies.



655A Lone Oak Drive
Eagan, Minnesota 55121
(612) 683-7100

NEWS

For additional information contact:

Cray Research -- Steve Conway (612) 683-7133
Los Alamos -- Jim Danneskiold (505) 667-7000

CRAY RESEARCH, LOS ALAMOS SIGN PIONEERING "CRADA" RESEARCH AGREEMENTS

WASHINGTON, D.C., March 27, 1992 -- Cray Research, Inc. (NYSE:CYR), and Los Alamos National Laboratory (Los Alamos) today marked a new era in federal-corporate collaboration by signing three pioneering research agreements in a ceremony held at Department of Energy headquarters and attended by Secretary James D. Watkins, Los Alamos director Sig Hecker, and John A. Rollwagen, Cray Research's chairman and CEO.

Today's agreements, called "CRADAs" -- cooperative research and development agreements -- are the first such pacts based on a model agreement approved March 20 by the DOE and the Computer Systems Policy Project (CSPP), a group consisting of the CEOs of 12 of the largest U.S. computer firms, including Cray Research. The model agreement aims to accelerate cooperative technology development and technology transfer between DOE labs and the computer industry.

The goal of the first CRADA signed today is to develop a more accurate oceanic-atmospheric, or "whole earth," model for studying global climate change. Los Alamos has unique expertise in computer analysis of complex phenomena such as large-scale global modeling. Cray Research supercomputer systems are used in the U.S. and many other countries for weather and climate change studies.

The second CRADA's goal is to develop advanced software to simulate electromagnetic wave effects in ultrahigh-speed electronic devices. This research project could reduce the cost of designing and developing advanced computer chips. "Industry needs methods for directly solving the equations that govern the behavior of electrons in complex, non-uniform chip materials," said Hecker. "These methods will permit accurate simulation of distortion, or noise, in the electronic signals racing around the chips."

- more -

In the third CRADA, the partners will collaborate to improve each other's capabilities in computational chemistry. Advanced computational chemical models permit studies of the dynamics of larger molecules and can help solve a wide range of problems that face industry, according to Hecker. He said that computational chemistry techniques today are limited to modeling systems of a few hundred atoms, but industry needs molecular dynamics studies of protein molecules containing more than 1,000 atoms.

Rollwagen said the agreement calls for Cray Research's UniChem suite of computational chemistry and visualization software to be installed on a CRAY Y-MP 2E supercomputer at Los Alamos' Advanced Computing Laboratory.

"In these agreements, a federal laboratory is joining with an industry leader to strengthen our national industrial competitiveness by enhancing the value of the federal investment in research and development," Hecker said. "Los Alamos has always been at the leading edge of computing, so this collaboration with Cray Research is a natural for us." He said the agreements "take advantage of our technical competencies and of the laboratory's scientists, who are particularly good at developing software tools to solve important, complex problems."

"These are 'win-win' agreements," Rollwagen said. "Cray Research gets what we need to commercialize core technologies developed at Los Alamos. In return, Los Alamos and other DOE labs have the right to use the commercial products resulting from this collaboration." He added that "Cray Research has had a long-standing working relationship with Los Alamos, and we are proud to be part of this pioneering partnership with them."

The terms of the Cray Research-Los Alamos CRADAs provide for approximately \$1 million in support of the three projects by Cray Research, and about \$650,000 by DOE, over the term of the agreements.

The foundation for today's agreements was laid in November 1990, when the two organizations began discussing research and development projects in several key areas, including the three in today's agreements, as well as others in engine combustion software; massively parallel processing technology; and advanced computing networking based on Los Alamos' High-Performance Parallel Interface (HIPPI) and other high-speed data transfer technologies.

One collaborative product predates the CRADA process, Hecker said. In late 1991, Los Alamos agreed to license Cray Research's enhanced, commercial version of the lab's Kiva software, used to calculate fluid flows in internal combustion engines. Cray Research introduced the resultant product, CRI/TurboKiva, in January 1992.

Los Alamos National Laboratory is a multidisciplinary research organization that applies science and technology to problems of national security ranging from defense to energy research. It is operated by the University of California for the U.S. Department of Energy.

Cray Research, Inc., creates the most powerful, highest quality computational tools for solving the world's most challenging scientific and industrial problems.