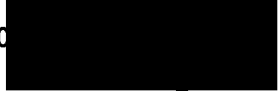


EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
722 JACKSON PLACE, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006

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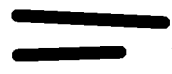
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July 27, 1973

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MEMORANDUM FOR PARTICIPANTS IN THE SOVIET PROGRAM

The Soviet Coordinator for the US-USSR environmental program, Dr. Yuri Izrael, visited the United States from July 1 to 15. His visit, as called for in the Memorandum on Procedures signed by Chairman Train and Academician Fedorov in Moscow on September 21, 1972, was to review progress for the first half-year of the program.



On July 2 a meeting of Project Chairmen was held at CEQ, and a review of the projects was conducted for Dr. Izrael and his colleagues, Dr. Yuri Kazakov and Mr. Leontii Miridonov. Their visit was co-hosted by the Environmental Protection Agency, which held briefings for the delegation on July 3 and again on July 13; on the latter date final talks were also held at CEQ. Briefings and talks were also held at NOAA. An excellent program in the field was arranged by EPA, and the trip was eminently successful. (Our thanks to Dr. Louis Schoen of EPA for the major part of arranging the trip and for serving as escort.)

Environmental

Although the attached documents report fully on the results of Dr. Izrael's visit, those who do not have time to peruse them should be aware of the following developments:

1. The second annual meeting of the US-USSR Joint Committee on Cooperation in the Field of Environmental Protection was set tentatively for November 13-16, 1973, in Washington. (Note that in the Report of Meeting the dates of November 6-9 were specified. However it was found that this first week in November was inconvenient for both sides, and the second week in November was subsequently decided on.) Prior to this meeting Project Chairmen will make reports on their first year's activities and projections of the next year's work; the Joint Committee will issue a combined report and projection for the program as a whole.

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2. In response to Chairman Train's statements of interest in promoting trade in the environmental field, Dr. Izrael transmitted an invitation to the United States to hold an exhibition of products

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control equipment and symposium on pollution control in Moscow during the first half of 1974. We are gratified at this opportunity to open up prospects in this field, and will be consulting interested agencies about plans for such an exhibition-symposium.

3. Dr. Izrael asked us to study the possibility of a new project on the economic aspects of pollution. He also raised several organizational questions (e. g. transferring part of our agricultural projects to the new US-USSR Agricultural Agreement) for consideration prior to the Joint Committee meeting, where all such topics will be discussed and decided.

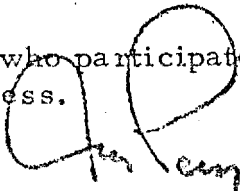
4. On a topic of relevance to all project chairmen, the number in visiting delegations, we pressed for some flexibility on the Soviet side, rather than strict one-for-one reciprocity. Dr. Izrael accepted our arguments in principle, but said that a general parity of numbers would have to be insisted on over the long run, for financial reasons.

5. Dr. Izrael asked about arrangements being made for a Soviet group to visit U. S. pulp (cellulose) plants. We agreed to arrange this visit.

The following papers are attached for your information:

1. Report of Meeting. The paper giving the results of the visit signed by Chairman Train and Dr. Izrael July 13.
2. Minutes of Meetings with Dr. Izrael. Prepared by David Scheffer of CEQ, these minutes are to be considered as a draft, pending any changes speakers wish to make on the report of their remarks. Only the highlights are reported.
3. Points of Discussion. This is a paper I gave Dr. Izrael on July 13 in order to take note of some points raised by both sides. I did not attempt to list all topics discussed, merely some on which I thought a reminder might be useful.
4. Tentative Dates. On the basis of a paper given by Dr. Kazakov, with corrections as agreed during the visit, I have set out the current projection of dates for the remainder of this calendar year. Any changes or corrections are solicited.

Finally, our thanks to all of you who participated in Dr. Izrael's visit for your help in making it a success.


Jack Denny
Special Assistant
to the Chairman

A review of cooperation under the U.S.-Soviet Agreement on Cooperation in the Field of Environmental Protection of May 23, 1972, was held in Washington, D.C., July 2-5 and 13, 1973, with the participation of the Chairman from the American side and the Coordinator from the Soviet side of the Joint Committee on Cooperation in the Field of Environmental Protection. The review was in accordance with the Memorandum on Procedures of September 21, 1972, having as its aim to examine and review the fulfillment and execution of cooperation under the Agreement.

The review took place in a friendly and constructive atmosphere, and it was agreed that work under the Agreement was proceeding in a highly satisfactory manner. Project and Working Group Chairmen from the American side presented detailed reports upon the work being done in their areas, and a tentative schedule of twenty visits by specialists of both sides during the remainder of 1973 was agreed upon.

It was agreed tentatively that the second meeting of the Joint Committee on Cooperation in the Field of Environmental Protection would be held in Washington, D.C., November 6-9, 1973. The Chairman and the Coordinator

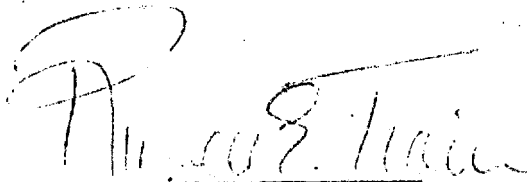
agreed that the Joint Committee at its November meeting would: review progress under the Agreement to date; approve plans for cooperation during the following year; discuss possible new subjects and forms of cooperation in environmental protection; issue a document reporting upon the accomplishments of the program.

The Chairman and the Coordinator discussed questions connected with the methods and conditions of financing visits by specialists between the two countries. They exchanged information on these questions. The Coordinator expressed the interest of the Soviet side in having visits financed on the basis of the principle of the receiving side paying. The Chairman expressed agreement with this principle as desirable, but explained that according to U.S. legislation each agency had to determine its ability to carry out exchanges under this principle. The Chairman provided information as to which projects could now be financed according to this system, and expressed the hope that others could be added later.

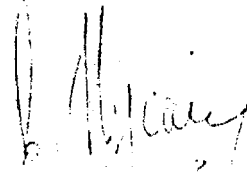
The Chairman and the Coordinator discussed a Soviet invitation to hold an exhibition of pollution control equipment and symposium on pollution control in Moscow during the first half of 1974. It was agreed to pursue arrangements for such an exhibition and symposium through existing channels.

According to the program arranged by the Council on Environmental Quality and the Environmental Protection Agency, the Coordinator and his colleagues inspected sites of interest under the U.S.-USSR Environmental Agreement at Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks; Salt Lake City, Utah; Lake Tahoe; Appleton, Wisconsin; Cincinnati, Ohio; and Washington. The Coordinator had briefings and discussions at the Council on Environmental Quality, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration of the Department of Commerce, and the Environmental Protection Agency, where he discussed in particular the forthcoming U.S.-Soviet symposium on the comprehensive analysis of the environment. The Soviet delegation expressed appreciation for the program and the hospitality afforded them by their American hosts.

Signed in Washington, D.C., on July 13, 1973,
in English and Russian, both languages being equally
authentic.



Russell E. Train
U.S. Chairman, Joint
Committee on Cooperation
in the Field of
Environmental Protection



Yuri A. Izrael
Soviet Coordinator,
Joint Committee on
Cooperation in the
Field of Environmental
Protection

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MINUTES OF MEETINGS DURING VISIT OF DR. IZRAEL

A. Project Chairman Meeting, CEO, July 2, 1973

Chairman Train welcomed Dr. Izrael, Dr. Kazakov and Mr. Miridonov. Recalling the hospitality extended to him in the USSR last fall, he expressed the hope that Dr. Izrael's stay in the United States would be as pleasant and productive. Chairman Train said the U.S. Government's interest in the US-USSR Environmental Agreement, from the highest levels on down, remained extremely high. He was glad that the Project Chairmen would have a chance to report on the status of each project; his impression was that nearly all of the projects were off and moving, and he looked forward to concrete results emerging from our cooperation in the near future.

Dr. Izrael responded that he and his colleagues were happy to be in the United States. He had held a meeting of all Soviet Project Chairmen just before his departure, and thus would be in a position after today to know the status from both sides. In general, the Soviet side was optimistic and felt the program was moving ahead very well.

Dr. Talbot (CEO) also welcomed Dr. Izrael and expressed in particular the great enthusiasm our program had generated among the scientific community in the United States. He also noted that in various international forums and negotiations, US-Soviet cooperation in environmental matters was having a sanguine effect, improving our working together towards common ends. Dr. Talbot noted that an important problem within the program was to improve the dissemination of data generated by our program within the scientific community. We should give attention to this problem, and should also make sure that reciprocity, in general terms, obtained in the exchange of data and information within the program. Dr. Talbot also reported on the status of the Nature Conservation projects, expressing

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regret for certain delays, stemming from organizational problems, on both sides. Dr. Talbot underlined the importance we attach to this area and said he was confident it would now move forward smoothly.

Mr. Atkeson (CEQ) reported on the visit of the Soviet legal and administrative delegation under Dr. Kolbasov of the Institute of State and Law. The delegation was given a broad view of US environmental activity and was provided a great deal of material on US environmental law; they promised to provide reciprocal information. Mr. Atkeson told Dr. Izrael he hoped priority attention could be given to the US wish to exchange delegations and information between non-governmental organizations active in the environmental field; we were awaiting Dr. Kolbasov's response to our proposals on this and on other areas. We also issued an invitation for a Soviet scholar to spend an extended period at the Woodrow Wilson Center, and were awaiting a Soviet reply.

Mr. Barnes (HUD) reported on the urban environment working group, in particular on the visit of the Kudryavtsev delegation in April, the first Soviet group to visit the United States under the Agreement. Mr. Barnes said the visit itself had been quite successful, although it had been delayed by the Soviet side several times. Mr. Moskow had been named project chairman shortly prior to the group's arrival. Mr. Barnes told Dr. Izrael that a problem existed on the size of the return US delegation for October. Since so many topics were involved, the US side wanted to send competent experts in each, and therefore felt it important to send a large delegation (ideally eight persons). The US side was especially eager to push ahead on permafrost/solid waste management and on new towns. Just as the Soviet delegation had been shown sites of primary interest to its specialists, the US side would expect to see sites of prime interest to American specialists; on the principle "sending side seeks."

introduced by Mr. Strother, who reported that five groups had met thus far, that contacts between experts at the working level on both sides was thus well underway, and that the EPA ability to pay for costs of Soviet delegation ("receiving side pays") had been beneficial, with some small financial problems that were being solved.

Mr. Harrington (EPA) reported that in the project on control techniques for air pollution from stationary sources three technical working groups had been established, chaired by members of the delegation who attended the first working group meeting in Moscow in March. The groups deal with sulfur oxides, particulate control, and clean fuels. The US side transmitted data on these three subjects in April and is assembling further material according to an agreed schedule; Soviet materials have not yet been received and no communications have been heard from the Soviet side since the March meeting. It was agreed in March that reports would be prepared on the status of technology in defined areas; the US side is preparing its first report now. We are also arranging for a symposium on particulate control to be held in the United States in October-November. Mr. Harrington reported that with the aid of the Commerce Department, we are soliciting private industry for their possible participation in trade in pollution control equipment with the USSR. So far a high level of interest has been shown. We hope to provide a list of interested companies to Soviet organizations by June 1974.

Dr. Jones (EPA) reported that in his group on mobile source air pollution control, everything was proceeding on schedule, as agreed at the March meeting in Moscow. The US team had gathered material on mobile source pollution and would be forwarding this to Moscow shortly. No data or communications have been received yet from the Soviet side, since the March meeting. We are making plans for the Soviet return visit this fall, with visits being arranged to automobile industry sites for study of emission control

technology. (Note: At a private meeting later during the visit, Mr. Perry asked Dr. Izrael about the Soviet inquiry, in a letter from Izrael to Chairman Train, into the possibility of direct contacts between Soviet automobile builders and a US auto manufacturing firm. Chairman Train had replied that in the first instance, we thought that such contact should take place through Dr. Jones' working group, since emission control--the object of Soviet interest--was part of his group's field, and since he had direct liaison with the automobile industry. Dr. Izrael replied that the Soviet side agreed that at least at first this method of contact was appropriate.)

Dr. Schneider (EPA) reported that the initial Soviet visit in his project, the effect of pollution on marine organisms, was highly successful, with visits to nine major and seven lesser laboratories. The agreement reached with the Soviet visitors listed twenty topics of study, some broad, others specific, which were subject to confirmation and perhaps narrowing of scope at the fall meeting of the group in Moscow. Plans were agreed upon for immediate exchanges of scientists, and a central exchange point for information on marine pollution was designated. Fifteen US laboratories will participate in this exchange. Plans were discussed for a joint journal on marine pollution. Fifty man-months of exchanges were tentatively agreed upon. Dr. Izrael expressed concern that twenty sub-projects might be too ambitious a work program for one group. He said he was charged with apportioning funds among the Soviet groups, and he could not over-commit resources to any one area. Dr. Schneider explained that the twenty topics were merely areas of interest, and did not represent potential "sub-groups" in every case. Mr. Perry said that we had a joint problem of apportioning resources and setting priorities, what with thirty projects in our Agreement, and with all of the bilateral US-USSR agreements now competing for attention and funds. The first year of our Agreement was in a sense a year of experimentation, and we would see which areas were most promising; at the second Joint Committee meeting, this fall, we would have to discuss priorities

for the coming year. Nevertheless we felt that Dr. Schneider's attempt to set up a broad and multi-faceted project was entirely proper, and he should be encouraged--even if he would be expected to set priorities among his topics. On this point Dr. Kazakov mentioned that there was a distinction between projects for which "working groups" were established in the Memorandum of Implementation of September 21, 1972, and projects where "meetings of specialists" were called for. Mr. Perry recalled the negotiating history and said this distinction was introduced by the Soviet side, but that the US side had never acknowledged any qualitative distinction between projects: for us a project was a project, whether it had a formal working group attached to it or not. All of this could of course be discussed at the Joint Committee meeting in November. (Note: At a private meeting later, these points came up again between Chairman Train, Dr. Izrael and Mr. Perry. Chairman Train emphasized that Dr. Schneider had worked with great energy to get his project going with a promising program, and he did not approve of any effort to cut back this group's efforts when some other projects had not even had a first meeting yet. He said if a project team found good prospects for cooperation and forged ahead, we should not curb them in any way. He added that he agreed that some priorities would need to be set for Dr. Schneider's work, and he understood that this would be done at the fall meeting. Dr. Izrael repeated that for him it was a problem of funding: he could not commit disproportionate funds to any one group. It was agreed that during Dr. Schneider's visit to the USSR in the fall priorities should be set, and any remaining problems would be discussed at the Joint Committee meeting.)

Mr. Strother reported on the water pollution exchange on behalf of Dr. Buckley, noting that this project was going very well, following the successful visit of the working group to the USSR in March. Plans for the sub-group visit to Leningrad in August were proceeding and arrangements for the Soviet sub-group visit in Leningrad in September were going forward for September.

(Note: Subsequently Dr. Kazakov presented a program for the Lake Baikal visit. EPA raised the question of increasing the number on the US delegation from six to eight, but Dr. Izrael said the vessel on which the group would sail on Baikal would only accommodate six plus the Soviet team. At a private meeting, Chairman Train raised the question of press coverage of this visit by the US press in Moscow, stressing the importance of allowing the US press to cover all working group visits but this one in particular (since his own visit to Baikal last fall was not covered by the US press owing to Soviet refusal, and since Lake Baikal continues to be a controversial topic). Dr. Izrael replied that Hydromet would continue to try to facilitate press coverage, but the final decision on these matters rested with the Soviet Foreign Ministry, whom we should go to directly. We agreed to pursue both channels.)

Mr. Strother also reported on air pollution modeling and instrumentation on behalf of Dr. Wiser, noting that the spring visit by the Soviet group under Dr. Zaitsev was highly successful. Mr. Strother outlined three problems in this area: (1) One of the Soviet delegation members was from the Soviet Institute of Hygiene and her interests, health standards, did not fit with our interpretation of the group's work. (Note: Subsequently Dr. Wiser and Dr. Izrael met privately on this matter and agreed that health standards could be added to the group's study area, with the understanding that another US specialist would have to be added to the working group paying its return visit this fall.) (2) The US side felt it important to agree to the exchange of scientists under this project, but the Soviet side had so far refused to do so. (3) EPA felt that the scope of the group's study of pollutants should be broadened, but the Soviet side had been reluctant to go beyond a very narrow range: EPA will continue to seek the inclusion of "special topics," i.e. additional pollutants.

Mr. de Serres (EPA/NIEHS) reported on behalf of Dr. Ball and Dr. Shy on the project on biological and genetic effects of pollution. The just-concluded

visit (June 3-17) of the Soviet delegation led by Academician Dubinin had gone very well. Discussions had focused on three areas, environmental epidemiology (led by EPA) and mutagenesis and heavy metal toxicology (led by NIEHS). No detailed agreement was signed during this visit, but general plans were made for ongoing exchanges, and an agreement will be signed during the US return visit this fall. Meanwhile an exchange of information was agreed, and the US side is providing air quality criteria documents, reviews of cadmium, mercury and polycyclic organic compounds in the environment, and other reports. The Soviet visitors presented reports orally on health research in relation to the standard setting process, and the US side plans to get documentation on this subject in the fall. The US side is particularly interested in Soviet studies employing neurosensory and central nervous system tests. Consideration is being given to sending a US scientist to the USSR in the fall, probably to the Institute of General and Communal Hygiene. We are awaiting word from the Soviet side on this. Early in 1974 Mr. de Serres plans to lead a delegation to visit Soviet laboratories in the field of mutagenesis.

Dr. Tschirley (USDA) reported on the status of the project on pollution from agricultural sources, noting that we had agreed to the Soviet invitation to participate in a joint symposium on integrated pest management in Kiev September 10-18. (Subsequently Dr. Kazakov presented a proposed program for this symposium.) Dr. Tschirley reiterated US interest in the agriculture projects and hoped the delays from the Soviet side would be over and cooperation commence. (Note: This project was discussed again at the July 13 meeting.)

Dr. Linduska (Interior) reported on the wildlife project, the first of all projects under the Agreement to get started with its working group meeting in Moscow in January. At that meeting agreement on twenty-two projects was reached.

Not all of these projects will be implemented at the same time, although exchange of information, including published literature and laboratory reports, has begun. The Soviet side did not send the expected scientist for the Bowhead Whale study project, but we are hoping that the agreement will be fulfilled for Soviet participation in the Alpha Helix marine mammal expedition in August and the migratory swan-waterfowl study program under Dr. Sladen this year. (Note: Subsequent to the meeting two Soviet scientists did arrive in Fairbanks to participate in the Alpha Helix program, and agreement was reached for a Soviet scientist to work with Dr. Sladen in the fall.) The dyeing of waterfowl for study in the project has already begun by the Soviet side on Wrangel Island and the US side in California. We are hopeful that funding and other problems will be resolved and the wildlife projects will move forward during the coming year. (See report of July 13 meeting.)

Mr. Jorgenson (Interior) reported on behalf of Mr. Bohlen and Dr. Skoog in the areas of preserves and of tundra-taiga ecosystems and permafrost. He noted that the US side had had difficulty in getting organized for the preserves project, but would discuss forthcoming fall meetings during Dr. Izrael's visit (see below under July 13 meeting). There was a difference of emphasis which needed to be worked on, the US side concerned with environmental impact and how to minimize environmental damage, the Soviet side more concerned with technical examination of ecological components. At the fall meeting, both organizational and subject-matter problems had to be ironed out.

Captain Wallace (Coast Guard) reported on the marine oil pollution project, which had bifurcated into two projects, one (of which he was chairman) on oil pollution from shipping sources, the other (of which Dr. James Balsley of the US Geological Survey was chairman) on marine pollution from non-shipping sources (i.e., from oil processes, notably off-shore drilling).

The two groups had been split apart at Soviet request, with the responsible agencies on their side the Merchant Marine and the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry, respectively. A joint meeting of both working groups had been held in May, after which the groups separated for field trips. The meeting and field trips went quite well, and separate return visits are planned by two US delegations in August and September. The shipping sources group plans to visit August 19-September 2, but the US side strongly prefers to bring eight specialists rather than the six suggested by the Soviet side, even if (because of limited space on the ship the group will travel on) two members would have to participate in only part of the meeting. Dr. Izrael promised to look into this.

In the course of the meeting, when the question of numbers in delegations arose, Mr. Perry told Dr. Izrael that we were concerned about the possibility of delegations being kept too small to do a proper job because of reciprocity requirements. We recognized that the maintenance of the "sending side pays" principle for some working groups led to problems for the Soviet side, but on the US side we often had a number of organizations involved and needed to have a representative group making the trip to the USSR. Insistence on strict reciprocity, holding US delegations to 3-4 members, would lead to a bad situation in the long run, he feared. Therefore we hoped that the Soviet side would not insist upon strict man-for-man reciprocity. Dr. Izrael replied that he understood the US position and the Soviet side did not and would not insist on strict reciprocity. However, funds for exchanges of persons had to be provided, and the Soviet budgetary authorities would not authorize continuing exchanges without some balance. Therefore a loose kind of parity would have to be aimed at over the long run.

Note: The US project chairman for the Climate working group, Dr. Wilmot Hess, was present, but owing to shortness of time agreed to discuss his project directly with Dr. Izrael during the latter's visit to NOAA July 3. They agreed on a first meeting of the working group August 27-September 2, with Dr. Borisenkov, in Washington.

Dr. Robert Wallace, US project chairman for earthquake prediction, was unable to be present, but his deputy, Dr. Hamilton, sent a written report which was given to Dr. Izrael. The group had a highly successful meeting in California in May, and an agreement was signed which provides for forty man-months of exchange study by scientists of each side during the coming year. Prospects for cooperation in this area were reported to be unusually good.

Dr. Leland Attaway, US project chairman for the Comprehensive Analysis of the Environment Symposium, was unable to be present at the meeting, but met with Dr. Izrael (who is project chairman on the Soviet side) to make plans for this project, which is to take place in the USSR in December 1973.

B. Meeting of Dr. Kazakov and Mr. Perry, July 3

The following points were raised:

1. Dr. Kazakov presented a draft schedule for the remainder of 1973. (With revisions, this is the basis for the schedule attached.)
2. Agriculture. Dr. Kazakov suggested that the working group meeting be held in October, and that the Soviet side send one delegation, which would discuss splitting into two groups.
3. Permafrost and Preserves. The Soviet side proposed a 10-day visit in August. (Note: we later proposed an October visit of longer duration.)
4. Climate. Dr. Budyko remains as working group chairman, but the head of the Main Geophysical Laboratory, Dr. Evgenii P. Borisenkov, will be in the United States in August and would like to hold an initial meeting of the working group August 27-September 2. (Note: The US project chairman, Dr. Hess of NOAA, discussed this matter directly with Dr. Izrael, and agreed to the meeting as proposed.)
5. River Basin Modeling. A four-man Soviet group would visit September 10-21.
6. Water Pollution: Lakes. A US group would visit the USSR (principally Lake Baikal) August 13-27. Dr. Kazakov acknowledged that the US side wanted to send eight persons, but said the vessel would only accommodate six from the US side. Mr. Perry raised the question of a US press representative accompanying the group, and Dr. Kazakov said he foresaw no difficulty provided the space limitation was met.
7. Urban Environment. The US delegation would come to the USSR in October. The size of the delegation was still under discussion.

8. Earthquake prediction. A US group of from seven to nine persons would visit October 16-30.
(Note: This date was later revised to Sept. 28-Oct. 12.)
9. Symposium in Kiev on integrated pest management. This was now agreed upon for September 10-18.
10. Marine Oil Pollution from Non-Shipping Sources. Dr. Balsley's group was invited September 15-25. (Dr. Balsley later said this was acceptable, but he preferred October 1-10. Dr. Izrael promised to check into this.)
11. Marine Oil Pollution from Shipping Sources. Captain Wallace's group was invited August 19-September 2. The size, eight versus six, was still under consideration.
12. Specialists on Marine Mammals. This group of six should meet in the United States in November.
13. Swans and other migratory wildfowl. (It was later agreed that Dr. Kishchinsky would join Dr. Sladen for this project in the fall.) *
14. Alpha Helix expedition. (The two Soviet specialists arrived in Alaska for this project shortly after Dr. Izrael's visit.)
15. Air Pollution Control: Mobile Sources. The Soviet side proposed a return US visit to the USSR of six to eight persons for two weeks in the second half of October. (The US project chairman, Dr. Jones, later proposed a starting date of Nov. 4.)
16. Symposium on comprehensive analysis of the environment. Dr. Izrael would discuss with his co-chairman, Dr. Attaway of EPA. The symposium would be held in the USSR in December 1973.
17. Air Pollution Control: symposium on particulates. The Soviet chairman proposed either December or a date in 1974 for this symposium, and the US side was agreeable to postponing the event from its earlier suggestion of October 1973.

18. Water Pollution: prevention or treatment of waste discharges. This group should visit the USSR in December, with five or six persons.

19. Air Pollution Modeling and Methodology. The US return visit should be in mid-October. The group should total four or five persons.

20. Effect of pollution on marine organisms. The US return group, two or three persons, should visit the USSR in October. (The size of this group is also under discussion.)

21. Joint Committee meeting. (Later agreed upon for November 13-16, 1973.)

C. Meeting of Chairman Train, Dr. Izrael and Mr. Perry, July 4

The following points were raised:

1. Plans were discussed for the second annual meeting of the US-USSR Joint Committee for Cooperation in the Field of Environmental Protection. Tentative dates of the second week in November were agreed upon. The meeting itself would take place Tuesday through Friday, November 13-16, with perhaps some opportunity for viewing of local environmental sites during this time for the entire Soviet delegation, which would number perhaps 20. Following the meeting, a small group of 4-5, analogous to the Train delegation which toured Siberia last fall, would take a field trip within the United States. It was agreed that the meeting should review detailed reports of the working group heads, and should issue itself a comprehensive report of cooperation to date under the Agreement. The meeting would also consider detailed plans for meetings and visits during the upcoming year. It would also consider topics such as formation of new working groups, possible shifts of some topics to other US-USSR bilateral agreements, and in general the question of how the overall program should be balanced and organized so as to get the best results.

2. As an example of problems to be discussed at the Joint Committee meeting, Dr. Izrael mentioned the possibility of moving some of the projects under Pollution Related to Agricultural Production (e.g. wind erosion and dessication) to the new US-USSR Agricultural Agreement. Chairman Train said he was happy to discuss this, although he thought some projects (e.g. integrated pest management) were of such environmental importance that they should definitely remain in our program. Dr. Izrael agreed.

3. As another example of possible shifts, Dr. Izrael brought up the Earthquake Prediction project,

wondering if it might be moved to another US-USSR bilateral agreement. He mentioned that it might come under the Academy of Sciences Agreement. Chairman Train said he recognized that this project was only partially environmental, and could fit also under a more "scientific" rubric. However, the project was developing splendidly, under strong leadership on both sides, and he rather hated to think of losing it. Moreover, the main problem with moving it to the National Academy agreement was that our Academy was a non-governmental body, while our project was run by Dr. Wallace of the U.S. Geological Survey, a part of the Department of the Interior; it would not work to try to lift this project and put it under the Academy, in his opinion. Dr. Izrael said he saw the problem and said it was merely a question for study.

4. Dr. Izrael stressed again the importance of the "receiving side pays" principle for the Soviet side and for the long-term success of the agreement. He badly wanted to get a written statement on this subject, including a list of those agencies which could now pay for Soviet visitors. Chairman Train expressed his sympathy, but said we were bound by our system of appropriations, and had to work on an agency-by-agency basis. Frankly, we felt it would be a mistake to "list agencies," since only EPA and NOAA now had this authority, and since we wanted to keep some flexibility in order to try to persuade the Congress to give more agencies the needed authority. Dr. Izrael urged us to keep pursuing this matter. (As a subsidiary point, he noted that for Soviet delegations EPA was receiving in the US, it was only allowing \$10 per diem, whereas in the USSR 10 rubles is given US visitors, a considerably higher figure. Dr. Izrael urged us to try to raise our limit. Chairman Train explained that EPA was working within a set limit, and probably could not get an increase, although we felt we compensated for the difference by giving more "extras" to Soviet visitors (certain free meals or entertainment, for example). Dr. Izrael said he would discuss this again in Moscow, and asked us to take it up with ERM.

Approved For Release 2001/08/27 : CIA-RDP79-00798A000700070022-0

5. Discussing the Joint Committee meeting, Dr. Izrael alluded to the large number of projects carved out by the group on the effect of pollution on marine organisms, headed on the US side by Dr. Schneider. Chairman Train said he was well impressed by Dr. Schneider's energetic work, by the success of the first visit, and by the support the project had among US scientists. He said he did not think we should consider trying to "hold back" this group in order to keep it in balance with other groups which might not be doing as much. If the group could move ahead, let it move. Mr. Perry repeated that we recognized no distinction in standing between groups with formal "working groups" and those without.

6. Chairman Train thanked Dr. Izrael for Hydromet's efforts to get the US press authority to cover field trips by US groups in the USSR. He said this was very important and should be continued. For example, the upcoming visit by the group to Lake Baikal in August would attract much interest, and it was imperative that the press be allowed to accompany the group. Dr. Izrael said Hydromet would continue to do all it could, but the US side had to recognize that final authority in these matters lay in the Foreign Ministry; therefore we should press this through both channels. Chairman Train promised to do so vigorously.

7. For the Joint Committee meeting, Dr. Izrael said, we should consider new ideas for projects and areas of study. One that was promising was the economic aspects of the environment. Chairman Train agreed, and said this might fit under the present project on legal and administrative measures, or it might be a separate new project. Dr. Izrael thought an entirely new project might be better. Chairman Train promised to present Dr. Izrael some literature on the subject (this was done prior to his departure) and to consider this suggestion further.

8. Dr. Izrael, alluding to Chairman Train's messages to Dr. Fedorov about commercial aspects of the program, said he wished to

invitation to the United States to stage an exhibition of pollution control equipment and a symposium on pollution control in Moscow during the first half of 1974. Arrangements would have to be worked out directly with the Soviet Chamber of Commerce, but he was empowered to extend the invitation. If plans went well and the exhibition-symposium was on the proper course, an announcement of it could be made at the Joint Committee meeting in November. Chairman Train thanked him for the invitation and said we would look into possibilities right away, since it sounded like an excellent opportunity.

9. Dr. Izrael said they were interested in plans for the Spokane Exhibition and would like an invitation for a Soviet delegation to come and study this. Chairman Train said he would arrange that.

10. Dr. Izrael recalled Chairman Train's visit to the cellulose plant on Lake Baikal and discussions at that time of a visit by Soviet pulp plant specialists to the United States. He said they would appreciate an invitation, and wished to see the Jessup Plant of ITT (Rayonier) and the Foley Plant of Bokey Cellulose (his listing). We promised to look into this.

11. Chairman Train raised the question of utilizing visits by scientists of both sides to enable them to lecture to academic and other audiences in the US and USSR. We would like our scientists and officials to have changes to lecture in the USSR during their visits there, and we would be happy to grant such opportunities here. Dr. Izrael said he thought this was an excellent idea and asked that we notify them in advance of prospects.

12. Switching to matters of High Policy, Mr. Perry said we kept seeing Dr. Izrael's name spelled with an "s" and a "z" and asked which he preferred. He said with a "z," and so be it.

D. Final Meeting at CEQ, July 13

1. After Mr. Perry presented Chairman Train's apologies for being unable to be present, since he had had to be out of the city, Dr. Izrael signed the Report of Meeting (which Chairman Train had previously signed) and it was promulgated.

2. Mr. Strother (EPA) raised the question of the health standards aspect in the Air Pollution Modeling and Methodology project of Dr. Wiser. Dr. Izrael said he had reached full agreement with Dr. Wiser that the working group would not review in detail the biological effects of air pollution upon man, but some consideration had to be given to the topic in order to deal with standard-setting. Therefore one representative would be added to the US group to deal particularly with this problem. Dr. Izrael said he wished to thank EPA for excellent discussions and a fine program during his visit. He had already reached agreement with Dr. Attaway on the upcoming symposium on comprehensive analysis of the environment, and he would be putting their agreement in writing. Mr. Strother said a letter from Dr. Wiser would follow.

3. Mr. Woodward (HUD) made the following points about the urban environment exchange: (a) HUD had not heard anything from the Soviet group since it was here in May; a continuing process of communication was essential if the project was to work. (b) Mr. Moskow regretted not being more involved with the project heretofore, but he had been tied up with an urgent and vital housing project, but would be coming with the group in October and was the chairman. (c) HUD had sent 13 packages of information, some of which apparently had not been sent. HUD needed word of their arrival, and also expected to receive comparable material from the USSR before the October visit. HUD wondered why it had not heard more about plans for the October visit. HUD would like to send nine persons plus an interpreter, but understood that this might cause problems. This question and others should be settled, including the naming of a second Soviet city (along with Leningrad) to pair for study purposes with Atlanta and San Francisco.

Dr. Izrael said he knew that plans were being made for the October visit, and he would look into answers for all of the questions posed.

4. Dr. Balsley (US Geological Survey) discussed the status of the project on marine pollution from non-shipping sources, and reported on the excellent meeting and visit with the two Soviet specialists in May. He reported in particular on the splitting of the two oil pollution groups. He said the US side would like to send eight specialists (instead of six) for their Soviet visit, and although they were agreeable to go September 15, would prefer (since Dr. Carlson would miss the trip for those dates) a visit starting October 1. Dr. Izrael repeated what he had said earlier, that the Soviet side would not insist upon strict one-for-one reciprocity in numbers, but a rough parity would have to obtain. Eight in exchange for two was not equitable. At any rate he would present Dr. Balsley's proposals and seek an early answer.

5. Dr. Tschirley (USDA) discussed plans for the Kiev symposium on integrated pest management now set for September 10-18. The agenda presented by the Soviet side included papers dealing with insects and plant diseases; the US side wished to include weeds and nematodes also. The US side would be sending government scientists, university professors, and private experts; it would present 3 papers rather than 2, but in the same time frame. Dr. Izrael asked for an agreed program including paper topics no later than August 1, and also for 30 copies of each speech in Russian (or if the full text was not available, a one-page summary in Russian). It was noted that the possibility of transferring some of the projects from our Agreement to the US-USSR Agriculture Agreement would be considered prior to the November Joint Committee meeting.

6. Mr. Pardon (State: EUR/SES) and Mr. Slater (Interior) discussed the payments problem ("Sending side" versus "receiving side pays") in relation to our agreement under the US-USSR General Agreement on Commerce, Consular and Cooperation of June 19, 1973. It was pointed out that Interior does not have Congressional authorization to pay for Soviet delegations, although such authority

had been sought. Dr. Izrael took note of the US position and restated the Soviet desire for "receiving side pays" whenever possible.

7. Dr. Neureiter (State: SCI) spoke briefly about the organization of environment in the USSR and the relationship of our Agreement to the Science and Technology Agreement and to other bilateral programs. He asked how the Soviets resolved contradiction and overlaps between the various agreements. Dr. Izrael said that the State Committee for Science and Technology exercised general supervision over the implementation of the Environmental Agreement, but for most questions Hydromet--and he as Coordinator, for most day-to-day issues--had authority to make decisions. There was an interlocking of functions and persons, so that coordination was usually no problem. He for example was deputy to Academician Fedorov at Hydromet and within the Environmental Agreement; he was also deputy to Mr. Efremov in the Environmental Council which oversaw environmental coordination in general, and in these two functions he personally could spot any problems that arose. (The body which Mr. Efremov heads is apparently the environmental committee of the Interjurisdictional Scientific and Technical Council run jointly by the State Committee on Science and Technology and the Academy of Sciences: jp.) Asked about the overlap between thermal power studies and air pollution studies in the Environmental and the S&T Agreements, Dr. Izrael said if the project dealt directly with air pollution, it came under the Environmental Agreement; if it dealt with the technology of pollution, then the State Committee would enter the picture. There was no doubt that the Kirillin Committee had the final word on who did what; but it was not necessary to go to them for answers to every question, since lines of authority were generally clear.

8. Dr. Talbot (CEO), Dr. Linduska and Dr. Skoog (Interior) and Dr. Sladen (Johns Hopkins) made a number of points about Project V: Navara (Lutesarvov...). Although Wildlife had gone well, there had been organizational problems with Project V. Secretary

Bohlen would be overall coordinator for Project V, rather than project chairman specifically for Preserves, for which a chairman would be named.

(b) We would be sending full proposals for meetings and projects in all three areas shortly, Wildlife, Preserves, and Tundra Ecosystems-Permafrost. We agreed with Dr. Krinitsky's idea of combining the meetings of these groups, and would propose a joint meeting of all three to begin about October 15.

(c) If desired, we could receive an advance Soviet representative here in August to lay plans for these meetings; or alternatively, we could send Dr. Skoog and/or Dr. Talbot to Moscow in August for 2-3 days to make such plans. Another possible venue for planning could be Stockholm, at the international biologists' conference. (d) It was stressed that the Soviet teams should plan to stay a minimum of two weeks and longer if possible.

(e) Dr. Linduska presented a tentative agenda for the wildlife group and made comments upon it.

(f) Dr. Talbot noted that in September 1972 in Moscow, Dr. Sokolov had discussed proposals for joint studies in desert ecosystems. The Bureau of Land Management at Interior was quite interested in this suggestion and we would welcome Soviet proposals.

(g) Dr. Skoog explained the US interest in the tundra/permafrost area, stressing that we wished to study the entire impact of activities upon cold area environment and on men in cold areas. Our aims were broader than those outlined in the Soviet papers. Dr. Skoog said he had presented a wide range of topics (he presented a paper to Dr. Izrael) and wished to agree on perhaps five or six for initiation in early 1974. Two subtopics were (i) standards for changes taking place after human activities in permafrost and (ii) resource management in these areas. Dr. Skoog discussed the problems and prospects in this important project in some detail.

Dr. Izrael said he would take all the papers and comments back to Moscow for discussion with the proper authorities. Mr. Perry closed the meeting by thanking the Soviet guests for contributing to a businesslike, cordial and very useful review session.

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POINTS OF DISCUSSION DURING VISIT OF DR. IZRAEL

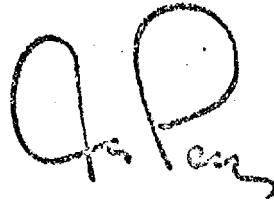
1. Dates for visits during remainder of 1973.
Status: Dates agreed in principle. Confirmation of some exact dates still needed.
2. Review of progress to date.
Status: In most areas progress is excellent, and only minor problems exist. Firm plans still need to be made in some areas (e.g. Preserves, Urban Environment, Agriculture, Climate) either for first meeting for for return visit by working groups.
3. Agreement in principle on plans for Second Meeting of Joint Committee.
Status: Dates and plans for meeting agreed as stated in Report of Meeting (Protocol). It was agreed that Soviet delegation would be approximately twenty, of whom small group would remain behind for environmental tour. It was agreed that Project Chairmen would submit technical reports through Dr. Kazakov and Dr. Perry, who would prepare integrated reports for discussion and approval at Joint Committee meeting. The meeting should endorse specific plans for 1974. Among topics to be discussed are: relationship with other US-USSR bilateral agreements; proper proportion of effort among various projects; creation of new working groups. Unless the Soviet side reports otherwise, November 13-16 will stand as the date for the meeting.
4. Possibility of separating Earthquake Prediction from our Agreement and handling under another agreement.
Status: US side will consider this Soviet suggestion. Doubtful that suitable transfer can be arranged, since National Academy is non-governmental body and could not administer program run by US Government agency. However US side will study.

5. Possibility of separating part of Agricultural Pollution projects and handling under US-USSR Agricultural Agreement.
Status: US side will study this Soviet suggestion.
6. Financing of visits and exchanges.
Status: Each side made its views clear. US side explained that at present only EPA has authority to follow "receiving side pays" principle, but it will seek to broaden this so that other agencies can adopt the principle. US side will report further at Joint Committee meeting.
7. Difference between "working groups" and "meetings of specialists."
Status: US side explained that in its view a project was a project, and those for which working groups were created had no more standing or importance than those calling for meetings of experts. Thus project on Effect of Pollution on Marine Organisms was fully equal with other projects under Memorandum of Implementation. This will be discussed further and clarified at Joint Committee meeting.
8. Travel by press representatives with visiting delegations.
Status: US side thanked Soviet side for help with this question, expressed hope that all future groups traveling in USSR could have US press representation with the group. E.g. when working sub-group visits Baikal in August, US press representative should accompany them. Soviet side explained that it would continue to do its best in this field; but Ministry of Foreign Affairs had final responsibility, so US side should pursue matter in that channel also. US side promised to do this.
9. Forming new project on economic aspect of pollution.
Status: US side welcomed this Soviet suggestion. It could possibly fit within Legal and Administrative framework, or could be independent. US side promised to study and consult further.
10. Holding of Exhibition-Symposium on Pollution Abatement

Status: US side expressed appreciation for the invitation and will seek to organize this. US side will be in touch both with Soviet Coordinator and also simultaneously through Chamber of Commerce channels. Such an Exhibition could be announced in November at the Joint Committee meeting.

11. Invitation to Soviet representatives to attend Spokane exhibition this spring--summer.
Status: US side will arrange invitations.
12. Visit by Soviet delegation to US cellulose plants.
Status: Department of Commerce has agreed to help arrange this visit and CEQ will look into arrangements and be in touch with Soviet side.
13. Opportunities for scientists of both sides to lecture while visiting the other country.
Status: The Soviet side expressed agreement in principle with this US suggestion and opportunities will be sought to carry it out.
14. Flexibility in number on delegations (rather than strict reciprocity on man-for-man basis).
Status: US side recognizes difficulties caused by financing problems, but hopes that strict reciprocity can be avoided, since US side often needs send larger delegations so that all agencies or areas can be represented. US side willing explore idea of extra payment in order to allow larger numbers in some cases.
15. Adhering to exchange of information principle.
Status: US side stated its belief that all exchanges of data and information in specific areas should be on basis of general reciprocity, and expressed hope that Soviet side would be furnishing data in return for that given by US side.
16. Communications should be prompter.
Status: Both sides should urge project chairmen to send cables (via the Coordinators if possible) rather than letters; if letters are sent, copies should be sent by air via the Embassies. Efforts should be made to improve communications.

17. Further program for Legal and Administrative project.
Status: US side requested that Soviet side request proposals from Soviet chairman, including plans for exchanges between non-governmental conservation groups.



Jack Perry

July 13, 1973

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
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July 26, 1973

US-USSR Environmental Program: Tentative Dates for 1973 Visits

1. Wildlife: Alpha Helix expedition: to US: July-September
2. Water Pollution: Lake Baikal visit: to USSR: Aug 13-27
- ✓ 3. Marine Oil Pollution from Shipping: to USSR: Aug 19-Sept 2
4. Effect of Pollution on Climate: to US: Aug 27-Sept 2
5. Integrated pest management symposium: Kiev: Sept 10-18
6. Water Pollution: River Basin Modeling: to US: Sept 10-21
7. Marine Oil Pollution from Non-Shipping Sources: to USSR:
~~Sept 15-25 (or Oct 1-10)~~
8. Preserves: to US: Oct 15-28 (proposed joint meeting
with 9 and 10)
9. Tundra Ecosystems/Permafrost: to US: Oct 15-28
10. Wildlife: to US: Oct 15-28
11. Pollution from Agriculture: to US: October
12. Wildlife: Swan Project: to US: October-November
13. Air Pollution Modeling/Methodology: to USSR: October
14. Effect of Pollution on Marine Organisms: to USSR: October
15. Urban Environment: to USSR: October
16. Earthquake Prediction: to USSR: Sept 28-Oct 12
17. Mobile Source Air Pollution Control: to US: Nov 4-18
18. Wildlife: Marine Mammals: to US: November
19. JOINT COMMITTEE MEETING: Washington: Nov 13-16
20. Symposium on Comprehensive Analysis of the Environment:
in USSR: December
21. Air Pollution Control: Symposium on particulates: to US:
December (or early 1974)
22. Water Pollution: Prevention or Treatment of Waste
Discharges: to USSR: December

Environment - Heril

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LS No. 36436 B

DRAFT PROGRAM

*Open report
28 July 73*

for the Conference on integrated management of agricultural pests
(Kiev, USSR)
(Aide-Mémoire for the American side)

The American side proposes that the Conference be held September 17-25.
For the Soviet side, September 10-18 is more suitable.
Projected attendance of 12-14 American specialists.

1st day: Participants arrive in Kiev, take up lodgings in hotel, register.

1st day: [sic] Conference opens.

Words of welcome to conference participants.

Reports: G.A. Viktorov, Corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, "Basic principles of organizing integrated management of harmful animals."

Prof. Ye.M. Shumakov, "The role of biological and other new methods in the integrated management of pests and plant diseases."

Two reports by American scientists.

Discussion of reports.

3rd day: V.P. Vasil'yev, Academician of the USSR Academy of Agricultural Sciences, "Reasonable limitations on the use of pesticides in integrated management."

Dr. V.A. Shapa, "Use of entomophagi in the management of agricultural pests."

Two reports by American scientists.

Discussion of reports.

4th day: Prof. I.Ya. Polyakov, "Predicting the appearance of agricultural pests and establishing criteria for the quantity at which the use of chemical pesticides becomes necessary."

Dr. I.D. Shapiro, "Immunity of plants to agricultural pests."

Two reports by American scientists.

Discussion of reports.

5th day: Dr. N.S. Fedorinichik, "Prospects for the use of microbiological agents in managing agricultural pests."

One report by an American scientist.

Discussion of reports.

6th day: Sightseeing in Kiev and surroundings.

-2-

7th, 8th day: Visit to scientific research institutes and organizations.

9th day: American scientists leave for the U.S.

The reports will be translated into English and duplicated. Length of report: 10-12 typewritten pages.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF LANGUAGE SERVICES

(TRANSLATION)

LS NO. 36436 A
T-131/T-127
Russian

DRAFT PROGRAM

for the Meeting of specialists during the
visit to Lake Baikal

(August 13-27, 1973, six American specialists)

(Aide-Mémoire for the American side)

August 13, 14, 15, Moscow

The Soviet side will make the following presentations:

1. Basic principles of the organization and conduct of observations of waste water from the Baikal Cellulose Plant, and study of the effect of that water on the chemical composition of Lake Baikal waters.
Speaker: A.A. Zenin (Glavgidrometsluzhba) [Main Hydrometeorological Service of the USSR]
2. Water balance of Lake Baikal.
Speakers: V.A. Znamenskiy (Glavgidrometsluzhba)
A.N. Afanas'yev (Limnological Institute)
3. Principal processes in the formation of the chemical composition of Lake Baikal waters.
Speaker: K.K. Votintsev (Limnological Institute, USSR Academy of Sciences)
4. The chemical balance of the lake's waters, with consideration of pollutants.
Speaker: A.A. Matveyev (Glavgidrometsluzhba)
5. The dynamics of Lake Baikal waters.
Speakers: V.A. Znamenskiy
V.I. Vorob'yev (Limnological Institute, USSR Academy of Sciences)
Ye.A. Tsvetova (USSR Academy of Sciences)

-2-

August 17, 18, 19, Irkutsk, Baikal'sk

The Soviet side will present the following materials:

1. Familiarization with the organization and conduct of hydrochemical observations on Lake Baikal (Glavgidrometsluzhba).
2. Familiarization with the organization and conduct of hydrochemical work on Lake Baikal (Glavgidrometsluzhba).
3. Familiarization with the studies of decomposition processes of cellulose lignin (Glavgidrometsluzhba).
4. How to calculate the turbulent diffusion of additives (USSR Academy of Sciences).

August 20, 21, 22, trip on Lake Baikal. Question and answer session.

August 23

Visit to the Baikal Biological Station of the Irkutsk State University.

August 24

Visit to the Limnological Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

The Soviet side will make the following presentations:

1. The thermal balance of Lake Baikal.
2. Natural environment of the Baikal basin.
3. The flora and fauna and productivity of Lake Baikal.

The Soviet side would like the American specialists to make presentations on similar topics on the basis of research on the Great Lakes, and also on the methods and equipment used for limnological investigations and on the proper distribution of observations points.

The ship Vereshchagin will be provided for the conference.

Summary Report

The first meeting of the U.S.-USSR Joint Working Group on Cooperation in Water Pollution Prevention established under the Agreement on Cooperation in the Field of Environmental Protection met in Moscow March 20-23 and agreed with Soviet water pollution officials on a program of cooperative activities. The seven-member U.S. delegation was led by Dr. John Buckley, Deputy Director, Office of Research, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and was comprised of officials of the EPA and the Council on Environmental Quality. The Soviet delegation was headed by Boris G. Shtepa, Deputy Minister for Reclamation and Water Management and was composed of officials from Soviet agencies and research laboratories concerned with water pollution control. A list of the U.S. delegation and Soviet participants is attached at Tab A.

Background

The Water Pollution Working Group was established under the Agreement on Cooperation in the Field of Environmental Protection, signed by U.S. President Richard M. Nixon and Chairman of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet N.V. Podgorny in Moscow on May 23, 1972. The Agreement is designed to establish close and long-term cooperative measures and programs between the two countries in eleven specific environmental areas, of which water pollution is one.

Chairman Russell E. Train, Chairman of the U.S. Council on Environmental Quality and Academician E. K. Fedorov, Director of the Soviet Union's Hydrometeorological Service signed a Memorandum of Implementation of the Agreement in Moscow on September 21, 1972.

Working Group Discussions

Delegation leaders opened discussions at the Soviet Ministry of Reclamation and Water Management expressing the importance of environmental cooperation and their hopes for the discussions. They emphasized the similarity of approaches to water pollution control in each country, the need to plan for resource use and preservation, the problems of industrialization and population concentration and the expected benefits to both sides from sharing of information and experiences and conducting joint projects.

The agreed Working Group Program is attached at Tab. B. At U.S. suggestion each delegation gave a general description of its country's organizational framework for dealing with water pollution. Dr. Buckley, Mr. Strelow and Mr. Pisano described the

-2-

U.S. Federal Government organizations and their responsibilities and outlined Federal-State relations providing pertinent documents. The Soviet delegation furnished two documents summarizing water pollution control activities in the USSR—"Water Conservation and Reasonable Use of Water in the USSR" and "Basic Principles of the Water Legislation of the USSR and Union Republics." The Soviet documents are included at Tab C. A listing of U.S. documents provided to the Soviet team during the meeting is attached at Tab D.

The delegations agreed to follow the definition of work outlined in the September 21, 1972 Memorandum of Implementation which included (1) studies and modelling of river basin pollution, (2) protection and management of lakes and estuaries, (3) effects of pollutants on aquatic ecosystems and permissible level of pollution, and (4) prevention and treatment of waste discharges. Sub-groups for each of these sections were established. The following officials were named to head the subgroups: on the U.S. side, Group I, Mark Pisano; Group II, Arnold Joseph; Group III, Donald Mount and; Group IV, Kenneth Johnson. On the Soviet side, subgroup leaders were Group I, V. R. Lozansky and F. Ya. Rovinsky; Group II, A. A. Zenin and E. Eremenko; Group III, Professor G. G. Vinberg and; Group IV, Professor S. V. Yakovlev.

Each side proceeded to outline its objectives and approaches to possible joint work in each of these four major areas and at U.S. suggestion these discussions were continued in the sub-group sessions. A summary of the initial presentations and sub-group discussions is attached at Tab E.

Agreed Program of Cooperative Activities

At the conclusion of the sub-group talks, Dr. Buckley and Deputy Minister Shtepa signed a Record of Discussions (Tab F) delineating a number of agreed specific cooperative projects in each of the four broad areas of interest to the Working Group.

Highlights of this agreed program include:

1. Studies and modelling of river basin pollution: A two-part project was agreed upon to develop and implement water pollution control strategies for intensively developed river basins and a comparative evaluation of the costs of achieving specified water quality objectives in each country. The project will focus on the Moskva and the Seversky Donets Rivers in the USSR and the Delaware, Ohio and other rivers in the U.S., and will encompass river basin planning, modelling and monitoring techniques.

-3-

Under the project a Soviet water pollution team will visit the U.S. in the summer of 1973 to study pollution control activities on the Delaware and Ohio Rivers and to join in outlining a program for the river basin project plans which will be developed in each country. In 1974 Soviet and U.S. specialists will visit the project areas as required. In the fall of 1975 the USSR will sponsor a symposium to evaluate the results of the plans and compare cost evaluations.

2. Protection and Management of Lakes and estuaries: This agreed project would make comparative investigations of Lake Baikal in the USSR and the Great Lakes (particularly, Lake Superior) and Lake Tahoe in the U.S. to understand and prevent pollution in lakes. These lakes have a number of common physical characteristics; Lake Baikal and the Great Lakes contain nearly 40 percent of the world's lake water. The population and land development and activities at Lake Tahoe are similar to those at the southern end of Lake Baikal. All are experiencing pollutant inputs and consequent adverse effects on water quality.

To conduct the project U.S. scientists will visit Lake Baikal in August 1973, and Soviet experts will visit Lake Tahoe and the Great Lakes in September 1974. These exchanges will be designed to compare methods of lake studies and data analysis and to enhance the scientific understanding of in-lake processes needed for management decisions. In the spring or fall of 1975, plans are being considered for a joint symposium with group I in the USA on mathematical modelling of the processes involved in formulating water quality criteria. In the spring of 1976 a symposium in the USSR may be held on methods of planning and management for preventing lake and estuary pollution.

3. Effects of Pollutants on aquatic systems and permissible levels of pollution: This project area will study pollution effects, processes and forecasting and examine and compare methodologies for establishing water quality standards. Information developed should be of benefit directly in implementing U.S. requirements for controlling the discharge of polluting substances. Of particular interest on the U.S. side is the means for determining water quality standards for bathing in the USSR.

The project will develop initially through a broad exchange of technical information, to be followed by the visit of Soviet experts to the U.S. in the summer of 1974 to participate in a symposium of pollutant effects on ecosystems and a visit of U.S. specialists to the Soviet Union in 1976.

-4-

4. Prevention and treatment of waste discharges: This project would develop joint activities in waste water treatment, in particular, to improve water supply recycling in pulp and paper plants, municipal and industrial waste water treatment plants, recycling of oil refinery waste water treatment and treatment and disposal of municipal and industrial waste residues.

During the Working Group discussions the Soviet delegates expressed particular interest in (a) advanced waste treatment technologies for the oil refinery and the pulp and paper industries, especially those that employ extensive recycling and re-use of waste water; (b) continuous automated monitoring equipment and procedures; and (c) methods of mathematical modelling and planning based upon the use of models. The U.S. participants were especially interested in learning more about the extensive Soviet experience in the use of sewage effluent and sewage sludge in land reclamation and disposal. We also would seek to gain Soviet toxicology data to supplement our knowledge in this field.

The project would be conducted through broad exchanges of technical information in areas of interest to each country by August - October 1973. These exchanges would be followed by a visit of U.S. technical experts in each of the major project areas to the USSR in December 1973. The visit will include joint conferences and site visits; additional more detailed collaboration in specific areas of interest will be delineated at that time. Soviet experts will visit the U.S. in mid-1974. During these visits the host countries will display specific control technologies of interest to the visiting delegations.

Concluding Session, Press Conference and Reports

At the concluding session the Working Group agreed to convene its next meeting in Washington during the spring of 1974.

At U.S. request members of the press and other news media were invited to observe the signing ceremonies and concluding ceremonies and to participate in a press briefing conducted by Deputy Minister Shtepa and Dr. Buckley. Other members of both delegations took part in the briefing which drew correspondents and questions from the "New York Times", "Christian Science Monitor", Associated Press and United Press International. Dr. Buckley conducted interviews later with Radio Moscow, Soviet Life Magazine and Group W News. Pravda and Tass reported favorably on the meeting.

The delegation made a preliminary report of its discussions in Embassy Moscow telegram #3193 dated March 23. It also prepared a press release for local use and a radio news release for use in the USIA wireless file.

-5-

Field Visits

During the visit in Moscow Soviet officials arranged for the U.S. team to visit the largest of the Moscow waste water treatment and aeration plants, an experimental storm water treatment facility, the Ikhachev (Zil) Automobile plant in Moscow, the Moscow-Oka Basin Inspection Organization and a number of cultural sites. A summary of the technical site visits is attached at Tab G.

Comments on the Working Group Meeting

The delegation to the Working Group meeting believes this first session of the Working Group has been a highly successful one. The interests and objectives of both sides were essentially similar, and no substantive disagreements occurred. The work program agreed upon covers a wide range of mutual interests which can be pursued now and later extended or enlarged. It is clear that the Soviet delegation places high priority on the program developed. They devoted every attention to the meeting, providing continuous high-level attention and high quality technical competence. They were cooperative in all respects, accommodating willingly a number of changes to the agenda and final work program suggested by the U.S. delegation. They chose to use the U.S. prepared press release as their own. They furnished excellent interpreting, translating and secretarial facilities, and provided first class accommodations and arrangements for cultural and site visits.

Officials of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow assisted the delegation in comparing the Russian and English texts, making visit arrangements, transmitting reporting telegrams, and in acting as host for a reception of water and air officials.

Media interest in the discussions was high and the reports seen were favorable.

Observations and Evaluation

Economic incentives are being used effectively to improve waste treatment practices at the Ikhachev automobile plant. The influent streams to the treatment plant are monitored and their usual composition known. If the oil content increases, the unit sending the oil is charged for additional treatment cost; if it lessens, the unit receives eight rubles a ton for the amount recovered (which in turn is sold at 28 rubles a ton by the waste treatment plant). We were also told that fines are now levied against the plant manager and engineer in charge of waste treatment rather than against the plant, and that this system is "more effective but less comfortable" to work under.

-6-

The Soviets are not just talking about pollution control. They are actively improving their treatment systems. For example, the experimental storm water treatment facility is apparently new since last July. It consists of a settling basin from which oil is skimmed and burned. Storm run-off is a major source of pollution in the Moscow River. In the winter snowremoval and dumping in the river is the largest source of pollution, and will be discontinued after this winter. (Presumably, it will be dumped in settling basins as described above.)

Considerable attention was paid to showing us the best of Moscow and having us participate in social and cultural activities. This seems beyond that required in ordinary hospitality related to a technical exchange. The aspect of cultural exchange within the Environmental Agreement is apparently important to the Soviets, and certainly is to us. It is important that U.S. delegations be properly briefed, so that they participate fully in cultural activities without feeling that they are short-changing their technical obligations. It may be necessary to schedule additional time to assure that technical discussions are completed. Not more than 3 or 4 hours of meetings per day are tolerable, and with time required for interpretation, this represents effectively 1½ to 2 hours a day. It is important that we do an equally effective job with Soviet delegations here. Substantial efforts will be necessary, with help from CEQ and State, to do so.