

# whistle



THE GEORGIA TECH WHISTLE

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## 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.

•**Robert Kennedy**, professor of International Affairs. Areas of interest include: U.S.-Soviet Strategic Issues Relationships, European and Central American Security issues.

•**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;

*See Summit, page 2*



*Patrick Turner*  
Patty Bartlett, who represents Georgia Tech in Washington, D.C., said preparations are well underway in her home city for this week's Bush/Gorbachev Summit. She told the Whistle that "Congress will be watching the summit closely to see how it affects current negotiations with the White House on the budget deficit."

## 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 retrenchment 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.

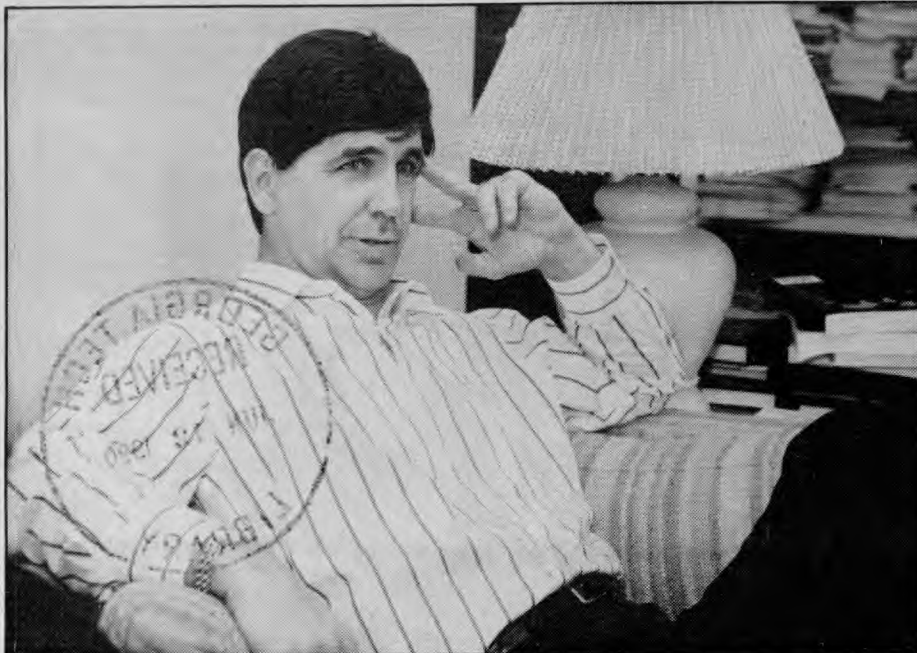
With textiles subject to an additional 100 percent tariff if not within the protection of MFN status, the final decision is of no small concern to the Chinese. My interpretation on this issue is to come down on the side of an extension of MFN status. Too much is a risk to have the much nurtured relationship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

*See China, page 3*





Margaret Barrett

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."

## Summit . . .

continued from page 1

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 summitry 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 if 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 to 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 in the Soviet Union to have Germany clearly in an alliance; it would almost certainly not be in the Warsaw Pact, which hard-

ly exists anymore, except on paper. If current trends continue, it seems the Soviet Union's long-term security could be achieved by some formula that allows Germany to stay in NATO.

**Question:** What impact will the summit have on Japan and East Asia?

**Endicott:** Usually the U.S.-Soviet summits do not focus too much on Eastern Asia issues. Gorbachev is tentatively scheduled to go to Japan in February 1991. If he survives the summit and through February 1991, specific impediments right now to Soviet-Japanese relations, especially the Northern Territories issues, are most likely to be addressed.

If he does not go with some kind of package to resolve outstanding territorial issues, the progress made in Soviet-Japanese relations will be very miniscule. The Soviet Union, especially with the Gorbachev reforms, needs the extra capital from Japan to substantiate and sustain its reforms.

**Question:** What are the East Asian and Japanese governments thinking at this time in terms of a Soviet-U.S. relationship?

**Endicott:** I think the Japanese have been very slow to get on the international bandwagon. The realization of perestroika and glasnost and the reforms being made in the Soviet Union are fundamentally changing the international order. Japan has been determined to continue its relations with Northeast Asia based on a significant Soviet threat.

Until the Japanese reappraise that threat downward, I think that they will be slightly different in their appraisal of what's going on in the Soviet Union from the United States' position. We are certainly more optimistic as far as U.S.-Soviet relations than the Japanese are.

**Question:** What does Gorbachev

have to gain with the American public?

**Papp:** I think about the only thing that Gorbachev could gain would be to shore up settlements. There is, I believe, a widespread, growing disillusionment in the U.S. of Gorbachev's handling of the Baltic crisis. About the only thing he has to gain, I think, is this image of Gorbachev, man of the people who is trying to reach out and show that "Hey you Americans have got to understand my position in the Baltics and elsewhere as well."

**Question:** Is there anything he can bring back from Washington that will ease his plight when he returns to the U.S.S.R.?

**Papp:** I think, from Gorbachev's perspective, perhaps the most he can realistically hope for is a behind the scenes agreement from George Bush that the U.S. will continue to stay relatively quiet in the Baltic situation.

**Kennedy:** If I was Gorbachev, there are a number of things I would pursue at the summit. I would hope to get a naval arms agreement and a denuclearized Germany out of an agreement that might see Germany as part of NATO. Those are two things that would certainly be important to those forces that might be opposing him in the Kremlin.

I think I would also be interested in U.S. flexibility to overall security arrangements in Europe, and whether in fact, Bush continues to remain flexible regarding the Baltic republics. Finally, I would go in with a feeling that if these new changes are supposed to be meaningful, then somehow the U.S. should be able to come on board in a more positive way in assisting the Soviet Union as it moves away from a defense-focused economy to a more civilian-based economy.

The U.S. has been anything but a world leader, in my opinion, at a time when the world definitely needs that kind of leadership in that area. Not only should we be actively involved in spite of the

supposed great budget deficit in helping the newly independent Eastern European countries, but economically encouraging the Soviet Union to move in the appropriate direction.

**Brady:** I think Gorbachev needs to appeal directly to the American people and encourage them to support further United States' involvement in helping reform the Soviet economy. Then, perhaps the Bush administration would be more likely to help the Soviet Union with its economic reforms.

**Salomone:** If we don't reach out, the Japanese and Western Europeans will. If we don't wake up, the world will continue to pass us by. This has been the most remarkable aspect of Eastern Europe events; we won, and we have refused to acknowledge it. We still want to fight the Cold War.

**Papp:** This entire summit has to be viewed on at least three levels. The first level is an epochal level. We are moving from one era to another in international affairs. We are at the verge of the fourth major era of this century.

The first came to an end with World War I, and the second came to an end with World War II. The third era is ending right now, and the fourth one is beginning right now. That is the significance of the events that have taken place in Eastern Europe and in the Soviet Union.

Level number two is the American government's role in the perception of what's taking place. I would prefer to see the U.S. government implement a more proactive set of policies. We can move forward on things such as most favored nation status for the Soviets and begin implementing a unilateral small-scale reduction of strategic warheads. I do believe the Bush administration recognizes we are on the verge of a fourth era.

**Salomone:** A poll was commissioned by the Bush administration [about a 2,000-person sample], and 64 percent of the sample thought

See Summit, page 3



Margaret Barrett

"I would hope to get a naval arms agreement and also a denuclearized Germany out of an agreement that might see Germany as a part of NATO," said Professor Robert Kennedy, on what he would pursue at the summit if he was Gorbachev, conscious of his Kremlin foes in the U.S.S.R.



## Summit . . .

continued from page 2

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 administration will be listening to find out whether or not Gorbachev is running into difficulty selling policies. Perhaps we should make it clear that we are interested in the success 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 successes 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 helping 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 talking about the fourth era of the international environment since World War II is 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 summits be as important?

**Papp:** With the new edition of *Contemporary International Relations* 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 transitions that are of global importance.

First is the collapse of communism 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 collapse, 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 military superpower. The Soviet Union has never been considered 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 sense, the meeting is probably much more important than any



Margaret Barrett

"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."

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 . . .

continued from page 1

course, they knew the students had a point on this one, and it had to be addressed. It still exists as there is now a built-in contradiction into the Chinese economic system. It has some limited capital market enterprises with an overall planning mechanism still functioning in many instances. This will naturally lead to requests to share materials, accompanied by some form of special consideration.

The days are gone when the Party could go back to the well and call on ideological commitment to reform the Party. In that sense, China has changed in a very important and meaningful way. The Party operatives and the people know this. The relationship of the Party has, thus, fundamentally changed.

**Question:** Has freedom of the press become a reality?

**Endicott:** No. No likely breakthrough 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 changed, however, is the treatment of students who wish to go to college and also those who wish to go overseas. Young children of highly placed cadre are no longer to go overseas for school without a five-

year period of working in China. If this is being followed without exception, the regime will have done something to slow down the creation of a new elite. It was a form of corruption that was not appreciated by the young members of the People's Liberation Army.

**Question:** Have events in Europe strengthened the democracy movement?

**Endicott:** Not really. The major accomplishment of the Le Peng government has been to minimize access to such information. However, the elite fully knows the situation in Eastern Europe and inside the Soviet Union. No cause for comfort here. Rather than strengthen 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.



File Photo

"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 the possible end of the Cold War, there is now what I call a window of opportunity between the two nations," said Associate Professor Linda Brady, of her expectations of the Bush/Gorbachev summit.



Margaret Barrett

Professor Michael Salomone (L) said that with the changes in Eastern Europe, the U.S. must seize the moment in providing help. "As it [these changes] is plopped on our doorstep, we sit dumbfounded while our government has tried to cling to the policies of the past without trying to fashion a new strategy on how to deal with the way the world has changed. If we don't wake up, the world is going to pass us by...We still want to fight the Cold War."



## What's next

### ACADEMICS

**June 1** - Last day to apply for admission or readmission for the Summer Quarter, 1990

### ARTS & ENTERTAINMENT

**May 29** - "Little Rascals," 11:05 a.m., TTN Lounge & MLR Monitors.

NASA Lecture/Slide Show, 7 p.m., Student Center Ballroom, free

**May 30** - Gallery Show, Mary Ann Tripp - computer generated photography, through June 22

**May 31** - Swing Band Concert, 7 p.m., Student Center Theatre, free

### LECTURES & SEMINARS

**May 29** - Chemical Engineering Series, Manfred Morari, California Institute of Technology, "From Water Clocks to Neural Networks - Reflections and Speculation on Feedback Control," 11 a.m., EE Auditorium

Georgia Tech Cultural Exchange Series, Lucy Lee, director, International Operations at Georgia Southern College, "The Future of China," 12:05 p.m., Student Center, Rm. 319

**May 30** - Chemical Engineering Seminar, Manfred Morari, California Institute of Technology, "Robust Control of Constrained Systems," 11 a.m., SST #2

**May 30** - Environmental Engineering Seminar, Appiah Ammirtharajah, Georgia Tech, "Endoscope Studies on Optimum Backwashing of Filters with Air Scour," 3:05 p.m., Mason Civil Engineering Bldg., Rm. 111

**May 31** - Presbyterian Center Series, "Conversations Among Friends," 11 a.m., lower floor, lunch \$2

Structural Mechanics Seminar, Stanislaus Lukasiewicz, Mechanical Engineering, University of Calgary, "Solutions for the Elasto-Plastic Problem of Shells by a Geometric Method," 3:05 p.m., SST#2

**May 31** - Chemistry Department Seminar, James Cowin, University of California-Santa Barbara, "Electron Transfer in UHV Surface Photochemistry," 3:30 p.m., Boggs Bldg., Rm. B-6A

**June 1** - Institute of Paper Science & Technology Seminar, Jim Burns, "Investigation of Dynamic Compression in Wet Pressing," 11 a.m., Paper Science Bldg., Rm. 270

**June 4** - Electrical Engineering Seminar, A. Bush, "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., Burger-Henry Bldg., Rm. 311

### GEORGIA TECH CLUBS, CALL 4-2391

**June 7** - West Georgia (Carrollton), Bobby Ross

**June 14** - Space Coast, Bill Sangster

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

**June 27** - Alexander City, Annual Golf Tournament

## Obituaries

**James W. Mount**, associate professor in the College of Architecture and award winning architect, died May 12. He was 53 years old. Services were held at Turner Funeral Home in LaVerne, Ala. on May 16.

Mount graduated from Auburn University and received a master of architecture degree from the University of Pennsylvania.

Mount designed several churches in the Atlanta area, including the Korean Church of Atlanta in Dunwoody, the Roswell Assembly of God in Roswell, the Smyrna Assembly of God and the Calvary Assembly of God in Dunwoody.

In 1987, he won a Georgia Association of the American Institute of Architects (AIA) award for the Beach Highlands House in Santa Rosa Beach, Fla.

College of Architecture Associate Dean John A. Kelly described Mount as "a very quiet, laidback person whose pleasant manner belied the incredible variety of his work."

"Most would agree he was an incredibly creative architect," Kelly said. "Through his free and creative approach to design, he encouraged students to explore and speculate. All of the Atlanta ar-

chitecture community and his colleagues and students at Tech will miss him."

**Irene Woods**, of the Plant Operations Division (POD), died May 15. She was 57 years old. Services were held on May 19 at the Murray Brothers Chapel.

Woods worked at Tech for 25 years as a Custodian I, according to Robert Jackson, manager of POD's custodial services. She worked most recently in the Carnegie Building and Administration Building.

"She was always very concerned about her job; she always tried to do a good job," Jackson said. "She was a very good employee and could always be counted on."

Employees in the Tech community also remember Woods as a pleasant person.

"She always had a smile on her face," Karen Williams, an institutional research analyst, said. "She seemed to be a happy, cheerful person."

"She was always pleasant and made me look forward to coming to work even more," Janice Whatley, staff assistant in the Office of Human Relations, said. "She would do anything she could to help me; she was almost like a second mother to me."

## 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 issue-areas, and performing policy-oriented research.

In research, the department is forming the Center for International Strategy, Technology and Policy (CISTP), 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 CISTP 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 and 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.

## whistle

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