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Record Group/Collection:	George H.W. Bush Presidential Records
Collection/Office of Origin:	Science and Technology Policy, Office of (OSTP)
Series:	Bromley, D. Allan, Files
Subseries:	International Files
OA/ID Number:	62063
Folder ID Number:	62063-004

Folder Title:
International: General [7 of 10] [1992]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet
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Doc. No. / Type	Subject/Title	Date	Restriction	Classification
01. Letter	To: Wolfgand Panofsky From: Venedikt Dzhelepov Re: Joint Instiute for Nuclear Research at Dubna (3 pp.)	9/14/92	(b)(1)	
02a. Letter	To: Allan Bromley From: Heinz Riesenhuber Re: German-American Academy [English translation] (2 pp.)	9/2/92	(b)(1)	
02b. Letter	To: Allan Bromley From: Heinz Riesenhuber Re: German-American Academy [German] (2 pp.)	9/2/92	(b)(1)	
03a. Letter	To: Allan Bromley From: V. Garber Re: Forwarding letter from Tkachuk (1 pp.)	9/25/92	(b)(1)	
03b. Letter	To: Allan Bromley From: Zenoviy Tkachuk Re: Request for meeting (1 pp.)	9/17/92	(b)(1)	
04. Letter	To: Allan Bromley From: Yuri Oganessian Re: Tansuranium Working Group (2 pp.)	7/22/92	(b)(1)	
05. Letter	To: Allan Bromley From: Giorgio Bellettini Re: Superconducing Supercollider (3 pp.)	7/17/92	(b)(1)	
06. Letter	To: Allan Bromley From: Guillermo Soberon Re: Information Science and Technology group (1 pp.)	6/16/92	(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Science and Technology Policy, Office of (OSTP)
Series: Bromley, D. Allan, Files
Subseries: International Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: International: General [7 of 10] [1992]

Pinksheet Number: MB444
OA/ID Number: 62063-004
Date Closed: 5/4/2010
FOIA/Sys Case #: 2005-0336-F
Re-review Case #:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet
(George Bush Library)

Doc. No. / Type	Subject/Title	Date	Restriction	Classification
07a. Letter	To: Heinz Riesenhuber From: Allan Bromley Re: Response to 6/30 letter (2 pp.)	8/6/92	(b)(1)	
07b. Letter	To: Allan Bromley From: Heinz Resenhuber Re: Science and technology development [English translation] (2 pp.)	6/30/92	(b)(1)	
07c. Letter	To: Allan Bromley From: Heinz Resenhuber Re: Science and technology development [German] (2 pp.)	6/30/92	(b)(1)	
08. Letter	To:Daniel Goldin From: Bernard Oliver Re: SETI Microwave Observing Program (1 pp.)	7/16/92	(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Science and Technology Policy, Office of (OSTP)
Series: Bromley, D. Allan, Files
Subseries: International Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: International: General [7 of 10] [1992]

Pinksheet Number: MB444
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Date Closed: 5/4/2010
FOIA/Sys Case #: 2005-0336-F
Re-review Case #:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:

Logged OUT 12-11-92

"Document Control"

TYPE: ACTION DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9203520
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS I DIRECTORATE STATUS

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FROM: STEPANOV, A.S.: INSTITUTE OF EXPERIMENTAL METEOROLOGY

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF CORRESPONDENCE: 12/02/92

SUBJECT: HE IS WRITING REGARDING FUNDING UNDER USAID FOR THEIR RESEARCH GROUPS.

****

DIRECTORATE ASSIGNED: INTERNATIONAL/POLICY

STAFF ASSIGNED: Jeff

ACTION REQUIRED: FOR DAB'S SIGNATURE

STAFF ACTION:

****

SENDER'S DUE DATE:

OSTP DUE DATE: 12/16/92 STAFF DUE DATE 12/16/92

DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

****

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley

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WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #: CONTACT PERSON:

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REMARKS:

OSTP RECEIVED: 12/02/92 DEPT RECEIVED:

FILE: P-INTERNATIONAL

CENTRAL FILES:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

December 8, 1992

Dear Professor Stepanov:

Thank you for your recent letter concerning funding for research in the former Soviet Union. The U.S. is well aware of the severe economic crises in Russia and its potential impact on support for research. The U.S. is, therefore, supporting a number of efforts to help strengthen Russia's science and technology infrastructure, with particular attention to merit review and open communications. The USG is holding meetings in Washington, D.C. the week of December 14 with Minister Saltykov and other high-level Russian officials to discuss science and technology cooperation between our two countries.

As you know, the U.S. is a major supporter of the International Science and Technology Center in Moscow, a multilateral effort to assist Russian scientists in continuing their research in civilian areas of S&T. Other science and technology foundations are being considered, and many private sector science associations are actively involved in outreach programs in the former Soviet Union to share information and provide small grants.

To answer your specific questions on USAID funding, I suggest that you contact John Daly in the Office of the Science Advisor, USAID. He can be reached at fax number (703) 875-4394.

Best of luck in continuing your worthy research in tropical cyclones and the interactions between pollutants and clouds.

Sincerely yours,

D. Allan Bromley

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

cc: John Daly

Professor Stepanov A.S.
Deputy Director
Institute of Experimental Meteorology
249020 Obninsk Kaluga reg.
Lenin st. 82
Russia

INSTITUTE OF EXPERIMENTAL METEOROLOGY

RECEIVED
92 DEC 2 P4:43
3520

249020 Obninsk Kaluga reg.
Lenin st. 82, USSR

Phone: 2—39—17
Telex: 412633 INFOR SU

OSTP
MAIL ROOM

Dr. D. Alan Bromley
Science Advisor to the President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20506
U.S.A.

Dear Dr.D.Alan Bromley:

Recently we have obtained Dr. Khain's letter (The Hebrew University of Jerusalem) from which we learned that there is a possibility of extending the USAID program to include the former Soviet republics.

At present due to an economic crisis in Russia the government financing of researchers has been sharply decreased, that would jeopardize the existence of a number of scientific trends and groups, especially of those dealing with the fundamental investigations and creating a basis for solving practical problems.

We would like to ask you to consider a possibility of grant funding for our investigations from the USAID resources, may be at the cost of already existing CDR program. The preproposals in two direction of interest for Russia and Israel are attached to this letter. The copies of these proposals are sent to Mr. Malamud W.M. (Assistant Director, Project Development, SPC International Corporation) and to the Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

Unfortunately, we do not have complete information on the form of the proposals presentation, on the conditions of financing, etc. Therefore, the materials presented by us are probably not containing all the needed data. We are ready to send them to you if necessary.

For effective communication we ask you to send us your Telex, Fax and E-mail.

Sincerely,

Deputy Director of IEM Prof.Stepanov A.S.

Project

Investigation of the genesis, evolution and motion of tropical cyclones and their interactions with the ocean

1. Introduction

Since the early seventies in the USSR research works on investigation of processes in the World ocean tropical zone, in particular, on study of tropical cyclones (TC) were actively initiated. These investigations were caused by problems of safety of the national economy of the Russian Far East that is systematically influenced by a destructive action of typhoons. It should be noted that the problem of tropical cyclones is important for many countries, including the USA.

During the past years integrated Soviet and international sea expeditions - "TROPEX-72", "TROPEX-74", Typhoon-75" and "Typhoon-78" - were carried out. A joint USSR-USA Project "TCM-90" - "Typhoon-90" was also realized. Since 1983 the TCs were regularly studied by means of aircraft-meteolaboratories near Cuba and Viet Nam. In addition, for the last 20 years theoretical studies concerned with the problem of the TC genesis, evolution and motion were essentially advanced: laboratory and numerical modelling of the processes in the TCs was actively carried out (a brief review is enclosed).

One can say that by the present time Russia has a large potential in the sphere of tropical meteorology and investigation of TCs.

At present in the Institute of Earth Sciences attached to the Jerusalim Unversity, Izrael, works Dr. Alexander Khain, who before departure to Izrael was one of the leading specialists in the USSR in the sphere of TCs investigations. He is the author of two monographs on the above noted problem that were published in the

MICROPHYSICAL PROCESSES IN CLOUD MEDIA WITH THE ACOUNT TO THEIR INTERACTION WITH POLLUTANTS

1. Introduction

One of the effects of the anthropogenic activities and different natural phenomena is the emission of various organic and inorganic substances into the atmosphere. The presence of such substances results in considerable differences in cloud and fog evolution as compared to a traditionally accepted idealized description based on the idea that clouds and fogs are composed of air, liquid water droplets and vapour. Generally speaking, pollutants may change the character of main microphysical processes in clouds and fogs. The latter, in their turn, can play a governing role in pollutant transport, transformation and deposition.

Taking into account serious ecological conditions in many regions, Russia in their number, studying of cloud media interaction with different impurities is an important and actual problem.

The goal of the project proposed is in a description of microphysical processes in clouds and fogs in the presence of pollutants to obtain initial data for predicting their content in the atmosphere and the extent of the ground surface contamination in different meteorologicaal conditions.

2. Subject of the proposal

2.1. An analysis of pollutants accumulation by fog droplets

Logged Out 12-10-92

"Document Control"

TYPE: ACTION DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9203516
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS I DIRECTORATE STATUS

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FROM: WISNER, Frank: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF CORRESPONDENCE: 12/02/92

SUBJECT: HE IS REQUESTING DR. BROMLEY'S COMMENTS ON HIS PROPOSED APPROACH FOR THE NEXT PHASE OF CISET ACTIVITIES.

****

DIRECTORATE ASSIGNED: INTERNATIONAL/POLICY

STAFF ASSIGNED: JS

ACTION REQUIRED: AS NECESSARY

STAFF ACTION:

****

SENDER'S DUE DATE:

OSTP DUE DATE: 12/16/92 STAFF DUE DATE 12/16/92

DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

****

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley

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WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #: CONTACT PERSON:

PHONE: EXT:

REMARKS:

OSTP RECEIVED: 12/02/92 DEPT RECEIVED:

FILE: P-INTERNATIONAL

CENTRAL FILES:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

December 9, 1992

Dear Ambassador Wisner:

Thank you for your response and attention to my letter of November 2, requesting that CISET prepare a report on international S&T objectives in the post-Cold War foreign policy environment.

I understand from Tom Ratchford that much progress was made at his meeting with you on December 3. I am pleased that State and OSTP have agreed that, rather than creating an ad-hoc working group on technology and competitiveness at this time, CISET should focus on preparing a road map for the future and developing recommendations for the incoming Administration. Some of the concepts in State's proposal on *Enhancing U.S. Technological and Economic Competitiveness Through International Science and Technology Cooperation,* along with corollary work on Administrative and Regulatory Barriers that I suggested to you on November 10, will be important components of CISET's broader efforts to examine the S&T landscape and its integration with foreign policy objectives and agency missions.

I appreciate and support your comments on moving forward in our protracted IPR negotiations with Canada and Europe. I am confident that the next CISET meeting will be productive and will represent an important step toward establishing a blueprint for the future.

Sincerely yours,

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

The Honorable Frank G. Wisner
Under Secretary for International Security Affairs
U.S. Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20520

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 10, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR AMBASSADOR WISNER

FROM: D. ALLAN BROMLEY

SUBJECT: CISET STUDY OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND REGULATORY BARRIERS TO INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

The size and scope of international collaborations in diverse fields of science and technology have increased significantly as the accumulation of knowledge has led to ever more fundamental questions about nature. The number of large-scale international science programs already planned or under consideration is steadily growing, and scientist-to-scientist collaborations across national borders continue apace.

While international collaboration is critical to the advancement of science, there remain a number of significant constraints, including administrative and regulatory barriers, to effective bilateral and multilateral cooperation. Limitations on visas and problems with work permits for spouses of foreign scientists, for example, create difficulties in recruiting the best available people. Customs barriers restrict the importation of essential equipment from foreign governments.

If we are to meet our current international obligations effectively, and compete successfully in siting future international programs in the United States, we must find the means to facilitate the exchange of personnel, equipment and information. I believe that the Committee on International Science, Engineering and Technology (CISET) would provide an appropriate forum for coordinating government-wide efforts to address the practical constraints to cooperation imposed by administrative and regulatory barriers. I am requesting that you establish, in your capacity as Chairman of CISET, an Ad Hoc Working Group of CISET to prepare a report on this topic. A chairman of FCCSET, I look forward to receiving the draft Statement of Roles and Objectives for the working group and a recommendation on who should be its chairman.

The Working Group would identify constraints to international collaboration caused by existing administrative procedures and regulations and make practical recommendations on how to reduce, and eliminate where possible, such barriers. The focus would be on

practical problems rather than on larger policy issues. This effort is fully consistent with CISET's mandate to increase the overall effectiveness and productivity of federal programs in international science, engineering and technology.

As you know, the United States has taken the lead in establishing a Megascience Forum in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) to further strengthen international coordination of large-scale science programs. The CISET Working Group would be an important complement to the efforts of the Forum. Its work could also be of use as we consider ways to increase avenues of expanded cooperation with Russia and other republics of the former Soviet Union. I would propose that the Working Group be established before the next meeting of the Forum in January 1993 -- both to provide input into U.S. preparation for the meeting, and to enable the U.S. to announce the existence of the Working Group as an important step taken by the U.S. to enhance international cooperation. Its initial report would be most useful if received by June 1993, with the final report due by November 1993.

I would be pleased to discuss this further with you. I look forward to your positive response.

3516

United States Department of State
Under Secretary for International Security Affairs
Washington, D.C. 20520

December 2, 1992

Dear Dr. Bromley:

Thank you for your letter of November 2, 1992, in which you requested that CISET prepare a report on international S&T objectives in the post Cold War foreign policy environment. I have been thinking carefully about your excellent ideas on a work program for CISET, and in particular your view that the Committee should lay out a broad strategy for international science and technology in the post Cold War environment and for dealing with administrative and regulatory barriers to international cooperation.

As we have discussed by telephone, I agree an effort in these areas would be very useful, but believe the issues should be more narrowly focused in the first instance in order to produce useful results in a reasonable period of time.

I believe the most timely and appropriate focus of our first effort would be goals for international S&T cooperation in support of U.S. technological and economic competitiveness. A CISET assessment of this critical question could be accomplished rather quickly and would complement nicely the variety of ongoing activities in the Policy Coordinating Committee for Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs. Enclosed is a CISET discussion paper on the proposal, and supporting Terms of Reference for the convocation of an Ad Hoc Working Group to undertake the study. I believe Tom Ratchford would be an excellent candidate to chair the working group, and I would appreciate knowing if he would be available to take on the job.

Also enclosed is a copy of a draft agenda for the next CISET meeting on December 4, when I would like to discuss and establish the ad hoc working group. In addition, based on a discussion paper being prepared here at State Department, I will encourage fresh thinking to help move along our protracted IPR negotiations with Canada and Europe, particularly, with regard to the "equity clause."

The Honorable
D. Allan Bromley,
Assistant to the President for
Science and Technology,
The White House.

Finally, under the last agenda item, I would like to foreshadow future CISET work on North American regional S&T, encourage agencies to draft a prospectus of the international cooperation and partnerships they believe should be built over the next five years, and convene early next year an additional ad hoc working group to consider administrative and regulatory barriers to international S&T cooperation in keeping with your thoughts on this problem. This proposal stems from your recent request to me and would complement the competitiveness effort that Tom would oversee.

I look forward to your reaction to this approach for the next phase of CISET activities, and would be very glad if you could join us on December 4 to deliver opening remarks to the meeting.

Sincerely,

Frank G. Wisner

Enclosures:
As stated.

CISET Discussion Paper

Enhancing U.S. Technological and Economic Competitiveness Through International Science and Technology Cooperation

Objective

The FCCSET Committee on International Science, Engineering and Technology (CISET) will assess U.S. goals and objectives for international science and technology cooperation in support of U.S. technological and economic competitiveness.

Background

S&T relations and cooperation are integral to, and can make important contributions to, a key U.S. foreign policy objective of promoting market US presence and market access and strengthening U.S. economic competitiveness. Over the next few years and into the next century, international S&T programs should be continued and enhanced to:

- support reforms and market development in Russia, non-Russian republics of the former Soviet Union, the Baltics, Central and Eastern Europe, and developing countries around the world;
- support important UNCED Agenda 21 initiatives through bilateral and multilateral cooperation in basic research and technology cooperation relevant to environmental issues;
- continue to emphasize positive elements of complex bilateral relationships, such as India, Brazil, and China, which are endowed with unique EST resources and which represent huge future markets and technological actors.

S&T cooperation and assistance can also:

- improve our access to leading foreign research in science and technology, especially to Japanese and European fields of excellence;
- share the benefits and risks of deploying world class megascience projects such as the SSC, Space Station, Human Genome and other similar initiatives in foreign countries;
- build economic relationships in Latin America, Asia, the Middle East, and former Communist nations through cooperative research based upon US standards, instruments, computers and other technologies.

Proposed CISET Assessment

Promoting market principles and strengthening U.S. technological competitiveness, warrants more concentrated assessment at this time. This is particularly important as one considers the rapid evolution of technology in all fields and the fundamental role of technological change in continuing economic progress.

To address this question, an Ad Hoc Working Group should be established to review, with regard to U.S. technological and economic competitiveness interests, the present and potential role of international science and technology activities sponsored and supported by technical agencies of the U.S. Government. The Working Group will consider current international S&T activities, how such activities relate to their domestic technical missions, and needed enhancements to better meet our technology and economic competitiveness goals and objectives in the future.

The Working Group should compile a report of its findings, including recommendations to confirm, strengthen, coordinate, or otherwise enhance agency efforts to meet our technological and economic competitiveness objectives. A proposed statement of roles and objectives for the Working Group is attached.

The Working Group will convene as soon as possible and report its initial findings in writing to the full CISET by January 18, 1993.

The existing CISET Subcommittee on Technology and Competitiveness, working on a similar schedule, will summarize the technology programs of key foreign countries which represent the greatest technological and economic competitors to the U.S. in the post-Cold War era. The Subcommittee will also produce a report on foreign proposals for technology cooperation, particularly when proposals cut across multiple agencies and include private sector participation; and on USG approaches for addressing such proposals.

The CISET will review these inputs, direct the preparation of a final report of findings and recommendations, and forward it to the Federal Coordinating Council on Science, Engineering and Technology, and the OES Policy Coordinating Committee on Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs for integration into foreign policy and national security deliberations.

Attachment:
Terms of Reference for Ad Hoc Working Group

TERMS OF REFERENCE

AD HOC WORKING GROUP OF THE
COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE,
ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY
ON ENHANCING
U.S. TECHNOLOGICAL AND ECONOMIC COMPETITIVENESS
THROUGH INTERNATIONAL S&T COOPERATION

The Ad Hoc Working Group on Enhancing U.S. Technological and Economic Competitiveness Through International Science and Technology Cooperation (hereinafter referred to as the Working Group) is hereby established under the Committee on International Science, Engineering and Technology (CISET) of the Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering and Technology (FCCSET).

Purpose

The purpose of the Working Group is to review the present and potential role of international science and technology (S&T) activities sponsored and supported by the United States Government in light of U.S. technological and economic competitiveness interests in the post-Cold War environment. The Working Group will compile a report of its findings and recommendations for consideration by the CISET and appropriate use by the FCCSET, and the NSC Policy Coordinating Committee on Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs.

Functions

Reporting to, and under the direction of the CISET Chairman, the Working Group will report upon:

- current technical agency missions and related goals for international S&T cooperation;
- a review by USG agencies of their current international S&T activities, and how such activities have advanced U.S. economic and technological competitiveness;
- changes over the past four decades in the distribution of centers of research, flows of scientists and engineers, and commercial importance of R&D, and the implications of these trends for international science and technology cooperation;
- evolving U.S. economic and technological competitiveness goals and their possible impact on international S&T cooperation, and;
- enhancements to confirm, strengthen or otherwise enhance international S&T activities to best meet our economic and technological competitiveness objectives.

In compiling its findings, the Working Group should consider, inter alia, the following questions:

- effectiveness of present policies and organization in utilizing science and technology in support of U.S. technology objectives;

- the role, scope and effectiveness of the government in providing foreign technology information for the U.S. government, universities and industry, and;

- the role of S&T exchanges (mobility) in civilian technology transfer.

The CISET Subcommittee on Technology and Competitiveness will, on the same time schedule, produce a report on U.S. Government practices for addressing foreign proposals for technology cooperation, particularly when proposals cut across multiple agencies and include private sector participation. In addition, the Subcommittee will summarize the technology programs of key foreign countries which represent the greatest technological and economic competitors to the U.S. in the post-Cold War era.

Structure and Membership

The Associate Director for Policy and International Affairs in the Office of Science and Technology Policy will serve as Chairman of the working Group.

The following departments and agencies are represented on the Working Group:

National Security Council
Office of Management and Budget
United States Trade Representative
National Space Council
Agency of International Development
Department of Agriculture
Department of Commerce
Department of Defense
Department of Energy
Department of Health and Human Services
Department of Interior
Department of State
Department of Transportation
Environmental Protection Agency
National Aeronautics and Space Administration
National Science Foundation
Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Responsibility of the Working Group Chairman

- o hold regular meetings of the Working Group and approve agendas;

- o appoint individuals as necessary to take responsibility for completing reports or other necessary documents to be drafted by the Working Group;

Products and Delivery Times

An initial report on the issues outlined above, including findings and recommendations, due January 18, 1993, to the CISET.

Termination Date

The Working Group shall terminate upon completion of the final report, or six months from the date of its inception, unless otherwise extended.

Determination

I hereby determine that the formulation of the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Committee on International Science, Engineering and Technology on Enhancing U.S. Technological and Economic Competitiveness Through International Science and Technology Cooperation is in the public interest in connection with the performance of duties imposed on the Executive Branch by law and that such duties can best be performed through the advice and council of such a group.

Recommended: Approved:

_____ _____

Chairman, CISET Date Chairman, FCCSET Date

DRAFT AGENDA

Meeting
of
FCCSET Committee on International
Science, Engineering and Technology
(CISET)

December 4, 1992

1) Opening Remarks by the Chairman

2) Review and Approval of Minutes of Previous Meeting

3) Remarks by President's Science Advisor

4) Status Reports from CISET Subcommittees

5) S&T Agreements Under Negotiation with Europe and Canada

   Review of Discussion Paper on Possible Next Steps

6) Enhancing U.S. Technological and Economic Competitiveness Through International Science and Technology Cooperation

   Review of Discussion Paper and Terms of Reference

7) Discussion of Potential CISET Work

   a) North America: Bilateral and Regional S&T Activities with Canada and Mexico in the NAFTA Context

   b) Agency Prospectives on International Cooperation and Partnerships for the Next Five Years

   c) Administrative and Regulatory Barriers to International S&T Cooperation

Logged OUT 12-16-92

"Document Control"

TYPE: ACTION DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9203546
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS I DIRECTORATE STATUS

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FROM: RIESENHUBER, Heinz: MINISTER FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, GERMANY

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF CORRESPONDENCE: 11/20/92

SUBJECT: HE IS WRITING REGARDING THE THE NOMINATION OF PROFESSOR HORST SUND FOR THE SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE HUMAN FRONTEIR SCIENCE PROGRAM.

****

DIRECTORATE ASSIGNED: INTERNATIONAL/POLICY

STAFF ASSIGNED:

ACTION REQUIRED: FOR DAB'S SIGNATURE

STAFF ACTION:

****

SENDER'S DUE DATE:

OSTP DUE DATE: 12/18/92

STAFF DUE DATE

DATE COMPLETED:

DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

****

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley

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WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #:

CONTACT PERSON:

PHONE: EXT:

REMARKS:

OSTP RECEIVED: 12/07/92 DEPT RECEIVED:

FILE: P-INTERNATIONAL

CENTRAL FILES:

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 14, 1992

Dear Dr. Riesenhuber:

Thank you for your letter of 20 November, asking the U.S. representatives on the Board of Trustees to support Dr. Horst Sund for the position of Secretary General of the Human Frontiers Science Program (HFSP). As you know, the Board of Trustees decided after much deliberation to support the Swiss candidate, Dr. Michel Cuenod. I am sure it was a difficult decision since both candidates are well-qualified scientists with proven administrative skills.

I enjoyed seeing you last week at the Carnegie Meeting in France and look forward to continuing our discussions in the future.

Sincerely yours,

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

Dr. Heinz Riesenhuber
Minister for Science and Technology
Heinemannstrasse 2
5300 Bonn
Germany

3546

Der Bundesminister
für Forschung und Technologie

5300 Bonn 2, 20.11.1992

Heinemannstraße 2
Fernruf (02 28) 590 oder 59-3142
Teletex 22 83 628 = BMFTb

Dr. Allan D. Bromley
Assistant to the President
for Science and Technology
Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP)
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20506

USA

Translation

Dear Allan,

I wish to thank you for your letter of 21 October in which you suggested Dr. Bogorad, Candidate for the Secretary-General of the Human Frontier Sciene Program. In the meantime the Council of Scientists has recommended to the Board of Trustees to make on 25 and 26 November the choice of the Secretary General of the Organisation between two candidates.
One of them is, as you know, Prof. Dr. Horst Sund.

In addition to his excellent scientific qualifications, Prof. Sund has above all wide experience in the management of science institutions. During his many years as rector of Konstanz University he succeeded in helping the University overcome its structural problems owing to his conciliating and integrating talent. It is this talent, I think, which is of particular importance for the continued successful development of the Program.

Prof. Sund has completed his term of office at Konstanz University. He would, therefore, be able to devote himself to the Program without limitation, which - I think - would be particularly important for the further consolidation and strengthening of the Organization.

I would, therefore appreciate it if the representatives of your country in the HFSPO Board of Trustees could lend this support to Professor Sund.

Sincerely yours,
signed: Dr. Heinz Riesenhuber

Der Bundesminister
für Forschung und Technologie

5300 Bonn 2, 20.11.1992

Heinemannstraße 2
Fernruf (02 28) 590 oder 59-3142
Teletex 22 83 628 = BMFTb

Dr. Allan D. Bromley
Assistant to the President
for Science and Technology
Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP)
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20506

USA

Dear Allan,

ich möchte Ihnen für Ihr Schreiben vom 21. Oktober 1992 danken, in dem Sie Dr. Bogorad als Kandidaten für den Generalsekretär des Human Frontier Science Program vorschlagen. Inzwischen hat der Council of Scientists des Human Frontier Science Program dem Board of Trustees empfohlen, am 25. und 26. November die Wahl des Generalsekretärs zwischen zwei Kandidaten zu treffen. Einer davon ist, wie Sie wissen, Professor Dr. Horst Sund.

Professor Sund besitzt über seine ausgezeichnete wissenschaftliche Qualifikation hinaus vor allem große Erfahrung in der Leitung wissenschaftlicher Institutionen. Als langjähriger Rektor der Universität Konstanz hat er es dank seiner ausgleichenden und integrativen Persönlichkeit verstanden, diese Universität aus einer schwierigen hochschulpolitischen Situation herauszuführen. Ich glaube, daß gerade diese Fähigkeit für die weitere erfolgreiche Entwicklung des Programms von besonderer Bedeutung sein wird. Professor Sund hat seine Amtszeit an der Universität Konstanz beendet. Er könnte dann seine Arbeitskraft unbeschränkt für das Programm einsetzen, was für die weitere Konsolidierung und Stärkung der Organisation besonders wichtig wäre.

Ich würde es deshalb sehr begrüßen, wenn die Vertreter Ihres Landes im Board of Trustees der HFSPO Professor Sund ihre Unterstützung geben könnten.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen

Dr. Heinz Riesenhuber

TYPE: INFORMATION DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9203173
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS C DIRECTORATE STATUS

****

FROM: GREEN, Jerome and CUTLER, Mary: NIH AND NSF

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 10/09/92

SUBJECT: THEY ARE FORWARDING A COPY OF THEIR LETTER TO AMBASSADOR MIYAZAKI REGARDING A CANDIDATE FOR SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE HUMAN FRONTEIRS SCIENCE PROGRAM.

****

DIRECTORATE ASSIGNED:

STAFF ASSIGNED:

ACTION REQUIRED:

STAFF ACTION:

****

SENDER'S DUE DATE:

OSTP DUE DATE:

STAFF DUE DATE

DATE COMPLETED:

DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

****

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley
LIFE SCIENCES
INTERNATIONAL/POLICY

****

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #:

CONTACT PERSON:

PHONE: EXT:

REMARKS:

OSTP RECEIVED: 10/13/92 DEPT RECEIVED:

FILE: P-INTERNATIONAL

CENTRAL FILES:

FAX: ✓ MAIL: _____

OSTP #: 9203173

Date of Correspondence: 10/9/92

Date of Receipt of Correspondence: 10/13/92

From: Jerome G. Green
Mary E. Clutter

Affiliation: NIH + NSF

Subject: copy of letter to Ambassador Miyazaki re candidate for Secy-Gen'l of the Human Frontiers Science Program

Action:
FYI:

Assign to:

Due Date:

Copies to:

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES Public Health Service

National Institutes of Health
Bethesda, Maryland 20892

October 9, 1992

Ambassador Hiromichi Miyazaki
President
Human Frontier Science Program
Tour Europe
20 place des halles
67080 Strasbourg
France

Dear Ambassador Miyazaki:

The United States trustees wish to propose a candidate for the post of Secretary General of the HFSP. We acknowledge and regret that this proposal has been delayed. We hope that you, as President, and the Board of Trustees will be willing to accept this late nomination. Your understanding and cooperation will be greatly appreciated and we trust that the inconvenience to the Council of Scientists and the Board of Trustees will be minimal.

The United States wishes to nominate Professor Lawrence Bogorad of Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts. Professor Bogorad has an international reputation as an outstanding scientist in molecular developmental biology. He is a member of the National Academy of Sciences and serves as Editor of the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences. He has also been President and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, an organization with more than 125,000 members. He has served on peer review and policy advisory committees at the National Science Foundation and other science agencies of the United States Government. His curriculum vitae is enclosed.

Thank you for your assistance and cooperation in making this most important selection. We look forward to seeing you at the forthcoming meeting of the Board of Trustees.

Sincerely,

Jerome G. Green

Jerome G. Green, M.D.
Director
Division of Research Grants
National Institutes of Health

Mary E. Clutter

Mary E. Clutter, Ph.D.
Assistant Director
Biological Sciences
National Science Foundation

Enclosure

Post-it™ brand fax transmittal memo 7671	# of pages ▸ 3
To Jeff Schweitzer	From D. Green
Co.	Co. DIH
Dept.	Phone # 301-496-7211
Fax # 202-395-3261	Fax # 301-496-9975

CURRICULUM VITAE
LAWRENCE BOGORAD

Born: August 29, 1921; Tashkent, U.S.S.R.
Education: University of Chicago, B.S., 1942, Botany
University of Chicago, Ph.D., 1949, Plant Physiology
The Rockefeller Institute, New York, Visiting Investigator (Post-doctoral Fellow), 1951-53, Biochemistry
Karolinska Institute, Stockholm, Senior Post-doctoral Fellow, 1961, Biochemistry

Professional Positions:

Maria Moors Cabot Professor of Biology, Harvard University, 1980-
Director, Maria Moors Cabot Foundation, Harvard University, 1976-87
Chairman, Department of Biology, Harvard University, 1974-76
Professor of Biology, Harvard University, 1967-
Professor of Botany, University of Chicago, 1961-67
Associate Professor of Botany, University of Chicago, 1957-61
Assistant Professor of Botany, University of Chicago, 1953-57
Visiting Investigator, Rockefeller Institute, New York, 1951-53
Instructor, University of Chicago, 1948-51

Selected Concurrent Activities:

Member, National Academy of Sciences
Chairman, Botany Section, 1974-77
Member, Council, 1989-92
Fellow, American Academy of Arts and Sciences
Member, American Philosophical Society
Foreign Member, Royal Danish Academy of Sciences and Letters
American Association for the Advancement of Science
Member, Board of Directors, 1982-86
President, 1986-87
Chairman, Board of Directors, 1987-88
American Society for Cell Biology
Member, Council and Executive Committee, 1971-74
American Society of Plant Physiologists
President, 1968-69
Society for Development Biology
President, 1982-84
American Society of Biological Chemists
Chairman, Gordon Conferences: Chemistry and Biology of Pyrrole Compounds, 1970; Plant Molecular Biology, 1980
Chairman, Advisory Panel on Basic Biomedical Sciences, Committee on National Needs for Biomedical and Behavioral Research Personnel, National Research Council, 1975-78
Co-Chairman, National Academy of Sciences Briefing Panel on Agricultural Research, 1982
Chairman, Science and Engineering Panel, Committee on Scholarly Communication with the People's Republic of China, National Academy of Sciences, 1988-89

Editorial Activities:
Editor and Chairman, Editorial Board, Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, 1991-
Editorial Committees and Boards: Annual Review of Plant Physiology (1963-67); Plant Physiology (1965-66; 1985-89); Journal of Cell Biology (1961-69); Biochimica et Biophysica Acta (1971); Journal of Molecular and Applied Genetics (1981-85); Plant Molecular Biology (1981-84); Annual Review of Cell Biology (1984-88).
Member, Molecular Biology Study Section, NIH, 1966-70
Member, U.S. NAS-NRC (National Academy of Sciences - National Research Council), Board of International Organizations and Programs, 1977-81
Member, NAS-NRC, Board of Agriculture and Renewable Resources, 1972-75
Member, NAS-NRC Advisory Committee on the USSR and Eastern Europe, 1972-75.
Member, NAS-NRC Solar Energy Research Institute Committee, 1975
Member, Research Priority Assessment Study Team, NAS-NRC World Food and Nutrition Study, 1976
Member, Ad Hoc Committee on Agriculture, International Council on Scientific Unions, 1977-78
Member, Working Group on National Regulations for Recombinant DNA Research COGENE, International Council of Scientific Unions, 1977-78
Member, U.S. Department of Agriculture Joint Council on Food and Agricultural Sciences, 1978-82
Member, National Academy of Sciences Committee on Science and Public Policy, 1977-81
Member, Board on Agriculture, National Research Council, 1983-86
Member, Committee Advisory to the Assistant Director for Biological, Behavioral and Social Sciences, NSF, 1984-89
Member, NAS-NRC Committee on a National Strategy for Biotechnology in Agriculture, 1984-87
Member, Rockefeller Foundation, Biotechnology Career Fellowship Committee, External Advisory Committee, 1985
Member, USDA Competitive Research Grants Office, Policy Advisory Group, 1988-90
Member, Overview Panel, Indo-U.S. Science and Technology Initiative, National Research Council, 1987
Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research at Cornell University:
Member, Board of Directors and Executive Committee, 1988-
Chairman, Research Oversight Committee, 1988-
Member, Committee on Science Engineering and Public Policy, NAS-NAE-IOM, 1990-92
Member, Selection Committee, The Japan Prize in Biology, 1991

Awards:

Merck NRC-NAS Post-doctoral Fellowship, 1951-53
Quantrell Award for Excellence in Undergraduate Teaching, University of Chicago, 1960
Fulbright Research Scholar, 1960 (Division Plant Industry, CSIRO Canberra, Australia)
NSF Senior Post-doctoral Fellow, 1960-61 (Department Biochemistry, Karolinska Institute, Stockholm)
USPHS Research Career Award, 1963-67
Stephen Hales Award, The American Society of Plant Physiologists, 1982
Special Achievement Award, Miami Bio/Technology Winter Symposium, 1992.

"Document Control for Division of Life Sciences"

TYPE: ACTION
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9203258
ORIGINATOR: 02
STATUS I
DIRECTORATE STATUS C

****

FROM: WINEGARD, William C.: MINISTER OF SCIENCE, CANADA

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF CORRESPONDENCE: 10/06/92

SUBJECT: HE IS WRITING REGARDING THE REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE CONTROL AND RELEASE OF GENETICALLY MODIFIED ORGANISMS.

****

DIRECTORATE ASSIGNED: LIFE SCIENCES

STAFF ASSIGNED: Clifford J. Gabriel

ACTION REQUIRED: AS NECESSARY

STAFF ACTION: AS NECESSARY

****

SENDER'S DUE DATE:

OSTP DUE DATE: 11/09/92

DATE COMPLETED:

STAFF DUE DATE

DATE COMPLETED/DEPT: 11/24/92

****

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley
LIFE SCIENCES

****

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #:

CONTACT PERSON:

PHONE:

EXT:

REMARKS: ENCLOSURES TO INTERNATIONAL. REASSIGNED TO LIFE SCIENCES PER INTERNATIONAL. INTERNATIONAL DID NOT RETURN ENCLOSURES WITH THIS DOCUMENT.[REC'D FROM ROOM 431 ON 11/10/92, ASSIGNED TO CLIFF GABRIEL.dic]

OSTP RECEIVED: 10/23/92

DEPT RECEIVED: 11/10/92

FILE: P-INTERNATIONAL

CENTRAL FILES:

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 24, 1992

Bill

Dear Minister Winegard:

Thank you for the Canadian User's Guide to the regulation of biotechnology products. Canada's view that existing regulatory statutes provide appropriate oversight of biotechnology products is similar to the position taken by the United States. The User's Guide should provide Canadian scientists and industry with a valuable resource to department contacts and their regulatory requirements.

Sincerely yours,

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

The Honorable William C. Winegard
Minister for Science
House of Commons
Room 256, Confederation Building
Wellington Street
Ottawa, Canada K1A OH5

look forward to seeing you in Paris!

Don

"Document Control"

TYPE: ACTION DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9203043
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS I DIRECTORATE STATUS

****

FROM: PANOFSKY, Wolfgang K.: STANFORD UNIVERSITY

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 09/30/92

SUBJECT: HE IS FORWARDING A COPY OF A LETTER HE RECEIVED FROM V. DZHELEPOV PROPOSING THAT THE U.S. JOIN DUBNA AS AN ASSOCIATE MEMBER STATE AS HAS BEEN DONE BY GERMANY AND IS BEING NEGOTIATED WITH ITALY.

****

DIRECTORATE ASSIGNED: INTERNATIONAL/POLICY

STAFF ASSIGNED:

ACTION REQUIRED: FOR DAB'S SIGNATURE

STAFF ACTION:

****

SENDER'S DUE DATE:

OSTP DUE DATE: 10/22/92

STAFF DUE DATE

DATE COMPLETED:

DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

****

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley

****

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #:

CONTACT PERSON:

PHONE: EXT:

REMARKS:

OSTP RECEIVED: 10/08/92 DEPT RECEIVED:

FILE: P-INTERNATIONAL

CENTRAL FILES:

3043

STANFORD UNIVERSITY

STANFORD LINEAR ACCELERATOR CENTER

SLAC
P. O. Box 4349
Stanford, CA 94309
(415) 926–3300

September 30, 1992

Dr. Allan Bromley
Science Advisor to the President
Old Executive Office Building
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Allan:

I have just received the attached letter from V. Dzhelepov of the Joint Institute of Nuclear Research at Dubna. Dzhelepov, now retired, was the designer and builder of the 680 MeV synchrocyclotron at Dubna. He is a very pragmatic particle and nuclear physicist.

Leaving niceties aside, the thrust of Dzhelepov's letter is to propose that the United States join Dubna as an associate member state, as has been done by Germany and is being negotiated with Italy. The actual financial contribution by the Western states seems to be in token amounts, but this would have a great deal of leverage both because of the exchange rate and also to strengthen commitment by the Russian government to the Dubna international laboratory.

I believe you agree that maintaining the viability of the Russian and former Warsaw Pact basic science institutions is in the interest of the United States. There is, of course, a veritable flood of requests for assistance to Russian science ranging from petitions by individuals through requests by institutions culminating in governmental initiatives. Dealing with this request would not set a precedent for responding to the multiplicity of other initiatives since Dubna is an international organization.

I recognize that a proper response to this proposal must rest on many policy considerations. While I am aware of my limited understanding of all the issues involved, I would suggest that this request be given favorable action.

I will be happy to discuss this with you at any mutually convenient time.

Sincerely,

Wolfgang K. H. Panofsky
Director Emeritus and Professor Emeritus

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet
(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01. Letter	To: Wolfgand Panofsky From: Venedikt Dzhelepov Re: Joint Instiute for Nuclear Research at Dubna (3 pp.)	9/14/92	(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Science and Technology Policy, Office of (OSTP)
Series: Bromley, D. Allan, Files
Subseries: International Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: International: General [7 of 10] [1992]

Date Closed:	5/4/2010	**OA/ID Number:**	62063-004
FOIA/SYS Case #:	2005-0336-F	**Appeal Case #:**	
Re-review Case #:		**Appeal Disposition:**	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		**Disposition Date:**	
AR Case #:		**MR Case #:**	
AR Disposition:		**MR Disposition:**	
AR Disposition Date:		**MR Disposition Date:**	

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

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

"Document Control"

TYPE: ACTION DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9203019
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS I DIRECTORATE STATUS

****

FROM: STABREIT, Immo: THE APPOINTED AMBASSADOR OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF CORRESPONDENCE: 09/29/92

SUBJECT: HE IS TRANSMITTING A LETTER FROM DR. HEINZ RIESENHUBER, REGARDING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE GERMAN-AMERICAN ACADEMY, THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE NEW SYNCHROTRON RADIATION SOURCE BESSY II, AND GERMANY'S CONFERENCE ON CONTINENTAL DEEP DRILLING.

****

DIRECTORATE ASSIGNED: INTERNATIONAL/POLICY

STAFF ASSIGNED:

ACTION REQUIRED: AS NECESSARY

STAFF ACTION:

****

SENDER'S DUE DATE:

OSTP DUE DATE: 10/14/92

STAFF DUE DATE

DATE COMPLETED:

DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

****

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley
PHYSICAL SCIENCES

****

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #:

CONTACT PERSON:

PHONE: EXT:

REMARKS:

OSTP RECEIVED: 10/05/92 DEPT RECEIVED:

FILE: P-INTERNATIONAL

CENTRAL FILES:

3019

THE APPOINTED AMBASSADOR
OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

The Honorable
Dr. D. Allan Bromley
Assistant to the President
for Science and Technology
Old Executive Office Bldg.
17th & Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20506

Dear Mr. Bromley:

I have the honor to transmit to you the enclosed letter from Dr. Heinz Riesenhuber, Federal Minister for Research and Technology, answering your letter of August 6, 1992.

A courtesy translation is attached.

Respectfully yours,

Immo Stabreit

Washington, DC, September 29, 1992

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet
(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
02a. Letter	To: Allan Bromley From: Heinz Riesenhuber Re: German-American Academy [English translation] (2 pp.)	9/2/92	(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Science and Technology Policy, Office of (OSTP)
Series: Bromley, D. Allan, Files
Subseries: International Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: International: General [7 of 10] [1992]

Date Closed:	5/4/2010	**OA/ID Number:**	62063-004
FOIA/SYS Case #:	2005-0336-F	**Appeal Case #:**	
Re-review Case #:		**Appeal Disposition:**	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		**Disposition Date:**	
AR Case #:		**MR Case #:**	
AR Disposition:		**MR Disposition:**	
AR Disposition Date:		**MR Disposition Date:**	

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

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

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet
(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
02b. Letter	To: Allan Bromley From: Heinz Riesenhuber Re: German-American Academy [German] (2 pp.)	9/2/92	(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Science and Technology Policy, Office of (OSTP)
Series: Bromley, D. Allan, Files
Subseries: International Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: International: General [7 of 10] [1992]

Date Closed:	5/4/2010	**OA/ID Number:**	62063-004
FOIA/SYS Case #:	2005-0336-F	**Appeal Case #:**	
Re-review Case #:		**Appeal Disposition:**	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		**Disposition Date:**	
AR Case #:		**MR Case #:**	
AR Disposition:		**MR Disposition:**	
AR Disposition Date:		**MR Disposition Date:**	

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

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

TYPE: MEETING REQUEST DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9202943
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS I DIRECTORATE STATUS
****

FROM: GARBER, V.: BUREAU OF DEFENSE CONVERSION AND TECHNOLOGICAL/INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF UKRAINE

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF CORRESPONDENCE: 09/25/92

SUBJECT: HE IS FORWARDING A LETTER FROM ZENOVIY TKACHUK, ADVISOR TO THE PRIME MINISTER OF UKRAINE, IN WHICH HE REQUESTS TO MEET WITH DR. BROMLEY DURING HIS TRIP TO WASHINGTON IN JANUARY 1993.

****

DIRECTORATE ASSIGNED: INTERNATIONAL/POLICY

STAFF ASSIGNED:

ACTION REQUIRED: AS NECESSARY

STAFF ACTION:

****

SENDER'S DUE DATE:

OSTP DUE DATE: 10/15/92

STAFF DUE DATE

DATE COMPLETED:

DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

****

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley

****

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #:

CONTACT PERSON:

PHONE: EXT:

REMARKS:

OSTP RECEIVED: 10/01/92 DEPT RECEIVED:

FILE: P-INTERNATIONAL

CENTRAL FILES:

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet
(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
03a. Letter	To: Allan Bromley From: V. Garber Re: Forwarding letter from Tkachuk (1 pp.)	9/25/92	(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Science and Technology Policy, Office of (OSTP)
Series: Bromley, D. Allan, Files
Subseries: International Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: International: General [7 of 10] [1992]

Date Closed:	5/4/2010	**OA/ID Number:**	62063-004
FOIA/SYS Case #:	2005-0336-F	**Appeal Case #:**	
Re-review Case #:		**Appeal Disposition:**	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		**Disposition Date:**	
AR Case #:		**MR Case #:**	
AR Disposition:		**MR Disposition:**	
AR Disposition Date:		**MR Disposition Date:**	

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

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

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet
(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
03b. Letter	To: Allan Bromley From: Zenoviy Tkachuk Re: Request for meeting (1 pp.)	9/17/92	(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Science and Technology Policy, Office of (OSTP)
Series: Bromley, D. Allan, Files
Subseries: International Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: International: General [7 of 10] [1992]

Date Closed:	5/4/2010	**OA/ID Number:**	62063-004
FOIA/SYS Case #:	2005-0336-F	**Appeal Case #:**	
Re-review Case #:		**Appeal Disposition:**	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		**Disposition Date:**	
AR Case #:		**MR Case #:**	
AR Disposition:		**MR Disposition:**	
AR Disposition Date:		**MR Disposition Date:**	

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

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

"Document Control"

TYPE: ACTION
ORIGINATOR: 02
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9202636
STATUS I
DIRECTORATE STATUS

****

FROM: BACK, Daryl: EMBASSY OF AUSTRALIA

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF CORRESPONDENCE: 08/20/92

SUBJECT: HE IS FORWARDING TWO PUBLICATIONS FROM THE EMBASSY AND OFFERS HIS ASSISTANCE WITH ANY TRAVEL DR. BROMLEY MAY MAKE TO AUSTRALIA.

****

DIRECTORATE ASSIGNED: INTERNATIONAL/POLICY

STAFF ASSIGNED:

ACTION REQUIRED: AS/IF NECESSARY

STAFF ACTION:

****

SENDER'S DUE DATE:

OSTP DUE DATE: 09/10/92

DATE COMPLETED:

STAFF DUE DATE

DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

****

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley

****

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #:

CONTACT PERSON:

REMARKS:

PHONE:

EXT:

OSTP RECEIVED: 09/01/92

DEPT RECEIVED:

FILE: P-INTERNATIONAL

CENTRAL FILES:

2636

TELEPHONE: (202) 797-3258
FACSIMILE: (202) 797-3254

OFFICE OF THE COUNSELLOR
(INDUSTRY, SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY)
1601 MASSACHUSETTS AVE. NW
WASHINGTON DC 20036-2273

RECEIVED
92 SEP 1 P5:58
OSTP
MAIL ROOM

EMBASSY OF AUSTRALIA

IN REPLY QUOTE:

20 August 1992

Dr. D. Allan Bromley,
Director,
Office of Science and
Technology Policy,
Old Executive Office Building,
17th St. and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW,
Washington D.C. 20506.

Dear Dr. Bromley,

I have enclosed copies of two publications recently released by the Australian Department of Industry, Technology and Commerce.

I have just taken over the position of Counsellor, Industry, Science and Technology at the Embassy of Australia from Mr Norman Gomm who is returning to Australia. I look forward to continuing the good working relationship we have with your Office.

We have been advised that you are contemplating a visit to Australia. Such a visit would be very welcome and this Office would be pleased to assist in any way with the arrangements.

Yours sincerely,

Daryl Back
Counsellor (Industry, Science and Technology)

Artificial NEURAL NETWORKS in AUSTRALIA

DARYL BACK
Counsellor
(Industry, Science and Technology)

EMBASSY OF AUSTRALIA
1601 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., NW
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036, U.S.A.
TEL: (202) 797-3000

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DITAC
Department of
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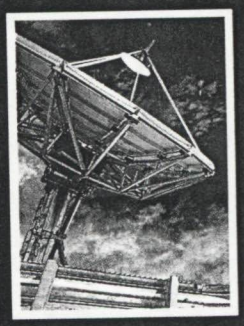
TECHNOLOGY
&
COMMERCE

AUSTRALIA

AN INTEGRATED NATIONAL SPACE PROGRAM



DARYL BACK

Counsellor

(Industry, Science and Technology)

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INDUSTRY, TECHNOLOGY & COMMERCE

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TYPE: ACTION
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9202461
ORIGINATOR: 02
STATUS I
DIRECTORATE STATUS C

****

FROM: MORI, Wataru: COUNCIL FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, JAPAN

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF CORRESPONDENCE: 08/14/92

SUBJECT: HE IS WRITING REGARDING THE SSC PROJECT AND ASKS DR. BROMLEY FOR ANY INFORMATION RELATING TO THE FUNDING OF THE SUPERCOLLIDER.

****

DIRECTORATE ASSIGNED: PHYSICAL SCIENCES

STAFF ASSIGNED: JEFF SCHWEITZER

ACTION REQUIRED: FOR DAB'S SIGNATURE

STAFF ACTION: FOR DAB'S SIGNATURE

****

SENDER'S DUE DATE:

OSTP DUE DATE: 09/30/92

STAFF DUE DATE

DATE COMPLETED:

DATE COMPLETED/DEPT: 09/08/92

****

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley
PHYSICAL SCIENCES

****

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #:

CONTACT PERSON:

PHONE:

EXT:

REMARKS: Reassigned to Physical Sciences.

OSTP RECEIVED: 08/26/92

DEPT RECEIVED: 08/27/92

FILE: P-INTERNATIONAL

CENTRAL FILES:

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"Document Control"

TYPE: ACTION DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9202461
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS I DIRECTORATE STATUS

****

FROM: MORI, Wataru: COUNCIL FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, JAPAN

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF CORRESPONDENCE: 08/14/92

SUBJECT: HE IS WRITING REGARDING THE SSC PROJECT AND ASKS DR. BROMLEY FOR ANY INFORMATION RELATING TO THE FUNDING OF THE SUPERCOLLIDER.

****

DIRECTORATE ASSIGNED: INTERNATIONAL/POLICY

STAFF ASSIGNED: JS

ACTION REQUIRED: FOR DAB'S SIGNATURE

STAFF ACTION: For DAB's Signature

****

SENDER'S DUE DATE:

OSTP DUE DATE: 09/09/92 STAFF DUE DATE

DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

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COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley
PHYSICAL SCIENCES

****

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #: CONTACT PERSON:

PHONE: EXT:

REMARKS:

OSTP RECEIVED: 08/26/92 DEPT RECEIVED:

FILE: P-INTERNATIONAL

CENTRAL FILES:

"Document Control"

TYPE: ACTION DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9202456
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS I DIRECTORATE STATUS C

****

FROM: RAUSELL-COLOM, J.A.: NATO

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF CORRESPONDENCE: 08/12/92

SUBJECT: HE IS WRITING TO ASK FOR DR. BROMLEY'S EVALUATION OF AN APPLICATION FOR A NATO COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH GRANT.

****

DIRECTORATE ASSIGNED: PHYSICAL SCIENCES

STAFF ASSIGNED: JEFF SCHWEITZER

ACTION REQUIRED: REVIEW FOR DAB

STAFF ACTION: REVIEW FOR DAB

****

SENDER'S DUE DATE: 09/11/92

OSTP DUE DATE: 09/30/92 STAFF DUE DATE

DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT: 09/08/92

****

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley
PHYSICAL SCIENCES

****

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #: CONTACT PERSON:

PHONE: EXT:

REMARKS: To be reassigned to Physical Sciences.

OSTP RECEIVED: 08/26/92 DEPT RECEIVED: 08/27/92

FILE: P-INTERNATIONAL

CENTRAL FILES:

Logged

"Document Control"

TYPE: ACTION DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9202456
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS I DIRECTORATE STATUS

****

FROM: RAUSELL-COLOM, J.A.: NATO

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 08/12/92

SUBJECT: HE IS WRITING TO ASK FOR DR. BROMLEY'S EVALUATION OF AN APPLICATION FOR A NATO COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH GRANT.

****

DIRECTORATE ASSIGNED: INTERNATIONAL/POLICY

STAFF ASSIGNED: JS

ACTION REQUIRED: REVIEW FOR DAB

STAFF ACTION: Review for DAB

****

SENDER'S DUE DATE: 09/11/92

OSTP DUE DATE: 09/09/92

STAFF DUE DATE 9/9/92

DATE COMPLETED:

DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

****

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley
PHYSICAL SCIENCES

****

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #:

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PHONE: EXT:

REMARKS:

OSTP RECEIVED: 08/26/92 DEPT RECEIVED:
FILE: P-INTERNATIONAL

CENTRAL FILES:

TYPE: ACTION DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9202417
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS I DIRECTORATE STATUS

****

FROM: MALAMUD, William M.: SPC INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 08/06/92

SUBJECT: HE IS WRITING REGARDING THE USE OF ISRAEL'S SCIENCE COMMUNITY AS A BRIDGE INTO THE FORMER SOVIET UNION.

****

DIRECTORATE ASSIGNED: INTERNATIONAL/POLICY

STAFF ASSIGNED:

ACTION REQUIRED: AS NECESSARY

STAFF ACTION:

****

SENDER'S DUE DATE:

OSTP DUE DATE: 09/02/92 STAFF DUE DATE

DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

****

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley

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WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #:

CONTACT PERSON:

PHONE: EXT:

REMARKS:

OSTP RECEIVED: 08/19/92 DEPT RECEIVED:

FILE: P-INTERNATIONAL

CENTRAL FILES:

2417

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92 AUG 19 AM : 59

August 6, 1992

OSTP
MAIL ROOM

Dr. D. Allan Bromley
Science Advisor to the President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20506

Dear Dr. Bromley,

On behalf of Dr. Hanoch Gutfreund and myself, I wanted to thank you for the opportunity to discuss further the concept of utilizing Israel's science and technology community as a bridge into the former Soviet Union.

The science infrastructure in Israel is closely integrated with that of the United States at the government, university and personal level. Add to this the vast pool of ex-Soviet scientists and engineers that are now in Israel and the result is a natural bridge between East and West. These scientists speak the language, know the system, have the contacts, understand the possibilities, and (perhaps most important) have the desire to work with their former colleagues to build a better world. They are, in effect, a "turnkey" operation waiting to be switched on. If the funding is available, the impact would be immediate and real.

In our discussion on Friday, Dr. Gutfreund described a project already underway, and suggested it was a good model for collaborative science projects between the FSU, Israel, and the U.S. Following is a brief description:

Cooperation with FSU States in Atmospheric Sciences

Last January meteorologists and atmospheric scientists from institutions in Moldava, Russia, the Ukraine, Litva and the Hebrew University participated in a conference which took place in Kishinev. After the discussions on their research several participants expressed their desire to cooperate with the Hebrew University on projects of mutual benefit.

The Israeli and Moldavian participants wanted to engage in cooperative research on convective rain clouds and the process of precipitation in Israel and Moldava. To this end the Moldavian Military Service on Active Influence on Atmospheric Processes in Moldava (MSM) was willing to provide their Hebrew University counterparts (for cost of shipping) with a mobile radar station and send several experts to Israel to help install the radar. The Hebrew University team is to develop the software and polarimeter for the radar which allow the radar to locate and analyze the

dynamics and various characteristics of the rainclouds automatically. These characteristics and properties are necessary to determine the ideal clouds for seeding and thus, enhancing precipitation.

Once the programming is completed, the Hebrew University team planned to transfer the technology to Moldava, install the program and provide guidance for the Moldavian team. The project is to be directed jointly by scientists from both countries while the training needed for the operation of the radar will take place in either country depending on the decisions of the project's steering committee.

The data obtained will be used for a cooperative evaluation of cloud properties and precipitation and the results will be published jointly. The MSM is interested in using the data to investigate both rain enhancement and hail suppression.

However the tense situation in Moldava (July 1992), interrupted plans for cooperation. One of the team members, a recent immigrant from Moldava, found a similar radar in Russia available on the same terms as the Moldavian one. The contract for the transfer of this radar to Israel has just arrived in Jerusalem. Scientists from the Central Aerological Observatory(CAO) in Moscow wish to collaborate with HUJ on the same basis.

One CAO scientist visited HUJ this summer. The CAO researchers are eager to work on mathematical models for cloud seeding, a field in which Israel excels. A CAO scientist suggested performing joint experiments in Russia using their well-equipped weather aircraft. The possibility of influencing precipitation would be significant for the arid areas of the CIS, and parts of the Ukraine and Russia which need more rain; while suppression of precipitation in the Chernobyl area and the suppression of hail in Georgia and Armenia are important.

Representatives from the Hydrometeorological Institute of Odessa (HIO) expressed their interest in analyses of radar and cloud physics aircraft observations, using mathematical models. This month, the Rector of HIO followed up the Kishinev meeting by suggesting specific projects to HUJ scientists using the meteorological radar and a student exchange between the two institutions.

There are currently 16 locations across the FSU that are interested in collaborating on this project. The major obstacle is funding for travel. Funding such experiments in the FSU, using Israeli expertise, would allow them to be carried out at 10% of what similar experiments would cost in the West.

The project as currently structured is bilateral (Israel and the FSU). However, it could also benefit from involving U.S. participation as follows:

1. Israeli scientists are leading in the theoretical and experimental aspects of rain enhancement;

2. Americans are leading with the measuring instrumentation which would greatly enhance the experiment;

3. The Russians have inexpensive airborne platforms (airplanes) and radars to install this equipment. The Russians also have a large number of highly skilled people, to conduct measurements that would be prohibitively expensive anywhere else.

As I mentioned in our meeting, the principal investigator for this project is Prof. Daniel Rosenfeld, who will be at NASA from mid-August to mid-September performing research at the TRMM office in Greenbelt. We would be delighted to discuss this project further. Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

William M. Malamud
Assistant Director
Project Development

Name Anthony Rieman

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTIONS

If you are involved in activities relating to Russian social and behavioral science, please complete a form for each activity and return it in the enclosed return envelope to arrive by Monday, August 24. We will compile your submissions to provide meeting participants with information about the kinds of activities in which other participants have been involved. A clean, typed copy will help us make a quick reproduction.

Type of activity: Grantmaking in support of Transformation of Humanities and Social Sciences

Duration of activity: MAY 12, 1992

Sponsoring organization in U.S.: SOROS FOUNDATION

Primary Russian contact: ① RF Ministry of ~~Education~~ Education, ② RF Committee on Higher Education

Description of activity (100 words or less): ③ Cultural Initiative Foundation

See attached

Type of activity:

Duration of activity:

Sponsoring organization in U.S.:

Primary Russian contact:

Description of activity (100 words or less):

THE RUSSIAN MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND COMMITTEE ON HIGHER EDUCATION WILL DEVELOP A CRASH PROGRAM TO REFORM HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCE CURRICULA, PREVIOUSLY BASED ON MARXIST-LENINIST DOGMA, AND TO SHIFT TEACHING METHODS FROM IDEOLOGY-CENTERED TO A LEARNER-CENTERED APPROACH.

A JOINT TASK FORCE, UNDER RUSSIAN MINISTER OF EDUCATION EDUARD DNEPROV AND HIGHER EDUCATION COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN VLADIMIR KINELEV, HAS BEEN CREATED TO OVERSEE LARGE NUMBERS OF RUSSIAN RESEARCHERS, SCHOLARS AND TEACHERS, SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL DISTRICTS, AND NON-GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATIONS IN CHANGING TO A NEW CURRICULA. THE SOROS FOUNDATION OF THE U.S. IS SUPPORTING THE PROJECT. PROFESSORS TEODOR SHANIN OF THE U.K. AND DAN DAVIDSON OF THE U.S. CO-CHAIR THE WESTERN ACADEMIC TASK FORCE FOR THE PROGRAM.

FOUR PROGRAMS IDENTIFIED FOR THEIR "HIGH-LEVERAGE" ABILITY FOR EDUCATIONAL IMPACT AND RAPID IMPLEMENTATION ARE: SUMMER SEMINARS TO RETRAIN UNIVERSITY AND LOWER LEVEL FACULTY IN THE HUMANITIES; MANAGEMENT RETRAINING FOR ADMINISTRATORS; COMPETITIVE PROJECTS TO PRODUCE TEACHING MATERIALS IMMEDIATELY; AND PROVISION OF SOME DESK TOP PUBLISHING STATIONS AND DUPLICATORS FOR PRODUCING TEST-TEACHING MATERIALS OR TEXTS.

"Document Control"

TYPE: INFORMATION DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9202099
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS C DIRECTORATE STATUS

****

FROM: PFEIFFER, HEINRICH: INTERNATIONAL HOUSE OF CHICAGO

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 07/27/92

SUBJECT: ENCLOSED PAPER "THE AMERICAN RESEARCH UNIVERSITY AND THE INTERNATIONAL STUDENT"

****

DIRECTORATE ASSIGNED: 8/4

STAFF ASSIGNED:

Copies to Bill Raub and Lance Barrett with original back to me DAB

ACTION REQUIRED:

STAFF ACTION:

****

SENDER'S DUE DATE:

OSTP DUE DATE:

STAFF DUE DATE

DATE COMPLETED:

DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

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COPIES TO: INTERNATIONAL/POLICY
D. Allan Bromley

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OSTP RECEIVED: 07/27/92 DEPT RECEIVED:
FILE: INTERNATIONAL

CENTRAL FILES:

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92 JUL 27 AM 7:32
OSTP
MAIL ROOM

INTERNATIONAL HOUSE OF CHICAGO

Opening Address

May 18, 1992

by Heinrich Pfeiffer

Alexander von Humboldt Foundation
Jean-Paul-Strasse 12
D 5300 BONN 2 (Germany)
Fax: 0049-228-833-199

"The American Research University and the International Student"

Honorable Provost, President Elect,
dear Dr. Gerhard Casper,
Distinguished Guests,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

It takes the human being two years to learn to speak and 50 years to learn to be silent. I am beyond that age but all the same I dare say a few

words to you on this happy occasion.

To begin with let me express my gratitude and thanks for having been offered the opportunity to share my thoughts with you. I feel that this is another sign of the organizor's international outlook and I appreciate their generous invitation to speak at this venerable institution: the University of Chicago.

The topic is very far-reaching and comprehensive. I shall, therefore, restrict myself to some points which I think important, regarding the research university and the international student - keeping in mind that we all go on learning for a lifetime.

Permit me to start with my personal experiences:

I myself have been a "victim" of an exchange program. In 1948 - at the age of 21 - I went to study in Sweden and thereafter, in 1951, to the USA.

At that time four considerations were responsible for my decision:

1. I was curious to go to a foreign country. My professors were pushing me. My parents were neutral. Quite honestly, I was fascinated thereafter with the well organized research structures in Sweden and especially in the USA. Research that was not impaired or affected by the scientific migration and consequences of the Nazi regime and World War II - but on the contrary research there was flourishing and enriched by immigrants.

2. The intellectual curiosity of obtaining first hand experience in a new culture also played a role.

3. Moreover, my foreign studies gave me a chance

to put my knowledge to the test. I could apply what I had learnt and compare working methods. Thus new methods and knowledge could be acquired.

4. Last but not least the opportunity to live in a country with a democratic tradition was of importance, too. M o r e can be achieved for people from non-democratic and newly formed democratic nations through such a foreign e x p e r i e n c e than the best-laid plans implemented at schools and universities could do for them in their native countries.

   What did not play a role was my occupational future. That may be different today.

Many students in Europe still ask themselves the following question: "Shouldn't the years of travel follow the years of learning?" This has been a successful practice since the Middle Ages. Travel and experience abroad are imperative to complete one's education, enabling a student to enlargen his/her knowledge and know-how at a well organized research community.

My stay in the USA in 1951 was not as a "Fulbright" student but as a "half-bright". Two years after returning home, however, in 1953, I developed the Fulbright Program in Germany. The guidelines for the selection of the German students, postdocs and professors were decided in consultation with a circle of colleagues. Since then, up to 300 Germans and vice versa 300 Americans have participated every year in that exchange program. And Ulrich Littmann, who many of you may know, has been running this program for about three decades. He does a wonderful job.

Since then, I have been a servant to the sciences and humanities - not only as an administrator - and have been general manager since 1956 of the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation which was founded in 1860 in Berlin. The Foundation sponsors scientists world wide, grants up to 600 postdoctoral fellowships and up to 200 Humboldt awards to outstanding foreign scholars and scientists, regardless of race, color, creed, sex, and without quotas for nations or for disciplines.

A. May I now turn to the research university and its fundamentals.

Which are the particular characteristics of a research university? In my opinion there are four criteria amalgamated par excellence.

Criterium number o n e:
The Individual Scientist

The American research university is geared by the idea that research is shaped by the i n d i v i d u a l s and their talent.
Research means to try and go past the borders of the known to the unknown - better the authentic unknown.

The decisive new idea, however, is always thought by one **i n d i v i d u a l** researcher. Experience shows that this individual stands out among the other scientists - by talent, knowledge, a particular willingness to make sacrifices, by devotion and last not least by diligence. These researchers set the example for other

researchers and attract colleagues and students accordingly.

This may sound trite, but it has to be said, for too often it is expected that by merely bringing together a "project team" one can pre-program the research findings. However, no matter how scientifically interesting or useful a research problem may be, and how well defined and generously financed: if there is not t h e o n e researcher who is totally challenged in his talent and entire existence by his problem, nothing or little will come out of his or her research.

This also applies to the selection of qualified s t u d e n t s admitted to a research university and their studies.

Criterium number two:

A Plea for Excellence, Quality before Quantity

Research must under all circumstances maintain a high standard of excellence. Only the best methods and research results have a chance to succeed in competition. Only the most successful researchers will be able to attract other scientists and students as partners for their universities. Simultaneously they will attract and receive more funding, which is necessary for research and teaching. On that subject I do not need to say much here in Chicago because the USA has held a great attraction for scientists and students for the past decades thanks to its high standing in research.

Achievement of excellence is not always limited to the efforts of o n e i n d i v i d u a l s c i e n t i s t but often applies to a group of scientists. A look at the curriculum vitae of many internationally renowned scholars shows that each one was surrounded by a group of first

class scientists, each of whom had the knowledge, discipline and drive to achieve what had been impossible until then in a challenging atmosphere of loyalty and competition.

But s o l i t a r y researchers also have their chance. A famous example is Albert A. Michelson, the "master of light," who was a leading figure in physics at the beginning of this century and who was the first American to receive the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1907. He was a faculty member at this University. He had studied in Berlin with Helmholtz, but made his famous research on the speed of light in a small hut outside the city of Potsdam, all by himself.

Criterium number three:

Autonomy is a Must

Research needs self-regulation and autonomy.

No country, no private sponsor can guarantee the necessary money, time and freedom for research, to enable every scientist to do research at his own discretion. One may regret that. However, there will always be limited budgets for research. This also has its advantages. I sometimes like to quote the philosopher Confucius who was of the opinion that "necessity breeds thinking".

The most convenient solution would be to divide the limited funds equally among the scientists. However, the best would then receive too little and the mediocre too much.

Peer review committees consisting of scholars - not administrators - should decide on the distribution of means. Therein lies the autonomy of science, the institutionally laid down and guaranteed independence of scientific research and teaching. It ought to be

practiced at every research university. This basic principle was laid down by Wilhelm von Humboldt, Alexander von Humboldt's brother, as early as 1810 upon the foundation of Berlin University. Freedom in research and teaching is particularly characteristic of the research universities in the United States of America, where it has been developed to a high level.

In my opinion, the problem of selecting scholars and students for doing research and equitable allotment of means is one of the most difficult challenges and both tasks should be done by autonomous bodies of the universities.

And here, I am sorry to say, I am rather worried. For, in history, much thought and effort have been given to material change, but little to change in human behaviour. This behaviour has not changed in the past 2000 years, although our material wealth has exceeded the wildest expectations of our forebears. But sometimes I am reminded of animals which continue to jump over obstacles

which have long since disappeared.

We have been witnesses of a development where governments tried to rule the sciences. But how quickly are we inclined to forget the disastrous consequences this policy lead to in the former Nazi regime and the socialist countries in Middle and Eastern Europe! There, the government alone decided what kind of research should be sponsored and financed. Applied research - more for military aims and much less for the private supply of citizens - was the main policy of those governments. A certain limited freedom of research d i d exist only in those areas where politicians were unable to understand the results and the possible use of research findings. Here I would like to point out that this may apply - to a certain extent - in our societies as well.

Scientists in dictatorship suffered severely from continuous "PC's" - which stands here for political constraints -, from the ideologization of all spheres of life, from the restrictions imposed on the freedom of research

and the isolation of scientists from the international scientific community. Here we have a significant proof of how science and its promotion must n o t be handled.

Criterium number four:

Internationality

Knowledge is international, so is research; a look into the history of science can easily prove this. All of us build on the knowledge of our ancestors and predecessors.

Here I would like to make a special plea for the importance of the humanities. They have been the active forerunners for international cooperation since all times. The separation of the sciences from the humanities is artificial. We Germans speak of "Wissenschaft", meaning natural, human and social sciences all in one.

a) At this point, I should like to go for a short while into the history of the sciences.

It was not until the ninth and eleventh century that the Europeans took over the forgotten and partly unknown treasures of Greek and Arabic science and culture from the Arabic invadors in Spain. Our philosophy, philology, theology, astronomy (calendar and navigation), mathematics, even chemistry and medicine were broadly influenced by that endowment. Even the writings of the Greek scholars were translated then from Arabic into Latin and thereby again made accessible to a broader audience. It took time until the scholars could base their studies on the original Greek texts. We all have to thank the Arabs for a great part of our culture and this includes the transmission of their numeric system to us.

Modern natural science is quite young. It started with astronomers like Kopernikus and Kepler in the 16th century, and with

Galilei's impressive experiments in the 17th century.
These scholars based science upon their own observation and their own measurements, they developed quantitative methods, and determined generally valid and simple laws of nature. Later on there were scientists like Isaac Newton, Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz and many others, who expanded that knowledge immensely.

This development was not as smooth as one may think. Science at that time was not free:
religion and ideologies stood in the way of science. The maecenas of that time who provided the means for science and humanities often were help and hindrance at the same time.

b) Science always has two faces

What then has changed since Galilei and Newton in the sciences? Who in our societies is interested in research and teaching and why are they interested? Is it basic research that attracts the attention of the majority or is it more interested in its application? I raise these questions in anticipation that the answers will be dealt with by the speakers to come.

Alexander von Humboldt's statement from 1845 holds true today more than ever: "The expansion of knowledge depends predominantly upon contact with the outer world. Through an increasing understanding between nations it is becoming at once more profound, manifold and enriching."

"Political constraints" still exist. As an example I would like to mention Trofim Denissowitsch Lyssenko from the dismantled Soviet Union and his fatal work on the theory of heredity or the handling of "theoretical physics" during the Nazi

regime.

One of today's barriers in the sciences are secrecy regulations. More and other regulations certainly exist. A close friend once told me - having in mind the development in Eastern Europe:" The scientists are the spies of peace". I would prefer to say: "The intellectuals are the spies of peace, or the unappointed ambassadors of culture and peace." And I know what I am saying when I observe how many former Humboldt fellows are now ministers or presidents of the Supreme Courts in former socialist countries.

Meanwhile most of the "political constraints" have fallen in the East Bloc. Other constraints are growing. I mean the pressure which politicians exert on the sciences.

Scientific research is being directed more and more towards fulfilling the requirements of industry in order to come to a

well balanced trade record. It all started with a selfmade man, an engineer and Scotsman by the name of James Watt; he developed the steam engine for which he got his patent in 1769 in London. The industrial revolution had its start then and since that time, the conflict between pure and applied science - with all its consequences, including foreign trade - is a severe challenge for us.

I often wonder why technical development began so late, since in the 16th century Francis Bacon realized already: "Knowledge itself is power". This power through knowledge was put to use only as late as the 18th century. Economists today have rephrased Bacon's statement. They say: "Knowledge is the main production factor." This means that researchers at every research university including German ones are often under pressure to prove the usefulness of their basic research.

Science has always had two faces like the Greek God Janus had. One face looks to the

right, to the fundamental value of science and the second face looks to the left, towards its usefulness. Michael Faraday already made that experience. In a budget debate he requested additional means. He was confronted with the question what his research actually would be good for and he answered: "That I do not know myself. I also do not know what a newborn baby is good for. But I do know that in years to come you will pose a tax on what will come out of my research." He was right. We are still all paying taxes on electric power generated by machines built on the findings of his research in electro dynamics.

I do not intend to go deeper into that discussion. I would rather like to come back to the international approach of the sciences and the humanities.

c) The oneness of mankind

"Stronger endeavours of research unify what has been separated for a long time". These words were published by the great universal German scholar of the last century Alexander von Humboldt in his comprehensive work, Cosmos. In connection with geographical knowledge he said that we can only understand the earth's surface after the forces from inside the earth and from space have been explored and put into interrelation. Humboldt by no means wanted this solely applied to the laws of science - "laws" he said, "which pertain to everybody and everything". We know from another remark on "the political training of the human race" that he wanted his sentence understood in a deeper sense. "Why", he asked "should the differences in the human races speak against this wonderful law of nature, that is research". Humboldt explained this at the end of the first volume of his "Cosmos" when he said: "In declaring the oneness of mankind, we contradict the unpleasant (and I want to

add: unacceptable) assumption that there are higher and lower human races. We have tribes that are more malleable, more cultured and cultivated, enobled through intellectual culture but no less noble tribes. All are equally destined to enjoy freedom".

As there is no distinction in the longing for freedom of different societies, there can be no a priori distinction in the usefulness of different research projects for society.

d) Political Correctness

In this connection permit me to dwell a little on the discussion that since autumn 1990 has been under way, the debate on "PC".

When I talk about "PC" I have in mind the usefulness of a "personal computer". But here in the United States I learned that "PC" means something completely different.

I was told that it stands for "political correctness", political correctness in a multi-cultural society, as they are developing all over the world.

I have always borne in mind what Alexander von Humboldt meant in the above-mentioned citation about political correctness. He approached this question from a high level of humane, ethical and social responsibility. I realize that this kind of discussion is inevitable, but to me it seems to belong more to a social and educational program in all societies and

less to a special task of a research university.

I very much appreciated what Hanna H. Gray, the departing president of this university, said about "Political Correctness", or better "P o l i t i c a l C u l t u r e":

"The pursuit of learning is itself a value. It does not need to be justified by showing that it has social value and civic virtue...though of course it does."

May I include an additional viewpoint made by the publisher of the New England Journal of Medicine, Arnold S. Relman, in 1983:

"It seems paradoxical that scientific research - the type of human activity which questions more things than any other and is the most sceptical of all - should be dependent upon personal confidence. It is a fact, however: without confidence, the research business is unable to function."

e) The struggle for confidence has been a constant in the sciences and the humanities through the ages.

How did the research subjects and methods change in modern times? I would like to mention briefly in a very simplified form, some developments:

1. The triumph of mathematics,
2. the triumph of experiments,
3. the fact that nature increasingly became an object which had to be studied by man as a subject, whereby the relation between the object on the one side and the subject on the other is playing an important role.
4. In the humanities, the focus - starting as late as the end of the 19th century - shifted more and more to the individuals and their societies, their worries and problems, successes and dreams, as we can observe in the development of disciplines like psychology, sociology, anthropology, philosophy and many more.

But this scientific approach is certainly not limited to the humanities, but to the sciences and technology as well, reminding you of the question of ethics.

The humanities never occupied themselves only with cataloging, sorting, conserving and interpreting knowledge but endeavoured a continuation of growth and development in research.

f) How did research look like fifty years ago? And where do we stand now?

Modern research was concentrated at a few universities and academic institutions in a small number of countries. It was relatively easy to keep up with the spectrum of scientific activity at that time.

Nowadays, parallel research is being done simultaneously in many disciplines and in numerous countries.

Modern research started, as we all know, in Europe, but since 1933 its center has shifted to the US. Here it took roots, flourished, and the American research universities accepted a great number of scholars who were forced to leave their home countries. Since those days, the roots for many new developments in science were planted in the US.

After the end of World War II, it took Europe two decades to recover in the

sciences and humanities. Meanwhile, excellent research centers have developed there again and new ones have been established, also in Japan.

Today, the international element in research means more than just the free flow and transfer of research results and methods. An ever increasing division of labour among a well functioning and cooperative international network of scholars is evident.

A solution of such global problems, as ecology, health problems and finding new energy sources are vital for the survival of mankind. And here again, only a small number of researchers at research universities all over the world will have the intellectual and financial capacity to tackle these challenges, which face the sciences and society as a whole.

It may be wishful thinking but it would

certainly be best for all of us, if the international scientific community could promote research more on a worldwide basis not hindered by national or sometimes other conflicting interests - and here we have to keep in mind that our nation states are generally not older than 2 - 300 years. Unfortunately, at present we still observe severe obstacles for this common endeavour through national, political, industrial, commercial and trade competition in the applied sciences and technology. Isolation means stagnation. Here we are forced to develop new forms of partnership.

In the basic sciences, this is less or even not at all true, since the above-mentioned unscientific interests do not yet play a relevant role, so in astronomy, in elementary particle physics, mathematics, polar research etc. In these basic sciences, good international cooperation is well established and functioning.

Unfortunately, in the applied sciences, the above mentioned national and commercial interests do prevail.

g) The United States as Educator of the World.

But an open door policy is essential for any research university in the world. Here the USA serve as a model for all of us. My generation studied and researched in the U.S. after the Second World War in order to pick up the modern developments in science and the humanities. We are, all of us, most grateful for the help and the intellectual incentives received then. Many scholars have been formed by the American research university and thereby have influenced the next generation in their home countries.

Thus, you can say: "The American research university served in the last fifty years as an educator of the world and for the world." This is widely recognized abroad.

At the same time, English has become the lingua franca, the language of science.

"BE" broken English that is - is nowadays spoken everywhere.

B. A few observations now on: "The international student and academic exchange".

1. Every young person is looking above all for f r e e d o m.

Freedom is vital for intellectual autonomy. The concept of freedom includes the free choice of one's discipline, place of study, research object and the free choice o f and responsibility f o r one's research methods. Freedom to fail on the one side, but freedom to succeed on the other. Concentration of all one's energies on scientific work is the basic requirement for success.

2. Why are so many foreign students studying in the USA?

a) Foreign undergraduate students admire American science and appreciate the additional assistance American universities offer.

b) Postgraduate students are attracted by the possibility to work in small groups, by the enthusiasm prevailing in the research community, the easy access to professors, the well structured studies in graduate and postgraduate courses, the well equipped laboratories and the nearly never closed and easily accessible libraries.

c) Foreign students are still well integrated at the university and outside. A good example is the International House of Chicago which celebrates this year its 60th anniversary and where we all are guests. The open door policy creates confidence and avoids complications for foreign students. Thanks to these factors,

students can study with greater efficiency and thereby finish their studies more quickly and more successfully.

3. When I look at the statistics concerning foreign students in the US, I observe significant changes in comparison to 40 years ago. I admit feeling some regret for the declining number of undergraduate students from Europe who, on arriving, pass the Statue of Liberty as t h e i r symbol for the USA. The reasons for this decrease are manifold. On the one hand, student exchanges within Europe have increased enormously, whereas on the other the number of European p o s t d o c s and s c h o l a r s who come to the States is growing steadily. The numerous Fulbright-, Humboldt-, Royal Society- and other European fellows serve as a proof for this development.

Students from Asian countries destined for the USA have been increasing in number for more than twenty years. These young people see the "Golden Gate Bridge" now as their symbol for the entrance to the United States.

Does the shift in emphasis from the Statue

of L i b e r t y to the "G o l d e n G a te" perhaps hold a not so subtle message for us?

The best university education is not available in the home countries of many foreign students from Asia. That is why we witness at present a sitation within some graduate schools in the USA where the percentage of foreigners exceeds 50 % of the student population, while we in Germany reach those percentages only in our schools of music.

4. Giving and taking

However, the universities themselves stand to gain from international exchange, as well. Giving and taking are counter-balanced. The international exchange student is a necessary part of a healthy research environment at any research university, whether American or other. This is especially valid for postdocs from foreign countries. The foreign students bring different attitudes, new modes of thinking and fresh impulses. This can be enriching for research.

Only a small number of foreign students, whether in Europe or in the USA, is in the fortunate situation of having a scholarship. For the great majority, studying abroad means additional commitment and sacrifice. These sacrifices have been particularly hard for women who took up studies at universities in the past. This has changed.

5. Women in science - Marie Curie

Frequently, I am asked about the number of women in science in Germany. Women in science are not better or worse represented in Germany than they are in the States. For well-known reasons, the largest number of female students and postdocs comes from Eastern Europe and from Thailand and the Philippines. Nowadays, it is not as difficult for women to obtain a good education as it was during the time of Madame Curie, who, at 24 years of age, was accepted at the Sorbonne University in Paris to study physics. At that time, women were not admitted to universities in Poland. 12 years later, Marie Curie received the Nobel Prize for physics and after 8 more years, her second Nobel Prize, for chemistry. I especially wanted to mention Madame Curie here, because to my pleasure I discovered that she was granted an honorary degree from the University of Chicago in 1921.

6. Competition

How about competition in the international exchange of students? There exists, of course, a competition. Competition is useful. There are other nations who offer their foreign students a large variety of assistance for their studies. In Germany, we have additional advantages, especially in the fact that neither German nor foreign students pay tuition. On the other hand, a student in Germany has to spend about 700 $ per month to cover the cost of living.

In this context, I want to emphasize that I can understand perfectly the necessity of charging adequate tuition and fees at universities in the USA and elsewhere. This will be necessary for as long as other funding sources for this purpose cannot be found. Tuition and fees are a necessary additional source for U.S. universities to maintain their financial independence and autonomy.

Another interesting example is Great

Britain where students coming from countries of the European Community are not charged tuition and fees if British students in the corresponding European countries do not have to pay for them.

Competition, of course, also includes the ranking of universities - and here I am speaking of research universities - in the United States and in Great Britain. This is different in Germany. In my country, a student's achievements are not rated according to the name of the university she or he attended, but estimated in connection with the professor they studied with. Accordingly, the student will not be asked: "Where did you study?" but rather: "With whom did you study?"

Many of you will have heard of or read the book: "Missing the boat" by my fellow cruisaders in the scientific exchanges, Crauford Goodwin and Michael Nacht. Since they will both speak to you in a while, and since they will certainly put their points

to you themselves, I only wish to add that the boat of science - and with it, the boat of mankind - needs capable and skilful pilots if the dangerous course it has taken lately is to be altered. Only those pilots who sailed in many waters, avoiding the rocks of monetary constraints and of self-imposed limitations will be equipped to carry us into the future.

I come to the end.

I tried to provide a bird's eye view on science and its history in order to prove its international origin.

I tried to point out that an international network of sciences, exchange of scholars and students is necessary for a research university both as a giving and a receiving partner.

I concentrated my thoughts mainly on the research university, but I made a special plea for the humanities, indicating that they are the forerunners of the scholarly exchanges. I paid - on purpose - less attention to the applied sciences and no special attention to the teaching task within the research university, since for me, teaching and research are inseparable.

I have tried to make clear that science will not prosper in a climate where the stimulus for the scientists comes from sources other than from intellectual curiosity. However, I also indicated that the sciences and the humanities

cannot flourish withouth financial assistance.

The national and international students, trained in a research university, are not all future academics, but many will be the leaders of the future.

Last, it gives me pleasure to say on this occasion that a very particular relationship has developed worldwide with the University of Chicago, a beacon of scientific achievement, whose first century of existence you are celebrating this year. A very impressive first century.

I wish this University for the next hundred years a continuation of its record of excellence, characterized by continuous change and openness based on scientific authority and tradition.

I referred with great reservation to the debate about PC, which for me has four meanings: Personal Computer, Political Correctness, Political Culture and Political Constraints. I

would like to add a fifth version today, as I see it: PC for: Powerful Chicago.

Thank you.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 12, 1992

Dear Heinrich:

Many thanks for sending me a copy of your remarks at the International House of Chicago entitled **The American Research University and the International Student.** This reaches me at a most opportune time because I have just initiated a major study of the interface between our research universities and our federal government both from the outside looking in and from the inside looking out. In the former case, the President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology is operating as a committee of the whole under the chairmanship of David Packard, the Chairman of the Board of Hewlett-Packard and the Vice-chairmanship of Dr. Harold Shapiro, the President of Princeton University. In this activity we have been holding regional meetings across the nation hosted by some of our major universities to take testimony from the full spectrum of individuals involved; from undergraduate students through the most senior professors and administrators as well as industries having close connections with the universities in question.

In support of this activity viewing from inside the federal government we have put together a committee that is chaired by Mr. David Kearns, the former Chief Executive Officer of Xerox Corporation who is now the Deputy Secretary of Education with Vice-chairman Walter Massey of NSF, and Bernadine Healy of NIH. Since between them, these latter two folk are responsible for more than 85 percent of the entire funding of university research activity here in the United States, we have rather complete coverage. I have been delighted to find that essentially all of our some 30 federal agencies that are involved with the universities in active fashion are willing participants in this study.

In order to avoid any confusion about partisanship politics, it is my goal to have this pair of reports available for the new Administration -- the second Bush Administration --- in early December.

I have taken the liberty of making copies of your remarks available to both groups where they have been read with great interest.

Again thanks for sending them to me and warmest personal best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

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

Dr. Heinrich Pfeiffer
Executive Director
Alexander von Humboldt Foundation
Jean Paul Strasse 12
D 5300 Bonn 2
Germany

7/29

Tom R.
has discussed
DCMS

Cindy –
No response needed
① clear tracking
② file

Document Originally
Attached to
Following Page

For discussion
w/ Pierre

?

"CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING"

TYPE: ACTION DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9122804
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS I DIRECTORATE STATUS

****

FROM: BARUCH, Jordan J.: JORDAN BARUCH ASSOCIATES

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 07/23/91

SUBJECT: REQUEST TO REVIEW AND REVERSE THE DECISION TO STOP THIS YEAR'S FUNDING OF THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR S&T MANAGEMENT TRAINING AT DALIAN, CHINA.

****

DIRECTORATE ASSIGNED: INTERNATIONAL/POLICY

STAFF ASSIGNED:

ACTION REQUIRED: FOR DAB'S SIGNATURE

STAFF ACTION:

****

SENDER'S DUE DATE:

OSTP DUE DATE: 08/07/91

STAFF DUE DATE

DATE COMPLETED:

DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

****

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley
Bill Wells

****

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #:

CONTACT PERSON:

PHONE: EXT:

REMARKS:

OSTP RECEIVED: 07/25/91

FILE: P-INTERNATIONAL

DEPT RECEIVED:

Jordan J. Baruch
1200 18th St. NW (#610)
Washington DC 20036

Cape Cod address
10 Captains Row, Mashnee
Buzzard's Bay MA 02532
Phone - 508-759-7006

Phone 202-659-1251

2804

JORDAN BARUCH ASSOCIATES

RECEIVED
91 JUL 25 P4:03
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

July 23, 1991

Dr. D. Allan Bromley
Asst. to the President for S&T
Room 360 Old EOB
Washington DC 20500

Dear Dr. Bromley;

I have taken the liberty of sending this letter to you personally after discussing the subject with Frank Press.

In 1979, The National Center for S&T Management Training was established at Dalian, China under the S&T Protocol with joint funding by the U.S. and the P.R.C. The Center has graduated some 3,000 senior executives and several hundred MBA's. Its graduates are Industrial Leaders, Deputy Mayors, Mayors, Provincial Governors, Senior officials in the Foreign Office and one even became the Secretary of the Central Committee. What a position we have been in for an annual U.S. outlay of $180,000 for the Executive Programs and $300,000 for the MBA program!

That minimal U.S. funding has stopped! Despite the fact that the Protocol under which the Center was established has twice been renewed and currently expires in 1994, the Undersecretary for ITA in The Department of Commerce has decided, as a "budgetary matter", to withhold this year's funding, essentially killing the program.

Through the Center, senior members of China's Society have been taught Marketing, Finance, Reward Systems, etc. by American Management teachers. They have been, and are, at the heart of the economic reform movement. What's more, they hold their American teachers in the special regard all Chinese reserve for their teachers.

The program has had the unqualified support of every Ambassador, of the NSC, and of the moderates in the Chinese Government and was singled out by President Reagan in a Beijing speech. Since a decision to stop this years funding will have a major impact on our relations with China, I wanted to make sure that you were personally aware of it while it can still be reversed. I hope that you will decide that it merits review and reversal.

Sincerely Yours,

Jordan J. Baruch
Dalian U.S. Advisory Board

cc Dr. Frank Press

1200 18th Street Northwest, Suite 610, Washington, DC 20036 Tel. 202-659-1251 Fax 202-785-1377

Xerox cc: P2 BW

"CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING"

TYPE: INFORMATION DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9122878
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS C DIRECTORATE STATUS

****

FROM: BARUCH, Jordan J.

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF CORRESPONDENCE: 07/25/91

SUBJECT: AN ADDITIONAL ENCLOSURE TO HIS DALIAN LETTER; A MEMORANDUM FOR J. MICHAEL FARREN REGARDING CHINESE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM AT DALIAN.

****

DIRECTORATE ASSIGNED: STAFF ASSIGNED:

ACTION REQUIRED: STAFF ACTION:

****

SENDER'S DUE DATE:

OSTP DUE DATE: STAFF DUE DATE
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

****

COPIES TO: INTERNATIONAL/POLICY
D. Allan Bromley

****

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #: CONTACT PERSON:
PHONE: EXT:

REMARKS: Cross reference with document #9122804, which is an action item to International.

OSTP RECEIVED: 07/26/91 FILE: P-INTERNATIONAL
DEPT RECEIVED:

Jordan J. Baruch
2700 Chesapeake St. NW
Washington DC 20008

Sorry -
I meant to include
this with my Dalkeith
letter.

Jordan

508-759-7006
Phone ~~202-362-4860~~

JGM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 6, 1991

1532

Richard Lee

FYI

MEMORANDUM FOR J. MICHAEL FARREN
Under Secretary for International Trade
Department of Commerce

SUBJECT: Chinese Management Program at Dalian

Mike -

You sent me a memorandum concerning the Dalian Management Program in February. I am sorry for the long delay in response, but my staff has been double checking the issue for me, given the political sensitivity of the issue last year and the policy concerns of this administration.

It is my belief that the MBA program is ready to be phased out, as agreed last year. The Executive Management Program, however, continues to be of long term benefit to US policy toward China, and it deserves to live out the life span of the governing protocol, until 1994.

I am aware that private funding has not yet developed to cover the Department of Commerce's costs. I hope, however, that this modest program can continue to receive support from you until private funding develops, or the protocol expires.

Bob.

Robert M. Gates
Assistant to the President
and Deputy for National Security
Affairs

DIRECTOR
RECEIVED

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

August 2, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR DOUG PAAL
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

FROM: TOM RATCHFORD

SUBJECT: NATIONAL CENTER FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY MANAGEMENT TRAINING IN DALIAN

Attached is the correspondence we discussed earlier today, from Jordan Baruch to Allan Bromley, concerning the Center. You will note the May 6, 1991 memorandum from Gates to Farren expressing support for the Executive Management Program.

Baruch's letter implies both the MBA and Executive Management Programs have been cancelled. Is this your understanding as well?

2804

JORDAN BARUCH ASSOCIATES

RECEIVED
91 JUL 25 P4:03
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

July 23, 1991

Dr. D. Allan Bromley
Asst. to the President for S&T
Room 360 Old EOB
Washington DC 20500

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The program has had the unqualified support of every Ambassador, of the NSC, and of the moderates in the Chinese Government and was singled out by President Reagan in a Beijing speech. Since a decision to stop this years funding will have a major impact on our relations with China, I wanted to make sure that you were personally aware of it while it can still be reversed. I hope that you will decide that it merits review and reversal.

Sincerely Yours,

Jordan J. Baruch
Dalian U.S. Advisory Board

cc Dr. Frank Press

1200 18th Street Northwest, Suite 610, Washington, DC 20036 Tel. 202-659-1251 Fax 202-785-1377

Jordan J. Baruch
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10 Captains Row, Wellfleet
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Phone - 508-759-7006

Phone 202-659-1251

Jordan J. Baruch
2700 Chesapeake St. NW
Washington DC 20008

Sorry -
I meant to include
this with my Dalkeith
letter.

Jordan

508-759-7006
Phone ~~202 362 4860~~

JOM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 6, 1991

1532

Richard Lee

FYI

MEMORANDUM FOR J. MICHAEL FARREN
Under Secretary for International Trade
Department of Commerce

SUBJECT: Chinese Management Program at Dalian

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Robert M. Gates
Assistant to the President
and Deputy for National Security
Affairs

"Document Control"

TYPE: ACTION DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9202166
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS I DIRECTORATE STATUS

****

FROM: OGANESSIAN, Yuri: JOINT INSTITUTE FOR NUCLEAR RESEARCH

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF CORRESPONDENCE: 07/22/92

SUBJECT: HE IS WRITING REGARDING THE TRANSURANIUM WORKING GROUP AND THEIR FINDINGS, AS WELL AS THEIR DIFFICULTY IN NAMING DISCOVERED ELEMENTS.

****

DIRECTORATE ASSIGNED: INTERNATIONAL/POLICY

STAFF ASSIGNED:

ACTION REQUIRED: AS NECESSARY

STAFF ACTION:

****

SENDER'S DUE DATE:

OSTP DUE DATE: 08/17/92

STAFF DUE DATE

DATE COMPLETED:

DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

****

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley

****

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #:

CONTACT PERSON:

PHONE: EXT:

REMARKS:

OSTP RECEIVED: 08/03/92 DEPT RECEIVED:

FILE: P-INTERNATIONAL

CENTRAL FILES:

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet
(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
04. Letter	To: Allan Bromley From: Yuri Oganessian Re: Tansuranium Working Group (2 pp.)	7/22/92	(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Science and Technology Policy, Office of (OSTP)
Series: Bromley, D. Allan, Files
Subseries: International Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: International: General [7 of 10] [1992]

Date Closed:	5/4/2010	**OA/ID Number:**	62063-004
FOIA/SYS Case #:	2005-0336-F	**Appeal Case #:**	
Re-review Case #:		**Appeal Disposition:**	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		**Disposition Date:**	
AR Case #:		**MR Case #:**	
AR Disposition:		**MR Disposition:**	
AR Disposition Date:		**MR Disposition Date:**	

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

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

"Document Control"

TYPE: ACTION DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9202168
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS I DIRECTORATE STATUS

****

FROM: BELLETTINI, Giorgio: NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF NUCLEAR PHYSICS

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF CORRESPONDENCE: 07/17/92

SUBJECT: HE IS WRITING TO ASK DR. BROMLEY'S ASSISTANCE IN REVERSING THE DECISION OF THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TO CANCEL THE SSC PROJECT.

****

DIRECTORATE ASSIGNED: INTERNATIONAL/POLICY

STAFF ASSIGNED:

ACTION REQUIRED: FOR DAB'S SIGNATURE

STAFF ACTION:

****

SENDER'S DUE DATE:

OSTP DUE DATE: 08/17/92

STAFF DUE DATE

DATE COMPLETED:

DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

****

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley
PHYSICAL SCIENCES

****

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #:

CONTACT PERSON:

PHONE: EXT:

REMARKS:

OSTP RECEIVED: 08/03/92 DEPT RECEIVED:

FILE: P-INTERNATIONAL

CENTRAL FILES:

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet
(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
05. Letter	To: Allan Bromley From: Giorgio Bellettini Re: Superconducing Supercollider (3 pp.)	7/17/92	(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Science and Technology Policy, Office of (OSTP)
Series: Bromley, D. Allan, Files
Subseries: International Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: International: General [7 of 10] [1992]

Date Closed:	5/4/2010	**OA/ID Number:**	62063-004
FOIA/SYS Case #:	2005-0336-F	**Appeal Case #:**	
Re-review Case #:		**Appeal Disposition:**	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		**Disposition Date:**	
AR Case #:		**MR Case #:**	
AR Disposition:		**MR Disposition:**	
AR Disposition Date:		**MR Disposition Date:**	

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

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

"Document Control"

TYPE: ACTION DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9202203
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS I DIRECTORATE STATUS

****

FROM: SOBERON, Guillermo: GOVERNMENT OF MEXICO

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 06/16/92

SUBJECT: HE IS WRITING SUGGESTING THE ORGANIZATION OF AN INFORMAL S & T GROUP MADE UP OF REPRESENTATIVES OF SEVERAL AGENCIES INVOLVED IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.

****

DIRECTORATE ASSIGNED: INTERNATIONAL/POLICY

STAFF ASSIGNED:

ACTION REQUIRED: FOR DAB'S SIGNATURE

STAFF ACTION:

****

SENDER'S DUE DATE:

OSTP DUE DATE: 07/02/92

STAFF DUE DATE

DATE COMPLETED:

DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

****

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley

****

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #:

CONTACT PERSON:

PHONE: EXT:

REMARKS:

OSTP RECEIVED: 06/17/92 DEPT RECEIVED:

FILE: P-INTERNATIONAL

CENTRAL FILES:

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet
(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
06. Letter	To: Allan Bromley From: Guillermo Soberon Re: Information Science and Technology group (1 pp.)	6/16/92	(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Science and Technology Policy, Office of (OSTP)
Series: Bromley, D. Allan, Files
Subseries: International Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: International: General [7 of 10] [1992]

Date Closed:	5/4/2010	**OA/ID Number:**	62063-004
FOIA/SYS Case #:	2005-0336-F	**Appeal Case #:**	
Re-review Case #:		**Appeal Disposition:**	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		**Disposition Date:**	
AR Case #:		**MR Case #:**	
AR Disposition:		**MR Disposition:**	
AR Disposition Date:		**MR Disposition Date:**	

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

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

"Document Control"

TYPE: INFORMATION DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9202377
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS C DIRECTORATE STATUS

****

FROM: PANDOLFI, FILIPPO MARIA: COMMISSIONS OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF CORRESPONDENCE: 07/22/92

SUBJECT: LETTER CONFIRMING AGREEMENT ON THE DATE AND THE AGENDA.

****

DIRECTORATE ASSIGNED: STAFF ASSIGNED:

ACTION REQUIRED: STAFF ACTION:

****

SENDER'S DUE DATE:

OSTP DUE DATE: STAFF DUE DATE
DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

****

COPIES TO: INTERNATIONAL/POLICY
D. Allan Bromley

****

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #: CONTACT PERSON:
PHONE: EXT:

REMARKS:

OSTP RECEIVED: 08/14/92 DEPT RECEIVED:
FILE: P-INTERNATIONAL

CENTRAL FILES:

2377

FILIPPO MARIA PANDOLFI
Vice-Presidente
della Commissione delle Comunità Europee

Brussels, 001178 22.07.92

RECEIVED
92 AUG 14 AM 8:39
OSTP
MAIL ROOM

Dear Dr Bromley, dear Allan,

Thank for your letter of 25 June, I have already written to Ambassador Dobbins.

I confirm to you that I agree both on the date and on the agenda. In particular, I share your view about the opportunity to limit the number of topics to those with real priority. This is especially necessary in the light of the fact that the issues to be discussed are really of the great importance.

I look forward to seeing you soon.

Yours sincerely,

F.M. Pandolfi

The Honorable Dr Allan Bromley
The Assistant to the President
for Science and Technology
The White House
Washington

"Document Control"

TYPE: ACTION DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9203134
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS C DIRECTORATE STATUS

****

FROM: PORATH-BEN, YORAM

TO: DAB

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 07/23/92

SUBJECT: SENT PHOTOGRAPHS AS A MOMENTTO OF A RECENT VISIT.

****

DIRECTORATE ASSIGNED: D. Allan Bromley

STAFF ASSIGNED:

ACTION REQUIRED: AS NECESSARY

STAFF ACTION:

****

SENDER'S DUE DATE:

OSTP DUE DATE:

STAFF DUE DATE

DATE COMPLETED: 08/11/92

DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

****

COPIES TO:

****

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #:

CONTACT PERSON:

PHONE: EXT:

REMARKS:

OSTP RECEIVED:

DEPT RECEIVED:

FILE: P-INTERNATIONAL

CENTRAL FILES:

האוניברסיטה העברית בירושלים
THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM

הנשיא
THE PRESIDENT

3134

23 July 1992

Mr. D. Allan Bromley
Science Advisor to the President
The White House
Washington, D.C.
U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Bromley,

I thought you would like to have the enclosed photographs as a memento of your visit to the Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

It was a pleasure meeting you.

With warmest wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Yoram Ben-Porath

הר הצופים, ירושלים, 91905
MOUNT SCOPUS, JERUSALEM 91905
Tel: 02 816128
Fax: 972 2 823071

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 11, 1992

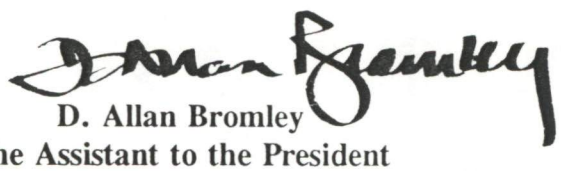
Dear President Ben-Porath:

Many thanks for sending me the excellent photographs taken on the occasion of our breakfast meeting on Mount Scopus a few weeks ago. As I mentioned to you during your subsequent visit here to Washington, I found the breakfast meeting to be a most enjoyable and useful one and there is probably no more wonderful setting on the entire planet. I am delighted to have these photographs as a permanent memento of the occasion.

I shall look forward to working with you on some of the topics we discussed here and I am sure that the three-way partnership that we have been discussing is one that can be beneficial to all concerned.

With warmest best wishes,

Sincerely yours,



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

Professor Yoram Ben-Porath
President
The Hebrew University of Jerusalem
Mount Scopus, Jerusalem 91905

logged

"Document Control"

TYPE: ACTION DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9202156
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS I DIRECTORATE STATUS

****

FROM: SCHROETER, Klaus: EMBASSY OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF CORRESPONDENCE: 07/22/92

SUBJECT: HE IS FORWARDING A LETTER FROM DR. HEINZ RIESENHUBER IN RESPONSE TO DR. BROMLEY'S LETTER OF JUNE 8TH.

****

DIRECTORATE ASSIGNED: INTERNATIONAL/POLICY

STAFF ASSIGNED: JS

ACTION REQUIRED: AS NECESSARY

STAFF ACTION:

****

SENDER'S DUE DATE:

OSTP DUE DATE: 08/10/92 STAFF DUE DATE

DATE COMPLETED: DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

****

COPIES TO: D. Allan Bromley

****

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #: CONTACT PERSON:

PHONE: EXT:

REMARKS:

OSTP RECEIVED: 07/30/92 DEPT RECEIVED:

FILE: P-INTERNATIONAL

CENTRAL FILES:

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 6, 1992

Dear Heinz:

Thank you for your letter of June 30, 1992, continuing our dialogue on providing science and technology development assistance to the CIS republics. We have significant areas of agreement on this issue, and I look forward to our continuing cooperation.

I also appreciate your encouraging words on the status of our negotiations regarding IPR issues. While the report from the Federal Ministry of Justice on the equity clause was a disappointment to us, as you would imagine, I trust we will soon successfully complete our negotiations on this important issue.

On another matter, I recently had the pleasure of reviewing the report from the Commission on Fundamental Research in Germany, produced under the leadership of Dr. Siegfried Grossmann. The Grossmann Report performed a truly valuable service in providing analyses critical to the long-term health of the science and technology infrastructure. Such analysis, applied nationally as well as internationally, allows for rational approaches to the difficult choices each nation, and the global community, must make in supporting science and technology in the context of competing demands for limited resources.

The report does an excellent job of discussing the importance of international cooperation as a method of reducing costs and pursuing complex research programs. As the report notes, the availability of large scientific instruments will become increasingly important as we ask ever more fundamental questions about nature. In fields such as particle physics and gravitational wave detection, for example, the scientific and governmental communities must continue discussions to promote an international approach to creation and management of large science facilities.

I believe the OECD Megascience Forum will serve as an important catalyst for such discussions, and German leadership in the Forum will be critical to its success. I am gratified to learn that Germany has expressed interest in hosting the preparatory meeting on deep drilling for the January session of the Forum.

With enthusiastic support from the United States and Germany, the Forum will be well positioned to influence the approach of both governments and scientists toward the

consideration, management and funding of megaprojects in the sciences. I will view the Forum as a success if these decisions in the future are made in an international rather than national context, and if the international considerations are initiated at an early conceptual stage.

While I have wandered across a number of topics, the common thread among them is the close and important collaborative S&T relationship our two countries enjoy. Completing the agreement on IPR will be an important step as we look to the future. As always, I look forward our next opportunity to explore these issues further.

Sincerely,

Allan

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

The Honorable Heinz Riesenhuber
Minister for Science and Technology
5300 Bonn 2
Germany

look forward to seeing you in Bonn at the next Carnegie Group meeting.
DAB

2156

Botschaft
der Bundesrepublik Deutschland
Embassy
of the Federal Republic of Germany

RECEIVED
92 JUL 3 AM 11:22
OSTP
MAIL ROOM

Washington, July 13, 1992
4645 Reservoir Road, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20007 - 1998
USA
Tel.: (202) 298 - 4000
Fax: (202) 298 - 4249

Dr. Thomas Ratchford
Associate Director
Policy and International Affairs
Office of Science and
Technology Policy
Old Executive Office Building
Room 5013
725 17th Street, N.W.
Washington D.C. 20506

Az.: Wiss 460.00/4
(Bei Antwort bitte angeben)

The original arrived

Dear Tom,

please find attached a letter from Dr. Heinz Riesenhuber, Federal Minister for Research and Technology, to Prof. Bromley, Science Advisor to the President. I received this letter by fax. The original will be transmitted to me by diplomatic coach. However, I was asked to transmit the content of this letter to the OSTP as soon as possible.

A courtesy translation is attached.

I would appreciate if you would forward this letter to Prof. Bromley.

Kind regards

V.S.

Dr. Klaus Schroeter
(Science Counselor)

Thanks July 22, 1992

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet
(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
07b. Letter	To: Allan Bromley From: Heinz Resenhuber Re: Science and technology development [English translation] (2 pp.)	6/30/92	(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Science and Technology Policy, Office of (OSTP)
Series: Bromley, D. Allan, Files
Subseries: International Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: International: General [7 of 10] [1992]

Date Closed:	5/4/2010	**OA/ID Number:**	62063-004
FOIA/SYS Case #:	2005-0336-F	**Appeal Case #:**	
Re-review Case #:		**Appeal Disposition:**	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		**Disposition Date:**	
AR Case #:		**MR Case #:**	
AR Disposition:		**MR Disposition:**	
AR Disposition Date:		**MR Disposition Date:**	

RESTRICTION CODES

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

P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
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C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

(b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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(b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet
(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
07c. Letter	To: Allan Bromley From: Heinz Resenhuber Re: Science and technology development [German] (2 pp.)	6/30/92	(b)(1)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Science and Technology Policy, Office of (OSTP)
Series: Bromley, D. Allan, Files
Subseries: International Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: International: General [7 of 10] [1992]

Date Closed:	5/4/2010	**OA/ID Number:**	62063-004
FOIA/SYS Case #:	2005-0336-F	**Appeal Case #:**	
Re-review Case #:		**Appeal Disposition:**	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		**Disposition Date:**	
AR Case #:		**MR Case #:**	
AR Disposition:		**MR Disposition:**	
AR Disposition Date:		**MR Disposition Date:**	

RESTRICTION CODES

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

P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
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"Document Control"

TYPE: INFORMATION DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9202105
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS C DIRECTORATE STATUS
****

FROM: OLIVER, BERNARD: NASA

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 07/16/92

SUBJECT: LETTER TO DANIEL GOLDIN REGARDING THE SETI MICROWAVE OBSERVING PROGRAM.

****

DIRECTORATE ASSIGNED:

STAFF ASSIGNED:

ACTION REQUIRED:

STAFF ACTION:

****

SENDER'S DUE DATE:

OSTP DUE DATE:

STAFF DUE DATE

DATE COMPLETED:

DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

****

COPIES TO: INTERNATIONAL/POLICY
D. Allan Bromley
LIFE SCIENCES

****

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #:

CONTACT PERSON:

PHONE:

EXT:

REMARKS:

OSTP RECEIVED: 07/27/92 DEPT RECEIVED:
FILE: INTERNATIONAL

CENTRAL FILES:

National Aeronautics and
Space Administration

Ames Research Center
Moffett Field, California 94035-1000

NASA

RECE
92 JUL 27
OSTP
MAIL ROO

Reply to Attn of: SI:244-11

July 16, 1992

Mr. Daniel S. Goldin, Administrator
Code A
NASA Headquarters
Washington, DC 20546

Dear Mr. Goldin:

Your positive response to my letter of May 12th and your invitation to the staff to submit ideas about NASA's future prompt me to write you again about one that appears particularly timely.

Ambitious though it seems, the SETI Microwave Observing Program (MOP) will cover with confidence potential sources in only a tiny fraction – perhaps one millionth part – of our Galaxy. If we succeed, we will have done so at the least possible cost. Conversely, failure to detect a signal will almost certainly mean, not that there is no ETI, but that our search is not sensitive enough. The only way to correct this is to use a larger antenna system to collect more signal power. The *Cyclops* study in 1971 proposed a phased array with its important advantage of expandability if and when more sensitivity was needed. (See NASA publication CR114445.) The SETI effort so far has not had the funding to pursue this course. It would be ideal to follow the MOP with – or to extend it into – an international effort using several arrays at receiving sites distributed around the world at low latitudes. This would provide the needed expandability as well as complete and continuous sky coverage and, incidentally, would be a marvelous tool for radio astronomy, especially in very long baseline interferometry. It would also provide a solution to problems like the one afflicting Galileo.

Instead of ending up just *giving* aid to Russia, why not let them *earn* their hard currency by building, at bargain prices, something we both want: antennas. At the present rate of exchange they could build 70- or 100-meter dishes at a small fraction of the "free world" cost. They would, of course, be built to our specifications. This would save their national pride and encourage them to be proud participants in a united world SETI effort.

I estimate that this magnificent system, which might start out with only a dozen antennas and end up after a few years with a thousand or more, could easily be assimilated without a significant increase in the NASA budget. If the idea appeals to you I would be happy to discuss it further, either when I am in Washington for the World Space Congress, or at any time convenient for you.

Carpamus diem!

Barney Oliver

Bernard M. Oliver
Deputy Chief, SETI Project

BMO:cmn

P.S. May I say that your willingness to consider direct communications such as this is a breath of fresh air!

cc: Samuel W. Keller/ADA

bcc: John Billingham/SI
Ron Bracewell/Stanford University
Allen Bromley/Office of Science & Technology Policy
Vera Buescher/SETI Institute
Frank Drake/SETI Institute
Thomas Pierson/SETI Institute
Joseph Sharp/S
Jill Tarter/SETI Institute

"Document Control"

TYPE: INFORMATION DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9202106
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS C DIRECTORATE STATUS
****

FROM: BARTHOLOMEW, REGINALD: U. S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 07/14/92

SUBJECT: MEMORANDUM REGARDING PCC STUDY ON INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.

****

DIRECTORATE ASSIGNED:

STAFF ASSIGNED:

ACTION REQUIRED:

STAFF ACTION:

****

SENDER'S DUE DATE:

OSTP DUE DATE:

STAFF DUE DATE

DATE COMPLETED:

DATE COMPLETED/DEPT:

****

COPIES TO: INTERNATIONAL/POLICY
D. Allan Bromley
Michelle Van Cleave

****

WHITE HOUSE TRACKING #:

CONTACT PERSON:

PHONE: EXT:

REMARKS:

OSTP RECEIVED: 07/27/92 DEPT RECEIVED:
FILE: INTERNATIONAL

CENTRAL FILES:

To DAB
Ratchford
MVC
Fyi

Document Originally
Attached to
Following Page

2106

S/S 9214681

United States Department of State

Under Secretary for International Security Affairs

Washington, D.C. 20520

RECEIVED

92 JUL 27 AM 7:30

OSTP
MAIL ROOM

July 14, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR: D. Allan Bromley
The White House

FROM: Reginald Bartholomew

SUBJECT: PCC Study on International Science and Technology

I appreciate your support for approaching this area through the NSC committee system. Doing so will ensure careful review by the Deputies Committee at the end of the day -- and that is very important to ensure the study is properly connected to the Administration's framework for national security and foreign policy.

Allan, as you point out, what we are talking about here fundamentally is the relationship of our domestic science and technology activities and their international components to U.S. foreign policy goals. You need not be concerned about the reporting structure of the OES PCC -- to the Deputies Committee and, if need be, to NSC Principals and the President. It is one that will ensure "due process" for all concerned.

That said, I am delighted that Tom Ratchford will be available to lead a study. You know we have a high regard here for Tom's ability to bring the agencies together on important issues, and will ensure the PCC subcommittee is constituted at an appropriately senior level.

I take your point on the need to relax the timeframe somewhat to enable technical agencies to become fully engaged. Let's get Tom together soon with Buff and his people to define an appropriate timetable and get the study rolling at the earliest practicable date.

7902

Il Ministro dell'Università e della Ricerca Scientifica e Tecnologica

URI 17604/10.8

13 GIU. 1992

Dear colleague,

I felt very sorry that I couldn't partecipate in our meeting of the Carnegie Group in Leeds. As you already know, the election of the President of the Republic was going on in those days and it prevented me from leaving Italy.

I was very interested in all the items in the agenda of the Group because of their importance at the international and national level.

Looking forward to our next Carnegie appointment, I am pleased to send you the enclosed OECD publication on Science and Technology Policy in Italy.

Sincerely yours

Antonio Ruberti

Mr. Allan BROMLEY
Assistant to the President of the United States
for Science and Technology
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500
U.S.A.

OECD
OCDE

REVIEWS OF NATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

ITALY

PARIS 1992

"Document Control"

TYPE: INFORMATION DOCUMENT NUMBER: 9202865
ORIGINATOR: 02 STATUS C DIRECTORATE STATUS

****

FROM: BORIGHT, John: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE

TO: DR. D.A. BROMLEY

DATE OF
CORRESPONDENCE: 07/13/92

SUBJECT: HE IS FORWARDING A COPY OF HIS LETTER TO SARA BOWDEN.

****

DIRECTORATE ASSIGNED:

STAFF ASSIGNED:

ACTION REQUIRED:

STAFF ACTION:

****

SENDER'S DUE DATE:

OSTP DUE DATE:

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United States Department of State

Bureau of Oceans and International
Environmental and Scientific Affairs

Washington, D.C. 20520

July 13, 1992

Dear Sara:

Now that you have officially departed the Office of Science and Technology Policy, I wanted to join your numerous friends and colleagues here at the State Department and in Washington who have had the distinct pleasure to work with you to wish you, your husband and daughter the very best as you begin an exciting overseas assignment in Budapest.

In addition, Sara, I want to personally thank you for the superior professionalism, constancy, and good nature you have brought to our collective effort to advance international S&T cooperation over the past four years. You have been instrumental in stewarding so many important initiatives through OSTP and the interagency process. Some of the best examples are the promulgation of new intellectual property rights protection associated with dozens of S&T agreements; the enhancement of S&T cooperation with our Asian allies, particularly Japan, and Latin America, including the environmental institute in that region; establishment of the U.S./EC Joint Consultative Group on S&T; the valuable working agenda emerging from the OECD S&T Ministerial, including a multilateral approach to megascience cooperation; and most recently, the interagency effort to reorient and strengthen our bilateral relationship with Russia.

Finally, your contributions to the work of CISET and its Subcommittees has been stellar. Your personal commitment to making the Committee and its agenda successful is appreciated by all of us and particularly by Ambassador Bartholomew, as you often provided cogent insights about appropriate courses of action for difficult issues that he faced as Chairman. Your work is strong testimony to the invaluable asset represented by the Nation's professional civil service. You should be proud of your accomplishments.

Ms. Sara Bowden
Office of Science and Technology Policy
The White House

I and we at the State Department will miss you greatly and hope that our professional paths cross again in the future. Thank you for all your contributions, and again, the very best to you and your family.

Yours truly,

John P. Boright
Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Science & Technology Affairs

cc: Dr. D. Allan Bromley ✓
Dr. J. Thomas Ratchford