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# WITHDRAWAL SHEET

## Ronald Reagan Library

**Collection Name** RAYMOND, WALTER: FILES

**Withdrawer**

LM 6/23/2025

**File Folder** US-SOVIET EXCHANGES [08/07/1986-09/30/1986]

**FOIA**

F25-033

**Box Number** 11

KUKATOVA

5

ID Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
263492 OUTLINE	BACKGROUND MATERIALS FOR DISCUSSION AT THE GEI/IG	4	ND	B1

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B-9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

August 7

F-UI-h  
Exch

NOTE TO WALT RAYMOND

FROM: KARNA✓

For your amusement.

© THE WASHINGTON TIMES  
CAPNER



SOVIET CULTURAL EXCHANGE



7-05-87 EXL h

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

SUBJECT: "Information USA" - An Exhibition About The -  
Communication And Information Revolution For The  
USSR Cultural Exchange

An exhibition about the communication and information revolution in the United States (working title "Information USA") is being planned to tour nine cities in the Soviet Union beginning in the spring of 1987, under the Program of Cooperation and Exchanges between the U.S. and U.S.S.R. The exhibition will cover a total area of 2,050 square meters, which will include a 1,250 square meter multi-media exhibit area and an 800 square meter theatre for the showing of a spectacular wide-screen film to introduce the subject. Anticipated attendance for nine cities is 2.25 million Soviet visitors.

The theme of the exhibition will portray the principles and characteristics of a free and open society that have fostered great technological advances and leadership in the communication and information revolution. At the same time, the theme will underline basic differences between the ideology of a closed society which is just now coming to grips with entering the "Information Age" and the philosophy of a democratic society which values the free flow of information and is adopting the new technology with great verve and enthusiasm at an exponential rate.

The exhibition will introduce the full scope of the communication and information revolution in the United States and how it affects our lives. It will illustrate ways in which the entire world is brought closer together as a result of this revolution, and then focus on the American people as the primary users and motivators of the new technology. The exhibition will feature the proliferation of information and communication technologies that are available and accessible to the American people. It will demonstrate in the broadest sense how this revolution is changing our lives - in our homes, our offices, our factories, in our leisure, our education, our health, and in our search for new discoveries to improve the human experience.

The exhibition will be carefully planned to relate to the context and perceptions of the audience. Soviet and American societies reflect two almost diametrically opposed sets of principles, and the exhibition will take these differences into account. A primary criterion for selecting exhibition content will be that it is relevant, comprehensible, and credible to the Soviet audience.

The exhibition will be highly interactive and participatory. Hardware and products will be demonstrable, and various multi-media techniques will be employed extensively throughout the exhibition. A specially produced 70mm wide-screen film will provide a spectacular introduction to the theme.

The most powerful programming component will be the 24 Russian-speaking American guides. Their primary role is to answer visitors' questions about every aspect of American life, speaking candidly and openly about how the communication and information revolution is affecting their own lives.

The exhibition will be accompanied by specialists and technicians and an administrative staff in each city of showing. Collateral activities will include lectures and seminars, special film showings, and possibly teleconferences to bring together American and Soviet experts on topics related to the exhibit theme. Each visitor to the exhibition will receive a 64-page full-color brochure, to read and share with others, and to keep in his personal library, extending the message of the exhibition for many years to come.

**United States  
Information  
Agency**

Washington, D.C. 20547

Office of the Director

6113



AUG 19 1986  
August 18, 1986

MEMORANDUM TO: Vice Admiral John M. Poindexter  
Assistant to the President  
for National Security Affairs  
The White House

FROM: Charles Z. Wick *MLS for CZW*  
Director

SUBJECT: Clearance of Presidential Statement

Herewith, for your clearance, is a copy of the proposed Presidential Statement to introduce "Information USA," the first exhibition for the Soviet Union prepared under the terms of the new cultural exchange agreement (Tab A). The exhibition is tentatively scheduled to open in Moscow in May, 1987, and will travel thereafter to eight other cities in the U.S.S.R., through 1988.

The exhibition will focus on the contemporary American experience in the "Information Age." The theme of the communication and information revolution allows us to convey important messages to the Soviet people, and to inform them about American values, society and institutions. "Information USA" will be highly interactive and participatory, involving visitors directly in the latest technologies of communication and information. The emphasis throughout will be on the human dimensions of technological change, and on the social and economic opportunities afforded by a society that fosters the free flow of information and creative expression. A summary of the exhibition and its collateral programming is attached (Tab B).

In order to meet the exhibit production schedule, it would be appreciated if White House approval could be received by September 5. The Department of State has already cleared the proposed Presidential Statement.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

*Raymond*

5511  
CC: Peter Steiner

Judy + Michael

F: US-SN Pol

August 23, 1986

Dear Charlie:

I have received a detailed briefing of the meeting that you held on July 25 on public diplomacy concerning U.S.-Soviet relations, U.S.-European relations, and arms control. I very much appreciate your efforts in this field and agree fully that we must all work very closely together to support the President in this key area as we build up toward the Summit. We will be working actively, at the interagency level, to develop an overall coordinated Public Diplomacy strategy for the post-Labor Day period which will integrate all the key themes required.

I am mindful of your concerns over the need to balance thoughtful, measured comment with the need for quick reactions on specific issues. I agree with the sense of your meeting that a somewhat higher profile of our Geneva negotiators could be helpful when they are not at the table in Geneva. In this context, the Max Kampelman WORLDNET appearance was a most constructive effort.

Many thanks again for your initiative.

Sincerely,



John M. Poindexter

The Honorable Charles Z. Wick  
Director  
United States Information Agency  
301 4th St., S.W., Suite 800  
Washington, D.C. 20547



NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506ACTION

August 22, 1986

**SIGNED**

MEMORANDUM FOR JOHN M. POINDEXTER

FROM: WALTER RAYMOND, JR. *WR*

SUBJECT: Public Diplomacy: U.S. -- USSR and Europe

Per your request, I have prepared at Tab I a note for you to send to Charlie Wick concerning his efforts to heighten our public diplomacy focus on U.S.-Soviet related matters.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the note at Tab I to Charlie Wick.

Approve \_\_\_\_\_ Disapprove \_\_\_\_\_

*SM*

Jack Matlock and Steve Steiner concur.

## Attachments

Tab I	Ltr to Wick
Tab II	Ltr from Wick, July 24, 86, w/Report
Tab III	Background

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Charlie:

I have received a detailed briefing of the meeting that you held on July 25 on public diplomacy concerning U.S.-Soviet relations, U.S.-European relations, and arms control. I very much appreciate your efforts in this field and agree fully that we must all work very closely together to support the President in this key area as we build up toward the Summit. We will be working actively, at the interagency level, to develop an overall coordinated Public Diplomacy strategy for the post-Labor Day period which will integrate all the key themes required.

I am mindful of your concerns over the need to balance thoughtful, measured comment with the need for quick reactions on specific issues. I agree with the sense of your meeting that a somewhat higher profile of our Geneva negotiators could be helpful when they are not at the table in Geneva. In this context, the Max Kampelman WORLDNET appearance was a most constructive effort.

Many thanks again for your initiative.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Charles Z. Wick  
Director  
United States Information Agency  
301 4th St, S.W., Suite 800  
Washington, D.C. 20547



July 24, 1986

Dear John:

I wanted to let you know about the tremendously successful WORLDNET program we aired this week with Max Kampelman on the current status of the Geneva arms control negotiations.

At this critical juncture in our efforts to move forward on arms control, Ambassador Kampelman's compelling and forceful articulation of the Administration's policy made a strong impression on our audiences of European journalists and arms control specialists in Paris, Bonn, Stockholm, The Hague, Madrid, and Geneva.

Initial field reports on the program indicate that its impact was dramatic. USIS Paris, for instance, called the broadcast "outstanding," stating that "Ambassador Kampelman offered a forceful, lucid, very convincing defense of U.S. arms control policies and the Administration's management of U.S.- Soviet relations." USIS Bonn reported that "Ambassador Kampelman demonstrated once more to the German media and Foreign Ministry representatives present in our conference room that the U.S. negotiating team in Geneva is in very capable hands...." And from USIS Geneva: "The Ambassador's appearance on WORLDNET at this moment helped to set reporters straight on several arms control issues without damaging confidentiality...This was particularly valuable at a moment when there are so many developments in this area." We expect that heavy media play on television, radio, and the press will ensure that Ambassador Kampelman's remarks are widely disseminated in Europe.

Ambassador Kampelman's WORLDNET appearance showed once again how effective WORLDNET can be in communicating our policies to foreign publics and opinion leaders. With the strong support we have received from the key figures in this Administration, WORLDNET will continue to play a critical role in making America better understood overseas.

Sincerely,

Charles Z. Wick  
Director

Vice Admiral  
John M. Poindexter  
Assistant to the President for  
National Security Affairs  
The White House

July 23, 1986

GUEST:

Ambassador Max M. Kampelman, Head of the U.S. Delegation,  
Negotiations on Nuclear and Space Arms

SUBJECT:

Status of Geneva Arms Control Negotiations

INTERACTIVE POSTS:

Bonn, Geneva, The Hague, Madrid, Paris, Stockholm

SUMMARY:

The Kampelman WORLDNET achieved major placement at each interactive post, with Spanish National Television (estimated audience 14,000,000) carrying a 1:20 minute segment on its nightly news program July 23; NOS Dutch Television using 2:30 on its main evening news program (potential audience 2 million) July 23 with an additional mention on the late news that evening; German private broadcaster APF-TV using 1:40 on its July 23 evening news, and ARD-TV expected to include excerpts on its late news program July 25.

BONN

USIS Bonn reported: "Ambassador Kampelman demonstrated once more to the German media and foreign ministry representatives present in our conference room that the U.S. negotiating team in Geneva is in very capable hands. Although no new developments in the disarmament negotiations were revealed in this satellite interview, the chief U.S. negotiator made several observations that could be usefully repeated to the press here: That the U.S. is seriously seeking progress in Geneva; that there will be a timely response to the Gorbachev-Reagan letter; that FRG Foreign Minister Genscher's Moscow discussions will make a positive contribution to the negotiations; and that Gorbachev's acceptance of President Reagan's invitation to visit the U.S. was unconditional and did not depend upon progress in Geneva. We were pleased that the program took place and so was our audience."

The following persons attended this WORLDNET interactive:

Schawer, Werner	ARD Television, Bonn
Haebler, Klaus	"Bonner Behoerderspiegel"
Wittke, Thomas	"General-Angzeiger", Bonn

←



Hohrmann, Helmut	RIAS, Bonn Studio
Fleischhauer, H.	Deutschlandfunk, Bonn
Baukhage, Claus	Deutschlandfunk, Bonn
Merten, Dietmar	Bavarian Radio, Bonn
Esih, Erich	Associated press
Plass, C.	DPA - German Wire Service, Bonn
Duewel, Susanne	DDP - German Wire Service, Bonn
Abaffy, Josef	"Handelsblatt", Bonn Office
Schulz, Guenter	Bundestag SPD Staffer, Bonn
Leuchs, Walter	Foreign Office, Bonn
Schumann, W.	Foreign Office, Bonn
Emmes, Manfred	Foreign Office, Bonn
Dobbelstein, R.	Foreign Office, Bonn

USIS Bonn reported later that: DPA, the German Wire Service ran a two paragraph story on July 23 in connection with Foreign Minister Genscher's Moscow visit and referred to Kampelman's remarks on the USG's satisfaction with the Genscher visit.

The private television broadcaster APF-TV (the news arm of the SAT-1 Television Network) used one minute forty seconds on its evening news program for July 23. ARD-TV will include excerpts of Kampelman's remarks in its late news of July 25.

#### GENEVA

USIS Geneva reported: "Questioners from Geneva were Giuliano Cambi, Swiss Television (Italian - TSI) and Steve Weeks, Reuters News agency. Sixteen journalists and U.S. officials were in attendance."

"This program furthered past objectives on U.S. arms control policy in several ways. The Ambassador skirted questions dealing with ongoing negotiations, using them to make telling points about the process and the principles. In doing so, he gave reporters here grist for a variety of good stories."

"For Geneva, his stress on U.S. adherence to the ABM treaty helps correct speculation that often assumes we have abandoned it. The explanation of our goals in current Geneva discussions on SALT was another potential news lead. In brief, the Ambassador's appearance on WORLDNET at this moment helped to set reporters straight on several arms control issues without damaging confidentiality. This was particularly valuable at a moment when there are so many developments in this area."

"Cambi plans a spot on tonight's main news broadcast, with a potential audience of 250,000. The other language services may tap the program as well. Weeks will file at least one piece for Reuters clients. A "Diario 16" reporter will cover the story from Geneva for his Madrid publication. ABC's local correspondent recorded the program, and plans a

radio feed. There were six reporters from major Japanese media on hand, as well."

#### THE HAGUE

USIS The Hague reported: "Post's audience appreciated access to authoritative administration spokesman at this sensitive stage of the consultation process with allies on a U.S. response to recent Soviet nuclear arms reduction proposals. Today's WORLDNET with Ambassador Kampelman coincided with the presence of Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Holmes in The Netherlands to consult with the Dutch defense and foreign ministers. Kampelman's responses provided a comprehensive and useful characterization of these consultations and of the U.S. position in the Geneva talks which will be used by Dutch TV News July 23."

Our guests were: Gerard Arninkhof, "NOS Journal" Television News; Arie Elshout, ANP Dutch News Agency; Gerard Arbous, ANP Dutch News Agency; Dr. De Bree, Stichting Vredespolitiek (Peace Policy Foundation); Mr. Whittle, Dutch Atlantic Commission; Leonie Van Bladel, foreign editor, "Utrechts Nieuwsblad" (Utrecht daily)."

In later reports, USIS The Hague noted that: NOS Dutch Television broadcast 2 minutes and 30 seconds on its main 8:00 p.m. news program on July 23. The segment featured Ambassador Kampelman's responses to two questions from the NOS correspondent. The estimated potential audience is 2 million. (According to NOS research, this program reaches 39% of adult Dutch viewers.) There was an additional mention of Ambassador Kampelman's remarks in the 10:30 p.m. late news show.

#### PARIS

USIS Paris reported: "It was an outstanding program. Audience interest stayed high throughout, whether the questions were coming from other posts or Paris. Ambassador Kampelman offered a forceful, lucid, very convincing defense of U.S. arms policies and the administration's management of U.S. - Soviet relations. His patience in providing a full answer to every question, even those that were poorly informed or repetitious, was appreciated by his questioners, we are sure. He seemed able to take advantage of every question to make new points or to turn the discussion in ways that shed fresh light on American positions. The post's arrangement for an exclusive interviewer also worked well, as it enabled Carlos De Sa Rego, "Liberation's" foreign news chief, to develop a single line of questioning at some length. This was not only to his benefit but also to that of our audience which was thereby better able to follow the development of the discussion."

"De Sa Rego wrote a half-page story (p. 23) in left-of-center pro-socialist



daily "Liberation" (circulation 120,000) dated July 24 under the heading "Disarmament: 'An Accord is Possible with the Soviets.'" Article does not mention WORLDNET as a source. Excerpts follow:

"On arms control issues, Max Kampelman appears as a 'pragmatist' in the face of 'ideologists' in the Pentagon who oppose any agreement with the Soviets. He again confirmed it yesterday when he said that 'there is no reason that we cannot reach a broad accord (in Geneva)....' On SDI, which is the main bone of contention between the two superpowers, Max Kampelman insisted on the fact that it is exclusively a 'research effort'... Is an accord acceptable to both sides on the definition of defensive weapons research? ... 'The ABM Treaty is very clear and specific,' Max Kampelman said..... He also said that the purpose of the Geneva negotiations is to convince the USSR of the need 'to administer together the transition toward a mixture of offensive and defensive arms, then toward a situation dominated by defense'.....The head of the U.S. delegation in Geneva was 'moderate' on the abandonment by the U.S. of the SALT-2 Treaty....It is clear that Max Kampelman wants to leave all doors to negotiations open. He indicated that Reagan's response to Gorbachev's recent proposal will be out in 'a matter of a few days.'"

"French wire service Agence France Presse also carried a 36-line dispatch from Paris dated July 23 under heading: "For the U.S. Negotiator in Geneva, an Agreement is Very Possible." Article does mention WORLDNET. Excerpts:

"Mr. Kampelman indicated that 'significant progress is quite possible' in the area of nuclear and space disarmament before the next 'summit.' In a live interview, transmitted to six European cities, conducted by WORLDNET, a U.S. administration television network, he added that no accord could be 'ready for signature' in such a short period of time because of the 'extremely complex' character of the talks. The U.S. Ambassador said that 'significant progress has been made,' but that it is 'important' for the West to be 'patient.' He said that President Reagan's answer to Gorbachev should be sent 'in a matter of a few days.'.... Asked about the coming 'summit,' he stressed that for Washington, it was 'not conditional,' because the Soviet leader had 'unconditionally accepted' the invitation made by the U.S. leader to come to the U.S. in 1986. Concerning the Soviet attitude at the negotiating table, he expressed the 'hope' that there will be 'fundamental' changes due to the arrival of a new Soviet leadership.' But he added that this can only be verified 'with time.' He said the Soviet leader 'is perhaps serious concerning these negotiations.' On the detail of the talks, he confirmed that, for Washington, the objective was total abolition of intermediate-range nuclear weapons 'in Europe and around the world' as well as reduction of half of the strategic vectors. He said the U.S. would consider any reduction 'a step in the right direction', even the smallest one, under the condition that it is 'real and not cosmetic.' Finally, he indicated that Washington had 'no reason not to continue its research efforts' on SDI."

MADRID

USIS Madrid reported that a one minute and twenty second segment of the program was featured on the Spanish National Television nightly news program (estimated audience approximately 14,000,000) July 23. Spanish National Radio aired a one-minute piece the morning of July 24.

Additionally, pieces appeared July 24 in two national dailies, "El Pais" (center-left, circulation 350,000), and "ABC" (conservative, circ. 160,000).

STOCKHOLM

USIS Stockholm reported: Participation and Guests: Participations from Stockholm were Swedish TV-2 reporters Anders Hellner and Pauline Torehall. Both asked questions on camera for use on TV-2 evening newscast "Rapport" (estimated summer audience more than 2 million viewers). Also present (in control room adjacent to TV-2 studio) were acting IO Jim Borup and information assistant Ass Gunnarsson. Post gave TV-2 exclusive coverage of this interactive and no other guests or journalists were present.

"Expected placement: Post expects "Rapport" to use a several minute-long segment on an upcoming broadcast. Reporter Anders Hellner told us he has prepared an introductory segment of approximately one to two minutes which he expects to run in conjunction with the piece."

"Reaction and evaluation: TV-2's reporters (both summer replacements for vacationing staffers) were delighted with the program format and arrangements and completely satisfied with Ambassador Kampelman's responses. In the post's view, this was an example of WORLDNET at its best."



NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506ACTION

July 31, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR JOHN M. POINDEXTER

FROM: WALTER RAYMOND, JR. *WR*

SUBJECT: Public Diplomacy: U.S. -- USSR and Europe

Charlie Wick chaired a major meeting on Public Diplomacy concerning U.S.-Soviet relations, U.S.-European relations, and arms control, on Friday, July 25. In addition to USIA personalities, Larry Speakes, Pat Buchanan, Bernie Kalb, and Bob Sims were present. Jack Matlock, Karna Small, Paul Hanley, and I participated, from the NSC. Charlie called for a more synchronized and more coordinated response to the Soviets so that we could establish our agenda and not be on the defensive in responding to Soviet charges. After considerable discussion, one conclusion was that USIA would prepare an overview paper on Public Diplomacy for the post-Labor Day period. It was also pointed out that we should be seeking to integrate and utilize all of the themes that emerged from Geneva, including the regional issues, to keep the bilateral relationship in proper focus, particularly for the European audiences.

One of the sticky points in the meeting concerned the need to balance thoughtful, measured comment blended with appropriate background material with the need for quick reactions on specific issues. I think this portion of the discussion ended with about the best possible conclusion that one could take from such a meeting: Public Diplomacy should work both tracks, but there is no need -- despite Wick's energetic pursuit of the subject -- to respond to everything that Gorbachev does. In a practical area, we recommended that USIA develop LDX and TELEX links to the NSC/White House. If USIA flagged new Soviet propaganda gestures on a time-sensitive basis, the NSC could make a judgment whether a response is required.

In terms of Europe, there was a general perception that we had not been as active as we should be in underscoring our commitment to the process of negotiations. In this regard, the flood of Soviet arms proposals and the frequent statements by Soviet negotiator Karpov gave the appearance of considerable Soviet activity. While recognizing that there is no need to cheapen our currency by being dragged into the game of propaganda oneupsmanship, there was a feeling that we could utilize a somewhat higher profile in explaining our commitment to

negotiations. One specific area in which this issue was focused concerned the use of our negotiators during the time when they are not at the table in Geneva. It was felt that their ability to communicate the USG commitment to the process without revealing any of our negotiating positions was possible to do and desirable. The report at Tab I from Charlie Wick on the recent Max Kampelman appearance on WORLDNET supports this thesis entirely. I would urge that we give somewhat more rope to our three key negotiators to be visible between Geneva negotiations.

RECOMMENDATION

That you concur in the selective use of our three negotiators in public fora.

Approve \_\_\_\_\_

Disapprove \_\_\_\_\_

<sup>PH</sup> Paul Hanley, <sup>K's</sup> Karna Small, <sup>BL</sup> Bob Linhard, and <sup>JM</sup> Jack Matlock concur.

Attachment

Tab I      Ltr fr Wick, July 24, 86, w/Report

08/22/86 09:15:43 \*\*\* Forwarding note from NSCLM 08/19/86  
11:32 \*\*\* To: NSWNR --CPUA

NOTE FROM: Cathy L. Millison

SUBJECT: #5511 - Public Diplomacy: US/USSR & EUROPE

The Admiral has approved your recommendation on this package and also made the following notation:

"Draft a response to Charlie telling him I appreciate his efforts and what we are going to do."

Please handle accordingly.

WR 18

F/ UI-in ERd

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20508

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (with SECRET attachment)

August 29, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR: MEMBERS OF THE GEI/IG  
FROM: JACK MATLOCK *Jaw*  
SUBJECT: Materials for the GEI/IG Meeting

There will be a GEI/IG meeting on September 5, 1986, at 10:30 a.m. in Room 248, OEOB.

Attached are background materials prepared by Coordinator Rhinesmith for our discussion.

There are three agenda items:

1. A discussion of the current status of the GEI.
2. A discussion of future plans under GEI.
3. A review of security recommendations from the WIG.

If you have any questions, please contact Judyt Mandel, who can be reached at 395-3595.

Please convey the names of the persons who will be attending the meeting to Judyt Mandel by Wednesday, September 3, 1986.

Attachments:

1. Status Report on GEI Activities
2. USIA News Release: U.S. and Soviet Officials Announce Expanded Exchanges
3. Working Protocol Report

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED  
Sec.3.4(b), E.O. 12958, as amended  
White House Guidelines, Sept. 11, 2008  
BY NARA LM DATE 6/23/75



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*Withdrawer*

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*Box Number*

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C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

## News Release

United States Information Agency  
Washington, D.C. 20547



CONTACT: Joseph D. O'Connell  
PHONE: (202) 485-2355  
Nancy Starr  
(202) 485-1548

### 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  
Malakhov, Boris  
Riazanov, Aleksandr

(86-96-0752R)

A

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

Stephen H. Rhinesmith

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

Yuri B. Kashlev

NSC/S PROFILE

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September 8, 1986

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MEMORANDUM FOR:

The Secretary of State  
NSC - Admiral Poindexter

FROM:

Charles Z. Wick  
Director

SUBJECT:

USG Presence at  
The Chautauqua Meeting

I met with officials of the Chautauqua Institution this morning and reviewed with them the proposed meeting in Latvia. Current plans call for the entire delegation -- conference speakers, participants, press, and cultural figures -- two hundred and eighty five in all, to leave on Pan Am Charter on Thursday evening, September 11.

You should have benefit of all facts and opinions before a final decision is made. Accordingly, I have set forth below an objective summary of the arguments raised by the Chautauqua leaders.

Chautauqua's Reasons For USG Participation

-- We have an unparalleled opportunity to publicly air our outrage over the Danilooff affair.

-- We would in effect be sending a delegation of well over two hundred people, well briefed before their departure, prepared to forcefully express our concerns about the Soviet-American relationship, and the Danilooff case in particular.

-- The conference will be fully covered by western journalists, and we have been assured that VOA correspondents will receive visas to cover the conference.

-- Chautauqua presents a unique opportunity for American spokesmen -- government and nongovernment -- to present our views on all aspects of the U.S.-Soviet relationship in an uncensored, public forum.

-- The presence of U.S. government figures is critical to the success of this venture. If we withdraw them, the other speakers are likely to withdraw, because they would not want to act contrary to the interests of the government.

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-- Chautauqua represents an attempt to get some reciprocity for the numerous appearances of Soviet spokesmen in this country.

-- We can take advantage of the day and a half of Washington briefings for the entire group to make them aware of USG positions on a number of issues, particularly the Daniloff case.

-- The American-Latvian Association now sees the Conference as an opportunity. Official speakers will explain our policy toward the Baltic states from the podium. A group of Latvian-Americans has signed on to be part of the conference, and they have received their visas from the Soviets, including those who are officials of the American-Latvian Association.

-- Government withdrawal at this point would lead other private sector organizations to question the reliability of dealing with the government on exchange proposals.

-- The President himself has written to John Wallach, the program coordinator, to support this project as a unique public forum.

#### Chautauqua's Reasons Against USG Participation

-- Some members of the delegation may withdraw in any event and may publicly criticize their fellow delegates who choose to travel.

-- Media criticism of USG participation may result in light of Daniloff's imprisonment.

-- The Soviets may refuse to broadcast significant portions of the proceedings to their own people.

#### Chautauqua's Conclusion

The Chautauqua leadership believes that the negative consequences of USG attendance at Chautauqua are far outweighed by its advantages. They remain skeptical of Soviet assurances, but for them the bottom line is that we have the opportunity to call the Soviets on their own turf. They see this as a rare opportunity and believe that we should not walk away from it.