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Series: Bromley, D. Allan, Files
Subseries: Correspondence Files

OA/ID Number: 62011
Folder ID Number: 62011-001

Folder Title:
Invitations: General (4) [9 of 12] [1991]

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	0	0	0	0

"INVITATION FOR DR. BROMLEY"

TYPE: INVITATION

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9120498

SPEECH: YES NO

FROM: ROSENZWEIG, Robert M.: ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN
UNIVERSITIES

DATE OF EVENT: 04/15/91

LOCATION OF EVENT: PARK HYATT HOTEL IN WASHINGTON

TIME OF EVENT:

SUBJECT: INVITATION TO AAU'S SPRING MEMBERSHIP MEETING.

RSVP:

CONTACT PERSON: JOAN KINDRED

CONTACT NUMBER:

INVITATION ACCEPTED?

YES

NO

COPIES TO: Thomas Ratchford

REMARKS:

DATE OF LETTER: 02/21/91

DATE RECEIVED: 02/22/91

FILE: P- INVITATION

9120498



Association of American Universities

RECEIVED
91 FEB 22 P 3:34

President

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR
February 21, 1991

Dr. D. Allan Bromley
Director, Office of Science and Technology
Policy
Assistant to the President for Science and
Technology
358 Old Executive Office Building
17th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20506

Dear Allan:

I am writing to invite you to join us once again at AAU's spring membership meeting, this year on the afternoon of April 15 at the Park Hyatt hotel here in Washington. Our hope is that you would be able to join Walter Massey and Bernadine Healy, if she is confirmed by then, in a discussion of national science policy. We would find it enormously useful, and I would hope that each of you would find it a useful opportunity to air some ideas before a sympathetic and understanding group. As always, no press would be present, and all proceedings are off the record.

I will have my assistant, Joan Kindred, call your office in a few days to see if any of this would be possible for you. I speak for all of the AAU members in telling you how enthusiastic we are at the prospect of putting this program together.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'R. Rosenzweig'.

Robert M. Rosenzweig

RMR/jpk

"INVITATION FOR DR. BROMLEY"

TYPE: INVITATION

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9120502

SPEECH: YES NO

FROM: FOGLEMAN, Stephan W.: AMERICAN ASTRONAUTICAL SOCIETY

DATE OF EVENT: 03/14/91

LOCATION OF EVENT: GEORGETOWN ROOM, THE WASHINGTON HILTON HOTEL

TIME OF EVENT: 06:00PM

SUBJECT: A RECEPTION DURING THE AAS TWENTY-NINTH GODDARD MEMORIAL SYMPOSIUM.

RSVP: 03/08/91

CONTACT PERSON:

CONTACT NUMBER: 703/866-0020

INVITATION ACCEPTED?

☒ YES

☐ NO

NO

COPIES TO:

REMARKS:

*2/26/91 Accepted via Carolyn Brown!
3/12 regretted to Luann!*

DATE OF LETTER: 02/21/91

DATE RECEIVED: 02/22/91

FILE: *P*- INVITATION

9120502



6352 Rolling Mill Place
Suite #102
Springfield, VA 22152
Tel. (703) 866-0020
Fax. (703) 866-3526

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91 FEB 22 P 4: 39

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Department of Defense
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University of Colorado

February 21, 1991

Dr. Allan Bromley
Science Advisor to the President
Office of Science and Technology
New Executive Office Building
Washington, DC 20506

Dear Dr. Bromley,

On March 14-15 the American Astronautical Society will be holding its Twenty-Ninth Goddard Memorial Symposium. On behalf of the Society, I would like to invite you to be our guest at the reception that will be held in conjunction with this important event. The reception begins at 6:00 p.m. and will be held in the Georgetown Room of the Washington Hilton Hotel on March 14. The favor of a reply to the AAS Business Office by March 8 would be appreciated (703-866-0020).

For your information, I have enclosed a program for the symposium. This year's theme, "Humans and Machines in Space: The Vision, The Challenge, The Payoff," will address the synergistic relationship between people and machines as we work to establish lunar colonies and venture out to Mars. We have assembled a cadre of highly qualified speakers to discuss the issues associated with this theme and I am certain we will have many provocative thoughts brought forward.

If you have any questions regarding this event, please feel free to contact me at 453-1530. I look forward to seeing you at the reception.

Sincerely,

Stephan W. Fogleman
Chairman, AAS Planning Committee

Enclosure

"INVITATION FOR DR. BROMLEY"

TYPE: INVITATION

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9120479

SPEECH: YES NO

FROM: YARIN, SUSAN J.

DATE OF EVENT: 04/10/91

LOCATION OF EVENT: THE PIERRE HOTEL, NEW YORK CITY

TIME OF EVENT: 12:00PM

SUBJECT: THE PRESENTATION OF THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL
BRISTOL-MYERS-SQUIBB AWARD FOR DISTINGUISHED
ACHIEVEMENT IN CANCER RESEARCH.

RSVP: 03/11/91

CONTACT PERSON: SUSAN J. YARIN

CONTACT NUMBER:

INVITATION ACCEPTED?

YES

NO

COPIES TO:

REMARKS:

DATE OF LETTER:

DATE RECEIVED: 02/21/91

FILE: P- INVITATION



YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED
TO THE PRESENTATION OF THE
FOURTEENTH ANNUAL
BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB AWARD
FOR DISTINGUISHED ACHIEVEMENT
IN CANCER RESEARCH

TO
EDWARD HARLOW, PH.D.
MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL
CANCER CENTER

ON
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10TH
AT NOON
GRAND BALLROOM
THE PIERRE HOTEL
NEW YORK CITY

LUNCHEON WILL BE SERVED



Dr. D. Allan Bromley
Senior Advisor to the President and Director
Office of Science and Technology Policy
Old Executive Office Building, Room 360
17th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20506



SUITE 4100

345 PARK AVENUE

NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10154

9120479
RECEIVED
91 FEB 21 P 5:00
OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR

PLEASE RESPOND ON OR BEFORE
MARCH 11, 1991

The Honorable D. Allan Bromley
(NAME-PLEASE PRINT)
Assistant to the President for
Science and Techno-ogy
(AFFILIATION)

____ WILL ATTEND
☒ WILL NOT ATTEND

"INVITATION FOR DR. BROMLEY"

TYPE: INVITATION

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9120512

SPEECH: YES NO

FROM: GRAPIN, Jacqueline: THE EUROPEAN INSTITUTE

DATE OF EVENT: 02/26/91

LOCATION OF EVENT: GRAND SUITE OF THE WILLARD HOTEL

TIME OF EVENT: 01:00PM

SUBJECT: ROUND TABLE LUNCHEON WITH FILIPPO MARIA PANDOLFI TO
DISCUSS INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN RESEARCH AND
TECHNOLOGY FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS.

RSVP:

CONTACT PERSON:

CONTACT NUMBER: 202/895-1670

INVITATION ACCEPTED?

~~YES~~

NO

COPIES TO: Thomas Ratchford

REMARKS: 2/25/91 Regretted per DAB to Emily Liebers!
mn

DATE OF LETTER: 02/21/91

DATE RECEIVED: 02/25/91

FILE: P- INVITATION

9/20512

THE EUROPEAN INSTITUTE

4801 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N.W., SUITE 400, WASHINGTON, DC 20016
TELEPHONE: (202) 895-1670 TELEEX: 197-617FZEC UT FAX: (202) 966-0478

91 FEB 25 AIO: 27

February 21, 1991

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR

Mr. D. Allan Bromley
Science Advisor to the President
Office of Science and Technology Policy
Old Executive Office Building
17th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20506

Dear Mr. Bromley:

You are cordially invited, as a special guest of The European Institute, to a private, round table luncheon with **FILIPPO MARIA PANDOLFI, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES** on Tuesday, February 26. Mr. Pandolfi, whose portfolio includes research and science, telecommunications, and information technology and innovation, will share his views on:

*INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY:
FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS*

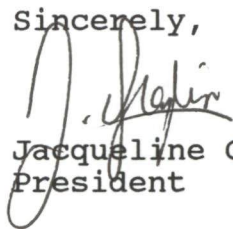
Vice President Pandolfi has been a Commission member since 1989. He has served in the Italian government as Minister of Finance, of Agriculture, of Industry and Commerce, and of the Treasury. He will visit Washington briefly for meetings with the Administration, including Ambassador Carla Hills, Members of Congress, and leading American scientists.

For your information, The European Institute was established in Washington and officially launched on June 15, 1989 by President Jacques Delors. It serves as an independent, non-profit center for dialogue on the full spectrum of issues facing Euro-American relations and European economic and political developments in the 1990s and beyond. The Institute works closely with representatives of the E.C. Commission, European and national parliaments, and the U.S. Administration and Congress. Background information is enclosed for your review.

The luncheon, which will begin promptly at 1:00 p.m. and will end at 2:15 p.m., will be convened in the Grant Suite of the Willard Hotel, 1401 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W. As seating will be limited to 20 participants, please RSVP at your earliest convenience to (202)895-1670.

I hope you will be able to join Vice President Pandolfi on February 26.

Sincerely,



Jacqueline Grapin
President

Enclosures

THE EUROPEAN INSTITUTE

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Middle East

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for Trade

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U.S. Secretary of Agriculture

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AUTUMN 1990 PROGRAM SUMMARY AND 1991 PLANS

REGULAR PROGRAMS

Euro-American Issues Dinners

- September 25, 1990: The Implications of the European Monetary Union, with HENNING CHRISTOPHERSEN, VICE PRESIDENT, COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES
- November 19, 1990: Europe's Role in the Evolving International Monetary System, with MICHEL CAMDESSUS, MANAGING DIRECTOR, INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND
- December 12, 1990: The Mediterranean Policy of the European Community, with DR. JORGE FUENTES, MINISTER, EMBASSY OF SPAIN and ADRIAN BASORA, DIRECTOR OF EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AFFAIRS, NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
- January 15, 1991: The Future of the GATT, with SIR LEON BRITTAN, VICE PRESIDENT, COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES
- February 4, 1991: The Role of Europe in the New Global Architecture, with ENRIQUE BARON CRESPO, PRESIDENT OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

European Integration Series

- October 18, 1990: The December European Community Intergovernmental Conferences and Europe's role in the New World Order, with PETER DOYLE, DIRECTOR OF PRESS AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS, DELEGATION OF THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES
- December 3, 1990: The Results of the German Elections: Implications for the Integration of a Unified and Enlarged Germany into the European Community, with HANS-HENNING HORSTMANN, COUNSELOR FOR PRESS AND INFORMATION, EMBASSY OF GERMANY
- January 11, 1991: Sweden's Role in a Changing Europe, with MIKAEL SOHLMAN, UNDER SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN TRADE OF SWEDEN

Founding Members Series in Washington, DC and New York City

- September 12, 1990, New York: "The International Implications of German Unification," with SIMONE VEIL, MEMBER OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT
- October 15, 1990, Washington: "The Status of the GATT Negotiations and Agriculture," with MATS HELLSTRÖM, MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE OF SWEDEN
- February 21, 1991: A European Approach to Trade and Investment in the Developing World, with JOSE DURAO BARROSO, SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF PORTUGAL

INTERNATIONAL SEMINARS

- | | |
|--|---|
| <u>November 13, 1990:</u>
Washington, DC | The Global Marketplace: Conflict or Cooperation for Economic Leadership in the Year 2000 |
| <u>November 19-20, 1990:</u>
Washington, DC | The European Monetary System and International Financial Markets |
| <u>April 7-9, 1991:</u>
Brussels | Evolving European Institutions and Their Impact on International Business and Economic Policy |
| <u>June, 1991:</u>
Washington, DC | The Reform Process in the American and International Banking Systems
(To be confirmed) |

DISCUSSION TOPICS

European Institute programs feature timely examinations of news-breaking issues as well as analyses of emerging policies and developments. Issues that will be examined include:

- **European industrial policy**: state corporations; R&D financing; role of U.S. companies
- **Unresolved integration issues**: mergers & acquisitions; rules of origin; financial services
- **Central and Eastern Europe**: private enterprise; foreign investment; EBRD
- **Emerging transatlantic priorities**: environment; health/social policies, immigration.

THE EUROPEAN INSTITUTE

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1989 - 1990 PROGRAM

1989

June 15 Inauguration Dinner of the European Institute

With Jacques Delors, President of the Commission of the European Communities and Ambassador Carla Hills, United States Trade Representative.

September 19 European Integration Series

With the European Parliament Delegation for Relations with the United States.

October 5 Press Conference: The East German Exodus to West Germany

With Dr. Rita Süßmuth, President of the West German Bundestag, and a Delegation of West German Parliamentarians.

October 12 European Integration Series: EC Priorities in Poland and Hungary

Luncheon with Dr. Horst Krenzler, Director-General for External Relations of the Commission of the European Communities.

October 23 Founding Members Group

Meeting with François Perigot, President of the French Manufacturers Association (CNPF)

November 8 European Integration Series: The EC, EFTA and Beyond

Luncheon with Dr. Corrado Pirzio-Biroli, Acting Head of Delegation of the Commission of the European Communities.

December 6 Founding Members Dinner: European and American Competitiveness

With members of the European Round Table; Dennis Kloske, Under Secretary of Commerce for Export Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce; Clyde Prestowitz, Author and Expert on Japan; and John Mroz, President of the Institute for East-West Security Studies.

December 13 Dinner Discussion Series: Outcomes of the Strasbourg Summit From the Perspective of the French Presidency of the European Community

With His Excellency Jacques Andréani, the new Ambassador of France to the United States.

1990

January 10 European Integration Series: Key Legislative & Legal Issues for Business in 1990

Discussion with George Lehner, Vanessa Ruiz, and Audrey Winter, Partners, Pepper, Hamilton & Scheetz and Co-authors, Europe Without Frontiers: A Lawyer's Guide; David Hall, Counselor for Commercial Affairs, British Embassy; and Auke Haagsma, First Secretary for Legal Affairs, Delegation of the Commission of the European Communities.

January 16 Founding Members Luncheon

With The Honorable Francis Blanchard, former Director General of the International Labor Organization, and Chairman of the Board of The European Institute.

February 7 European Integration Series: How European Industries Represent Their Interests to the Commission of the European Communities

With Zygmunt Tyszkiewicz, Secretary General of the Union of Industrial and Employers' Confederations of Europe (UNICE).

February 27 Dinner Discussion Series: Developments in European-Japanese Relations and Their Impact on the United States

With **Ambassador Andreas van Agt**, Head of the Delegation of the Commission of the European Communities, Former Delegation Head of the EC Commission in Tokyo and Former Prime Minister of the Netherlands.

March 7 Founding Members Dinner

With **The Honorable Christiane Scrivener**, Commissioner of the European Community in charge of tax harmonization.

March 16-18 International Seminar: An Acceleration of History: The Emergence of the European Economic Space

A private, high-level seminar with American and European policymakers, business leaders and analysts.

March 19 European Integration Series: The East German Elections: Results and Implications

Discussion with **Hans-Henning Horstmann**, Counselor for Press and Public Affairs, Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany; **Dr. Corrado Pirzio-Biroli**, Deputy Delegation Head of the Commission of the European Communities; **Helmut Sonnenfeldt**, Guest Scholar, The Brookings Institution; and **Dr. Stephen F. Szabo**, Associate Dean of Faculty, National War College.

March 20 European Integration Series: The Impact of the European Social Charter and the Availability of Lower-Wage Labor in Eastern Europe on Business and Labor

Luncheon with **Francis Blanchard**, former Director General of the International Labor Organization; **Jack Scheinkman**, President, Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers Union; and **Dr. Andrzej Arendarski**, Member of the Polish Parliament and Chairman of the Committee on Private Enterprise.

March 26 Founding Members Luncheon: New Priorities of the EC Commission

With **Pascal Lamy**, Chief of Cabinet of Jacques Delors, President of the Commission of the European Communities.

April 23 Dinner Discussion Series: Developments in the European Economic Space

With **Frans Andriessen**, Vice President of the Commission of the European Communities.

May 8 European Integration Series: The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) - Plans, Progress and Potential for Business

Breakfast with **Jean-Claude Trichet**, Director of the Treasury of France and a main initiator of the EBRD.

May 22 Founding Members Luncheon: The European Pharmaceutical Industry - Integration, Competition and International Strategies

With **Mads Övlisen**, Co-Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer, Novo Nordisk S/A, Denmark.

May 23 European Integration Series: The Future of COCOM

Luncheon with **Dennis Kloske**, Under Secretary for Export Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

June 7 New York Founding Members Luncheon: Political Coordination among EC Member Nations - Impact for International Business Strategies

With **Ambassador Eamonn Gallagher**, Head of the Delegation, Commission of the European Communities, New York.

June 19 European Integration Series: Europe in the 1990s: The British Vision

Luncheon with **The Honorable Francis Maude**, Minister of State for European Affairs, British Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

June 19 Founding Members Dinner: The European Parliament

With ten members of the European Parliament Delegation for Relations with the United States

Europe in Washington

A Publication of The European Institute

Volume 1 Number 4

Washington, D.C. USA

Autumn 1990

Simone Veil: Germany May Want More Representation in European Institutions

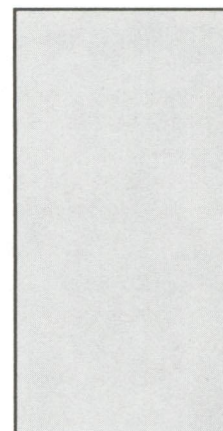
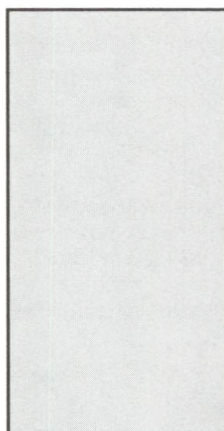
Simone Veil, Member and past President of the European Parliament, and Member of the Board of Directors of The European Institute, discussed the international implications of German unification at a founding members luncheon in New York on December 12.

"German unification will create a new landscape in Europe, and will have direct consequences for the E.C.," she stated. For example, German representation in Commission institutions and the European Parliament may increase, and the E.C.'s budget will have to be re-evaluated. Supportive of Chancellor Kohl's timetable for unification, Madame Veil cautioned that the new Germany must be drawn into the fold of an integrated Europe.

Madame Veil expressed disappointment at both the European and German responses to the Gulf crisis. She said that the crisis highlights the lack of political union in Europe. "It is a question of who has the authority to speak for Europe and what is the role of Europe globally," she added.

Although the German unification process has been quite smooth, Madame Veil stressed that many problems persist. Linkages to the Soviet Union remain, from the presence of Soviet soldiers on former East German land to trade patterns and contracts with COMECON members. Furthermore, she believes that the costs of developing the former GDR are greater than estimated. The key problem, she emphasized, is

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Vice President Henning Christophersen of the E.C. Commission addresses European Institute dinner.

ECU Will be Symbol of Europe's Monetary Identity Says Vice President Christophersen

Henning Christophersen, Vice President of the E.C. Commission, discussed his views on the implications of the Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) at a European Institute dinner on September 25. "European monetary integration itself will inevitably bring the ECU (European Currency Unit) to the fore. Increasingly, the ECU will become the symbol, and in the end, the instrument of Europe's monetary identity," he said. Highlights of questions asked by U.S. participants follows.

Senator William V. Roth, Ranking Minority Member of the Senate Finance Subcommittee on Taxation and Debt Management: If monetary union is not achieved, what would be the long run implications for the E.C.?

I do not believe there will be a failure, because it would be a disastrous blow for European integration. It would lead to many political tensions in Europe, and to a shift of economic influence from some countries to others. Without a common monetary institution and with a united Germany, a great part of the monetary decisions would be taken by the Bundesbank and these would have to be accepted by the rest of the Community. That would not be good, either for Germany or for the other member states. It is not only a technical matter, it is a highly political matter.

Franklin Vargo, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Europe, U.S. Department of Commerce: Is it possible that through the Eurofed (the planned European central bank) - in which the Bundesbank would play a strong role - Europe would tend to focus over-

whelmingly on price stability, which could lead to a rate of growth of the money supply that would be less than optimal for economic growth in Europe?

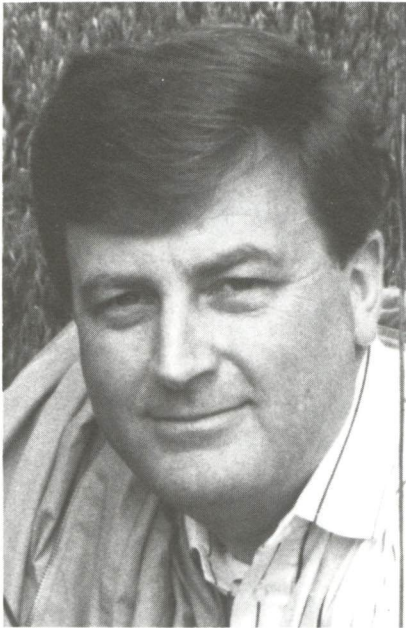
I do not believe that price stability is in itself a bad thing. The low inflation rates we have witnessed within the EMS in most of the member states over the last 5 to 6 years have been a prerequisite for the high growth rates and improved competitiveness of European industry. But it is clear that an independent monetary union must be counterbalanced by an equally strong political institution to set the goals. That institution should be the ECOFIN Council, which consists of the Ministers of Economy and Finance of the 12 member nations.

Dr. John B. Taylor, Member of the Council of Economic Advisors, The White House: You emphasize the convergence of fiscal policies as well as monetary policies. In the U.S., there is

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News in Brief



Mats Hellström, Swedish Minister of Agriculture and Chairman of the GATT's working group on agriculture.

Swedish Minister on GATT Negotiations

"How can we have collective action against Iraq if the GATT negotiations fail?" asked Mats Hellström, the Swedish Minister of Agriculture, at a founding members meeting on October 15. Mr. Hellström, who is Sweden's chief negotiator for agriculture at the GATT, was appointed Chairman of the GATT's working group on agriculture during the ministerial meeting of the GATT negotiations. "If the negotiations fail," he cautioned, "many (agriculture) ministers will leave Brussels thinking they can later reach a compromise and return in March. But they will have a lot to disagree on," although the technical details could be worked out before the Spring.

"Export subsidies in agriculture create a chronic incentive for surpluses," observed Mr. Hellström. As a model for other countries, he described Sweden's new food policy to reform its agricultural system. He explained that the goal is to eliminate administered internal prices, market interventions and export subsidies within a 5 year period of production adjustment and transition. The government will use commercial contracts for certain targeted sectors. He concluded that although there are different views about the plan, "we have the support of the Swedish Farmers Association because they realized the old system was just not working." ♦

A Stronger German Coalition Can Help Work Out GATT Compromise

On December 3, the day after the German election, Hans-Henning Horstmann, Counselor for Press & Public Affairs at the German Embassy, commented on the voting results. Getting 313 and 79 parliamentary seats respectively, the Christian Democratic Party and the Free Democratic Party saw a strengthening and renewal of their coalition.

Horstmann stressed the fact that since the electorate rewarded the coalition for its accelerated policy to unite Germany, it should now be easier for the German government to achieve a compromise on agriculture

in the GATT negotiations.

Bonn's plan to balance the German budget within 5 years, despite the high cost of unification, was considered optimistic; but the delay of 10 years predicted by some was considered pessimistic. It was agreed that it is not possible to compare the deficits of Germany and the U.S. Unlike the U.S. deficit, the German deficit is transitory and has only one source. According to Horstmann, the German consensus is to return to a regular, balanced situation. "No one in Germany ever said 'read my lips' regarding taxes," he added. ♦



On location at dinner with Michel Camdessus. From left to right: Senator Richard Lugar; Mr. Camdessus; Jacques Andréani, Ambassador of France to the U.S.; Donatella Andréani; Jacqueline Grapin, European Institute President.

Camdessus On Strengthened Monetary Coordination

The EMS is a success and it should enhance its role as a zone of stability. But how can progress toward European monetary union contribute to a better working of the international monetary system? This "concern" was raised by Michel Camdessus, Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund, at a dinner organized by The European Institute in conjunction with the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung on November 19. Progress toward a more reliable, tripolar, international system - based on the dollar, the yen and the ECU - will not only depend on Europe, but on all the partners. "I understand the impatience of those who wish for more rapid progress in policy coordination, because indeed much is at stake," Mr. Camdessus said. "I would agree with them that it is desirable to strengthen the mechanisms of consolidation by extending the somewhat informal process that currently prevails in the G7. And I would agree that we should integrate these G7 mechanisms more effectively into the broader

system of multilateral policy surveillance of the IMF," he added.

"I do not see any alternative to reinforcing the role of the dollar as one of the anchors of stability," he stated. However, he pointed out that it will also be important to ensure that exchange rate relationships between Europe and the other two "pillars" of the system are set and maintained in ways that prevent the emergence of serious misalignments, or excessive variability of exchange rates. "This will require a reinforcement of the existing arrangements for policy surveillance, including those that the IMF performs or supports," he concluded. ♦

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Divergence Between Expectations and Economic Reality Could Lead to Politically Explosive Situation in Former Eastern Bloc *by Wolfgang Reinicke, Research Fellow, The Brookings Institution*

Financial resources available from international and national organizations and the private sector will fall short of the needs required for the economic and political reconstruction of Central Europe and the Soviet Union. This was one of the conclusions from a seminar on "The European Monetary System and International Financial Markets," which was conducted on November 19 and 20 by The European Institute together with the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung and the Center for European Community Studies at George Mason University.

According to Dr. Klaus Friedrich, Head of the European Division of the International Institute of Finance, Germany's efforts to rebuild the eastern part of its economy can be used as an approximation for the needs of other Central and Eastern European countries. The costs necessary to raise capital stock and productivity levels close to that of West Germany within the next 10 years are estimated to be \$730 billion. Scaled to its population size, a similar effort in Central Europe and the Soviet Union would require net transfers of approximately \$1000 billion of investment per year - \$700

for the Soviet Union alone. Private sector lending has come to a standstill and current official assistance to these countries is approximately \$10 billion (excluding the former GDR) and is not expected to rise significantly in 1991. This opens a huge gap between financial needs and resources in the former eastern bloc. Winfried Spaeh, Chief Executive Officer, Dresdner Bank USA, concurred with Dr. Friedrich, warning that the resultant divergence between expectations and economic reality could lead to a politically explosive situation in these emerging democracies.

One can take issue with this estimate because it is based on the special case of Germany. West Germany's productivity levels are not the only acceptable standard for measuring successful economic reform, nor does it have to be achieved in the relatively short period of 10 years. However, even by cutting that figure in half and increasing official aid, current resources amount to only 5% of the needs.

The limited amount of foreign capital makes the structural reform of domestic financial systems in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union the most

important task in the current reform efforts. According to Dr. Eva Varhegyi of the Financial Research Corporation in Budapest and Gary Perlin, Senior Vice President of the Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae), structural reform of financial systems will allow those countries to make more efficient use of the limited resources available from abroad.

The limited resources available from abroad must be used to support the creation of a modern financial system. According to Pierre Pissaloux, a senior official from the European Bank for Reconstruction & Development, education and management training will be a central task of the Bank. Western nations can also help with technical assistance in areas such as regulation and prudential supervision, clearing systems and effective institution building, including stock exchanges and firms that specialize in investment funding, portfolio management and risk taking. The history of economic development demonstrates that sustained long-term economic growth cannot be achieved without an efficient, stable system of financial intermediation. ♦



Members of the Institute's Board of Directors in discussion at luncheon with Simone Veil, Member & past President of the European Parliament. From left to right: Dr. Hans Decker, President & CEO, Siemens Corporation; Simone Veil; Ives-Andre Istel, Chairman, Wasserstein Perella International.

Veil on Germany

(continued from page 1)
privatization. "People are hesitating to take responsibilities in East Germany until the legal situation is clear." However, "the West Germans are so mobilized to help the GDR that they can do more than we expect."

Asked about the French reaction to German unification, Madame Veil was of the opinion that the young, post-war generations were pleased while feelings among the older generations were mixed. She concluded, "When it comes to Germany, the young people in France are looking to the future and I am siding with the young." ♦

Christophersen on ECU

(continued from page 1)
no convergence of fiscal policies. Some state and local governments are more notorious than others about deficits and others run big surpluses. We do not have any sanctions that are imposed by the federal government on the state governments. Why are you particularly concerned about this issue?

The situation is quite different for the European Community because we have a very small budget, only 1.2% of the GDP of the E.C. So we cannot use our embryonic federal budget as an instrument for conjunctural policies. We therefore need to have better federal influence on national budgetary policies. We will propose three important treaty provisions. The first provision will state that there will be no access for member governments to

finance public debt by printing additional bank notes or by getting a privileged position on the market. The second rule will state that a country with irresponsible fiscal policies should not expect the Community to come to its aid without conditions. Third, there will be a rule allowing member states, when they see an excessive deficit, to make public recommendations to the government in question about how to reduce it. ♦

Peter Doyle: The Community is at a Crossroads

"The Community is at a crossroads," said Peter Doyle, the new Director of Press and Public Affairs at the Delegation of the Commission of the European Communities, during a luncheon on October 18. "The decisions that are going to be taken over the next 12 months will decide how smooth the road is going to be. The reason for this is that the 1992 program, which has been very successful and still has to run its course, is merely a means to an end," he added. Mr. Doyle explained that the 1992 program itself is on target. The Council of Ministers has adopted two thirds of the directives that the Commission has proposed, and there is every reason to believe that the legislative program will be completed by the end of 1992.

On the other hand, the implementation program is causing a certain amount of concern. Only 24 of the 134 measures that should already have been implemented in the member states have actually been ratified by the 12 national Parliaments. The European Court of Justice has ruled that,

once adopted, the directives will have force of law in the member states. Nevertheless, unless these directives are ratified by the Parliaments, there is a risk that the European Court of Justice will be faced with an avalanche of court proceedings which it is not physically capable of handling.

The member states must also decide what form of political union the Community should have to complement the EMU (Economic and Monetary Union). Two intergovernmental conferences - one on the EMU and the other on political union - will begin in Rome on December 14th and 15th respectively and will have one year to present their reports. The Commission is hoping that a summit in December 1991 will endorse the findings of the two conferences. National parliaments will then have one year to ratify the results. Arguing the case of institutional reform, Mr. Doyle admitted "I think we are going to have more success - at least success much more quickly - on monetary union than on political cooperation." ♦



Francis Blanchard, Chairman of the Board of Directors of The European Institute and former Director-General of the International Labor Organization, in discussion with Sir James Murray, Advisor for Special Projects, Hanson Industries and former U.K. Ambassador to the United Nations, at a conference on the global marketplace conducted by Bull HN Information Systems and Harvard Magazine in cooperation with the Institute. Conference speakers also included Peter Sutherland, former E.C. Commissioner for Competition Policy, who emphasized that if the West wishes to help Central Europe, it must remove trade restrictions from their exportable products. Zbigniew Brzezinski, former National Security Advisor, advised that companies wishing to do business in the Soviet Union can no longer rely on agreements concluded with central planning authorities in Moscow; firms must deal directly with local and republic governments on a case-by-case basis.

The European Institute

In June, 1989 Jacques Delors, E.C. Commission President, inaugurated The European Institute, a non-profit, non-partisan center for dialogue and information exchange on European economic and political developments and Euro-American relations in the 1990s and beyond.

The Institute provides a neutral forum in Washington and New York City for direct, substantive contact among government decision and policy makers, corporate executives, economic and foreign policy experts, journalists and academics from both sides of the Atlantic.

Independent from the E.C. Commission, European states, and the U.S. government, the Institute maintains a balance between public and private funding, and between European and American participation. Activities include:

- **Euro-American Issues Dinners**, featuring major European leaders.
- **European Integration Series**, with European and American decision makers on such topics as monetary policy, the European Economic Space, and relations with EFTA members and Central Europe.

- **International Seminars** on issues of specific interest with European and American government officials, corporate leaders, analysts and academics.

- **Founding Members Series** of small, tailored meetings with high-level European public and private sector representatives.

For further information, please contact:

Shaazka Beyerle, Executive Director (202 895-1670)

Member News: Bayer Executive Helps Structure Business in Former GDR

Dr. Volker Charbonnier, Executive Vice President and Chief Administrative Officer of Bayer USA Inc., which is a Founding Member of the Institute, has been appointed to the Treuhandanstalt, an agency of the German government in charge of restructuring and privatizing state-owned businesses in the former GDR. Approximately 60 executives from German companies have been asked by Chancellor Kohl to work for 6-9 months to restructure activities. ♦

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Britain's Francis Maude Expects Some Central European Countries in E.C. by the Year 2000

Francis Maude, then British Minister of State for European Affairs at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, spoke to European Institute members and special guests at a luncheon on June 19. Mr. Maude, who has since been appointed the Financial Minister of Her Majesty's Treasury, said that at the same time as the countries of Eastern Europe were having a revolution, the countries of the European Community were having one too. The prospect of stronger, more united and prosperous Europe, he argued, was one that the United States should welcome.

It was the external aspect of the Community, and particularly the links between the E.C. and Eastern Europe, which provided his central message. When asked when he thought countries in Central Europe might be ready to join the Community, he replied "I do not think anyone really believes that any of the Central European countries now forming will be equipped to take the step before the middle of this decade, but equally, I would be surprised if by the end of the decade none of them become full members of the Community."

Notwithstanding the continuing dispute on agriculture subsidies between the Community and the U.S. (Mr. Maude said, in answer to a question that the Community position was closer to America's than commonly asserted), the British Minister asserted that the E.C. was evolving in such a way that the U.S. would find it a partner with shared goals and ideals. He repeated the British government's commitment to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)—although it recognizes that NATO must respond to changing circumstances, namely to a continued American presence in Europe and to a mix of conventional and nuclear weapons in the NATO armament stockpile.

Britain, said Mr. Maude, was irrevocably committed to the Community. It placed great stress on the completion of the single European market, which would not be inward-looking. He

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Jacqueline Grapin, President, The European Institute, meets with President Jacques Delors of the E.C. Commission.

"A European Defense Pillar Has Never Been More Necessary," Says President Jacques Delors

European Institute President Jacqueline Grapin met privately in Brussels with President Jacques Delors of the E.C. Commission to report on the Institute's progress since he inaugurated the organization at a dinner on June 15, 1990. During the meeting, Ms. Grapin conducted the following exclusive interview for Europe in Washington.

1. How will the European Community aid the Soviet Union and what kind of cooperation can the E.C. expect from the United States in this area?

One must differentiate between two kinds of aid. On the one hand, we can use the trade and cooperation agreement that was signed with the Soviet Union last December. It includes a wide range of possibilities. For example, the Commission has recently used this as a base from which to propose to the Council of Ministers some directives for the negotiation of an agreement of cooperation between the U.S.S.R. and Euratom (European Atomic Community). This agreement would at once touch upon fusion, safety, and rules of non-proliferation.

The second type of aid to the Soviet Union was discussed at the Dublin Summit of the European Council (composed of heads of government of E.C. member states) in June and by the leaders of the western world during the Houston Economic Summit in July. The proposals thus established will be brought to the Council of Ministers on October 27. During the Houston Summit, some international organizations were also asked to study the economic situation of the U.S.S.R. in cooperation with the Commission. But the decision to actually grant aid was not made.

I went to the Soviet Union in July at the invitation of President Gorbachev. I found the

Soviet leaders determined to establish a regulated market economy and to transform the links between the Republics and the Union. I had the feeling that what they would like to obtain through Western aid is a certain degree of maneuverability for the immediate future. The twelve heads of state and their governments will have to make this decision.

2. What role can the European Community play in the area of defense?

There are undeniably some fundamental interests which are common to the twelve member states of the E.C. in the area of defense. Let us first leave aside the distinction between security and defense, which exists but which allows sophists to avoid the real questions. Many experts will tell you that in the present climate of détente and disarmament, it is impossible to progress in the direction of a European defense policy. And yet, a European defense system has never been more necessary. I am thinking, for example, of the role that might be played by a multilateral, conventional, military force created (of course within the Atlantic Alliance) by the member

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News in Brief

Trichet On EBRD: Like A Big Lazard Frères and Small World Bank

On May 8, Jean-Claude Trichet, Director of the French Treasury and a "founding father" of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) joined The European Institute for a private breakfast.

Briefing founding members and special guests, including Congressman John LaFalce, Chairman of the House Small Business Committee, Trichet described the EBRD as a "big Lazard Frères that will foster competition and a small World Bank that will foster development and infrastructure in Eastern Europe." E.C. member countries have over 50% of the bank's shareholdings, plus the E.C. and the European Investment Bank (EIB) are direct shareholders. Steven Ecton, Director of the Office of Finance Development at the U.S. Department of State explained that the EBRD will concentrate 60% of its lending in Eastern Europe to the private sector and 40% to public sector projects that enhance privatization. Trichet stated that the EBRD "has provided for all kinds of investments; to make loans, direct equity investments, to participate in guarantees, and provide technical assistance."

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Informal exchange at founding members dinner for Members of the European Parliament. From left to right are: Gilbert Simonetti, Jr., Managing Partner, Price Waterhouse; Ernest Glinne, MEP, Belgium; and Josep Verde I Aldea, MEP, Spain.

European Parliamentarians at Founding Members Dinner

On June 19, ten Members of the European Parliament (MEP) from Belgium, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, the Netherlands, Spain, and the United Kingdom exchanged views informally over dinner with European Institute corporate members, congressional advisors, and U.S. Administration officials. Frank Vargo, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Europe at the Department of Commerce commented, "It is essential that legislators on both sides of the Atlantic reach a broader understanding of the totality of U.S.-European relations and we must continue to elevate the visibility of this relationship."



Dennis Kloske, Under Secretary for Export Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, leads discussion on COCOM. From left to right are: Ronald Cass, then Vice Chairman, U.S. International Trade Commission and new Dean, Boston University School of Law; Max Ullmann, Vice President, Fiat Washington; Miroslav Chrobok, Minister & Deputy Chief of Mission, Embassy of the Czech & Slovak Federal Republic; David Shepherd, Vice President for Europe & the Middle East, Rockwell International; Dennis Kloske; Jacqueline Grapin; & Dr. Francis Kapper, Director of Advanced Government Programs, Coming Inc.

Kloske On The Future of COCOM

"Technology controls should be pragmatic, flexible and dynamic," said Dennis Kloske, Under Secretary for Export Administration at the U.S. Department of Commerce, following President Bush's approval on May 2 of a U.S. proposal to COCOM (Coordinating Committee for Export Controls) to liberalize export controls to Eastern Europe.

At a small, founding members luncheon on May 23, Kloske stated that "the political ground-rules for COCOM are being rewritten and things will be much more consensus-oriented."

In the first phase of the Administration's new proposal, Kloske explained that 30 out of 120 categories of technology are recommended for immediate decontrol, primarily in heavy manufacturing. Thirteen categories, including computers, machine tools and telecommunications equipment, are targeted for partial decontrol up to the "China green line,"

which refers to the level of U.S. technology that may currently be exported to China. Greater access of fiber optics equipment and some microwave telecommunications systems to Eastern Europe is also recommended.

"The second phase," Kloske explained, "is directed towards the long-term reform of export controls." He said the U.S. Administration plans to focus on the remaining 90 categories and create a "core list" of technologies that can directly be applied to or support the Soviet military effort, a policy that also has the support of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. Over the next six months, Kloske expects a review will be conducted to determine which technologies should stay on the core list and which should be removed. In his opinion, the list should not be static. He concluded that, "It needs to be reviewed as technologies change and evolve."

E.C. Ambassador to UN on New E.C. Developments

On June 7, the Institute's New York Founding Members Series was inaugurated with a luncheon at Banque Paribas. Ambassador Eamonn Gallagher, the new Head of the European Community's Delegation to the United Nations led a lively discussion with members of the Institute's Board of Directors, founding members, and special guests including Dr. John Brademas, President of New York University.

Ambassador Gallagher noted that negotiations between the Community and the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) to create the European Economic Space, are currently are under way and should be completed by December of this year. In the event of a disappointing outcome, several EFTA members, such as Sweden and Norway, might apply for membership in the Community. He predicts that they could become members by the end of this century. This fate is not as likely for Eastern European nations in the immediate

future, he believes. Ambassador Gallagher added that "it is not in their best interest to join until they are ready."

Ambassador Gallagher believes that the European Monetary Union will occur by the beginning of 1993. He concluded, "If you have economic and monetary union, which is necessary to preserve the Community, then you will need some political entity to insure democracy."

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Jacqueline Grapin, President

COMMENTARY *By Michael Elliott, Washington Bureau Chief, The Economist*

Britain's European Policy: A Gaullist Vision of a Europe of Nation States

Francis Maude's June 19 comments to The European Institute were a trailer for Margaret Thatcher's speech at Aspen, Colorado on August 5. All the same elements were there: praise for the 1992 process; an equivocal commitment to an ever-more-unified Community; a continued belief in the strength and importance of the Atlantic alliance; and most critically, the extension of a welcoming hand to the countries of Eastern Europe should they wish to join the Community.

The "Eastern" card has now become the British government's most important tool in trying to shape the future of the E.C. closer to its own vision of political union. Mrs. Thatcher argues that the countries of Eastern Europe have paid the price for the division of the continent since 1945, and that it would be churlish and foolish, as well as unwise—given the chance of continued political instability in Eastern Europe—to deny them the opportunity to join as soon as their economies are strong enough to bear the economic costs of membership. More or less explicitly, Britain is using this argument as a way of bolstering its position that federalism is not in the cards. It would be tragic, Mrs. Thatcher argues, if the institutional barriers to entry were set so high that no eastern European country could ever surmount them. She says she wants to broaden as well as deepen the Community: but,

pretty plainly, she expects the extent of possible deepening to be determined by a commitment to broaden.

Despite much rhetoric by the Labour Party, which has spent a year trying to paint itself as the "European Party" in Britain, it was clear during the visit to Washington in July of Mr. Neil Kinnock, Labour's leader, that there is no significant difference between the opposition and the government on the question of political union.

This common British hesitation on political union is only partly (though it is an important part) explained by a commitment to preserving "sovereignty." It is much more driven by pragmatism, the hallmark of British politics and diplomacy. The simple fact is that Britain does not know what Messrs. Delors, Mitterand or Kohl mean by political union, and strongly suspects that they do not know either.

Does political union mean, for example, that all members of the Community would have to be republics? No, comes the answer from Brussels—but why not, if Europe is to be one state? Does it mean that a red-green coalition in the European Parliament would be able to slash France's nuclear power industry—and if not, what kind of power is the Parliament meant to have? Does it mean that the Belgian government could not negotiate with terrorists for the release of hostages without first getting permission

from Mr. Andriessen—and if it does not mean that, what is the point of seeking a common foreign policy? Does it mean that a "European government" could insist that German ships should be sent to a crisis such as that in the Persian Gulf, whatever the Grundgesetz may say—and if not, what is the point of speaking of a European security policy?

Grand designs are regarded with suspicion in Britain, even as some there thought it inevitable. This summer, however, it has become clear that Mrs. Thatcher believes that in terms of the future shape of the Community, history is on the side of her Gaullist vision of a Europe of nation states, and not on the side of the federalists.

This is so for two reasons. First, the world has found out since the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait that peace and security depend on the United States' willingness to act as "police-men-of-last-resort," and hence that there will be a political recognition in Europe that U.S. troops should stay there. From Mrs. Thatcher's point of view, this confirms that NATO is not yet dead, and therefore that the E.C. will not quickly turn into a military alliance. Second, she believes that the fast pace of liberalization in Eastern Europe will force the Community to broaden before it is much deeper. Both hunches could easily be wrong, but nobody ever got rich betting against Margaret Thatcher's political sense.



Francis Maude addresses European Institute Luncheon.

Francis Maude

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pointed out that in terms of Gross Domestic Product, the Community's member states are three times more dependent on external trade than the United States. "Openness and accessibility," he stated, "were the only realistic options for the Community if it is to fulfill its unifying destiny and give Europe an influential voice in the world."

Mr. Maude discussed the British approach to economic and monetary union. He repeated the oft-heard British line that the endpoint of the Delors plan—a single currency with a single European Bank—was considered

by Britain to be insufficiently evolutionary. Britain preferred a slower timetable, and more time for markets to compare different currencies and monetary policies.

On political union, which Mr. Maude said should more properly be called "institutional reform," he added that Britain wanted to see better enforcement of Community laws (Britain's performance here, he said, had been "exemplary"); more accountability to national parliaments; better links between national and European parliaments; tighter control of Community spending; and more decentralized decision-making. He said that Britain also wanted to see greater coordination of foreign policy.

By: Michael Elliott

News In Brief *continued*

Leading Danish CEO On European Pharmaceutical Industry

At a European Institute founding members luncheon on May 22, Mads Øvlisen, Co-Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer of Novo Nordisk A/S in Denmark, exchanged views on the future of the pharmaceutical industry in the single European market that will emerge after 1992. "For the pharmaceutical industry, future survival in an integrated Europe will be through

alliances and joint ventures."

Øvlisen expects that an E.C. regulatory drug body will be established, "but it is not yet around the corner." He also expects an increase in the use of generic substitution drugs in Europe due to the need to reduce healthcare costs. In his opinion, U.S. pharmaceutical firms can reap large benefits in Europe because they have a tradition of managing large organizations and operating in different geographic regions. However, many participants expressed concern that U.S. firms will miss these opportunities, especially in Eastern Europe, because of a short-term business perspective.

French Corporate Image In America

Communications professionals working for French corporations in the United States examined the French corporate image in America at a seminar on June 6 organized by Lafarge Corporation, a founding member of The European Institute, under the auspices of the French-American Chamber of Commerce. Institute President, Jacqueline Grapin, moderated a panel which concluded that multinational mergers, brought on by the globalization of business, often fail when the

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Delors Interview

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nations of the Community, in order to calm certain fears resulting from German unification. How can we not see that a European pillar within NATO will have to exist in the future?

3. In view of the political union of the European Community, what type of institutional balance do you consider suitable, and how would it contribute to the reduction of the so-called "democratic deficit?"

The Community is currently composed of two executive branches (the Council of Ministers and the Commission) and two legislative branches (the national governments and the European Parliament). It is obvious that in the end we need only have one executive and one legislative body. But, in the current stage of integration, which is concentrated in three areas—economic and monetary union, increased cooperation in foreign and security policies, and the enlargement of E.C. responsibilities—the main questions are how to reinforce the efficiency of the institutions and how to rectify the "democratic deficit." This last point calls for an extension of the powers of the European Parliament.

4. What consequences will the European monetary union have on the international financial and monetary system, and in which time frame? Are you still in favor of the second phase of completion of this union?

We must have a single monetary policy based on a single currency—the ECU (European Currency Unit)—in view of the growing interdependence of our economies and of the creation of the European common market of financial services. From this integration, one should expect a stronger influence of the 12 member states on the modernization of the international monetary system.

The second phase of the monetary integration process, characterized by a short duration, consists of the consolidation of the Economic and Monetary Union, the development of a federal monetary institution, and the most controversial element, the acclimatization of the ECU as a single currency for the Community. I believe that these conditions are absolutely indispensable. Regarding the time frame, it will depend not only on the political will of all the parties involved, but also on the degree of success of the first phase in terms of economic convergence and a better common management of monetary policy.

5. What are the most urgent issues that must be resolved before the completion of the single European market by the end of 1992?

Basically, three priorities remain. First, the issue of indirect taxation must be addressed by member states, as was stressed by the European Council during the Dublin Summit. This is especially important in order to reconcile tax bases and the rates of the value-added taxes.

Second, the free circulation of citizens still meets with obstacles. On this we must move ahead. The report that we commissioned on the immigration policies of member states will provide a better idea of what is possible.

Furthermore, we are pleased that 5 member states—Belgium, France, Germany, Luxembourg and the Netherlands—have concluded the Schengen Agreement, which will abolish mutual border controls.

Finally, we must make more progress with regard to transportation, and more generally, to the major networks such as telecommunications and energy, that will permit faster and cheaper exchange and circulation in the Common Market.

The European Institute

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and private funding, and between European and American participation.

Activities include:

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- **European Integration Series**, with European and American decision makers on such topics as monetary policy, the European Economic Space, and relations with EFTA members and Central Europe.
- **International Seminars** on issues of specific interest with European and American government officials, corporate leaders, analysts and academics.
- **Founding Members Series** of small, tailored meetings with high-level European public and private sector representatives.

For further information, please contact:
Shaazka Beyerle, Executive Director

Trichet On EBRD (continued from 2)

Both Trichet and Ecton agreed that care was taken to prevent the needs of the Soviet Union from dwarfing the bank's assets. During the next 4-5 years the U.S.S.R. will be allowed to draw only upon its paid-in capital, which would permit total borrowing of approximately 210 million dollars. Following this transition period, members of the EBRD will decide if the U.S.S.R. will be permitted greater access to bank drawings depending on the progress of its economic reforms.

Corporate Image (continued from 3)

"human factor" is not taken into consideration. It was agreed that in order to maximize the resources and avoid culture shocks in the new companies, it is essential to develop a corporate system that incorporates cultural differences and facilitates direct interaction among the various entities.

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Europe in Washington

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Spring 1990

Andriessen Calls for "Special Relationship" With The Soviet Union

Frans Andriessen, Vice President of the E.C. Commission speaking to members and guests of The European Institute on April 23, stressed the importance of bringing into effect an institutional reform within the European Community and of establishing a special relationship with the Soviet Union, with the active involvement of the United States.

Vice President Andriessen noted that the main objective for a next phase of economic development is the Community's desire to extend the current multilateral agreement with the members of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) much further, so that the principles that rule the European Community can be applied to the European countries which are not members of the E.C. The most important reason for this closer link is the fact that 25% of E.C. trade takes place with EFTA, which is greater than the trade between the E.C. and the U.S. and Japan combined.

The creation of the Common Market has been "an irreversible process," Mr. Andriessen said. A monetary union is in sight. In December an intergovernmental conference will take place which will lead to a more closely coordinated economic policy. "It is impossible to keep up with events," he commented, considering that the European Community is on the road to a political federal system.

Regarding Central and Eastern Europe's ambitions to enter the E.C., Mr. Andriessen's opinion is that "the E.C. needs deepening instead of widening," because the Community went from six members to twelve in a relatively short time.

He remarked that East Germany is the next in line. Austria wants to be considered for membership and then it will be the turn of Cyprus and Malta, followed by Hungary and Poland. "What will happen if we have a Community with twenty members and we are not able to manage it?" Mr. Andriessen asked. "We will have to radically change its institutional structure. But we are not ready for it. We should open up our

(continued on page 4)



Clayton Yeutter, U.S. Secretary of Agriculture exchanges views with Frans Andriessen, Vice President of the E.C. Commission during the Institute's dinner in honor of Mr. Andriessen.

Euro-Japanese Relations: Major Changes in Japan's Economic Structure Expected by Andreas van Agt

Ambassador Andreas van Agt, former Prime Minister of the Netherlands, and Head of the E.C.'s Delegation to the United States, presented his letter of credentials to President George Bush on February 5. Whereas his predecessor was accredited to the State Department, Ambassador van Agt is accredited to the White House. He is historically the first Ambassador to fully represent the European Community as a political entity in the United States.

Ambassador van Agt arrived from Tokyo where he was Head of the Commission's Delegation since 1987. At an Institute dinner on February 27, he noted that the European trade deficit with Japan is approximately 25 billion dollars and takes place within a global balance of E.C. trade in the world, while the U.S. deficit with Japan is roughly double (around 50 billion dollars) and takes place within a trade deficit in the magnitude of 100 billion dollars. The E.C. gets less than ten percent of its total imports from Japan, and European exports to Japan have been rising by 40% since 1985.

Major changes in Japan's economic structure are in sight, he said, and they will result in openings in the Japanese market for foreign products and services. Ambassador van Agt cited the upward trend of Japan's imports in the past decade as proof that this has already begun. From 22% in 1980, Japan's imports went to 30% in 1985 and more than 50% by 1989. However, he predicted that opportunities for Europeans and Americans will not be accompanied automatically by the abolition of trade barriers in Japan.

Ambassador van Agt referred to the familiar symbol of the Japanese flag, the rising sun. In economic terms, he said, it is no longer rising but is more like "the sun in the afternoon, still high in the sky, but having already passed its zenith and heading towards the evening." The fabric of a once highly disciplined and homogenous Japanese society has already begun to erode because of generational changes and massive Japanese travel abroad. Nine to ten million out of the total Japanese population of 122.6 million go abroad each year, he noted. "Thanks to the explosion of tourism, the Japanese now know for a fact that almost everyone in the world—even in countries less rich than theirs—live much better than they do."

Japan's main source of wealth is its current account and huge savings, said Ambassador van Agt, but savings are beginning to dry up and the current account—which is made up of Japan's favorable balance of trade as well as large income derived from foreign investments—is now beginning to decline. The effects of this will be felt by the end of the 1990's, according to forecasts of the Bank of Tokyo. "Japan is insecure because it lacks natural resources. It is dependent on others for energy, and it finds itself below the level of self-sufficiency in food supplies," he added.

(continued on page 4)

**Europe in Washington
News in Brief
See page 2**

News in Brief



Dr. Andrzej Arendarski, Member of the Polish Parliament and Chairman of the Polish Committee on Private Enterprise at European Institute luncheon.

Impact of European Social Charter and Lower-Wage Labor in Eastern Europe

The impact of the European Social Charter and the availability of lower-wage labor in Eastern Europe on business and labor was examined during a luncheon on March 20 by Francis Blanchard, former Director General, International Labor Organization; Jack Scheinkman, President, Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers Union; and Dr. Andrzej Arendarski, Member of the Polish Parliament and Chairman of both the Committee on Private Enterprise and the Polish Chamber of Commerce. They agreed that the first priority for Poland was to attract investment, but admitted that the cooperation of labor is necessary to convert to a market economy.

Andréani on Speeding European Integration

"The mechanism of European construction works a little like a gear system in which, once you have achieved unity in one sector, you must go on to another sector because there is a kind of automatic necessity to pass from one domain to another," said Jacques Andréani, Ambassador of France, soon after his arrival in the United States. Addressing European Institute members and friends on December 13, 1989, he added that by being strong and united, the Community was able to create "a sort of magnetic field" throughout Europe which was responsible, in part, for the democratic movements in Eastern Europe. During the discussions of the Strasbourg Summit, a meeting of the Heads of the European Council which ended earlier that week, he said that the E.C. had two choices with regard to Eastern Europe: slowing down the integration process; or as President Mitterand advocated, speeding up efforts toward economic, monetary and political union of the 12 E.C. member states. He concluded that "in order to meet the challenge of welcoming Eastern bloc countries into the free international society, the Community has to be strong in its own account."

Corrado Pirzio-Biroli on the "E.C., EFTA and Beyond"

During a small Institute luncheon on November 8, 1989, Dr. Corrado Pirzio-Biroli, Deputy Head of the E.C. Delegation, explained that it is easier for the Commission to reach compromises with EFTA countries than it is for such countries within the EFTA framework, which does not have the same negotiation capabilities. Philip Hoyos, Economics Minister of the Embassy of Austria, explained that the difficulties in acting jointly within EFTA were such that Austria finds it more suitable to directly apply for membership in

the E.C. Jean-Daniel Gerber, Economics Minister of the Embassy of Switzerland, stressed the difficulties EFTA countries face in accepting laws and regulations negotiated within the E.C. without any input from the outside. Jan Essunger, President of SKF Industries, explained that although Sweden has had to deal with the delicate political problem of neutrality, the most important factor for Swedish corporations is to secure a wide access to Europe and the U.S., and therefore, agreements with the E.C. are necessary.



Informal discussion at a founding members luncheon. From left to right are: Senator Charles Robb; Jacqueline Grapin, President, The European Institute; Zbigniew Brzezinski, former National Security Advisor; Pascal Lamy, Chef du Cabinet of Jacques Delors, E.C. Commission President; and Robert Agostinelli, General Partner, Lazard Frères and Co., Member of the Institute's Board of Directors.

Lamy Predicts German Unification Will Accelerate E.C. Economic and Monetary Integration

Pascal Lamy, Chef du Cabinet of Jacques Delors, E.C. Commission President, stopped in Washington on March 26 for a founding members luncheon following talks in Houston on the July Economic Summit.

Lamy listed the completion of the Uruguay Round by the end of this year as the first priority of the Commission, followed by the establishment of a "proximity relationship" with EFTA, and the movement towards a more formal, visible and global relationship with the U.S. Lamy warned that "any enlargement of the Community will slow down the decision-making process and require an enormous dose of supranationality to stay efficient." Provided that the political and economic changes in Eastern Europe are correctly geared and managed, he sees growth opportunities for the Community. E.C. has already been dealing with Poland and Hungary within the Group of 24 framework. It is expected that these agreements will prepare Eastern European countries for membership in the GATT by making the countries more conscious of their rights and obligations within a market economy.

He also stressed that the new E.C. legislation is less restrictive than the national legislation of member states before the harmonization process took place. Lamy expects that the process of E.C. economic and monetary union will be accelerated by German reunification, which will probably be concluded before the end of 1991. He is also optimistic about implementing the institutional reforms necessary to create a political union of the Community.

Europe in Washington is published quarterly by The European Institute

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Raisa Scriabine Smith, Editor
Camilla Bozzoli-Rudolph,
Contributing Writer

Consensus in European Institute Seminar - GATT agreement will be Europe's downpayment towards building open market

Prior to 1985, a serious discussion of the emergence of a vast European economic space would have been treated as fiction. And yet with astonishing speed, Europe has moved to the top of the international policy agenda of the 1990s. So much so, that it has been accused of spawning a new decade of "Eurocentrism" in which relations with the rest of the world, notably the U.S. and Japan, are often neglected. Europeans fully expect to take their place as the third pillar, co-equal to the U.S. and Japan, in an international economy in which the E.C. is the world's largest market. However, on the way to full integration and perhaps to a wider European federation, there are bound to be tensions, uncertainties and even disputes as Europe becomes the focus of a new post-Cold War era where the rules are not yet set.

It was in response to this "acceleration of history" that The European Institute organized an international seminar from March 16-18 for the dual purpose of: assessing the current state of European integration and its implications for the rest of the world; and pro-

voking fresh responses from U.S. and European policy makers in business and government on building future relationships.

Resolving E.C. integration was seen as critical to the building of a broader European economic space which would encompass not only Eastern Europe and the non-aligned EFTA countries, but also a new relationship with the Soviet Union. Conference participants noted that the "easy parts" of building a new Europe had been put in place; now the E.C. faces the "hard parts" of melding a reunified Germany into its structure, and of adopting the 127 directives which must still be passed before the 1985 European Single Act is fully implemented. In addition, the euphoria which greeted the dramatic opening of Eastern Europe was giving way to the practicalities of organizing assistance and forging new economic and security relationships. Concern was expressed over the rise of a "new nationalism" which threatened to ignite economic and political rivalries of the sort which dominated the inter-war period.

This boded well for future, tough deci-

sions. Chief among them was redefining the U.S.-E.C. relationship in a post-Cold War environment no longer dominated by the Soviet military threat. There was concern that economic tensions would rise as security ties receded in importance, triggering trade conflicts. Europeans are divided on what role they should play; public sentiment in the U.S. appears to favor a sharp reduction in troop levels to require Europe to pay more for its own defense.

There was general agreement among participants that the most important contribution to a successful Europe and to a successful U.S.-E.C. relationship would be a substantive outcome in December of the Uruguay Round of trade talks under the auspices of the General Agreement of Tariffs and Trade (GATT). This would be Europe's "downpayment" toward building its own free and open market; it would also determine the nature of the relationship in years ahead.

Bailey Morris, Economics Correspondent, *The Independent*, Senior Fellow and Editor, Institute for International Economics

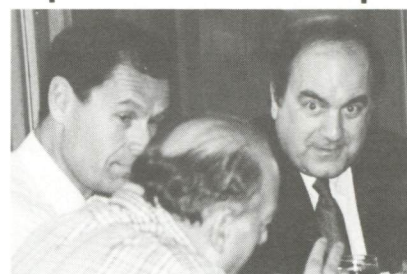
"On Location" at the March 1990 Seminar on the European Economic Space



Congressman William Thomas confers with Ambassador Andreas van Agt, Head of the E.C. Delegation to the U.S.



Ambassador Andreas van Agt in discussion with Francis Blanchard, former Director General of the International Labor Organization, Chairman of the Institute's Board of Directors.



The Hon. Abraham Katz, President, U.S. Council for International Business, Member of the Institute's Board of Directors (center) exchanges views with Mikael Sohlman, Under Secretary for Foreign Trade of Sweden (left), and Congressman John Spratt (right).

Congressman William Thomas on the U.S., E.C. and the GATT

While in discussion with Congressman Doug Bereuter and Carola Kaps, Correspondent for the "Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung," Congressman Thomas made the following comments at the Institute's March 16-18 seminar on the European Economic Space.

The events that have occurred recently in Eastern Europe have shifted the focus of the West. I am concerned that the U.S. is the only

superpower left in terms of military, economic, and geo-political capability. In terms of the American economic role, it is sometimes amusing to listen about the 'threat' of Europe moving towards a common currency and a monetary union. We have had these for two hundred years. When you examine the GNP of the U.S., it is also in a good position. Since trade is the key for growth, we

should be and are very pleased with the success of Europe. But it sometimes seems that we have already jumped ahead ten years. We are looking at Europe as an economic superpower potentially integrated from the Atlantic to the Urals. That has not yet happened and will take many hurdles before it will occur. A short-term proof of whether or not

(continued on page 4)

News in Brief *continued*

Experts Assess East German Elections

On March 19 a panel of experts, moderated by Helmut Sonnenfeldt, Guest Scholar at the Brookings Institution and Member of The European Institute's Board of Advisors, spoke to guests of the Institute and the Atlantic Council of the United States on the East German elections. Hans-Henning Horstmann, Counselor for Press and Public Affairs at the West German Embassy, called the East German vote "a mandate for the

German Democratic Republic to be as close as possible to the E.C. and...to be associated with the values of our Western alliance." Dr. Stephen Szabo, Associate Dean of Faculty of the National War College said that "from the U.S. and allied point of view, the outcome was optimal." He added that Soviet leaders are "just playing games" without much hope for success in opposing NATO membership for a united Germany.

"Europe Without Frontiers: A Lawyer's Guide"

George Lehner, Vanessa Ruiz, and Audrey Winter, Partners in the firm of Pepper, Hamilton & Scheetz and co-authors of *Europe Without Frontiers: A Lawyer's Guide* were featured speakers together with David Hall, Counselor for Commercial Affairs at the British Embassy and Auke Haagsma, First Secretary for Legal Affairs at the E.C. Delegation in a panel discussion on January 10. The discussion focused on "Key Legislative and Legal Issues for Business in 1990."

Tyskiewicz on UNICE's Role in Changing Europe

Zygmunt Tyskiewicz, Secretary General of the Union of Industrial and Employers' Confederations of Europe (UNICE), discussed how European industries represent their interests to the E.C. Commission at a founding members luncheon on February 7. UNICE represents 32 horizontal and multi-sectional federations from 22 West European countries, including EFTA members. UNICE's objective within the E.C. is to promote legislation that will create favorable conditions for business.

Tyskiewicz noted that the E.C. has entered a period of hyperactivity. The Commission's 1992 program, the adoption of the Single European Act, and the package to refinance Eastern Europe have all had a dramatic impact on the legislative process. He added that European legislators have no business experience. "UNICE is necessary to make the voice of business heard in Brussels during this flurry of legislative activity."

Although the E.C. is moving at a rapid pace, there are a number of unsolved problems, Tyskiewicz said. For example, it is not

yet clear how E.C. laws will be enforced on a national level. Other problems are related to physical barriers, harmonization and approximation, standards, competition, and the development of a unified monetary system. Regarding the social dimension of the 1992 program, UNICE opposes the centralizing policies of the Commission, and disagrees with 8 of the 47 new initiatives of the Social Charter, which were accepted at the Strasbourg Summit last December. He also feels that UNICE and the European Trade Union Confederation will not be prepared for the social dialogue proposed in Article 118 B of the European Single Act until both organizations have a solid mandate from their members and have a means of enforcing agreements.

With regard to the future shape of the E.C., Tyskiewicz advocated the creation of an institutional framework to link the European Parliament with the national parliaments. He said that the E.C. Commission is not only too small, but it also concentrates too much power in one body without adequate checks.

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For further information, please contact:

Shaazka Beyerle, Executive Director

Andriessen Remarks

(continued from page 1)

relationship to engage these countries in the evolution, but avoid that they join for the time being If we become an institution with 20-23 members it will weaken the Community."

This special relationship with Eastern Europe should not exclude the Soviet Union, said Frans Andriessen, although "we cannot have the same relationship with the Soviet Union as with the Eastern European countries." But he also felt that creating a sense of isolation with the Soviet Union should be avoided at all costs.

His opinion was that a more integrated Europe should occupy a position between the Soviet Union and the United States. The need for institutional reform would lead to political reform within the Community's foreign policy. This role of a greater European Community could also involve a common security policy, which, according to the speaker, is a basic issue that cannot be avoided.

van Agt on Japan

(continued from page 1)

A significant demographic Japanese problem that is often overlooked abroad is that "the Japanese are aging more rapidly than any other industrialized country." Consequently, there will be an increased demand on savings in order to take care of the aged. He noted that the International Monetary Fund foresees that by the year 2010, total social spending in Japan will be over 1/4 of the GNP.

Congressman Thomas

(continued from page 3)

Europe can begin to talk about being an economic superpower is the GATT. It is not how you deal with EFTA, it is not how you rebuild and integrate Eastern Europe into the Western economy, it is whether or not a mature Europe can deal with the decisions of GATT.

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DINNER IN HONOR OF

SIR LEON BRITTAN

VICE PRESIDENT OF THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

ON "IMPLICATIONS FOR THE GATT, INTERNATIONAL TRADE
AND U.S.-E.C. RELATIONS"

PARTICIPANTS LIST (Partial Roster)

Tuesday, January 15, 1991
The Willard Hotel
Washington, DC

His Excellency Sir Antony Acland
Ambassador
British Embassy

His Excellency Andreas van Agt
Head of the Delegation
Commission of the European Communities

The Honorable Wayne D. Angell
Governor
Federal Reserve System

Pascal Arnaud
First Secretary
Delegation of the Commission of the
European Communities

Adrian Basora
Director, European Economic Affairs
National Security Council
The White House

Dr. Keith Bernard
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The Honorable Michael Darby
Under Secretary for Economic Affairs
United States Department of Commerce

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Pirelli Cable Corporation

Martin Donnelley
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Commission of the European Communities

Peter Doyle
Director, Press & Information
Delegation of the Commission of the
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Dr. Thomas J. Duesterberg
Assistant Secretary, International Economic
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Clyde Farnsworth
Trade Correspondent
The New York Times

The Honorable Stephen Farrar
Special Assistant to the President
for Policy Development
The White House

The Honorable Benjamin Gilman
Ranking Minority Member, House Foreign
Relations Subcommittee on Europe and the
Middle East
U.S. House of Representatives

Charles Goldman
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Dr. Lothar Griessbach
Representative
German Industry & Trade (DIHT)

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First National Bank of Chicago

David Peretz
Executive Director, U.K.
International Monetary Fund

His Excellency Rinaldo Petrignani
Ambassador
Embassy of Italy

Dr. Corrado Pirzio-Biroli
Deputy Head
Delegation of the Commission of the
European Communities

The Honorable Roger Porter
Assistant to the President for Economic
and Domestic Policy
The White House

Linda Powers
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Services
United States Department of Commerce

Ronald Pump
Public Affairs Director & Attorney
AT&T Corporation

Arthur Sackler
Director, Public Policy Development
Time Inc.

The Honorable Robert Schaetzel
Former Ambassador to the European Community

T. David Shepherd
Vice President, Europe, Middle East & Africa
Rockwell International

Steven Sieverts
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Blue Cross and Blue Shield

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The Honorable Charles W. Stenholm
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Charlotte Sterling
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Federal National Mortgage Association
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CARNEGIE INSTITUTION
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Extending the Frontiers of Science

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

January 22, 1991

Dr. D. Allan Bromley
Assistant to the President for
Science and Technology
6716 Tulip Hill Terrace
Bethesda, MD 20816

Dear Allan:

On behalf of the Carnegie Institution of Washington and the National Science Foundation, we are pleased to invite you to participate in the Vannevar Bush Symposium, March 20, 1991 and to attend a dinner in honor of the 100th Anniversary of his birth the prior evening, March 19.

Symposium participants from the United States and abroad will examine science and technology in a new global environment that has parallels to the post World War II environment in terms of degree of change. The era after the war was one of institutional innovation in science, economics and politics as nations attempted to ensure their own and international well-being. Vannevar Bush was a leader during those years in defining the role of science in society.

Now leaders are evaluating these frameworks as we face a world in which strength, leadership and responsibility increasingly are shared among nations and one in which military strategic considerations are fundamentally changed. It is within this international context that symposium participants will examine premises and values underlying the structure and operations of scientific research and training today and will consider the future.

Three internationally-known experts will provide overviews of frontiers in primary fields. Sir John Kendrew, Cambridge University, will discuss biology. Dr. James S. Langer, Institute for Theoretical Physics, University of California at Santa Barbara, will discuss frontiers in materials science. Dr. John A. Armstrong, Senior Vice President of Science and Technology, IBM, will consider information processing and telecommunications.

To begin general discussions, we have asked a number of thoughtful individuals from industry and academia to relate

1530 P STREET, NORTHWEST • WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-1910 • 202-387-6400 • FAX 202-387-8092

Department of Plant Biology
Stanford, California

Department of Embryology
Baltimore, Maryland

Department of Terrestrial Magnetism
Washington, D.C.

Geophysical Laboratory
Washington, D.C.

The Observatories
Pasadena, California, and Las Campanas, Chile

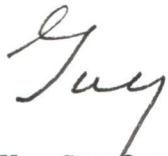
Dr. D. Allan Bromley
January 22, 1991
Page Two

expected scientific progress in these areas to such issues as economic and military security, basic human needs, natural resource use and education and training. These discussants will include Dr. Sol Buchsbaum, AT&T Bell Laboratories; Dr. James Williams, General Electric Company; and Dr. Anna Skalka, Fox Chase Institute.

As a participant, you will receive papers in advance and will be invited to join in discussions. Symposium proceedings will be published.

We look forward to you joining this international gathering to consider issues fundamental to science and technology and their impact on primary areas of human endeavor. Please return the enclosed form with your reply. Should you have any questions, you may contact Anne Keatley, Symposium Director, at the Carnegie Institution (202) 387-6400.

With best regards,



Dr. H. Guyford Stever
Chairman
Vannevar Bush Symposium

Sincerely



Dr. Maxine F. Singer
President
Carnegie Institution of Washington

Enclosure

VANNEVAR BUSH SYMPOSIUM

March 19-20, 1991

Name: _____

Title: _____

Address: _____

Phone #: _____

Facsimile #: _____

Please Mail To: Vannevar Bush Symposium
Carnegie Institution of Washington
1530 P Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

Facsimile #: (202) 387-8092

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 21, 1991

Dear Maxine:

Many thanks for the letter of January 22 in which, together with Guy Stever, you invite me to participate in the Vannevar Bush Symposium on March 20, 1991, and a dinner in honor of the anniversary of his birth on the prior evening, March 19.

It sounds like a wonderful session that you have organized and I would be delighted to accept your invitation to join you for the dinner, but unfortunately I am already committed to be out of town for the period March 20 through March 22, leaving early on the morning of March 20. That being the case, I am afraid that I am unable to participate in the symposium itself.

I very much regret this conflict, but it is one of long standing and one that I simply cannot adjust.

Many thanks for your invitation and may I wish you every success with this symposium.

With warmest best wishes,

Sincerely yours,



D. Allan Bromley
Assistant to the President
for
Science and Technology

Dr. Maxine F. Singer
President
Carnegie Institution of Washington
1530 P Street, Northwest
Washington, D.C. 20005-1910

"INVITATION FOR DR. BROMLEY"

TYPE: INVITATION

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9120438

SPEECH: YES NO

FROM: PRESS, FRANK AND LAMAR ALEXANDER

DATE OF EVENT: 04/23/91

LOCATION OF EVENT: THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, WASHINGTON D.C.

TIME OF EVENT:

SUBJECT: INVITATION TO PARTICIPATE IN THE NATIONAL SUMMIT ON
MATHEMATICS ASSESSMENT.

RSVP: 03/15/91

CONTACT PERSON:

CONTACT NUMBER: 202/334-1273

INVITATION ACCEPTED?

~~YES~~

NO

COPIES TO: Thomas Ratchford

REMARKS:

DATE OF LETTER: 02/13/91

DATE RECEIVED: 02/19/91

FILE: P INVITATION

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 8, 1991

Dear Drs. Press and Alexander:

Thank you for your letter of February 13 inviting me to participate in the SUMmit on Mathematics Assessment scheduled for April 23-24, 1991.

As much as I would like to join you, I must regretfully decline your kind invitation for scheduling reasons.

Thank you for thinking of me, and I hope that the Summit is a resounding success!

Sincerely yours,



D. Allan Bromley
Assistant to the President
for
Science and Technology

Presidents Frank Press and Lamar Alexander
Mathematical Sciences Education Board
818 Connecticut Avenue, Northwest, Suite 500
Washington, D.C. 20006

*Unhappily I am already
completely committed; I
would have been very
interested in attending
as much of this event as
possible.
Thanks again
Alan*



MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES EDUCATION BOARD

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

818 Connecticut Avenue, NW • Suite 500 • Washington, DC 20006
(202) 334-3294 • Facsimile: (202) 334-1453

91 FEB 13 AM 10:06

February 13, 1991

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR

Dr. Allan Bromley
Assistant to the President for S&T
Office of Science and Technology Policy
Old Executive Office Building
Room 358
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Dr. Bromley:

The Mathematical Sciences Education Board of the National Research Council is convening a group of leaders from across the country for a National Summit on Mathematics Assessment. They are leaders representing the public policy sector, the testing industry, the educational measurement community, the mathematics education community, national policy organizations, business and industry, and lay community organizations. We invite you to participate in this convocation on April 23-24, 1991, at the National Academy of Sciences in Washington, DC.

A Steering Committee of prominent individuals from the same groups that will attend the Summit has planned this event over the past eight months. Pre-Summit forums held in regions across the country provided the Steering Committee with valuable information from educational practitioners, test developers, parents, business and industry, and public policy makers at the state level on issues related to mathematics tests and assessments.

Three closely-linked developments on the national scene underscore the strategic importance of a national summit:

- the development of national consensus on the curriculum standards for school mathematics promulgated by the National Council of Teachers of Mathematics;
- the establishment of national education goals by President Bush and the nation's Governors, calling for significantly improved mathematics achievement;
- the creation of the National Education Goals Panel by the National Governors' Association to monitor and report progress toward national education goals.

In each of these developments, there is critical need for improved means of assessing performance and progress.

The coordinated reform strategy of the mathematics education community includes developing consensus agreement on three fundamental issues:

- what mathematics young people ought to know and be able to do;
- how it should be presented to them; and
- how to measure the results.

In the language of education, this means that rather sharply defined goals or standards for curriculum, instruction, and assessment are the fundamental building blocks of reform.

The mathematics community has recently set new and rigorous standards for what mathematics students should know and be able to do. In March, 1991, the National Council of Teachers of Mathematics will release its *Professional Standards for Teaching Mathematics* in conjunction with the release by the Mathematical Association of America of the *Professional Preparation of Teachers of Mathematics*. These coordinated efforts of the mathematics education community will define what every teacher of mathematics should know and be able to do, and will set standards for the professional preparation of teachers of mathematics.

Thus, for two of the building blocks of reform -- curriculum and instruction, there is consensus on national mathematics education goals and standards. The National Summit on Mathematics Assessment Project is the first major step in putting the third building block in place. The purpose of the Summit is to develop consensus on directions for mathematics assessment -- agreements that will set the stage for the development of more explicit standards for mathematics tests and assessments.

Because you are a leader of a constituency concerned with and involved in the reform of American education, your participation in the National Summit on Mathematics Assessment is critical in building national consensus on ways to:

- make tests, assessments, and accountability systems constructive forces in the reform of mathematics education; and
- report results clearly and accurately to the public on the mathematics achievement of the nation's youth and the quality of mathematics education programs.

We sincerely hope you will accept this invitation. Please complete and return the enclosed registration form by March 15, 1991. For a conference of this type to be productive, the number of participants must be limited; however, if there are colleagues that you would recommend we invite, please provide names and addresses in the appropriate space on the registration form. Upon receipt of your form, we will send additional conference materials to you.

Rooms at the Washington Sheraton Hotel are currently being held for Summit participants. The enclosed room reservation form should be mailed directly to the hotel no later than March 23, 1991. Return envelopes for the hotel reservation form and for the conference registration form are enclosed.

We look forward to hearing from you soon and hope to see you at the National Summit on Mathematics Assessment on April 23-24, 1991.

Sincerely,



Frank Press
President
National Academy of Sciences



Lamar Alexander
President
The University of Tennessee

Enclosures



SUMMIT PROGRAM

**National Summit on Mathematics Assessment
National Academy of Sciences, Washington, DC**

April 23, 1991

1:00 pm - 9:00 pm

April 24, 1991

8:00 am - 5:00 pm

The unique feature of this national convocation is the planned level of active participation of state policy team invitees and national leadership invitees. It is an opportunity for participants to shape new directions for mathematics tests and assessments and to advise state and national policy leaders on assessment and accountability issues. The Summit is also an opportunity for participants to hear and interact with leaders such as:

Secretary-Designate of Education: Lamar Alexander

Members of the National Education Goals Panel: Governors Romer (CO), Campbell (SC), Gardner (WA), Branstad (IA), Bayh (IN), Ashcroft (MO); Presidential Staff John Sununu, Richard Darman, and Roger Porter; and U.S. Senators Mitchell (ME) and Dole (KS) and Congressmen Gephardt (MO) and Michel (IL)

Member of U.S. Senate: Senator Mark Hatfield (OR)

President of the National Academy of Sciences: Frank Press

Executive Officer of the National Research Council: Philip Smith

Mathematics Education Leaders: Shirley Hill, John Dossey, Iris Carl, and Tom Romberg

President of The College Board: Donald Stewart

President of Educational Testing Services (ETS): Gregory Anrig

President of the Education Commission of the States: Frank Newman

Executive Director of the Council of Chief State School Officers: Gordon Ambach

Leaders in Educational Measurement and Assessment: Emerson Elliott, Robert Linn, Dale Carlson, and Edward Roeber

and

Policy Teams from the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and U.S. Territories



STEERING COMMITTEE

National Summit on Mathematics Assessment

Lamar Alexander, Chairman
President, The University of Tennessee

Gregory Anrig
President, Educational Testing Service

Roseann Bentley
Immediate Past President, National Association
of State Boards of Education

Iris Carl
President, National Council of Teachers of
Mathematics
Director of Mathematics, Houston Independent
School District

Donna Jean Carter
President, Association for Supervision and
Curriculum Development
Vice President, Jostens Learning Corporation

Michael Cohen
Executive Director, National Alliance for
Restructuring Education

John Dossey
Professor of Mathematics and Education,
Illinois State University

Richard Ferguson
President, The American College Testing
Program

Ronald Graham
Director, Research Information Sciences
Division, AT & T Bell Laboratories

Shirley Hill
Curator's Professor of Mathematics and
Education, University of Missouri-Kansas City

Gordon Ambach
Executive Director, Council of Chief State
School Officers

Lida Barrett
President, Mathematical Association of America
Dean, Mississippi State University

Lloyd Bond
Professor of Education Research, University of
North Carolina-Greensboro

Dale Carlson
Director of Assessment, California Department
of Education
President, National Council on Measurement in
Education

Donald Chambers
Past President, Association of State Supervisors
of Mathematics
Mathematics Supervisor, Wisconsin Department
of Education

Josephine Davis
Vice President for Academic Affairs,
St. Cloud State University

Richard Duran
Professor of Education,
University of California-Santa Barbara

Keith Geiger
President, National Education Association

Georgene B. Herschbach
Registrar, Harvard College

Paul LeMahieu
Director of Research, Evaluation, and Test
Development, Pittsburgh City Schools

Joanne Lenke
Senior Vice President, The Psychological
Corporation

George Madaus
Director, Center for the Study of Testing,
Evaluation, and Educational Policy, Boston
College

Richard Mills
Commissioner of Education, Vermont
Department of Education

Richard M. Morrow
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer,
Amoco Corporation

Michael Nettles
Vice President for Assessment,
The University of Tennessee

Donald Petersen
Former Chairman and Chief Executive Officer,
Ford Motor Company

Edward Roeber
Supervisor, Michigan Educational Assessment
Program, Michigan Department of Education

Albert Shanker
President, American Federation of Teachers

Donald Stewart
President, The College Board

Nellie Weil
Past President, National School Boards
Association

Robert Linn
Professor of Education, University of Colorado

Jean McDonald
Senior Policy Analyst, National Governors'
Association

Ruth Mitchell
Associate Director, Council for Basic Education

John Myers
Director of Education Services,
National Conference of State Legislatures

Frank Newman
President, Education Commission of the States

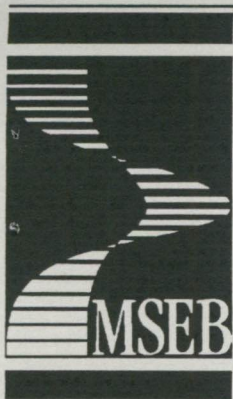
Lauren Resnick
Director, Learning Research and Development
Center, University of Pittsburgh

Thomas Romberg
Director, National Center for Research in
Mathematical Sciences Education, University
of Wisconsin

Marshall Smith
Dean, School of Education, Stanford University

Manya Ungar
Immediate Past President, National Congress of
Parents and Teachers

Charlie G. Williams
South Carolina State Superintendent of
Education



A NATIONAL SUMMIT ON MATHEMATICS ASSESSMENT

**Mathematical Sciences Education Board
National Research Council**

SUMMIT INVITEES

Six hundred leaders have been invited to the National Summit on Mathematics Assessment to finalize goals for mathematics assessment and to launch an action plan for pursuing those goals. There are two major groups of invitees: (1) state teams of public policy makers and (2) leaders of national organizations involved in education reform.

Invited from each state are the:

- Governor
- Governor's education assistant
- members of education committees of the state legislature
- chairman of the state school board
- chief state school officer
- state mathematics supervisor
- director of state assessment programs
- state director of higher education
- representative of the state's Mathematics Coalition

Major figures in mathematics education, leaders in assessment reform and the assessment industry, leaders in education policy, representatives of the federal government, and chief officers of business and industry have also been invited. These leaders and the state public policy makers, working in concert, have an opportunity at the Summit to move the reform agenda rapidly toward achieving national education goals.

NATIONAL SUMMIT ON MATHEMATICS ASSESSMENT

April 23 - 24, 1991

HOTEL RESERVATION - Please reserve your room by **March 23, 1991**. Mail the enclosed hotel reservation form with payment directly to the Sheraton Washington or phone the Sheraton Washington at 202/328-2000.

REGISTRATION FEE - *The registration fee includes a reception and dinner on April 23, breakfast and lunch on April 24 and Summit materials.*

Registration Fee due by March 15, 1991 \$120.00

Late Registration Fee due by April 5, 1991 \$150.00

Dr. Allan Bromley
Assistant to the President for S&T
Office of Science and Technology Policy
Old Executive Office Building
Room 358

Washington, DC 20500

Please print any corrections to your name and address on the above label.

_____ I will attend. I have enclosed a check made payable to the Mathematical Sciences Education Board for the registration fee. (U.S. currency only). Refunds cannot be made after April 15, 1991.

_____ I am unable to attend but recommend that the following person be invited.

Name _____

Title/Affiliation _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Office Phone () _____ Home Phone () _____

PLEASE RETURN THIS RESERVATION FORM WITH PAYMENT TO:

National Summit on Mathematics Assessment
Mathematical Sciences Education Board
818 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Suite 500
Washington, D.C. 20006
202/334-1273

SPECIAL AIRFARES ON UNITED AIRLINES

**National Summit on Mathematics Assessment
Washington, D.C.
April 23 - 24, 1991**

On behalf of the National Summit of Mathematics Assessment, National Academies Travel has negotiated special discounted airfares with United Airlines. These fares are available exclusively through National Academies Travel. The following discounts are offered to all attendees who plan to travel between April 20, 1991 and April 28, 1991:

- 40% OFF NORMAL COACH FARE WITH A SEVEN (7) DAY ADVANCE PURCHASE REQUIRED (NO MINIMUM STAY).
- 5% OFF ANY DISCOUNTED FARE YOU QUALIFY FOR, BASED ON NORMAL RESTRICTIONS, INCLUDING THE LOWEST APPLICABLE FARE AT THE TIME OF BOOKING.

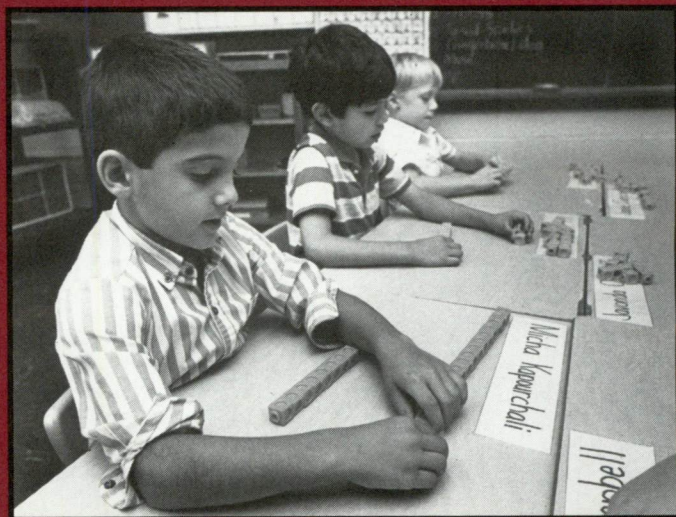
To make reservations for one of the previously mentioned fares, please follow these steps:

1. Call National Academies Travel Agency at 1-800-367-2038, Monday through Friday from 8:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m. EST.
2. Identify yourself as an attendee of the National Summit on Mathematics Education.

National Academies Travel will mail the tickets to your home or office.

NATIONAL SUMMIT on MATHEMATICS ASSESSMENT

April 23-24, 1991



*"Substantial work will be required
to develop new tools for assessing
and reporting on student performance."
– National Governors' Association Report
July, 1990*



National Academy of Sciences
National Academy of Engineering
Institute of Medicine

Mathematical Sciences Education Board

818 Connecticut Avenue NW • Suite 500

Washington, DC 20006

Telephone 202/334-3294

Fax 202/334-1453

"By the year 2000, U.S. students must be first in the world in math and science achievement."

– President George Bush, State of the Union Address, January 1990

STEERING COMMITTEE

Lamar Alexander, Chairman
President, The University of Tennessee

Gordon Ambach
Executive Director, Council of Chief State School Officers

Gregory Anrig
President, Educational Testing Service

Lida Barrett
President, Mathematical Association of America
Dean, College of Arts & Sciences, Mississippi State University

Roseann Bentley
Immediate Past President
National Association of State Boards of Education

Lloyd Bond
Professor of Education Research, Univ. of North Carolina – Greensboro

Iris Carl
President, National Council of Teachers of Mathematics
Director of Mathematics, Houston Independent School District

Dale Carlson
Director of Assessment, California Department of Education
President, National Council on Measurement in Education

Donna Jean Carter
President, Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development
Vice President, Jostens Learning Corporation

Donald Chambers
Past President, Association of State Supervisors of Mathematics
Mathematics Supervisor, Wisconsin Department of Education

Michael Cohen
Executive Director, National Alliance for Restructuring Education

Josephine Davis
Vice President for Academic Affairs, St. Cloud State University

John Dossey
Professor of Mathematics and Education, Illinois State University

Richard Duran
Professor of Education, University of California – Santa Barbara

Richard Ferguson
President, The American College Testing Program

Keith Geiger
President, National Education Association

Ronald Graham
Director, Research Information Sciences Division
AT&T Bell Laboratories

Georgene B. Herschbach
Registrar, Harvard College

Shirley Hill
Curator's Professor of Mathematics and Education,
University of Missouri – Kansas City

Paul LeMahieu
Director of Research, Evaluation, and Test Development
Pittsburgh City Schools

Joanne Lenke
Senior Vice President, The Psychological Corporation

Robert Linn
Professor of Education, University of Colorado

George Madaus
Director, Center for the Study of Testing, Evaluation, and Educational
Policy, Boston College

Jean McDonald
Senior Policy Analyst, National Governors' Association

Richard Mills
Commissioner of Education
Vermont Department of Education

Ruth Mitchell
Associate Director, Council for Basic Education

Richard M. Morrow
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
Amoco Corporation

John Myers
Director of Education Services
National Conference of State Legislatures

Michael Nettles
Vice President for Assessment, The University of Tennessee

Frank Newman
President, Education Commission of the States

Donald Petersen
Former Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
Ford Motor Company

Lauren Resnick
Director, Learning Research and Development Center
University of Pittsburgh

Edward Roebor
Supervisor, Michigan Educational Assessment Program
Michigan Department of Education

Thomas Romberg
Director, National Center for Research in Mathematical Sciences
Education, University of Wisconsin

Albert Shanker
President, American Federation of Teachers

Marshall Smith
Dean, School of Education, Stanford University

Donald Stewart
President, The College Board

Manya Ungar
Immediate Past President
National Congress of Parents and Teachers

Nellie Weil
Past President, National School Boards Association

Charlie G. Williams
South Carolina State Superintendent of Education

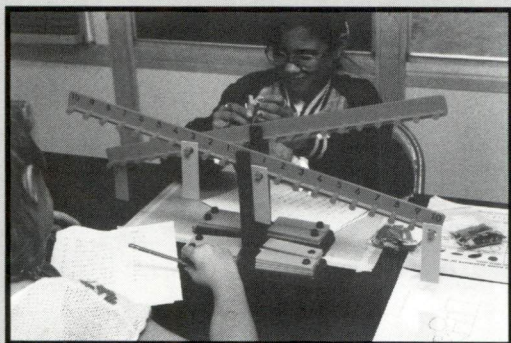
NATIONAL SUMMIT ON MATHEMATICS ASSESSMENT

PURPOSES

- Develop national goals for mathematics assessment – goals which will guide the development of national assessment standards
- Design a basic plan for pursuing these goals – a plan which delineates roles for mathematics educators; for national, state and local public policy leaders; and for the assessment industry
- Reach consensus among key constituencies on both the goals and the plan
- Gain commitments of Summit participants and their organizations to the implementation of the national plan
- Produce and widely disseminate a document describing Summit outcomes

The need for the Summit and the strategic importance of it are underscored by two closely-linked national developments:

- the national education goals set by President Bush and the nation's Governors
- reform activities underway in the mathematics community



The Mathematical Sciences Education Board is coordinating a National Summit on Mathematics Assessment to:

- set the stage for the development of standards for mathematics assessment
- set in motion a process to make mathematics assessment a constructive force in the improvement of mathematics education

As a way to learn about the concerns and priorities of various groups and individuals throughout the U.S., the MSEB is holding four regional meetings prior to the National Summit on Mathematics Assessment.

Sites and 1990 dates:

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| • Portland, OR | October 19-20 |
| • Nashville, TN | October 26-27 |
| • Minneapolis, MN | November 2-3 |
| • Hartford, CT | November 16-17 |

Planning for the Summit is directed by a Steering Committee of 40 national education and public policy leaders who are advising the mathematics education community about new directions for mathematics assessment. Summit attendance is invitational. In addition to individuals in mathematics education, assessment, and educational policy fields, attendees will include state teams made up of Governors (or their representatives), state school board chairs, chief state school officers, state mathematics supervisors, state legislators, state directors of assessment programs, and members of state mathematics coalitions.

To request further information about the National Summit on Mathematics Assessment project, contact Dr. Mary Harley Kruter, Project Director.

Major grants to fund the National Summit on Mathematics Assessment are from the AT&T Foundation and the Carnegie Corporation of New York, with additional funding from the U.S. Department of Education.



Mathematical Sciences
Education Board

Our country's economic well-being demands that we have a population with greater thinking, reasoning, and learning skills in mathematics. For this reason, two of the national education goals set by President Bush and the 50 Governors call for significantly increased mathematics achievement.

The mathematics education community is pursuing a coordinated and broad based reform plan in order to meet these national goals. Its key elements are new and more demanding national standards for what is taught in mathematics and how it is taught.

These standards call for all students to develop mathematical power, the ability to use mathematics to solve non-routine problems – to explore, conjecture, reason logically, and communicate about mathematics.

If our students are to meet such standards, mathematics programs in our schools must expand to include much more than the traditional basic skills. Teaching must change. Most of all, the tests that we use to measure student achievement must be significantly changed to emphasize thinking skills as well as computational skills.

“There will be fewer jobs for those who cannot read, follow directions, and use mathematics.”

“Undereducated, Uncompetitive USA”

***– Report of a Corporation Task Force on Education
Union Carbide Corporation, 1989***

At the National Summit on Mathematics Assessment, consensus on specific directions for change in assessing mathematics will be forged among leaders in:

- mathematics education
- the education and public policy arena
- the assessment industry
- business and industry
- parent and community groups

As the public need for measuring educational progress increases, there is a greater reliance on currently-available tests for educational accountability. Between 1972 and 1985, the number of mandated state testing programs grew from 1 to 34; by 1989, every state had a mandated testing program of some type.

Unfortunately, most of the tests used for mathematics have a narrow focus. They do not measure the wide range of mathematical skills and abilities that educators and business/industry believe is needed for a population to live and work in a world increasingly shaped by mathematics, science, and technology.

The high stakes now associated with test scores have resulted in *more* classroom time being spent on instruction of topics measured by the tests and on test preparation, and *less* time being spent on developing students' abilities to integrate, synthesize, and apply knowledge and data to solve complex problems.

Tests and other assessments need to be aligned with the forward-looking national curriculum standards set by the mathematics education community so that the public has a clear understanding of how well American students are achieving in the mathematics that is valued and needed by today's society.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20008

2660 WOODLEY ROAD AT CONNECTICUT AVE., N.W.

Sheraton Washington Hotel



PLACE
STAMP
HERE

IMPORTANT DEPOSIT INFORMATION

The Sheraton Washington can only confirm your reservation request when accompanied by one night's deposit (room rate plus 11% tax and \$1.50 occupancy tax). This deposit may be made by check, money order or by using any of the following credit cards: American Express, Carte Blanche, Diners Club, MasterCard, Visa, Discover. If paying by check or money order, please include the arrival date on the face of the check. Refunds will be made when cancellation is received not less than 72 hours prior to your scheduled arrival date. (Be sure to keep your cancellation number.)

At certain times, the Sheraton Washington Hotel may not be able to accept changes in reservation dates. Reservation does not guarantee an arrival date for other than the date originally reserved.

SHERATON WASHINGTON RESERVATION REQUEST

(PLEASE PRINT ALL INFORMATION)

Arrival: _____ Day _____ Date _____ Check-in time 3:00 p.m.

Departure: _____ Day _____ Date _____ Check-out time 1:00 p.m.

Circle room type requested: Single (One Person) Double (Two People) One Bedr. Suite Two Bedr. Suite

Rate requested \$ _____ *

*Note: If rate selected is not available, next available rate will be confirmed.

Name: _____

Organization/Firm: _____ Telephone (____) _____

Address: _____ City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Sharing room with: _____

All guest rooms have one king size bed or two double beds. There is an additional charge for roll-aways.

SINGLE: \$82

DOUBLE: \$112

MATHEMATICAL SCIENCE EDUCATION BOARD

APRIL 23 - 24, 1991

TRIPLE: \$142

QUAD: \$172

SUITES: Rack

Reservations received after the following date will be on a space available basis March 23, 1991

ADVANCED DEPOSIT

Since all reservations at the Sheraton Washington Hotel require one night's deposit or credit card guarantee (including 11% tax plus \$1.50 occupancy tax), I have:

(A) enclosed a check or money order for \$ _____

(B) enclosed credit card information authorizing my reservation to be guaranteed in the amount of \$ _____

Check credit card used: _____ American Express _____ Diners Club _____ Carte Blanche _____ MasterCard
_____ Visa _____ Discover Credit Card Number _____ Exp. Date _____

Print name as it appears on card _____ Signature _____

RESERVATIONS SUBJECT TO CANCELLATION AT 4 P.M. IF NOT GUARANTEED.

DON'T BE A NO SHOW

Failure to cancel your reservation 72 hours prior to arrival will result in one night's room and tax being charged to your credit card.

PLEASE MAKE SURE ALL INFORMATION IS COMPLETED BEFORE SEALING ENVELOPE.

"INVITATION FOR DR. BROMLEY"

TYPE: INVITATION

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9120435

SPEECH: YES NO

FROM: HAZELRIGG, GEORGE AND PAUL HERER

DATE OF EVENT: 03/08/91

LOCATION OF EVENT: THE NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION, ROOM 540.

TIME OF EVENT: 09:30AM

SUBJECT: INVITATION TO A WORKSHOP ON JAPANESE R & D IN
MACHINE TRANSLATION.

RSVP: 02/22/91

CONTACT PERSON: BOB WILLIAMS

CONTACT NUMBER: 301/323-1010

INVITATION ACCEPTED?

YES

NO

COPIES TO:

Thomas Ratchford

REMARKS:

2/26/89 - Regretted to Bob Williams!
mr

DATE OF LETTER: 02/14/91

DATE RECEIVED: 02/19/91

FILE: 7-

~~INTERNATIONAL-JAPAN~~

invitation

9/20/95

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

1800 G STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20550

RECEIVED

February 14, 1991

51 FEB 19 AM : 03

D. Allan Bromely
Assist. to Pres. for
Science & Technology
OEOB - Room 360
Washington, DC 20500

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR

Dear Mr. Bromely:

I am pleased to invite you to a workshop on Japanese research and development in Machine Translation. The workshop will be held on March 8, 1991 at the National Science Foundation, 1800 G Street N.W., Washington DC, Room 540.

With support from the National Science Foundation, the Department of Commerce, and DARPA, the Japanese Technology Evaluation Center (JTEC) has organized a distinguished panel of Machine Translation experts. They have studied the recent literature and have just returned from an extensive tour of Japanese institutions and facilities. Their findings can help government and industry determine policies for research. The purpose of the workshop is to discuss the preliminary findings of the Panel with members of the policy community to help finalize the Panel's report. A draft agenda, a list of Panel members, and a list of organizations and facilities visited are enclosed.

The room capacity is limited (Room 540--the boardroom of the National Science Board), so the workshop is by invitation only. Please RSVP using the enclosed form or notify us by fax (301-532-5123).

I hope to see you at the workshop. Please call Bob Williams at 301-323-1010 ext. 2855 if you need more information.

Sincerely yours,

George Hazelrigg
George Hazelrigg

Paul Herer
Paul Herer

JTEC Machine Translation Workshop

March 8, 1991

National Science Foundation
1800 G Street, NW, Washington, DC, Room 540

DRAFT AGENDA

9:30	Registration	
10:00	Welcome to NSF	
10:10	Review of JTEC	
10:20	Foreword	Clark
10:30	Overview	Carbonell
11:00	Panel Member Presentations Begin	
12:00	Lunch (served in meeting room)	
1:00	Presentations Resume	
	Japanese MT: The State of the Art	Carbonell
	Technical Infrastructure	Johnson
	Languages and Application Domains	Wayne
	Knowledge Sources	Wilks
	Life Cycle of MT Systems	Tomita
	The User Perspective	Vasconcellos
	Quality	Satoh
	Comparison With U.S./Europe	Wilks
	R&D Efforts	Rich
	Future Directions	Rich
3:30	Summary	Carbonell
4:00	Open Discussion	
5:00	Adjournment	

MACHINE TRANSLATION PANEL

Dr. Jaime Carbonell
Director, Center for Machine Translation
Professor, Center for Computer Science
Carnegie Mellon University
Pittsburgh, PA 15213

Dr. David E. Johnson
Research Scientist
Mathematical Sciences Department
IBM Research
Yorktown Heights, NY 10598

Dr. Elaine Rich
Director, AI Lab
MCC
3500 West Balcones Center Dr.
Austin, TX 78759

Dr. Masaru Tomita
Assistant Professor
School of Computer Science
Carnegie Mellon University
Pittsburgh, PA 15213

Dr. Muriel Vasconcellos
Chief, Translation and Terminology
Pan American Health Organization
525 23rd Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20037

Dr. Yorick Wilks
Director
Computing Research Laboratory
Box 3CRL, NMSU
Las Cruces, NM 88001

MACHINE TRANSLATION PANEL

LIST OF SITES VISITED

Sanyo Electric Co.
Osaka

Oki Electric
Kansai Lab

Matsushita Electric
Osaka

Sharp System Products
Nara

ATR, Inc.
Kyoto

JICST
Tokyo

NEC
Tokyo

Bravice International, Inc.
Tokyo

NTT Yokosuka R&D Center
Yokosuka

Ricoh, Inc.
Yokohama

Toshiba R&D Center
Kawasaki

CICC
Tokyo

Fujitsu
Kawasaki

IBM Tokyo R&D Center
Tokyo

Hitachi
Omori

Electronic Dictionary Research
Institute
Tokyo

ICOT
Tokyo

Inter Group, Inc.
Tokyo

IBS, Inc.
Tokyo

Fuji Electric
Tokyo

NHK R&D
Seijogahama

MITI
Tokyo

JEIDA
Tokyo

JTEC MACHINE TRANSLATION WORKSHOP

INVITATION RESPONSE MEMO

To: JTEC/Computer Science
Loyola College
4501 N. Charles St.
Baltimore, Maryland 21210

ATTN: Machine Translation

From: _____

Subject: Invitation to JTEC Machine Translation Workshop (3-8-91)

YES	NO	I will attend the workshop on Machine Translation
-----	----	--

YES	NO	My substitute
-----	----	---------------

will attend

"INVITATION FOR DR. BROMLEY"

TYPE: INVITATION

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9120439

SPEECH: YES NO

FROM: TRAIN, RUSSELL E. (WORLD WILDLIFE FUND)

DATE OF EVENT: 03/10/91

LOCATION OF EVENT: MADISON HOTEL, 1507 M STREET, N.W.

TIME OF EVENT: 06:00PM

SUBJECT: INVITATION TO CELEBRATE THE LAUNCHING OF THE
NATIONAL COMMISSION ON THE ENVIRONMENT.

RSVP: 02/27/91

CONTACT PERSON: WENDY LAIRD

CONTACT NUMBER: 202/778-9702

INVITATION ACCEPTED?

~~YES~~

NO

COPIES TO: Nancy Maynard

REMARKS:

2/26/91 Regretted to Wendy Laird!
mr

DATE OF LETTER: 02/15/91

DATE RECEIVED: 02/19/91

FILE: *invitation*
ENVIRONMENT

9/20439



World Wildlife Fund
The Conservation Foundation

RECEIVED

8 FEB 19 11:27



OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR

February 15, 1991

Dr. D. Allan Bromley
Assistant to the President for
Science & Technology and,
Director, Office of Science & Technology Policy
Old Executive Office Building
17 Street & Pennsylvania Ave, NW
Room 360
Washington, DC 20506

Dear Dr. Bromley:

I am writing to invite you to join me on Sunday evening, March 10th, to celebrate the launching of the National Commission on the Environment. World Wildlife Fund & The Conservation Foundation has convened the National Commission to develop innovative strategies to address the formidable environmental challenges we and the world face. High on the agenda are issues which were largely unrecognized two decades ago when our current policies were developed, including global climate change, non-point source pollution, habitat and species loss, population growth, increasing waste generation and escalating energy consumption.

I am privileged to serve as Chairman of the National Commission, whose members represent a remarkable range and depth of experience and knowledge in policy development, both for the environment and for other economic and social areas. (A current list of Commissioners is attached.) It is my hope that these distinguished Commissioners will chart a truly new course for U.S. environmental policy. I further hope that our deliberations will proceed in the context of the global interdependence of both national environmental and economic policies, and that we will enunciate a concise set of recommendations to ensure that the environment can provide both the necessary resources and the desired quality of life for future generations.

Please join me and other Commissioners on Sunday evening, March 10th, at the Madison Hotel (1507 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.), from 6:00-7:30 p.m. Our reception will be held on the second floor in "Mount Vernon A." Please call Wendy Laird at 202-778-9702, to let her know whether you can join us.

Sincerely,

Russell E. Train
Chairman

Enclosure



World Wildlife Fund
The Conservation Foundation



THE NATIONAL COMMISSION ON THE ENVIRONMENT

Russell E. Train, *Chairman World Wildlife Fund; former EPA Administrator, CEQ Chairman*

John E. Bryson, *Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Southern California Edison Co.*

A.W. Clausen, *Chairman, Executive Committee, Bank of America*

Douglas M. Costle, *Dean, Vermont Law School; former EPA Administrator*

Cruz A. Matos, *Environmental Consultant; former Secretary, Natural Resources, Government of Puerto Rico*

Gilbert S. Omenn, *Professor and Dean, School of Public Health and Community Medicine, University of Washington*

Paul H. O'Neill, *Director, Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer, ALCOA*

Alice M. Rivlin, *Senior Fellow, Economic Studies Program, Brookings Institution; former Director, Congressional Budget Office*

Priscilla Robinson, *Environmental Consultant; former Director and Founder, Southwest Environmental Service*

Steven C. Rockefeller, *Professor of Religion, Middlebury College*

William D. Ruckelshaus, *Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Browning-Ferris Industries, Inc.; former EPA Administrator*

Gloria R. Scott, *President of Bennett College*

James Gustave Speth, *President, World Resources Institute; and former CEQ Chairman*

Lee M. Thomas, *Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Law Environmental, Inc.; former EPA Administrator*

Victoria J. Tschinkel, *Senior Consultant, Landers & Parsons; former Secretary, Florida Department of Environmental Regulation*

Robert M. White, *President, National Academy of Engineering*

Additional members may be added

2/20

"INVITATION FOR DR. BROMLEY"

TYPE: INVITATION REMINDER

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9120424

SPEECH: YES NO

FROM: THE AMBASSADOR OF AUSTRIA AND MRS. FRIEDRICH HOESS

DATE OF EVENT: 02/20/91

LOCATION OF EVENT: KENNEDY CENTER CONCERT HALL

TIME OF EVENT: 08:00PM

SUBJECT: INVITATION AND TICKETS TO THE VIENNA PHILHARMONIC

RSVP:

CONTACT PERSON:

CONTACT NUMBER:

INVITATION ACCEPTED?

~~YES~~

NO

COPIES TO:

REMARKS:

DATE OF LETTER:

DATE RECEIVED: 02/15/91

FILE: P INVITATION ~~FOLLOW-UP~~



*The Ambassador of Austria
and Mrs. Friedrich Hoess*

*Oesterreichische Laenderbank A.G.
and
Oesterreichische Kontrollbank A.G.
request the pleasure of the company of
Dr. Bromley*

*at a Performance of the
Vienna Philharmonic
followed by a Reception
on Wednesday, February 20th
at the
Kennedy Center
Washington, D.C.*

R.S.V.P.

483-4474

To Remind

Performance Concert Hall 8:00 p.m.

Reception Atrium approx. 10:00 p.m.

RECEIVED

91 FEB 15 AM 11:51

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR

The Honorable
Dr. Allan Bromley
Assistant to the President
for Science and Technology
Old Executive Office Bldg.
Room No. 358
Washington, D.C.

X-RAYED

91 FEB 15 AM 11:14

BY HAND

456-7116
395-3662

9120929
The Embassy of Austria
2343 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20008



*The Ambassador of Austria
and Mrs. Friedrich Hoess*

*Oesterreichische Laenderbank A.G.
and
Oesterreichische Kontrollbank A.G.
request the pleasure of the company of*

Ms Bromley

*at a Performance of the
Vienna Philharmonic
followed by a Reception
on Wednesday, February 20th
at the
Kennedy Center
Washington, D.C.*

R.S.V.P.

488-4474

To Remind

Performance Concert Hall 8:00 p.m.

Reception Atrium approx. 10:00 p.m.

2/28

"INVITATION FOR DR. BROMLEY"

TYPE: INVITATION

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9120408

SPEECH: YES NO

FROM: REED, JOSEPH VERNER

DATE OF EVENT: 02/28/91

LOCATION OF EVENT: RESIDENCE OF THE AMBASSADOR, 2443 MASSACHUSETTS AVE

*Please let
Amb. Reed
know ASAP*

TIME OF EVENT: 06:00PM

SUBJECT: RECEPTION HONORING JOSEPH VERNER REED

RSVP:

CONTACT PERSON:

CONTACT NUMBER:

INVITATION ACCEPTED?

YES

~~NO~~

COPIES TO:

REMARKS:

DATE OF LETTER: 02/11/91

DATE RECEIVED: 02/14/91

FILE: P- INVITATION

9120408

United States Department of State
The Chief of Protocol
Washington, D.C. 20520-2317

RECEIVED

91 FEB 14 P 3:19

February 11, 1991

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR

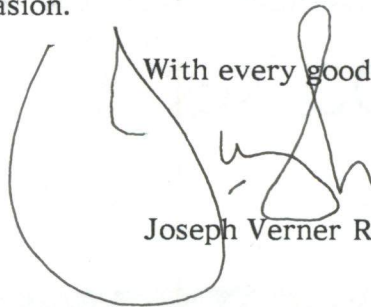
Dear Special Friend,

Ambassador Simon Consalvi of the Republic of Venezuela is kindly offering a Reception in my honor:

Thursday, February 28, 1991
Residence of the Ambassador
2443 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
6:00pm to 7:30pm

I would be doubly honored if you could drop by. Your presence would add luster to the occasion.

With every good wish,



Joseph Verner Reed

The Order of Francisco de Miranda is being awarded by the Republic of Venezuela to Ambassador Joseph Verner Reed in recognition of his service at the United Nations as Under-Secretary-General during 1987 when Venezuela served in the Presidency of the Economic and Social Council.

"CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING"

TYPE: INFORMATION

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9120426

FROM: GORDON, VANCE (PHARMACEUTICAL MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION)

TO: OSTP

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 02/08/91

SUBJECT: PRELIMINARY PROGRAM FOR THE 2ND PMA/NIH TECHNOLOGY
TRANSFER CONFERENCE TO BE HELD APRIL 25-26.

ASSIGNED TO:

ACTION REQUIRED:

SENDER'S DUE DATE: 04/04/91

OSTP DUE DATE:

DATE COMPLETED:

COPIES TO: Ken Yale

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #:

CONTACT PERSON:

REMARKS:

DATE RECEIVED: 02/14/91

FILE: ~~PHARMACEUTICALS~~

P- invitation

C. Vance Gordon, Ph.D.
ASSISTANT VICE PRESIDENT FOR
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

RECEIVED

91 FEB 14 P 3:15

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR

February 8, 1991

TO THE OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENT
AND MEMBERS ON THE RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT SECTION AND
MEDICAL SECTION; THE DRUG DISCOVERY MANAGEMENT SUBSECTION;
THE LAW SECTION PATENT COMMITTEE AND OTHERS

Enclosed is the preliminary program for the 2nd PMA/NIH
Technology Transfer Conference to be held April 25-26, 1991 at
the Hyatt Regency Hotel, Bethesda, Maryland.

The hotel and registration forms are also enclosed. Please
note that the deadline for hotel reservations is April 4, 1991.

C. VANCE GORDON

Enclosure

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH
PHARMACEUTICAL MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION

TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER CONFERENCE

Hyatt Regency, Bethesda, Maryland
April 25-26, 1991

Preliminary Program

Co-Chairs: Reid Adler, J.D.
Director, Office of Technology Transfer
National Institutes of Health

Edwin G. Gemrich, II, Ph.D.
Senior Contracts Manager
The Upjohn Laboratories

Wednesday April 24

5:00 - 6:00 PM Registration

Thursday, April 25

7:30 AM Registration and Continental Breakfast

8:30 AM Welcoming Remarks

SESSION I

FACILITATING THE SHARING OF RESEARCH MATERIALS

9:00 AM

A. Legal and Definitional Context

1. Experimental Use and the Differences between Research Purposes and Commercial Purposes
2. What are "Materials, Improvements and Derivatives"
3. Availability of Deposits for Patent Purposes and Transfer with and without Secrecy Agreements

(Discussion)

10:15 AM Coffee Break

10:30 AM B. Case Studies

1. Monoclonal Antibodies
2. Oncomouse
3. Baculovirus Expression Vectors
4. Other University

(Discussion)

12:00 Noon Group Lunch

(Speaker from Congress)

1:15 PM C. Policy Constraints on Materials Transfers

1. Public Health Service and NIH
2. Scientific Journal Requirements
3. Proposed Uniform Material Sharing Agreement

(Discussion)

SESSION II

**PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY COSTS, PRICING AND THE VALUATION OF
TRANSFERRED TECHNOLOGY**

2:15 PM Why Do Drugs Cost What They Do? Overview of
the Corporate Drug Development Process

1. Speaker #1
2. Speaker #2

Discussion

3:20 PM Coffee Break

SESSION III

HOW TO VALUE LICENSABLE TECHNOLOGY

3:45 PM Research Materials, Research "Tools"
 (commercial research, in-house screening) and
 Commercial Products

1. University
2. Large Company
3. Small Company
4. At-large Speaker
5. National Institutes of Health

(Discussion)

5:30 PM Adjournment

6:30 PM Reception

Friday, April 26

7:30 PM Continental Breakfast

SESSION IV

OVERVIEW OF PHS TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER PROGRAMS

- 8:30 AM
1. OTT - Overview of Program, Outreach, Bulletin Board, Role of ICD Technology Development Coordinators and How to Get in Touch with them. Who Does a Company Talk to and When?
 2. NIH - Status of Recent DHHS Conflict of Interest Initiatives and Federal Law Changes that Affect Consulting and Honoraria
 3. NIH Clinical Center

(Discussion)

9:45 AM Coffee Break

SESSION V

OTHER GOVERNMENT TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER OPPORTUNITIES

1. Naval Medical Command
2. Walter Reed Army Medical Center
3. Brookhaven National Lab
4. Agricultural Research Service

(Discussion)

12:00 Noon

Group Lunch

(Speaker)

SESSION VI

COMPOUND SCREENING PROGRAMS

1:15 PM

1. NIDA
2. NCI
3. NIAID
4. Company Commentary

(Discussion)

2:45 PM

Closing Remarks

3:30 PM

Adjournment

Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association

1100 Fifteenth Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20005 (202) 835-3400

Hotel Reservation

**Pharmaceutical
Manufacturers
Association**

PMA/NIH TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER CONFERENCE
HYATT REGENCY BETHESDA
BETHESDA, MARYLAND
301/657-1234
APRIL 25-26, 1991

Name: _____

Address: _____

City, State, Zip: _____

Business Phone: _____

Arrival: _____ Departure: _____
check-in time 3:00 pm check-out time 12:00 pm

Reservations will be held until 4:00 pm unless guaranteed by one night's deposit on any major credit card number or check.

☐ American Express ☐ Visa ☐ Carte Blanche
☐ Master Card ☐ Diners ☐ Check/Money Order

Number: _____ Expiration Date: _____

I understand that I am liable for one night's room and tax which will be deducted from my deposit, or billed through my credit card in the event that I do not arrive on the date indicated, or cancel 24 hours prior to arrival.

Signature: _____

Please check type of accommodation:

☐ Single @ \$105.00 per day
☐ Double (one bed) @ \$105.00 per day
☐ Double (two beds) @ \$105.00 per day
Plus Applicable Tax.

For suite information, please call the hotel directly.

Reservations must be received no later than April 4, 1991 after which date, room is subject to availability at the conference rate.

Please send reservations to: Reservations Department
Hyatt Regency Bethesda
One Bethesda Metro Center
Bethesda, MD 20814

1100 Fifteenth Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20005 (202) 835-3400

"INVITATION FOR DR. BROMLEY"

TYPE: INVITATION

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9120412

SPEECH: YES NO

FROM: DEPARTMENT OF THE (ARMY,) CHIEF OF STAFF

DATE OF EVENT: 03/04/91

LOCATION OF EVENT: CONCERT HALL, KENNEDY CENTER, WASHINGTON, D.C.

TIME OF EVENT: 08:00PM

SUBJECT: SIXTY-NINTH ANNIVERSARY CONCERT PRESENTED BY THE
U.S. ARMY MILITARY DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON.

RSVP: 02/25/91

CONTACT PERSON:

CONTACT NUMBER: 202/475-1427

INVITATION ACCEPTED?

~~YES~~

NO

COPIES TO:

REMARKS: 2/20/91 - Regretted
mrv

DATE OF LETTER:

DATE RECEIVED: 02/14/91

FILE: P- INVITATION



Decline

*The Chief of Staff, United States Army
requests the pleasure of your company
at the Sixty-Ninth Anniversary Concert
presented by the
United States Army Military District of Washington
featuring
"Pershing's Own"
The United States Army Band
on Monday evening, the fourth of March
at eight o'clock
The Concert Hall, Kennedy Center
Washington, D.C.*

*R.S.V.P.
202-475-1427*

*Army Blue Uniform with
four-in-hand tie
Business Suit*

PARKING PASS

THE UNITED STATES ARMY BAND

ANNIVERSARY CONCERT

PLACE IN WINDSHIELD (DRIVERS SIDE)

4 MARCH 1991

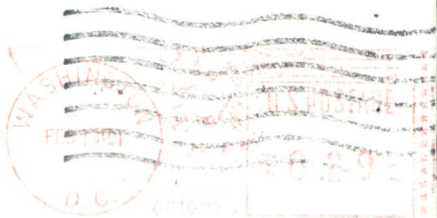
You are cordially invited to a reception
prior to the concert
at six o'clock

The Fort Myer Officers' Club
Fort Myer, Virginia

R.S.V.P. by 19 February

202-475-1427

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
Office, Chief of Staff, Army
ATTN: DACS-DSP
Pentagon, Room 3D676
Washington, DC 20310-0200



The Honorable D. Allan Bromley
Assistant to the President for
Science and Technology
and Mrs. Bromley
Washington, DC 20500



RECEIVED

9 FEB 14 P 3: 17

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR

9/20/12