

NLRR Feb 11/13 #8006

ES SENSITIVE 8533556

BY AI NARADATE 10/30/87 THE SECRETARY OF STATE

WASHINGTON

November 13, 1985

SECRET/SENSITIVE

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: George P. Shultz *GPS*

SUBJECT: Soviet Response to Your Exchanges Initiatives

The Soviets provided us in Moscow today a paper (Tab 1) that responds in detail to the exchange proposals we handed over on October 18 (Tab 2). The Soviets elaborated on some proposals, accepted others outright, added several of their own, and ignored others. Overall, it was a positive response. While we will have to balance the benefits and costs carefully in each case, we believe there are now grounds to agree in several of these areas and announce them in Geneva next week.

The Soviets were quite interested in the proposal to cooperate in the development of microcomputer educational software for secondary school instruction. Their response elaborated this into cooperation on introducing and building courses on computer courses and "rebuilding school education in the conditions of the computerization of society." The seven points they added for clarification leave no doubt they hope for a complete look at placing computers in the classroom.

The Soviet paper accepts our idea for a distinguished Soviet and American educator or other public figure to study ways to promote the study of each other's language. It agrees to a Rhodes-scholar type arrangement in which ten of the best students from each country would be sent to universities in the other for work. It agrees to the exchange of ten professors a year from each side for courses on the other country. The Soviets added several new and quite specific ideas on language training, e.g., three months of training in the U.S. and U.S.S.R. for 300 Soviet teachers of English and 300 American teachers of Russian.

The Soviets turned aside the two proposals for massive exchanges of undergraduates and high school students (5,000 of each both ways.) The first was replaced by increased exchanges of up to 300 "specialists and graduate students" in the natural and technical sciences and the humanities for 6 to 10 month periods. This obviously changes the nature of the proposal and raises the usual questions of technology transfer and security. The second was watered down to visits by "one or two small groups of elementary school children" for up to two weeks in Pioneer and YMCA camps.

SECRET/SENSITIVE
DECL: OADR

The increase in sporting events and television coverage of them was accepted. While the Soviets turned aside our suggestions on baseball, football, and a "great race", they did list a large number of sports in which both sides participate. The Soviets also seemed interested in training methodology (including athletic medicine and "doping" control) and equipment manufacture.

The Soviet paper ignores our proposals on terrorism and consultations to combat alcoholism and drug abuse and trafficking. It side-steps our ideas for increased information exchanges with the suggestion that we continue the practice of television "space bridges", a private venture that has produced several US-Soviet programs in the past two-to-three years.

Finally, the Soviets agreed to your suggestion that we reestablish cooperation in the field of cancer research.

Obviously, there remains a great deal to be done before any of these projects can formally get underway. Nevertheless, the Soviet response is more positive than might have been expected, and doubtless reflects their awareness of your personal interest in expanding exchanges. We will be touching the necessary bases around town and with the Soviets to shape up the more promising initiatives now in play for announcement in Geneva.

31

~~SECRET/SENSITIVE~~

SOVIET RESPONSE TO PRESIDENT'S
EXCHANGE INITIATIVES

The Soviet side proposes, in view of American considerations, the following concrete variants of the development of contacts and exchanges, which could become the subject of agreement between the corresponding departments of the two countries.

In the Field of Education:

The exchange of experience concerning the application and introduction of programs of computer instruction into schools in the USSR and the USA, and concerning the training and retraining of school teachers. The exchange of experience concerning the application of principles of building courses of information science for senior classes of general curriculum schools.

The working out of the problem of a basic rebuilding of the system of school education in the conditions of the computerization of society and the use of intensive methods of instruction.

In these two projects the following themes would be included:

1. The application of computer methods for developing creative activity of high school students with the use of the methods of cognitive psychology.
2. The creation and trying out of educational and educational/recreational computer programs for elementary and high schools.
3. Experimental study of various methods of using computers in the educational process.
4. The working out of proposals about the application of computers for the perfection of methods of instruction in school, outside of school institutions, and in the family.
5. The study of existing methods of instruction in school. The comparison of the experience of the U.S., the USSR and other countries. The evaluation of the efficiency of these methods.

DECLASSIFIED

~~SECRET/SENSITIVE~~
DECL: OADR

NLRR F06-114/3 #8007

BY CW NARA DATE 10/30/07

6. The working out of demands for the equipment and programmatic means of computer education.

7. The organization of joint experiments with the utilization of various computer systems and local networks.

The selection of two well-known pedagogues or other societal figures -- one from the American and the other from the Soviet side -- for conducting research on the ways to promote the study of each other's language in their countries.

The increase up to three hundred people a year in the exchange of specialists and graduate students for a scientific study period "Stazhirovka," (for up to 10 months) and the conduct of scientific research (for up to 6 months) in natural and technical sciences and the humanities in coordination with the needs of the sending side.

A yearly exchange of 10 professors for conducting special courses in history, culture, economics, in corresponding faculties of Soviet and American institutes of higher learning. The holding of bilateral, scientific seminars, symposiums and conferences on these subjects.

The institution of a Soviet-American program of stipends, keeping in mind that the sides will send 10 of the best students each in natural sciences, technical sciences, and the humanities, for the period of a school year for continuing pre-dissertation ("prediplomnaya") work and the preparation of dissertations, in two universities for each side.

The organization of permanently operating three month courses in the USSR for raising the qualifications of American teachers of the Russian language, and in the U.S. for raising the qualifications of Soviet teachers of the English language -- with a yearly contingent of up to 200 people.

The exchange of 10 experienced teachers of the Russian and English languages for a period of one school year for educational-methodological and pedagogic work in institutions of higher learning of the two countries.

The creation of a joint authors collective for the writing of a textbook for studying the English and Russian languages for student philologists.

The exchange of groups of teachers in Soviet schools and American colleges for a language study period.

6. The working out of demands for the equipment and programmatic means of computer education.

7. The organization of joint experiments with the utilization of various computer systems and local networks.

The selection of two well-known pedagogues or other societal figures -- one from the American and the other from the Soviet side -- for conducting research on the ways to promote the study of each other's language in their countries.

The increase up to three hundred people a year in the exchange of specialists and graduate students for a scientific study period "Stazhirovka," (for up to 10 months) and the conduct of scientific research (for up to 6 months) in natural and technical sciences and the humanities in coordination with the needs of the sending side.

A yearly exchange of 10 professors for conducting special courses in history, culture, economics, in corresponding faculties of Soviet and American institutes of higher learning. The holding of bilateral, scientific seminars, symposiums and conferences on these subjects.

The institution of a Soviet-American program of stipends, keeping in mind that the sides will send 10 of the best students each in natural sciences, technical sciences, and the humanities, for the period of a school year for continuing pre-dissertation ("prediplomnaya") work and the preparation of dissertations, in two universities for each side.

The organization of permanently operating three month courses in the USSR for raising the qualifications of American teachers of the Russian language, and in the U.S. for raising the qualifications of Soviet teachers of the English language -- with a yearly contingent of up to 200 people.

The exchange of 10 experienced teachers of the Russian and English languages for a period of one school year for educational-methodological and pedagogic work in institutions of higher learning of the two countries.

The creation of a joint authors collective for the writing of a textbook for studying the English and Russian languages for student philologists.

The exchange of groups of teachers in Soviet schools and American colleges for a language study period.

Exchanges Involving People:

The exchange of one or two small groups of elementary school children under the leadership of pedagogues/educators for a period up to two weeks. In the USSR, this would take the form of the organization of excursions to cities with lodgings at Pioneer camps "Artek" and "Orlenok."

In the U.S. this would take the form of lodgings in recreational areas. For instance, in the camps of the Young Men's and Women's Christian Association (YMCA, YWCA) or other societal organizations in the case that the American side guarantees the safety of the Soviet children.

In the Field of Information:

The continuation of the practice of regular Television Bridges in Space between the USSR and the USA, in which Soviet and American scientists, journalists, and artistic groups participate.

In the Field of Sport:

The exchange of teams and the showing to Soviet television viewers of the international tournaments and bilateral basketball, hockey, and soccer matches in the U.S.

The increase in the number of television broadcasts of sports events.

The exchange of specialists in the field of athletic medicine and doping control, and trainers for swimming, synchronized swimming, and track and field.

The holding in 1986, as planned, of bilateral games in 16 areas of sport.

The holding of regular competitions in boxing, bicycling, free style and classical wrestling, chess (Soviet-American match), and also of joint training for swimming, tennis, and downhill skiing.

A yearly dispatch to the U.S. of two delegations in gymnastics, acrobatics, and figure skating for public performances.

In the Field of Medicine:

The reestablishment of cooperation in the field of cancer research.

EXCHANGES INITIATIVES

EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGES

An offer to cooperate in the development of microcomputer educational software for secondary school instruction.

Nomination of two distinguished educators or other public figures, one American, one Soviet, to undertake a major study of ways that we can increase mutual understanding by promoting the study of each other's language in our respective countries.

A massive exchange of undergraduate students. As a start, at least 5,000 each way for a year of study in each other's country.

Establishment of chairs of American studies at 10 Soviet universities with a reciprocal establishment of Soviet affairs chairs at 10 U.S. universities -- all twenty to be filled annually by eminently qualified Soviet and American scholars.

Creation of a Soviet-American scholarship program, similar to the Rhodes Scholars, that annually would send 10 of the best and brightest students from each country to study at a distinguished university of the other.

PEOPLE TO PEOPLE EXCHANGES

An ambitious "youth exchange" program for a year or a summer involving at least 5,000 secondary school-age youths who would live with families in the other country and either attend school or engage in cooperative summer camp projects with their local counterparts.

A massive expansion of "sister city" relationships with at least one people to people visit each year each way by city officials or delegations with an accompanying effort to increase general tourism between participating cities. The program could begin with 50 pairngs the first year.

INCREASED CONSULTATIONS

Inauguration of regular bilateral consultations in cooperative efforts to halt terrorism. These could be on the model of the regional consultations already underway.

Joint regular consultations about efforts to combat alcoholism and drug abuse and trafficking.

31

~~SECRET~~

WIDER INFORMATION EXCHANGES

Establishment of national out-of-embassy cultural centers and libraries in each other's countries with uncontrolled access.

Inauguration of regular media exchanges with Soviet columnists writing once a month in American journals and American writers given similar regular space in Soviet publications.

Regular TV discussion shows at least once a month between American and Soviet journalists and/or officials.

Annual TV addresses by the leaders of our two countries to the people of the other.

More exchanges of radio and television programs coupled with an end to all jamming of foreign broadcasts.

Facilitation of Soviet satellite transmissions to America via "Gorizont" and "Worldnet" and other U.S. broadcasts to the Soviet Union.

Increased publication and distribution for each nation's books and publications in the other, including establishment of a book store in the Soviet Union as an outlet for American publications similar to book stores here which sell Soviet publications.

SPORTS COOPERATION AND EXCHANGES

A reciprocal televised exchange of each country's best sports competitions, such as football, soccer, basketball, and hockey.

An exchange of American football and baseball teams for a series of exhibition games and workshops in the Soviet Union with reciprocal tours by Soviet hockey and soccer teams.

A proposal for joint sponsorship of an annual televised Washington to Moscow -- or Moscow to Washington -- sporting "Great Race." It could be open to entrants from any country and could be for cars, bicyclists, light planes or other vehicles. The Paris-Dakar auto race is one model.

A dramatic increase in binational sporting competitions across the entire sporting agenda, all to be jointly televised.

~~SECRET~~