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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 2, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR AMBASSADOR WISNER

FROM: D. ALLAN BROMLEY *DAB*

SUBJECT: CISET STUDY OF U.S. OBJECTIVES FOR INTERNATIONAL
S&T IN THE POST COLD WAR FOREIGN POLICY SETTING

The U.S. Government is involved in a wide variety of international programs, and has hundreds of international agreements promoting and facilitating cooperation in S&T. Further, we see our foreign policy to be increasingly interlaced with S&T considerations. Much of our policy framework and our technical agency programs derive, however, from the period immediately following the Second World War. I believe there is a need to critically examine the adequacy of current U.S. Government policies regarding S&T activities with international implications. Such an examination will not only focus on the integration of science and technology with U.S. foreign and economic policy objectives, but also on how our policies affect the health of S&T in the United States.

In your capacity as Chairman of the Committee on International Science, Engineering, and Technology (CISET), I am requesting that you establish an Ad Hoc Working Group of CISET to prepare a report which addresses these issues. The attached overview provides a conceptual framework for the study.

I have asked my staff to work with yours to a draft Statement of Roles and Objectives for the working group. I would also be pleased to receive your recommendation on who should be its chairman.

I look forward to your positive response.

U.S. OBJECTIVES FOR INTERNATIONAL S&T IN THE POST COLD WAR FOREIGN POLICY SETTING

A CISET STUDY

PURPOSE

A CISET working group would conduct a one-year study of the adequacy of current U.S. government policies regarding S&T activities with international implications, and the integration of science and technology with foreign and economic policy objectives of the United States. On the basis of appropriate review of the international science and technology activities sponsored by the U.S. Government, using existing materials to the extent possible, the working group would develop recommendations to Federal agencies for their conduct of international S&T programs and activities.

METHODS

The working group would approach its mandate in two stages. The first would be to inventory and evaluate existing policies and means of integrating science, technology and foreign policy. The second stage would, based on this evaluation, develop recommendations for implementation by the agencies.

Analysis and Evaluation

To provide a basis for effective evaluation, the group would first inventory and review technical agency S&T activities. It would utilize CISET and NSC reports and compendia, as well as agency reports and documentation in this effort. This initial exercise would include an examination of:

- flows of S&T personnel (including students and post-doctoral researchers) to and from the United States, and the effects of agency policies and programs on these flows;
- the scope and effectiveness of the government role in providing foreign S&T information to government agencies, universities and industry;
- the role and utility of both umbrella S&T agreements and agency-level S&T agreements, and the desirability and feasibility of developing a model bilateral S&T agreement;
- U.S. government practices for addressing foreign proposals for technology cooperation, particularly when the proposals cut across multiple agencies and

include private sector participation; and

- emerging S&T relationships in developing and industrialized countries, including the former Soviet Union and Central and Eastern Europe.

Recommendations

Based on the results of the activities described above, the Working Group would develop a series of recommendations for action for technical agency policies and programs that will strengthen U.S. science and technology; and to better enhance the integration of science and technology and foreign policy. Recommendations would address increased effectiveness of:

- Policies and organization in using science and technology in support of foreign policy objectives;
- Policies and programs in using foreign policy tools to advance national science and technology objectives; and
- International programs of Federal agencies in enhancing U.S. science and technology.

The subject of study for this Working Group extends into areas of some sensitivity in terms of agency mandates and historical approaches to science and technology. The critical nature of the issue, however, and the potential long-term and positive impacts on U.S. approaches to international science and technology, warrant the extensive effort that will be needed for success. Working together with the agencies, one year should provide a realistic time frame to accomplish the objectives of the Working Group.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 18, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR CARLA HILLS

FROM: D. ALLAN BROMLEY *Alan*
SUBJECT: U.S.-INDIAN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AGREEMENT

We have spoken on several occasions about my interest, and those of the Department of State and technical departments and agencies in the U.S. government, in finding ways to maintain and expand our science and technology (S&T) relationship with India. I recognize that you have been in the midst of very difficult trade discussions on intellectual property rights and, therefore, have not pressed the issue. I am concerned now, however, that we must take steps to get the science and technology relationship between the United States and India back on track. The best way to do so is to forward to the Government of India a proposal for an umbrella S&T Agreement, as well as to continue to approve on a case-by-case basis individual agency proposals for expanded cooperation.

The United States has a long history of very active cooperation with India. India's basic and applied research capability is one of the best in the developing world. Our technical agencies rely on cooperation with India in such important areas as global change observations and data collection, oceans research, and research into infectious diseases. These are cooperative activities that, due to India's strategic geographical location, can not be duplicated elsewhere. Continuation of these and other activities are in the interest of the United States, not only from an S&T perspective, but also a foreign policy perspective.

The intellectual property rights provisions of the proposed, umbrella S&T agreement are fully consistent with our overall policy toward India. Cooperation will be prohibited in any area in which Indian law does not provide adequate and effective protection. Such a statement in the S&T agreement provides another opportunity for you to point out to the Indians how the lack of adequate patent protection is detrimental to their national interests.

Ambassador Reginald Bartholomew, on March 16, chaired a meeting of the FCCSET Committee on International Science, Engineering and Technology at which the issue of tabling the S&T Agreement was discussed. With the exception of USTR, all departments have agreed on the need to proceed with the negotiations. Your representative at yesterday's meeting indicated that you still have reservations.

I would like to have an opportunity to discuss this with you. I am concerned that without agreement to move forward with our proposed S&T agreement, valuable cooperative opportunities will be lost, or cooperation may continue without adequate intellectual property rights protection. Neither of these courses of action are desirable. I will call you within the next few days to schedule a mutually convenient time for us to meet.