Tech's International Affairs Experts
Monitor Bush-Gorbachev Summit

Faculty members of Tech's Department of International Affairs recently spoke with the News Bureau staff about the Bush-Gorbachev summit scheduled to begin Wednesday, May 30 and to continue through June 3. Listed below are the department's faculty members and their areas of expertise. A question/answer session on the summit follows.

- Daniel Papp, professor and head of the Department of International Affairs. Areas of interest include: U.S. and Soviet Union foreign defense policies, Strategic Nuclear Issues, Third World Issues, and U.S.-Soviet Bilateral Relations.
- John Endicott, professor of International Affairs and director for Center for International Strategy, Technology, and Policy. One area of interest is U.S.-Pacific Rim issues with a special focus on Japan, Korea, and the Philippines. Other areas of interest include American defense policy, military education, and East Asia.
- Michael Salomone, professor of International Affairs. Areas of interest include: International Arms Trade, Transfer of Advanced Military Technologies. Salomone also looks at the process by which nations obtain knowledge and capability to build their own weapons. In addition, he is an expert on military organizations.
- Linda Brady, associate professor of International Affairs. Areas of interest include: National Security Policy, Arms Control, International Negotiation. Brady has served as Special Assistant for Mutual and Balanced Force Reductions in the Office of the Deputy Undersecretary of Defense (policy planning) as a Defense Advisor on U.S. Arms Delegations in Vienna, Austria and Geneva, Switzerland; and as a fellow at the Carter Center.

Question: How do you view this upcoming summit?
Papp: Most of the issues that continue to separate the U.S. and the Soviet Union are being discussed in working level meetings right now. We may have some agreements in trade and regional conflict areas.

Brady: Both Bush and Gorbachev are interested in arms control agreements for international, political and domestic reasons. We're likely to see several arms agreements in the areas of chemical weapons and strategic nuclear forces. Another area where we are likely to see an agreement is the establishment of a framework for conventional forces in Europe.

During his administration, former President Ronald Reagan spoke of "a window of vulnerability" between the United States and the Soviet Union. With the Bush administration and with the possible end of the Cold War, there is now what I call "a window of opportunity" between the two nations. If Bush and Gorbachev sign initial arms control agreements, perhaps they will have more success in persuading other countries to be willing to consider limits on their own military capabilities.

Salomone: Perhaps the most significant aspect of international affairs that we have seen in our lifetime has been the dismantling of the Soviet empire in Eastern Europe. The implications of these events for the NATO military alliance are very significant. If the threat changes, the strategy will change, and ultimately, the institutional structure of the alliance will change on the military side. The Soviet Union will continue to be a significant, world military power, that power has always been focused on Central Europe. The German situation is yet unresolved;

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Endicott Looks At Current Conditions
In The People's Republic Of China

With the one-year anniversary of the Tiananmen Square massacre approaching on June 4, John Endicott, professor in the Department of International Affairs, recently discussed the current situation in the People's Republic of China (PRC) with the News Bureau.

Question: What has happened since the Tiananmen Square incident?
Endicott: A return to an anti-bourgeois liberalism mentality on the part of the ruling elite of the Chinese Communist Party. In essence, the progressive economic reforms that had been advocated by Deng have been turned around or halted; the economic growth rate has faltered with serious debt servicing problems facing the government.

The only positive outcome of the year's retracement and lack of tourists has been the cooling off of the inflationary cycle that the PRC had become accustomed to.

Repeated attempts by the U.S. to have all political prisoners released have gone—not completely unanswered—unfulfilled. U.S.-PRC relations have cooled to the degree that the decision required by 3 June on most-favored-nation (MFN) status could actually bring a further stress in the relationship.

With textiles subject to an additional 100 percent tariff if not within the protection of MFN status, the final decision is of no small concern to the Chinese. My interpretation on this issue is to come down on the side of an extension of MFN status. Too much is at risk to have the much nurtured relationship sink on the rocks of the MFN.

Question: What about student demands?
Endicott: In essence, much of what the students wanted changed—other than a more open and democratic system—has undergone some correction. The problem of cadre corruption is of real concern to the regime and has been addressed with some diligence.

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Concerning the Bush/Gorbachev summit and the recent events in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, Head of the Department of International Affairs Daniel Papp said, "We are at the verge of the fourth major era of this century. The first era came to an end with World War I. The second came to an end with World War II. The third is coming to an end right now."

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there are many different ways that could be resolved. It's a question of what Germany's future is within the alliance. Would we continue to have a military alliance? If so, where would that military alliance actually be? Most of the bases that support the alliance are in Germany.

Parts of these questions will be determined by the kind of summity we are seeing here, some of it will be dictated by German foreign policy and the political situation in Germany.

Kennedy: As far as the summit is concerned, my interest is in hopefully making progress in strategic arms reduction. I would also like to see some progress made in some sort of mutually accommodating position between the United States and Soviet Union with regard to a united Germany's participation in NATO.

I would also like to see some formula arrived at not publicly, then privately, in which the future of independence of the three Baltic republics might be at least left open to question, rather than a "closed off" approach the Soviets are taking at the present time. Just what the outcome of the summit will be on any of these issues is not clear.

Gorbachev is under pressure not to set off any chain of events that might ultimately see not only the disintegration of the Soviet empire in Eastern Europe, but the disintegration of Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics. These factors limit his freedoms for maneuver with regard to Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia.

With regard to Germany, it seems a solid case could be made in the interests of the Soviet Union to have Germany clearly in an alliance; it would almost certainly not be in the Warsaw Pact, which hard
the long-term relationship with
Gorbachev is more important than
the events in the Baltic republics.
These Gorbachev side trips during
the summit [to Minneapolis, San
Francisco] are very important.

Kennedy: The Bush administra-
tion will be listening to find out
whether or not Gorbachev is run-
ing into difficulty selling policies.
Perhaps we should make it clear
that we are interested in the suc-
cess of the policies that he has
been putting in place.

Salomone: Gorbachev has not
had any success so far because the
society has been moribund for so
long; it is going to take a long time
to turn it around. He has had no
success at home, other than the
liberalization which has gotten him
into trouble in terms of holding the
Soviet Union together. He has had
no foreign policy success either. He
has nothing to put on the table
back home. Then the issues will be
trust among his colleagues and the
stability of his power base. We need
to show an earnest interest in help-
ing him economically; the walls of
economic and social policy are still
up.

Endicott: Something that might
go unnoticed because of the summit
is the progress that might be made
between the U.S. and North Korea.
North Korea has just announced
that it is willing to return five MIA
servicemen that they have been
holding. About 2,000 others need to
be resolved in North Korea; this
issue has been on the table since
1953. There is an opportunity for
some significant progress to be
made in that relationship.

What's really interesting in talk-
ing about the fourth era of the
international environment since
World War II is in the aspect of the
summit itself. Here we have the
U.S. and the Soviet Union sitting
down in military security terms
still the leaders of the world, but in
economic trade terms there is an
environment that is really awash.
So will the next summit be as
important?

Popp: With the new edition of
Contemporary International Rela-
tions coming out in a couple of
months, I make the argument that
this fourth era we are moving into
is marked by three sets of transi-
tions that are of global importance.

First is the collapse of com-
unism in the Soviet Union and
Eastern Europe, the potential end
to the Cold War. Second is the re-
discovery of economics. Suddenly
people around the world are
recognizing its importance — look
at Japan, Germany, the U.S. budget
deficit, the Soviet economic col-
lapse, the Third World.

The third transformation of
thought patterns is the emergence
of global problems — questions
about the environment, terrorism,
drugs, nuclear proliferation.

Kennedy: I am hesitant to say
that this summit is the last of the
big summits. I see trends that are
favorable, but it is in my view,
possible to see a return to a colder
war. It might be very difficult for
the Soviet Union to reestablish its
position over Eastern Europe, but
that would not make it any less a
dangerous power with regard to its
potential might. It could remain a
very dangerous power with very
much less capability than it has
today.

Meetings between the U.S. and
the Soviet Union have always been
between a true superpower and a
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an economic might of its own; that
is likely to continue. It is less of a
superpower today than it has ever
been, and in that sense, the
meeting seems less important. In
that case, the meeting is probably
much more important than any
other previous meeting.

If the Soviet Union and the U.S.
can make some progress that is
satisfactory, especially the Soviet
Union, to each of our allies and
each of our own people at home, we
will have gone a long way toward
moving more clearly into that
fourth era. If we fail to do so, we
will have a lot of hard work ahead of
us.

China . . .

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China has changed in a very impor-
tant way, in the sense that now
there is freedom of the press, the
people have access to such informa-
tion. Suddenly, the Chinese econo-
my has been shaken up. Suddenly, the
Communist Party is being
strengthened. China has a
situation that is very different from
the way the world has change-
ed. If we don't wake up, the world is going to pass us by. We still want to fight the Cold
War.

China has a new cadre of young
people who want to go to college
and go overseas. Young students of high-
ly placed cadres are no longer to go
overseas for school without a five-
year period of working in China. If
this is being followed without ex-
ception, the regime will have done
something to slow down the cre-
ation of a new elite. It was a form of
corruption that was not appreciated
by the young members of the Peo-
ple's Liberation Army.

The days are gone when the Par-
ty could go back to the well and
call on ideological commitment to
reforms the Party. In that sense,
China has changed in a very impor-
tant and meaningful way. The Party
operatives and the people know
this. The relationship of the Party
to students who wish to go to college
and go overseas. Young children of highly
placed cadres are no longer to go
overseas for school without a five-
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by the young members of the Peo-
ple's Liberation Army.

Endicott: Not really. The major
accomplishment of the Le Peng
government has been to minimize
access to such information. How-
ever, the elite fully knows the situa-
tion in Eastern Europe and inside
the Soviet Union. No cause for
comfort here. Rather than strength-en
the democracy movement, we
might say that events in Europe
have undermined the credibility of
the very Marxist system on which the
PRC is based. Ultimately, it
means that China will continue to
develop along lines unique to
herself.

Endicott: No. No likely break-
through there.

Corruption, as mentioned above,
continues and will get worse as the
Party now must increasingly rely
on negative punishment to achieve
its ends. One aspect that has chang-
ed, however, is the treatment of
students who wish to go to college
and school.

"The Japanese are slow to get on the international bandwagon that reforms in the Soviet
Union are fundamentally changing the international order," Professor John Endicott said
of Japan's views of the Bush/Gorbachev summit. "The Japanese continue to see the Soviets
as a threat. We [the U.S.] are more optimistic about U.S.-Soviet relations than the Japanese
are."
LECTURES & SEMINARS

May 29 - Chemical Engineering Series, Manfred Morari, California Institute of Technology, "Cross-Disciplinary Collaboration in Water and Waste Management," 11 a.m., SST #2

May 30 - Environmental Engineering Seminar, Appiah Animtanmarija, Georgia Tech, "Endoscopy Studies on Optimum Backwashing of Filters with Air Scour," 3:00 p.m., Mason Civil Engineering Bldg., Rm. 111

June 1 - International Institute for Strategic Studies lecture on "Robust Control of Constrained Systems," 11 a.m., SST #2

June 2 - Environmental Engineering Seminar, Martin A. Fries, "Electron Transfer in UHV Surface Photochemistry," 3:30 p.m., Boeger Bldg., Rm. B-6A

June 3 - Institute of Paper Science & Technology Seminar, Jim Burns, "Investigation of Dynamic Compression In Wet Pressing," 11 a.m., Paper Science Bldg., Rm. 570

June 4 - Electrical Engineering Seminar, A. Bash, "Telecommunications," 3 p.m., Van Leer Bldg., Rm. C241

Chemical Engineering Seminar, Carl Knopf, Louisiana State University, "Super-Critical Fluids Extraction and Its Application to Chemical Problems," 3 p.m., Bunge-Henry Bldg., Rm. 311

GEORGIA TECH CLUBS CALL 4-2391

June 7 - West Georgia (Carrellton), Bobby Ross

June 14 - Space Coast, Bill Sandstrom

June 18 - Washington, D.C., Yellow Jacket Open Golf Tournament

June 27 - Alexander City, Annual Golf Tournament

New Department To Help Tech Learn About World Events

In a recent meeting of Tech's National Advisory Board, leaders in Tech's Ivan Allen College of Management, Policy and International Affairs gave overviews of their departments and schools.

The Department of International Affairs is one of the areas housed in this new college.

Head of the Department of International Affairs Daniel Papp said that this area of study is necessary because "we are living in an increasingly global, interdependent and multicultural environment, and the boundaries between domestic and foreign activities in which we participate are becoming more permeable."

Objectives for the department, according to Papp, include: providing Tech with international understanding and opportunities, providing undergraduate and graduate majors with quantitative and non-quantitative analytical skills centered on policy-oriented and technologically-related international issues, and performing policy-oriented research.

In research, the department is forming the Center for International Strategy, Technology and Policy (CIISTP), according to Papp. He also expects to continue collaboration on various projects with GTRI and to serve as a clearinghouse for international information and opportunities at Tech.

Papp said, "Our goals for 1995 are to have 150 undergraduate majors and 25 graduate students in academic programs, to have recognition as one of two leading regional international programs and as one of the nation's top ten programs, and to position CIISTP to obtain International Institute for Strategic Studies status by the year 2000."

Papp Edits Dean Rusk Autobiography

The story of Dean Rusk, told in retrospect, is available to the public with the help of Tech's Daniel Papp, head of the Department of International Affairs. The autobiography is appropriately entitled, "As I Saw It, Dean Rusk."

In his lifetime, Rusk has seen and experienced some of the most tumultuous years that most young people will only read about in history books.

During President Harry Truman's years in office, Rusk was involved with issues of the postwar period. He served as Secretary of State under President John F. Kennedy and was president of the Rockefeller Foundation for a decade.

The story of this influential statesman, who has served as a soldier, educator, and diplomat, was edited by Papp after 17 years of planning by Rusk and his son, Richard, who encouraged the start of the project.

Morari To Deliver The Ashton Cary Lecture On May 29

Professor Manfred Morari, recognized authority in process control and process design professor of chemical engineering at the California Institute of Technology, will present Tech's School of Chemical Engineering's sixth annual Ashton Cary Lecture. The lecture will take place on May 29 at 11 a.m. in the EE Auditorium.

Morari's May 29 lecture is entitled "From Water Clocks to Neural Networks—Reflections and Speculations on Feedback Control."

In addition, Morari will give a second lecture entitled "Robust Control of Constrained Systems" on May 30 at 11 a.m. in Lecture Room 2 of the Weber Space Science and Technology Building.

What's next