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WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

Collection Name EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT, NSC: COUNTRY FILE

Withdrawer

KDB 12/9/2015

File Folder USSR (12/15/82-12/17/82)

FOIA

F03-002/5

Box Number 23

SKINNER

291

ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
171128	CABLE	MOSCOW 15134 R 4/8/2013 CREST NLR-748-23-28-1-1	1	12/15/1982	B1
171129	PROFILE SHEET	NSC/S R 1/13/2012 CREST NLR-748-23-28-2-0	1	12/15/1982	B1
171131	MEMO	W. CLARK TO J. BLOCK RE EXTENSION OF US-USSR AGREEMENT ON COOPERATION R 4/8/2013 CREST NLR-748-23-28-3-9	1	12/20/1982	B1
171130	MEMO	R. ROBINSON TO W. CLARK RE EXTENSION OF US-USSR AGREEMENT ON COOPERATION R 1/13/2012 CREST NLR-748-23-28-2-0	2	12/17/1982	B1
171132	MEMO	L. PAUL BREMER TO W. CLARK TO RE EXTENSION OF US-USSR AGREEMENT ON COOPERATION (INCL. ATTACHMENT) PAR 6/3/2013 CREST NLR-748-23-28-4-8	7	12/10/1982	B1
171133	REPORT	US-USSR AGREEMENT ON COOPERATION IN FIELD OF AGRICULTURE	7	ND	B1

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]

B-2 Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]

B-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]

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

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WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM

171128

PAGE 01 MOSCOW 5134 32430 DTG: 150614Z DEC 82 PSN: 037833
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NLRR 748-23-2811
BY LCB NARA DATE 12/2/15

TO SECSTATE WASHDC IMMEDIATE 1458

~~SECRET~~ MOSCOW 15134
NODIS

E. O. 12356: DECL: OADR

TAGS: PARM, UR, US

SUBJECT: RESPONSE TO DOBRYNIN'S QUESTIONS ON MX AND CBMS

REF: STATE 346201/1

1. ~~S~~ - ENTIRE TEXT.

2. APPRECIATE REFTEL. AS I DEPART FOR LONDON WEDNESDAY MORNING, I WILL NOT BE ABLE TO SEE GROMYKO UNTIL FOLLOWING MY RETURN ON THE WEEKEND. WOULD THEREFORE APPRECIATE WASHINGTON'S HOLDING OFF UNTIL I HAVE A CHANCE TO ARRANGE A MEETING. HARTMAN

~~SECRET~~

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

ACTION

December 15, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM P. CLARK

FROM: ^{RBS} ROBERT B. SIMS

SUBJECT: Pentagon Press Briefing on Soviet Capabilities

At Tab II are reports about a Pentagon briefing on Soviet capabilities. It suggests that a classified briefing was either given to newsmen or planned for newsmen, but not given exactly as planned because the newsmen would not sign security waivers.

This is my understanding of the background:

-- A briefing of the sort reported was proposed by Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense Ben Welles last week at an MX public affairs strategy meeting, which I organized and Dave Gergen chaired. Welles said then that intelligence officials were reluctant to approve the concept. He asked for NSC assistance.

-- I presented the suggestion to Bud McFarlane, whose judgment was that a briefing which appears to dump classified information to the media in the heat of a Congressional debate would probably backfire.

-- I told Welles that NSC did not support the proposed briefing at this time and explained our rationale.

-- At the weekly White House National Security Public Affairs Planning Meeting last Thursday, Alan Romberg of State raised the issue, saying they did not think such a briefing advisable. Based on my conversation with Welles, I told Romberg (Henry Catto may have been out of the room at the time) that no such briefing was contemplated.

-- Defense did not advise White House, NSC, State or CIA Public Affairs of its intention to hold the briefing.

-- Defense Public Affairs says CIA (Director Casey) approved the briefing.

Unless the briefing was approved here in some conversation unknown to me, the decision to hold the briefing represents an uncoordinated action which should not pass unnoticed.

Options for your consideration:

1. Clark/Weinberger memo at Tab I. *no*
2. Phone call from you to Weinberger registering concern. *yes*

also

3. No memo or call; McFarlane discuss at weekly PA meeting.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memo to Weinberger at Tab I.

Approve _____ Disapprove *✓*

Weil case - bring up at weekly mtg

Attachments

- TAB I Memo to Weinberger
- TAB II Phil Taubman New York Times article and AP story in Washington Post

P. 465

National Security Council The White House

ED

Package # 8625

82 DEC 15 P 1: 44

	SEQUENCE TO	HAS SEEN	ACTION
John Poindexter	<u>1</u>	<u>J</u>	<u>A</u>
Bud McFarlane	<u>2</u>	<u>M</u>	
Jacque Hill	<u>3</u>	<u>J</u>	
Judge Clark	<u>4</u>	<u>J</u>	<u>A</u>
John Poindexter			
Staff Secretary			
Sit Room			

I-Information A-Action R-Retain D-Dispatch N-No further Action

DISTRIBUTION

cc: VP Meese Baker Deaver Other

COMMENTS

Added to

he was upset with his gear - said the equipment was bad -

J

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM FOR THE HONORABLE CASPAR W. WEINBERGER
The Secretary of Defense

SUBJECT: News Reports About News Briefing on Soviet
Capabilities

The Washington Post and New York Times December 15 editions report a news briefing on Soviet capabilities organized by the Department of Defense, at which reporters were asked to sign security waivers.

Our knowledge of your plans for such a briefing was apparently limited to an informal inquiry as to the NSC position on the desirability of conducting it at this time, to which our response was that it would be inadvisable and counterproductive at a time when the M-X issue was being debated in Congress. The issue was also raised at the weekly White House National Security Public Affairs Planning Meeting December 9 by the State Department representative, who registered opposition to the concept.

It would be helpful for us to review our procedures with regard to interagency coordination of this sort of initiative, and I have asked that it be added to the agenda for the next Public Affairs Planning Meeting.

William P. Clark

REPORTERS BALK AT SECRECY PLEDGE

Pentagon, in Unusual Move,
Asked Journalists to Sign
Agreement on Briefing

By PHILIP TAUBMAN

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 — The Defense Department today took the unusual step of asking reporters to sign a secrecy agreement before attending a briefing about Soviet military capabilities.

The secrecy agreement stipulated that the reporters never disclose "in writing, broadcast or any verbal discourse" the information they would hear. It also required the journalists to report to the Pentagon any effort made by others to obtain the sensitive information.

When the reporters balked at signing the agreement, senior officials in the department settled for their verbal word of honor.

The New York Times declined to send a correspondent to the briefing because of the restrictive conditions. Richard Gross, a correspondent for United Press International, left the session after the discussion about the secrecy agreement.

A 'Conflicting Assignment'

According to one reporter who was there, among those who attended it were representatives from the three commercial television networks, The Wall Street Journal, The Los Angeles Times, The Baltimore Sun, The Associated Press and Newsweek.

George Wilson, Pentagon correspondent for The Washington Post, said he did not know about the restrictive rules but had not attended the session because he had a "conflicting assignment."

Seymour Topping, managing editor of The New York Times, issued this statement: "The Times does not enter into agreements that bar a reporter from sharing information with readers or responsible editors. The extraordinary agreement proposed by the Defense Department does not serve national security but simply tends to confuse the issues and consequently the public."

One reporter who was present, Fred Hoffman of The Associated Press, said that he rarely accepted information off the record but thought in this case that it would be educational.

45 Argument Ensues

In a scene that some participants later said seemed to be drawn from the pages of "Alice in the Wonderland," the reporters and department officials spent the first 45 minutes arguing over the conditions for handling information that could not be told to the public.

The sequence of events that produced today's briefing began several weeks ago, when Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger invited correspondents who regularly cover the Pentagon to come to his office for a background briefing on military matters.

In the meeting, which was attended by about 15 reporters, Mr. Weinberger said that the Soviet Union posed a serious and ominous military threat to the United States, according to several reporters who attended the session. When Mr. Weinberger was pressed to support the contention, he said he would try to arrange an intelligence briefing on the subject for reporters.

However, officials from the Defense Intelligence Agency and the Central Intelligence Agency, according to Pentagon sources, were reluctant to provide reporters with highly classified information, even on the understanding that the material would not be published or broadcast.

Agreement Proves Unacceptable

The problem was resolved, according to intelligence officials, when the Defense Department then offered to make reporters sign a secrecy agreement that would underscore the off-the-record ground rules of the briefing.

But the agreement drafted by Pentagon attorneys and public relations officials proved unacceptable to the reporters when it was announced today.

When the reporters were admitted to a Pentagon briefing room across the hall from Mr. Weinberger's office, officials handed them a one-page form entitled "Department of Defense Secrecy Agreement."

After noting that the reporters would receive "highly sensitive intelligence information which concerns the security of the United States and belongs to the United States Government," the agreement stipulated that the journalists would never disclose the information to anyone, including their editors, in any form. In addition, it called on the reporters to notify the department immediately if anyone attempted to solicit the information from them.

Modifications Also Rejected

When the correspondents refused to sign the agreement, Defense Department officials left the room for 10 minutes, then returned with a proposed modification in some of the language, according to one of the reporters who was present.

The journalists also rejected the modifications, prompting the officials to huddle for another private discussion. After the second break, the officials said they would accept a verbal pledge to abide by the agreement.

Gen. Richard G. Stilwell, Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Policy, then read a roll-call of the reporters present, asking each if he agreed to give his word of honor not to disclose any of the information, several of the correspondents said. All the reporters present responded affirmatively.

"I've been to a lot of off-the-record briefings but never one where they asked reporters to sign a secrecy agreement," said one veteran Pentagon correspondent who attended today's session. Pentagon officials said they could not recall any previous effort to gain the approval of reporters for a secrecy agreement.

Reporters Balk Over Briefing Pact

Associated Press

Thirteen reporters were given an off-the-record Pentagon briefing yesterday that contained sensitive information on Soviet military developments, even though the journalists refused to sign an unprecedented "secrecy agreement" requested beforehand by defense officials.

Pentagon spokesman Henry Catto said the briefing was offered "to inform senior defense correspondents as to the extent and trends of the growing Soviet threat insofar as national security would permit."

Catto said the strict secrecy sought by the Defense Department was dictated by the need to "protect intelligence sources and methods of collection."

The briefing dealt with Soviet advances in strategic nuclear weapons and conventional forces.

It was set up after reporters had complained to Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger that the defense establishment was not providing military affairs reporters with the kind of informa-

tion that would enable them to judge the validity of Reagan administration claims of ominous Soviet military advances.

When the reporters arrived at a meeting room before the briefing, they were asked to sign a one-page statement titled "Department of Defense Secrecy Agreement."

Catto and other officials said that intelligence authorities were insistent on obtaining such a formal agreement from reporters before divulging highly sensitive information to them.

After the reporters unanimously refused to sign, officials reconsidered and agreed to go ahead with the briefing on the understanding that the material would be off the record and usable only as background matter for future articles.

WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

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EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT, NSC: COUNTRY FILE

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File Folder

USSR (12/15/82-12/17/82)

FOIA

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<i>ID</i>	<i>Document Type</i> <i>Document Description</i>	<i>No of</i> <i>pages</i>	<i>Doc Date</i>	<i>Restric-</i> <i>tions</i>
171129	PROFILE SHEET NSC/S	1	12/15/1982	B1

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]

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

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RECEIVED 15 DEC 82 18

TO CLARK

FROM SIMS

DOCDATE 15 DEC 82

KEYWORDS: MEDIA

USSR

INTELLIGENCE

DECLASSIFIED (RELEASE)

NY 74-23-282-0

BY CW NARA DATE 1/13/12

SUBJECT: PENTAGON PRESS BRIEFING ON SOVIET CAPABILITIES

ACTION: FOR DECISION

DUE: 17 DEC 82 STATUS X FILES

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

CLARK

COMMENTS

REF# LOG NSCIFID (M /)

ACTION OFFICER (S)	ASSIGNED	ACTION REQUIRED	DUE	COPIES TO
	C DEC 16 1982	Clark disapproved		SB

DISPATCH W/ATTCH FILE SA (C) SA

46,
9

National Security Council
The White House

Package # 8558

82 DEC 17 P 4: 36

	SEQUENCE TO	HAS SEEN	ACTION
John Poindexter	<u>1</u>	X	<u>A</u>
Bud McFarlane	<u>2</u>	<u>m</u>	
Jacque Hill	<u>3</u>	<u>J</u>	
Judge Clark	<u>4</u>	<u>J</u>	<u>A</u>
John Poindexter			
Staff Secretary	<u>5</u>		<u>D</u>
Sit Room			

I-Information A-Action R-Retain D-Dispatch N-No further Action

DISTRIBUTION

cc: VP Meese Baker Deaver Other _____

COMMENTS

12/20

Judge,
 I'm sorry I didn't get to this until this morning. The lateness precludes a negative decision. I've re-written Tab I.

J

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

10

THE WHITE HOUSE

8558

WASHINGTON

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

171131

December 20, 1982

DECLASSIFIED

NLRR 74823-28-3-9

MEMORANDUM FOR THE HONORABLE JOHN R. BLOCK
THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

BY (CDS) NARA DATE 12/9/15

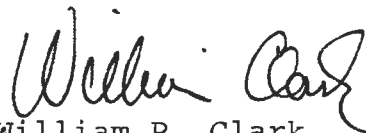
SUBJECT: Extension of US-USSR Agreement on
Cooperation in the Field of Agriculture (U)

The decision was made to take no action to terminate the US-USSR Agreement on Cooperation in the Field of Agriculture beginning June 19, 1983. This decision reflects the views of relevant agencies that the U. S. has derived tangible benefits from the agreement. It is requested the following actions be taken: (C)

(1) Refrain from any press release or other public announcements concerning this decision so as to maintain our policy of low visibility on overall exchange activities with the Soviet Union. (C)

(2) Seek improved Soviet compliance with agreement provisions early in the renewal period, particularly concerning the types of information exchanges called for in Article II, paragraph 1. (C)

FOR THE PRESIDENT:


William P. Clark

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Declassify on: OADR

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MW
11

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

8558

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

December 17, 1982

171130

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM P. CLARK

FROM: ROGER W. ROBINSON *RWR*

SUBJECT: Extension of U.S.-USSR Agreement on Cooperation in the Field of Agriculture

Attached (Tab II) is State's recommendation that we approve an automatic five year extension of the U.S.-USSR Agreement on Cooperation in the Field of Agriculture. The effective date of the extension would be June 19, 1983 unless we take action to terminate the agreement with six months' notice (December 19, 1982). The relevant agencies which have recommended that we take no action to interrupt the June extension of this agreement are as follows:

- USDA -- Believes that the agreement has resulted in tangible benefits to the U.S.
- CIA -- The Agricultural Assessment Branch of the Office of Global Issues supports the extension because of the intelligence value of U.S. on-site crop inspection teams called for in the agreement.
- State -- Views automatic extension of the agreement as a quiet positive signal to the Soviets of our readiness to deal with them in areas of mutual interest. We retain the flexibility to adjust our agricultural exchange policy according to future Soviet geopolitical behavior. Ambassador Hartman concurs.
- COMEX -- The Committee for Exchanges supports extension of the agreement.

Given the consensus favoring an extension, I believe we should permit the December 19 deadline to lapse and hence approve a five year extension beginning in June 1983. This decision, however, should be made contingent on USDA agreeing to the following two conditions (recommended by State):

- 1) USDA agrees to refrain from any press release or other public announcements concerning this decision.

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DECLASSIFY ON: OADR

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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Cret
NLRR *NLZ 748-23-20-2-0*
BY *Cv* NARA DATE *1/13/12*

- 2) USDA seeks improved Soviet compliance with agreement provisions early in the renewal period, specifically regarding the exchange of agricultural information, including forward estimates, production, consumption, demand and trade of major agricultural commodities, as called for in Article II, paragraph 1 of the agreement.

RECOMMENDATION:

That you approve the automatic extension of the agreement by not taking action to terminate the agreement by December 19, 1982.

Approve ✓ Disapprove _____

That you send the attached memorandum (Tab I) of approval to Secretary Block.

Approve ✓ Disapprove _____

Richard Pipes, Norman Bailey, Paula Dobriansky and Henry Nau ^{HN} concur.

Attachments

- Tab I Memo to Block
- Tab II State Package



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

DOS REVIEWED 09-Jan-2013: NO OBJECTION TO DECLASSIFICATION

December 10, 1982 82 DEC 10 P10: 34

REFER TO CIA

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CIA REVIEWED 13-May-2013: NO OBJECTION TO RELEASE AS SANITIZED

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM P. CLARK
THE WHITE HOUSE

WHITE HOUSE
SITUATION ROOM
DECLASSIFIED IN PART

NLRR 748-23-28-4-8
BY COB NARA DATE 12/2/05

SUBJECT: Extension of US-USSR Agreement on Cooperation
in the Field of Agriculture

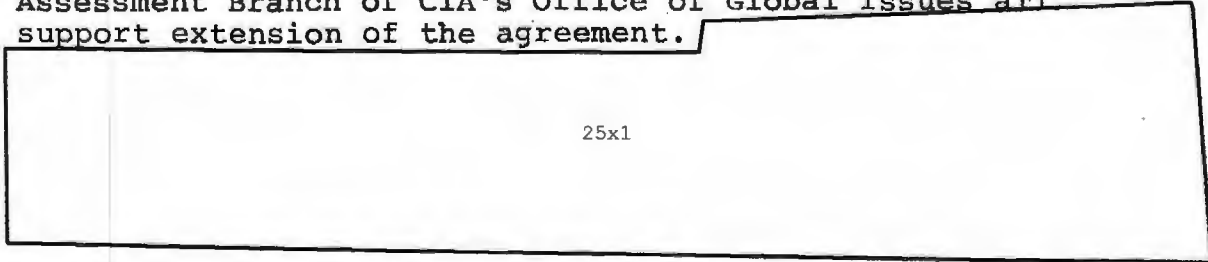
The US-USSR Agreement on Cooperation in the Field of Agriculture will be automatically extended for five years on June 19, 1983 unless either side takes action to terminate it no later than December 19, 1982 (six months prior to its expiration date).

BACKGROUND

Official science and technology exchange activities with the Soviet Union have been cut back substantially on two occasions - in 1980 at the time of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and in early 1982 when, as part of the sanctions taken against the Soviet Union for their actions in Poland, the President announced that three agreements (space, energy, and science and technology) would be allowed to expire in 1982. The Agriculture Agreement is the first agreement since then to come up for a renewal decision.

As the attached report indicates, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) believes the agreement has resulted in tangible benefits to the U.S. and should be extended.

The Committee for Exchanges (COMEX), the Department's Bureau of Intelligence and Research, and the Agricultural Assessment Branch of CIA's Office of Global Issues all support extension of the agreement.



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DECL: OADR

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14

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STATE'S VIEWS

While State believes that the U.S. has derived little or no scientific and technical benefit from activities under the agreement, it is State's view that political considerations favor permitting the automatic extension to take place. In view of the recent changes in Soviet leadership, allowing the agreement to extend automatically provides an occasion for us to give the Soviets a quiet signal of our readiness to deal with them in areas of mutual interest, whereas informing them of our intention to terminate the agreement would be taken by the Soviets as a signal of the direction our policy might take in other areas. Moreover, terminating the agreement would serve to dismantle further the limited structure of cooperation which now remains.

State believes automatic extension allows us to retain the flexibility to adjust the tightening or relaxing of our exchanges policy to future shifts in the political situation. Consistent with this approach, under other agreements we are continuing with certain routine exchanges which are of benefit to us, particularly in areas relating to health, pollution control, and safety. Ambassador Hartman, in a recent telegram from Moscow, has expressed similar views. (Clearly, should there be a major Soviet transgression in the next week or so - such as a military move into Poland to respond to rioting on the first anniversary of the imposition of martial law on December 13 - we could still exercise the termination option to express our displeasure).

The Soviets, for their part, have indicated no intention to exercise the termination option. On the contrary, they have indicated a clear interest in extending the agreement and in general, view the exchanges framework as an important aspect of our overall bilateral relationship.

Permitting the automatic extension of the agreement for a five year period does not require our formally notifying the Soviets. Any amendment of the agreement, including extension for a period of less than five years, would require mutual consent, and would thus necessitate opening negotiations. This is a step we would prefer to avoid at the present time, since it would appear to be a new initiative on bilateral cooperation.

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-3-

15

STATE'S RECOMMENDATION

State recommends that the Agriculture Agreement be allowed to extend automatically. Should the NSC concur in the automatic extension, State also recommends that it direct USDA to refrain from any press release announcing the decision, so as to maintain our policy of low visibility on overall exchange activities with the Soviet Union.



L. Paul Bremer, III
Executive Secretary

Attachments:

1. EUR/IG Report on the Extension of the US-USSR Agreement on Cooperation in the Field of Agriculture
2. USDA Evaluation of US-USSR Agreement on Cooperation in the Field of Agriculture
3. US-USSR Agreement on Cooperation in the Field of Agriculture

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16

EUR/IG REPORT ON THE EXTENSION OF THE US-USSR
AGREEMENT ON COOPERATION IN THE FIELD OF AGRICULTURE

The US-USSR Agreement on Cooperation in the Field of Agriculture will by its terms be extended automatically for a period of five years on June 19, 1983 unless either party gives notice of termination no less than six months prior to this date (no later than December 19, 1982).

The Agreement on Cooperation in the Field of Agriculture was signed in Washington by Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz and Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko during the Nixon-Brezhnev Summit. It was one of the eleven such agreements concluded at three summits between 1972 and 1974. Of the others, four have been renewed successively for five year terms, two others for reduced terms, and one was initially signed for a ten year period. Three agreements, (space, energy, and science and technology) were allowed to expire earlier in 1982 in accordance with the President's December, 1981 announcement of sanctions against the Soviet Union.

The Agriculture Agreement was last extended in 1978. Since that time, US-Soviet relations have cooled and funding has been reduced considerably, resulting in substantial cutbacks in exchange activities under all agreements. When the U.S. reduced the level of exchange activities dramatically in response to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in early 1980, cooperation under the Agriculture Agreement ceased completely because of Soviet insistence (regarding this agreement only) that the two sides hold a high-level Joint Committee Meeting (JCM) to discuss the resumption of activities. The U.S. did not agree and the two sides maintained their respective positions on this issue until early 1982, when the Soviets dropped their insistence on the JCM and invited a working level group to Moscow to discuss the resumption of a modest program of cooperation. Shortly after this visit in July, a limited program of cooperation got underway with the travel of a USDA grain team to the Soviet Union. The Soviets are expected to send their first exchange group to the U.S. in early 1983 in the area of genetic engineering.

Over the life of the agreement, activities have taken place under the Agriculture Agreement in two broad areas:

1. Research and Technology - including plant science (exchange of germ plasm material), animal science (livestock research), and soil science (such as computerized mapping of wind erosion patterns).

CONFIDENTIAL

2. Economic Information - including market development, exchange of statistical information, travel of American specialists to observe growing conditions of Soviet grains and production and use of other commodities, and an exchange of library materials.

While activities in all but the exchange of library materials ceased entirely from early 1980 until August, 1982, the structure of cooperation remained intact, and now that the Soviets have dropped their insistence on a JCM, a limited program has once again resumed and further exchanges are planned for the remaining six months of the agreement's term.

The Soviets clearly are interested in the access the agreement gives them to U.S. agricultural research facilities and technology. However, the technology involved is of a generally open or commercial nature and potential technology transfer is carefully controlled by the U.S. side.

SUMMARY CONCLUSIONS AND AGENCY RECOMMENDATIONS

USDA's evaluation comments indicated:

-- Activities under the Agricultural Agreement have direct relevance to USDA farm policy objectives. It provides access to the Soviet agricultural sector which, among other things, adds to our intelligence on Soviet agricultural potential and Soviet scientific effort directed toward achieving this potential. The agreement also provides a forum for regular meetings with Soviet agricultural policy makers, permits scientific and technical exchanges where agricultural scientists from each country can share knowledge, and supports a framework for regular exchange of statistical information on the agricultural situation and outlook. The agreement also serves as a facilitating arm for improving U.S. contacts with key Soviet officials in the procurement, marketing, and trade areas as with other Soviet end-users of U.S. agricultural products. In general, USDA believes the agreement has addressed the specific interests of the Department of Agriculture and is consistent with the diplomatic, economic, and scientific priorities of both the Department of Agriculture and the U.S. While any assessment of benefit to the U.S. should reflect the complete halt in cooperation for a period of over two years and the limited resumption of activities only since August, 1982, USDA believes that the current benefit to the U.S. lies in the systematic linking of USDA's varied interests in a single mechanism of cooperation which can be implemented consistent with prevailing diplomatic policies.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Agency Recommendations

USDA recommends allowing extension for the five year period provided for in the original agreement as set forth in their report (attached).

State recommends the five year extension be permitted to take place. State believes that while we should continue to limit and monitor the overall level of exchanges in response to Soviet actions, we should maintain the framework of cooperation intact. Moreover, State believes that informing the Soviets at this time of our intent to terminate the agreement would convey a decidedly negative signal regarding our willingness to deal with the Soviets in other areas of mutual interest and benefit.

In favoring the extension of the agreement, State recommends that USDA seek improved Soviet compliance with agreement provisions early in the renewal period - specifically regarding exchange of agricultural information, including forward estimates, production, consumption, demand and trade of major agricultural commodities, as specified in Article II, paragraph 1 of the agreement. Moreover, should the NSC concur in the automatic renewal, State recommends that it direct USDA to refrain from any press release announcing the decision. This is consistent with the low visibility we wish to continue in all our bilateral science and technology agreements with the Soviets.

DOD made no recommendation on the extension of the agreement.

Committee on Exchanges (COMEX) concurs in USDA's recommendation to extend the agreement. COMEX believes that the exchanges under this agreement appear to be balanced, with benefits for both sides.

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Other agencies, with the exception of the National Science Foundation (NSF), offered no comment or concurred. NSF commented that USDA's characterization of the agreement as "unique" in addressing both scientific and economic concerns is not valid, in that most other science and technology bilateral agreements with the Soviet Union have economic and commercial relevance. In addition, NSF points out that the Soviets have not complied fully with the provisions of Article II of the agreement regarding information exchange.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



20

12 November 1982

TO: Richard R. Burt, Assistant Secretary
Bureau of European Affairs
Department of State

FROM: Joan Wallace
Administrator

SUBJECT: USDA Evaluation of U.S.-USSR Agreement of Cooperation in the
Field of Agriculture

The attached USDA evaluation of the U.S.-USSR Agreement of Cooperation in the Field of Agriculture is submitted per your request.

You will note that the Department of Agriculture's views are positive, and we are recommending that the Agreement be renewed.

It is my understanding that USDA's posture will be reviewed in State by COMEX, Committee for Exchanges, for concurrence and a joint USDA/State recommendation will be prepared for policy implementation.

If there are any further questions about the Agreement or USDA's position, please have your staff call Roger Neetz, 447-4445.

Attachment



WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

Collection Name

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT, NSC: COUNTRY FILE

Withdrawer

KDB 12/9/2015

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USSR (12/15/82-12/17/82)

FOIA

F03-002/5

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171133	REPORT US-USSR AGREEMENT ON COOPERATION IN FIELD OF AGRICULTURE	7	ND	B1

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- B-2 Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- B-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- B-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- B-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- B-7 Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- B-8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- B-9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

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

COOPERATION IN AGRICULTURE

Agreement Between the
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
and the UNION OF SOVIET
SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Signed at Washington June 19, 1973



AGREEMENT BETWEEN
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
ON COOPERATION IN THE FIELD OF AGRICULTURE

The Government of the United States of America and the
Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics;

Taking into account the importance which the production of
food has for the peoples of both countries and for all of mankind;

Desiring to expand existing cooperation between the two
countries in the field of agricultural research and development;

Wishing to apply new knowledge and technology in agricultural
production and processing;

Recognizing the desirability of expanding relationships in
agricultural trade and the exchange of information necessary
for such trade;

Convinced that cooperation in the field of agriculture will
contribute to overall improvement of relations between the two
countries;

In pursuance and further development of the Agreement between
the Government of the United States of America and the Government
of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on Cooperation in the
Fields of Science and Technology of May 24, 1972,^[1] and in accordance
with the Agreement on Exchanges and Cooperation in Scientific,
Technical, Educational, Cultural and Other Fields of April 11,
1972,^[2] and in accordance with the Agreement on Cooperation in the
Field of Environmental Protection of May 23, 1972;^[3]

Have agreed as follows:

¹ TIAS 7346; 23 UST 856.

² TIAS 7347; 23 UST 790.

³ TIAS 7345; 23 UST 845.

ARTICLE I

The Parties will develop and carry out cooperation in the field of agriculture on the basis of mutual benefit, equality and reciprocity.

ARTICLE II

The Parties will promote the development of mutually beneficial cooperation in the following main areas:

1. Regular exchange of relevant information, including forward estimates, on production, consumption, demand and trade of major agricultural commodities.
2. Methods of forecasting the production, demand and consumption of major agricultural products, including econometric methods.
3. Plant science, including genetics, breeding, plant protection and crop production, including production under semi-arid conditions.
4. Livestock and poultry science, including genetics, breeding, physiology, nutrition, disease protection and large-scale operations.
5. Soil science, including the theory of movement of water, gases, salts, and heat in soils.
6. Mechanization of agriculture, including development and testing of new machinery, equipment and technology, as well as repair and technical service.
7. Application, storage and transportation of mineral fertilizers and other agricultural chemicals.
8. Processing, storage and preservation of agricultural commodities, including formula feed technology.

9. Land reclamation and reclamation engineering, including development of new equipment, designs and materials.
10. Use of mathematical methods and electronic computers in agriculture, including mathematical modeling of large-scale agricultural enterprises.

Other areas of cooperation may be added by mutual agreement.

ARTICLE III

Cooperation between the Parties may take the following forms:

1. Exchange of scientists, specialists and trainees.
2. Organization of bilateral symposia and conferences.
3. Exchange of scientific, technical and relevant economic information, and methods of research.
4. Planning, development and implementation of joint projects and programs.
5. Exchange of plant germ plasm, seeds and living material.
6. Exchange of animals, biological materials, agricultural chemicals, and models of new machines, equipment and scientific instruments.
7. Direct contacts and exchanges between botanical gardens.
8. Exchange of agricultural exhibitions.

Other forms of cooperation may be added by mutual agreement.

ARTICLE IV

1. In furtherance of the aims of this Agreement, the Parties will, as appropriate, encourage, promote and monitor the development of cooperation and direct contacts between

governmental and non-governmental institutions, research and other organizations, trade associations, and firms of the two countries, including the conclusion, as appropriate, of implementing agreements for carrying out specific projects and programs under this Agreement.

2. To assure fruitful development of cooperation, the Parties will render every assistance for the travel of scientists and specialists to areas of the two countries appropriate for the conduct of activities under this Agreement.

3. Projects and exchanges under this Agreement will be carried out in accordance with the laws and regulations of the two countries.

ARTICLE V

1. For implementation of this Agreement, there shall be established a US-USSR Joint Committee on Agricultural Cooperation which shall meet, as a rule, once a year, alternately in the United States and the Soviet Union, unless otherwise mutually agreed.

2. The Joint Committee will review and approve specific projects and programs of cooperation; establish the procedures for their implementation; designate, as appropriate, institutions and organizations responsible for carrying out cooperative activities; and make recommendations, as appropriate, to the Parties.

3. Within the framework of the Joint Committee there shall be established a Joint Working Group on Agricultural Economic Research and Information and a Joint Working Group on Agricultural

Research and Technological Development. Unless otherwise mutually agreed, each Joint Working Group will meet alternately in the United States and the Soviet Union at least two times a year. The Joint Committee may establish other working groups as it deems necessary.

4. The Executive Agents for coordinating and carrying out this Agreement shall be, for the Government of the United States of America, the United States Department of Agriculture, and for the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR. The Executive Agents will, as appropriate, assure the cooperation in their respective countries of other institutions and organizations as required for carrying out joint activities under this Agreement. During the period between meetings of the Joint Committee, the Executive Agents will maintain contact with each other and coordinate and supervise the development and implementation of cooperative activities conducted under this Agreement.

ARTICLE VI

Unless an implementing agreement contains other provisions, each Party or participating institution, organization or firm, shall bear the costs of its participation and that of its personnel in cooperative activities engaged in under this Agreement.

ARTICLE VII

1. Nothing in this Agreement shall be interpreted to prejudice or modify any existing Agreements between the Parties.

2. Projects developed by the US-USSR Joint Working Group on Agricultural Research which were approved at the first session of the US-USSR Joint Commission on Scientific and Technical Cooperation on March 21, 1973, will continue without interruption and will become the responsibility of the US-USSR Joint Committee on Agricultural Cooperation upon its formal establishment.

ARTICLE VIII

1. This Agreement shall enter into force upon signature and remain in force for five years. It will be automatically extended for successive five-year periods unless either Party notifies the other of its intent to terminate this Agreement not later than six months prior to the expiration of this Agreement.

2. This Agreement may be modified at any time by mutual agreement of the Parties.

3. The termination of this Agreement will not affect the validity of implementing agreements concluded under this Agreement between institutions, organizations and firms of the two countries

DONE at Washington, this 19th day of June, 1973,
in duplicate, in the English and Russian languages, both texts being equally authentic.

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS:

Earl L. Butz [1]

A. Gromyko [2]

¹ Earl L. Butz
² A. Gromyko

UNCLASSIFIED UPON REMOVAL
OF CLASSIFIED ENCLOSURES

RECEIVED 11 DEC 82 12

TO CLARK

FROM BREMER *12/9/82 ERB*

DOCDATE 10 DEC 82

KEYWORDS: EAST WEST ECONOMICS USSR
TREATIES FOOD
SANCTIONS

SUBJECT: EXTENSION OF US - USSR AGREEMENT ON COOPERATION IN FIELD OF
AGRICULTURE

ACTION: PREPARE MEMO FOR CLARK DUE: 14 DEC 82 STATUS S FILES

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

ROBINSON

NAU

BAILEY

MCGAFFIGAN

PIPES

DOBRIANSKY

MYER

SOMMER

MARTIN

COMMENTS

REF# 8237937

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ACTION OFFICER (S) ASSIGNED ACTION REQUIRED DUE COPIES TO

Clark

x 12/17

For Decision

12/20

c 12/20

Clark rfd

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Pipes. K*

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DISPATCH

9/20/82 12/20

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