

These accomplishments constitute a solid contribution to continuing international efforts to stem nuclear proliferation and to promote the peace and security of all nations. Nevertheless, proliferation remains a significant and growing concern that will require even more attention, energy, and resources in the years ahead.

Sincerely,

George Bush

NOTE: Identical letters were sent to Thomas S. Foley, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Dan Quayle, President of the Senate.

**Letter to Congressional Leaders
Transmitting a Report on Arms
Control Treaty Compliance**

January 19, 1993

Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. President:)

Pursuant to Public Law 99-145; 22 U.S.C. 2592a as amended, and section 52 of the Arms Control and Disarmament Act, I am transmitting to the Congress a classified and unclassified report on arms control treaty compliance by the successor states to the Soviet Union and other nations that are parties to arms control agreements with the United States, as well as by the United States itself.

Sincerely,

George Bush

NOTE: Identical letters were sent to Thomas S. Foley, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Dan Quayle, President of the Senate.

**Letter to Congressional Leaders
Transmitting the Report on Science,
Technology, and American
Diplomacy**

January 19, 1993

Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. Chairman:)

In accordance with Title V of the Foreign Relations Act of Fiscal Year 1979, as amended (Public Law 95-426; 22 U.S.C. 2656c(b)), I am pleased to transmit this annual report on Science, Technology and American Diplomacy for fiscal year 1992.

This is the first Title V report in which the entire period of coverage falls within the post-Cold War era, and a number of trends important to international science and technology (S&T) have become evident. As traditional Cold War concerns fade, the character and impact of S&T in U.S. foreign policy are also changing significantly. The importance of S&T in addressing problems such as environmental degradation and international economic and technological competitiveness will grow. At the same time, S&T will continue to be important to traditional military concerns and in areas of increasing importance following the demise of the Soviet Union, such as proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

The material presented in this report illustrates the significant role of S&T in American diplomacy and the tremendous changes in its character and impact following the end of the Cold War. This year's report focuses on three topical areas: S&T interactions with the Newly Independent States and the Baltics; the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED); and a number of very big ("megascience") programs, including illustrative space activities. The report also features narratives on 22 selected countries and 3 international organizations (the European Community, NATO, and the OECD).

As the definitive annual official reference on U.S. Government international S&T agreements and activities, this Title V report:

- Reviews a number of salient international S&T themes and issues, chosen by consensus in the executive branch;
- Illustrates by means of both narratives and an extensive data base an in-depth review of U.S. Government activities in the chosen thematic areas; and
- Provides, via the data base, a comprehensive overview of official U.S. Government international S&T activities in all areas.

In early 1991, I enunciated five major interrelated foreign policy challenges and objectives in the post-Cold War era:

- 1) promoting and consolidating democratic values;