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MEMORANDUM FOR: See Distribution

FROM: [Redacted]
Chief, Strategic Policy Division, SOVA

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SUBJECT: US-Soviet Bilateral Contacts

Attached for senior Agency officers is an information memorandum reviewing US-Soviet contacts and exchanges, other than the Geneva nuclear arms talks, during the nine-month period ending 15 June. It is intended to provide a brief description of the recent US-Soviet dialogue on issues such as human rights, scientific and technological cooperation, bilateral exchanges, and some security areas. Previous memorandums covered the periods from November 1985 through 23 May 1986, and from 23 May through 16 September 1986.

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Attachment
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Central Intelligence Agency



Washington, D. C. 20505

DIRECTORATE OF INTELLIGENCE

22 June 1987

US-Soviet Bilateral Contacts and Exchanges:
17 September 1986 - 15 June 1987

The US-Soviet dialogue gained momentum in a number of areas throughout late 1986 and spring 1987 despite the lack of agreement on strategic issues at the Reykjavik summit in October 1986. For the first time in four years, substantive bilateral discussions were held in October on navigation and coastal jurisdiction under the Law of the Sea. For the first time since 1978, high-level meetings were held in Washington in December under the US-USSR Cooperative Agreement on Environmental Protection and in April under the US-USSR Cooperative Agreements in Health and Medical Sciences. Exploratory talks were held in Moscow in March on expanding cooperation under the recently renewed US-USSR Cooperative Agreement on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, including discussion of a new working group on nuclear safety in the wake of the Chernobyl' accident. In April, Secretary of State Shultz and Foreign Minister Shevardnadze signed a new space agreement that calls for joint research in 16 areas, including US participation in the Soviet Mars/Phobos mission scheduled for 1988. [Redacted]

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The Soviets also appeared during this period to have revised their human rights policy with the aim of diminishing bilateral controversy over some of the more prominent cases. Dissident Yuriy Orlov was allowed to leave the USSR just prior to the Reykjavik meeting. In the months after the meeting, several other dissidents and refuseniks were released, most notably Andrey Sakharov, who was allowed to return to Moscow from internal exile in December. In recent months, Soviet officials have also increased the number of exit visas granted to Jewish refuseniks. More than 150 political prisoners have been freed from prisons and labor camps, including publishers of dissident

This paper was prepared in the Office of Soviet Analysis. Comments or questions may be addressed to Chief, US-Soviet Affairs Branch, Strategic Policy Division [Redacted]

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literature, organizers of religious groups, members of Helsinki monitoring groups, labor activists, and anti-Russian nationalists. [REDACTED]

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Consular relations, in contrast, were marred by espionage allegations and diplomatic expulsions. In the wake of the Daniloff and Zakharov arrests and the expulsion of 25 members of the Soviet UN Mission, Moscow expelled five US diplomats, accusing them of engaging in "impermissible activities." Washington expelled another 55 Soviet diplomats, and Moscow ordered five more US diplomats to leave the country, in addition to prohibiting Soviet citizens from working at the Moscow embassy and Leningrad consulate. Nevertheless, negotiations continue on the opening of a US consulate in Kiev, and the Soviets allowed a US radiation team to visit Kiev in October to ensure the safety of the consular site in the aftermath of the Chernobyl' disaster. The Soviets have also recently been seeking to open discussions on lifting the ceilings placed on Soviet and US diplomatic personnel as a result of expulsions on both sides in 1986. [REDACTED]

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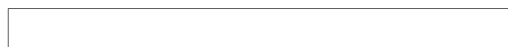
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Bilateral Review Commission

24-March-3 April. The second round of the Bilateral Review Commission (BRC) talks was held in Washington. The Soviet delegation presented a draft Kiev-New York Consulates Construction Agreement. The US side brought up human rights issues. The Soviets said that further modifications to Soviet laws on exit permission were being prepared and that these changes would benefit US dual nationals as well as others seeking to leave the USSR. The US delegation presented Soviet BRC delegation head Yevgeniy Kutovoy a revised version of a package of proposals on reciprocity in embassy living and working conditions. [redacted]

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13-16 April. During Secretary Shultz's visit to Moscow, a State Department official met twice with Acting Chief of the USA and Canada Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Vitaliy Mikol'chak to discuss reciprocity in embassy living and working conditions. Agreement was reached on most of the procedural points contained in the US package presented at a 1 April BRC meeting. The Soviets also indicated a willingness to provide all the services that the United States had requested for its missions in the USSR. The Soviets said they would need a month or so to determine how some of the services would be provided. [redacted]

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Biological and Chemical Weapons

8-9 October. At a meeting in Moscow, delegations from the US and USSR Academies of Sciences' subgroups on biological weapons agreed on the necessity of discouraging biological weapons development and on holding discussions on possible areas of collaboration. The Soviets noted their initiatives on verification, but also cited barriers to full exchange of information about scientific research in this area. [redacted]

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28 October-18 November. The fourth round of US-Soviet bilateral chemical weapons (CW) negotiations was held in New York. The delegations discussed CW production facilities, nonproliferation in the civilian sector, challenge inspection, and bilateral confidence-building measures. The Soviets addressed the issue of challenge inspection, but the two sides continued to be far apart, especially on the mandatory nature of the challenge. There was agreement on the need for bilateral confidence building measures, but not on specifics. [redacted]

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16 February-5 March. Round five of the bilateral talks on a chemical weapons treaty was held in Geneva. The US delegation was headed by Ambassador Lynn Hansen, acting US representative to the Conference on Disarmament. The Soviet delegation was headed by Ambassador Yuriy Nazarkin, Soviet representative to the Conference on Disarmament. Topics included monitoring

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the chemical industry, arrangements for bilateral observers, elimination of CW production facilities, and data exchange. [redacted]

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Civil Aviation

21 March. During bilateral civil aviation discussions in Moscow, the Soviets agreed to allow a US Federal Aviation Administration delegation to tour Sheremet'yevo and Pul'kovo airports to observe Soviet airport security measures. The Soviets proposed that experts' meetings on civil air security continue on a regular basis and that airport security issues be addressed within the framework of a cooperative transportation agreement. [redacted]

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Civil Space Cooperation

28-30 October. Negotiations began in Washington between Soviet and US diplomats and space scientists for a civil space cooperation agreement. The US negotiating team was headed by John Negroponte, Assistant Secretary of State for Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs. The Soviet delegation was headed by Aleksandr Piradov, Soviet Ambassador at Large, from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The two sides agreed, subject to approval by their respective governments (ad referendum), on cooperative projects for the Soviet Mars mission. [redacted]

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18 December. A US-USSR teleconference was held between NASA personnel and representatives of the USSR's Institute of Biomedical Problems. [redacted]

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1-9 February. Officials of the Soviet Institute of Biomedical Problems in Moscow signed a protocol with US space research representatives outlining the parameters of Soviet-US scientific cooperation on the Cosmos biosatellite flight scheduled for September-October 1987. The Soviets indicated an interest in future collaborative work in a number of specific areas. [redacted]

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15 April. Secretary Shultz and Foreign Minister Shevardnadze signed the US-USSR Agreement on Cooperation in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space for Peaceful Purposes. [redacted]

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Commercial Issues

Mid-September. [redacted] the USSR's State Committee for Science and Technology and a major Western chemical corporation signed an agreement for the exchange of petrochemical and chemical processing technology. [redacted]

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5 November. The New York Times reported that PepsiCo may open 100 Pizza Hut restaurants in the USSR in a joint venture with the USSR. [Redacted]

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Late November. Leonid Nikolayevich Zorin, Chief of the Foreign Relations Department, Ministry of Grain Products, and Mikhail Lukich Timoshishin, Deputy Minister of Grain Production, visited US agricultural facilities. [Redacted]

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8-10 December. At the US-Soviet Trade and Economic Council meeting in New York, five new contracts for conventional projects and four letters of intent for joint ventures were signed between Soviet officials and Western firms. [Redacted]

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10 December. A Soviet ministry of Oil Industry official informed the US Embassy that Soviet interest in joint-venture agreements includes energy projects, such as exploration, secondary recovery, and refining. The Soviets are currently discussing joint energy projects with Fluor and Occidental Petroleum. Moscow considers US trade restrictions to be major barriers. [Redacted]

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20 January. The US Commerce Department lifted controls on the export of oil drilling equipment to the Soviet Union imposed by President Carter in 1978. [Redacted]

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12 March. Assistant US Trade Representative W. Douglas Newkirk received officials from the Soviet Trade Representation to Washington to discuss ongoing Soviet efforts to participate in the work of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The Soviet group was headed by Trade Representative Oleg Kozhevnikov. [Redacted]

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24-27 March. The third US-USSR symposium on Medicine and Medical Equipment was held in Moscow. It was organized on the initiative of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and the US-USSR Trade and Economic Council. [Redacted]

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29 March. A US sound recording company, Mobile Fidelity Sound Lab, announced it has signed a long-term agreement on cooperation with the Soviet firm Melodiya. The US company will distribute compact disc recordings of Russian and Soviet classical, jazz, folk, and rock music in the United States and Canada. The first discs are scheduled to go on sale in April. [REDACTED]

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30 April. Secretary of Agriculture Lyng announced that the Soviet Union had agreed to buy four million tons of US subsidized wheat. Lyng said the sales through commercial US exporters were the result of a US offer in March to extend to the Soviets the benefits of the export enhancement program. [REDACTED]

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12 May. Assistant US Trade Representative W. Douglas Newkirk met again with officials from the Soviet Trade Representation to Washington at their request to discuss ongoing Soviet efforts to participate in the work of the GATT. [REDACTED]

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Consular Issues

17 September. Washington ordered 25 members of the Soviet Mission to the UN to leave the United States by 1 October. [REDACTED]

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10-13 October. A team of radiation specialists provided by the US Department of Energy visited Kiev to collect data on the radiation levels in the city resulting from the Chernobyl' accident. On the basis of radiation readings and subsequent analysis, the State Department's Office of Medical Services concluded that the additional radiation exposure would not pose a health risk to US personnel assigned to Kiev. [REDACTED]

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19 October. The Soviets ordered four US employees from the embassy in Moscow and one from the consulate in Leningrad to leave the Soviet Union in retaliation for the 25 Soviet UN employees expelled from the United States. [REDACTED]

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21 October. The United States expelled 55 Soviet diplomats from Washington and San Francisco. [REDACTED]

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22 October. Gorbachev announced the expulsion of five more US diplomats from the USSR and placed restrictions on guests, third-party national employees, and temporary staffers at US diplomatic missions in the Soviet Union. Gorbachev also prohibited Soviet citizens from working at the US Embassy or consulate. [REDACTED]

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29 October. Consular Review Talks opened in Washington. The talks centered on consular problems, including the occupancy of the new consulates in New York and Kiev. [REDACTED]

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20 November. At Soviet request, US Ambassadors Okun and Reed met with Soviet ambassadors to discuss the recommendation of the Host Country Committee that the United States and the USSR enter into consultations to solve the dispute concerning reductions in Soviet UN Mission personnel. Soviet Ambassador Belonogov stated that his mission was already below the figure required for April 1987 and that as deadlines after that date are reached and implemented, further Soviet acts of retaliation against the Moscow embassy would occur. [redacted]

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7 March. Washington officially informed Moscow that the Soviet UN Missions (Soviet, Ukrainian, and Byelorussian) must be reduced by over 100 personnel, to a permanent staff of 170, by 1 April 1988 because of the disproportionate size of the Soviet UN Missions and evidence that a growing number of Soviet personnel are engaged in activities incompatible with their diplomatic status. [redacted]

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Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy

2-13 March. The first meeting of Soviet and US nuclear safety specialists was held in Moscow in accordance with an agreement reached at the August 1986 meeting of the Joint Committee on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy. The US delegation was headed by Nuclear Regulatory Commissioner Frederick Bernthal. The Soviet delegation was headed by Andranik M. Petrosyants, Chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Utilization of Atomic Energy. The two sides discussed nuclear safety regulation, power plant operation, safety research, and health care and environmental protection. The US delegation visited nuclear institutes and facilities to observe Soviet approaches to nuclear safety. The two sides agreed to a reciprocal visit to the United States by a Soviet nuclear safety delegation in October or November 1987. Commissioner Bernthal and Boris Semenov signed a protocol for the new working group on nuclear safety. [redacted]

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Cultural Exchanges

22 August-5 October. An art exhibit entitled "Impressionist-Early Modern Paintings from the USSR" was shown in Washington and Los Angeles. [redacted]

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29 August-23 September. The Paul Winter Consort performed in Irkutsk, Leningrad, and Moscow. [redacted]

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1 September-9 October. The Soviet Peace Child Group visited the United States. [redacted]

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2 September-30 November. The Moiseyev Dance Company visited New York, Massachusetts, Missouri, Los Angeles, Chicago, Minnesota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Washington. [redacted]

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15-18 September. A forum on US-Soviet relations cosponsored by the Chautauqua Institute and the Eisenhower Institute was held in Jurmala, a resort town on the Baltic coast in Latvia. About 250 US participants, including journalists and everyday citizens, met with about 2,000 Latvian and Soviet counterparts in what was billed as a "town meeting" for open, uncensored debate. [redacted]

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18 September-5 October. The Slavyanka Chorus of San Francisco performed in Moscow, Leningrad, Tbilisi, and Yerevan. [redacted]

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24 September-12 October. "American Woodcuts: Revival and Innovation" was shown at the Artists' Union in Moscow and Leningrad. The exhibit was sponsored by the international Arts America Exhibition Program. [redacted]

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25 September-16 October. The Kiev Ballet on Ice performed in various US cities. [redacted]

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13 October-15 July. A Soviet cultural delegation visited Washington for the opening at the Renwick Gallery of an exhibit of 1850-1910 Russian paintings entitled, "Russia: The Land, the People." The delegation included Yevgeniy Zaitsev, First Deputy Minister for Culture; Tair Salakhov, First Secretary of the Presidium of the Soviet Union of Artists; and Vladimir Gulyaev, Director of the Museum of Decorative and Applied Arts. The delegation met with officials of USIA and the National Gallery to discuss future exchanges. The delegation visited New York for similar discussions at the Cooper-Hewitt and Metropolitan Museums. The exhibit also was scheduled to be shown in Chicago and Cambridge, Massachusetts. It was organized by the Smithsonian Institution, which will send a group of 1850-1910 American paintings to museums in Leningrad and Moscow in October 1987 to complete the exchange. [redacted]

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14-30 October. The Manhattan String Quartet toured Tbilisi, Yerevan, Moscow, Leningrad, and Riga. [redacted]

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16-21 October. The Moscow State Symphony Orchestra visited the University of Michigan, Philadelphia, New York, and Washington. [redacted]

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10-28 November. The first joint US-Soviet photographic exhibit, entitled "Face to Face: A Photographic Portrait of the Peoples of the USSR and the USA," was shown at the UN. The exhibit was later shown in Washington and Chicago before going to the USSR in May. [redacted]

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9-23 November. The Surry Opera Company performed "Boris Godunov" in the USSR. [redacted]

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9-21 December. Eleven Young Cosmonauts came to the United States and toured the Kennedy Space Flight Center. [redacted]

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4-11 January. A Soviet youth delegation visited New York and Washington as part of an official youth exchange. [redacted]

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20 January-20 February. Soviet pianist Nikolay Arnoldovich Petrov performed in New York, Atlanta, Connecticut, Wisconsin, and New Jersey. [redacted]

28-29 January. Soviet pianist Andrey Gavrillov performed in New York. [redacted]

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3-21 February. Soviet pianist Lazar Berman performed in New York, Stamford, San Francisco, Washington, Austin, and Los Angeles. [redacted]

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8-22 February. As part of an official youth exchange, 27 teenage dancers from the Perm' State Ballet School visited New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Washington. [redacted]

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13 February-1 March. Pianist Daniel Pollack performed in Moscow, Leningrad, Tallinn, Riga, and Kiev. [redacted]

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22 February-4 March. Eight Soviets visited Jacksonville, Florida as part of the Jacksonville-Murmansk Sister Cities Program. [redacted]

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22 February-4 March. A delegation from the Soviet Journalists' Union visited the United States at the invitation of the American Society of Newspaper Editors under an exchange program between the Society and the Journalists' Union of the USSR. The visit had been scheduled for the end of September 1986, but the American Society postponed it in protest of Moscow's detention of Nicholas Daniloff. [redacted]

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11-31 March. A collection of 117 paintings entitled "An American Vision: Three Generations of Wyeth Art" was exhibited in Moscow and Leningrad. It was the first exhibit of American art to appear in the USSR since the US-USSR cultural agreement was signed at the Geneva summit in 1985. [redacted]

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17 March. The 40-member Tallinn Chamber Choir performed in San Antonio. [redacted]

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20 March-3 April. Soviet opera Soloist Paata Shalvovich Burchuladze performed in Philadelphia. [redacted]

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25 March. Moscow radio broadcast a 54-minute "radio bridge" between Kiev and Milwaukee. [redacted] 25X1

26 March-10 April. The Dave Brubeck Quartet performed in Moscow, Tallinn, and Leningrad. [redacted] 25X1

28 March. A "telebridge" organized by Phil Donahue was conducted between New York and Moscow. [redacted] 25X1

29 March-5 April. A Sister City delegation from Petrozavodsk visited Duluth. [redacted] 25X1

31 March-13 April. Five Soviet humorists, including the editors of Soviet Life and Krokodil, visited Washington, Los Angeles, Nashville, and Philadelphia, and participated in the Sixth International Conference on World Humor. A reciprocal visit by American humorists to the USSR will be held in 1988. [redacted] 25X1

8 April. Peter Jennings and three other American journalists hosted a telebridge on "The Role of the Media in Current US-USSR Relations," which linked up broadcasting studios in Moscow and San Francisco, with contributions from studios in Boston and Tbilisi. The telebridge was broadcast at 20 universities in the United States and was broadcast in the Soviet Union on 13 May. [redacted] 25X1

14-26 April. Twenty-one Soviets visited Washington, Boston, Buffalo, Albany, New York City, and New Haven at the invitation of the American Friendship Society. [redacted] 25X1

19-26 April. A delegation from the Soviet Journalists' Union visited New York and Washington. [redacted] 25X1

21 April-5 May. The editor of Ogonyok, Vitaliy Korotich, visited Washington, New Orleans, and New York. [redacted] 25X1

21 April-5 May. A Sister Cities delegation from the city of Khmel'nitsky visited Modesto, California. [redacted] 25X1

5-12 May. A Sister Cities delegation from Dushanbe visited Boulder, Colorado. [redacted] 25X1

16 May-27 June. An exhibit of Boehm porcelain masterpieces, organized by Armand Hammer, opened in the Razin Street Exhibition Hall in Moscow. [redacted] 25X1

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20 May. A 20-member Sister City delegation from Yerevan arrived in Cambridge, Massachusetts. [redacted]

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21-23 May. Six Soviet mayors, including those from Tashkent, Vilnius, Baku, and Khmel'nitsky, attended the first Sister Cities Mayors' Conference in Seattle. [redacted]

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23 May. The first of a series of joint television programs depicting political and cultural life in the United States and the Soviet Union was broadcast via satellite in the Soviet Union. The first of the four to six part series, entitled "Congress Bridge," featured Congressional Representatives George E. Brown, Jr. and Claudine Schneider and several members of the Supreme Soviet. [redacted]

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26 May. Foreign Ministry spokesman Yuriy Gremitskikh officially announced that Moscow has stopped jamming VOA radio broadcasts, saying it was an "act of goodwill" in the absence of an accord with Washington that would allow more Soviet broadcasts to reach Americans. (However, US officials reported that Soviet jamming equipment that had been used against VOA was now being directed at other Western radio services that broadcast to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, including Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe.) [redacted]

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26-30 May. The Baltimore Symphony Orchestra performed two concerts in Moscow and two in Leningrad. [redacted]

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27-31 May. The 39-member touring company of the Kirov Ballet performed in the Civic Opera House in Chicago. [redacted]

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5-25 June. The Pat Metheny fusion jazz group performed in the USSR. [redacted] 25X1

5 June. The USIA exhibition, "Information USA," the first US traveling exhibit since 1979, opened in Moscow. The exhibit is designed to show the Soviets the effects the information and communications revolution have had on American life. The exhibit will travel to nine Soviet cities before returning to the United States in December 1988. [redacted]

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Environmental Protection

23 September-12 October. Two Soviet scientists from the State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control Vladimir I. Yegorov and V. Koropalov, visited the United States to arrange for a Joint Atmospheric/Oceanographic Cruise, as well as cooperation between the United States and an atmospheric monitoring site in the USSR under the US-USSR Environmental Protection Agreement. [redacted]

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10-16 November. Meetings were held in Leningrad in connection with the US-USSR Agreement on the Protection of the Environment. The Soviet scientists expressed interest in joint modeling of the Chernobyl' incident. [redacted]

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13-18 December. A meeting was held in Washington of the US-USSR Joint Committee on Cooperation in the Field of Environmental Protection. Scientists from the United States and the USSR agreed to consider what measures may be needed to halt the destruction of the ozone by man-made chemicals. [redacted]

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4-9 February. An ozone conference was held in the USSR. [redacted]

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15 April-5 August. Saga '87, the Joint US-USSR Atmospheric-Oceanographic Cruise, left Vladivostok 15 April and arrived at Hilo, Hawaii on 27 April. It is scheduled to sail to the Kamchatka Peninsula, New Zealand, Burma, and around the Indo-Chinese Peninsula. Saga '87 will arrive in Singapore on 25 June and will return to Hilo on 20 July. The ship will return to Vladivostok on 5 August. [redacted]

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10 June. A delegation from the US Department of the Interior met with Aleksandr Ulitin, Chairman of the Board of the RSFSR Union of Societies of Hunters and Fishermen, to discuss the conservation of natural resources and the development of sports fishing. [redacted]

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Health

13-17 October. A planning meeting of the US-USSR Cancer Program was held in Moscow. [redacted]

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High-Level Meetings and Visits

19-20 September. Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze met separately with President Reagan and Secretary Shultz in Washington. Shevardnadze and Shultz were to have set the stage for a new summit between President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev; instead, the talks were dominated by the Nicholas Daniloff affair. No summit date was set. Shevardnadze met with Reagan for an unscheduled 45-minute talk. The President gave Shevardnadze a sharply worded account of US displeasure over Moscow's refusal to release Daniloff. [redacted]

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23 September. Shultz and Shevardnadze met twice in closed meetings. Shevardnadze told the UN General Assembly that the United States and USSR could have progress in arms control and that a summit in 1986 was possible. He claimed that the USSR was ready at any time to sign an agreement on the total prohibition of nuclear testing and was "open to any form or method of verification." [redacted]

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[REDACTED]

27-28 September. Shultz met Shevardnadze in New York for three hours in an effort to resolve the dispute over the espionage charges against Nicholas Daniloff. It was reported later that at this meeting Shultz and Shevardnadze agreed that the United States would release accused Soviet spy Gennadiy Zakharov into the custody of the Soviet Embassy in Washington, and Moscow would release Nicholas Daniloff and grant exit permission to a prominent Soviet dissident. [REDACTED]

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4-13 October. Surgeon General C. Everett Koop and Head of the Center for Disease Control James Mason met with Ministry of Health officials in the USSR to discuss the possibility of expanding medical cooperation between the two countries. The Soviets identified their priority areas of interest as cancer, cardiovascular diseases, environmental health problems, infectious diseases, and eye disease. [REDACTED]

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11-12 October. President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev met for 11 hours over two days during a minisummit in Reykjavik. According to Secretary Shultz, the two leaders nearly agreed on ways to "deal effectively with intermediate-range missiles" and made progress toward an agreement on limiting underground nuclear tests. However, potential agreements failed to materialize when the two sides deadlocked on the issue of the Strategic Defense Initiative. Gorbachev insisted that SDI be cut back to a laboratory-only research project, and Reagan refused to compromise. Gorbachev termed the summit "a failure," blaming Reagan for his refusal to abandon SDI. Despite the impasse on arms control issues, the two sides agreed to seek conclusion of a cooperative civil space agreement and to conclude an arrangement for the promotion of nuclear fusion research. [REDACTED]

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11-12 October. In Reykjavik, USIA Director Charles Wick met with Aleksandr N. Yakolev, Soviet Communist Party Secretary in Charge of Propaganda, to discuss ways of expanding the flow of information between the two countries. Yakolev told Wick that Moscow would cease jamming VOA broadcasts if the United States allowed the Soviets access to US medium-wave radio. [REDACTED]

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5-6 November. Shultz met with Shevardnadze in Vienna, where both were attending the opening of a review conference on the 1975 Helsinki accords. No progress was made toward agreeing on any of the proposals made at the Reykjavik meeting for sharp reductions in nuclear arms. [REDACTED]

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14 November. A courtesy call was paid to USDA Under Secretary Amstutz by newly arrived Soviet Agricultural Attache Nikolay G. Pervov. Under Secretary Amstutz stated the US desire to hold Long-Term Grain Agreement (LTA) consultations and Joint Committee Working Group meetings in January 1987. Pervov emphasized the need for greater technological cooperation. Amstutz

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[redacted]

stressed that such cooperation would only improve if the USSR honored the LTA, allowed US officials to travel to Soviet crop areas, and permitted better US access to Soviet officials and end-users of agricultural products. [redacted]

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16-22 November. Dr. James B. Wyngaarden, Director of NIH, led a small delegation to Moscow to discuss revitalization of cooperative activities under the US-USSR Health Agreements and to visit selected research institutions.

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17-21 November. Housing and Urban Development Secretary Samuel Pierce led a US delegation to Moscow to introduce Soviet end-use and trade organizations to a broad range of American technology and to stimulate interest in American contributions to the May 1987 International Construction Exhibition. [redacted]

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5-6 December. Secretary of Commerce Malcolm Baldrige met with Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Boris Aristov in Washington. After a meeting of the US-USSR Joint Commercial Commission, the two sides announced that they would work to improve commercial relations. Baldrige announced that agreement had been reached on ending the US ban on the importation of Soviet nickel and on giving US firms better access to the USSR for several nonstrategic industries, including food processing, construction equipment, iron ore smelting, coal slurry pipelines, irrigation equipment, and chemicals. [redacted]

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26 January. During a visit to Moscow, Ambassador Stephen Rhinesmith, Coordinator of the President's US-Soviet Exchange Initiative, met with Soviet cultural officials and other individuals, including dissident scientist Andrey Sakharov. [redacted]

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23-24 February. Semiannual discussions on the US-USSR Long-Term Grain Agreement (LTA) were held in Washington. The US side was headed by USDA Under Secretary Amstutz, and the Soviet delegation was led by First Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Vladislav Mal'kevich. The wheat issue was not resolved. The Soviets blamed high US wheat prices for their failure to meet their LTA wheat purchase commitment, but announced the purchase of 1.5 million tons of US corn. The Soviets also suggested modifying the LTA with some adjustment of the wheat minimum or removal of the minimum wheat purchase commitment from the agreement. No date was set for the next round of semiannual consultations.

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27 February-14 March. Nuclear Regulatory Commissioner Frederick Bernthal led a delegation to the USSR that met with officials of the State Committee for the Utilization of Atomic Energy to discuss activities under the US-USSR Atomic Energy Agreement. In a 3 March discussion on environmental and health effects of radiation, the Soviet side expressed considerable interest in a

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[redacted]

Lawrence Livermore Laboratory study on radiation dispersion following the Chernobyl' accident. The US delegation broached the possibility of establishing a new working group on nuclear safety. In connection with this, the NRC delegation discussed a possible visit by a Soviet team to Lawrence Livermore. [redacted]

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13-16 April. The eighth meeting of the Joint Committee on Health was held in Bethesda. The US delegation was led by HHS Assistant Secretary Robert Windom and Surgeon General C. Everett Koop. The Soviet delegation was led by First Deputy Minister of Health Oleg Shchepin and Health Ministry Foreign Relations Advisor Ivan Nikitin. The US delegation delivered a strong protest to the Soviets over their AIDS disinformation campaign. New areas of cooperation were discussed, including medical primatology, health promotion, alcoholism, and drug addiction. [redacted]

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13-16 April. Secretary Shultz met in Moscow with Foreign Minister Shevardnadze on 13 April to discuss removing medium-range missiles from Europe, as well as the issues of Afghanistan, human rights, and embassy security. On 14 April Shultz met with Premier Nikolay Ryzhkov and General Secretary Gorbachev. Shultz and Shevardnadze signed a bilateral Agreement on Cooperation in Space Exploration and the Use of Space for Peaceful Purposes. Shevardnadze handed Shultz a status report on a number of human rights cases. At a press conference in Moscow, Shultz stated that there might be a bilateral exchange of visits to chemical weapons destruction facilities. On 16 April Soviet television aired the first unedited interview with a US secretary of state shown on Soviet television. [redacted]

25X1

28 May-6 June. USIA Director Charles Wick met with Anatoliy Dobrynin and Aleksandr Yakovlev in separate meetings in Moscow to discuss continuing the development of the US-Soviet bilateral scientific, cultural, and information exchanges. Wick attended the opening of the USIA traveling exhibition, "Information USA." [redacted]

25X1

Housing

16-26 March. US specialists on wood building materials and construction visited the USSR. [redacted]

25X1

Human Rights

5 October. Soviet dissident Yuriy Orlov was released from Lefortovo Prison and deported under an arrangement with the United States that resolved the cases of Nicholas Daniloff and Gennadiy Zakharov. [redacted]

25X1

25X1

11 November. Congressman Steny Hoyer, Cochairman of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), and Commission member Senator Dennis Deconcini met with members of the Soviet delegation at the Vienna CSCE Followup Meeting. Congressman Hoyer presented a list of 20 divided spouses, 12 family visit cases, and approximately 370 emigration cases to Soviet Ambassador Kashlev. [redacted]

25X1

21 November. In a bilateral meeting in Vienna with members of a Congressional delegation, Soviet CSCE Ambassador Kashlev handed over a list of divided spouse and family cases, which he stated had been resolved during the period 6-18 November. The list included 13 cases of individuals allowed to leave the USSR for the United States to reunify with their spouses, five allowed to leave to reunify with family members, and 50 allowed to visit on the basis of family ties and other personal reasons. [redacted]

25X1

8 December. Former Helsinki monitor Anatoliy Marchenko died in Chistopol Prison. [redacted]

25X1

18 December. Andrey Sakharov was released from internal exile in Gorkiy. [redacted]

25X1

29 December. A group of about 50 Soviet emigres returned to the Soviet Union from the United States. This move was highly publicized by Soviet media. (A total of over 150 third-wave emigres were allowed to return to the USSR between October 1986 and February 1987.) [redacted]

25X1

1 January. More detailed regulations on leaving the Soviet Union took effect. The regulations specify that family reunification, narrowly defined, is the only accepted reason for emigration. Emigration officials are to act on applications within six months and provide denied applicants with an explanation. [redacted]

25X1

28 January. Ambassador Richard Schifter, Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs, and Ambassador Zimmermann, US CSCE delegation chairman, met in Vienna with Soviet Ambassador Yuriy Kashlev. Schifter and Zimmermann reiterated priority areas in which the United States seeks Soviet human rights improvements, while acknowledging the significance of recent developments in the USSR such as the release of the Sakharovs and Inna Meiman. [redacted]

25X1

2 February. The Soviet Foreign Ministry claimed that about 500 Soviet citizens, mostly Jewish, were given exit visas in January, a sharp increase over the number of people allowed to emigrate in preceding months. The Vice President of the Soviet Anti-Zionist Committee claimed that about 10,000 refusenik cases were being reviewed under liberalized criteria. [redacted]

25X1

[REDACTED]

25X1

4 February. A bilateral meeting was held in Vienna between the US and Soviet CSCE delegations, which concentrated mainly on security and human rights questions. Ambassador Zimmermann raised several specific human rights cases that the United States viewed as particularly important. [REDACTED]

25X1

10 February. Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennadiy Gerasimov announced at a press briefing that the Supreme Soviet had passed two decrees pardoning 140 political prisoners. He added that about 140 other cases were under review. As of the end of April, reports of 136 releases had reached the West. [REDACTED]

25X1

12 March. At a CSCE group session, Soviet Basket III Chief Yevstaveyev passed the US Ambassador a "nonpaper" containing a list of cases of interest to the United States that recently had been resolved. [REDACTED]

25X1

19 March. Sergey Ivanko, a member of the board of Novosti news agency, stated in an interview with a US television network that he expected as many as 12,000 Jews to emigrate to Israel this year. [REDACTED]

25X1

20 March. Novosti reported that the Soviet visa-issuing authority reported 10,000 Soviet Jews had applied to leave by January. [REDACTED]

25X1

27 March. During the CSCE meetings in Vienna, US Ambassador Zimmerman raised with Soviet Ambassador Kashlev a list of political prisoners still incarcerated in Perm' labor camp, as well as a list of cases of special interest to Andrey Sakharov. Kashlev showed special interest in the fact that the cases were of interest to Sakharov. [REDACTED]

25X1

6 April. During the CSCE meeting in Vienna, Ambassador Zimmermann and Ambassador Kashlev had their first comprehensive, one-on-one discussion. Kashlev passed to Zimmermann a list of cases and the action taken on them, all drawn from a long list of divided spouse and family visits and reunification cases that had been presented to the Soviets by Congressman Hoyer. The list consisted of 158 cases, involving 388 individuals. Kashlev stated it would be more difficult to agree on far-reaching Western human rights texts at Vienna than to increase Soviet human rights performance on the ground. [REDACTED]

25X1

15 April. Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze handed Secretary Shultz a status report on a number of human rights cases. The document listed 70 individuals whose applications to emigrate to or visit the United States or Israel had been approved, who had already left the USSR or had died, or who had been refused exit permission. [REDACTED]

25X1

30 April. Minister-Counselor Kutovoy of the Soviet Embassy met with a State Department official to present further information regarding resolved human rights cases. [REDACTED]

25X1

[REDACTED]

25X1

25X1

1 June. The Intergovernmental Committee for Migration in Geneva announced that Jewish emigration from the USSR in the first four months of 1987 surpassed the total for all of 1986. Ninety-eight Jews left the Soviet Union in January, 146 in February, 470 in March, 717 in April, and 871 in May. (In 1986 a total of 914 Jews were allowed to leave the Soviet Union. Between 1971 and 1980, over 10,000 Jews emigrated each year, with a peak of 51,547 in 1979.)

25X1

Law of the Sea

8-10 October. US-USSR maritime boundary talks were held in Washington. The controversy over the boundary between Alaska and the USSR, which has implications regarding fishing rights and natural resources, was not resolved.

25X1

14-15 October. Consultations were held in Washington on general Law of the Sea issues. These were the first substantive bilateral discussions in four years on navigation and coastal jurisdiction. The Soviets proposed a followup meeting of experts in Moscow in the spring or summer of 1987.

25X1

2-6 December. Protracted and difficult meetings were held in Moscow on the deep seabed mine site conflict.

25X1

2 February. A meeting on the deep seabed mine site conflict was held in New York. It was agreed that the United States would prepare a paper on arrangements for implementing the technical settlement to be reached between the international consortia and the USSR.

25X1

8-15 March. Informal bilateral meetings were held in Geneva on deep seabed mining. Progress was made toward resolving deep seabed mine site conflicts. Counterproposals were made by three deep seabed mining consortia (OMA, OMI, and OMC0) on their respective conflicts with the USSR.

25X1

20-24 April. Exploratory discussions were held in Moscow on fisheries issues. The US delegation was headed by Ambassador Edward E. Wolfe. The Soviet delegation was headed by Dr. Vyacheslav K. Zilanov, Chief, International Relations, Ministry of Fisheries. Major attention was given to: possible access by US crab fisherman to stocks inside the Soviet Exclusive Economic Zone; developing a framework arrangement to increase fisheries and scientific cooperation; and the whaling issue.

25X1

24-25 May. Negotiations to conclude a government implementation agreement on deep seabed mine site conflicts between the USSR and the Western seabed mining consortia continued in Vienna. A multilateral agreement was reached ad referendum.

25X1

25X1

[REDACTED]

26 May. Fisheries Ministry spokesman Dr. Vyacheslav K. Zilanov announced that Moscow has decided to stop commercial whaling for technical and ecological reasons. This statement followed an announcement by Moscow Radio the week before that the country's last whaling fleet was returning to base from the Antarctic in accordance with a decision to stop whaling in the 1987-88 season. According to Reuter, the earlier report suggested there would be no resumption of whaling, but Zilanov appeared to leave open the possibility that the Soviet Union could begin whaling again if ocean stocks were replenished. [REDACTED]

25X1

Maritime Issues

10 November. A meeting of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) Council was held in London. US and Soviet delegates to the IMO and other US and Soviet officials met informally to discuss the draft convention for the suppression of unlawful acts against the safety of maritime navigation. The Soviets expressed strong support for a convention against maritime terrorism. US-USSR bilateral talks were held on Search and Rescue (SAR) and radio navigation. [REDACTED]

25X1

13-14 January. The third round of US-Soviet maritime negotiations was held in Washington. No substantive progress was made on resolving the basic differences on the issues: Soviet insistence on being admitted to the US crosstrades; US insistence on a workable bilateral cargo-sharing agreement; and the question of improved access for Soviet vessels to US ports. The US delegation was led by Maritime Administrator John Gaughan, and the Soviet delegation by I.M. Averin, Director of the International Relations Department of the Ministry of Merchant Marines. [REDACTED]

25X1

7-8 April. US-USSR Search and Rescue discussions were held in Moscow. The Soviets informed the US Coast Guard of their intention to ratify the 1979 International SAR Convention. Bilateral talks will continue in order to conclude a US-Soviet SAR agreement. [REDACTED]

25X1

Non-Proliferation Treaty

12 December. Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Petrovskiy met with the US Ambassador in Moscow to deliver preliminary notification of Soviet intention to join Protocols 2 and 3 of the South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone, with some reservations. [REDACTED]

25X1

15-18 December. The United States hosted the eighth round of US-USSR Consultations on Non-Proliferation Issues, which began in December 1982. Consultations covered support for the Non-Proliferation Treaty, strengthening of International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) nuclear safeguards, and measures

[redacted]

to improve nuclear export controls. The US delegation was led by Ambassador at Large Richard T. Kennedy. The Soviet delegation was led by Boris A. Semenov, Deputy Chairman, State Committee on the Utilization of Atomic Energy. [redacted]

25X1

Nuclear Fusion Initiative

Late September. After extensive negotiations, the first of a reciprocal pair of visits to superconducting magnet testing facilities in Leningrad and Oak Ridge was held. Three US specialists toured the T-15 superconducting magnet fabrication facilities at Eremov Institute in Leningrad. [redacted]

25X1

5-6 October. The second of the reciprocal visits took place when three Soviets visited the International Energy Agency (IEA) Large Coil Task (LCT) facility at Oak Ridge. [redacted]

25X1

11-12 October. At Reykjavik, President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev endorsed a bilateral workplan calling for intensified practical efforts to develop international cooperation in the utilization of thermonuclear fusion. [redacted]

25X1

16 November. Prior to the meeting in Kyoto, Japan of the International Fusion Research Council (International Atomic Energy Agency), US-Soviet bilateral meetings were held to discuss the summit fusion initiative. The US delegation was led by Department of Energy Director of Energy Research Dr. Alvin Trivelpiece. The Soviet delegation, led by Boris Kadomtsev, informally responded to a US proposal that the European Community, Japan, the USSR, and the United States join together to prepare a single conceptual design for an engineering test reactor. Kadomtsev stated that the Soviets were disappointed that they had not had an opportunity to discuss the proposal with the United States before it had been presented to the IAEA and the other proposed fusion participants. He also expressed concern that such cooperation might merely be a repetition of previous work done under the auspices of the IAEA. [redacted]

25X1

19 December. Boris Semenov, the Deputy Chairman of the State Committee on the Utilization of Atomic Energy, met informally with Dr. Alvin Trivelpiece to discuss the fusion initiative endorsed at the Reykjavik summit, while in Washington for the bilateral nonproliferation discussions. [redacted]

25X1

17 February. Routine US-Soviet bilaterals were held prior to the International Atomic Energy Agency board meeting in Vienna to discuss the board meeting agenda. [redacted]

25X1

15-16 March. A Quadripartite Fusion Meeting between the United States, USSR, Japan, and the European Economic Community (EC) was held in Vienna. The

25X1

other parties were generally positive to the US proposal for a conceptual design activity for an engineering test reactor to be conducted under IAEA auspices, but the EC and Japan were not authorized to approve it. It was agreed that a working group would be appointed to develop the objectives of the design and a plan for the organization of the activity. [redacted]

25X1

Nuclear Risk Reduction Centers

13 January. The first round of formal negotiations for the establishment of nuclear risk reduction centers (NRRCs) was held in Geneva. The US delegation was cochaired by Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard Perle and Special Assistant to the President Robert Linhard. The Soviet delegation was headed by Ambassador Aleksey Obukhov. Each side presented a draft agreement. The two texts contained many similarities, including major points of the agreement reached at expert-level discussions in August 1986. Both sides proposed to establish an NRRC in the national capital and to include a special communication link below the head-of-government level for the transmission of agreed notifications such as ballistic missile launches. Principal differences included whether to include notifications of military exercises under the 1975 Helsinki Final Act and the 1986 Stockholm Document (the Soviet draft does not provide for such notifications through the NRRCs) and whether, as the Soviets proposed, to have the Standing Consultative Commission address the "scope and format" of eventual notifications. [redacted]

25X1
25X1

3-4 May. The second round of negotiations on nuclear risk reduction centers was held in Geneva. Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard Perle and Special Assistant to the President Robert Linhard cochaired the US delegation. The two sides reached an agreement ad referendum on establishing NRRCs. The United States dropped its demand for conventional military notifications under the Helsinki Final Act and the Stockholm CDE agreement. [redacted]

25X1

Nuclear Testing Experts Meetings

4-17 September. The second round of US-Soviet Nuclear Testing Experts talks in Geneva focused on the technical issues of verification. The US delegation head was Dr. Robert Barker, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Atomic Energy. The Soviet delegation was headed by Andranik Petrosyants, Chairman of the State Committee for the Utilization of Atomic Energy. [redacted]

25X1

13-25 November. The third round of US-Soviet Nuclear Testing Experts talks in Geneva focused on reaching an agreement on an agenda for negotiations on nuclear testing. [redacted]

25X1

25X1

[redacted]

22 January-9 February; 16-20 March. The fourth round of US-Soviet Nuclear Testing Experts talks in Geneva failed to reach agreement on a framework for future negotiations on nuclear testing. [redacted]

25X1

18-29 May. The fifth round of US-Soviet Nuclear Testing Experts talks in Geneva built upon the April discussions between Shultz and Shevardnadze, centering on formulating an agenda for future negotiations on nuclear testing and the Soviet proposal for joint experiments designed to improve verification measures. [redacted]

25X1

Regional Talks

16-17 March. State Department Under Secretary for Political Affairs Michael Armacost met with First Deputy Minister Vorontsov and Foreign Minister Shevardnadze in Moscow for the second "supraregional" exchange. Under Secretary Armacost proposed dates for the 1987 bilateral regional expert cycle. Afghanistan, the Middle East, and Central America were discussed at length. [redacted]

25X1