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Improve relations, there
a → understanding of
problems & solutions



1. WHP - Important step in Sovs.
 - part of road to Summit
 - reflects, as K said, political will

2. Followed process very closely
 - Impressed by progress
 - Cudos to K, R + co.
 - Seriousness of negotiation
(Note hard to do when
negot bet such different systems
YET - America's political
system is critical to success.

3. Progress - much is done, much
can be done. Starting in Sovs,
The Moscow Jr + Mr -
now work. we are both
committed to deepening this
process.

with our two
countries where
diversity + vitality
prevail - especially
can > expand

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F/VT-SN Exchange

WORKING PROTOCOL
OF THE SOVIET-AMERICAN CONSULTATIONS ON CONTACTS,
EXCHANGES AND COOPERATION IN THE FIELDS OF
EDUCATION, CULTURE, HEALTH AND SPORTS,
HELD IN WASHINGTON, D.C., AND NEW YORK CITY
From July 30, 1986 to August 5, 1986

In accordance with the General Exchanges Agreement between the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the United States of America on Contacts, Exchanges and Cooperation in Scientific, Technology, Educational, Cultural and Other Fields and the Program of Cooperation and Exchanges Between the USSR and the USA for 1986-1988 signed in Geneva on November 21, 1985 by USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs Shevardnadze and U.S. Secretary of State Shultz;

Taking into account the appropriate provisions of the Joint American -Soviet Statement issued by President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev calling for the expansion of contacts and cooperation as well as new forms of exchanges between the United States and the Soviet Union;

U.S. and Soviet Government officials met with private U.S. cultural, educational and exchange organizations to develop and expand programs for cooperation in the fields of education, culture, health and sports. These discussions represent a continuation of steps begun earlier to implement the Agreement signed in Geneva.

The parties have reached the following understandings concerning specific programs between the two countries:

Higher Education

Discussions were held on the possibilities of expanding existing exchanges in higher education, as well as developing new programs. The following specific projects were agreed upon:

1. The fulfillment of existing quotas as determined by the program of cooperation of the General Exchanges Agreement for junior and senior level long term research exchanges. The Soviet side suggested a substantial increase in the number of participants in these exchanges in the future - trainees expanded from 40 to 100 and researchers from 10 to 50. The U.S. side noted that any increase would be dependent upon better success in reaching the current quotas. [IREX and the USSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education.]
2. The expansion of exchanges of lecturers in each direction in fields of history, economics and culture of their own country for an academic year. Specific details to be negotiated by December 31, 1986. [Council for the International Exchanges of Scholars (CIES) and the USSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education.]
3. An increase in the number of teachers for three month language courses to 200 per year beginning in the summer of 1988. [IREX and the USSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education.]
4. The exchange of ten teachers of Russian and English languages from each side for teaching and curriculum consultation in US and USSR educational institutions for periods of up to ten months. [ACTR and the USSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education.]
5. The development of joint collaborative textbooks for the study of English and Russian as foreign languages. [ACTR and the USSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education.]

6. An exchange of undergraduates. The goal of the program is to provide a selected number (10 each way in the first year) of U.S. graduating seniors and equivalent 5th year Soviet University students with the opportunity to undertake specially tailored academic programs in each other's countries. [Institute of International Education and the USSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education.]

In addition, the American Council for Teachers of Russian has expressed interest in receiving annually in the U.S. up to 220 Soviet undergraduate and graduate students specializing in the English language. The USSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education agreed to study the possibility of this proposal.

Specific documents were signed between the following institutions:

1. International Research and Exchanges Board (IREX) and the USSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education;
2. American Council of Teachers of Russian (ACTR) and the USSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education;
3. Council on International Exchange of Scholars and the USSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education; and
4. The Institute of International Education and the USSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education.

Elementary and Secondary Education

It was noted that a range of activities are already underway in elementary and secondary education. An exchange of 15 teachers of Russian and English languages is currently taking place at Harvard University in Cambridge, Massachusetts and the Leningrad Pedagogical Institute in Leningrad.

There has been a visit of an American delegation to the Soviet Union on problems of education and pedagogical sciences, including software applications to the computerization to elementary and secondary education.

The Ministry of Education has sent a representative to participate in the seminar on the quality of education organized by the U.S. Information Agency.

The Soviet side noted that an agreement on renewing the work of the Joint Commission on the Comparative Analysis of School Textbooks in History and Geography is being realized with the University of Indiana and that the Ministry of Education and the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences of the USSR have signed a memorandum of cooperation in Moscow with the American Association of Humanistic Psychology.

During the recent discussions, it was agreed to facilitate:

1. An exchange of delegations to examine computer applications to elementary and secondary education and other aspects of education and the creation of a Joint Commission on these subjects. [IREX and the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences of the USSR.]
2. An increase in the exchange of language teachers for advanced language training from 15 to 25, beginning in 1987 pending available funding. [ACTR and the USSR Ministry of Education.]
3. The reestablishment of an exchange of six secondary school teachers beginning in September, 1986 for periods of 3 months to teach in high schools and colleges, with the intention of increasing this number to ten teachers per year in 1987. [AFS and the USSR Ministry of Education.]
4. The exchange of ten secondary school students between Phillips Academy (Andover) and the Physics-Mathematics (Novosibirsk) in 1987. [Phillips Academy and the USSR Ministry of Elementary and Secondary Education.]
5. The sending of a Soviet specialist to advise on the teaching of Russian as a foreign language. [State University of New York (SUNY) and the USSR Ministry of Education.]

6. An exchange of delegations with the U.S. Department of Education in 1987 to determine the prospects and possibilities for improved cooperation. [U.S. Department of Education and the USSR Ministry of Education.]

Specific documents were signed on these matters between the following organizations:

1. American Council of Teachers of Russian and the USSR Ministry of Education;
2. AFS International/Intercultural Programs and the USSR Ministry of Education;
3. Phillips Academy and the USSR Ministry of Education;
4. International Research and Exchanges Board and the USSR Ministry of Education; and
5. State University of New York and the USSR Ministry of Education.

Culture

The parties noted that beginning in 1986 a number exchanges of artistic groups, soloists and art exhibitions took place under the recently signed General Exchanges Agreement.

The Ballet Company of Leningrad Kirov Theatre, The Moscow Children's Music Theatre and the Ganelin Trio performed in the United States. The Empire State Children's Theatre from Albany, New York and pianist Vladimir Horowitz have performed in the Soviet Union. It has been announced that in the near future, the Moiseyev Dance Ensemble and the Moscow State Symphony will be coming to the United States and the Manhattan String Quartet and the San Francisco Symphony will tour the Soviet Union.

In addition, an exchange of exhibits of French Impressionists from the collections of the National Gallery of Art in Washington, D.C. and the Hermitage and Pushkin Museums in Moscow and Leningrad is currently underway, and Dr. Armand Hammer's collection of "Masterpieces of Five Centuries" currently exhibited in the USSR.

A number of exchanges of delegations between Soviet and American creative associations of artists, composers, architects, theatre and museum personnel has also taken place.

For the future, it was agreed to:

1. Facilitate in the U.S., beginning in October 1986 through early 1987, an exhibition of Russian paintings from 1840 - 1910, and in the USSR in 1987/88 an exhibition of American paintings from 1840 - 1910;
2. Improve the process for designation and acceptance of those performing groups and artists to be included under the General Exchanges Agreement;
3. Develop means of reaching a better balance of exchanges in different fields of cultural cooperation;
4. Ensure timely notification for performing arts exchanges and timely response in negotiating the terms and conditions of such exchanges.
5. Continue a dialogue to understand more fully the total financial aspects of cultural exchanges in order to carry them out "on the basis of equality, mutual benefit, and reciprocity."

Health Care and Medical Science

The parties attach importance to the expansion of cooperation in the field of Health Care and Medical Science in accordance with Agreements between the Governments of the USSR and the United States for Cooperation in the Field of Medical Science and Public Health as of 1972 and for Cooperation in Artificial Heart Research as of 1974.

Representatives of the USSR Ministry of Health and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services reached the following agreements:

1. The Eighth Session of the U.S.-USSR Joint Committee on Health Cooperation will be held in the spring of 1987 in Washington, D.C.
2. Cooperation in the field of oncology will be renewed through meetings of coordinators in the USSR or the United States no later than November, 1986.
3. The Surgeon General of the U.S. Public Health Service, Dr. Koop, will visit the USSR in October, 1986;
4. The Director of the Center for Disease Control, Dr. Mason, will visit the USSR in October, 1986;

5. The Director of the National Institutes of Health, Dr. Wyngaarten, will visit the USSR Union in November, 1986; and

The purpose of these meetings will be to discuss with Soviet counterparts new directions of cooperation and the preliminary agenda of the Eighth Session of the Joint Committee.

Representatives of the National Institutes of Health and the USSR Ministry of Health also agreed to look into new forms of cooperation between Soviet scientific, educational, and medical institutions and universities and private health organizations and universities in the United States.

In addition, it was agreed to facilitate:

1. An educational program to reduce obesity and cholesterol in school children. [American Health Foundation and the USSR Ministry of Health].
2. A study of fundamental problems of adaptation to the North. [University of Alaska (Anchorage) and the USSR Ministry of Health.]
3. Collaboration in the field of neurosurgery, joint research and increased institutional cooperation. [New York Neurological Institute of Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center and Burdenko Neurosurgery Institute of the USSR.

Specific documents were signed between the following organizations:

1. National Institutes of Health and the USSR Ministry of Health;
2. University of Alaska (Anchorage) and the USSR Ministry of Health; and
3. New York Neurological Institute of Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center and USSR Ministry of Health.

Sports

The two sides noted the successful development of U.S.-USSR sports exchanges, which have expanded from 23 sport delegations in 1985 to 45 in 1986. The exchanges of specialists in the field of sport are continuing on the basis of the Memorandum Between the National Olympic Committees of the USSR and the U.S.A.

The Soviet side also noted that the Goodwill Games held in the USSR provided an opportunity for 600 American athletes to compete with Soviet counterparts for the first time in ten years.

The Soviet side transmitted to the American side specific proposals of the Sport Federations of the USSR for 1987 and 1988 aimed at further development of Soviet-American exchanges which include competitions on more than 20 kinds of sports with participation of up to 50 delegations every year.

It was agreed to facilitate:

1. Further development of Soviet American sport exchanges between National Sports Federations of both countries. [U.S. Sports Federations of the U.S.A. and the USSR.]
2. An exchange of soccer officials in 1987. [National Intercollegiate Soccer Officials Association and the USSR State Committee on Sports and Physical Culture.]
3. Cooperation between the President's Council on Physical Fitness and the USSR State Committee on Sports and Physical Culture.

In addition the American side proposed a seminar on hockey and hockey competitions between a Soviet team and an American student team arranged by the International Cultural Exchange (ICE). A proposal presented by the Amateur Softball Association of America to introduce softball and baseball into the USSR will be taken under consideration by the USSR State Committee on Sport and Physical Culture.

Other

1. The American side asked that the USSR Chamber of Commerce confirm as soon as possible the opening of the exhibition "Information USA" in the Soviet Union in May, 1987 and to determine the list of cities to which this exhibition will travel. The American side also asked for early confirmation of a site survey delegation to go to the USSR in September, 1986, to begin preparations for the exhibition.

2. The American side proposed that on September 30, 1986, before the opening of the Frankfurt Book Fair, a joint meeting of U.S. and Soviet specialists of book and magazine publishing and printing be held to discuss the prospects for cooperation.

Done in Washington, D.C., this 5th Day of August, 1986 in duplicate, in the English and Russian languages, both texts being equally authentic.

Coordinator
President's U.S.-Soviet
Exchange Initiative
U.S. Information Agency

Head
Department of Humanitarian and
Cultural Relations
USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Stephen H. Rhinesmith

Yuri B. Kashlev

List of Signed Documents
for Increased Exchanges
Between U.S. and Soviet Organizations

Culture

1. An exhibition of Russian paintings from 1840-1910 in the United States in October, 1986 and a reciprocal exhibition of U.S. paintings 1840-1910 in the USSR in 1987-1988. [Smithsonian Institution and the USSR Ministry of Culture.]

Higher Education

1. The exchange of ten teachers of Russian and English languages from each side for teaching and curriculum consultation in U.S. and USSR educational institutions for periods of up to ten months. [American Council of Teachers of Russian (ACTR) and the USSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education.]
2. The development of joint collaborative textbooks for the study of English and Russian as foreign languages. [ACTR and the USSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education.]
3. The expansion of exchanges of lecturers in each direction in fields of history, economics and culture of their own country for an academic year. Specific details to be negotiated by December 31, 1986. [Council for the International Exchange of Scholars (CIES) and the USSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education.]
4. An exchange of ten U.S. graduating seniors and equivalent fifth year Soviet university students for the opportunity to undertake specially tailored academic programs in each other's countries. [Institute of International Education and the USSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education.]

Elementary and Secondary Education

1. The exchange of ten secondary school students between Phillips Academy (Andover) and the Mathematics-Physics Institute (Novosibirsk) in 1987. [Phillips Academy and the USSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education.]

2. An exchange of delegations to examine computer applications to elementary and secondary education and other aspects of education and the creation of a Joint Commission on these subjects. [IREX and the USSR Ministry of Education].
3. Reestablishment of an exchange of six secondary school teachers beginning in September, 1986 for periods of three months to teach in high schools and colleges, with the intention of increasing this number to ten teachers per year in 1987. [AFS International/ Intercultural Programs and the USSR Ministry of Education.]
4. An increase in the exchange of language teachers for advanced language training from 15 to 25, beginning in 1987. [ACTR and the USSR Ministry of Education.]
5. The sending of a Soviet specialist to advise on the teaching of Russian as a foreign language. [State University of New York (SUNY) and the USSR Ministry of Education.]

Health Care and Medical Science

1. The study of fundamental problems of adaptation to the North. [University of Alaska (Anchorage) and the USSR Ministry of Health.]
2. Collaboration in the field of neurosurgery. [New York Neurological Institute of Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center and Burdenko Neurological Institute of the USSR.]
3. Increased consultations to expand cooperation in the field of health care and medical science. [National Institutes of Health and the USSR Ministry of Health.]

USIA PRESS RELEASE

August 5, 1986

U.S. AND SOVIET OFFICIALS ANNOUNCE EXPANDED EXCHANGES

U.S. and Soviet officials today announced a broad series of agreements for expanded exchanges in Education, Culture, Health and Sports.

At a joint press conference at USIA headquarters, Ambassador Stephen H. Rhinesmith, Coordinator of the President's U.S.-Soviet Exchange Initiative and Ambassador Yuri B. Kashlev, Head of the Administration of Cultural and Humanitarian Affairs, USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, signed a working protocol which they described as a major step forward in implementing the General Exchanges Agreement signed by Secretary George Shultz and Foreign Minister Edvard Shevardnadze at the 1985 Geneva Summit.

Ambassador Rhinesmith said that approximately 32 different projects had been discussed during the last week between Soviet officials and 28 different private American organizations. The talks had resulted in 13 signed documents with 19 areas for continued development. He described the meeting as the "broadest series of discussions ever held between U.S. private

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sector organizations and the Soviet Government to expand contact and cooperation in education, culture, health and sports between the United States and the Soviet Union." He said the discussions represent a continuation of steps begun by Director Charles Z. Wick of the U.S. Information Agency who led a delegation to Moscow in January of this year to begin the implementation of the Agreements signed in Geneva.

Ambassador Rhinesmith also noted that these consultations were part of a work program preparatory to the forthcoming Summit meeting between President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev.

Ambassador Kashlev in his remarks stated that the Soviet Delegation was extremely pleased to have had the opportunity to meet with so many U.S. organizations and that he was sure the talks will lead to the broadening and expansion of Soviet and American exchanges in Education, Culture, Health and Sports.

The Soviet inter-governmental delegation of 8 people arrived in Washington, D.C. on Tuesday, July 29, representing 5 Ministries and a State Committee (Elementary and Secondary Education, Higher Education, Culture, Health, Foreign Affairs and Sports.) They came to discuss proposals related to the General Exchanges Agreement and the Joint Soviet-American Statement agreed to at the Geneva Summit in November, 1985. This was the

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first high level delegation to come to the United States to discuss exchanges between the two countries since that meeting.

Among the agreements signed in the field of Culture were plans by the Smithsonian Institution to bring an exhibition of Russian paintings from the 1840-1910 period to the United States in October of this year with a reciprocal exhibition of American paintings of the same period going to the Soviet Union next year.

In Health, the University of Alaska (Anchorage) signed an agreement to study problems of adaptation of the people to the North and the New York Neurological Institute of Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center signed an agreement to increase collaboration in the field of neurosurgery with the Burdenko Neurological Institute of the USSR.

In Education, there was a series of documents to exchange professors and undergraduate students signed by the Institute of International Education and the Council for the International Exchange of Scholars; agreements for expanded language training signed by the International Research Exchanges Board and the American Council of Teachers of Russian; and the first exchange of high school students between Phillips Academy (Andover) and the Mathematics-Physics Institute of Novosibirsk. There was also an agreement to renew

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and expand an exchange of high school teachers conducted by AFS International/Intercultural Programs.

In Sports, both sides noted that there had been an increase in the exchange of sports delegations with 23 sports delegations exchanged in 1985 and 45 in 1986. The Soviet side proposed the exchange of 50 delegations in 1987 and 1988.

In a related development as part of the Delegation's visit, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (National Institutes of Health) and the USSR Ministry of Health signed an agreement calling for visits to the Soviet Union this fall by three senior health officials of the United States - Dr. C. Everett Koop, Surgeon General; Dr. James B. Wyngaarden, Director of the National Institutes of Health; and Dr. James Mason, Director of the Centers for Disease Control.

Other U.S. organizations involved in discussions included the National Cancer Institute, American Health Foundation, Amateur Softball Association of America, Intercollegiate Soccer Officials Association, National Gallery of Art, Metropolitan Opera Company, Washington Opera, Sports Illustrated, U.S. Olympic Committee, President's Council on Physical Fitness, World Affairs Organization, Global Prospectives in Education and the State University of New York.

News Release

United States Information Agency
Washington, D.C. 20547



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SOVIET EXCHANGE DELEGATION BEGINS VISIT TO U.S.

WASHINGTON, July 30 -- A Soviet inter-governmental exchange delegation met today with United States Information Agency (USIA) Director Charles Z. Wick; Stephen H. Rhinesmith, Coordinator of the President's U.S.-Soviet Exchange Initiative; and officials from the National Security Council and the Department of State to discuss proposals related to the General Exchanges Agreement.

The Soviet delegation of eight people, representing 6 ministries and state committees, is the first high-level Soviet delegation to come to the U.S. since the signing of the new US - USSR exchanges agreements during the November 1985 meeting in Geneva between President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev.

Throughout the week the delegation will meet in Washington with numerous private sector organizations about educational, cultural, sports and medical exchanges. The talks on Monday, August 4, will be held in New York. Under discussion will be many new ideas, proposals and projects. There is a possibility that some agreements with private organizations will be signed.

In greeting the Soviet delegation, Director Wick said he views the visit as an important step in an ongoing process, as both countries work to fulfill the pledges made by President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev in Geneva.

The Director went on to say that, "The programs proposed under the Geneva Exchanges Initiative and the General Exchanges Agreement are part and parcel of America's long-standing commitment to the free flow of ideas and information and unhindered travel of people about our globe."

(more)

The General Exchanges Agreement signed at Geneva will extend through 1991 and expands the dimension of Soviet-American relations in a variety of ways, including: broadening exchanges for performing artists; expanding academic and educational exchanges; broadening exchanges in the fields of art, sports, film, medicine and radio; developing exchanges for traveling exhibits; exchanging books, magazines and publications between libraries; expanding exchanges of civic and social organizations and encouraging tourism.

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(86-94-0750R)

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(86-94-0750R)

U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY

FACT SHEET

JULY 1986

The United States Information Agency (USIA), formerly the U.S. International Communication Agency, an agency of the executive branch of the U.S. Government with headquarters in Washington, D.C., came into being in its present form on April 1, 1978. Its director reports to the President of the United States and receives policy guidance from the Secretary of State. The agency maintains 213 posts in 128 countries. Its Director, Deputy Director, and four Associate Directors (Voice of America, Educational and Cultural Affairs, Programs, Management) are appointed by the President and are subject to confirmation by the Senate. The Director of the U.S. Information Agency is Charles Z. Wick. Overseas, USIA is known as USIS, the U.S. Information Service.

MISSION:

The purposes of the U.S. Information Agency are to:

- (1) Strengthen foreign understanding and support for United States policies and actions;
- (2) Promote foreign awareness and knowledge of American society, culture and values so that other nations can better understand our policies and objectives;
- (3) Advise the President, the Secretary of State, members of the National Security Council and other key officials on the implications of foreign opinion for present and contemplated United States policies;
- (4) Counter hostile attempts to distort or frustrate the objectives and policies of the United States;
- (5) Develop and administer exchange programs which will strengthen international understanding, foster world peace and further the national interest of the United States;
- (6) Cooperate with private American institutions and interests to increase the quality and reach of the United States Information Agency;
- (7) Assist in the development of a comprehensive policy on the free flow of information and international communication; and
- (8) Conduct negotiations on informational, educational and cultural exchanges with other governments.

HISTORY: The U.S. Information Agency was established in August 1953 and operated under that name until April 1978, when its functions were consolidated with those of the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs of the Department of State and the new organization was named the International Communication Agency (USICA). USICA readopted the name USIA in August 1982.

AUTHORITY: The Agency's legislative mandate derives from the Smith-Mundt Act of 1948 and the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (Fulbright-Hays Act). The former act states that its purpose is to "increase mutual understanding between the people of the United States and the people of other countries"; it prohibits, with certain exceptions approved by Congress, dissemination within the United States of materials produced by the Agency for distribution overseas. The Smith-Mundt Act also requires USIA to make its overseas program materials available for public inspection at its Washington, D.C. headquarters. The latter act delineates how the nation's educational and cultural exchange programs should be administered.

BUDGET: Appropriations enacted for fiscal year 1986 total \$855.7 million.

USIA'S PEOPLE: USIA employs 9,593 people, of whom 1,139 are Foreign Service officers, some 4,511 are domestic employees working principally at the agency's Washington headquarters and the Voice of America, and 3,943 are foreign nationals who are hired abroad to work at agency offices around the world.

Foreign Service officers staff the Agency's posts overseas and also serve tours of duty in Washington from time to time. Domestic employees administer USIA's educational and cultural exchanges, plan performances or other programs that are sent overseas, edit and produce publications and other materials used overseas, provide administrative and management support to posts and officers abroad, and carry out the technical and engineering work that supports USIA radio, television, and telecommunications activities.

USIA at Embassies and Consulates: The U.S. Information Agency is principally an overseas agency whose work is carried out by its Foreign Service officers assigned to American missions overseas. There they work alongside colleagues from the Department of State and other U.S. agencies. With guidance, support and material from Washington headquarters, their task is to engage in political advocacy of American foreign policy objectives and to strengthen foreign understanding of the United States.

The chief of the agency's program in any country abroad is the public affairs officer, who usually has the diplomatic designation of counselor of the embassy for public affairs. The public affairs officer is one of the American ambassador's group of principal counselors, known as the "country team," and advises team members on matters related to the press, education, cultural affairs, and local public opinion. The public affairs officer or information officer also acts as embassy or mission spokesperson to representatives of the mass media in the country. At a consulate, the U.S. Information Service chief is entitled branch public affairs officer.

At small posts, the public affairs officer may be the only American official on the USIS staff. At middle-sized posts, however, he or she is assisted by both an American information officer and cultural affairs officer, each of whom may in turn have American assistants. The Foreign Service national employees provide administrative support and valuable assistance in the post's cultural, information and library programs.

Area Offices: Overseas posts are grouped in five geographical areas: Africa; Europe; East Asia and Pacific; American Republics; and North Africa, Near East and South Asia. Posts in each of these areas are supported by area offices in Washington that serve as the main communication link between them and headquarters.

Area offices assist in staffing the posts, in allocating funds for their operations, in making decisions regarding physical plants, in obtaining necessary program materials--publications, speakers, exhibits, films, and other products--and in scores of other matters vital to the agency's operations overseas.

USIA'S WORK:

Personal Contact: Agency officers serving abroad provide the most direct and substantive personal links with opinion leaders in the countries to which they are assigned. Using a variety of programming techniques and communications tools, they also promote contacts between these opinion leaders and visiting American experts in many fields.

Speakers: In response to specific requests from its officers overseas, USIA sends selected Americans, called "American Participants," abroad for short-term speaking programs. These Americans help inform experts abroad of developments in the United States in economics, foreign policy, political and social processes, the arts and humanities, and science and technology. Some 800 American experts, many of whom take time from their own travel overseas, participate in the program each year.

Radio: The Voice of America (VOA) is USIA's overseas broadcasting service, sending out 1,334-1/4 hours of programming a week in English and 41 other languages via short- and medium-wave to an estimated weekly worldwide audience of 120 million listeners. The programming consists largely of news, editorials reflecting official U.S. government policies, and programs which portray various aspects of American society and culture and which reflect the variety of American opinion on major issues. A total of 108 active transmitters in the United States and abroad are employed to generate a total power of 21,470,000 watts. VOA and field-produced radio programs are also made available to local stations in many countries.

Radio broadcasts to Cuba on the Voice of America's Cuban Service, or Radio Marti Program, began May 20, 1985, broadcasting 14-1/2 hours daily on 1180 kHz (AM) to 14 provinces in Cuba. Legislation authorizing Radio Marti was approved by Congress by a vote of 309 to 102 and signed by President Reagan on October 4, 1983. Named for Cuban patriot Jose Marti, Radio Marti provides "news, commentary, and other information about events in Cuba and elsewhere to promote the cause of freedom in Cuba." On February 10, 1986, the Radio Marti Program expanded its daily broadcast schedule to 17-1/2 hours from 5:30 a.m. to 11:00 p.m. seven days a week.

Television and Films : USIA uses the latest TV satellite technology to beam important programs live to foreign audiences through their local television stations. Examples include WORLDNET, an interactive, state-of-the-art television network designed to link Washington via satellite with U.S. embassies and USIS posts, as well as television stations, in up to 100 major cities on six continents. WORLDNET offers policymakers an opportunity to speak to worldwide TV audiences about the vital issues of the day through one-way video, two-way audio discussion with foreign journalists. WORLDNET is composed of four regional systems called EURONET (Europe), ARNET (the Caribbean, Central and South America), AFNET (Africa), AND EANET (East Asia).

EURONET, the European regional television service began daily broadcasting in April 1985. The two-hour transmission includes the half-hour live news program "America Today," as well as other news and feature programs. The daily service has the potential of reaching three million households in eight countries through 48 cable systems and 17 international hotels through closed-circuit broadcast.

ARNET began regular service in Spanish and Portuguese to Latin America in July 1986, with daily program service scheduled to begin in October.

"Let Poland be Poland" was a 90-minute special produced in 1982 to call world attention to the imposition of martial law in Poland. One hundred eighty-five (185) million people in 50 countries saw at least 30 minutes or more of the telecast. In addition, three to thirty-minute highlights were shown in 17 countries, and seen by at least 200 million persons, including 100 million in China.

Special WORLDNET links have included Congressional testimony taken from participants in Panama to Rep. Dan Mica's International Operations Subcommittee on Capitol Hill and President Reagan and German Chancellor Kohl addressing Spacelab astronauts in orbit.

USIA also acquires and produces videotape programs and films for distribution through its posts. These products are shown by USIA posts to audiences overseas; many are also distributed through foreign media and commercial theaters abroad. USIA also provides foreign TV stations with special film coverages, cooperatives, and facilitative assistance for telecasts abroad.

USIA administers for the United States the multi-lateral treaty, set forth in the Beirut Agreement of 1948, under which a number of countries permit the duty-free importations of audio-visual materials, and freedom from certain non-tariff restrictions. The materials must be certified by the exporting country as qualifying under the agreement and the certificate authenticated by the importing country.

Press: USIA uses printed materials and other tools to project an accurate image of the United States and its foreign policy abroad. A radioteletype network known as the Wireless File sends five regional transmissions of policy statements and interpretive material to USIA posts overseas, five days a week. Each regional transmission averages 20,000 to 25,000 words in English, as well as Spanish, French and Arabic. This material is used for the background information of U.S. mission personnel overseas, for distribution to foreign opinion leaders, and for media placement abroad. In addition, features, byline articles, reprints from U.S. publications, and photographs are regularly mailed to all posts for similar use. USIA's "Dateline America," for example, an overseas news-feature service, contains material which highlights American strengths and creativity.

USIA also acts to expose and refute Soviet disinformation through its monthly Soviet propaganda alert and a cabled fast guidance service used by the agency's officers overseas.

Publications: USIA publishes 16 magazines and commercial bulletins in 18 languages, most of them printed at Regional Service Centers in Manila and Mexico City, and a few at major posts. The contents consist largely of reprints from the best of American periodicals. Pamphlets, leaflets, printed exhibits and posters also are distributed in more than 100 countries. Publications originating in Washington are: America Illustrated, a monthly magazine in Russian distributed in the USSR; Topic, published six times a year in English and French for sub-Sahara Africa; Dialogue, a quarterly journal of American culture and ideas, in English, French and Spanish, with additional language versions published by field posts; Economic Impact, a quarterly in English and Spanish; English Teaching Forum, a quarterly for English teachers around the world; and Problems of Communism, a scholarly bi-monthly in English.

Both English Teaching Forum and Problems of Communism are available in the United States through the Government Printing Office by special congressional action. Al-Majal, published monthly in Arabic at the Regional Publications Center, Tunis, is distributed throughout the Middle East and North Africa. The principal Agency magazines originating at posts overseas are: Span, a monthly in English published by the USIS post in New Delhi, India; Trends, a Japanese-language bi-monthly published in Tokyo; and Interlink, published for Nigeria by the USIS office in Lagos.

Foreign Press Centers: USIA maintains Foreign Press Centers in Washington, New York and Los Angeles to help correspondents from all parts of the globe cover stories in the United States.

Exchange Activities: The U.S. Information Agency operates the 47-year-old U.S. government programs of educational and cultural exchange, formerly administered by the Department of State. The broad purpose of these programs is to give citizens of other countries a better sense of what the U.S. stands for and why, and to give the American people a more accurate perception of other peoples. The exchanges fall into the following categories:

1. Academic -- The best known of the exchanges supported by USIA is the Fulbright or academic exchange program, which operates in 120 countries. Under the Fulbright program, more than 3,500 scholarships are awarded each year to American students, teachers and scholars to study, teach and conduct research abroad, and to foreign nationals to engage in similar activities in the United States.

There are several types of individual grants under the Fulbright program. For example, more than 700 foreign scholars from 75 countries come to the United States every year to lecture and conduct post-doctoral research in fields ranging from biosciences to comparative literature. Similarly, some 500 American scholars and professionals are sent to 100 nations, generally for one academic year, to lecture and conduct research. Approximately 300 American pre-doctoral graduate students study abroad each year with either full or partial support from the Fulbright program, and some 1,700 foreign graduate students are supported by Fulbright grants at American universities each year. In addition, more than 200 elementary and secondary school teachers are exchanged every year, principally between the United States and Western European countries.

The presidentially appointed, twelve-member Board of Foreign Scholarships supervises the administration of the academic exchange program, which is managed by the agency's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs. The academic exchanges contain many other programs for students, teachers and scholars, including the Hubert H. Humphrey Fellowship Program under which mid-career professionals from Third World countries receive a year of specially designed graduate-level training at selected U.S. universities. These programs are administered and conducted by cooperating private institutions in support of agency interests. USIA also sponsors a worldwide university linkage program.

In 1982, USIA, in conjunction with the Board of Foreign Scholarships and the Conference Board of Associated Research Councils, formed an Advisory Panel on International Educational Exchange to suggest means of strengthening the exchange programs. The panel is made up of twelve prominent American educators, foundation executives and representatives of the private sector.

2. International Youth Exchange Initiative -- In May 1982 President Reagan announced the International Youth Exchange Initiative and named USIA Director Charles Z. Wick as his personal representative to implement the program. The initiative was an undertaking between government and the private sector to expand interantional exchanges of young people 15 - 19 years old from a previous average of 5,000 a year to a total of 30,000. The initiative was based on the belief that the exchange of young people from the so-called "succesor generation" is the best insurance for durable and lasting mutual understanding. The initiative included academic exchanges as well as short-term programs for young people in business, politics, labor and agriculture, all of which featured homestays. From 1982 through 1985, the President's Initiative promoted 22,000 additional youth exchanges, and formal youth exchange programs were established with 30 countries.

Funding for the exchanges came from \$14 million appropriated by Congress and \$3.6 million in private donations raised by the 108-member President's Council for International Youth Exchange, made up of corporate, foundation and academic leaders across the country and chaired by Coy Eklund, retired CEO of Equitable Life Assurance Society. A major public service campaign was begun in 1983 by the Advertising Council to help achieve funding goals and increase the number of American families willing to host the young people. USIA provided grants to qualifying non-profit exchange organizations which have demonstrated experience and competence in selecting host families for foreign visitors and young people for overseas programs.

3. International Visitors -- Each year USIA invites approximately 3,500 foreign leaders in such fields as government, labor, mass media, science and education to the United States to participate in the International Visitor Program, generally for periods of up to 30 days. About 2,000 of these visitors come to the United States at their own or their governments' expense, while the remaining 1,500 are fully or partially funded by USIA. About 700 of those receiving grants participate in group projects on such topics as economics, television and radio, education, foreign policy, communications, etc. The others have individually tailored programs. Arrangements for visitors' programs are made by USIA and several organizations under contract to the agency. Local program arrangements are coordinated through hundreds of local organizations involving more than 700,000 American volunteers. Many of these organizations are members of the National Council for International Visitors. Forty-six (46) people who have participated in the International Visitor Program over the years now sit as Heads of State in countries around the world.

4. Private Sector Programs -- To meet the dual challenges of explaining American policies and society abroad and of expanding its resources, USIA has a legislative mandate to encourage the assistance of the private sector in carrying out its work. Consequently, USIA continues its long established program assistance and grants to private sector organizations involved in the international exchange of persons.

In addition, the agency is working with a number of advisory committees of private citizens to provide advice and assistance in such areas as new directions for the agency, books and libraries, radio programming and radio engineering, television telecommunications and medical science.

The agency has also encouraged the formation and activities of private citizens' groups involved in areas relevant to its work such as international sports, public relations, labor, television and film acquisitions and market resources.

5. East-West Center -- The agency serves a liaison function with the Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange between East and West in Hawaii. This autonomous institution of learning for Americans and for the peoples of Asia and the Pacific promotes understanding through cooperative programs of research, study and training.

Performing and Fine Arts: Artists and their art communicate an important aspect of the United States to foreign audiences. Under its "Arts America" program, therefore, and in conjunction with the National Endowment for the Arts, USIA administers the overseas performing and fine arts programs of the U.S. Government. Each year, in response to requests from its posts, the agency sends a limited number of performing groups and fine arts exhibitions abroad. There, USIS officers make local arrangements and provide public affairs and logistical support. Groups, individuals and exhibitions which the agency directly sponsors are recommended by the National Endowment for the Arts whose panels serve the agency's artistic advisors. In addition, the agency offers facilitative assistance to artists who are planning to tour privately by advising overseas posts periodically of their availability for additional, locally sponsored presentations. In addition to their performances or exhibits overseas, artists are encouraged to develop professional relationships with their counterparts in the countries they visit, chiefly through workshops and seminars arranged by USIS posts. In the United States, the Arts America staff maintains liaison with private American organizations and individuals concerned with the visual arts and assists them in resolving problems in international arts exchanges. In a related program, USIA also sends abroad each year some 50 prominent American professors of literature, critics and writers to lecture on their own literary work and on American literature in general.

American Studies and Language: The agency supports academic programs relating to the study of America and provides liaison between American and foreign universities, academic associations and scholars. It also provides or facilitates English language instruction at 200 cultural centers and binational centers in 100 countries. More than 400,000 foreign citizens attend English-language classes at USIS-assisted facilities abroad annually. The agency publishes English Teaching Forum, a professional quarterly for English teachers around the world.

Libraries and Books: USIA maintains or supports 146 libraries and reading rooms in 88 countries, and also provides substantial support for library programs in 111 binational centers in 24 countries. USIS libraries contain over 887,000 books and 19,000 periodical subscriptions, which are used by some 4 million visitors annually. The focus is on materials that will help people in foreign countries learn about the United States, its people, history and culture.

USIA also assists American and foreign publishers in the publication for distribution overseas of an average of 600,000 copies a year of full-length trade books, textbooks, condensations and serializations in English and 25 other languages. In support of the U.S. publishing industry's export trade efforts, the agency plans and develops promotional campaigns, including international book exhibits, to encourage the use of American books overseas.

Exhibitions: The agency produces an average of 18-20 major exhibits a year, which sometimes draw audiences of up to 2-1/2 million, and it participates in international trade fairs and special international promotions. USIA is also responsible for official U.S. national exhibitions at International Expositions held abroad. These events are governed by the Bureau of International Expositions, a treaty organization to which the United States belongs. Attendance at a single Expo can be as large as 20 million visitors. Its shows provide almost the only exposure to the United States for people in some parts of the world, the provincial cities of Eastern Europe, for example. USIA also produces and distributes several smaller displays a year in multiple copies to posts in more than 100 countries.

Assessment of Foreign Attitudes: The U.S. Information Agency's research staff prepares material for the White House, the Department of State and other government agencies as well as for USIA's own use in assessing issues. The agency's research reports are available to interested persons at 30 depository libraries in universities and other institutions throughout the country. For a list of these depositories, write to the Office of Research, U.S. Information Agency, Washington, D.C. 20547. The research staff also prepares a daily summary of worldwide media reaction to issues of concern to the United States. This summary is used throughout the official foreign affairs community.

Curbing Illicit International Trade in Cultural Property: On the grounds of principle, good foreign relations, and concern for the preservation of the cultural heritage of mankind, the United States has joined in an international effort to curb international trade in stolen national treasures, especially looted archaeological and ethnological materials. It is estimated that the value of stolen or smuggled art moving through the international art market is more than \$1 billion annually.

USIA is the lead federal agency for U.S. efforts under the 1983 Cultural Property Act to assist other countries protect their cultural patrimony. On behalf of the President, the agency's deputy director is responsible for receiving requests for assistance from other countries and deciding whether the United States should impose import controls on their endangered archaeological and ethnological materials. Such import controls may be imposed unilaterally in an emergency situation or be included in a bilateral or multilateral cultural property protection agreement. The deputy director is advised by the Cultural Property Advisory Committee, a presidential advisory committee comprised of 11 private citizens, who are archaeologists, art dealers, representatives of the museum community and the general public. Support for the Committee is provided by the agency's Cultural Property staff located in the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs. USIA works closely with the Secretary of State and the U.S. Commissioner of Customs in carrying out the provisions of the Cultural Property Act.

ADVISORY COMMISSION: The U.S. Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy is a presidentially appointed, bipartisan seven-member body of private citizens who conduct a continuing overview of USIA's policies and programs. By law, the Commission reports its findings and recommendations to the President, the Congress, the Secretary of State, and the Director of USIA.

THE PRESIDENT'S U.S.-SOVIET EXCHANGE INITIATIVE: On November 21 1985, the United States and the Soviet Union signed a new General Exchanges Agreement in Geneva marking the resumption of official academic, cultural, and performing artist exchanges between the two countries for the first time since 1979. This Agreement, signed by Secretary of State George Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, includes projects in the performing arts, exhibits, television and film, publications, and citizen exchange. In addition to the official governmental agreement, President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev endorsed a new and broad-based People-to-People Initiative to expand direct contact between citizens of both countries.

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USIA is responsible for implementing the General Exchanges Agreement and the Initiative. A Coordinator's Office was established in January 1986 to encourage and facilitate the Initiative in the U.S. private sector on behalf of the President. Dr. Stephen H. Rhinesmith, one of the foremost U.S. experts in the field of international exchange, heads the office. This is the first time the U.S. government has created such a high-level position to promote and expand private sector supported cultural and educational exchanges between the U.S. and another nation on a reciprocal basis.

Issued by the Office of Public Liaison
U.S. Information Agency

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U.S.-USSR EXCHANGE DELEGATION

Soviet Delegation:

Ambassador Yuri Kashlev
(Head of Soviet Delegation)

Chief of the Bureau of Cultural
and Humanitarian Affairs,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Vladimir Grenkov

Chief, Foreign Relations Section
Ministry of Culture

Mikhail Sleptsov

Chief, Foreign Relations Section
Ministry of Higher Education

Yuri Burakov

Chief, Foreign Relations Section
Ministry of Education

Ivan Nikitin

Counselor, For. Rel. Section,
Ministry of Health

Aleksandra Ivushkina

Deputy Chief, For. Rel. Section,
State Sports Committee

Eduard Malayan

Counselor, Office of U.S. Affairs
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Vyacheslav Kaydash

Assistant,
Cultural Relations Office,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

U.S. Delegation:

Dr. Stephen H. Rhinesmith

Coordinator, President's
U.S.-Soviet Exchange Initiative

Gregory Guroff

Deputy Coordinator, President's
U.S.-Soviet Exchange Initiative

Molly Raymond

Deputy Coordinator, President's
U.S.-Soviet Exchange Initiative

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List of Signed Documents
for Increased Exchanges
Between U.S. and Soviet Organizations

Culture

1. An exhibition of Russian paintings from 1840-1910 in the United States in October, 1986 and a reciprocal exhibition of U.S. paintings 1840-1910 in the USSR in 1987-1988. [Smithsonian Institution and the USSR Ministry of Culture.]

Higher Education

1. The exchange of ten teachers of Russian and English languages from each side for teaching and curriculum consultation in U.S. and USSR educational institutions for periods of up to ten months. [American Council of Teachers of Russian (ACTR) and the USSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education.]
2. The development of joint collaborative textbooks for the study of English and Russian as foreign languages. [ACTR and the USSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education.]
3. The expansion of exchanges of lecturers in each direction in fields of history, economics and culture of their own country for an academic year. Specific details to be negotiated by December 31, 1986. [Council for the International Exchange of Scholars (CIES) and the USSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education.]
4. An exchange of ten U.S. graduating seniors and equivalent fifth year Soviet university students for the opportunity to undertake specially tailored academic programs in each other's countries. [Institute of International Education and the USSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education.]

Elementary and Secondary Education

1. The exchange of ten secondary school students between Phillips Academy (Andover) and the Mathematics-Physics Institute (Novosibirsk) in 1987. [Phillips Academy and the USSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education.]

2. An exchange of delegations to examine computer applications to elementary and secondary education and other aspects of education and the creation of a Joint Commission on these subjects. [IREX and the USSR Ministry of Education].
3. Reestablishment of an exchange of six secondary school teachers beginning in September, 1986 for periods of three months to teach in high schools and colleges, with the intention of increasing this number to ten teachers per year in 1987. [AFS International/ Intercultural Programs and the USSR Ministry of Education.]
4. An increase in the exchange of language teachers for advanced language training from 15 to 25, beginning in 1987. [ACTR and the USSR Ministry of Education.]
5. The sending of a Soviet specialist to advise on the teaching of Russian as a foreign language. [State University of New York (SUNY) and the USSR Ministry of Education.]

Health Care and Medical Science

1. The study of fundamental problems of adaptation to the North. [University of Alaska (Anchorage) and the USSR Ministry of Health.]
2. Collaboration in the field of neurosurgery. [New York Neurological Institute of Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center and Burdenko Neurological Institute of the USSR.]
3. Increased consultations to expand cooperation in the field of health care and medical science. [National Institutes of Health and the USSR Ministry of Health.]

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W O R K I N G P R O T O C O L

OF THE SOVIET-AMERICAN CONSULTATIONS ON CONTACTS,
EXCHANGES AND COOPERATION IN THE FIELDS OF
EDUCATION, CULTURE, HEALTH AND SPORTS,
HELD IN WASHINGTON, D.C., AND NEW YORK CITY

From July 30, 1986 to August 5, 1986

In accordance with the General Exchanges Agreement between the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the United States of America on Contacts, Exchanges and Cooperation in Scientific, Technology, Educational, Cultural and Other Fields and the Program of Cooperation and Exchanges Between the USSR and the USA for 1986-1988 signed in Geneva on November 21, 1985 by USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs Shevardnadze and U.S. Secretary of State Shultz;

Taking into account the appropriate provisions of the Joint American -Soviet Statement issued by President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev calling for the expansion of contacts and cooperation as well as new forms of exchanges between the United States and the Soviet Union;

U.S. and Soviet Government officials met with private U.S. cultural, educational and exchange organizations to develop and expand programs for cooperation in the fields of education, culture, health and sports. These discussions represent a continuation of steps begun earlier to implement the Agreement signed in Geneva.

The parties have reached the following understandings concerning specific programs between the two countries:

Higher Education

Discussions were held on the possibilities of expanding existing exchanges in higher education, as well as developing new programs. The following specific projects were agreed upon:

1. The fulfillment of existing quotas as determined by the program of cooperation of the General Exchanges Agreement for junior and senior level long term research exchanges. The Soviet side suggested a substantial increase in the number of participants in these exchanges in the future - trainees expanded from 40 to 100 and researchers from 10 to 50. The U.S. side noted that any increase would be dependent upon better success in reaching the current quotas. [IREX and the USSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education.]
2. The expansion of exchanges of lecturers in each direction in fields of history, economics and culture of their own country for an academic year. Specific details to be negotiated by December 31, 1986. [Council for the International Exchanges of Scholars (CIES) and the USSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education.]
3. An increase in the number of teachers for three month language courses to 200 per year beginning in the summer of 1988. [IREX and the USSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education.]
4. The exchange of ten teachers of Russian and English languages from each side for teaching and curriculum consultation in US and USSR educational institutions for periods of up to ten months. [ACTR and the USSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education.]
5. The development of joint collaborative textbooks for the study of English and Russian as foreign languages. [ACTR and the USSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education.]

6. An exchange of undergraduates. The goal of the program is to provide a selected number (10 each way in the first year) of U.S. graduating seniors and equivalent 5th year Soviet University students with the opportunity to undertake specially tailored academic programs in each other's countries. [Institute of International Education and the USSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education.]

In addition, the American Council for Teachers of Russian has expressed interest in receiving annually in the U.S. up to 220 Soviet undergraduate and graduate students specializing in the English language. The USSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education agreed to study the possibility of this proposal.

Specific documents were signed between the following institutions:

1. International Research and Exchanges Board (IREX) and the USSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education;
2. American Council of Teachers of Russian (ACTR) and the USSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education;
3. Council on International Exchange of Scholars and the USSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education; and
4. The Institute of International Education and the USSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education.

Elementary and Secondary Education

It was noted that a range of activities are already underway in elementary and secondary education. An exchange of 15 teachers of Russian and English languages is currently taking place at Harvard University in Cambridge, Massachusetts and the Leningrad Pedagogical Institute in Leningrad.

There has been a visit of an American delegation to the Soviet Union on problems of education and pedagogical sciences, including software applications to the computerization to elementary and secondary education.

The Ministry of Education has sent a representative to participate in the seminar on the quality of education organized by the U.S. Information Agency.

The Soviet side noted that an agreement on renewing the work of the Joint Commission on the Comparative Analysis of School Textbooks in History and Geography is being realized with the University of Indiana and that the Ministry of Education and the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences of the USSR have signed a memorandum of cooperation in Moscow with the American Association of Humanistic Psychology.

During the recent discussions, it was agreed to facilitate:

1. An exchange of delegations to examine computer applications to elementary and secondary education and other aspects of education and the creation of a Joint Commission on these subjects. [IREX and the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences of the USSR.]
2. An increase in the exchange of language teachers for advanced language training from 15 to 25, beginning in 1987 pending available funding. [ACTR and the USSR Ministry of Education.]
3. The reestablishment of an exchange of six secondary school teachers beginning in September, 1986 for periods of 3 months to teach in high schools and colleges, with the intention of increasing this number to ten teachers per year in 1987. [AFS and the USSR Ministry of Education.]
4. The exchange of ten secondary school students between Phillips Academy (Andover) and the Physics-Mathematics (Novosibirsk) in 1987. [Phillips Academy and the USSR Ministry of Elementary and Secondary Education.]
5. The sending of a Soviet specialist to advise on the teaching of Russian as a foreign language. [State University of New York (SUNY) and the USSR Ministry of Education.]

6. An exchange of delegations with the U.S. Department of Education in 1987 to determine the prospects and possibilities for improved cooperation. [U.S. Department of Education and the USSR Ministry of Education.]

Specific documents were signed on these matters between the following organizations:

1. American Council of Teachers of Russian and the USSR Ministry of Education;
2. AFS International/Intercultural Programs and the USSR Ministry of Education;
3. Phillips Academy and the USSR Ministry of Education;
4. International Research and Exchanges Board and the USSR Ministry of Education; and
5. State University of New York and the USSR Ministry of Education.

Culture

The parties noted that beginning in 1986 a number exchanges of artistic groups, soloists and art exhibitions took place under the recently signed General Exchanges Agreement.

The Ballet Company of Leningrad Kirov Theatre, The Moscow Children's Music Theatre and the Ganelin Trio performed in the United States. The Empire State Children's Theatre from Albany, New York and pianist Vladimir Horowitz have performed in the Soviet Union. It has been announced that in the near future, the Moiseyev Dance Ensemble and the Moscow State Symphony will be coming to the United States and the Manhattan String Quartet and the San Francisco Symphony will tour the Soviet Union.

In addition, an exchange of exhibits of French Impressionists from the collections of the National Gallery of Art in Washington, D.C. and the Hermitage and Pushkin Museums in Moscow and Leningrad is currently underway, and Dr. Armand Hammer's collection of "Masterpieces of Five Centuries" currently exhibited in the USSR.

A number of exchanges of delegations between Soviet and American creative associations of artists, composers, architects, theatre and museum personnel has also taken place.

For the future, it was agreed to:

1. Facilitate in the U.S., beginning in October 1986 through early 1987, an exhibition of Russian paintings from 1840 - 1910, and in the USSR in 1987/88 an exhibition of American paintings from 1840 - 1910;
2. Improve the process for designation and acceptance of those performing groups and artists to be included under the General Exchanges Agreement;
3. Develop means of reaching a better balance of exchanges in different fields of cultural cooperation;
4. Ensure timely notification for performing arts exchanges and timely response in negotiating the terms and conditions of such exchanges.
5. Continue a dialogue to understand more fully the total financial aspects of cultural exchanges in order to carry them out "on the basis of equality, mutual benefit, and reciprocity."

Health Care and Medical Science

The parties attach importance to the expansion of cooperation in the field of Health Care and Medical Science in accordance with Agreements between the Governments of the USSR and the United States for Cooperation in the Field of Medical Science and Public Health as of 1972 and for Cooperation in Artificial Heart Research as of 1974.

Representatives of the USSR Ministry of Health and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services reached the following agreements:

1. The Eighth Session of the U.S.-USSR Joint Committee on Health Cooperation will be held in the spring of 1987 in Washington, D.C.
2. Cooperation in the field of oncology will be renewed through meetings of coordinators in the USSR or the United States no later than November, 1986.
3. The Surgeon General of the U.S. Public Health Service, Dr. Koop, will visit the USSR in October, 1986;
4. The Director of the Center for Disease Control, Dr. Mason, will visit the USSR in October, 1986;

5. The Director of the National Institutes of Health, Dr. Wyngaarten, will visit the USSR Union in November, 1986; and

The purpose of these meetings will be to discuss with Soviet counterparts new directions of cooperation and the preliminary agenda of the Eighth Session of the Joint Committee.

Representatives of the National Institutes of Health and the USSR Ministry of Health also agreed to look into new forms of cooperation between Soviet scientific, educational, and medical institutions and universities and private health organizations and universities in the United States.

In addition, it was agreed to facilitate:

1. An educational program to reduce obesity and cholesterol in school children. [American Health Foundation and the USSR Ministry of Health].
2. A study of fundamental problems of adaptation to the North. [University of Alaska (Anchorage) and the USSR Ministry of Health.]
3. Collaboration in the field of neurosurgery, joint research and increased institutional cooperation. [New York Neurological Institute of Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center and Burdenko Neurosurgery Institute of the USSR.

Specific documents were signed between the following organizations:

1. National Institutes of Health and the USSR Ministry of Health;
2. University of Alaska (Anchorage) and the USSR Ministry of Health; and
3. New York Neurological Institute of Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center and USSR Ministry of Health.

Sports

The two sides noted the successful development of U.S.-USSR sports exchanges, which have expanded from 23 sport delegations in 1985 to 45 in 1986. The exchanges of specialists in the field of sport are continuing on the basis of the Memorandum Between the National Olympic Committees of the USSR and the U.S.A.

The Soviet side also noted that the Goodwill Games held in the USSR provided an opportunity for 600 American athletes to compete with Soviet counterparts for the first time in ten years.

The Soviet side transmitted to the American side specific proposals of the Sport Federations of the USSR for 1987 and 1988 aimed at further development of Soviet-American exchanges which include competitions on more than 20 kinds of sports with participation of up to 50 delegations every year.

It was agreed to facilitate:

1. Further development of Soviet American sport exchanges between National Sports Federations of both countries.
[U.S. Sports Federations of the U.S.A. and the USSR.]
2. An exchange of soccer officials in 1987. [National Intercollegiate Soccer Officials Association and the USSR State Committee on Sports and Physical Culture.]
3. Cooperation between the President's Council on Physical Fitness and the USSR State Committee on Sports and Physical Culture.

In addition the American side proposed a seminar on hockey and hockey competitions between a Soviet team and an American student team arranged by the International Cultural Exchange (ICE). A proposal presented by the Amateur Softball Association of America to introduce softball and baseball into the USSR will be taken under consideration by the USSR State Committee on Sport and Physical Culture.

Other

1. The American side asked that the USSR Chamber of Commerce confirm as soon as possible the opening of the exhibition "Information USA" in the Soviet Union in May, 1987 and to determine the list of cities to which this exhibition will travel. The American side also asked for early confirmation of a site survey delegation to go to the USSR in September, 1986, to begin preparations for the exhibition.

2. The American side proposed that on September 30, 1986, before the opening of the Frankfurt Book Fair, a joint meeting of U.S. and Soviet specialists of book and magazine publishing and printing be held to discuss the prospects for cooperation.

Done in Washington, D.C., this 5th Day of August, 1986 in duplicate, in the English and Russian languages, both texts being equally authentic.

Coordinator
President's U.S.-Soviet
Exchange Initiative
U.S. Information Agency

Head
Department of Humanitarian and
Cultural Relations
USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Stephen H. Rhinesmith

Yuri B. Kashlev

News Release

United States Information Agency
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U.S. AND SOVIET OFFICIALS ANNOUNCE EXPANDED EXCHANGES

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 -- U.S. and Soviet officials announced today a broad series of agreements for expanded exchanges in Education, Culture, Health and Sports.

At a joint press conference at USIA headquarters, Ambassador Stephen H. Rhinesmith, Coordinator of the President's U.S.-Soviet Exchange Initiative and Ambassador Yuri B. Kashlev, Head of the Administration of Cultural and Humanitarian Affairs, USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, signed a working protocol which they described as a major step forward in implementing the General Exchanges Agreement signed by Secretary George Shultz and Foreign Minister Edvard Shevardnadze at the 1985 Geneva Summit.

Ambassador Rhinesmith said that approximately 32 different projects had been discussed during the last week between Soviet officials and 28 different private American organizations. The talks had resulted in 13 signed documents with 19 areas for continued development. He described the meeting as the "broadest series of discussions ever held between U.S. private sector organizations and the Soviet Government to expand contact and cooperation in

(more)

education, culture, health and sports between the United States and the Soviet Union." He said the discussions represent a continuation of steps begun by Director Charles Z. Wick of the U.S. Information Agency who led a delegation to Moscow in January of this year to begin the implementation of the Agreements signed in Geneva.

Ambassador Rhinesmith also noted that these consultations were part of a work program preparatory to the forthcoming Summit meeting between President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev.

Ambassador Kashlev in his remarks stated that the Soviet Delegation was extremely pleased to have had the opportunity to meet with so many U.S. organizations and that he was sure the talks will lead to the broadening and expansion of Soviet and American exchanges in Education, Culture, Health and Sports.

The Soviet inter-governmental delegation of 8 people arrived in Washington, D.C. on Tuesday, July 29, representing 5 Ministries and a State Committee (Elementary and Secondary Education, Higher Education, Culture, Health, Foreign Affairs and Sports.) They came to discuss proposals related to the General Exchanges Agreement and the Joint Soviet-American Statement agreed to at the Geneva Summit in November, 1985. This was the first high level delegation to come to the United States to discuss exchanges between the two countries since that meeting.

Among the agreements signed in the field of Culture were plans by the Smithsonian Institution to bring an exhibition of Russian paintings from the 1840-1910 period to the United States in October of this year with a reciprocal exhibition of American paintings of the same period going to the Soviet Union next year.

In Health, the University of Alaska (Anchorage) signed an agreement to study problems of adaptation of the people to the North and the New York Neurological Institute of Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center signed an agreement to increase collaboration in the field of neurosurgery with the Burdenko Neurological Institute of the USSR.

In Education, there was a series of documents to exchange professors and undergraduate students signed by the Institute of International Education and the Council for the International Exchange of Scholars; agreements for expanded language training signed by the International Research Exchanges Board and the American Council of Teachers of Russian; and the first exchange of high school students between Phillips Academy (Andover) and the Mathematics-Physics Institute of Novosibirsk. There was also an agreement to renew and expand an exchange of high school teachers conducted by AFS International/Intercultural Programs.

In Sports, both sides noted that there had been an increase in the exchange of sports delegations with 23 sports delegations exchanged in 1985 and 45 in 1986. The Soviet side proposed the exchange of 50 delegations in 1987 and 1988.

In a related development as part of the Delegation's visit, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (National Institutes of Health) and the USSR Ministry of Health signed an agreement calling for visits to the Soviet Union this fall by three senior health officials of the United States - Dr. C. Everett Koop, Surgeon General; Dr. James B. Wyngaarden, Director of the National Institutes of Health; and Dr. James Mason, Director of the Centers for Disease Control.

Other U.S. organizations involved in discussions included the National Cancer Institute, American Health Foundation, Amateur Softball Association of America, Intercollegiate Soccer Officials Association, National Gallery of Art, Metropolitan Opera Company, Washington Opera, Sports Illustrated, U.S. Olympic Committee, President's Council on Physical Fitness, World Affairs Organization, Global Perspectives in Education and the State University of New York.

Soviet Press

Polekovsky, Oleg
Dunaev, Vladimir
Cherkasov, Sergei
Burmistronko, Alexei
Bulay, Igor
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(86-96-0752R)

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DRAFT OF PRESS RELEASE

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U.S. AND SOVIET OFFICIALS AGREE TO EXPANDED EXCHANGES

U.S. and Soviet officials and representatives from over twenty private cultural, educational and medical organizations have been in discussions in Washington, DC, and New York City during the last week to agree on new programs to expand exchanges between the U.S. and the Soviet Union. The Soviet inter-governmental delegation of eight people arrived in Washington, DC, on Tuesday, July 29, representing five ministries and a state committee (elementary and secondary education, higher education, health, sports and foreign affairs). They came to discuss proposals related to the General Exchanges Agreement and the Joint Soviet-American Statement agreed to at the Geneva Summit November, 1985. This was the first high level delegation to come to the United States to discuss exchanges between the two countries since that meeting.

Ambassador Stephen H. Rhinesmith, Coordinator for the President's US-Soviet Exchange Initiative at U.S.I.A., noted that the working Protocol signed with Ambassador Yuri Kashlev "marked a new level of understanding between the two countries with regard to how to conduct exchanges". Rhinesmith said that approximately thirty-two different projects had been discussed during the week between Soviet officials and twenty-eight different private American organizations. This resulted in thirteen signed agreements with nineteen areas for further discussion. He described the meetings as the "broadest series of discussions ever held between U.S. private organizations and Soviet government officials to expand contact, cooperation and exchanges between the United States and the Soviet Union."

Ambassador Kashlev noted that the Soviet delegation was extremely pleased to have had the opportunity to meet with so many U.S. organizations and that he was sure that the talks will lead to the broadening and expansion of Soviet and American exchanges in education, culture, health and sports.

August 5, 1986

Press Statement

US and Soviet Union Agree to Expand Exchanges

US and Soviet officials today concluded an extensive week of discussions on expanding cultural, educational and people-to-people exchanges between our two countries. These discussions were arranged to implement the agreement reached between President Reagan and Soviet leader Gorbachev at the Geneva summit to increase cooperation and contacts across a broad spectrum of activities and to expand the opportunities for people in our respective countries to communicate directly with one another. Thirteen cooperative programs in the areas of education, higher education, health, sports and culture were agreed, and about nineteen more are under active discussion.

A Soviet delegation, headed by Ambassador Yuri Kashlev, Chief of the Department of Cultural and Humanitarian Affairs of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and a delegation composed of representatives of the USSR Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Culture, Education, Higher Education, Health, and the USSR Committee on Sports also met with representatives of twenty-eight private organizations in the US which will be participating in the exchanges initiative. This reflects the President's conviction that the participation of the American private sector is essential to the success of these programs. Ambassador Steven Rhinesmith, the Coordinator of the President's Geneva Exchanges Initiative, headed the US delegation to the discussions.

The programs agreed today are an important step in fulfilling the commitments made by both leaders at Geneva. Much more can be done, and we look forward to continuing along this path.

(FURTHER DETAILS CAN BE OBTAINED FROM STEVE RHINESMITH AT
USIA 485 1548)

7/30 - Soviet-US Exchanges:

1. C2W turns over TPs (w.o. reading) to Sns.
2. Dabirin - Re exchanges / cult aspect: wants to see more.
3. Karlov - Wants to press for "normalization" of relations. Main issues are pol / mil, but we should push this area.

— What has been achieved since Geneva Nov 85. Situation is much better in cult etc. Look at situation positively.

— Cites many USSR to US. Ties to USSR
Manhattan Strings; Theatre; Arms; Hammam; Honour; Goodwill Games

Space / TV Bridges - 13 since '80

Audience for TV bridges not as broad in US.

Mutual weeks. films etc

Nat'l Acad of Sci → Sov Acad of Sci

* Youth leaders (C2W - Akysen) - delegation to US. - next few wks

— Spirit of Java missing in mass info: Films etc. Concerned about anti-Sov campaign in films etc: Raidy IV, Rambo;

* Our intelligence watch closely what is happening in US cultural life. Karlov says look at cult rel. more broadly, then we have better understanding of imbalance.

Not simply numbers travelling. If we look at plays in USSR - then clear US is behind, ditto Sov publishes more US lit in USSR, than Sov stuff in U.S.

— Delegation prepared to work out agreements on basis of Rhinewarth talks - told Ent what we can sign.
 20 Jan (and); 9 July (in writing)

— Structurally, the Soviet proposal diff next w. US proposal.
Rhinewarth = small + specific

Soviets = broad, umbrella, cover "health" as a whole.

— Next steps: Specific or broad

— Communique: SR proposed. K - open to this.

Mdne IVUSHKINA (Spots)

23 in 1980-1985

40 in 1986 (Sov both ways)

Numbers up in '87 + '88

- Mass sports education each (large #s)

CZW

1. 3 times to USSR; 1 only to US (now)
 2. Needs to achieve respect - both ways. Criticize personal attack against CZW.
 3. Performing Arts: Sov to US very good.
Concerned about imbalance
 4. Call for Reciprocity - Balance required.
 5. Wants to address areas of misunderstanding
 6. Leaders will review progress - Athad
Rhinecouth to construct balance sheet:
in reciprocity: balance -
→ 15 Sov pops + 11 artists committed as in negotiation
→ 7 US 1 artist
 7. CZW denies anti-Sov campaign. It's the "market place."
 8. Concern about "Umbrella" vs "specific projects" - must get down to specifics.
 9. American people / press concerned about contacts w. private sector. We don't like to provide so much front load inquiry, investigation of proposed contacts.
-

RHINESMITH. Summarize CZW concerns:

- (1) Reciprocity of quantity as we look at 2 sides - performing arts, youth etc. sensitive as to issue of balance.
 - Want more US to Sov Union in performing arts
 - More Soviet young people to US (youth exchange) - under 18
- (2) Reciprocity of process - i.e. procedures w. which we operate

Timing, responsiveness, & sense of good moment

→ NIKITIN (Heath) - Concerned about slow US response

Quite bad
need -

- Cardio-vascular coop is good

- Oncology - not good. Why not? (Cancer Inst. - no money)

- Have established a "coop commission"

Neurology

Very detailed,
translative
non-ESB

BURAKOV - (Min of Educ)

1) - Reports progress - progress coming Educ Dept is moving

2) - Baku - language - 15 emb - will inc gaps to 25 in '82

- Will sign this week.

Who set this
agenda??

3) - Joint Comm of Hist + Geo of 2 countries: work has been restricted.
We haven't seen US texts - need to exchange personnel. with

4) - Educ w. AFS

5) Prepared to sign agreement in this area

6) Seminars on quality of education is useful.

7) Site delegation f. Nat'l Acad of Educ (Return Graham)

US was not prepared to discuss computerization

8) Head of Acad of Educ & US Nov - hopefully
will sign up re "Computerization" in education.

9) Some Psychological Assoc contracts (O/S of agreements)

10) 'Educators for Social Responsibility' - a group in US.

USSR has w. above. - Wants Links

11) Prepared to receive 2 US student groups;

12) Andover + Inst in Novosibirsk - will sign

13) SUNY - Russ teachers - examine reciprocal language tng -

Unilateral - and under This - specific agreements will be signed.

SLEPTSOV (Higher Educ)

Prepared for border side than US is prepared for

Prepared to consider inc of US Hist, etc in USSR

Willing to inc exchange at BA level.

Also increase language teachers in US. Will agree on this trip

What is this?

Get CZW NOTE TO SOVS

49

- 1784 works. - 200M volumes. -

- 150 theater - 51 plays

Eng - Russ lang. stuff

Performers.

American impresarios do well w. for performers in US

Gravity - no honorarium - 2000 rubles at theater

Neget record/video for any artist not known

List of 4 new groups:

- SF Orch. (OK)
- Brubeck Jazz Ensemble (OK)
- Manhattan String
- Phil Orch

Exhibits

- Wants more exchanges of artistic art

(set (SW) Note to Joe)

395-5646

- 1/18/11 with - 2000

- 1/20/11 with - 21

- 1/21/11 with - 22

2/1/11

2/1/11 with - 23

2/1/11 with - 24

2/1/11 with - 25

2/1/11 with - 26

2/1/11 with - 27

2/1/11 with - 28

2/1/11 with - 29

2/1/11 with - 30

2/1/11

2/1/11 with - 31