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# WITHDRAWAL SHEET

## Ronald Reagan Library

**Collection Name** EUROPEAN AND SOVIET AFFAIRS DIRECTORATE, NSC  
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**Withdrawer**

SMF 11/1/2007

**File Folder** US-USSR BILATERAL

**FOIA**

S2007-080

**Box Number** 90907 *RAC Box 14*

RATNESAR

15

ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
44691	CABLE	180727Z OCT 86 <b>R 12/3/2008 S07-080</b>	2	10/18/1986	B1
44694	CABLE	051558Z NOV 86 <b>R 12/3/2008 S07-080</b>	3	11/5/1986	B1
44696	MEMO	PETER SOMMER TO POINDEXTER RE PROGRESS IN US-SOVIET BILATERAL RELATIONSHIP <b>R 9/14/2010 MR080/1</b>	1	11/5/1986	B1
44699	MEMO	POINDEXTER TO THE PRESIDENT RE PROGRESS IN US-SOVIET BILATERAL RELATIONSHIP <b>R 9/14/2010 MR080/1</b>	1	ND	B1
44700	MEMO	SHULTZ TO THE PRESIDENT RE PROGRESS IN US-SOVIET BILATERAL RELATIONSHIP <b>R 12/3/2008 S07-080</b>	1	11/5/1986	B1
44701	PAPER	SUMMIT PROPOSAL ESTABLISHMENT OF BILATERAL REVIEW COMMISSION <b>R 12/3/2008 S07-080</b>	4	1/9/1986	B1
44702	PAPER	PROPOSED BILATERAL EXCHANGES: BASIC SCIENCES, SPACE, AND TRANSPORTATION <b>R 12/3/2008 S07-080</b>	4	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.

# WITHDRAWAL SHEET

## Ronald Reagan Library

**Collection Name** EUROPEAN AND SOVIET AFFAIRS DIRECTORATE, NSC  
: RECORDS

**Withdrawer**

SMF 11/1/2007

**File Folder** US-USSR BILATERIAL

**FOIA**

S2007-080

**Box Number** ~~90907~~ RAL BOX 14

RATNESAR

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ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
44703	PAPER	RE US-SOVIET MARITIME BOUNDARY <i>R 12/3/2008 S07-080</i>	2	1/9/1986	B1
44706	MAP	US-USSR MARITIME BOUNDARY NEGOTIATIONS <i>R 12/3/2008 S07-080</i>	1	ND	B1

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

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL  
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*File Bilateral  
US Sov talks  
after  
Reykjavik*

PAGE 01 OF 02      SECSTATE WASHDC 7275      DTG: 180727Z OCT 86      PSN: 036461  
EOB838      AN004084      TOR: 291/0951Z      CSN: HCE219

DISTRIBUTION: MAN-01 DOBR-01 SOMM-01 RODM-01 LENC-01 MAT-01  
/006 A2

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SIT:  
EOB:

44691

PRIORITY  
DE RUEHC #7275 2910727  
P 180727Z OCT 86  
FM SECSTATE WASHDC

TO AMEMBASSY MOSCOW PRIORITY 5270  
C O N F I D E N T I A L STATE 327275

EXDIS

E. O. 12356: DECL: OADR

TAGS: PREL, SCUL, TPHY, UR, US

SUBJECT: FOLLOWING UP ON REYKJAVIK: PRELIMINARY  
DISCUSSIONS ON BILATERAL AGREEMENTS OR UNDERSTANDINGS

REF: (A) STATE 324531, (B) MOSCOW

1. ~~C~~ - ENTIRE TEXT.

2. AS INDICATED IN REF A THE U. S. INTENDS TO FOLLOW UP QUICKLY ON IMPLEMENTING THE WORK PLAN ON BILATERAL ISSUES AGREED UPON AT REYKJAVIK BY THE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL SECRETARY GORBACHEV. (IN REF B, THE USSR CONFIRMED ITS INTEREST IN IMPLEMENTING THE BILATERAL WORK PLAN.) EMBASSY SHOULD AT EARLIEST OPPORTUNITY MAKE THE FOLLOWING DEMARCHE TO THE MFA CONCERNING DATES AND VENUES FOR PRELIMINARY DISCUSSIONS ON BILATERAL AGREEMENTS. IF EMBASSY DEEMS IT USEFUL, SCIENCE COUNSELOR COULD ADDITIONALLY MAKE SEPARATE DEMARCHES TO THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AND OTHER APPROPRIATE SOVIET IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES:

3. BEGIN TEXT OF DEMARCHE:

IN ACCORD WITH THE BILATERAL WORK PLAN ENDORSED AT REYKJAVIK BY PRESIDENT REAGAN AND GENERAL SECRETARY GORBACHEV CALLING FOR THE TWO SIDES TO AGREE BY OCTOBER 20 ON DATES AND VENUES FOR PRELIMINARY DISCUSSIONS ON THE NEGOTIATION OR RENEGOTIATION OF BILATERAL AGREEMENTS OR UNDERSTANDINGS, THE UNITED STATES PROPOSES THE FOLLOWING:

O TRANSPORTATION: THE UNITED STATES REAFFIRMS ITS INVITATION TO THE USSR TO BEGIN EXPERTS' DISCUSSIONS ON A NEW TRANSPORTATION AGREEMENT IN WASHINGTON, D. C., DURING THE WEEK OF OCTOBER 27. WE ARE PARTICULARLY INTERESTED IN HEARING FROM THE SOVIET SIDE SPECIFIC AREAS OF INTEREST TO IT.

O MARITIME SEARCH AND RESCUE: THE UNITED STATES PROPOSES THAT TALKS CONCERNING A TIMEFRAME FOR DISCUSSING FUTURE COOPERATION IN MARITIME SEARCH AND RESCUE BE

DECLASSIFIED

NLRR 507-080 #44691

BY 101 NARA DATE 02/3/05

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL  
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PAGE 02 OF 02 SECSTATE WASHDC 7275 DTG: 180727Z OCT 86 PSN: 036461

CONDUCTED DURING THE WEEK OF NOVEMBER 10-14 IN LONDON BY THE US AND SOVIET DELEGATIONS TO THE INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION COUNCIL.

O MARITIME RADIONAVIGATION: THE UNITED STATES PROPOSES THAT TALKS CONCERNING A TIMEFRAME FOR DISCUSSING FUTURE COOPERATION IN MARITIME RADIONAVIGATION BE HELD DURING THE WEEK OF NOVEMBER 10-14 IN LONDON BY THE US AND SOVIET DELEGATIONS TO THE INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION COUNCIL.

O ENERGY: DURING THE SEPTEMBER TALKS IN MOSCOW WITH DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY SIMONS THE SOVIET UNION EXPRESSED AN INTEREST IN RENEGOTIATING THE ENERGY AGREEMENT. THE U. S. SAID IT HAD AN OPEN MIND ON THE ISSUE BUT SAID WE WOULD WANT TO HEAR FROM THE SOVIET SIDE SPECIFIC COOPERATIVE AREAS OF INTEREST TO IT. UPON RECEIPT OF THIS INFORMATION, THE UNITED STATES WOULD BE PREPARED TO PARTICIPATE IN EXPLORATORY EXPERTS TALKS TO CONSIDER POSSIBLE MUTUALLY BENEFICIAL MEANS OF COOPERATION IN ENERGY AS SOON AS IS MUTUALLY CONVENIENT.

O BASIC SCIENCES: THE UNITED STATES WELCOMES SOVIET AGREEMENT TO CONSIDER THE POSSIBILITY OF NEGOTIATING AN AGREEMENT ON COOPERATION IN BASIC SCIENCES. THE U. S. WOULD BE PREPARED TO PARTICIPATE IN AN EXPLORATORY EXPERTS MEETING TO EXCHANGE VIEWS ON SUCH POSSIBLE COOPERATIVE AREAS AND MECHANISMS AS SOON AS IS MUTUALLY CONVENIENT.

SHULTZ

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*File  
Bilateral-Space*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NRR 507-080 #44694

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL  
SECRETARIAT

44694

PAGE 01 OF 03 SECSTATE WASHDC 7100 DTG: 051558Z NOV 86 PSN: 075310  
EOB191 AN001724 TOR: 309/1638Z CSN: HCE703

ARTICLE 1

DISTRIBUTION: MAN-01 DOBR-01 SOMM-01 LENG-01 MAT-01 /005 A1

THE PARTIES SHALL CARRY OUT COOPERATION IN SUCH FIELDS OF SPACE SCIENCE AS SOLAR SYSTEM EXPLORATION, SPACE ASTRONOMY AND ASTROPHYSICS, EARTH SCIENCES, SOLAR-TERRESTRIAL PHYSICS, AND SPACE BIOLOGY AND MEDICINE.

WHTS ASSIGNED DISTRIBUTION:

SIT:

EOB:

THE INITIAL AGREED LIST OF COOPERATIVE PROJECTS IS ATTACHED AS AN ANNEX.

ARTICLE 2

PRIORITY  
DE RUEHC #7100 3091600  
P 051558Z NOV 86  
FM SECSTATE WASHDC

THE PARTIES SHALL CARRY OUT COOPERATION BY MEANS OF MUTUAL EXCHANGES OF SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION AND DELEGATIONS, MEETINGS OF SCIENTISTS AND SPECIALISTS AND IN SUCH OTHER WAYS AS MAY BE MUTUALLY AGREED, INCLUDING EXCHANGE OF SCIENTIFIC EQUIPMENT WHERE APPROPRIATE. THE PARTIES, ACTING THROUGH THEIR DESIGNATED COOPERATING AGENCIES, SHALL FORM JOINT WORKING GROUPS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF COOPERATION IN EACH OF THE FIELDS LISTED IN ARTICLE 1. THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE JOINT WORKING GROUPS SHALL BE SUBJECT TO THE APPROVAL OF EACH PARTY IN ACCORDANCE WITH ITS APPROPRIATE NATIONAL PROCEDURES PRIOR TO IMPLEMENTATION. THE DESIGNATED COOPERATING AGENCIES SHALL NOTIFY EACH OTHER OF THE ACTION TAKEN BY THE PARTIES ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS WITHIN THREE MONTHS OF THEIR ADOPTION BY THE JOINT WORKING GROUPS.

TO AMEMBASSY MOSCOW PRIORITY 0000  
AMCONSUL LENINGRAD 0000

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~ STATE 347100

E.O. 12356: DECL: OADR  
TAGS: PREL, TSPA, US, UR  
SUBJECT: TEXT OF DRAFT US-USSR AGREEMENT ON CIVIL SPACE COOPERATION

ARTICLE 3

1. ~~(C - ENTIRE TEXT)~~.

THE JOINT WORKING GROUPS SHALL BEGIN THEIR WORK WITH THE PROJECTS LISTED IN THE ANNEX TO THIS AGREEMENT. REVISIONS TO THE LIST OF PROJECTS IN THE ANNEX, WHICH MAY

2. BELOW FOLLOWS THE DRAFT TEXT AGREED DURING THE RECENT US-USSR MEETINGS ON CIVIL SPACE COOPERATION IN WASHINGTON AND THE LIST OF DELEGATES.

INCLUDE THE IDENTIFICATION OF OTHER PROJECTS IN WHICH COOPERATION WOULD BE OF MUTUAL BENEFIT, MAY BE EFFECTED BY WRITTEN AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE PARTIES THROUGH A PROCEDURE TO BE DETERMINED BY THEM.

3. BEGIN TEXT:

ARTICLE 4

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS CONCERNING COOPERATION IN THE EXPLORATION AND USE OF OUTER SPACE FOR PEACEFUL PURPOSES

COOPERATIVE ACTIVITIES UNDER THIS AGREEMENT, INCLUDING EXCHANGES OF TECHNICAL INFORMATION, EQUIPMENT AND DATA, SHALL BE CONDUCTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH INTERNATIONAL LAW AS WELL AS THE INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS, NATIONAL LAWS, AND REGULATIONS OF EACH PARTY, AND WITHIN THE LIMITS OF AVAILABLE FUNDS.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, HEREIN REFERRED TO AS THE PARTIES;

ARTICLE 5

CONSIDERING THE ROLE OF THE TWO STATES IN THE EXPLORATION AND USE OF OUTER SPACE FOR PEACEFUL PURPOSES;

THIS AGREEMENT SHALL BE WITHOUT PREJUDICE TO THE COOPERATION OF EITHER PARTY WITH OTHER STATES AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.

DESIRING TO MAKE THE RESULTS OF THE EXPLORATION AND USE

ARTICLE 6

OF OUTER SPACE AVAILABLE FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE PEOPLES OF THE TWO STATES AND OF ALL PEOPLES OF THE WORLD;

THE PARTIES SHALL ENCOURAGE INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN THE STUDY OF LEGAL QUESTIONS OF MUTUAL INTEREST WHICH MAY ARISE IN THE EXPLORATION AND USE OF OUTER SPACE FOR PEACEFUL PURPOSES.

TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION THE PROVISIONS OF THE TREATY ON PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE ACTIVITIES OF STATES IN THE EXPLORATION AND USE OF OUTER SPACE, INCLUDING THE MOON AND OTHER CELESTIAL BODIES, AND OTHER MULTILATERAL AGREEMENTS REGARDING THE EXPLORATION AND USE OF OUTER SPACE TO WHICH BOTH STATES ARE PARTIES;

ARTICLE 7

NOTING THE GENERAL AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS ON CONTACTS, EXCHANGES AND COOPERATION IN SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL, EDUCATIONAL, CULTURAL, AND OTHER FIELDS, SIGNED ON NOVEMBER 21, 1985;

THIS AGREEMENT WILL ENTER INTO FORCE UPON SIGNATURE BY THE PARTIES AND WILL REMAIN IN FORCE FOR FIVE YEARS. IT MAY BE EXTENDED FOR FURTHER FIVE YEAR PERIODS BY AN EXCHANGE OF NOTES BETWEEN THE PARTIES. EITHER PARTY MAY NOTIFY THE OTHER IN WRITING OF ITS INTENT TO TERMINATE THIS AGREEMENT AT ANY TIME EFFECTIVE SIX MONTHS AFTER

HAVE AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL  
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RECEIPT OF SUCH NOTICE BY THE OTHER PARTY.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF THE UNDERSIGNED, BEING DULY AUTHORIZED BY THEIR RESPECTIVE GOVERNMENTS, HAVE SIGNED THIS AGREEMENT.

DONE AT (CITY), IN DUPLICATE, THIS (NUMBER) DAY OF (MONTH) (YEAR), IN THE ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGES, EACH TEXT BEING EQUALLY AUTHENTIC.

FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (SIGNED)

FOR THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS (SIGNED)

ANNEX

AGREED LIST OF COOPERATIVE PROJECTS

1. COORDINATION OF THE PHOBOS, VESTA, AND MARS OBSERVER MISSIONS AND THE EXCHANGE OF SCIENTIFIC DATA RESULTING FROM THEM.
2. UTILIZATION OF THE U.S. DEEP SPACE NETWORK FOR POSITION TRACKING OF THE PHOBOS AND VESTA LANDERS AND SUBSEQUENT EXCHANGE OF SCIENTIFIC DATA.
3. INVITATION, BY MUTUAL AGREEMENT, OF CO-INVESTIGATORS' AND/OR INTERDISCIPLINARY SCIENTISTS' PARTICIPATION IN THE MARS OBSERVER AND THE PHOBOS AND VESTA MISSIONS.
4. JOINT STUDIES TO IDENTIFY THE MOST PROMISING LANDING SITES ON MARS.
5. EXCHANGE OF SCIENTIFIC DATA ON THE EXPLORATION OF THE VENUSIAN SURFACE.
6. EXCHANGE OF SCIENTIFIC DATA ON COSMIC DUST, METEORITES AND LUNAR MATERIALS.
7. EXCHANGE OF SCIENTIFIC DATA IN THE FIELD OF RADIO ASTRONOMY.
8. EXCHANGE OF SCIENTIFIC DATA IN THE FIELDS OF COSMIC GAMMA-RAY, X-RAY AND SUB-MILLIMETER ASTONOMY.
9. EXCHANGE OF SCIENTIFIC DATA AND COORDINATION OF PROGRAMS AND INVESTIGATIONS RELATIVE TO STUDIES OF GAMMA RAY BURST DATA.
10. COORDINATION OF OBSERVATIONS FROM SOLAR TERRESTRIAL PHYSICS MISSIONS AND THE SUBSEQUENT EXCHANGE OF APPROPRIATE SCIENTIFIC DATA.
11. COORDINATION OF ACTIVITIES IN THE STUDY OF GLOBAL CHANGES OF THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT.
12. COOPERATION IN THE COSMOS BIOSATELLITE PROGRAM.
13. EXCHANGE OF APPROPRIATE BIOMEDICAL DATA FROM U.S. AND U.S.S.R. MANNED SPACE FLIGHTS.

14. EXCHANGE OF DATA ARISING FROM STUDIES OF SPACE FLIGHT-INDUCED CHANGES OF METABOLISM, INCLUDING THE METABOLISM OF CALCIUM, FROM BOTH SPACE FLIGHTS AND GROUND EXPERIMENTS.

15. EXPLORATION OF THE FEASIBILITY OF JOINT FUNDAMENTAL AND APPLIED BIOMEDICAL EXPERIMENTS ON THE GROUND AND IN VARIOUS TYPES OF SPACECRAFT, INCLUDING EXO BIOLOGY.

16. PREPARATION AND PUBLICATION OF A SECOND AMPLIFIED EDITION OF THE JOINT STUDY "FUNDAMENTALS OF SPACE BIOLOGY AND MEDICINE."

END TEXT.

LIST OF DELEGATES

U. S.

AMBASSADOR JOHN D. NEGROPONTE, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE FOR OCEANS AND INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

STEPHEN D. BRYEN, DEPUTY UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR TRADE SECURITY POLICY

RICHARD G. JOHNSON, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

SAMUEL W. KELLER, DEPUTY ASSOCIATE ADMINISTRATOR FOR SPACE SCIENCE AND APPLICATIONS, NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

LEE W. MERCER, DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR TRADE ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

GERALD M. MAY, DIRECTOR FOR SPACE PROGRAMS, NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL STAFF

MICHAEL A. G. MICHAUD, DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY, DEPARTMENT OF STATE

RICHARD J. H. BARNES, DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

JOHN ZIMMERMAN, COUNSELOR FOR SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS, AMERICAN EMBASSY MOSCOW

KATHLEEN MURPHY, OFFICE OF SOVIET UNION AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF STATE

MICHAEL MARKS, SPECIAL ASSISTANT, OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR SECURITY ASSISTANCE, SCIENCE, AND TECHNOLOGY

LT. COL. JOHN S. GRAHAM, POLICY ANALYST, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

JOY YANAGIDA, ATTORNEY, OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ADVISER, DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DR. GALINA TUNIK-ROSNIANSKY, INTERPRETER

U.S.S.R.

ALEKSANDR PIRADOV, AMBASSADOR-AT-LARGE

VLADLEN VERESCHETIN, DEPUTY CHAIRMAN, INTERKOSMOS

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL  
SECRETARIAT

PAGE 03 OF 03 SECSTATE WASHDC 7100 DTG: 051558Z NOV 86 PSN: 075310

VALERIY BARSUKOV, DIRECTOR, V. I. VERNADSKIY GEOCHEMISTRY  
AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY INSTITUTE

OLEG GAZENKO, DIRECTOR, INSTITUTE OF BIOMEDICAL PROBLEMS

YURIY MAKAROV, DEPUTY DIRECTOR, GLAVKOSMOS

VALERIY SOKOLOV, ENGINEER, CENTRAL AERODYNAMICS INSTITUTE

OLEG PRILUTSKIY, DEPARTMENT CHIEF, INSTITUTE OF SPACE  
RESEARCH

BORIS MAYORSKIY, TREATY AND LEGAL DEPARTMENT, MINISTRY OF  
FOREIGN AFFAIRS

VASILIIY SREDIN, FIRST SECRETARY, USA AND CANADA

DEPARTMENT, MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

EMBASSY OFFICIAL.

4. MOSCOW MINIMIZED CONSIDERED.

WHITEHEAD

BT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



~~SECRET~~

8023

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

*File!  
US-Sov  
Bilateral*

ACTION

November 5, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR JOHN M. POINDEXTER

44696

FROM: PETER R. SOMMER *Peter*

SUBJECT: Progress in US-Soviet Bilateral Relationship

Secretary Shultz has sent the President a brief memo (Tab A) noting progress in three areas of US-Soviet bilateral relations since Reykjavik. On space, the US and Soviet delegations agreed, subject to review by governments, to a civilian space cooperation agreement. This new agreement will replace the former space cooperation agreement that expired in 1972. Shultz' memo also notes movement in the areas of transportation, energy, and consular issues.

EUR has the impression that the President asked about progress on bilateral issues during his recent campaign travels and wanted Shultz to send a reply. Shultz apparently also expressed interest in sending a report to the President, which underscores progress on the non-arms control side of the agenda, on the eve of his departure for Vienna.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the Tab I memo forwarding Secretary Shultz's memo to the President.

Approve \_\_\_\_\_

Disapprove \_\_\_\_\_

*am* Peter Rodman, *(on travel)* Jack Matlock, *LP* Lou Pugliaresi and *SM* Jerry May concur.

Attachments

Tab I Memo to the President  
Tab A Shultz' memo

~~SECRET~~

Declassify on: OADR

DECLASSIFIED  
NLRR M07-080 #44696  
BY *RW* NARA DATE 9/14/00

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

44699

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JOHN M. POINDEXTER

SUBJECT: Progress in US-Soviet Bilateral Relationship

George has sent you a brief memo (Tab A) noting progress in US-Soviet bilateral relations, since Reykjavik. On the eve of his departure for Vienna, George clearly wanted to underscore that we are making some progress on the non-arms control side of our agenda.

First, the US and Soviet delegations agreed, on October 30, to a civilian space cooperation agreement, which will replace the former agreement that expired in 1972. This new agreement results from a proposal you made in 1984. Interestingly, it was Soviet willingness to drop their previous demand linking civilian space cooperation to a halt in SDI that opened the door to progress.

We have also made headway in the areas of transportation and energy as well as on consular issues. On the latter, we and the Soviets agreed to extend diplomatic immunities to families of consulate personnel.

RECOMMENDATION

OK            NO

—            —            That you peruse Secretary Shultz' memo at Tab A.

Attachment  
Tab A            Secretary Shultz memo

~~SECRET~~  
Declassify on: OADR

**DECLASSIFIED**  
NLRR M07-080 #44699  
BY RW NARA DATE 9/14/10

THE SECRETARY OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

44700

~~SECRET~~

November 5, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT  
FROM: George P. Shultz *WPS*  
SUBJECT: Progress in US-Soviet Bilateral Relationship

In recent days there has been significant movement in a number of specific areas of our bilateral relationship with the Soviets. On three separate topics they have taken steps which show that progress in the US-Soviet bilateral relationship can continue despite the recent cycle of expulsions. Two of these steps figure in the ambitious bilateral work program that you and Gorbachev approved at Reykjavik.

-- Space: On October 30 US and Soviet delegations in Washington agreed, subject to review by governments, to a civilian space cooperation agreement that includes 16 specific projects. A replacement for the former space cooperation agreement that expired in 1972, the agreement stems from a proposal you initially made in 1984, and it was made possible by the Soviet decision to fall off their previous linkage of civilian space cooperation to a halt in US SDI programs.

-- Transportation and Energy: Also on October 30 the Soviets provided us through diplomatic channels with their suggestions for possible specific areas of interest in proposed Transportation and Energy Agreements. The Soviets suggested meetings on these areas at mutually convenient dates, and we intend to respond with specific dates shortly.

In another area which was not discussed at Reykjavik, US-Soviet talks on consular issues concluded on October 31 with agreement to extend immunities to families of consulate personnel, a topic of interest to both sides.

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DECL: OADR

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NLRR 507-080 #44700  
BY LOJ NARA DATE 12/3/08

~~SECRET/SENSITIVE~~

44701

File:  
US-USSR  
Bilateral

SUMMIT PROPOSAL

Establishment of a Bilateral Review Commission

PROPOSITION

That we propose establishing a U.S.-Soviet Bilateral Review Commission (BRC) to meet annually to review bilateral consular and administrative problems accumulated during the preceding year.

ESSENTIAL FACTORS

Consular and administrative issues, the nuts and bolts of our relationship with the Soviets, are generally dealt with only when problems arise. These interventions are useful (and inevitable), but they generally focus on recent, discrete events. There is little opportunity to address trends, or accumulated incidents. Follow-up is similarly episodic and many problems simply get lost in the shuffle. This traditional way of doing business fosters neither trend tracking nor problem solving. Given the importance of consular and administrative issues in the U.S.-Soviet relationship, it behooves us to find a better way.

Holding annual review meetings to discuss consular and administrative issues could be that better way. The prospect of meeting each year for one or two weeks to discuss problems arising during the preceding year would force each side to think generically about issues and to focus on trends. Preparing for the meetings would stimulate problem solving, much as summits do now. Annual meetings would assure continuous attention to these issues and keep us engaged with the Soviets during difficult periods in our relationship.

Appropriate agenda topics would run the gamut of bilateral consular and administrative issues. We could raise such concerns as consular rights and privileges, harassment of American tourists and diplomatic personnel, administration of travel controls, NOB, Soviet customs practices, etc. This could also be a forum for raising bilateral human rights concerns, such as representation list cases, visitors visas for Soviets, mail delivery and so on. Even if agreement is not reached at the meetings themselves, the discussions might periodically spin off separate negotiations, such as renewed Consular Review Talks. And quite apart from any agreements struck, the very discussion of these bilateral issues is likely to enhance understanding and lead to a smoother running relationship.

~~SECRET/SENSITIVE~~  
DECL: OADR

DECLASSIFIED  
NLRR 507-080 #44701  
BY LOT NARA DATE 12/3/08

An annual Bilateral Review Commission (BRC) would also be of interest to the Soviets. They could raise their chronic concerns over mission and personnel security, problems with local authorities, special flights, travel controls, TDY visas, etc. The Soviets tend to be fond of such commissions. They have them with a number of other countries and creation of this one would flatter their desire to be perceived by us as both equal and special.

As currently envisioned, the BRC would meet alternately in Washington and Moscow, and run for from one to two weeks, depending on proposed workload. Staffing for our side would come from EUR/SOV (primarily SOBI) and Embassy Moscow. For certain purposes we may also want to draw on CA and HA for additional expertise and staff support. The head of delegation would be the EUR Deputy Assistant Secretary for Soviet and Eastern European Affairs, or the Office Director for Soviet Union Affairs.

TALKING POINTS TO USE WITH SOVIETS

-- Consular and administrative issues have become an important part of our bilateral relations. These issues run the gamut from consular immunity to mission security, and comprise the nuts and bolts of our relationship. As in all relationships, problems in these areas crop up from time to time. Naturally enough, we tend to react to these problems as they arise.

-- While this is the normal way governments conduct day to day business, it has obvious shortcomings. The emphasis is on putting out fires, rather than on longterm problem solving. By focussing on problems of the moment, we tend to ignore trends and spend less time than we should on follow-up. This can cause unnecessary friction in our relationship.

-- We think it could be useful for us to get together annually to discuss consular and administrative problems that have arisen during the previous year. This could be done by creating a U.S.-Soviet Bilateral Review Commission which would meet alternately in Washington and Moscow for one to two weeks every year.

-- This would enable us to sit down with one another every year to review our consular and administrative relations. Setting time aside to formally discuss these issues would enable us to consider trends, focus on problems areas and propose solutions.

-- These meetings might even lead to agreements to hold subsequent negotiations, such as renewed Consular Review Talks. At the very least, we think we would understand each other's point of view better and this would itself make our day to day relations in these areas run more smoothly.

-- We would propose to head our delegation with our Deputy Assistant Secretary for Soviet and Eastern European Affairs, or perhaps with our Office Director for Soviet Union Affairs.

-- If you think the idea of a Bilateral Review Commission is a good one, we could follow-up at the working level to refine the details with a view to announcing formation of the Commission at the next summit.

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01/09/86 x2071 #4546n  
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Proposed Bilateral Exchanges:

Basic Sciences, Space, Transportation

Proposition: THAT WE INFORM THE SOVIETS THAT WE ARE PREPARED TO NEGOTIATE BILATERAL COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS ON BASIC SCIENCES, PEACEFUL USES OF OUTER SPACE, AND TRANSPORTATION.

Essential Factors

We recommend that the next tranche of U.S.-Soviet exchange agreements concentrate on basic sciences, space and transportation. New agreements in these areas would replace agreements that have expired since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, filling the larger gaps in the program of U.S.-Soviet scientific cooperation. Because of technological and political changes since the expiration of these two agreements, we recommend a complete renegotiation rather than a simple resurrection of the old agreements.

The Basic Sciences agreement would encompass theoretical fields, such as mathematics and physics, where the Soviets are traditionally strongest. There are already considerable contacts in these fields through scientific conferences, data banks and publications. An agreement would permit a greater degree of reciprocity. The NSF, working with the President's Science Advisor, has recently approached COMEX to indicate its interest in a basic sciences agreement. We believe that technical agencies and the technology transfer community would be receptive to such cooperation.

The Soviets last year rejected our proposal to renegotiate a Space Cooperation Agreement as part of their effort against SDI. Some Soviet scientists, however, have said that this position was taken for political reasons and have indicated their interest in cooperating with the US. We feel another approach is in order. Space cooperation is an area where both sides stand to gain. To a certain extent there is a natural match between the US space program, with the long orbital time and resupply capability of the Soviet Salyut program. Coordination of the Mars missions both nations are planning in the coming years would also be beneficial. In addition to the benefits of significant economies of scale and sharing cost for

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large projects there are some areas, such as Space Biology and Planetary Sciences where we can gain significant advantages through cooperation with the Soviets. The Soviets, for example, are sharing limited data from an exploratory flight examining Halley's Comet, while U.S. missions of this sort were never funded. The American space science community is extraordinarily enthusiastic to cooperate with the Soviets -- the only other big player in space.

A renewed Transportation Agreement was about to be signed when the Soviets shot down the Korean air liner in 1983. Now that we have reached agreement with the Soviets on civil aviation and North Pacific Air Safety, reestablishment of the transportation agreement would be a positive sign, which the Soviets would find difficult to turn down.

A Transportation Agreement would permit resumption of studies and cooperative projects in areas such as hazardous materials transport and air safety technology, as well as a sharing of research on transport of the future. Of the three agreements, this is the least likely to draw technology-transfer fire, and the most likely to stimulate Soviet interest.

One approach would be to obtain high level directive to negotiate agreements so that they could be signed at the Summit. However, we will run into major interagency resistance on this approach. Resistance to basic science and transportation cooperation should be relatively easy to manage. Perhaps the most difficult problem will be to force decisions through a bureaucratic process that is slow-moving even when the political winds are favorable. The bureaucracy is currently having difficulty digesting the exchanges initiatives, fusion and other programs announced in Geneva, and a summit announcement to begin negotiations would make it easier to gain government wide support.

We would make the following points to win interagency support for the proposal:

- In each of these fields Soviet science is sufficiently advanced to make exchanges of experts worthwhile.
- Soviet scientists already have wide access to U.S. research and expertise in these fields through private exchanges, without reciprocal U.S. access to Soviet scientists and facilities. Under the current system, American scientists are often quite willing to invite Soviet colleagues but uninterested in reciprocal visits to the Soviet Union.

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- The private exchanges that currently exist in these fields operate largely outside of policy channels, include few safeguards against technology transfers, and allows a coordinated Soviet mechanism to maximize their gains while giving up little. Private and/or semi-official U.S. institutions often carry out exchange programs in ways that emphasize their own agendas.
- Future budgetary cuts make the economies of scale offered by U.S.-Soviet cooperation in these fields particularly attractive.
- The combination of a basic sciences and a space agreement is a potentially alluring one that matches a basic research program with the flashier possibility of cooperation on outer space.

Talking Points for Use with Shevardnadze

- WE ARE PLEASED WITH THE PROGRESS WE HAVE MADE ON BILATERAL EXCHANGES, AND WE HAVE LOOKED FOR OTHER AREAS IN WHICH WE CAN EXPAND OUR COOPERATION.
- AT THIS TIME, THREE SEEM MOST PROMISING: COOPERATION ON BASIC SCIENCES, SPACE EXPLORATION, AND TRANSPORTATION.
- MANY OF THE AREAS COVERED BY OUR PREVIOUS S & T AGREEMENT ARE NOW COVERED BY SEPARATE AGREEMENTS; YET THERE ARE GAPS IN AREAS SUCH AS PHYSICS.
- WE FOUND OUR COOPERATION IN THESE AREAS TO HAVE BEEN BENEFICIAL IN THE PAST; I BELIEVE YOUR SCIENTISTS WOULD AGREE.
- WE WERE DISAPPOINTED THAT YOU WERE NOT PREPARED LAST YEAR TO ENTER INTO A SPACE COOPERATION AGREEMENT. WE STILL FEEL THAT SUCH COOPERATION HOLDS BENEFITS FOR BOTH SIDES, ESPECIALLY AS SPACE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY BECOMES INCREASINGLY SOPHISTICATED AND EXPENSIVE.
- BOTH OF US ARE PLANNING EXPLORATORY FLIGHTS TO MARS IN THE NEXT FEW YEARS. COORDINATION OF THESE FLIGHTS WOULD SEEM A GOOD PLACE TO START.

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- OUR AGREEMENTS ON CIVIL AVIATION AND NORTH PACIFIC AIR SAFETY HAVE CONVINCED ME THAT WE SHOULD LOOK TO EXTEND OUR COOPERATION IN THE TRANSPORTATION FIELD. LET'S ARRANGE AN EARLY MEETING OF EXPERTS TO DEFINE AREAS OF COMMON INTEREST.
  
- I THUS PROPOSE THAT WE ANNOUNCE THAT WE ARRANGE MEETINGS OF EXPERTS TO BEGIN NEGOTIATING BILATERAL COOPERATION AGREEMENTS ON THE BASIC SCIENCES, THE PEACEFUL USES OF SPACE AND TRANSPORTATION, WITH THE GOAL OF SIGNING AS MANY AS POSSIBLE OF THESE AGREEMENTS WHEN WE MEET THIS YEAR IN WASHINGTON.

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## Search and Rescue (SAR)

### Issue:

Whether to propose a continuation of discussions with the Soviets on a possible agreement to coordinate Search and Rescue operations.

### Background:

We initially proposed the possibility of trying to reach an agreement to coordinate our search and rescue operations at sea in 1983. The opening round of talks between the Coast Guard and the Soviet Ministry of Maritime Fleet, originally scheduled for late 1983, were delayed until January 1985 as a result of KAL. This first round discussed the possibility of improving communications facilities to permit quick contacts in an emergency and considered the draft of a model formal agreement. While the talks were cordial, they adjourned without setting a date for a follow-up meeting.

A bilateral SAR agreement should be a rather straightforward and uncontentious document. This agreement would have its greatest practical significance in the US-USSR maritime boundary area of the Northern Pacific and Bering Sea. The agreement would be a logical follow-up to the North Pacific Air Safety accord. One possible complication could be a refusal by Morflot to agree to a SAR accord until a new Maritime Agreement is concluded.

### Talking Points:

--- WE BELIEVE THAT A BILATERAL AGREEMENT TO COORDINATE OUR SEARCH AND RESCUE ACTIVITIES AT SEA IS A REALISTIC POSSIBILITY IN 1986.

--- SUCH AN AGREEMENT WOULD BE A LOGICAL FOLLOW UP TO OUR AGREEMENT TO IMPROVE NORTH PACIFIC AIR SAFETY.

--- WE ARE PREPARED TO HAVE ANOTHER ROUND OF DISCUSSIONS ON THIS SUBJECT AT AN EARLY DATE IN MOSCOW.

Drafted: EUR/SOV/ECON: DBKursch  
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Cleared: EUR/SOV: MRParris

## Radio Navigation

### Issue:

Whether to propose another round of discussions on radio navigation.

### Background:

Technical discussions between the Coast Guard and the Soviets were held last Spring in Moscow in an attempt to coordinate the frequencies of our respective radio navigation systems. Following these discussions the Soviets provided information on their own radio navigation systems in a letter to the Coast Guard. The Soviets have indicated in their technical writings that US standards were the most sensible to use and may already be synchronizing some of their time signals by US systems. However, the cost of converting entirely to US standards could cause the Soviets to have reservations about reaching an agreement with us.

### Talking Points:

--- WE BELIEVE THE INITIAL ROUND OF DISCUSSIONS ON RADIO NAVIGATION HELD IN MOSCOW IN 1985 WERE USEFUL AND DEMONSTRATED THAT THE POTENTIAL EXISTS TO REACH AGREEMENT ON MUTALLY COMPATABLE PROCEDURES.

--- WE PROPOSE THAT ANOTHER SESSION OF EXPERT DISCUSSIONS TAKE PLACE IN WASHINGTON EARLY THIS YEAR.

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Cleared: EUR/SOV: MRParris

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U.S.-Soviet Maritime Boundary

Issue:

Whether we should push to resolve our maritime boundary with the Soviets at the next Reagan-Gorbachev meeting.

Background:

We believe that there is a reasonable chance of resolving our maritime boundary at the next Summit if the Soviets are prepared to consider some version of the Convention Line as the maritime boundary along its entire length. This would, however, require a political decision by Gorbachev based on a desire to resolve a significant outstanding issue with the U.S. and a recognition of the limited Soviet resource interests in the area. Any departure by the U.S. from the Convention Line (in some combination of possible depictions) would have serious domestic costs which would probably outweigh any benefits which the U.S. might receive from the settlement.

At the October 1985 round of boundary talks, the Soviets tabled a proposal which indicated their willingness to:

(1) withdraw their former claim to red zones (areas in the Bering Sea on our side of the Convention Line which lie within 200 nautical miles of the Soviet coast but beyond 200 nautical miles of the U.S. coast) in exchange for a compensating area between the U.S. and Soviet depictions of the Convention Line;

(2) in the blue zone (an area of the Bering Sea which lies beyond 200 nautical miles of both coasts), recognize an area of exclusive U.S. continental shelf equal in size to the Soviet continental shelf on the Soviet side of the Line (about 6600 sq. n.m.). The remaining 41,000 sq. n.m. of the blue zone would be subject to some undefined "common access" regime.

We told the Soviets that we needed time to evaluate their proposal and that we would be back in touch early in 1986.

Differences concerning the depiction of the Line and the red zones are relatively narrow. Resolution of the boundary in the blue zone would require a major political gesture by the Soviets. Because use of the Convention Line as the boundary in the blue zone would grant the U.S. exclusive rights to continental shelf in a sizeable area, (although exploitable resources are probably negligible), the Soviets would have to

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swallow hard before agreeing to its use as a maritime boundary. Any U.S. pullback from the Convention Line in the blue zone (whatever its depiction) would be portrayed as a realignment of a long standing U.S.-Soviet boundary in favor of the USSR.

Talking Points

-- I BELIEVE WE CAN RESOLVE OUR DIFFERENCES CONCERNING OUR MARITIME BOUNDARY BY THE NEXT SUMMIT IF THERE IS SUFFICIENT POLITICAL WILL.

-- WE NEED TO CONTINUE TO EXPLORE A SOLUTION ON THE BASIS OF THE LONG-STANDING 1867 CONVENTION LINE.

-- WHILE WE ARE STILL EXAMINING THE SOVIET PROPOSAL OF LAST OCTOBER, WE ARE CONCERNED THAT IT WOULD GIVE THE SOVIET UNION CERTAIN RIGHTS TO THE EAST OF THE CONVENTION LINE.

-- A RESOLUTION OF THE BOUNDARY AT THE NEXT SUMMIT WOULD DEMONSTRATE OUR POLITICAL WILL TO MOVE FORWARD IN OUR BILATERAL RELATIONS AND TO RESOLVE OUTSTANDING ISSUES. OUR DIFFERENCES CONCERNING DEPICTION OF THE LINE ARE PRIMARILY TECHNICAL AND COULD BE EASILY RESOLVED ONCE A POLITICAL DECISION TO RESOLVE THE ISSUE IS MADE.

-- SUGGEST THAT OUR MARITIME BOUNDARY DELEGATIONS GET TOGETHER TO CONTINUE THEIR DISCUSSIONS DURING WEEK OF \_\_\_\_\_.

Drafted: EUR/SOV/ECON: SADembSKI  
2440P x79369 01/09/86

Cleared: EUR/SOV: DBKursch  
EUR/SOV: MRParris

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