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Executive Office of the
2. President

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STATEMENT OF

DR. JOHN P. McTAGUE  
ACTING SCIENCE ADVISOR TO THE PRESIDENT  
AND ACTING DIRECTOR,  
WHITE HOUSE OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

BEFORE A JOINT HEARING OF THE  
COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND  
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

May 20, 1986

JDN 2  
As requested  
for sig.  
Bel Morris

THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR THE OPPORTUNITY TO APPEAR BEFORE YOU TODAY TO DISCUSS THE REAGAN ADMINISTRATION'S POLICIES AND INITIATIVES IN INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY. I COMMEND YOUR TWO COMMITTEES FOR YOUR INTEREST IN THIS INCREASINGLY IMPORTANT SUBJECT, AND WE IN THE ADMINISTRATION LOOK FORWARD TO CONTINUING TO WORK CLOSELY WITH YOU IN THIS AREA OVER THE COMING YEARS.

THE ISSUES INVOLVED IN INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, AND THE NEED FOR COOPERATION BETWEEN AMERICAN SCIENTISTS AND THEIR COUNTERPARTS IN OTHER COUNTRIES, HAS TAKEN ON A GREATER URGENCY IN RECENT YEARS FOR TWO MAIN REASONS. FIRST IS THE ACCELERATING PACE OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS. WE LIVE, WITHOUT QUESTION, IN A REMARKABLE ERA OF SCIENTIFIC ADVANCE IN WHICH THE TANGIBLE PAY-OFFS FROM OUR PAST INVESTMENTS HAVE QUANTITATIVELY CHANGED OUR WORLD AND IMMEASURABLY ENRICHED OUR LIVES. DURING JUST THE LAST HUNDRED CENTURY, FOR INSTANCE, MANY OF THE DEBILITATING AND FATAL DISEASES THAT ONCE RAVAGED

WHOLE GROUPS OF PEOPLE HAVE BEEN VIRTUALLY ELIMINATED AS A RESULT OF BASIC BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT OF SAFE AND INEXPENSIVE VACCINES. IN THE PAST QUARTER CENTURY, LIFE EXPECTANCIES HAVE INCREASED AN AVERAGE OF 14 YEARS WORLDWIDE AND SOME SEVEN YEARS IN THE UNITED STATES. AND WE HAVE GONE FROM FOOD SHORTAGES TO FOOD SURPLUSES IN MANY PARTS OF THE WORLD. OVER THIS SAME TIME, WE ALSO HAVE MADE GREAT PROGRESS IN THE "HARD SCIENCES". ADVANCES IN TELECOMMUNICATIONS, SATELLITES, TELEPHONES AND TELEVISION NOW MAKE POSSIBLE INSTANTANEOUS COMMUNICATION TO ALMOST ANY PART OF THE PLANET. HIGH-SPEED COMPUTERS PERMIT THE PROCESSING OF INFORMATION AT RATES UNDREAMED OF EVEN A FEW DECADES AGO. AND THE USE OF ROBOTICS, ADVANCED MATERIALS AND INTELLIGENT MANUFACTURING SYSTEMS ARE OPENING UP A NEW ERA IN INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION WITH THE RESULT THAT OUR ECONOMIES WILL BE STRONGER, OUR INDUSTRIES MORE COMPETITIVE AND OUR PEOPLE'S STANDARD OF LIVING MUCH HIGHER IN THE YEARS TO COME.

BUT SCIENTIFIC ADVANCE HAS NOT ONLY BEEN RAPID: IT ALSO HAS TAKEN ON A PROFOUNDLY INTERNATIONAL CHARACTER. MORE SO THAN EVER BEFORE, THERE ARE NO NATIONAL BOUNDARIES TO SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS. IMPORTANT WORK IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IS BEING CONDUCTED IN EVERY CORNER OF THE GLOBE -- AND, IN MANY CASES, HAS BEEN THE DIRECT RESULT OF COLLABORATION BETWEEN COLLEAGUES OF DIFFERENT NATIONALITIES. FOR EXAMPLE, THE NARROW,

POWERFUL BEAMS OF LIGHT THAT MAKE LASERS WELL-SUITED TO REMOTE SENSING ALSO SERVE, AT CLOSE RANGE, FOR CUTTING, DRILLING, AND WELDING EVERYTHING FROM METALS TO HUMAN TISSUE. IN 1981, SCIENTISTS BORN IN THE UNITED STATES, HOLLAND AND SWEDEN SHARED A NOBEL PRIZE FOR THEIR WORK IN THIS FIELD. THIS AND OTHER COLLABORATIVE PROJECTS ARE PROOF THAT, WORKING TOGETHER, SCIENTISTS CAN ACCOMPLISH MUCH MORE THAN WORKING ALONE. THE AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC COMMUNITY HAS LONG BEEN COMMITTED TO THIS VIEW. INDEED, THE SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS IN THE UNITED STATES DEPENDS INCREASINGLY ON WORK DONE ELSEWHERE. FOR INSTANCE, A RECENT STUDY REVEALED THAT IN ARTICLES PUBLISHED BY AMERICAN SCIENTISTS IN WORLD-CLASS PHYSICS JOURNALS IN 1982, 56 PERCENT OF THE CITATIONS WERE TO WORK WRITTEN ABROAD, VERSUS 48 PERCENT IN 1973. AND 60 PERCENT OF THE CITATIONS IN CHEMISTRY ARTICLES BY AMERICANS IN 1982 WERE TO FOREIGN WORK.

THE ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN U.S. NATIONAL GOALS

THESE TWO FACTS OF SCIENTIFIC LIFE -- THE RAPID RATE OF TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE AND THE INCREASING INTERNATIONALIZATION OF SCIENCE -- POSE ENORMOUS CHALLENGES FOR COUNTRIES LIKE THE UNITED STATES THAT ARE WORKING AT THE FRONTIERS OF RESEARCH. FOR ONE THING, THEY IMPLY A CONTINUING INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF SCIENTIFIC DEVELOPMENTS WITH WHICH A RESEARCHER MUST BE FAMILIAR IN ORDER

TO CARRY OUT COMPETITIVE AND HIGH QUALITY WORK. THAT SO MANY OF THESE RESULTS ORIGINATE FROM STUDIES CONDUCTED IN OTHER PARTS OF THE GLOBE MEANS THAT U.S. SCIENTISTS CANNOT RESTRICT THEIR UNDERSTANDING AND ATTENTION TO THE EFFORTS OF THEIR DOMESTIC COLLEAGUES. RATHER, IF U.S. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IS TO REMAIN THE WORLD'S BEST, ITS PARTICIPANTS MUST HAVE FULL ACCESS TO DEVELOPMENTS AND SCIENTIFIC RESULTS PRODUCED ELSEWHERE. IT MUST BE RECOGNIZED THAT, LIKE SCIENTIFIC ADVANCE, THE PROBLEMS SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ARE INTENDED TO SOLVE KNOW NO NATIONAL BOUNDARIES. SOME SCIENTIFIC ISSUES, LIKE ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION AND NUCLEAR POWER PLANT SAFETY CAN HAVE DIRECT EFFECTS ON THE UNITED STATES EVEN WHERE SUCH PROBLEMS STEM FROM CONDITIONS OR EVENTS IN OTHER PARTS OF THE WORLD -- A REALITY MOST VIVIDLY DEMONSTRATED BY THE RECENT ACCIDENT AT CHERNOBYL. OTHER ISSUES, FROM TROPICAL DISEASE ERADICATION TO THE PROVISION OF ADEQUATE FOOD SUPPLIES, HAVE LESS DIRECT BUT STILL SIGNIFICANT IMPLICATIONS FOR THE WELL-BEING OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE. BUT WHILE THE RAPID PACE AND INCREASING INTERNATIONALIZATION OF SCIENCE CLEARLY POSES SERIOUS CHALLENGES FOR THE U.S. SCIENTIFIC COMMUNITY, IT ALSO OFFERS POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE AMERICAN PEOPLE AS A WHOLE. IN THIS CONTEXT, THE REAGAN ADMINISTRATION VIEWS THE UNITED STATES' PURSUIT OF PROGRESS AND COOPERATION IN INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AS PROVIDING THREE CRITICAL, POLICY-RELATED BENEFITS.

FIRST, AND MOST OBVIOUS, IS THAT SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS NOT ONLY PROMOTES, BUT IS INTEGRAL TO, U.S. ECONOMIC GROWTH, TRADE, COMPETITIVENESS, AND THE ACHIEVEMENT OF HIGHER STANDARDS OF LIVING FOR OUR PEOPLE. CLEARLY, THE TRANSLATION OF BASIC KNOWLEDGE INTO OPERATIONAL TECHNOLOGIES AND FINALLY INTO COMMERCIAL APPLICATIONS HAS PROVIDED BOTH A WIDE ARRAY OF HIGH QUALITY GOODS AND SERVICES FOR OUR PEOPLE AND HAS UNDERPINNED OUR INDUSTRIES' COMPETITIVENESS IN INTERNATIONAL MARKETS. INDEED, A MAJOR FINDING OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON INDUSTRIAL COMPETITIVENESS, IN ITS FINAL REPORT EARLY LAST YEAR, WAS THAT THE AMERICAN COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE IN WORLD MARKETS CONTINUES TO BE OUR TALENT AND TECHNOLOGY, AND THAT THIS WILL INCREASINGLY BE THE CASE IN YEARS AHEAD AS INDUSTRIALIZATION BECOMES MORE WIDESPREAD. ONLY IF THE UNITED STATES REMAINS AWARE OF INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS, AND IS ABLE TO CAPITALIZE ON THEM TO OUR OWN BENEFIT, WILL OUR COMPANIES CONTINUE TO BE COMPETITIVE. MOREOVER, IT IS PROFOUNDLY TO THE UNITED STATES' ECONOMIC ADVANTAGE THAT THE REST OF THE WORLD, INCLUDING THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, HAVE ACCESS TO, AND MAKE FULL USE OF, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCES. NOT ONLY WILL TECHNOLOGICALLY-FUELED ECONOMIC GROWTH WORLDWIDE OPEN UP NEW AND MORE SOPHISTICATED MARKETS FOR U.S. PRODUCTS AND SERVICES AND INCREASE THE CAPACITY OF OTHER PEOPLES TO PURCHASE THESE GOODS AND SERVICES, BUT ENHANCED SCIENTIFIC CAPABILITY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD WILL GREATLY INCREASE THE OPPORTUNITIES FOR U.S. SCIENTISTS, UNIVERSITIES AND CORPORATIONS TO BENEFIT FROM THE WORLD'S POOL OF KNOWLEDGE AND TALENT.



A SECOND MAJOR BENEFIT THAT INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CAN PRODUCE IS THE ADVANCEMENT OF OUR FOREIGN POLICY GOALS. TODAY, MOST COUNTRIES RECOGNIZE THAT A STRONG SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ENTERPRISE IS ESSENTIAL TO THEIR ECONOMIC GROWTH, LONG-TERM PROSPERITY, AND NATIONAL SECURITY. IN A MARKED -- AND, FROM THE UNITED STATES' PERSPECTIVE, EXTREMELY FAVORABLE -- CONTRAST TO EARLIER DECADES, MANY DEVELOPING COUNTRIES NOW SEE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL CAPABILITY, RATHER THAN MILITARY MIGHT, AS THE ONE ASPECT OF NATIONAL CHARACTER MOST LIKELY TO PERMIT THEM TO "LEAPFROG" INTO THE CLASS OF NATIONS WITH SIGNIFICANT INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL INFLUENCE. BECAUSE THE UNITED STATES IS WISELY PERCEIVED AS THE WORLD LEADER IN THIS AREA, MANY COUNTRIES ARE TARGETING SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY COOPERATION AS A TOP PRIORITY IN THEIR BILATERAL RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES. CONSEQUENTLY, OUR NATION'S SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL EXPERTISE AND RESOURCES HAVE BECOME A POWERFUL FOREIGN POLICY LEVER TO STRENGTHEN OUR ALREADY CLOSE PARTNERSHIPS WITH OUR INDUSTRIALLY ADVANCED ALLIES, CONSTRUCTIVELY INFLUENCE OUR EXPANDING RELATIONS WITH DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND TRANSFORM TO OUR ADVANTAGE THE POLITICAL CLIMATE AND COMPETITION WITH OUR ADVERSARIES.

A THIRD BENEFIT INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CAN GENERATE IS THE ENHANCEMENT OF U.S. NATIONAL SECURITY. THE UNITED STATES BENEFITS MOST DIRECTLY WHEN IT CAN TAP INTO THE

THEORETICAL AND ENGINEERING ADVANCES TAKING PLACE IN OTHER COUNTRIES, SUCH AS SATELLITE TECHNOLOGIES NECESSARY FOR INTELLIGENCE GATHERING AND ARMS CONTROL VERIFICATION, SENSOR TECHNOLOGIES NECESSARY FOR EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS AND MISSILE DEFENSES, ROCKET TECHNOLOGIES NECESSARY FOR DELIVERING KEY MILITARY PAYLOADS INTO SPACE, AND COMPUTER TECHNOLOGIES INTEGRAL TO A WIDE VARIETY OF NATIONAL SECURITY TASKS. OUR ACCESS TO THESE DEVELOPMENTS IS OBVIOUSLY ENHANCED FROM CLOSER COOPERATION WITH THE SCIENTISTS, UNIVERSITIES AND CORPORATIONS OF THESE OTHER COUNTRIES. MOREOVER, TO THE EXTENT WE ARE ABLE TO USE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AS A FOREIGN POLICY LEVER TO PROMOTE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES' ECONOMIC GROWTH, WE ALSO WILL STRENGTHEN OUR SECURITY. IT GENERALLY HAS BEEN THE CASE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD THAT ECONOMIC ADVANCE PROMOTES POLITICAL STABILITY AND DEMOCRACY, AND POLITICALLY STABLE AND DEMOCRATIC NATIONS ARE NOT ONLY LESS VULNERABLE TO OUTSIDE AGGRESSION OR INTERNAL SUBVERSION, BUT THEY ALSO ARE LESS LIKELY TO BE AGGRESSIVE THEMSELVES.

FINALLY, BEYOND THESE THREE MAJOR BENEFITS, THERE IS A MORAL DIMENSION TO OUR PROMOTION OF INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS. THE APPLICATION OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH TO SUCH TASKS AS THE IMPROVEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY OR HEALTH CARE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD IS IMPORTANT TO THE UNITED STATES NOT ONLY FOR THE ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL REASONS I HAVE CITED, BUT ALSO BECAUSE IT IS THE HUMANE THING TO DO.

IT CONTINUES TO BE THE CASE THAT ALL THE WORLD'S PEOPLE BENEFIT WHEN THE LEAST FORTUNATE AMONG US BENEFIT. AND INCREASING THE THE INTERNATIONAL SPREAD OF THE BENEFITS OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CAN HELP PROMOTE THIS KIND OF ADVANCEMENT FOR PEOPLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE GLOBE.

A RENEWED EMPHASIS ON INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

IT WAS IN RECOGNITION OF THESE IMPORTANT CHALLENGES AND BENEFITS OF INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY THAT THE REAGAN ADMINISTRATION RECENTLY LAUNCHED A RENEWED EMPHASIS ON U.S. PARTICIPATION IN AND SPONSORSHIP OF PROGRESS IN THIS CRITICAL FIELD. TO SERVE AS A LEADING EDGE OF THIS NEW EFFORT, THE PRESIDENT'S SCIENCE ADVISOR, IN DECEMBER 1985, ESTABLISHED THE COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE, ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY (CISET) OF THE FEDERAL COORDINATING COUNCIL ON SCIENCE, ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY (FCCSET). CISET, AN INTERAGENCY GROUP CHAIRED BY THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY (OSTP), COMMENCED OPERATIONS EARLIER THIS YEAR. CISET'S MAIN PURPOSES ARE TO BRING HIGH-LEVEL SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL EXPERTISE AND RESPONSIBILITY IN THE GOVERNMENT TO BEAR ON CRITICAL INTERNATIONAL ISSUES, TO ENSURE THAT SENIOR POLICYMAKERS OVERSEE KEY INTERNATIONAL S&T ISSUES AND ACTIVITIES, AND TO INTEGRATE INTERNATIONAL S&T ACTIVITIES INTO THE FRAMEWORK

OF DOMESTIC R&D POLICY, CONSISTENT WITH THE ADMINISTRATION'S POLICY PRIORITIES AND BUDGET RESOURCES. OF PARTICULAR SIGNIFICANCE IS THAT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF Ciset REPRESENTS THE FIRST TIME THAT TOP GOVERNMENTAL R&D POLICY OFFICIALS HAVE BEEN CALLED UPON TO SYSTEMATICALLY EXAMINE THE INTERNATIONAL IMPLICATIONS OF DOMESTIC R&D POLICIES AS WELL AS ATTENDANT FOREIGN POLICY AND NATIONAL SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS. Ciset WILL CARRY OUT ITS SUBSTANTIVE WORK LARGELY THROUGH FOUR WORKING GROUPS CHAIRED BY Ciset MEMBERS AND COMPRISED OF OTHER SENIOR LEVEL AGENCY REPRESENTATIVES. THESE WORKING GROUPS WILL ADDRESS THE ISSUES OF INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE, ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY EDUCATION, INFRASTRUCTURE AND FACILITIES; THE ROLE OF SCIENCE, ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY IN INTERNATIONAL COMPETITIVENESS; BILATERAL AND MULTINATIONAL SCIENCE, ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY ACTIVITIES; AND STRATEGIC SCIENCE, ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY COOPERATION AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER. DETAILS ON THE SPECIFIC ISSUES THE WORKING GROUPS WILL EXAMINE ARE PRESENTED IN THE ANNEX TO MY TESTIMONY.

U. S. POLICY TOWARD INTERNATIONAL S&T COOPERATION

COLLECTIVELY, Ciset AND ITS FOUR WORKING GROUPS WILL PROVIDE THE FIRST COMPREHENSIVE AND SYSTEMATIC EXAMINATION OF U.S. INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY -- NOT

ONLY WHAT IT IS AND WHERE IT IS HEADED, BUT WHAT IT SHOULD BE AND WHERE IT SHOULD BE HEADED. AS SUCH Ciset SHOULD SIGNIFICANTLY HELP LEVERAGE OUR R&D POLICIES AND MORE EFFECTIVELY MANAGE OUR RESOURCES IN THE INTERNATIONAL ARENA TO ACHIEVE OUR NATIONAL PURPOSE. IN CARRYING OUT THIS REVIEW, Ciset AND THE ENTIRE ADMINISTRATION BEGIN WITH THE VIEW THAT U.S. INTERNATIONAL S&T COOPERATION SHOULD SERVE FOUR PRIMARY OBJECTIVES: (1) TO STRENGTHEN THE NATION'S SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL ENTERPRISE; (2) TO PROMOTE OUR FOREIGN POLICY GOALS AND IMPROVE OUR INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS; AND (3) TO ENHANCE COMMERCIAL RELATIONS AND ESTABLISH NEW TRADING PARTNERSHIPS; AND (4) THROUGHOUT, TO PROTECT AND, WHERE POSSIBLE, ENHANCE OUR NATIONAL SECURITY.

FUNCTIONALLY, THE ADMINISTRATION APPROACHES U.S. INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL COOPERATION IN THE CONTEXT OF OUR DOMESTIC R&D POLICY, ENDEAVORING TO UNDERTAKE JOINT PROJECTS THAT BENEFIT OUR DOMESTIC PROGRAMS AND FURTHER OUR ALREADY EXISTING DOMESTIC S&T OBJECTIVES. SINCE VERY LITTLE FUNDING IS AVAILABLE FOR INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS PER SE, WE DESIGN THOSE PROGRAMS SO AS TO COMPLEMENT AND TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE STRUCTURES AND RESOURCES ALREADY EXISTING IN DOMESTIC R&D INITIATIVES.

LIKewise, THE ADMINISTRATION IS WORKING TO ENSURE THAT THE INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ACTIVITIES OF ALL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES DEMONSTRATE COMPARABLE TECHNICAL MERIT, AND RETURN FOR RESOURCES EXPENDED, TO ACTIVITIES THAT TAKE PLACE WITHIN THE UNITED STATES. EXPERIENCE HAS SHOWN THAT INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY COOPERATION, WHERE IT IS PROPOSED PRIMARILY FOR FOREIGN POLICY REASONS, AND WITH LITTLE INHERENT SCIENTIFIC OR TECHNICAL BENEFIT, IS NOT PRODUCTIVE AND DOES NOT SUSTAIN SUPPORT IN THE AGENCIES OR THE SCIENTIFIC COMMUNITY. FOREIGN POLICY BENEFITS ARE BEST ASSURED IF INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES ARE SOUNDLY GROUNDED IN TECHNICAL BENEFITS FOR THE MISSIONS AND PROGRAMS OF THE AGENCIES THAT FUND THEM. THE ADMINISTRATION'S SPECIFIC APPROACH TO INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION VARIES ACCORDING TO WHETHER WE ARE DEALING WITH OUR INDUSTRIALIZED ALLIES, THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES OR OUR INDUSTRIALIZED ADVERSARIES. LET ME BRIEFLY DESCRIBE THE STRATEGY FOR EACH CLASS OF RELATIONSHIP IN TURN.

S&T COOPERATION WITH MAJOR INDUSTRIAL ALLIES

THE UNITED STATES ENGAGES IN EXTENSIVE S&T COOPERATION WITH OUR DEVELOPED COUNTRY ALLIES, IN THE BELIEF THAT, DESPITE

THEIR BEING OUR INDUSTRIAL COMPETITORS, THE U.S. DERIVES SUBSTANTIAL STRATEGIC AND ECONOMIC BENEFIT FROM SUCH COOPERATION, NOT ONLY FROM THE EXCHANGE OR ACQUISITION OF KNOWLEDGE PARTICULAR TO THE PROJECT, BUT ALSO FROM THE ACCELERATED DIFFUSION THROUGHOUT THE WORLD OF SUCH KNOWLEDGE AND THE INCREASED PROSPECTS OF WORLD-WIDE ECONOMIC GROWTH. IN PARTICULAR, IN MANY AREAS OF SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING, OUR INDUSTRIAL COUNTRY ALLIES HAVE ATTAINED A LEVEL OF EXCELLENCE AND CAPABILITY THAT EQUALS AND, IN SOME CASES, SURPASSES U.S. ABILITIES. THUS, WE ENCOURAGE U.S. SCIENTISTS AND ENGINEERS TO WORK WITH THEIR OUTSTANDING FOREIGN COLLEAGUES AT CENTERS OF EXCELLENCE AND UNIQUE FACILITIES NOT AVAILABLE IN THE U.S. IN THE ATTACHED ANNEX, I HAVE HIGHLIGHTED PARTICULARLY SUCCESSFUL EXAMPLES OF THIS APPROACH AND NOTED NEW INITIATIVES UNDERWAY.

S&T COOPERATION WITH DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

THE ADMINISTRATION'S POLICY TOWARDS INTERNATIONAL S&T COOPERATION WITH DEVELOPING COUNTRIES INCORPORATES ALL OBJECTIVES OF OUR OVERALL INTERNATIONAL S&T POLICY, BUT WITH PARTICULAR EMPHASIS ON FOREIGN POLICY LINKAGES. AS I INDICATED EARLIER, WE BELIEVE THAT ECONOMIC MODERNIZATION AND POLITICAL STABILITY IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES PROMOTES THE UNITED STATES' STRATEGIC INTERESTS IN A WAY UNATTAINABLE BY MANY DIRECT U.S. POLICY AND ASSISTANCE INITIATIVES, AND THAT OUR LONG-TERM INVESTMENT

IN SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT IS INTEGRAL TO THAT GOAL. MANY DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, SUCH AS INDIA AND BRAZIL, HAVE RECOGNIZED SCIENTIFIC CAPABILITIES AND ARE ATTRACTIVE PARTNERS FOR TRULY COLLABORATIVE VENTURES WITH U.S. SCIENTISTS. FINALLY, OUR FORMAL S&T PROGRAMS WITH DEVELOPING COUNTRIES HAVE PROVIDED AMERICAN RESEARCHERS WITH ACCESS TO UNIQUE GEOGRAPHICAL RESOURCES, HABITATS, AND POPULATIONS ESSENTIAL TO THE STUDY OF RARE AND ENDANGERED ECOSYSTEMS, ENVIRONMENTS, AND HEALTH PROBLEMS, AND HAS PERMITTED INVESTIGATIONS THAT OTHERWISE COULD NOT BE CONDUCTED IN FIELDS SUCH AS NATURAL PRODUCTS CHEMISTRY, GEOLOGY, ARCHEOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY.

A NUMBER OF OUR COOPERATIVE S&T PROGRAMS WITH THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES GENERALLY HAVE BEEN HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL, AND WE BELIEVE THAT THIS IS SO FOR PARTICULAR REASONS. FIRST, IN PROGRAMS SUCH AS THE PRESIDENTIAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY INITIATIVE WITH INDIA (THE STI), WE HAVE UTILIZED AND DESIGNED COOPERATIVE VENTURES AS A JOINT INVESTMENT, <sup>well as</sup> NOT AN AID PROGRAM. THAT IS, WE HAVE TREATED OUR DEVELOPING COUNTRY PARTNERS AS SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGY EQUALS IN THE COMPLETE SENSE OF THE WORD, AND HAVE FOCUSED ON THOSE AREAS OF COOPERATION WHERE BOTH PARTIES GENUINELY CAN BENEFIT. SECOND, S&T PROGRAMS SUCH AS THE PRESIDENTIAL INITIATIVE, HAVE BEEN SUCCESSFUL BECAUSE THE WHITE HOUSE ARTICULATED AN OVERALL POLICY WHICH UNDERPINS THE PARTICIPATION OF OUR PRESTIGIOUS TECHNICAL AGENCIES. IT IS ONLY BY INVOLVING OUR GOVERNMENT'S R&D ESTABLISHMENT IN SUCH COOPERATIVE ARRANGEMENTS THAT WE ARE



ABLE TO SEND SOME OF OUR VERY BEST SCIENTISTS AND ENGINEERS TO WORK WITH THEIR COUNTERPARTS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES. BECAUSE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL EXCELLENCE HAS PRIORITY OVER SHORT-TERM POLITICAL ENDS, WE ARE ABLE TO DERIVE SUBSTANTIAL BENEFITS THAT PROMOTE OUR LONG-TERM NATIONAL GOALS. THIRD, THESE PROGRAMS WORK BECAUSE WE MAKE THE MOST OF LIMITED FUNDS, INCLUDING THE USE OF ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE FUNDS, WHERE POSSIBLE, FOR HIGHER-LEVERAGE S&T ACTIVITIES. FOR INSTANCE, THE U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (AID) HAS EMBARKED ON A PROCESS IN WHICH IT IS GRADUALLY SHIFTING SOME OF ITS TRADITIONAL AID RESOURCES TOWARD SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL INVESTMENTS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES. AID HAS BEEN OF SPECIAL HELP IN PROMOTING U.S. SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION WITH INDIA AND THAILAND. WE ALSO ARE EXAMING THE POSSIBILITY OF USING SOME MONEY IN THE ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS FOR S&T PURPOSES IN OTHER COUNTRIES, SUCH AS THE PHILIPPINES. FOURTH, THESE PROGRAMS WORK BECAUSE WE INVOLVE THE PRIVATE SCIENCE SECTOR. FOR EXAMPLE, AID HAS EMBARKED UPON A GROUND-BREAKING TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM WITH THAILAND AND IS WORKING TO STIMULATE PRIVATE SECTOR INVESTMENT IN S&T PROJECTS BY ESTABLISHING CLOSER LINKS BETWEEN THAILAND'S INDUSTRIES AND UNIVERSITIES. AND LOS ALAMOS

LABORATORY HAS BEEN WORKING ON AN ENERGY AND RESOURCE SELF-SUFFICIENCY VENTURE IN THE CARIBBEAN AND CENTRAL AMERICA THAT EXPLICITLY INVOLVES THE PRIVATE SECTOR. COMPANIES THEMSELVES ALSO ARE FOLLOWING THIS APPROACH. MONSANTO, FOR INSTANCE, IS WORKING WITH THE ROCKEFELLER BROTHERS FUND TO STIMULATE THE CREATION OF SMALL BIOTECHNOLOGY FIRMS IN SOUTHEAST ASIA. CLEARLY, THESE COMPANIES WILL BENEFIT BECAUSE THEIR INVESTMENTS WILL HELP CREATE MARKETS FOR THEIR PRODUCTS AND ESTABLISH CROSS-COUNTRY LINKAGES THAT CAN BE HELPFUL IN BOTH S&T EFFORTS AND IN PROMOTING TRADE. BUT AT THE SAME TIME EFFORTS SUCH AS THESE ACHIEVE MANY OF THE GOALS SOUGHT BY U.S. AID PROGRAMS AND COOPERATIVE S&T ARRANGEMENTS, AND THUS ARE WORTHY OF FURTHER U.S. ENCOURAGEMENT.

FINALLY, THESE PROGRAMS WORK BECAUSE THEY ARE GENUINELY TWO-WAY STREETS. WHILE THE U.S. SENDS ITS SCIENTISTS AND ENGINEERS TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES TO CARRY OUT WORK THERE, WE ALSO ENCOURAGE FOREIGN SCIENTISTS AND ENGINEERS TO PARTICIPATE DIRECTLY IN U.S. R&D PROGRAMS. IN FACT, SOME OF OUR BEST EMISSARIES FOR U.S. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ARE FOREIGN RESEARCHERS WHO ARE TRAINED HERE AND THEN RETURN HOME, BUT MAINTAIN CLOSE TIES WITH THEIR COUNTERPARTS IN THE UNITED STATES. AS NOTED ALREADY, THE ADMINISTRATION IS PARTICULARLY PLEASED WITH THE TANGIBLE SUCCESSES OF THIS APPROACH TO OUR COOPERATION WITH DEVELOPING

COUNTRIES, SUCH AS THE PRESIDENTIAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY INITIATIVE WITH INDIA, ESTABLISHED BY PRESIDENT REAGAN AND MRS. GANDHI IN 1982. IN THE ANNEX TO MY TESTIMONY, I HAVE DISCUSSED THE SPECIFIC ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE STI, OUR EXTENSIVE COOPERATION WITH CHINA, AND OUR NEW FOCUS ON ASEAN.

S&T COOPERATION WITH U.S. ADVERSARIES

LASTLY, LET ME TURN TO THE ISSUE OF U.S. SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL COOPERATION WITH OUR ADVERSARIES, PRINCIPALLY THE SOVIET UNION AND THE COUNTRIES OF EASTERN EUROPE. AS YOU KNOW, THE UNITED STATES MUST PURSUE S&T COOPERATION WITH THE SOVIETS WITH STRICT REGARD TO OVERALL U.S. FOREIGN POLICY AND NATIONAL SECURITY INTERESTS. CONSEQUENTLY, THE LEVEL OF THE US-USSR S&T RELATIONSHIP CAN NEVER BE DIVORCED FROM THE TENOR OF US-SOVIET POLITICAL TENSION. THUS, DURING THE LAST SIX YEARS, THE UNITED STATES' EXTENSIVE COOPERATION WITH THE USSR DRAMATICALLY DECREASED AS A DIRECT RESULT OF UNACCEPTABLE SOVIET ACTIONS THAT THE ADMINISTRATION JUDGED TO BE OUTSIDE THE RECOGNIZED AND ACCEPTABLE STANDARDS OF INTERNATIONAL BEHAVIOR.

DURING THE 18 MONTHS PRIOR TO GENEVA, HOWEVER, WE BEGAN TO WITNESS A CHANGING ENVIRONMENT IN US-SOVIET RELATIONS,

BROUGHT ON IN PART BY THE ONGOING ARMS NEGOTIATIONS IN GENEVA AND THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITMENT TO MEET WITH THE SOVIET LEADERSHIP TO DISCUSS THE FULL RANGE OF BILATERAL ISSUES, INCLUDING ARMS CONTROL, REGIONAL CONFLICTS, HUMAN RIGHTS, AND BILATERAL COOPERATION. ALSO, DURING THAT TIME, IN THREE DISTINCT POLICY STATEMENTS, THE PRESIDENT DIRECTED OUR TECHNICAL AGENCIES TO REINVIGORATE EXISTING S&T PROGRAMS UNDER BILATERAL AGREEMENTS AND, "IN THE SPIRIT OF A BETTER WORKING RELATIONSHIP, AND TO IMPROVE THE US-SOVIET DIALOGUE," TO BEGIN PREPARATIONS FOR ANY JOINT MEETINGS CALLED FOR UNDER THESE INTERAGENCY ARRANGEMENTS.

AT GENEVA, THE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY GORBACHEV AGREED TO BROADEN EXCHANGES AND CONTACTS BETWEEN AMERICAN AND SOVIET CITIZENS AND YOUTH THROUGH THE NEW PEOPLE-TO-PEOPLE EXCHANGES, PLEDGED TO WORK JOINTLY ON CANCER RESEARCH, AND IN RESPONSE TO A SOVIET PROPOSAL PRIOR TO THE GENEVA MEETING, AGREED TO PURSUE THE WIDEST POSSIBLE MULTILATERAL COOPERATION IN THERMONUCLEAR FUSION RESEARCH TO DEVELOP THIS POTENTIALLY INEXHAUSTIBLE SOURCE OF ENERGY. AS A FOLLOW-UP TO THESE AGREEMENTS, THE PRESIDENT HAS APPOINTED A GENEVA EXCHANGES COORDINATOR TO IMPLEMENT THE PEOPLE-TO-PEOPLE PROGRAM, AND U.S. AND USSR DELEGATIONS MET IN GENEVA THIS APRIL TO EXCHANGE IDEAS ON POTENTIAL STEPS TO EXPAND MULTILATERAL EFFORTS IN

FUSION RESEARCH. IN ADDITION, JUST THIS APRIL, THE U.S. NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES SIGNED A NEW EXCHANGE AGREEMENT WITH THE SOVIET ACADEMY OF SCIENCES THAT WILL INCLUDE WORKSHOPS IN PRE-SELECTED AREAS THAT THE NAS INTENDS TO SUBMIT TO THE NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION AND OTHER TECHNICAL AGENCIES FOR FUNDING. HOWEVER, IN CONCRETE TERMS, THE GENEVA SUMMIT AND SUBSEQUENT AGREEMENTS DO NOT SIGNAL A RETURN TO THE PRE-1979 ERA IN THE US-SOVIET S&T RELATIONSHIP. RATHER, THE RENEWED ACTIVITY CONSTITUTES A RESUMPTION NOT AN EXPANSION OF COOPERATION. EVEN SO, IT POSES A MAJOR POLICY QUESTION THAT TRANSCENDS THE PARTICULAR PROGRAMS AND SCIENTIFIC INTERESTS OF THE INDIVIDUAL U.S. TECHNICAL AGENCIES THAT ARE PURSUING AND IMPLEMENTING THESE AGREEMENTS: NAMELY, HOW DO WE STRUCTURE AND MANAGE US-SOVIET SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION IN ORDER TO ACHIEVE OUR NATIONAL GOALS, PROTECT OUR STRATEGIC NATIONAL SECURITY INTERESTS, AND NOT REPEAT THE MISTAKES OF THE 1970's?

HOW WE MANAGE AND STRUCTURE U.S.-SOVIET S&T COOPERATION WILL BE CRITICAL TO THE ACHIEVEMENT OF OUR NATIONAL GOALS. IN PARTICULAR, WE ARE CONCERNED THAT A HASTY "GENEVA BANDWAGON" APPROACH TO FUTURE U.S.-SOVIET COOPERATION, SIMILAR TO THE APPROACH OF THE 1970s, WILL ENCOURAGE OUR TECHNICAL AGENCIES

TO EXPAND OR DEVELOP NEW PROGRAMS IN A PIECEMEAL FASHION WITHOUT PROPER POLICY LEVEL COORDINATION TO ENSURE THAT NEW INITIATIVES COMPLEMENT AND ARE CONSISTENT WITH OUR NATION'S DOMESTIC R&D POLICIES AND NATIONAL SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS. AT PRESENT, THERE IS NO SUCH INTEGRATED NATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY TO UNDERPIN OUR SEPARATE AGREEMENTS AND TO DIRECT THE PROCESS OF HOW WE PURSUE S&T COOPERATION WITH THE SOVIETS. AS A RESULT, IT IS POSSIBLE FOR THE GOVERNMENT TO SUPPORT S&T ACTIVITIES THAT MAY NOT ADD TO OUR DOMESTIC R&D EFFORT WHILE PERMITTING OTHER ACTIVITIES OF POTENTIAL IMPORTANCE TO THIS EFFORT TO BE NEGLECTED OR CONSTRICTED. INDEED, THE SOVIETS FOR A TIME WERE EXTREMELY SUCCESSFUL IN TAPPING INTO OUR R&D EFFORT BY CUTTING SEPARATE DEALS WITH INDIVIDUAL AGENCIES THAT OFTEN WERE NOT IN THE OVERALL NATIONAL INTEREST. AMONG THE AREAS THE SOVIETS TARGETED, AND WERE SUCCESSFUL IN ACQUIRING KEY SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE, WERE ADVANCED MANUFACTURING, ROBOTICS, AND INFORMATION PROCESSING. THIS TRANSFER OF KNOWLEDGE IS NOT UNDESIRABLE PER SE, BUT IN ALL CASES WE MUST BE AWARE OF THE ASSOCIATED MILITARY AND COMMERCIAL APPLICATIONS OF SUCH KNOWLEDGE AND TECHNOLOGY.

WE NEED TO PUT IN PLACE A GOVERNMENT-WIDE SCIENCE POLICY THAT TARGETS PRIORITIES ON THE NATIONAL, NOT THE AGENCY LEVEL, FOR ACTIVITIES WE CHOOSE TO PURSUE WITH THE SOVIETS. IF WE DEVELOP SUCH AN OVERALL SCIENCE POLICY THAT IDENTIFIES PRIORITIES CONSISTENT WITH OUR DOMESTIC R&D PROGRAMS AND PROTECTIVE OF OUR NATIONAL SECURITY, THEN WE CAN NEGOTIATE WITH THE SOVIETS FROM A POSITION OF STRENGTH, OBTAIN KEY SCIENTIFIC AND SECURITY BENEFITS AND, HOPEFULLY, BETTER ACHIEVE OUR NATIONAL GOALS. MOREOVER, WITH THE BUDGET RESTRICTIONS CURRENTLY CONFRONTING DOMESTIC SCIENCE PROGRAMS, ONLY A WELL-COORDINATED NATIONAL SCIENCE POLICY FOR US-SOVIET S&T COOPERATION WILL ENABLE OUR AGENCIES TO JUSTIFY THE USE OF SCARE RESOURCES TO FINANCE FUTURE ACTIVITIES. IN SUM, THE ADMINISTRATION, AND OSTP IN PARTICULAR, INTENDS TO GREATLY EXPAND THE ATTENTION DEVOTED TO US-SOVIET S&T COOPERATION, WITH THE GOAL OF DEVELOPING A UNIFORM GOVERNMENT-WIDE SCIENCE POLICY TO GUIDE AGENCY ACTIVITIES IN THIS AREA. UNDER FCCSET'S MANTLE, THE Ciset WORKING GROUP ON STRATEGIC SCIENCE WILL TAKE A LEADING ROLE IN THIS EFFORT.

U.S. SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL REPRESENTATION ABROAD

ONE FINAL AREA I WOULD LIKE TO TOUCH UPON IS THE STATE AND QUALITY OF OUR NATION'S OFFICIAL SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL REPRESENTATION ABROAD AT OUR EMBASSIES AND MISSIONS. THIS IS AN ISSUE OF PERHAPS HIDDEN, BUT GROWING, IMPORTANCE TO THE

UNITED STATES' ECONOMIC COMPETITIVENESS AND THE SUCCESSFUL EXECUTION OF OUR FOREIGN POLICY. FOR AS WE APPROACH THE 1990's, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY WILL INFLUENCE AN INCREASING ARRAY OF ISSUES CRITICAL TO OUR ECONOMIC, SCIENTIFIC AND POLITICAL PRE-EMINENCE. TO MEET THIS CHALLENGE, THE UNITED STATES WILL HAVE TO RESPOND TO BOTH OPPORTUNITIES AND PROBLEMS WITH A WELL-GROUNDED UNDERSTANDING OF THE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS. NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION, SPACE EXPLORATION, SDI AND NUCLEAR POWER PLANT SAFETY, TO NAME JUST A FEW OF THE MOST OBVIOUS EXAMPLES, ARE CRITICAL INTERNATIONAL ISSUES DEPENDENT UPON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY. THE UNITED STATES CAN SCARCELY FUNCTION AS A MAJOR PLAYER IN THE DEVELOPMENT AND RESOLUTION OF THESE ISSUES WITHOUT APPROPRIATE SCIENTIFIC EXPERTISE AND INFORMATION AT ITS READY DISPOSAL.

MUCH OF THIS EXPERTISE AND INFORMATION, PARTICULARLY AS IT RELATES TO OTHER COUNTRIES' SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL CAPABILITIES, CAN BEST BE ACQUIRED THROUGH OUR EMBASSIES OVERSEAS. UNFORTUNATELY, S&T REPORTING AND ANALYSIS CURRENTLY IS GIVEN A MINOR PRIORITY IN MOST OF OUR EMBASSIES. THOSE CHARGED WITH THIS DUTY ARE TYPICALLY NONSPECIALISTS WHOSE PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE AND TRAINING DOES NOT ENCOMPASS SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL FIELDS, AND WHOSE PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITIES ARE OTHER THAN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY. I BELIEVE THAT THE UNITED STATES NO LONGER CAN AFFORD TO HAVE THE GENERALIST REPRESENTING US AND REPORTING TO OUR GOVERNMENT ON COMPLEX SCIENTIFIC AND



TECHNOLOGICAL ISSUES THAT HAVE SIGNIFICANT BEARING ON OUR NATION'S COMPETITIVENESS, FOREIGN POLICY, AND NATIONAL SECURITY.

INDEED, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IS THE ONLY SUBSTANTIVE AREA OF U.S. REPRESENTATION ABROAD WHERE WE DO NOT EMPLOY OUR COUNTRY'S WEALTH OF EXPERIENCE AND KNOWLEDGE TO MAXIMIZE OUR TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANTAGE. TO WIT, U.S. BUSINESS INTERESTS ARE REPRESENTED BY BUSINESS AND TRADE SPECIALISTS FROM THE COMMERCE DEPARTMENT, U.S. AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS ARE REPRESENTED BY AGRICULTURAL SCIENTISTS FROM USDA, AND U.S. LABOR INTERESTS ARE REPRESENTED BY EXPERT LABOR ANALYSTS FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR. ONLY SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, PERHAPS THE MOST COMPLICATED AND CRITICAL OF ALL THESE FIELDS, CONTINUES TO BE REPRESENTED PRIMARILY BY THE GENERALIST. AND WHILE I BELIEVE SCIENTISTS AND TECHNOLOGISTS CAN BE TRAINED TO BE SENSITIVE TO THE NEEDS OF DIPLOMACY, IT FRANKLY IS IMPOSSIBLE TO CONVEY A CAREER'S WORTH OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE IN THE SPAN OF A FEW WEEKS OR MONTHS TO A CAREER DIPLOMAT, NO MATTER HOW BRIGHT OR DEDICATED HE OR SHE MAY BE.

FURTHERMORE, THE UNITED STATES MUST RECOGNIZE THAT ITS KEY COMPETITORS HAVE LONG SINCE MOVED TO UPGRADE THEIR S&T REPRESENTATION. BRITAIN, FRANCE, WEST GERMANY, AND JAPAN POST HIGH-LEVEL SCIENCE COUNSELORS AT THEIR FOREIGN EMBASSIES--MEN

AND WOMEN WHO ARE PROFESSIONAL SCIENTISTS AND ARE DRAWN FROM THEIR UNIVERSITIES, INDUSTRIAL LABORATORIES, AND RESPECTIVE GOVERNMENT R&D ESTABLISHMENTS. THE FRENCH HAVE NEARLY A DOZEN FULL-TIME SCIENCE REPRESENTATIVES IN THEIR EMBASSY HERE IN WASHINGTON. INDEED, EMERGING COUNTRIES SUCH AS CHINA, INDIA, AND BRAZIL ALSO STAFF THEIR FOREIGN EMBASSIES WITH THE BEST AND BRIGHTEST FROM THEIR RESPECTIVE SCIENTIFIC COMMUNITIES. THESE COUNTRIES' EXPERIENCE DEMONSTRATES THAT SUCH PROFESSIONAL PROFESSIONAL SCIENCE COUNSELORS NOT ONLY CAN FURTHER THE FOREIGN POLICY AGENDAS OF THEIR HOME GOVERNMENTS, BUT CAN ALSO MORE EFFECTIVELY PROPEL THEIR COUNTRY'S DOMESTIC S&T INTERESTS AND THEIR NATION'S INDUSTRIAL COMPETITIVENESS. THE UNITED STATES, AS THE WORLD'S LEADER IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, DESERVES NO LESS.

IN FACT, THIS ABSENCE OF PROFESSIONAL S&T REPRESENTATION CAN DAMAGE OUR SECURITY INTERESTS AS WELL AS OUR SCIENTIFIC AND ECONOMIC INTERESTS. FOR INSTANCE, AT PRESENT WE GENERALLY HAVE NO ONE AT OUR EMBASSIES WHO EFFECTIVELY AND QUICKLY CAN TRACK DOWN SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION IMPINGING ON TERRORISM, A CRITICAL FAILING IF WE ARE TO COMBAT THIS MENACING PROBLEM. INCREASED SCIENTIFIC AWARENESS ALSO IS NECESSARY TO MONITOR THE ILLICIT TRANSFER OF SECURITY-SENSITIVE TECHNOLOGY, FOREIGN SCIENTIFIC DEVELOPMENTS WITH MILITARY IMPLICATIONS AND THE EFFECT OF INDUSTRIAL AND SIMILAR DISASTERS, SUCH AS BHOPAL AND CHERNOBYL, ALL OF WHICH HAVE EXTENSIVE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CONTENT. I CANNOT STRESS TOO STRONGLY THAT FOR

THE GOOD OF OUR R&D ENTERPRISE, OUR FUTURE COMPETITIVENESS, SECURITY AND SCIENTIFIC AND POLITICAL STANDING, WE MUST WORK TO REMEDY THIS DEFICIENCY AND SOON. TOWARDS THAT END, I STRONGLY RECOMMEND THAT THE STATE DEPARTMENT BEGIN TO WORK CLOSELY WITH OUR TECHNICAL AGENCIES AND DEPARTMENTS TO DRAW UPON THE TALENTED AND EXPERIENCED SPECIALISTS AND R&D MANAGERS IN OUR GOVERNMENT, UNIVERSITIES, AND INDUSTRY TO STAFF OUR MISSIONS OVERSEAS. THERE IS A WEALTH OF QUALIFIED CANDIDATES WHOSE PROFESSIONAL CAREERS BRIDGE THE DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL DIMENSIONS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY. THEY CAN WELL SERVE THE INTERESTS OF OUR NATION AS WE COLLECTIVELY FACE THE NEW CHALLENGES OF THE 21ST CENTURY. TOWARDS THAT END, OSTP WELCOMES THE DIALOGUE STATE HAS BEGUN WITH COMMERCE AND NSF ON THIS ISSUE. MOREOVER, THE Ciset WORKING GROUPS ON COMPETITIVENESS AND EDUCATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE WILL BE DEVELOPING POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE SCIENCE ADVISOR TO ADDRESS THIS PRESSING NEED.

CONCLUSION

THIS, THEN, IS A SUMMARY OF WHERE U.S. INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IS AT PRESENT, WHERE IT IS HEADED AND, MOST IMPORTANTLY, WHERE IT SHOULD BE HEADED. THE UNITED STATES CARRIES OUT THESE S&T EFFORTS ON A VARIETY OF FRONTS, WITH A VARIETY OF MECHANISMS. BUT WE DO SO ALWAYS WITH THE INTENT OF PROMOTING AMERICA'S ECONOMIC, FOREIGN POLICY, AND NATIONAL SECURITY INTERESTS AND GOALS.

IT IS NOW CLEAR THAT SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY WILL PLAY AN INCREASINGLY IMPORTANT ROLE IN OUR ABILITY TO ACHIEVE THESE GOALS DURING THE REST OF THIS CENTURY. IT IS FOR THAT REASON THAT THE REAGAN ADMINISTRATION IS EMBARKING ON A LONG-TERM PROCESS TO ENHANCE THE UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POSITION, AND TO INCREASE THE DIFFUSION AND USE OF S&T INFORMATION THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, FOR THE BETTERMENT OF ALL HUMANKIND. AS WE WORK TOWARD THESE ENDS, WE WELCOME YOUR SUGGESTIONS AND GUIDANCE, WE ENCOURAGE YOUR PARTICIPATION, AND MOST OF ALL WE NEED YOUR SUPPORT.

THANK YOU. I AM HAPPY TO ANSWER YOUR QUESTIONS.

Scott -  
What about this? Rather  
these - me

I don't think Amle ever  
saw - at least I see no  
indication of it.



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