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widely ignored, or treated with extreme skepticism. An active and imaginative "rumor mill" fills in much of the news gap. Foreign radio broadcasts are not jammed, and are a major source of both foreign and domestic news for many Romanians. Romanian libraries carefully control access to information, especially to historical source materials.

In this reporting period there were no Western periodicals or publications sold to the general public in Romania, although a variety of technical journals and other Western publications, in limited quantities, are available to selected government and party officials, academicians and scientific researchers. There are no American or other Western books or periodicals sold at Romanian newsstands, even in those hotels used primarily by foreigners. Although Romanian efforts to limit their access were apparent during the reporting period, some Romanians continued to gain access to Western publications through foreign missions' information centers and libraries. Some very few Romanians have subscriptions to Western periodicals, usually individually purchased during foreign travel. The Romanian Government does not grant permits for its citizens to use foreign exchange for Western periodical subscriptions. American books, usually out-of-date scientific or technical works, are sometimes available in second-hand bookstores.

The severe energy and hard currency shortages faced by Romania have cut down on both the purchases of foreign productions and the total air time of Romanian national television. As a result, opportunities for the airing of American productions have remained low. Budget restrictions left Romania one of the only countries in the soccer world without television coverage of the 1986 World Cup Competition. A limited number of American television shows were broadcast, however, in the reporting period. Older American films are shown commercially on a regular basis in Romanian theaters and on Romanian television.

Poland. Although it is not as open as during the Solidarity period of 1980-81, the Polish media remain the least shackled in the Warsaw Pact. The press continues to be a forum for lively debate on domestic issues with a relatively wide diversity of philosophical positions maintained by individual publications. They can all be expected to present contending views on economic reform, party ideology, cultural issues and the role of the church, as well as social and family problems, housing conditions, drug and alcohol abuse and many other subjects. Newspapers that are not party organs contain a considerable amount of information on cultural events and sociological developments in the United States. Even within the sphere of international issues, and specifically those involving East-West relations, the Polish media contain a

handful of well-known journalists who frequently treat individual subjects, such as arms negotiations, by focusing on the facts and eschewing usual public propaganda lines. Many journalists who during martial law were dismissed or who resigned in protest are active again in a variety of smaller-circulation but widely read publications. Despite occasional highly publicized crackdowns on individual underground publishing operations, the underground press continues to thrive, churning out leaflets, books and videotapes on a variety of subjects. During the reporting period satellite television has been widely discussed by the Polish media, which considers satellite viewing in Poland as inevitable and have reported that approximately 300 persons in the Warsaw area alone now have the necessary equipment to receive direct broadcasts from the West.

The more orthodox party and government officials attempt to retain tight control over the most influential print and electronic media, aiming at single-minded adherence to the prevailing government line. Poland is a country, however, where the editors of individual publications can and do wield significant influence. Press censorship is practiced, and many articles are self-censored before they reach official eyes. The worth of an editor-in-chief is measured by his ability to run interference for his staff to get what is considered important in print. Within the parameters of official press policy, the Polish audience is exposed both to ideas and to means of handling controversial issues which would receive little or no public exposure in most other East European countries. The weekly press conferences of government spokesman Jerzy Urban with foreign journalists, which often have pointed questions and detailed information on domestic and foreign policy issues, are given extensive coverage in the official Polish media.

No American periodicals or books are sold publicly in Poland, but personal and institutional subscriptions to some titles are possible, depending on the availability of hard currency. The USIA-produced "Ameryka" and "Problems of Communism" continue to be banned from distribution. Some U.S. news weeklies are found in public reading rooms and books published in the U.S. can occasionally be found in used book stores. Public and university library purchases of new books and periodicals from the U.S. are severely limited by lack of hard currency. We have received no reports of removal of books from library shelves. Thus, American books and periodicals already in library collections -- principally university libraries -- remain available to users.

While the government of Poland facilitates private subscriptions to periodicals from communist countries by permitting subscribers to order them through the Polish central

subscription office, control of hard-currency expenditure outside of Poland makes it almost impossible for an individual to subscribe to an American periodical.

At the end of the reporting period, seventeen American films were playing in Warsaw's cinemas, including "Cotton Club," "Prizzi's Honor," and "Terms of Endearment." A recently-published list of the ten most popular films in Poland during the first half of 1986 was dominated by six American titles. Although the lack of hard currency has made new acquisitions extremely rare, Polish television recently broadcast several U.S.-produced series and films.

Approximately 75 percent of VOA Polish service shortwave broadcasts and 80 percent of Polish RFE broadcasts were jammed during this period. No VOA Polish medium wave broadcasts have been jammed, and reception on this band continues to be good.

Hungary. Western publications have long been available for forints at major international hotels in Hungary and, since last November, at newsstands throughout the city, although publications that have "embarrassing" articles do not appear. Hungarian citizens can subscribe to Western periodicals, paying in forints.

Hungarian media stepped up the coverage of the Chernobyl reactor accident after initial, minimum reportage. TV programs featured panels of scientists, film clips, and interviews with officials responsible for Hungary's reactor at Paks. Hungarian authorities provided the U.S. Embassy in Budapest with information on radiation levels on a daily, weekly, and monthly basis for three months following the accident.

In March, 1986, the Hungarian government passed a new press law which set forth the rights and duties of the news media. The impact of the law, in effect only since September, remains to be seen. Neither the official press nor the samizdat publishers expect the laws to significantly affect their operations one way or another.

The U.S. Embassy library receives a full range of U.S. newspapers and magazines, but these are read mostly by younger people, few by older, more established Hungarians. The Embassy deals with over a thousand readers every month and the post's Table-of-Contents service continues to be popular and well-used. Hungary translates and publishes the works of several science essayists and regularly laments the fact that the number of titles it translates is not matched by the number of titles the U.S. translates into English.

Hungarian media faithfully hew to the Soviet foreign policy line and often quote TASS as a means of registering Hungarian disapproval of U.S. policies. Information from media meetings with American policy makers or spokespersons seldom finds its way into reporting. Though it typically refrains from anti-American diatribe, Hungarian-generated comment regarding American policy can often become harsh, such as the party daily's vicious attack on the U.S. air strike against Libya. Personal relations with media representatives remain cordial. For the most part, Hungarians listening to or watching Western radio or television are unimpeded. As a rule, Hungary does not jam RFE, VOA, or other Western stations. In contrast to the highly selective jamming of RFE in 1985, the Embassy is not aware of any jamming during this reporting period.

German Democratic Republic. The GDR government attempts to control as much of the information available within its territory as possible. The official purpose of the media is to reinforce the values and beliefs professed by the GDR leadership and inherent in its social system. As a result of this policy, states with differing social systems are routinely represented in the worst possible light. GDR coverage of U.S. foreign and domestic affairs continues, for instance, to quote negative comments from the U.S. press out of context and presents distorted pictures of life in the United States.

Print media within the country are effectively controlled and the import of foreign publications is tightly restricted by postal regulations and border controls. The embassy has been able to distribute a variety of printed materials, including "Dialogue" and other USIA-produced magazines. These publications usually reach their recipients, whether mailed or delivered by hand.

GDR broadcasting stations are state-owned and directed, but television and radio from abroad cannot be easily controlled. About eighty per cent of GDR households receive television from the FRG and practically every household receives western radio stations. The state does not try to discourage receipt of foreign broadcasts, but finds it necessary to counter criticism in foreign newscasts with stories in its own programming.

Aside from U.S. communist party publications, U.S. magazines, newspapers and books are not available to the general public. The small number of books, magazines, journals and newspapers received by libraries and institutes are circulated only among a select group. Only a very few researchers and scholars receive subscriptions to U.S. publications. Although that is due in part to the difficulty of paying for them in hard currency, it also reflects official roadblocks to receiving such material through the mail. Small

numbers of the "International Herald Tribune" and other western papers are also sold upon request for hard currency to foreigners in a few hotels catering to western visitors.

About thirty U.S. titles each year are translated and printed by government-owned publishing companies, but the printings are small and the books often hard to obtain. The embassy sends books to recipients in the GDR and has exhibited books both in the embassy library and in the book fair in Leipzig. GDR law states that books "whose content violates the preservation of peace or in some other way is counter to the interest of the socialist state and its citizens" may not be distributed. There is no encouragement of any kind for wider usage of U.S. books and periodicals.

Certain visitors are on occasion permitted to visit the embassy library for special events. The same people would not, however, be allowed to enter for routine use of the library.

GDR television purchases some U.S. feature films for broadcast. Some films are obviously chosen for their entertainment value, others only because they represent a negative view of U.S. society. Western radio broadcasts (such as RIAS, VOA, RFE and BBC) are not jammed.

Czechoslovakia. The poor performance of the Czechoslovak Government concerning the dissemination of printed, filmed, and broadcast information continued during the reporting period. Although information originating from socialist countries is prominently published and broadcast, information from the United States and Western Europe is hard to obtain and restricted by the Czechoslovak government.

No American publications are sold openly in Czechoslovakia except for a few copies of the U.S. Communist Party newspaper "Daily World," which are seen on newsstands irregularly. Only rarely and haphazardly are a few, non-political Western publications sold in Czechoslovakia. During the reporting period, the Government of Czechoslovakia did not interfere overtly with the operation of the American Embassy library in Prague, which makes the nearly 5,000 American books and 114 current U.S. periodicals in the English language accessible to the public daily. However, access to the library is clearly discouraged by the presence of armed Czechoslovak guards outside the embassy and the widespread fear among Czechoslovak citizens that they will have difficulties should they visit the library. Our embassy's press and culture section distributes 164 subscriptions to America periodicals (105 titles) to Czechoslovak citizens and institutions under our periodical presentation program, but we continue to receive complaints that subscriptions are often interrupted.

Some American books and periodicals are available on a restricted basis in technical and university libraries. English departments at the major Czechoslovak universities maintain collections of American literature but these contain many gaps, particularly in recent American fiction and criticism. Moreover, the departmental libraries are generally open only to faculty members and students majoring in English. The 1983 Czechoslovak Government directive that changes the terms of payment for periodical subscriptions from "non-socialist countries" from Czechoslovak crowns to U.S. dollars or other convertible currency is still in force. Since hard currency payment by individuals and institutions is a real burden, the long-term result of the directive probably is a substantial reduction in the number and variety of foreign publications purchased from the West.

While the Czechoslovak State Library spends some \$10,000 annually on U.S. books, they are mainly of a technical nature and are available only to selected institutions and individuals.

American films make up a larger percentage of films shown commercially than films from any other Western country. Among the U.S. films screened in Prague during the reporting period was the long-awaited "Amadeus" by Czechoslovak expatriate Milos Forman. Most U.S. films are at least several years old and contain nothing that could be considered offensive to socialism or to the Czechoslovak Government. American films rarely appear on Czechoslovak television.

Radio Free Europe is jammed heavily in Prague and other cities, but it is often possible to receive its transmissions in the countryside or, by changing frequencies, to pick it up in the big cities. The Voice of America is not jammed.

Bulgaria. Strong communist party control of the Bulgarian media continues. No Western periodicals, with the occasional exception of those published by Western communist parties, are made available to Bulgarian citizens. When foreign publications are provided for visiting Westerners, Bulgarian citizens are denied access to those publications.

Western films and, in particular, American films are regularly shown in Bulgarian cinemas, "Tootsie" and "Frances" are recent examples. The national film archives -- open to the public -- continues to show an American film every Monday and Friday. During the past six months, Bulgarian television has shown Western programs on a regular basis. Many western plays are performed at Bulgarian theaters, and western music is regularly heard on Bulgarian radio.

Working Conditions for Journalists

Soviet Union. During this reporting period harassment of foreign journalists continued. Moscow-based American correspondents continue to be attacked in the Soviet media for allegedly tendentious reporting. In July one Moscow-based American correspondent was detained at Moscow airport and manuscripts were confiscated by Soviet authorities before he was allowed to proceed on his trip.

Nicholas Daniloff, the Bureau Chief for US News and World Report, was arrested on August 30, charged with espionage on September 7 and was awaiting trial at the end of the reporting period. His release came only after prolonged, intense pressure from the United States Government and elsewhere. He was entrapped by Soviet authorities and was being used as a hostage in an attempt to force the release of a Soviet UN employee, arrested and indicted for espionage in the U.S. three days before Daniloff's arrest.

Since the last report, the Soviet authorities have approved the application of the Wall Street Journal to open a Moscow Bureau. Approval is still being withheld, however, for a Washington Times bureau.

For the first time in recent memory, the Soviets issued temporary accreditations to VOA correspondents. Clearly test cases, four VOA journalists were approved to cover the Tchaikovsky Competition and Goodwill Games. On the other hand, the Soviets denied a visa to one of three VOA correspondents scheduled to cover the Chautauqua conference in Yurmala, Latvia.

During the reporting period the U.S. Embassy in Moscow issued 34 visas to Soviet journalists for permanent accreditation and shorter professional visits. No visas in this category were refused, nor were there any delays in issuance. A number of other Soviet journalists received U.S. visas as members of official delegations visiting the United States for other purposes, for example, to participate in meetings or sporting events.

Romania. Romania openly seeks to manipulate and control journalists. A lecture from Romania's National Press Agency on the need for more objective reporting is standard procedure for all incoming journalists. Although the U.S. Embassy in Bucharest has vigorously complained when visas were not forthcoming, a number of U.S. journalists experienced difficulties in getting visas in the reporting period. Western journalists can obtain Government-arranged interviews and occasionally manage to make unofficial contacts with Romanian citizens, but, by and large, they depend heavily on diplomatic and Western business contacts as sources of information.

There are no permanently-accredited American journalists resident in Romania. Approximately 20 single-entry visas per year are granted to visiting American journalists. Three non-resident American journalists are accredited in Bucharest, but they, too, are granted only single-entry Visas.

Journalists from "Time" magazine and the "Christian Science Monitor" who wrote critical articles on Romania did not receive visas the next time they applied, though their requests never were officially rejected. Program deadlines forced a CBS "60 Minutes" team also to cancel a planned visit when their request for visas remained unanswered for several months. While no American journalists have been expelled from Romania in recent years, a number have been denied reentry, evidently due to Romanian government displeasure over previous reporting. Only one Romanian journalist has traveled to the U.S. in the past twelve months.

The Romanian Government provides opportunities for journalists to travel under controlled conditions, usually only to Government-approved destinations and with official escorts. Foreign journalists, may, however, travel unescorted by rental car or public transportation. Unofficial contact by journalists with individual Romanians is discouraged by a Romanian law, which requires its citizens to report contacts and the substance of conversations with any foreigner. Romanian stringers, hired by American and Western news agencies must have Romanian government approval.

During this period there were no problems getting Romanian authorization for radio and television journalists to bring their own technicians, equipment, and professional reference materials into the country. There is meticulous recording of serial numbers, however. In the case of typewriters, a sample of the typeface must be submitted as well.

American and other national press centers are allowed for certain events, the 1985 visit of Secretary of State George Shultz being one example. Events at the Romanian Foreign Press Club are very rare.

Poland. Although interviews with Government officials must be officially arranged, resident and visiting American journalists rarely report any difficulty in obtaining access to important sources. The Polish government spokesman's weekly press conferences for foreign correspondents are well attended and often include newsworthy announcements and considerable give-and-take. Foreign journalists may travel freely without prior permission, although many have been stopped by provincial authorities for document checks and car searches.

Technical equipment is imported without restriction, but technical assistance is not. Film crews and other technical personnel must be hired locally, and be approved and registered with the Foreign Ministry. The authorities continue to harass some news organization bureaus in Warsaw by refusing to allow selected employees of these organizations to continue working and rejecting work permit requests for others. We have heard no reports of either visiting or resident journalists being denied access to reference material for professional use.

While no new permanent accreditations were granted to U.S. media representatives during this reporting period, the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw estimates that 19 visas have been granted to U.S. journalists not permanently accredited. The only visa refusals that the embassy is aware of involve a Voice of America correspondent who has been denied twice in the reporting period and a Newsweek reporter who was denied a visa because he interviewed Solidarity leader Bujak while he was still in hiding. No American journalists have been expelled from Poland during the reporting period and we know of no delays in issuing visas for visiting correspondents. There are now 16 U.S. journalists and two television producers permanently accredited in Poland. They and their families have multiple-entry visas which must be renewed every year. There are no travel restrictions in Poland for resident or visiting foreign journalists.

Although the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw issued no visas for permanent accreditation to Polish journalists during the reporting period, six visas were issued for shorter visits. None were delayed or denied.

The Interpress press center in Warsaw is open to both national and foreign correspondents.

Hungary. American journalists generally have no difficulty getting visas for Hungary. The official press center "Pressinform" assists foreign as well as national journalists. By appointment, foreign journalists also have access to the Press Center of the Hungarian Journalists' Association. Several U.S. journalists enter Hungary on multiple-entry visas approved in 1982. The Embassy knows of no American correspondents who have been expelled from the country.

Radio and television journalists can bring their own technicians and equipment into Hungary, provided advance notification is given and the items are registered with Hungarian customs authorities. They can also take with them reference materials for professional use without any difficulty. The U.S. Embassy in Budapest is not aware of any difficulties imposed on foreign journalists who seek to

establish and maintain personal contacts and communications with either official or non-official sources, and there are no areas closed to travel in Hungary.

During the reporting period, a PBS TV crew from KCET-Los Angeles spent six weeks taping a one hour special on the Hungarian revolution and its thirty year aftermath. Although the topic was sensitive, the project -- including spontaneous interviews with every-day Hungarians -- went forward as desired by the TV crew.

During the reporting period, U.S. visas were granted to two permanently accredited Hungarian journalists and their families, and thirteen were issued to Hungarian journalists for shorter periods. No such visas were refused or delayed more than six months.

German Democratic Republic. While foreign journalists are generally treated correctly by GDR officials, their ability to report on events in the GDR is severely limited by laws restricting travel, information and the ability to meet with officials and individuals. While accredited journalists are sometimes able to circumvent these laws, visiting journalists are required to follow a strictly orchestrated, escorted program organized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and are issued visas only for the period of the program.

AP and the "Communist Daily Worker" are the only U.S. organizations with resident permanent accreditation in the GDR. Their representatives, and their families, have multiple-entry visas valid for one year. The 11th SED Party Congress and the 25th anniversary of the building of the Berlin Wall account for the small reported increase in temporary visas for U.S. journalists in the reporting period.

The GDR continues to deny approximately 100 American journalists visas per year. The U.S. Embassy in Berlin has received a number of complaints from American journalists of delays in responding to their requests to come to the GDR. No U.S. journalists have been expelled in the reporting period.

All travel outside of Berlin must be approved by the Foreign Ministry. This regulation is seldom enforced, and is used by the authorities as a legal basis for harassment when one is desired.

Access to information and people remains carefully controlled by GDR laws limiting the ability of journalists to meet contacts and the ability of private GDR citizens to speak with foreigners.

Authorization for radio and television journalists to bring their own technicians and equipment into the GDR has generally been granted. While GDR authorities insist that foreign journalists, like other foreigners, are subject to restrictions on the printed material they can bring into the GDR, journalists generally have had no trouble in bringing in needed materials. An international Press Center with facilities open to foreign journalists is located in Berlin, and during the fairs, in Leipzig.

No U.S. visas were issued to official GDR correspondents in the reporting period.

Czechoslovakia. The Czechoslovak government's generally poor handling of Western journalists in Czechoslovakia has continued. Foreign press centers in Prague and Bratislava provide little useful information. Access to government officials and "newsworthy" data are sharply restricted.

The U.S. Embassy in Prague reports that at least two Czechoslovak visas for permanent accreditation were granted during the reporting period, as well as about two dozen short-term visas, mainly to journalists covering the Women's Tennis Federation Cup in July. To the embassy's knowledge no applications were refused during the reporting period, and no American journalists were expelled. In July, however, a Washington Post correspondent was interrogated for 40 minutes by police after he completed an interview with the mother of defector Michal Pivonka, now a U.S. hockey player.

Eleven American journalists are permanently accredited to Czechoslovakia at the present time, representing the Associated Press, Detroit Free Press, Financial Times, ARD, New York Times, Reuters, Time-Life, U.S. News and World Report, UPI, The Voice of America, the Washington Post, and others. CBS and ABC TV correspondents are currently waiting for permanent non-resident accreditation. In August, the bureau chief of ABC News Warsaw applied for non-resident accreditation, but, in general, the Czechoslovak government has been reluctant to grant permanent accreditation to U.S. television representatives.

There are no travel restrictions for accredited journalists except in security areas, however, Czechoslovak authorities have not undertaken to improve their travel programs for foreign journalists.

The Czechoslovak government permits radio and television journalists to bring their own technicians and equipment, but encourages use of locally-supplied technical personnel and equipment. Journalists are permitted to carry professional

reference material with them but it is usually scrutinized by border guards and customs officials on entering and leaving Czechoslovakia.

One U.S. visa was granted to a Czechoslovak correspondent for permanent accreditation and a number of visas were issued for shorter visits during the reporting period. At present, there are three accredited Czechoslovak journalists in the U.S.

Bulgaria. Poor working conditions and occasional harassment of foreign journalists persist in Bulgaria. Journalists who seek out news and report it as they find it, regardless of whether or not it is favorable to the government or obtained from official sources, often are frustrated by the authorities. While all areas of Bulgaria are theoretically open to journalists, Western journalists are actively discouraged from visiting ethnic Turkish areas, except as part of officially-sponsored tours.

There are no resident and six non-resident American journalists accredited to Bulgaria. Radio and TV journalists and film crews are permitted to bring their equipment into the country. The government organization which is responsible for visiting journalists charges a fee to non-accredited journalists for making appointments with officials and others in Bulgaria. The average cost for this service is two hundred dollars for three days work, and more if the journalist stays longer.

Cooperation and Exchanges in the Fields of Culture and Education

This section of Basket III commits the signatories to facilitate cultural and educational exchanges, improve access to cultural achievements, expand contacts between educational institutions, increase international scientific cooperation, and encourage the study of foreign languages.

General Considerations

Exchanges are an integral aspect of relations among the participating CSCE states. The examples listed in this section are only a partial accounting of the exchanges and the state of cooperation between the United States and the Soviet Union and East European countries. The highlights are indicative, however, of the scope of exchanges and cooperative ventures -- both publicly supported and sponsored and strictly private in nature -- initiated or in progress during the reporting period.

FULBRIGHT AND IREX PROGRAMS

The following table shows the number of lecturers and researchers exchanged during the reporting period under the Fulbright and International Research and Exchange Board (IREX) programs with the Soviet Union and East European countries.

<u>Fulbright:</u>	<u>From U.S.</u>	<u>To U.S.</u>
Bulgaria	2	5
Czechoslovakia	5	3
G.D.R.	0	0
Hungary	10	16
Poland	15	18
Romania	7	0
Soviet Union	6	6

<u>IREX:</u>	<u>From U.S.</u>	<u>To U.S.</u>
Bulgaria	9	2
Czechoslovakia	6	12
G.D.R.	5	11
Hungary	3	7
Poland	3	5
Romania	0	2
Soviet Union	52	46

Soviet Union. The major development of this reporting period was the initial implementation of exchanges following the signing of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. General Exchanges Agreement in November 1985 in Geneva. President Reagan's initiative to promote people-to-people exchanges has raised hopes for increasing contacts between private groups and individuals in the two countries.

Since the signing of the new exchanges agreement, there has been an increase in activity in the field of culture, although, as in the previous reporting period, many projects remain under discussion. There were several American art exhibits in the USSR during the period. The U.S. National Gallery and the Hermitage and Pushkin museums exchanged exhibits of the French impressionists. The Armand Hammer collection of great masters toured several cities in the USSR. A USIA-sponsored exhibit of American woodcuts was shown in Moscow and Leningrad.

The United States designated as official exchanges two tours by American performers during the period. In April, pianist Vladimir Horowitz gave recitals in Moscow and Leningrad. Horowitz's concerts were the the cultural event of the year in the USSR. In September, the Paul Winter consort gave a series of jazz concerts to enthusiastic audiences in Irkutsk, Moscow, and Leningrad. During the same period, the Soviet Union sent a number of performing arts groups to the U.S., including the Kirov Ballet, the Moiseev Dance ensemble, the Ganelin Jazz trio, and the the Moscow State Children's Musical theater.

Despite these and other promising developments, imbalances in the number of performing arts exchanges remained in U.S.-Soviet cultural relations, with more Soviet groups coming to the U.S. than U.S. groups touring the U.S.S.R. This imbalance may be alleviated as more U.S. groups schedule performances in the USSR. The cultural atmosphere in the USSR has become more receptive to exchanges, but Soviet bureaucratic inertia is still such a major factor that long delays in planning, organization and programs are common and some projects remain unrealizable.

Programs for Russian language study between American colleges and universities and Soviet academic institutions such as Moscow's Pushkin Institute and Leningrad State University remain active. American students travel to Leningrad State University for language study under the auspices of the Council on International Educational Exchange (CIEE). The American council of teachers of Russian (ACTR), Ohio State University, and Middlebury College provide opportunities for American college students to undertake advanced language study programs in Leningrad, as well. Approximately 280 Russian-language students from the U.S. will take part in these programs during the coming year, a slight increase over participation in previous years. Ambitious plans by U.S. organizers for dramatic increases in participation were not realized in 1986-87, since Soviet host institutions claimed they were unable to accommodate many additional language students given limitations of facilities and teaching staff.

Promising developments in people-to people exchanges included the Chautauqua town meeting in Latvia, where a U.S. delegation of nearly 200 persons interacted with a Soviet audience of over 1000 persons over a period of five days. Also, the Soviet sister cities organization signed an agreement in April with Sister Cities International, initiating 16 U.S.-Soviet sister city links.

A small number of Soviet English language and American Russian language teachers traveled to the U.S. in both government-supported and private exchanges. The American Field Service-Ministry of Education exchange of high school language teachers, which had been cancelled after the Soviet shutdown of KAL flight 007 in 1983, was renewed in 1986-87 and the Ministry of Education expressed interest in expanding the program from 6 to 10 participants annually from each side.

The number of participants in official exchange programs, including those administered by IREX and the Council for International Exchange of scholars (CIES), increased slightly (from 60 to approximately 70 for each side), although minimum numbers outlined in the new cultural agreement were not achieved. Improvements in Soviet performance were noted, as the Ministry of Higher Education brought its procedures for nominating, placing and informing scholars of archival access and other pertinent data in line with specific timetables outlined in the new agreement. Archival access granted to scholars also appeared to be more extensive than that given to exchanges in the last academic year, but the access has yet to be put to the test by scholars, who arrived in the USSR only in September. Improvement was also noted in placement of American scholars, the majority of whom were assigned to institutions they specifically requested. There were no serious cases of misassignment and the availability of data on archival access, approved research travel, etc., suggested that all U.S. exchanges would probably have the minimum conditions necessary for successful program completion. Soviet sponsors continued to have difficulty in getting Soviet clearances for their own grantees to travel, although the number of last-minute withdrawals and postponements was much smaller than in recent years, and more Soviet scholars traveled in the fall semester than had recently been the case.

The Fulbright Lecturer program appeared to have benefited from the improved administrative procedures adopted by the Ministry of Higher Education. U.S. lecturers still, however, lacked information on faculty consultants assigned to help them and on specific courses they would be required to teach. No visa denials were noted for U.S. exchangees. Six out of eight Soviet lecturers expected to travel in the fall semester of 1986 did in fact arrive in the U.S., which was a substantial improvement over previous years, when last-minute postponements and withdrawals were the rule.

Romania. Visits, exhibits, films showings, book fairs, magazine exchanges and performing arts exchanges all come under the U.S.-Romanian Cultural Exchange Agreement or the agreement which originally established the American and Romanian libraries in the two countries. Film showings are a regular feature of the program of the American Library in Bucharest, and various exhibitions have been held at the library in the past six months. Access to these showings, and the library generally, is basically unimpeded, though frequent visitors may be questioned and discouraged by the authorities. Invitees to film showings cannot attend unless they receive explicit approval from authorities. Since implementation of the law limiting contacts with foreigners, some Romanians report they have been told they should not come to the American library. Major U.S. film and art exhibits are scheduled in the next fiscal year in Bucharest and a number of other cities. American speakers on all topics continue to draw good audiences, both at Romanian institutions and at the American center. Programs have included a seminar on Arms Control, a specialist on East-West Affairs and several economists.

Most other Western countries report shrinkage of cultural exchange programs, with some long-standing activities eliminated. Financial restrictions typically are cited by Romanian authorities as the reason. Romanian priorities appear to exclude academic exchange in non-technical areas. East Germany and Yugoslavia also have suffered major reductions in their cultural exchange programs with Romania.

Romanian compliance with the Final Act's provisions on translation, publication, and dissemination of written works from other states remains poor. Although the Romanian-Hungarian cultural exchange agreement provides for the importation of a large number of Hungarian-language books into Romania each year, authorities have interdicted nearly all such imports. The U.S.-Romanian Cultural Agreement calls for increased exchange of materials for translation and publication, but interest in a seminar on the subject, initially proposed by the Romanians, seems to have disappeared. The Government of Romania has shown no inclination to promote dissemination of and access to books, films, and other forms of cultural expression. Foreign exchange shortages and rigid ideological controls have made it unlikely that this situation will change.

The Romanian Ministry of Education maintains correct relations with U.S. authorities, but too often seems reluctant to deal with the needs and requirements of American scholars. Approval has been granted for only six of the ten American Fulbright Professors proposed for this year. American researchers continue to experience unreasonable delays in getting access to research and archival materials. There are

no open-access libraries (other than small neighborhood libraries) in Romania, except those associated with diplomatic missions. Foreigners, other than official grantees, usually are not allowed to use library or archival facilities.

The number of Romanian professors who have taken up Fulbright professorships in the U.S. has gradually declined from ten in 1982-83 to five in 1985-86. Six have been promised but none have yet been named for the 1986-87 academic year. This number stands in stark contrast to ten years ago when the Romanians were sending as many as 35 research scholars per year to the U.S. The principal reason given for this decline is that the teaching load and rules governing extended absences do not allow sufficient time for most professors to undertake lengthy research projects abroad. A new two-year cultural agreement will be renegotiated in December of 1986.

Poland. There are no official bilateral exchanges between the U.S. and Poland. The Government of Poland continues to send orchestras, art exhibits and other such attractions to the United States, but these activities are commercial undertakings, not government-to-government programs. Various American musicians and artists continued to visit Poland under private arrangements during the reporting period, most notably poet Allen Ginsberg and composer Elliot Carter. A favorable development in August-September was the USIA-facilitated exhibit of photographs by American photographer Paul Caponigro in Warsaw and Krakow galleries. A lack of hard currency, rather than any concerted attempt to exclude Americans, keeps the number of visiting American artists at a modest level.

Polish publishers continue to publish translations of Western authors, although much of what is currently in print results from contracts signed several years ago. The lack of hard currency and ideological pressures to publish more works from "fraternal socialist countries" contributes to the shortage of western books, magazines, films and other sources of information.

The Polish government's cultural policy toward Poland's minorities can be described as benign neglect. Although there has been a great deal of public attention to the importance of Poland's Jewish cultural heritage, official attempts to preserve it have been limited and archival in nature. Plans are underway, however, to establish an institute for the history and culture of Jews in Poland at Jagiellonian University. Other small national minorities, such as Ukrainians, Byelorussians, Tatars, etc., maintain their cultural identity almost exclusively through their own efforts.

Both government-to-government and private academic exchanges continue, although the government of Poland inhibits USIA's international visitors (IV) program by forbidding private Poles to accept official invitations from the United States Government. During the reporting period, however, a Polish scientist from the Ministry of Environmental Protection was officially invited and took part in the international visitors program. This represents the first official Polish acknowledgment of the IV program in four years.

The U.S. Embassy in Warsaw is aware of no problems regarding access to archival material experienced by IREX scholars.

Hungary. Cultural relations between Hungary and the U.S. continue to expand. "Filmmaking in America" finished a very successful tour of four Hungarian provincial cities. Directors of the cultural centers who hosted the exhibit competed with each other for the highest attendance figures. In return, Hungary began a two year tour in the United States of its "Gold and Silver" exhibit.

Over the past six months nineteen Hungarians have traveled to the U.S. as international visitor grantees, providing some of Hungary's most promising politicians and professionals contacts with counterparts in the U.S. The program continues to expand well beyond the 20 stipulated in the bilateral agreement. Hungarian participants are most interested in business management, energy and agriculture.

The Salgo chair in American studies is in its fourth year at the Eotvos Lorand University in Budapest. The Fulbright program remains at four lecturers and six researchers in each direction each year. Additionally, six Fulbright graduate students are beginning studies in both countries, in the fields of literature, drama, music, economics, medicine, and sociology. The Universities in Pecs and Szeged continue to ask for American lecturers, and we will place an American literature specialist in Szeged this academic year. A new lectureship in economics opened up at the Karl-Marx University and several American universities have sent representatives to Hungary to develop private exchange programs. Hungarian students at all levels are interested in studying in the U.S., particularly in fields where the U.S. is prominent or for which there is little opportunity to study in Hungary. Currently there are many solid university-to-university relationships. The major problem is money, and Hungarian students must have complete funding from American universities if they hope to study in the U.S. Currently five students, both undergraduates and graduates, are beginning studies in the U.S.

German Democratic Republic. The GDR continues to maintain rigid control over access to its institutions, and all cultural proposals must be submitted through the Foreign Ministry. The process of internal review is painfully slow, and creates confusion and delays. People are discouraged from cooperating with the U.S Embassy in Berlin directly, and are denied any freedom of action. The GDR continues to assert that cultural relations should be arranged only under a bilateral cultural agreement, and ad hoc arrangements outside of such an agreement remain difficult to arrange. Certain programs proposed could readily have been arranged by the GDR but were refused for political reasons. Private exchanges are discouraged by the GDR, unless they bring hard currency earnings to the country. During the reporting period, GDR writers invited to American universities and certain artists nominated for participation in the Embassy's international visitor program have been denied permission to travel.

The GDR views culture as a means of propagating communist ideology. The state carefully considers every cultural program in the light of political and ideological considerations. Except for cultural programs transmitted from abroad via television or radio, which by their nature cannot be controlled at the borders, all cultural offerings must be approved by state authorities before being made available to local audiences. The circulation of all unapproved books, films, publications and other forms of cultural expression is forbidden. The government makes available those elements of foreign culture which it considers favorable to its world view by providing subsidies and arranging publication and distribution of materials. All other cultural products are not only discouraged, but actively proscribed. Invitational film showings in the U.S. Embassy in Berlin are open only to individuals who receive permission to attend from the authorities.

The United States has had only limited success in setting up and maintaining exchanges in the reporting period. U.S. cultural figures have not been able to address GDR audiences or to lecture at GDR universities except under ostensibly private university-to-university agreements in which the embassy's role was indirect. The U.S. has regularly assisted with the scheduling of lectures for GDR writers, filmmakers and musicians in the U.S.

Approval has been given for a major U.S. film exhibit requested by the Embassy in 1984, and arrangements are nearing completion for a spring 1987 showing. There is occasional commercial American participation in GDR cultural festivals, and while there are no existing performing arts exchanges, some travel of performing artists is arranged through the U.S.-GDR Friendship Society. Several institutions exchange publications under non-governmental (at least on the U.S. side) programs.

Bilateral relations in the field of education have remained relatively constant over the reporting period. Although there are no governmental programs, academic exchanges in the GDR are organized under the IREX program, as direct university-to-university programs, or under the limited National Academy of Sciences exchange agreement. The several American institutions involved have indicated interest in expanding the scope of these programs but have been critical of the GDR efforts to keep American participants in the GDR institutions as separate as possible from colleagues and distant from students. Exchanges are underway between Johns Hopkins and Humboldt, between Kent State and Leipzig, between Brown and Rostock, and between Colby College and Schiller University. The GDR-U.S. Friendship Society also has a limited number of scholarships for U.S. students.

IREX provides sixty man-months of exchanges in each direction. In general, the GDR side has provided access to library and archival material requested, except in the case of archives under the control of the Ministry of the Interior, which has major historical holdings. Scholars not under the IREX program or a university-to-university program seldom can arrange access to GDR materials or obtain permission to interview individuals. In general, however, after an academic or research program has received the necessary clearances, the GDR authorities are scrupulous in assisting the scholar in carrying it through.

The GDR has recently accepted the U.S. Embassy in Berlin's proposal to establish a modest Fulbright exchange program. Decisions concerning implementation are currently being negotiated.

Czechoslovakia. Overall bilateral relations in the field of culture and education have shown some improvement during the reporting period. On April 15, 1986, the Czechoslovak government and U.S. signed their first Bilateral Exchanges Agreement and Program Document. The Agreement has expanded exchanges in the fields of social science and the humanities as well as in science and technology. Despite some strain in implementation, there will be eleven American Fulbright scholars in Czechoslovakia by January and an equivalent number of Czechoslovak exchanges in the U.S.

Several embassy-sponsored American exhibits were mounted with the cooperation of Czechoslovak authorities. In the spring, "Architecture Today" was hosted by organizations in Bratislava and Prague. In April, Kosice was the venue for a major fine arts exhibition by American Indian artists Allen Houser and Dan Namingha. A large English teaching materials book display "TEFL/TESL" was seen by teaching specialists in

Bratislava and at three English teaching summer seminars. In addition, the Czechoslovak government has agreed to host two major USIA exhibits, "American Woodcuts" and "American Theater today."

American performers continue to appear in Czechoslovakia on a commercial basis, most notably during the annual Prague spring festival. In June the Czechoslovak authorities programmed "American Ambassador" pianist Stephen Drury, the first official embassy-sponsored concert in cooperation with the Czechoslovak government since 1978.

Czechoslovak authorities have shown interest in several visits by Czechoslovak specialists to the U.S. under the international visitors program. Five Czechoslovaks traveled to the U.S. in the reporting period for programs in literature, dramatic arts, library science, and environmental protection, and one noted translator and author attended the Iowa Writer's Workshop. One film director attended a multi-regional project on film, and yet another specialist will attend a project on the teaching of English as a foreign language during this reporting period.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Czech and Slovak ministries of education have been a bit less reluctant to accept embassy programming of American specialists in American literature and other fields at Czechoslovak institutions, although many embassy letters regarding the possibility of programming these speakers still go unanswered. Nevertheless, some of the eight speakers the Embassy managed to program during the reporting period were also programmed at the American Embassy Library in Prague, and authorities did not object to attendance at these lectures by Czechoslovak citizens.

While the Czechoslovak government undertakes to disseminate and translate written works from socialist countries, American literature in translation, found at many bookstores, seems chosen with an eye to its negative view of American society rather than for its literary merit. A number of quality U.S. bestsellers do get translated nevertheless, and American fiction is translated quite regularly in the magazine, "World Literature." Customs duties have not been lowered to promote the dissemination of and access to books, films and other forms of cultural expression from the U.S.

During the reporting period, four American Fulbright scholars arrived to take positions in Czechoslovak institutions. By January the nearly full complement of eleven scholars will be in place in each country. This summer there was no expansion in the English-teaching seminars held in Czechoslovakia, in which four American lecturers participated with embassy support, although the new exchanges agreement

allowed for up to ten specialists to participate each summer. Exchanges under the IREX program have not increased during the reporting period, but some progress was seen in direct university affiliations.

The Embassy received no complaints during the reporting period from U.S. grantees regarding access to archives or libraries.

Bulgaria. The Bulgarian government continues to construe the U.S.-Bulgarian Bilateral Cultural Agreement narrowly in an attempt to limit the access of the U.S. Embassy in Sofia to Bulgarian media and cultural institutions.

Popular demand for the USIA Bulgarian-language publication "Spectur" is growing and embassy distribution of "Spectur" has risen from six thousand to eight thousand copies per quarter.

Bulgarian authorities have to an extent relaxed bureaucratic blocks in the way of the USIA-sponsored visitor's program. The embassy was able to place four such visitors in FY 1986, as opposed to only one in FY 1985. A performing arts group, the first USIA-sponsored group in several years, and two U.S. exhibits were presented to Bulgarian audiences during the reporting period, as well.