Corden

U.S. ACDA
Washington DC 20451
11 Sept 1990

Dear Matt,

Discreet searching has not produced a "real" C.V. for Bob, so here is a "virtual" one that I created. I shall add/subtract from it if necessary.

By way of a bit more narrative, let me add that I joined ACDA May 10, 1971, and Bob showed up around July-August. For most of the next dozen years or so we shared an office, so I was able to verify by on-site inspection his growing into the position of being the world's most knowledgeable expert on CBW as he picked up the portfolio from Bowman Cutter. Since at least the mid-70's, he was central to the development of the U.S position for essentially every bilateral and multilateral CW (and BW) diplomatic meeting/negotiation in which we participated. These included the CCD/CD, the expert sessions there, numerous UNGA First Committee efforts, all the US-Soviet bilats, including those in the Carter Administration and (in the Reagan and Bush Administrations) this ...
trips (1977-80) (1985-present). Bob was key to working

out the U.S., and now the world's approach to super-toxic, toxic and other harmful chemicals, and to correlating this hierarchy of security threats with a verification regime of decreasing intrusiveness. He helped work up the key precursor approach for dealing with binary CW. In BW, he has met the years mastered the implementing legislation — now successfully passed. He helped create the supporting/strengthening measures endorsed by the 1986 BW Review Conference.

I hope this helps, and is not too late.

Sincerely,

Pierce

Dr. Robert P. Mikulak

Date of Birth: 1942

B.S. Degree, Chemistry, Hamline Univ., St. Paul, Minnesota

Ph.D., Chemistry, MIT, 1969

Post-doctoral Fellow, Max Planck Institute Gottingen, 1969-70

Faculty position in chemistry, Hamline Univ., 1970-71

U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, 1971-present

-- Head of U.S. delegation to bilateral visits to Soviet CW facilities, 1990

-- Special negotiator for CW negotiations at the 40-nation Conference on Disarmament in Geneva, and with the USSR, 1989 - present.

-- Principal delegate and officer for bilateral and multilateral CW negotiations, 1972-present, covering technical, policy and diplomatic issues, with increasing responsibilities over time.

-- Principal officer on biological weapons issues, 1972 - present, including BW review conferences, 1980 and 1986, and preparations for 1991 conference.

-- Research oversight for ACDA of CW and BW efforts, 1971 - present.

-- Other issues: Environmental Modification Convention -- policy development; nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes -- international aspects.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science
Program on Science, Arms Control, and National Security

Guidelines for the Hilliard Roderick Prize for Excellence in Science, Arms Control, and International Security

The Hilliard Roderick Prize

The Hilliard Roderick Prize will acknowledge recent outstanding contributions that advance our understanding of issues related to arms control and international security and that have an important scientific or technical dimension. Technology development, scholarly publications, timely analyses, and other professional science- or technology-based activities that have significantly advanced our thinking about arms control and/or international security will be considered for recognition.

Award and Deadlines

An award of $5,000 and a commemorative medal will be given to the recipient at the Annual Meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS). Travel expenses to the meeting will be paid.

The deadline for submission of the application for the prize is the third Monday in September (September 17, 1990). The recipient will be notified of selection by the third Monday in December (December 17, 1990).

Nomination Criteria and Procedure

1. There is no age limit for the recipient of the prize; however, the recipient must be living at the time of nomination.

2. The prize is open to all nominees, regardless of nationality or citizenship.

3. Nominations must describe the nominee's recent achievements, including the important scientific or technical dimension involved, and their significance for arms control and/or international security. Self nominations will not be accepted.

4. In addition to the letter of nomination, two (2) supporting letters must also be submitted. These letters should describe in detail the scientific or technical dimension of the nominee's recent achievements and how these activities have advanced our understanding of issues in arms control and/or international security.

5. Any documentation that illuminates the significance of the nominee's achievements should be submitted to complete the application for the prize.

Biography of Hilliard Roderick

Dr. Hilliard Roderick was trained as a nuclear physicist at MIT and Stanford. He was an expert on the interaction of scientific and technological knowledge with government policy formulation at the national and international level.

Hilliard Roderick served as a scientist in industrial and university research and as an administrator in national and international organizations such as the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). As Deputy Assistant Director for Controlled Thermonuclear Fusion at the former Atomic Energy Commission in the 1960s, he administered applied research programs by 600 scientists to develop controlled nuclear fusion. As the first Director of Environmental Affairs at OECD, he led pioneer work to further international cooperation to control acid rain and transfrontier pollution. He also oversaw the development of the first international guidelines for testing hazardous chemicals. While a Director of the OECD, he led the negotiations of 27 intergovernmental agreements regulating activities that could be harmful to the environment.

During his distinguished career, Hilliard Roderick was particularly concerned about the role of science and technology in promoting international security and cooperation. In 1964 he was a U.S. representative for controlled thermonuclear research at the Third Atoms for Peace Conference in Geneva. After retiring from the OECD, he served as the Distinguished Visiting Tom Slick Professor of World Peace at the University of Texas at Austin, where he organized an important conference on avoiding inadvertent nuclear war. The proceedings of the conference, along with his recommendation for "How to Improve Crisis Management," were published as Avoiding Inadvertent War: Crisis Management in 1983 by the University of Texas.