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# BUSINESS TIMES

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Don Carlson is wealthy, yet he's also Mozart of the peace movement. **PROFILE** Page 12

**Simpson/Rodino Act** covering immigration ushers in a new employment era for the United States. **ANOTHER VIEW** Page 5

East Bay considered by some to be the next business hub following passage of Proposition M. **FOCUS** Pages 17-21



WES LYLE PHOTO

Don Carlson dipped into his fortune to fund the Ark Foundation, a world peace group.

## Quest for peace leads Carlson to build an Ark

*Having made millions in real estate, now he's the Mozart of peace cause*

BY HUNTLEY PATON

Don Carlson is either a workaholic or one of those lucky few who manages to get rich from doing what comes naturally.

On paper, at least, evidence supports the former. What else do you call a man who simultaneously serves as chairman emeritus of a \$14 billion real estate investment firm, regional president of a national group of influential business executives and president of a nonprofit foundation designed to promote world peace?

What else do you call a man who travels all over the world meeting with politicians, business leaders, political activists, painters, novelists and average citizens, and who then compiles essays from these people and publishes them in books that he helps edit?

Carlson never has been one for idle time. As a teenager he landed a three-sport scholarship to Stanford University. He completed his undergraduate education at the University of California at Berkeley and got an M.B.A. from Armstrong College.

Maybe Carlson, 54, is a workaholic. And maybe he's crazy. Laziness and sanity are not the first characteristics one thinks of when picturing an individual who, by his own admission, wants to reshape the way the world operates. That's right, the world.

Less than four years ago, Carlson founded the nonprofit Ark Foundation. It supports, in varying degrees, 40 other organizations that work to end hunger, war and the arms race, to name a few causes.

Carlson recently started the Ark Communications Institute, indicating that Ark has gone on the offensive and that Carlson no longer is satisfied with simply writing checks for other organizations.

Ark Communications has published anthologies of essays on world tension and the possibility of nuclear war, with a clear bent in each not only for stopping the arms race, but for reversal of hostilities as well.

Ark Communications' two latest publications — "Citizen Summitry: Keeping the Peace When it Matters Too Much to Be Left To Politicians" and "Securing Our Planet: How to Succeed When Threats Are Too Risky and There's Really No Defense" — are co-edited by Carlson and Craig Comstock, the man who generated the idea for the Peace Corps in a Harvard thesis paper nearly 30 years ago.

Carlson also contributes time to Business Executives for National Security Inc., a watchdog organization devoted to reducing fraud and waste in national defense spending. Carlson said he "recruited my business contacts" for the organization's Northern California membership.

"At first, the membership list was straight from my Rolodex," Carlson said. "Now it includes names from all of those

people's Rolodexes."

Carlson works on all levels of society. As a member of Business Executives for National Security (BENS) he lobbies Congress to "act responsibly" in defense spending.

Ark, on the other hand, lobbies the general public and tries to "build bridges" between cultures. Next week, for example, Ark will co-sponsor with Pepperdine University a three day U.S.-Soviet writers' conference at the Pepperdine and UCLA campuses. Twelve American and Soviet literary figures will discuss art-related issues and look for common concerns in poetry and literature.

Carlson is optimistic about the impact of the conference.

"This kind of thing works," he said. "It's the foundation for understanding.

It's true, Carlson said, that his business experience has helped him in the larger arena of world politics, and vice versa. What's more surprising is that he manages to juggle all of these interests and responsibilities every day.

Carlson always is working on something. But work may be to Carlson what breathing is to others; he finds it essential and natural and sometimes he forgets that he's doing it.

"In some ways I've never stopped working, ever since I was a boy," Carlson said. "In some ways I've never worked.

"One thing you'll notice in 'Citizen Summity' is an awful lot of quotes from people like Emerson and Thoreau and Thomas Jefferson," Carlson said. "I scribbled those down over a long period, when I was reading on vacations. My friends say, 'That's not work,' and they're right. But that's how I work. Work and play are very similar to me."

That may be misleading. Carlson admits that starting Emeryville-based Consolidated Capital Cos. in 1967, and then building that small firm into a billion dollar entity, took a lot of hard work, the kind that cannot be confused with leisure.

But these days he devotes "only about 20 percent" of his time to real estate. His role as president of the Ark Foundation is a better example of Carlson doing something that comes natural to him.

"I've always been interested in progressive politics," Carlson said. "I got involved a long time ago as an individual. I had been doing it for years and I just decided to formalize it."

One long-time business associate of Carlson suggested Carlson's keen business sense is surpassed perhaps only by his abilities to lead the peace movement.

"As a business man, Don is very shrewd and competent," the associate said. "He's what most people could be if they took the initiative. But when he does his thing with Ark, it's different. I'm not sure many people could do it.

"He's sort of like the Mozart of the peace movement," the friend said. "There are a lot of people who share his beliefs, just like there are people who love music. But Don can make things happen and he's one of the most persuasive people I know."

The formation of Ark didn't happen over night, however.

"When you go into a new arena, it can be hard to adjust," Carlson said. "You leave your comfort zone and become an amateur all over again.

"When I had the idea, I spent a couple of years reading everything I could find on world politics," he said. "I attended a lot of meetings in order to find the right people, like Craig (Comstock), who were very

knowledgeable and who were good writers on top of that."

The most critical decision Carlson made was to fund Ark out of his own pocket.

"I've thought about converting Ark into a publicly held nonprofit organization," Carlson said. "That way we could openly solicit funds."

For now, though, Carlson is happy to pay for everything himself. That way he can run things his way. Ark is, after all, something very personal to him. The official motto of the company is a universal one: "An Ark Big Enough for the Whole World."

But Carlson explained that "Ark" actually comes from the initials of his three children: Anna, Richard, Kathy.

The convictions of individuals add up and make a difference, Carlson said.

"It starts from the ground level," he said. "You start with your own kids, and then you have to think about the world's kids.

"I really believe that the future is too important to leave it in the hands of politicians," he said.

Carlson, of course, has a lot of politicians for friends. He makes contributions to a lot of political campaigns. He declined to name his friends and benefactors. Those connections, though, could make Carlson a powerful man or Ark a powerful organization.

"Right now, I don't think Ark has too much clout or power," he said, pausing to add, "But I do."

Carlson said he's not the political animal

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*"In some ways I've never stopped working, ever since I was a boy. In some ways I've never worked."*

—DON CARLSON

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some people might guess him to be.

"I have no personal political aspirations whatsoever," he said. "And I'm very bipartisan. BENS and Ark attract retired generals, Republican Senators and conservative business people. It's not just liberal, left-wing politics.

"I don't see Ark as political at all," he said. "I don't see it as a struggle between right and left. It's who's given up and who hasn't, because if you say the arms race is inevitable and that it will go on forever, then you're accepting the bankruptcy of this country, or it's annihilation."

Not everyone feels that way, of course, and Carlson said his organization has taken a good deal of flak from "some of the extremely conservative" political groups in this country.

"Other people just think I'm naive," Carlson said. "I think they're naive for assuming the road we're on now is a safe one."

Ark will become more visible in the future, Carlson said.

More visibility for Ark will mean more visibility for Carlson. That means, quite simply, more flak. So why bother?

Carlson and his wife Barbara own a secluded grass hut in Hawaii. Is Carlson willing to give up time in paradise to go on talk shows and be criticized?

"There's an obligation that comes with success," Carlson said. "By and large, business people in this country have not felt the need to give back to society. But I've never been that way."

## About The Ark Foundation and The Ark Communications Institute

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When business entrepreneur Don Carlson founded the Ark Foundation in 1983, he chose the name "ARK" as an acronym for the names of his three children — Anna, Richard and Kathleen. As a small, private family foundation, Ark initially made grants to support a wide range of community efforts within the greater San Francisco Bay Area.

After its first year of operation, the focus of the foundation shifted toward support of organizations working on world peace issues and efforts to reduce and control nuclear weapons. This evolution came out of Don Carlson's perception that the growing danger of nuclear war is the greatest present threat to our society and that efforts to avoid this danger have to take priority over other community needs.

With this in mind, Don Carlson personally sponsored two public symposiums in 1984, that brought together top spokespeople from the most active peace organizations. In describing their individual programs, they offered attendees various options for getting personally involved. As an expansion of these early efforts, the Ark Communications Institute was formed in 1985 to serve as an operating entity for developing and communicating diverse and innovative programs in the field of world relations.

While sharing many of the same goals as some of the "anti-war" groups, during 1986-87 the institute focused its energies into researching and developing positive ways of dealing with conflict and communicating these possibilities to as large an audience as possible. Shows like *The Day After* and *Testament* brought new public awareness to the devastating probability of nuclear war, but offered no positive alternatives and reasons to be hopeful. The institute therefore addressed itself to the compelling need to find ways in which people could be empowered through their own positive actions.

Accepting conflict as part of being alive and as a source of positive tension, Ark seeks to identify ways in which the energy of conflict can be utilized for the good of society. Communications play a pivotal role in Ark's efforts to convey new ways to redirect the energy of conflict into greater levels of understanding and cooperation between cultures. In 1986 and 1987, Ark used high technology, books, and radio programs to expand public awareness of ways in which adversarial relations can become productive interaction.

The combined granting and operating capacity of the Ark Foundation and the Ark Communications Institute allows the organizations to support existing worthwhile programs with funding, develop seed ideas internally which may then be launched as new and separate programs, work on joint projects with other organizations, or fully develop unique programs which might otherwise not be done. Ark responds to what it perceives as the critical issues of the day, and thus identified US-Soviet relations as its primary focus in 1986-87. Going into the new year, Ark maintains the flexibility to shift its focus to new issues demanding greater public awareness and involvement.

Ark's philosophy is aptly conveyed by the biblical concept of Noah's ark, updated to identify our shrinking planet as the ark, with all its inhabitants along for the ride. Mutually dependent, we share responsibility for our common destiny and must work together to preserve our world.



## ARK COMMUNICATIONS INSTITUTE

*Creating an ark as big as the world*

November 9, 1987

Mr. Matt Zachary  
Public Liason, Foreign Policy Office  
Old Executive Office Building, Room 196  
The White House  
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Matt,

As per our conversation of today, enclosed you will find the report/proposal matching developments in the field of US-Soviet citizen exchanges and joint ventures with the President's 1985 pre-Geneva speech. The speech lent support to the field, and led to the creation of the President's US-Soviet Exchange Initiative. The report matches developments with the many avenues the President envisioned the field might take. I think you will find the material impressive and very useful, as I am hopeful the President will for the upcoming summit.

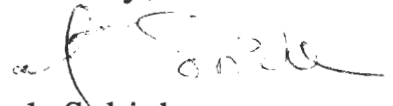
We have also enclosed a proposal for the President to meet with a visiting citizen's exchange delegation of Soviets, and their hosts, before or during the upcoming Summit. Such a meeting will provide the perfect opportunity for the President to point to the many successes that have resulted in the field since his pre-Geneva address, and set the tone for the summit.

I spoke to Linas Kojelis' office as you suggested. His assistant directed me on to the NSC and the State Department. In turn the NSC sent me on to the Press Office, which had put

me in contact with your office to begin with; in the State Department I spoke to a receptionist that didn't really seem to grasp what the material is about. We feel the material merits attention; in any event it couldn't hurt the President to see just how on target his pre-Geneva statements were, and have the use of that knowledge for the summit. Our frustration is in not knowing where in the White House the material can be directed to be of use in time. Any assistance on your part will be greatly appreciated.

I have enclosed an additional package that I would ask you to pass on to Mr. Kojelis. I am also sending you two recent Ark publications, *Global Partners: Citizen Exchange With the Soviet Union*, and *Securing Our Planet*, as well information on Ark by first class mail. Many thanks for your interest. I will be in touch.

Sincerely,



Paul Schicke  
Associate



# ARK COMMUNICATIONS INSTITUTE

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## **A Unique Opportunity:**

A proposal for President Reagan to meet with visiting Soviet citizens and their American hosts as an appropriate occasion for a speech on citizens' exchange initiatives

prepared by Ark Communications Institute

President Reagan has a unique opportunity to meet with a delegation of visiting Soviet citizens and their American hosts just prior to or during the December 7 summit meeting in Washington DC with Mr. Gorbachev. Eleven Soviets from the Republic of Moldavia are scheduled to arrive in Washington DC on November 30 as part of a citizens' exchange program sponsored by Friendship Force, which is based in Atlanta, Georgia. Following two nights in Washington, the Moldavian delegation will begin a 10-day visit, featuring homestays with families in Lancaster, Pennsylvania and Charleston, West Virginia.

In Pennsylvania the Soviets will be hosted by a group, led by Pennsylvania State Senator Gibson Armstrong, that recently returned from a citizens' exchange trip to the USSR. This hosting group could represent American citizen diplomats during Mr. Reagan's historic meeting with the Soviet delegates.

A meeting with the Moldavians and their American hosts would provide President Reagan an appropriate occasion for speaking about the many successes in the field of US-Soviet citizen exchanges and joint ventures that have occurred since his 1985 speech on this subject. In that speech, which he delivered on national television on November 14, 1985 shortly before his Geneva summit meeting with Mr. Gorbachev, the President proposed "the broadest people-to-people exchanges in the history of American-Soviet relations..." Since then, aided by the General Exchanges Initiative that President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev signed at Geneva, "thousands of coalitions for cooperation and peace" have sprung up as the President anticipated. This remarkable development deserves to be recognized on the occasion of the third Reagan-Gorbachev summit meeting.



George Brown, who heads the Friendship Forces Soviet Exchange Program, has said that there would be little problem in rescheduling the group's itinerary to meet with President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev, even at the last minute.

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## ARK COMMUNICATIONS INSTITUTE

*Creating an ark as big as the world*

### **A Vision Being Fulfilled: President Reagan's Pre-Geneva Proposals on American-Soviet Citizen Exchange Matched with Subsequent Developments in the Field**

prepared by Ark Communications Institute

On November 14, 1985, just prior to the Geneva summit, President Reagan spoke out in favor of expanded citizen exchange between the U.S. and the Soviet Union. Harkening back to the spirit of President Eisenhower, who "recognized that removing the barriers between people is at the heart of our relationship," Mr. Reagan declared that "we can find as yet undiscovered avenues where American and Soviet citizens can cooperate, fruitfully, for the benefit of mankind."<sup>1</sup>

In addressing the American people, Mr. Reagan gave example after example of the kind of avenues he envisioned. They included, but went far beyond, the familiar kind of cultural exchanges involving writers, academics, and performing artists. "For example," said the President, "if Soviet youth could attend American schools and universities, they could learn first-hand what spirit of freedom rules our land..." American youth, while studying in the USSR, "could talk about their interests and values and hopes for the future with their Soviet friends."

On the following pages, we reprint relevant passages from the President's speech,<sup>2</sup> which are then matched, one by one, with examples of subsequent American-Soviet progress in the areas mentioned.<sup>3</sup>

Part of the credit for this progress belongs to Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev. On the American side, the Geneva summit led to creation of the President's US-Soviet Exchange Initiative, ably coordinated by Ambassador Stephen H. Rhinesmith. It should be added, as Mr. Reagan said in his pre-Geneva speech, that

"governments can only do so much: once they get the ball rolling, they should get out of the way and let people get together to share, enjoy, help, listen and learn from each other...." What is so distinctive in American citizen diplomacy, as in our economy, is the decentralized initiative found throughout the society.

In his pre-Geneva speech, the President not only indicated a sensitive awareness of many initiatives already taken, but also encouraged further cooperation between Americans and Soviets. A vision is being fulfilled and the question is, "what next?"

Ark is now preparing a companion report that will include diverse newspaper clippings on citizen diplomacy, a list of coming events in the field, and some suggestions about how national leaders could help to encourage and shape this growing movement.

--CRAIG COMSTOCK, SENIOR ASSOCIATE, ARK COMMUNICATIONS INSTITUTE

<sup>1</sup> Speech quotations are taken from the *New York Times*, November 15, 1985.

<sup>2</sup> As they appear in a proof copy of *Global Partners: Citizen Exchange in the Soviet Union*, edited and published by Ark Communications Institute (ACI), April 1987.

<sup>3</sup> Based upon items compiled, or directly reported, by Paul Schicke of the ACI staff.

# Speech before the Geneva Summit



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*Lest anyone suppose that citizen diplomacy is associated with the liberal end of America's political spectrum, here are excerpts from the televised speech by Ronald Reagan just before he left for the Geneva summit meeting in November, 1985. Just as waste in the Pentagon is opposed by conservatives who dislike unnecessary spending, by liberals who worry about destabilizing weaponry, and by strategists who want a defense that's effective and not just expensive, so citizen diplomacy appeals to many constituencies. To a conservative, for example, it offers a way for private citizens, acting on their own initiative, to supplement the diplomatic efforts of the government that conservatives, in general, regard with suspicion. In short, grassroots diplomacy exemplifies volunteerism at its most adventurous.*

by President Ronald Reagan

Despite our deep and abiding differences, we can and must prevent our international competition from spilling over into violence. We can find as yet undiscovered avenues where American and Soviet citizens can cooperate, fruitfully, for the benefit of mankind.... Enduring peace requires openness, honest communications, and opportunities for our peoples to get to know one another directly.

The United States has always stood for openness. Thirty years ago in Geneva, President Eisenhower, preparing for his first meeting with the then Soviet leader, made his "Open Skies" proposal and an offer of new educational and cultural exchanges with the Soviet Union. He recognized that removing the barriers between people is at the heart of our relationship. He said:

"Restrictions on communications of all kinds, including radio and travel, existing in extreme form in some places, have operated as causes of mutual distrust. In America, the fervent

belief in freedom of thought, of expression, and of movement is a vital part of our heritage."

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**"Imagine how much good we could accomplish, how the cause of peace would be served, if more individuals and families from our respective countries could come to know each other in a personal way."**

I have hopes that we can lessen the distrust between us, reduce the levels of secrecy, and bring forth a more open world. Imagine how much good we could accomplish, how the cause of peace would be served, if more individuals and families from our respective countries could come to know each other in a personal way.

For example, if Soviet youth could attend American schools and universities, they could learn firsthand what spirit of freedom rules our land, and that we do not wish the Soviet people any harm. If American youth could do likewise, they could talk about their interests and values and hopes for the future with their Soviet friends. They would get firsthand knowledge of life in the USSR, but most important they would learn that we're all God's children with much in common.

Imagine if people in our nation could see the Bolshoi Ballet again, while Soviet citizens could see American plays and hear groups like the Beach Boys. And how about Soviet children watching "Sesame Street."

We've had educational and cultural exchanges for twenty-five years and are now close to completing a new agreement. But I feel the time is ripe for us to take bold new steps to open the way for our peoples to participate in a unprecedented way in the building of peace.

Why shouldn't I propose to Mr.

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Gorbachev at Geneva that we exchange many more of our citizens from fraternal, religious, educational and cultural groups? Why not suggest the exchange of thousands of undergraduates each year, and even younger students who would live with a host family and attend schools or summer camps?

We could look to increase scholarship programs, improve language studies, conduct courses in history, culture, and other subjects, develop new sister cities, establish libraries and yes, increase athletic competition. People of both our nations love sports. If we must compete, let it be on the playing field and not the battlefields.

In science and technology we could launch new joint space ventures and establish joint medical research projects. In communications, we'd like to see more appearances in the other's mass media by representatives of both our countries: if Soviet spokesmen are free to appear on American television, to be published and read in the American press, shouldn't the Soviet people have the same right to see, hear, and read what we Americans have to say?

Such proposals will not bridge our differences, but people-to-people contacts can build genuine constituencies for peace in both countries. After all, people don't start wars, governments do....

We are proposing the broadest people-to-people exchanges in the history of American-Soviet relations, exchanges in sports and cultures, in the media, education, and the arts. Such exchanges can build in our societies thousands of coalitions for cooperation and peace.

Governments can only do so much: once they get the ball rolling, they should get out of the way and let people get together to share, enjoy, help, listen and learn from each other, especially young people.

*These remarks are excerpted from the speech that President Reagan delivered on November 14, 1985, the full text of which appeared the next day in the New York Times.*

"Imagine how much good we could accomplish, how the cause of peace would be served, if more individuals and families from our respective countries could come to know each other in a personal way..."

- \* Two hundred and forty Soviets came to upstate New York to attend the third annual Chautauqua Conference on US-Soviet relations, August 23-28, 1987. A highlight of the conference was the hosting of one hundred ninety Soviets with American families. This year's Soviet delegation had a chance to interact with about 2000 attending American participants in a village atmosphere. They enjoyed many informal meetings as well as presentations that included, on the American side, speeches by Senator Bradley, Governor Cuomo, Administration representatives, and a televised speech by President Reagan. The conference was widely reported in the US media. [Surviving Together/New York Times/USIA]
  
- \* In September 1987, Friendship Force, located in Atlanta, GA, embarked on a major reciprocal exchange with the Soviet Friendship Society featuring homestays in both countries. One delegation from each of the fifteen Soviet republics will travel to partner states in America each month, while corresponding delegations representing American states will travel to partner republics. The delegation from the Russian Republic will be in Washington, DC from November 10-12, in Iowa November 12-18, in San Francisco November 18-22, and in NYC November 23-25 of 1987. The Iowa committee includes banker John Crystal. According to Friendship Force, Iowa Governor Brandstead will meet the delegation members and travel back with them to the Soviet Union. Iowa is in the early stages of negotiating a sister state trade link with the USSR. [Ark Communications Institute (ACI) & Surviving Together]
  
- \* Apart from officials, scientists, and performers, a small number of Soviet citizens have visited the US, as compared with the

number of American grassroots diplomats who have gone to the USSR. Seeking to enlarge the opportunities for unofficial Soviets to experience American life, the Center for US-USSR Initiatives, a San Francisco-based citizen exchange group, has proposed to authorities in Moscow that hundreds of Soviet citizens visit the US in small groups throughout much of 1988. These authorities have agreed to send a total of 400 Soviets, paying their airfare to the point of entry. In a two-week period, each group will be hosted by several American communities. Staying in private homes, the Soviets will meet a cross-section of society. This program is designed to enable Soviet citizens to learn about American life while they talk with Americans about their own experiences in the USSR. A pilot visit by twenty Soviets in January sponsored by the Kellogg Fellows will launch this program. After evaluation of this visit, the main program will begin in the spring of 1988. [ACI]

- \* The Seattle-based Center for Soviet-American Dialogue is co-sponsoring the first annual "citizen summit" in the Washington, DC area, February 1-5, 1988. Scheduled to take place at the Radisson Park Plaza Hotel and Conference Center, this major conference will include 100 Soviets from many fields who will meet on joint task forces with American citizens. [ACI]

"Imagine if people in our nation could see the Bolshoi Ballet again..."

- \* The Bolshoi Ballet performed at the New York Metropolitan Opera House, June 30-July 18; the Kennedy Center in Washington, DC, July 21-August 1; and in Los Angeles and San Francisco, August 2- September 1, 1987. [Surviving Together]
- \* The Kirov and Moscow Ballets, the Moiseyev Dance Company, the Leningrad State Symphony and the Moscow Virtuosi are some of the notable Soviet groups that have toured the United States since January, 1985. [USIA/ACI]

"...while Soviet citizens could see American plays..."

- \* In December, 1987 American film and theater professionals will travel to the Soviet Union for the first-ever American film festival open to the Soviet public. The event is being jointly sponsored by Film & Theater Diplomacy, a sister organization of Internews, based in San Francisco, CA, and Soviet film and theatrical agencies. Soviet and American artists will collaborate in a workshop on improvisational portrayals, developing characters for a joint theatrical piece that is intended to tour both countries. Actor/director Andre Gregory (*My Dinner With Andre*, *The Mosquito Coast*) will stay on to work with the Soviets in putting together their side of the performance, if necessary. The Festival will be held in Moscow, December 2-7, then travel to Leningrad on December 8 to resume there from December 9-13. [ACI]
  
- \* In 1985, the Moscow Youth Festival supplied the opportunity for The Peace Child Foundation, a Fairfax, Virginia-based organization that promotes a US-Soviet children's play, to mount the first joint production of the show. The night that Soviet TV news ran an item on "Peace Child," its switchboard became jammed with calls requesting a repeat of the piece. Peace child mounted three joint Soviet/American summer programs in 1987, and plans to conduct eight Peace Child performance joint ventures in 1988. Five delegations of twenty American youths will travel to the Soviet Union to join with Soviet members of the cast in a three or four-city tour of the production. Three delegations of ten Soviet performers will join with American cast-members for a tour of from four to six cities in the United States. In both countries the traveling companies will be joined by local children's choruses. [ACI]
  
- \* In September 1987 representatives of the US entertainment industry including Kris Kristofferson, *Rocky* films producer



Robert Chartoff, and *Amerika* mini-series producer John Lugar, traveled to Moscow for a conference entitled Soviet-American Images: A New Perspective. The conference was sponsored by the Seattle-based Center for Soviet-American Dialogue and hosted by the Soviet Peace Committee. During the conference, representatives of the Carmel, CA-based Frohman Academy made plans with the Soviet agency Gostconcert to mount a joint production of *Oklahoma!* that is intended to tour both countries. Frohman officials also initiated plans to launch an exchange program between American and Soviet theater students. [ACI]

"...and hear groups like the Beach Boys..."

- \* American pop music star Billy Joel took Russia by storm when he brought his fully-staged rock show to the Soviet Union under the new US-Soviet cultural agreement. He performed in Moscow on July 26, 27, and 29, and in Leningrad on August 2, 3, and 5, 1987. The HBO *World Stage* premiere of *Billy Joel from Leningrad, USSR* aired on October, 24, 1987. [Time Magazine, USIA]
- \* In the summer of 1986 Soviet authorities for the first time permitted a Russian rock band, the well-established Stas Namin Group, to tour the United States. [People Magazine]
- \* To climax the 1987 Leningrad-to-Moscow American/Soviet Walk, rock bands of both nations performed in Moscow at a free July 4th concert produced by impresario Bill Graham. The Doobie Brothers, Bonnie Raitt, Santana, and James Taylor appeared with an equal number of Soviet acts in a six-hour show before 15,000 people at Izmajlovo Stadium in Moscow. In October 1987 the July 4th "Interdependence" concert aired in the United States as a Showtime special called *Rock & Roll Summit*. A special of the event aired on Soviet TV shortly after the concert took place. [ACI/San Francisco Chronicle 7/6/87]

"...and how about Soviet children watching Sesame Street?"

- \* Jim Hensen, creator of *Sesame Street* and the *Muppets*, will be among the delegation of film professionals traveling to Moscow in December, 1987 to participate in the *Act One: American Film Festival*; the first American Film Festival ever open to the Soviet public. Hensen will be representing his productions *The Great Muppet Caper* and *Labyrinth*. He will also bring along a documentary on the making of *Labyrinth*. [ACI]
- \* Fred Rogers, star of the popular American TV kid show *Mister Rogers' Neighborhood*, will be appearing as a guest on the Soviet children's TV show *Good Night Kiddies* later this fall. In exchange, *Good Night Kiddies'* host, Tatyana Vedeneyeva, will enjoy a guest spot on Roger's show in March. [Chicago Tribune]

" Why shouldn't I propose to Mr. Gorbachev at Geneva that we exchange many more of our citizens from fraternal [groups]?"

- \* In May, 1986 an American Bar Association (ABA) delegation to the Soviet Union had a two-hour conversation with Soviet President Gromyko, discussing human rights and other issues. On June 6, 1987 an ABA panel had a dialogue with a delegation from the Association of Soviet Lawyers (ASL) about the conflict between domestic laws of the Soviet Union and its international commitments. The program was the latest in a series of discussions between the ABA and the ASL on such issues as human rights, criminal justice, environmental concerns, independence of the judiciary, and emigration. [ABA]
- \* The Massachusetts League of Women Voters and the Washington, DC-based Organization for American and Soviet Exchanges (OASES) are co-sponsoring a "Women in Politics" tour of the Soviet Union, November 6-21, 1987. The program will include meetings with the Soviet Women's Committee and with

other professional and political women in Moscow, Sukhumi, Leningrad, and Novgorod. [Surviving Together]

- \* As part of its writers exchange, The Esalen Institute Soviet-American Exchange Program, located in San Francisco, will host a delegation from the Soviet Writers Union led by its director Mr. Karpoff, January 9-23, 1988. The six-member delegation will include short story writer Tatiana Tolgtoya, playwright Victor Roseoff, and poet V. Kuprionov. Esalen is arranging for the delegation to meet publishers, writers, and editors in Washington, New York, San Francisco, and Los Angeles. The Writers Union plans to reciprocate by hosting a group of American short story writers in June or July of 1988. The Institute expects to initiate joint publications involving well-known Soviet and American authors. [ACI]
  
- \* Ploughshares, located in Seattle, WA, reports that it sent three practicing physicians from Seattle to the Soviet city of Tashkent in September, 1987. The physicians stayed in the homes of their Soviet counterparts, who took them on their hospital rounds. In November of 1987, the Seattle physicians will host their Soviet counterparts to complete the exchange. [ACI]

"..religious [groups]..."

- \* Six young Soviet Jews will be allowed to study for the rabbinate in the United States with the understanding that they will return to lead Soviet synagogues, according to Rabbi David B. Hollander of Brooklyn, the head of a delegation of Orthodox rabbis who returned in May, 1987 from the Soviet Union. [New York Times 5/24/87]
  
- \* Thirteen Russian Orthodox Seminarians visited seminary communities in Washington, DC, Atlanta, Chicago, New York and Boston, November 9 through December 4, 1986 under the

auspices of National Council of Churches of Christ, based in New York City. [ACI]

- \* In an ongoing exchange between the Russian Orthodox Church and US-USSR Bridges for Peace, headquartered in Norwich, Vermont, fourteen religious leaders from the Soviet Union visited the United States, April 3-17, 1986. Following this, a delegation of fifteen American religious leaders visited the USSR September 18 - October 2, 1986. Bridges' third religious exchange occurred when a sixteen-person delegation of US religious leaders toured the USSR from September 17 to October 1, 1987. This exchange will be completed when a delegation of Soviet religious leaders returns the visit in November of 1988. [ACI]

"..educational [groups]..."

- \* A growing exchange of lecturers continues under the Fulbright Program administered by USIA and the Council for International Exchange of Scholars. In 1987 thirteen American and fourteen Soviet scholars were exchanged between the two countries. [USIA]
- \* In a continuing program in cooperation with the Soviet Ministry of Health, the Center for US-USSR Initiatives' special project, Creating A Sober World, sent a delegation to Kiev, Leningrad and Moscow from October 1-15, 1987 to teach the message of sobriety in the USSR. The Center plans to send four additional delegations to the Soviet Union in 1988. These trips are scheduled to take place April 14-28, June 23-July 7, September 18-October 2, and November 6 to 20. [ACI]
- \* Well-established educational programs in the process of expansion include the Council on International Educational Exchange (CIEE) which annually sends about two hundred American university students of Russian language and area studies programs to Leningrad State University, and the

American Council of Teachers of Russian (ACTR) which sends approximately three hundred undergraduate and graduate students on its summer, semester, and ten-month programs in Moscow [USIA]

- \* Direct exchanges of scholars between American and Soviet Universities, such as the State University of New York (SUNY) and the University of Missouri with Moscow State University, are growing to include faculty exchanges. The University of California system plans to sign a protocol this year with Leningrad State University for a wide range of exchanges. [USIA]

"...and cultural groups?"

- \* Held in Los Angeles and New York on March 18-30, 1987, the first "Entertainment Summit" enabled director Elem Klimov (First Secretary for the Association of Soviet Filmmakers) and other distinguished Soviet directors, writers, actors and journalists to meet with American counterparts for the first time. Based on the conviction that the screen should be used as a bridge to connect the US and the Soviet Union rather than a wall to divide them, participants expressed their commitment to professional cooperation between Soviet and American filmmakers, and to the production of films in both countries which represent the authentic character, critical problems, and spiritual hopes of our two nations. The next Entertainment Summit is scheduled to take place in Moscow and Tblisi, January 20-30, 1988. As a result of the Entertainment Summit, the American-Soviet Film Initiative has been established as a non-profit corporation to carry out the programs of the joint venture. [ACI]
- \* Global Concepts, with headquarters in Dallas, Texas, has arranged a "Thanksgiving Sojourn" to the Soviet Union for November 1987. Half of the thirty members of the delegation are Native Americans who plan to prepare a traditional Native American Thanksgiving dinner for their Soviet hosts in Leningrad. In

September of this year Global Concepts organized a delegation of 24 Top Texas Musicians to tour Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev as the *Texas Music Review*. The trip is intended to be the first in a continuing series. [ACI]

"Why not suggest the exchange of thousands of undergraduates each year..."

\* The Citizen Exchange Council (CEC), located in New York City, has begun its University Pairing Project in partnership with the USSR Committee of Youth Organizations and the Soviet Student Council. The undertaking will pair up to twenty American and twenty Soviet universities for short-term student exchanges. Six American-Soviet university pairings have already been established with four more planned later this month. The initial program plans to send one undergraduate delegation of 15 members from each campus to the hosting sister university for a period of two weeks. Visiting Americans will also spend a few days in Moscow and Leningrad while Soviets will spend time in Washington, DC and New York. No dates have been set for the first exchanges. The program anticipates the development of strong ties between sister universities eventually leading to semester-long exchanges of both faculty and students. The program is based on a pilot project initiated by 15 Yale undergraduates in 1984. With advice and logistical assistance from CEC, Yale's project has now completed three years of successful reciprocal exchange with Moscow State University. Agreed Sister University Pairings are as follows:

1. Yale-Moscow
2. Harvard-Leningrad
3. Stanford-Novosibirsk
4. Williams College-Tbilisi
5. University of Maine-Kharkov
6. Lafayette College-Kishinev [ACI]

- \* Olin Robison, president of Middlebury College in Vermont, announced in September, 1987 that a consortium of 18 Northeastern colleges has signed up for a program of undergraduate exchanges planned to begin next year with schools and universities throughout the Soviet Union. [Time Magazine]

"...and (why not suggest the exchange) of even younger students who would live with a host family and attend schools..."

- \* The first academic high school exchange between the United States and the Soviet Union began when eight American youths from Phillips Academy in Andover, Massachusetts studied at the Novosibirsk School of Physics and Mathematics in Siberia and visited Moscow during a five week period, March 15-April 21, 1987. The historic high school exchange continued when eight Soviet youths (ages 16-17) arrived in the US for five weeks at Phillips Academy beginning on September 13th, 1987. [USIA]
- \* Twenty young Siberians, accompanied by Academician Andrei Ershov from the Computing Center in Novosibersk, came to the US in October, 1986 for a computer education tour of Washington DC and West Coast cities. In the capital the young people received laptop computers from Radio Shack which they used to sign onto PeaceNet, a global electronic bulletin board. In San Francisco the Soviets "phoned home" to their Center in Novosibersk via computer telecommunication. In the Northwest, the Siberians, together with American youth, planted trees in a sister city peace park, visited an Indian reservation, and tried out new software in a computer lab. Throughout their tour, the visitors stayed in American homes. [ACI]
- \* Moscow's School #20 and the Lakeside School in Seattle have set up a sister school relationship, with pen pals corresponding and competitions being held by telex. In October 1986, ten students

from the Lakeside School pioneered a five-week high school study exchange between the two schools. The ten Lakesiders attended classes at Moscow School #20, partied and played basketball together. A return visit is planned. [Surviving Together]

- \* The plan of the New York City-based Citizen Exchange Council to provide American secondary schools with Soviet partner schools was accepted on May 6, 1987 in Moscow by the Soviet Committee of Youth Organizations. The plan calls for an ongoing exchange of letters, artwork, essays, books and information, leading to exchanges of students in the future. [ACI]
- \* Youth Ambassadors, with headquarters in Bellingham, Washington is assisting the town of Median, Iowa with an exchange of 30 students who will travel to Moscow and Leningrad for two weeks in February, 1988. The Median Kiwanis, Rotary, and Mayor's office are all key supporters of the student exchange. In June 1988, 15 to 20 Soviet youths from Moscow will travel to Medina to complete the exchange. [ACI]

"...or summer camps?"

- \* The YMCA, working with the Soviet Committee of Youth Organizations, hosted six Soviet camp directors early this summer. In Fall 1988 the YMCA will host a group of young Soviet leaders for seminars with alumni of the YMCA's Youth Governors, an organization studying the US legislature. [Surviving Together]
- \* The Samantha Smith Foundation, based in Manchester, Maine, has announced its 1988 Campership program which will enable Soviet children to attend camps across the United States. [ACI]
- \* In early Summer, 1987 for the first time in history, Soviet young people came to the US for an outdoor adventure. The US-USSR



Youth Exchange Program, based in San Francisco, California brought twelve Soviets, ages 17-22, to join with twelve American young adults to explore the Rocky Mountains in cooperation with the Colorado Outward Bound School. [Surviving Together]

- \* In January 1987 General Secretary Gorbachev began the Soviet International Fund for the Survival of Humanity. US/USSR Youth Ambassadors Camp Project, which took place last August with Soviet and American Youth attending a camp in Pereslavl, was the new fund's first project. In July of 1988 the fund will sponsor two more Youth Ambassador camps in Pereslavl, which is near Zagorsk, approximately three hours' drive from Moscow. The first July camp will be for Soviet and American children who are interested in building the camp. The second will focus on a celebration of Soviet and American culture by the youths of the two countries. As part of their camp exchange, Youth Ambassadors will bring six Soviet youths to the United States from Dec 18-24, where they will spend six days in LA and San Diego, and then travel to the Northwest for four days. [ACI]
  
- \* Volunteers for Peace has three youth work camps set for the Soviet Union in Summer, 1988. Two will be held near Moscow. Of these one will be an environmental camp. The third camp will be located in Soviet Georgia. The Soviet organization Sputnik will be coordinating the Soviet side of the Georgian camp and one of the Moscow camps while the Bitej organizations located in Budapest, Hungary will be coordinating the third camp. Between 50 and 70 Americans will take part in Soviet camps with other participants being drawn from both Eastern and Western European countries including the Soviet Union. [ACI]

"We could look to increase scholarship programs..."

- \* The United States Congress has authorized an appropriation that will earmark two million dollars in USIA funds for youth

exchanges between the United States and Soviet Union. On October 20, 1987 the House agreed to a conference with the Senate to work out differences in the bill for subsequent approval by the White House. [ACI]

- \* Charitable organizations, including the Rockefeller and Carnegie foundations, along with Congress, have contributed more than \$20 million in the past four years to help underwrite university programs in Soviet-American relations. [Time Magazine]

"...improve language studies..."

- \* The American Council of Teachers of Russian reports new developments in the area of in-country language training, language-related teaching and research, and materials development in Russian language during the 1986-87 school year. The ACTR Semester Programs at the Pushkin Institute in Moscow increased from 20 to 45 students per semester, effective with the Spring semester of 1987. In the Spring of 1988, the number of students will increase again, to 70 per semester. The 1987 summer group placed 140 students, graduate students, and teachers in a 7 1/2 week intensive training program in Russian language at the Pushkin Institute. ACTR has also sponsored visits to American universities by Soviet teachers. In 1986 fifteen Soviet English teachers studied for six weeks at Harvard. In 1987 twenty-five Soviet English teachers spent six weeks at the University of Pennsylvania, and in September twelve Soviet Russian teachers began four-month stays at various US universities. [Surviving Together/ACI]
- \* American Field Service International and the Soviet Ministry of Education have increased the number of teachers involved in their exchanges. During the Fall, 1987 term, ten US teachers from elementary and secondary schools and colleges will teach in special English schools in Moscow and Leningrad and possibly in

the Pedagogical Institute in Kiev. The Americans will teach from late September to late November. [Surviving Together]

"...conduct courses in history, culture, and other subjects..."

- \* In a move that could revolutionize the teaching of contemporary issues in college classrooms around the world, American and Soviet students will study the history of the arms race in a satellite-linked course that will be co-taught next spring at Tufts University and Moscow State University. The classrooms at Tufts and Moscow State will be linked by live, interactive television four times for two hours each between next February and April. It is the first time a college-level curriculum of this sort will be shared by the United States and the Soviet Union, and the first time classrooms in the two countries will be connected by television via satellite over the course of a semester. [ACI]

"...develop new sister cities..."

- \* In Seattle in May, Sister Cities International hosted a conference on US/Soviet paired cities. Several US mayors and seven Soviet mayors attended. The keynote address was given by Ambassador Stephen H. Rhinesmith, Coordinator of the President's US-Soviet Exchange Initiative. Twenty-two citizen-initiated US-Soviet Sister City pairings are in the process of being officially recognized. [ACI]
- \* The Seattle-Tashkent Sister City Committee, Ploughshares, and two Washington state architectural organizations have formally presented a design and model for a "Peace Park" to Seattle's Soviet sister city, Tashkent. The plans and model for the park were developed by twenty Seattle-area landscape architects. The park will be built next summer by a combined crew from Seattle and Tashkent numbering perhaps in the hundreds. The park is to be completed before the US-USSR sister cities

conference scheduled to take place in Tashkent in September 1988. [ACI]

"...establish libraries..."

- \* In 1899, John S. Billings, the first director of the New York Public Library, agreed to open a Russian department in the library and established contact with several Russian institutions in order to exchange books and materials. Since that time the library's exchange partners in the Soviet Union have grown from the handful in 1899 to sixty-three in 1986. These include public libraries, university libraries and Academy of Sciences libraries from all the Soviet republics.

"...and cultural centers..."

- \* No items found.

"... and yes, increase athletic competition..."

- \* Many Soviet delegations participated in sports competitions held in the US last (1986) winter. These events include: Invitational Hockey Tournament, the International Freestyle Competition, Professional Indoor Soccer, Speedskating, the USA/Mobile Indoor Track and Field Championships, the World Figure Skating Competition, and the US Gymnastics Federation. [USIA]
- \* One hundred and fifty Americans joined Soviet runners for Moscow's Annual International Peace Marathon, August 8, 1987. Athletes United for Peace has announced that American runners will be participating in next years Moscow's 10K run. Sovintersport has approved another "Athletes" program for 100 Soviets and 100 Americans bicycler to tour from Moscow to Leningrad in summer, 1988. [Surviving Together, ACI]

- \* Athletes United For Peace, based in San Francisco, CA, plans to send a delegation of baseball coaches to the Soviet Union in Summer, 1988 to teach Soviet physical educators "the great American pastime." The Soviet National Federation has proposed that Athletes United for peace send 3-5 baseball coaches over to teach Soviet coaches. [ACI]
- \* Mir Organization, located in Seattle, WA, will send a delegation of basketball enthusiasts from San Francisco, comprised mainly of underprivileged youths, to the USSR in January 1988 to advance their sport on a 14-day tour of Moscow, Volgograd, and one other Soviet city to be named. The exchange will bring a group of Soviet players to the United States in 1988. [ACI]
- \* In April, 1988, a men's and a women's volley ball team will leave from Seattle and Los Angeles to compete with their counterparts in the USSR. The trip is being arranged by Mir Organization, based in Seattle, Washington. [ACI]
- \* In 1986 Turner Broadcasting sponsored the Goodwill Games, a world-class athletic competition in Moscow. Plans are underway to hold the second event in 1990 in Seattle, a city prominent in citizen-exchange initiatives. [ACI]

"...In science and technology we could launch new joint space ventures..."

- \* The United States and the Soviet Union signed an accord April 15, 1987 on cooperation in space exploration. The new accord specifies the coordination of national projects in solar system exploration, space astronomy and astrophysics, earth sciences, solar-terrestrial physics and space biology and medicine. Sixteen cooperative projects are described. [Henry Kamm, New York Times]

\* At the April 12 founding meeting of the new International Space University at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, representatives from the Soviet Union, China, India, Canada, the European Space Agency and the United States voiced strong support for the idea of a multidisciplined education in space studies that would draw together graduate students from all nations in a single campus, with the site rotating among participating nations. The first session of the International Space University took place at MIT during the Summer of 1987. [New York Times , 4/14/87 /ACI]

"...and establish joint medical projects..."

- \* The Joint Committee under the US-USSR Agreement for Cooperation in Medical Science and Public Health held its first meeting since 1978 in April, 1987 to review progress in cooperative endeavors including cancer, cardiovascular diseases, artificial heart research, environmental health, arthritis, influenza, and hepatitis, eye diseases, biomedical communication, and the individual scientist exchange program. The meeting was spearheaded by the US Surgeon General's visit to Moscow in October, 1986 and a November visit by the Director of the National Institute of Health. [NIH Report, 2/26/87]
- \* Medicom '85, a live two-hour satellite television medical conference linking American and Soviet cardiologists, took place on December, 1985 via WORLDNET. [USIA]
- \* Recognized Soviet and American leaders in fields of psychoneuroendocrinology, behavioral medicine, cancer, AIDS, and addiction research met for five days, from September 27-October 2, 1987, at Esalen Institute, Big Sur, California, to discuss important developments in the field of health promotion. [Surviving Together]

"In communications, we'd like to see more appearances in the other's mass media by representatives of both our countries..."

- \* On April 25, 1987 the first "Congressbridge" linked members of the United States Congress with representatives of the Supreme Soviet for the first in a series of six dialogues between lawmakers of the two superpowers. The first session, which served as a pilot for the project, was not publicly aired. The second Congressbridge, broadcast on ABC-TV in their *Nightline* time slot with Peter Jennings as US moderator, took place on September 23 and addressed international security. The third bridge, aired on October 14, addressed human rights. The fourth, on November 18, will focus on regional conflicts. Gosteleradio is carrying the proceedings in the Soviet Union. [ACI]
  
- \* At the invitation of the Soviet Union and with the encouragement of the United States government, Walter Anderson, the editor of *Parade*, and Vitaly Korotich, the editor of the Soviet magazine *Ogonyok*, visited each other's country. It was agreed beforehand that each would write his impressions of the other's land and that the two articles would be published side-by-side in *Parade* and in *Ogonyok*, an illustrated weekly with a circulation of 1.5 million. This is the first time an American editor's view of the Soviet Union has appeared in a major popular Soviet magazine. Korotich, who has published material previously banned by the authorities, is credited with introducing the idea of investigative reporting to the Soviet press; *Ogonyok* has become its country's most controversial and eagerly sought publication. The Soviet editor's trip to the United States, on which he was accompanied by his wife, included visits to Washington, DC, Knoxville, Chicago, New Orleans and New York. [Parade, 6/21/87]
  
- \* On April 8, 1987, a journalism spacebridge between San Francisco and Moscow, "The Role of the Media in Current US-

USSR Relations," with hosts Peter Jennings and Vladimir Posner, was co-produced by the Center for Communications, the American Society of Newspaper Editors, Internews, and Gosteleradio, with downlinks to many American universities. [USIA]

- \* East meets West in Idaho. In Moscow, appropriately. Yegor Yakovlev, editor-in-chief of the one-million circulation *Moscow* (USSR) *News*, spent a week with the staff of the *Moscow Idahonian*, circulation 8,000, as part of an exchange that sent *Idahonian* reporter Vera White to the Soviet Union until the end of July. [Idaho Statesman, Boise, ID 7/12/87]

"If Soviet spokesmen are free to appear on American television, to be published and read in the American press, shouldn't the Soviet people have the same right to see, hear, and read what we Americans have to say?"

- \* Phil Donahue conducted two "citizen summits" by spacebridge, linking studios in the United States and the Soviet Union via satellite, in December, 1985 and July, 1986. These two-hour shows were broadcast in one-hour edited versions in the Soviet Union by Gostelradio. In 1987 Donahue took his TV crew to the Soviet Union to tape five shows which were aired February 9-13 in the US. One program on journalism was done by spacebridge, enabling American journalists currently serving as correspondents in the Soviet Union to discuss the media with Soviet journalists serving in the US. In Moscow, Donahue covered such topics as family life, teenagers, Chernobyl, and refusedniks. These programs were also broadcast in the USSR. [Surviving Together /ACI]
- \* You can write to Moscow. It is now possible for American citizens to address the readers of the Soviet press to offer ideas on how to improve Soviet-American relations. At the Soviet-American conference in Chautauqua, New York in August 1987,



columnist Jack Anderson agreed to turn over his column once a month to Soviet commentator Vladimir Posner in exchange for Soviet newspapers devoting equal space to Americans expressing their views. It will be a free exchange of ideas to promote better understanding. Mail your statements to Jack Anderson, PO Box 2300, Washington, DC 20013. [Jack Anderson Syndicated Column]

- \* Millions of radio listeners in the United States and the Soviet Union tuned March 20, 1987 to the premiere of "Moscow-New York Live," a six-part series of broadcasts on issues ranging from peace in a nuclear age to stereotypes. The most dramatic feature of the two-hour show was the 25 uncensored minutes open to telephone callers in both superpowers. The program, which had hosts in both cities, was carried by the Pacifica Foundation's WBAI-FM in New York from 3 to 5 pm and relayed to affiliates in Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Boston, and Houston. Soviet spokesman estimated that 150 million Soviet citizens in 12 time zones would hear the broadcast either live or taped. [Washington Post, 3/20/87]
  
- \* Internews, the San Francisco-based organization that is Associate Producer of the Capital-to-Capital spacebridges airing this fall in ABC-TV's *Nightline* slot, is putting together a spacebridge between a family in Philadelphia and a family in Leningrad for the Group W television network program *Evening Magazine*. The US and Soviet families will discuss cultural similarities and differences. A program date has yet to be finalized. [ACI]



# ARK COMMUNICATIONS INSTITUTE

*Creating an ark as big as the world*

## Next Steps in Citizen Exchange

American-Soviet citizen exchange programs have produced a widespread success story, but so far this story has been told mainly at the local level, while being relatively neglected by national media.

Just prior to the Geneva Summit, President Reagan encouraged the growth of citizen exchanges by giving a detailed and eloquent endorsement. The period around the forthcoming summit in Washington offers the Administration an opportunity to draw attention to its role in stimulating the vigorous and decentralized growth of citizen exchange.

In this way, the White House might also place the forthcoming arms control treaty in a broad and supportive context.<sup>1</sup>

Under the title, "A Vision Being Fulfilled," Ark Communications Institute recently produced a report on citizen exchange, matching each proposal in President Reagan's pre-Geneva speech with positive developments in the intervening 24 months.<sup>2</sup> The report provides the evidence necessary for the President to update and expand upon themes that he introduced to widespread acclaim in November, 1985. In this brief memo we gather some ideas for further developments in citizen exchange.<sup>3</sup>

CRAIG COMSTOCK,  
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<sup>1</sup> To assess the kind of support that citizen exchange has aroused in all sections of the U.S., see "Local Reporting on Citizen Exchange," a representative set of 20 newspaper clippings, dated 11/9/87 (compiled by ACI).

<sup>2</sup> "A Vision Being Fulfilled: President Reagan's Pre-Geneva Proposals on American-Soviet Citizen Exchange Matched with Subsequent Developments in the Field," 21 pages, dated 11/4/87 (prepared by ACI).

<sup>3</sup> Gathered with the help of my colleagues Steve Most and Paul Schicke, these ideas are drawn from reports by and conversations with officials of a selection of citizens exchange organizations monitored by ACI and from other research.

## Ideas to Consider

### "Soviets, Meet Middle America"

Under this title, the Center for US-USSR Initiatives (CUUI), based in San Francisco, has created a program to welcome 400 Soviet citizens to the U.S. in 1988, sending each group of four visitors to several cities where they will stay in the homes of American host families and visit schools, businesses, and community organizations. Altogether, over 200 American cities will be involved. Rather than officials, performers, or scholars, for whom other programs already exist, "Soviets Meet Middle America" has invited people from many occupations, requesting residents of all 15 Soviet republics and an equal number of men and women. All of the visitors will know some English. The visits will complete a cycle of hospitality that began when CUUI led about 20 groups of Americans on visits to many cities in the Soviet Union. This program, believed to be the largest visit by Soviets since the Revolution, will allow visitors to see America with their own eyes, rather than through media controlled by their government. Like much citizen exchange in America, it was initiated and will be run by a private group and will involve hundreds of local hosts and volunteers. A similar though smaller program is being organized by Friendship Force, of Atlanta. It would be helpful if these programs were endorsed by the Administration, with a call for Americans to demonstrate the frankness, fairness, and tolerance prized by a democratic society.

### Energy efficiency, safer sources

In the wake of Chernobyl, the Soviets appear to be taking a keen interest not only in building safer reactors, but also in using energy more efficiently, so that each kilowatt hour yields the maximum benefits. Some leading American energy experts, such as Amory Lovins of the Rocky Mountain Institute, argue that security is increased by shifting to safer, more decentralized, and less environmentally harmful sources of energy and by increasing, at every level, the efficiency of its "end use." Techniques for increasing end-use efficiency are an ideal subject for citizen diplomacy. Instead of huge reactors, they involve new kinds of lighting fixtures, insulation procedures, solid-state controllers for motors, and the like. Each device seems modest, but together they could reduce energy demand by large percentages. This would free capital for uses other than building power stations. It would reduce the global competition for energy sources. It would focus attention less on commanding as much energy as possible, more on using available sources ingeniously. Imagine an end-use efficiency "race" between the superpowers, in which each competes to get the most benefit out of each unit of energy.

### Film festivals

American and Soviet audiences have seen very little of each other's movies, especially of works that go beyond the mutual stereotypes. Why not arrange for each side to show the best of the other side's movies through a series of festivals, through TV airings, and through videocassettes? Perhaps the criteria should be not what each side likes to watch about itself, but what gives the best idea of

the diversity and crosscurrents in the real life of each country, as compared to its fantasy life. In short, not what is most popular, necessarily or, in the case of the Soviet Union, what the government prefers at any moment, but rather the films that a cross-national group of professionals regard as most revelatory.

### Exchange of journalists

Journalists play a different role in the two societies. In the USSR, the government has a monopoly on the means of mass communication and, even under "glasnost," the news media support the line propounded by the party leadership. Difficulties caused by past administrations are exposed, and officials below the top rank may be targeted for public criticism, but the official line is not, in general, to be challenged. However, the area of permissible action is shifting. Imagine a program to expose a substantial number of Soviet journalists to American "freedom of the press" by arranging exchanges between news organizations in the superpowers. Pilot programs have already involved the *Christian Science Monitor* and the local paper in Moscow, Idaho.

### Access to mass media

"In communications," said President Reagan in his pre-Geneva speech, "we'd like to see more appearances in the other's mass media by representatives of both our countries: if Soviet spokesmen are free to appear on American television, to be published and read in the American press, shouldn't the Soviet people have the same right to see, hear, and read what we Americans have to say?" Since then

the "Capitol to Capitol" spacebridges have begun, moderated on ABC-TV by Peter Jennings and covering international security, human rights and "regional issues." However, whereas access to Soviet media is governed, ultimately, by a single authority, the U.S. media are free to give space to Soviet visitors and spokespeople as they see fit. What has been the result? Some Americans are concerned about what they call "the Vladimir Posner problem," by which they mean widespread access to American media of a Soviet spokesman who speaks colloquial English and presents himself as a "journalist." Meanwhile, what are the Soviet people seeing? We have seen no study comparing access to mass media in the two countries. Access should be monitored systematically, in the interests not of restricting Soviet access to our media, but of increasing American access to Soviet media. One format that can help equalize access is joint programs broadcast in both countries. In the U.S., of course, this requires programs attractive enough to win a place in our non-governmental media, but as the "Capitol to Capitol" spacebridges indicate, this requirement can be met. The programs would not have to be spacebridges, but could take various forms.

### Computers in the schools

In a society that has attempted tightly to control both information and initiative, what would be the effect of hundreds of thousands and then millions of personal computers becoming available to Soviet young people? Under Academician Ershov, the Soviets are now attempting sharply to expand computer education, but they are being held back by a shortage of first-rate equipment

and of teachers who know how to use it. If, as President Reagan has proposed, Soviet students study in our colleges (which will start this fall through the Middlebury consortium) and Americans study in the USSR, why not help the educational systems be more compatible on a technical basis?

### Joint performances

Apart from exchanging films and other art forms, what about arranging some joint performances, in which the album, or concert, or ensemble, or dance company includes both American and Soviet artists? A Soviet ballet company could invite a guest appearance by an American dancer. An American producer could create an album with rock musicians from both countries: why not get Boris Grebenshikov of Leningrad and Stas Namen of Moscow together with their American counterparts? In normal relations, there would be not only a healthy flow of exchanges, but also a series of joint ventures in the arts, as in trade.

### Joint adventures

Recently the Soviets have shown a strong interest in joint economic ventures. By the same token, there is a place for joint *adventures*. Some scientists talk of going to Mars together, by joining the somewhat complementary strengths of the two national space programs. Here on Earth, American and Soviet young people have tackled mountains together, staking their lives on the competence and caring of fellow climbers from the other country. Others have run whitewater rivers together. Several U.S. private groups are

advancing the idea of a joint American-Soviet program for work in the Third World. How else can we learn to face major challenges side by side?

### Global systems

While some problems can be kept outside the borders of a given country, many today cannot. If the ozone layer continues to deteriorate, it will affect more than a single nation. Though not distributed evenly, AIDS is already a global challenge. Radioactivity, when released into the atmosphere, eventually touches everyone. If the greenhouse effect raises temperatures, all agricultural regions will be affected, and all coastal cities will be threatened by melting of polar ice. Every one of these problems would benefit from a coordination of research. In some cases, even if technical solutions are found by national research, they can be applied only by mutual agreement.

### Economic and social problem-solving

After years of arguing on the level of ideology, each society knows rather little about how the other one solves the ordinary problems of (civilian) life. How do we organize to get things done, whether it's providing health care, sorting out the values of economic development and environmental protection, organizing work, or educating our children? Even specialists have often been unable adequately to investigate the techniques of problem-solving. At present, the USSR is opening itself to self-criticism in many areas of



its national life. After decades of self-praise, it is showing the courage of admitting that its system requires substantial improvement. At the same time, the U.S. has been experimenting with new approaches. What about arranging for relevant specialists in both societies to learn more about how both societies deal with their social and economic problems, and to consult with one another about new solutions? While respecting its own values, each system may generate valuable ideas from the experience.

### Learning the language

Soviets often claim that the USSR has as many *teachers* of English as the U.S. has *speakers* of Russian. In how many of our schools is Russian even available? If the two societies continue to expand their connections, it will be necessary for many people on both sides to know the other's language. How else will Americans take full advantage of opportunities for trade and for joint ventures? How else will we be prepared to realize President Reagan's vision of many forms of citizen exchange between the two societies? In his words, "We are proposing the broadest people-to-people exchanges in the history of Soviet-American relations, exchanges in sports and culture, in the media, education, and the arts." Like trade or scientific, artistic, or educational exchanges, the knowledge of a language gives one an immediate interest in continued good relations with the native speakers of that language. With the help of our present teachers of Russian, of exchange teachers, and modern media, we need to learn how to talk the other superpower's language.



# ARK COMMUNICATIONS INSTITUTE

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## Local Reporting on Citizen Exchange

Attached is a selection of newspaper clippings from the last six months or so, on the subject of citizen exchange between America and the Soviet Union. Drawn almost wholly from local papers rather than the *Washington Post* or the *New York Times*, these clippings report on activity located in every section of the U.S. and involving many aspects of American society.

CRAIG COMSTOCK  
SENIOR ASSOCIATE  
ARK COMMUNICATIONS INSTITUTE

### Contents

1. "Pursuit of peace binds local travelers, Soviets," *Atlanta Constitution* (Georgia)
2. "Raleigh students sample Soviet life," *Times* (Raleigh, North Carolina)
3. Firm fashions Soviet designs," *Observer* (Charlotte, North Carolina)
4. "Soviets pay visit to OCC in hills," *Observer* (Farmington, Minnesota)
5. "American peace walkers find warm welcome in Soviet Union," *Hartford Courant* (Connecticut)
6. "Q-C pair take steps for peace," *Rock Island Argus* (Illinois)
7. "Orange County woman swims Bering Straits," *Los Angeles Times*
8. "It's 'glasnost' al fresco for visiting Soviet teachers," *Philadelphia Inquirer*
9. "Soviets arrive in spirit of peace," *Milwaukee Journal*
10. "Soviet, Bellaire students speak language of youth," *Houston Post* (Texas)
11. "Soviet students say relations improving," *Times-Union* (Albany, New York)
12. "Glasnost comes to upstate New York," *Newsweek*

13. "Beaverton scientist finds model for world peace on cruise with Soviets," *Portland Oregonian* (Oregon)
14. "Durham woman to lead church group to Soviet Union," *Herald* (Durham, North Carolina)
15. "Local gymnasts studied Soviet techniques and lifestyle on visit," *Grand Rapids Press* (Michigan)
16. "Talk show connects Americans, Soviets," *Atlanta Constitution* (Georgia)
17. "Visitors hope Soviets take it personally," *Idaho Statesman* (Boise, Idaho)
18. "Americans, Soviets make film deal," *Richard Times-Dispatch* (Virginia)
19. "Young Soviets bring hopes for peace to city," *Houston Chronicle* (Texas)
20. "Students get close-up view of Soviets," *Star* (St. Helena, California)

AUGUST 17, 1987

CLIPPED BY Bacon's

710  
**Pursuit of peace binds  
local travelers, Soviets**

By Keith Graham  
Staff Writer

Bright young people from prominent Atlanta families, they put their heads together in 1939 and concluded, no matter what their friends thought, war was a stupid way of resolving conflicts between nations.

"And," mused Britt Pendergrast at his Northside Atlanta home last week, "we have not found anything to dissuade us from that position."

For Pendergrast, 70, and his 67-year-old wife, Nan, the latest experience affirming their stand came during a just-ended, three-week trip

to the Soviet Union.

Dining by their swimming pool on downhome barbecued chicken — not Soviet-style chicken Kiev — the Pendergrasts looked more like the upscale Republicans they used to be than Volga boatmen.

But the now-retired husband and wife — who were, in fact, mainstays in the Georgia GOP until the Barry Goldwater era — nonetheless had spent their vacation cruising along the Volga River. And they were still awash in enthusiasm for the people they met.

See PEACE, Page 8-E



JOELLEN BLACK

Britt and Nan Pendergrast experienced 'glasnost' firsthand.

710 4

## Peace

From Page 1-E

The people, they said over and over. Not the government that has invaded Afghanistan and suppressed the rights of dissidents over the years, though the Atlantans did find encouraging signs of the current "glasnost," or openness, advocated by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

Not your average tour, the Pendergrasts' trip was organized by a group called Promoting Enduring Peace, which also arranges Mississippi River cruises for Soviet citizens. Some 147 Americans, seven beyond their 80th year, made this trip. And the mission, the Pendergrasts agreed, was accomplished.

"The general idea is that they have these misconceptions about us, and we have these misconceptions about them. And the only way to change that is to meet the people," said Britt Pendergrast, who filed as a conscientious objector during World War II.

A Georgia Tech graduate with a master's degree in organic chemistry from Emory University, he spent many years after the war as president of a bedding manufacturing firm, and he held various administrative posts for the state Department of Natural Resources until his retirement.

But always he and his wife — a Vassar-educated botanist who often speaks to garden clubs on wildflowers — have been involved with organizations promoting world peace. She, for instance, is a former national council and executive board member for an international group of religious-oriented pacifists, the Fellowship of Reconciliation.

Together, they coordinate a committee that publishes News Views, a newsletter about peace and international issues. And both serve on the Southeastern fundraising committee for the American Friends Service Committee, the Quaker relief agency.

At each stop during their Soviet tour, which received prominent play in that country's media, the Pendergrasts attended peace rallies, invariably including representatives from both the Soviet religious community and veterans groups. In Moscow, with the other Americans, they presented Soviet officials with a declaration calling for governments to just say no to the

arms race and to establish a common global security system by the year 2000.

But more impressive than the official occasions, the Pendergrasts said, were the spontaneous ones.

Perhaps because of glasnost, which has led not only to the publication of long-suppressed books but also the beginning of serious debate over the future of the Soviet system, people spoke freely in private conversations without bombast or parroting the party line.

"Several people I talked to said there obviously would be some resistance from the entrenched bureaucracy, but the rank and file are in favor of glasnost," Pendergrast said. "I came away with the feeling that the jury is still out on socialism and that it depends on whether they are willing to modify it in the same way we had to modify capitalism. We would have lost capitalism in the '30s if we hadn't modified it. Their economy is at that point now."

Though the Soviets continue to be defense-minded, the citizens the Atlantans talked with favored withdrawing the troops from Afghanistan. And the couple found little animosity toward Americans, who are remembered as good allies during World War II.

"The thing that surprised me is they looked exactly like us," said Ms. Pendergrast, smiling at her own native. "I was not prepared for the humor of the Russians. They are a very jolly people."

Several brought up "Gone With the Wind" when they discovered the Pendergrasts were Atlantans, and, in Moscow, the most exciting topic seemed to be the appearances of American rock star Billy Joel.

Soviet citizens also expressed longings for more consumer goods that could be created with a shift away from military spending. Some Russian factory workers said they earned only \$3,600 a year, while a pair of blue jeans might cost \$90 or the standard model car \$9,000.

But a prevailing characteristic, both Pendergrasts agreed, is generosity. "If I made the mistake of saying, 'What lovely flowers,' they'd take them all and give them to me," Ms. Pendergrast said.

Of course, her husband added, the Soviet Union, like all countries, has its share of bad guys.

But both he and his wife agreed with a retired Soviet military officer they met. "He said, 'We're different,'" Ms. Pendergrast said. "But there's not any difference so great that would justify war."

JUL 10-87

# Raleigh students sample Soviet life

Area educators say trip helps bridge gap

By DEBBI SYKES  
Times staff writer

Marcia Johnson returned from the Soviet Union this week minus a bottle of nail polish, but with a deeper understanding of the people there.

Miss Johnson, who just graduated from Enloe High School, told Thursday how she had made friends with four Soviet girls during a tour of their country. She was one of 20 Raleigh students who went on the 12-day tour with three Enloe teachers.

"We got to be very, very good friends," she said of the girls during an interview at Cameron Village Library. "We went out on a long walk one night, and we ended up talking with them about a lot of things that you would never get Soviet adults to talk about. We talked about politics.

"And we learned that they were just like us. They just don't have a lot of things like we do — like nail polish costs \$8 instead of 99 cents here. But they're just like us. They're scared just like we are (of war). One of the first things they asked us was if Americans really

hated Russians. They said they'd heard that every American hates Russians."

They now know otherwise. When they left, Miss Johnson and her friends gave the girls a bottle of nail polish — something that shocked the girls because of the price there. They also exchanged addresses and promised to send postcards of Raleigh.

David P. Cordts, one of the Enloe teachers who went on the trip, said he was encouraged by the individual communications that will be going on. Through a special project, he has been overseeing correspondence between students on a broader scale for the past two years.

The project began when Vice President George Bush asked students at Enloe and a Missouri high school to answer letters from two Soviet schools. Miss Johnson was one of the students who participated, working with about 20 other students after school to research their answers to the Russians.

Last fall, the Americans' replies were published in the newspaper of the Soviet youth organization, along with replies from Russian



Times photo by Harry Lynch

Back from tour of Soviet Union are, from left: teacher Ken Price; Enloe students Ursula Olson, Marcia Johnson and Chip Barnes (showing Soviet military tunic); and teacher David Cordts. These

youths.

"After having been there, I think there are a lot of attitudes that need to be changed," Cordts said. Future letters will probably focus less on politics and issues beyond the average person's control and "perhaps focus on the daily lives of people," he said.

Although the students didn't meet the teenagers who wrote the original letters, Cordts said they did get to visit one of the Moscow

schools the students attend. It was School 51, an old three-story building with a monument to Lenin and a tribute to a World War II hero inside.

The students who went on the trip said they were glad to get a sample of their counterparts' daily lives — if only through the confines of a planned tour.

They began their trip in Stockholm, Sweden, before going on to Leningrad, Moscow and Zagorsk,

five, shown here at the Cameron Village Library, are part of a group of 23 from Raleigh that recently returned from 12-day, three-city tour of Soviet Union.

the site of a 14th century monastery. They were accompanied by three guides during the course of their travels, in addition to the four girls who were with them in Moscow.

Most of the 20 travelers were students of Cordts and fellow social studies teachers Ken B. Price and John R. Woollen. One was a Broughton student and one was an Enloe graduate attending N. C. State University.

Once in Sweden they linked up with students from New Jersey in order to make a large enough group to take the tour.

One of the Raleigh travelers, Ursula Olson, spent her 16th birthday there — complete with a cake courtesy of the hotel where they were staying. She had taken a year of Russian, so "she was our leading student translator," Price

## Wake students, teachers sample Soviet life on trip

Continued from page 1D

said, teasing her. "Anytime we wanted to know what a sign or a poster meant, we asked her."

Price said the Russians were cordial to the group. At first, "there was a little apprehension on the part of the students about how they would be seen," he said. "But I never saw any animosity. They were curious. They liked our clothes," he said, laughing.

In fact, the group was approached numerous times by Russians who offered to exchange goods with them. That's how Enloe graduate Chip Barnes got a Soviet military jacket complete with impressive medals.

In exchange he parted with "a couple of concert shirts from Genesis and Van Halen and a Scorpions tape," he said, grinning.

One of his favorite parts of the trip was the chance to talk to a Soviet university student. When he told her he was planning to attend The Citadel this fall he "had a hard time explaining why I wanted to be a military officer and I didn't want to fight the Soviets."

"They figured that was about the only thing the American military wanted to do," he said.

Learning went on in many contexts. Besides seeing such great historic sites as the Kremlin, the

Winter Palace, Lenin's tomb and Red Square, the group got a taste of the diversity of Russia, Price said.

"I think a lot of the kids expected Russia to be Russia to be Russia. But it was so diverse," he said, ranging from the modernity of Moscow to the ancient buildings of Leningrad.

Cordts said he'd like the learning to continue. He hopes to organize further trips to the Soviet Union, as well as a visit to the United States for the Russian students. That will take perseverance, he said.

"The impression I've been given is that student groups almost never get a chance to leave the Soviet Union on student tours, and the opportunity to visit us in the United States is minimal," Cordts said. "But who knows, with the political climate the way it is..."

That visit would be important, he said. "The students I talked to had a great deal of knowledge about the political events in the United States, but when we go past politics and get into culture and society, the amount of information drops off dramatically."

These trips will help bridge the gaps between the countries, he and Price said. "What our students were able to learn from their experiences was very important to them," Cordts said, "and they will be able to pass it on."

SEP 21-87

## 81 Glasnost In Rutherfordton



JEEP HUNTER/Staff

James Tanner, president of Tanner Companies Inc., looks over clothing recently at the plant in Rutherfordton.

## Firm Fashions Soviet Designs

By LOUISE LIONE  
Staff Writer

RUTHERFORDTON — Few citizens of this hilly town perched on the fringe of the Blue Ridge realize it, but *glasnost* has quietly filtered into their midst.

Out on Oak Springs Road, past the community of Ruth, the folks at Tanner Companies Inc. are working on a secret project.

Actually, it's not the *project* that's secret.

It's the dress designs.

Tanner is manufacturing the first collection by a Soviet fashion designer to be produced for sale in the United States.

"It's completely unprecedented in terms of Soviet fashion being introduced to the West in general . . . It's an incredible coup for North Caro-

lina," says Thomas Naylor, professor at Duke University's Fuqua School of Business and author of "The Gorbachev Strategy: Opening a Closed Society."

Designer Vyacheslav "Slava" Zaitsev, who has never been to this country, won't open his collection until Oct. 27 at New York's Waldorf Astoria, where the reception will report-

See GLASNOST Page 4A

# Glasnost In Style In N.C.

Continued From Page 1A

edly cost more than \$250,000. Beforehand, Zaitsev is scheduled to drop in at Rutherfordton on Oct. 19.

He will find what seems an unlikely spot for a breakthrough of sorts in Soviet-American relations.

Rutherfordton — population about 3,500 — and surrounding Rutherford County are generally Baptist and Scotch-Irish.

Farming is mostly corn, a little cotton, a little sugar cane. Industry is traditionally textiles, though other manufacturing has begun to move in.

"We have a growing community of southeast Asians," says Alesia Cole at the Rutherford County Library. But no Russians, as far as Cole knows.

Tanner, a 55-year-old family-held company with about 750 employees, produces women's clothing under several labels, including Tanner, Tannersport and Doncaster.

The mostly \$100-plus fashions appeal mainly to buyers between 30 and 50 years old.

Tanner also boasts an outlet store and restaurant on its 15 acres, all of which is Rutherfordton's biggest tourist attraction.

The Soviet designs, expected to retail for \$200 to \$500, came to be manufactured here through a circuitous route.

Soviet officials granted permission to produce them to an American company called Intertorg, a U.S.-Soviet trading operation based in Sacramento, Calif.

The deal came to Tanner through Intertorg's Suzanne Stafford, a North Carolinian who travels out of Colfax and was determined to keep the project in the state. "I'm a chauvinist," she says.

James Tanner, 58, president of the company, has considered the political, as well as the economic, nuances of the deal.

"We're certainly not doing this thing on a humanitarian basis," he says. "We want to make money on it."

But he admits altruism is a consideration. "You're not going to have two countries that are separate from each other ... and have understanding," Tanner muses. "This is just one little drop in the ocean, but it brings people together in a 'let's-see-how-we-can-help-each-other' relationship."

Arnold Marchionne, director of quality assurance for the Tanner line, may be the person most excited about the arrangement. It brings back memories of his native Pescara in Italy, where his father first placed a thimble on his finger when Marchionne was 6.

"It's a precision type of

work," says Marchionne, 45. "A lot of people don't like challenge," he says. "To me, personally — I love it."

The news has gone through the Tanner company via grapevine rather than formal announcement.

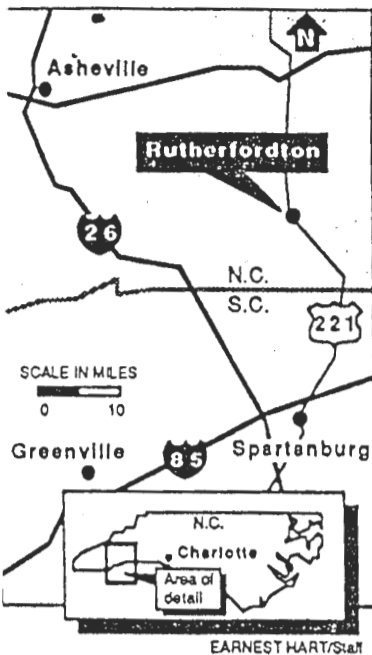
Sue Williams, a supervisor in suits, says she's heard a fair amount of talk, but she's yet to pick up any objection.

Outside Tanner, most people seemed to know even less about the undertaking. Down the road at Froggy's Cafe, where the big screen door bangs with every entrance and exit, the news was real news.

Waitress Pam Owens, 24, glanced at the ceiling for a moment before delivering her impression. "Yeah," she said, "it'd be all right. It's all right if we get peace somehow. If the little people work together maybe they can get the big people to work together."

Counter customer James Forney, 31, operates a comber in one of the area's many textile mills. Forney needed assurance the Tanner-Zaitsev arrangement was not going to put any Americans out of work.

"Well," he said, "if there's a market for it, why not? See if it'll go over — if there's any demand for the clothing ... It's just fine as long as it keeps everybody working."



"Yeah, it'd be all right. It's all right if we get peace somehow. If the little people work together maybe they can get the big people to work together."

— Pam Owens



JUL - 6-€7

## Building relations



# Soviets pay visit to OCC in Hills

□ Accent's on peace, 3A

By Casey Hans  
staff writer

**O**NE SOVIET visitor to Farmington called a typical American "very goal-directed, physically fit and ready to go."

It's a stereotype apparently shared by members of a 30-member Soviet group that visited the Farmington area last week.

"All of these people are related to the dollar — everything here is done for profit," said another, describing his view of the United States and its people through an interpreter.

This picture seems perhaps as off-beat as a common American view of Russian people in fur coats and hats, which they call "an old-fashioned" concept.

**TUESDAY'S VISIT** to Farmington Hills was meant to break down such stereotypes and build relations.



RANDY BORST/staff photographer

**Soviet visitors Alexander Mishin (foreground) and Leonid Marchenko. Mishin is a radio engineer. They are listening to one of their colleagues reply to a question by an American student.**

such stereotypes and introduce the two cultures from across the world to each other.

Stereotype descriptions brought laughter and generated more questions about differences and similarities in Soviet and American lifestyles.

Visitors from the Soviet city of Minsk described not only their American stereotypes, but also beliefs and views about their homeland, while visiting Oakland Community College's Orchard Ridge Campus in Farmington Hills.

Life revolves around industry in Minsk, the capital of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, where many residents make a living building autos or tractors at two city factories.

Minsk is a city rich with Russian history and culture. Most residents live in clusters of apartment-type housing where they are surrounded by life's necessities, creating mini cities within the metropolitan area of 1.7 million people.

Some own cars, but many use the public transportation system, which residents said is very good.

ALTHOUGH THE Russians said they like to travel, they vacation mainly within the Soviet Union, or other Socialist states, because they are restricted in traveling to the West. Many family-style vacations are sponsored by the Soviet government.

"There are a lot of people wishing," commented one Minsk resi-

dent about traveling freely to other parts of the world. "They realize there is a problem and has been a problem.

"They're (the Soviet government) improving the network . . . within Socialist countries. A lot of them (Russians) would like to go to the Western countries."

For this trip to the United States, each visitor paid a portion and their union-run factories paid for the balance.

"This trip was looked at as a reward to good workers; the trip is not looked at as leisure time," said one interpreter.

**RECENT CHANGES** made by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev have improved their lives, other residents said.

Workers in one of the Minsk factories recently chose their own manager — previously unheard of — and another factory recently installed a telephone line where workers can make suggestions for better working conditions.

But there are still things the Russian people cannot do under a Communist government. They admire Americans who can protest openly about a variety of things;

including nuclear weapons.

"We have a lot of admiration for these people," one man said.

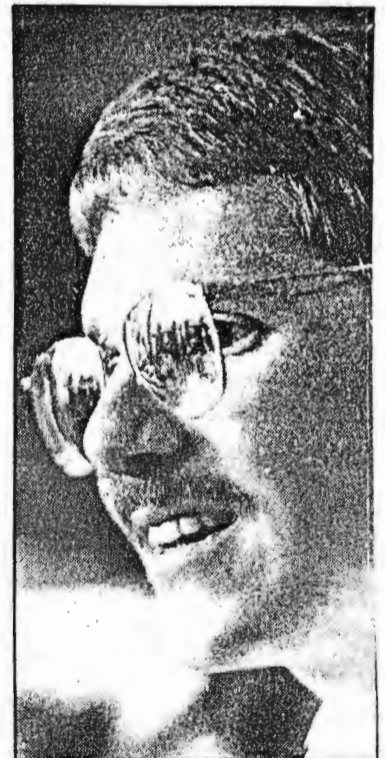
In the Soviet Union, residents protest by writing letters to political- or government-backed newspapers, and editors reply. "Newspaper discussions" are very popular in their country, the residents said.

They can read Western opinions and news, if they speak a foreign language. Western newspapers are available at libraries and newsstands, and they can listen to some Western radio broadcasts, residents said.

They get a Soviet view of the world through 45-minute government television news broadcasts each night.

"We hear a lot about the U.S.; now we get to see everything," said one Minsk resident. "We have good news and bad news about your country."

Incidents such as the space shuttle Challenger explosion in 1985 and the recent Chernobyl nuclear accident are "catastrophes for the entire planet," another Minsk resident said. "When the shuttle exploded we empathized with you," he said.



**University of Michigan graduate student Ben Rifkin was one of three translators used during the visit.**

JUL 10 1987

HARTFORD, CONN.  
COURANT

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A10 THE HARTFORD COURANT: Friday, July 10, 1987

# American peace walkers find warm welcome in Soviet Union

By GIDGET FUENTES  
Courant Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — The 200 Americans who visited the Soviet Union to march for peace last month found they were not the only ones who could learn and experience a new culture.

"Some of the people in the small towns had never seen Americans before," said Georgina Marek, a marine biologist from Brookfield, Conn. Marek and the other Americans joined 200 Soviets in the Soviet-American Peace March from Leningrad to Moscow to show their concern about the nuclear arms race.

Marek said she remembers seeing an elderly Soviet woman who had tears streaming down her face as the marchers entered the town.

The Soviet woman probably had not seen an American since World War II, when the Soviet Union was allied with the United States, Marek said.

The walkers were warmly received in the towns and villages they passed through, Marek said. Villagers opened their homes to the peace walkers; many Soviets were eager to meet the Americans and show them their lifestyle, she said.

The Americans ended their journey in Washington Wednesday after arriving aboard an Aeroflot plane. Most of the walkers will stay in the Capital until Sunday.

The peace walkers gathered

Thursday on Capitol Hill to reflect on the trip and discuss with their representatives in Congress what they encountered while visiting the Soviet Union.

The group received pins from people they met along the way, and proudly displayed them on strings around their necks or as decorations on T-shirts and knapsacks.

Unlike the International Peace Walk in the United States last year, which struggled after its start in California because organizers ran out of money, this march apparently started and ended without a hitch. The Soviet event was an outgrowth of the U.S. march.

The Americans went to Leningrad in mid-June. Their journey lasted 3½ weeks. Because of the time spent with Soviets en route to Moscow, the participants walked less than 100 miles of the 450-mile journey, riding in 10 buses for the rest of the trip.

"It was enormously successful," said the march organizer, Allan Afeldt of International Peace Walk.

Many of the walkers said the trip was an eye-opening experience of not only how the Soviets view nuclear disarmament and the arms race, but also of what the Soviets hope for peace.

For Kevin D. Deame of Vernon, Conn., the trip was "very overwhelming" and "totally unprecedented."

"The Soviets were incredibly warm and hospitable," said Deame, 30, who participated in both the U.S. and Soviet marches. "They had a very strong desire to let us know how much they wanted peace with the United States."

For Marek, the trip was an opportunity to learn about a culture few Americans know and to remove the stereotype and fear of the Soviets.

"I had just pictured them being very serious and very friendly," Marek said. But "the Soviet people are the warmest people I've ever met."

"I found that they are just like us. They do have a sincere desire for peace," Marek said. "I don't see them as a huge threat."

Nadine Bloch, a marine educator from Orange, Conn., said Americans and Soviets both have the same basic goal for peace.

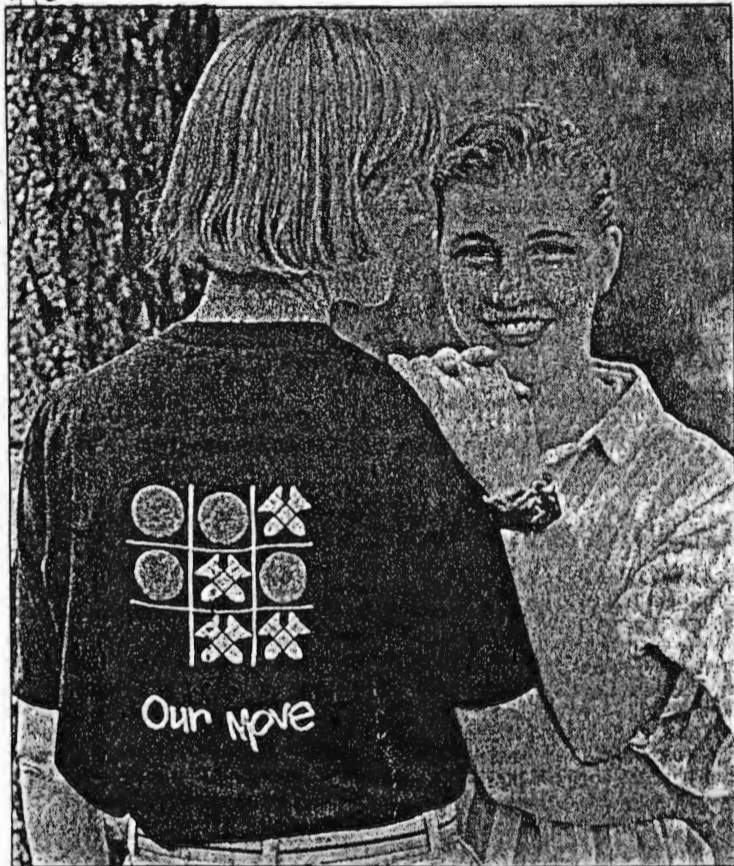
"We are not as different as the Soviet citizens, who share the same desire to exist on this planet," said Bloch, who spent much of her 26th birthday aboard the Aeroflot plane on the return to Washington.

While both countries share the concerns of disarmament and defense capabilities, Bloch said, "we need to work for a peaceful coexistence. We need to accept each other."

Afeldt added, "It's not as much 'glasnost' as it is common sense."

JULY 25, 1987

CLIPPED BY Bacon's



Elizabeth and Mary Turner

# Q-C pair take steps for peace

By Anna Varela  
Staff writer

Elizabeth Turner and her daughter Mary don't pull as much clout as President Reagan or Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, but the Davenport pair recently took some big steps to promote world peace.

The Davenport residents walked 450 miles from Leningrad to Moscow in the Soviet Union as part of a grassroots show of unity between Soviet and American citizens.

"The American-Soviet Walk" gave groups of people from both countries a chance to learn more about each other. The event, which ran from June 8 to July 12, was subtitled "Ending an arms race nobody wants."

The walk "demonstrated that Americans and Soviets can get along and can solve problems together," Mrs. Turner said.

Mary Turner, 15, a sophomore at North High School in Davenport, said the people and the atmosphere were more open than she expected.

Making direct contact with people from other countries is important in working towards world peace, she said. "When you meet a person, you're not going to go to war with

them."

The idea for the American-Soviet Walk grew out of last summer's "Great Peace March" across the United States, which passed through the Quad-Cities.

Mrs. Turner's father, Ted Turner, a farmer from Corning, Iowa, also went to the Soviet Union. The Turners were the only three-generation group on the walk.

Josh Stanley, of Orinda, Calif., met Mr. Turner on the walk. The retired army lieutenant colonel and World War II veteran will speak Sunday in Aurora on his experiences during the walk.

Soviet citizens, who lined both sides of the road to greet them, never tiring of saying "bring peace and friendship," he said. He was touched by the "genuine and unrehearsed" outpouring of affection the Soviets showed the walkers.

"I came away from it with a very deep sense of humility; also of urgency. I felt they were way ahead of us in a desire for peace," he said. The Soviet memories of World War II are still fresh and their loss of 6

(Please see WALK, Page A2)

... whose father Don

## Walk

(Continued from Page A1)

million people in the war has sensitized them to the need for peace, he said.

Mrs. Turner, who is studying for a teaching certificate in science education at the University of Iowa, has also studied Russian. She said her Russian language ability allowed her to communicate on a rudimentary level, but conversations were still difficult.

The walkers included 230 Americans and 207 Soviets. The U.S. contingent included 71 people who had participated in the Great Peace March with the rest of the walkers coming largely from other peace groups.

International Peace Walk Inc. and the Soviet Peace Committee each chose their participants as representatives of different regions, ethnic groups and occupations.

Sixteen Russian-speaking Americans took part. About 70 English-speaking Soviets were among the participants.

The group walked an average of seven miles each day, totaling about 125 miles walked. In small towns, they were often met by people dressed in typical Russian folk costume who performed traditional songs and dances.

The walkers camped out along the route and also visited with Soviet families in their homes.

The Americans carried a Soviet flag and the Soviets carried a U.S. flag at the beginning of each walk and at the rallies the group held to promote unity.

Mrs. Turner said most of the Soviets she met were very open, but she also met some artists who felt stifled by censorship.

Soviets have a great love for their country, she said. They take pride in their "motherland," but are curious about the rest of the world.

Most Americans think of Soviet people as drab and serious, because they don't smile much in public, but she said they're much more open and outgoing in private.

ing in private.

Mrs. Turner worshipped at a Baptist church in Moscow and said it was "a very moving, sharing experience." She also attended several Russian Orthodox church services.

One of the things Mrs. Turner learned is that discussions towards peace are very complex, and a lot more work needs to be done. But direct, personal contact with foreigners can help. Mrs. Turner plans on corresponding with many of the Soviets she met during the walk, she said.

A two-month reciprocal march in the U.S. is a possibility next summer, she said.

People interested in corresponding with a Soviet citizen can contact Marty Olson, Iowa Peace Walk coordinator, P.O. Box 43, North Liberty, Iowa, 52317.

Mrs. Turner will speak on the walk at the Quad-Cities Hiroshima/Nagasaki Day at 7 p.m. Aug. 6 at LeClaire Park, Davenport.

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AUG 8 1987

Allen's P. C. B. Est. 1888

## Orange County Woman Swims Bering Strait

1307  
By RICH ROBERTS,  
Times Staff Writer

BIG DIOMEDE ISLAND, Soviet Union—Exhausted, half-frozen but exhilarated, Lynne Cox stumbled ashore to a Russian picnic buffet here Friday after swimming the icy Bering Strait from Little Diomed Island in the U.S. to the Soviets' Big Diomed in 2 hours, 5 minutes.

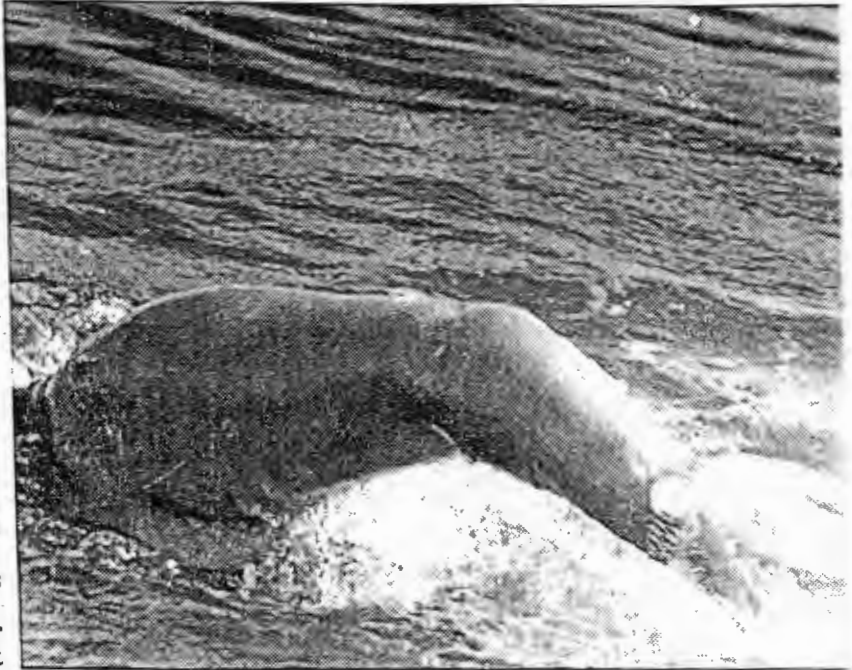
A temporary thaw fell upon the chilled waters with the historic swim of the cheerful, 30-year-old Los Alamitos woman, who brought the superpowers together in *glasnost* for a day.

"Obviously, this isn't just about swimming," she said afterward. "The swimming part was a challenge, but it was everything else that made it special."

Vitaly Medjannikov, a Soviet swim coach who was in the reception party, said in English: "This is very much risk, very difficult. Lynne Cox is a hero, a women's hero."

Until Cox fulfilled an 11-year ambition to swim the 2.7-mile part

Please see SWIMMER, Page 29



Associated Press

or what became a first-ever swim across the Bering Strait

# SWIMMER: Bering Strait Crossing

Continued from Page 1

of the strait where the International Dateline marks the only common border between the the U.S. and the Soviet Union, nobody had even attempted it.

The water freezes over in the winter, when interlopers have walked across and been sent back by the Soviets. Friday it was 44 degrees Fahrenheit, and Cox swam it without a wet suit or grease over her thin Speedo swimsuit.

Accompanied by an entourage of coaches, physicians, news reporters, Eskimo villagers and, for the last part of the journey, the Soviet Navy, Cox maintained a pace of 70 strokes per minute. At times fog

watched with binoculars and cameras from a hill directly above.

"They went all out for us," Cox said. "Half a mile offshore I saw people lining the beach. It was wonderful."

After Cox landed, Keatinge fussed impatiently as she received a bouquet of wildflowers and a pair of Eskimo slippers and was interviewed briefly for Soviet television. Then she was helped awkwardly over the boulders to the warming tent 75 yards away.

"In those 10 minutes walking along the beach, she probably just went into hypothermia," Keatinge

said.

But she remained coherent as hot packs were applied and she was wrapped in a warming bag that circulated hot air around her body. She remained in the tent for 9 minutes, lying on a cot while Keatinge and Dr. Rita Sacharova, Soviet sports medicine specialists attended to her.

Emerging later, Cox surveyed the scene and said: "I can't believe that we are really here and the people are speaking Russian to us and it's a sunny day in Siberia."

Cox's team returned to U.S. territory by boat.

limited visibility to 100 yards, but the northerly current was weaker than expected at about three-quarters of a knot. Because of the current, she could not swim directly across the strait and had to actually cover four to six miles.

It was only at the end, she said, that she tired and the current became a problem.

"It felt like I was in a big dishwasher," she said. "I could feel it zig-zagging and I got caught in the folds of it."

Along the way scientists accompanying her in walrus-skin boats, called *umtaks*, monitored her temperature with a thermosensitive capsule called a "radio pill" that was attached to her body and transmitted a signal to an instrument on the boat. Cox would roll over and backstroke for a minute while the doctors held an aerial over her stomach on the end of a long stick to take her temperature.

Dr. William Keatinge, an expert on hypothermia from the London Medical College, said Cox's success "showed somebody with Lynne's body composition and determination can get across in this water. Most people would get into trouble very quickly."

Cox is 5 feet, 6 inches, and weighs 180 pounds. Keatinge estimated her body fat content at 35%, giving her important insulation from the cold.

"Her temperature had fallen a half-degree halfway across, but we weren't able to get further readings until she had landed," Keatinge said. "However, 10 minutes after she landed her temperature was 94—just on the margin of hypothermia."

#### Started at 16

Cox launched a distinguished long-distance swimming career in 1972, when she set a record—for men or women—for an English Channel crossing of 9 hours, 57 minutes. She was 16 years old. Four years later, bored with repeating the usual long distance swims, she started plotting to swim the Bering and prepared with other cold-water swims, most of them shorter and not quite as cold, while earning a degree in English from the University of California, Santa Barbara.

It paid off Friday.

She had expected a stronger current to push her toward the north end of Big Diomedé, and there was some fear that it might carry her beyond the island completely and into the Chukchi Sea. But she maintained a steady southwesterly course, occasionally corrected at the direction of Eskimos familiar with the waters.

The Soviets, who had not given permission for the swim until Thursday, sent a 30-foot navy launch to escort her from the International Dateline to the shore of this rocky island. The launch also discouraged the four small spectator boats from Little Diomedé from proceeding beyond the unmarked boundary.

When the Soviet boat was spotted coming out of the fog, Cox's project director, Joe Coplan, asked her: "Lynne, what day is this?"

"It's tomorrow," she yelled back happily, referring to the time change at the dateline, and sensing her goal was within reach. Finally, the high, steep cliffs of Big Diomedé became visible.

The Soviets had set up a warming tent and two buffet tables, with a waiter in white smock serving hot tea, bread, dried fish and chocolate-covered coconut candy. And what appeared to be two uniformed army officers

(return to first page)

AUG 9 87

1307

PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER  
"NEIGHBORS"—NORTH  
PHILADELPHIA, PA  
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# It's 'glasnost' al fresco for visiting Soviet teachers

By Lisa Greene **A**  
Special to The Inquirer

The crowd chowing down hot dogs and apple pie outside Dorothy Ward's Ardmore apartment could have been any group at an all-American Sunday cookout. Picnickers in pastel dresses sat at red-clothed tables; low laughter was audible over the clicking of plastic utensils.

But mingled among those sounds, one could hear that the picnickers' conversation was marked by a lilting, distinctly foreign accent. And their comments on the food revealed that many group members were trying the distinctly American picnic fare for the first time.

The picnickers were 25 Soviet teachers who are in Philadelphia for a summer of cultural and academic exchange sponsored by the American Council of Teachers of Russian. For this group, the American-style picnic was one of many new experiences in

recent weeks.

As they munched, the Soviets discussed their impressions of the United States.

For Ukrainian teacher Luba Svistun, the most memorable aspect of the trip has been the group's trip to Amish country. "It took our breaths away," she said.

Irina Dmitrieva, a young blonde from Moscow, enthusiastically recounted her most exciting evening: floor seats for the David Bowie concert the evening of July 31.

She took in stride the brilliantly lit, multichromatic glass spider framing the stage, the flashy dancers, and even Bowie himself, she said.

What really surprised her was the audience.

They sang, danced and yelled all through Bowie's performance — behavior that startled Dmitrieva, who said that Soviet concertgoers are a much more sedate crowd.

But concert rowdiness aside, Dmi-

trieva and her Soviet comrades said that the character of the American people was very similar to that of her countrymen. "The atmosphere here is much like our country," group leader Olga Afanarsyeva said. "They seem to be very open-hearted, very friendly."

And despite some Americans' expectations, the teachers said, Soviet teachers are very similar to their U.S. colleagues. More than one American student has expressed surprise at the group's appearance, said Kiev teacher Galina Studenets. "They say, 'but you are dressed like we are! Oh, I expected to see you in gray dresses,'" she said, laughing as she looked down at her bright red flowered dress.

The Soviet group of 25 teachers has been here since the beginning of July, studying the English language and U.S. education methods at the University of Pennsylvania on the exchange program. The teachers were selected by universities and secondary schools in the republics of Russia and the

Ukraine declared eligible for the program by the Soviet Ministry of Education.

In addition to their classroom instruction, they have toured the Philadelphia historic district, attended concerts, and made group expeditions to Lancaster and Atlantic City.

After meeting the group of Soviet teachers when they toured Lower Merion High School, Dorothy Ward said, her interest in their nation prompted her picnic invitation. Her interest, she explained, was a recent one: her son, Mark, is a Russian major.

"I had the natural 'Oh, my God,' reaction. I was concerned about Mark wanting to live there, so I decided I wanted to know, as a mother, where he was coming from," Ward said.

On her first trip to the Soviet Union last year, she said, she fell in love with the country and its people. "Over there, there is a unity and love, a tightness of their families," she said. "I found we were more like them than

any other nation I've ever been in."

After having a chance to view schools in the United States, the Soviets compared notes on the educational system in both countries.

Dmitrieva said Soviet education is more uniform from location to location. "Here, it depends more on the parents. Parents give more money, they get better teachers," she said.

Afanarsyeva discussed how *glasnost*, the nation's much-publicized "new openness," is affecting the Soviet educational system. Textbooks are improving, she said, because the education department now chooses among a number of textbooks rather than commissioning a single author to write a certain book. But she was reluctant to discuss whether the new attitude had led to the teaching of previously censored material.

Many of the teachers said that they hoped that their experience here would have a long-range impact on their students.

SEPTEMBER 14, 1987

CLIPPED BY **Bacon's**



Journal photo by Jim Gehrz

Kostya Mokogon, from the Soviet Ukraine, carried a small American flag after arriving at Mitchell Airport Sunday

## Soviets arrive in spirit of peace

By TIM CUPRISIN  
of The Journal staff

Five young Soviet artists and their entourage got their first taste of American life Sunday night: a late arrival at Mitchell Airport and fast food.

But until last Thursday, it wasn't clear that they even would get to Milwaukee.

The group included winners of a peace poster contest begun in Milwaukee. However, money was lacking to pay for the trip here, said Michael H. Lord, a local art gallery owner who ran the contest.

"Then [Milwaukee] Insurance got a hold of it," Lord said. The Milwaukee-based insurance company kicked in at least \$5,000 to cover the children's air fare to Milwaukee.

"People have just poured their hearts out," Lord said.

When TWA Flight 717 finally landed at Mitchell about 90 minutes after its 8:15 p.m. scheduled arrival, the children were bleary-eyed but excited. A brief stop in New York had been their only exposure to American life before Milwaukee.

The delegation, which included three folk singers from Georgia, in the southwestern part of the Soviet Union, will stay with local families.

One of the young singers, 13-year-old Irakly Abashidze, was the star of Sunday night's arrival.

"I sing old Georgian songs, maybe

Please see **Visit**, Page 9A



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# Visit

From Page 1A

200 or 300 years old," he said, his deep, brown eyes flashing.

But Irakly's musical tastes don't stop at the 18th century.

"I also like Paul McCartney, Lionel Ritchie and, of course, Stevie Wonder," he said.

Few of the children spoke English as well as Irakly, but they applauded politely as they were welcomed with bouquets, speeches, cookies and Burger King hamburgers.

The five Soviet winners are Inna Kharitonova, of the city of Volgo-

grad, once known as Stalingrad; Katya Mosenzova and Kostya Mokogon, of Chernovtsy in the Soviet Ukraine; Olya Tomilina, of Leningrad; and Olya Shelemova, of Brest near the Polish border.

Soviet television, radio and newspaper reporters accompanied the children.

One of them, television reporter Andrei Shipilov, was on his first trip to the West. "You can call me Andy," he said.

"Perhaps it's not even work," Shipilov said of his visit. "For me, it's a pleasure."

Shipilov, 31, works in the youth division of Soviet television, which

has been in the vanguard of the changes that the West knows as *glasnost*, the Russian word for openness that signifies Communist Party General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev's reforms of the Soviet system.

In welcoming the delegation, Lord explained the reason behind the peace poster contest.

"It's simple," Lord said. "It means peace."

Children who entered the contest were told to interpret through their drawings a song called "We Can Walk in Peace." The song was written by Sherry Lynn Biedrzycki, 12, of St. Francis.

The Wisconsin winners of the poster contest toured Moscow and Leningrad in July. The Soviet contingent will see the sights of Milwaukee, including the Grand Avenue, the Milwaukee County Zoo and Kopp's Frozen Custard stand at 7631 W. Layton Ave.

The winning posters will be on display at Lord's gallery, 700 N. Milwaukee St., at 5:30 p.m. Thursday during a reception that is open to the public. //

SEPTEMBER 26, 1987

CLIPPED BY Bacon's

710



Post photo by Ira Strickstein

Soviet student Katya Mosenzova, center, listens to Bellaire High School teacher Elizabeth McLendon, right.

## Soviet, Bellaire students speak language of youth

By MARY FLOOD  
Post Reporter

It wasn't exactly the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, but at least it took a lot less time to decide who was to sit where.

And when they got down to the bottom line, there was some real communication between local high schoolers and seven Soviet students who visited a Bellaire High School classroom Friday afternoon.

No one mentioned the bomb or the Cold War. Nobody asked about communism or capitalism. The lively exchanges centered more on summer vacations, sports and rock 'n' roll.

There was a laugh when one Soviet girl spoke for a long time in Russian and everyone in the room understood the last two words — Michael Jackson.

And there were the smiles almost every time Iraklii Abashidze, a flirtatious 13-year-old boy from the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic, spoke in English and sign language about basketball, his favorite sport, or collecting girls, his favorite hobby.

The Soviet children and seven adult chaperons and journalists are in this country as part of the National Peace Child Foundation program. The foreign students won poster contests inspired by the memory of Samantha Smith, the 13-year-old American girl who died in a plane crash two years after she took a much-publicized peace trip to the U.S.S.R.

The American kids asked: What age can you drive? When can you drink? How many hours

do kids spend in school? Do you have fast food like McDonald's?

The Soviets asked about the Bellaire students' knowledge of Russian music, and why some Bellaire students study Russian.

Tiny 11-year-old Katya Mosenzova was the first to capture the attention of the crowd of three dozen. She spoke quickly in her native tongue in a high, melodic voice. "Oh my," one of the astounded American students called out, "she sounds so beautiful."

"Is there discrimination against women in your country?" an American asked.

A female Soviet journalist, Iadviga Iuferova, joked that, yes, the women discriminate against the men. Then a male Soviet journalist, Andrei Shipilou, quipped that the women have equal rights but don't know what to do with them.

So much for things being different in foreign lands.

The Soviets wanted to know what American teen-agers think people eat in the U.S.S.R. "Caviar, borsch and Chicken Kiev" were the responses.

Now the group was really getting down to it. "What name brands of jeans do you like?" asked an American. "Levi and Lee," were the somewhat mispronounced answers.

The Soviet group visited Milwaukee and Seattle before Houston, where they toured the Johnson Space Center Thursday.

What surprised them most about their visit to America? "The warmth and the hospitality," was the smiling response. //

1307

SEP-19-87

# Soviet students say relations improving

## Cite arms agreement, 'glasnost'

By Joe Picchi

Staff writer

College students from the Soviet Union visiting Albany Friday predicted that the arms control agreement is just the first step in what they see as vastly improved relations between the United States and the Soviet Union.

They credit Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev for the changing policy toward openness, or *glasnost*, that is transforming their country.

Speaking through an interpreter, the students met with reporters while visiting the State University at Albany campus as part of an American tour sponsored by the Friendship Ambassadors Foundation of New York City.

They are from Kazan University, located in the Tatar Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic in the southern part of the Soviet Union. The university claims to have had Tolstoy and Lenin as students.

The visiting students are scheduled to meet with Mayor Thomas M.

Whalen III today, tour downtown Albany and attend the Larkfest and a contradance in Guilderland.

Gorbachev, one student said through the interpreter, "travels a lot around their country, gets acquainted with people, visits families."

"Gorbachev was the first to notice all the wrong in our country," added Oleg Shibanov, one of the students from Kazan University. "He just doesn't read newspapers or talk to high officials."

Gov. Mario M. Cuomo, when he travels to the Soviet Union this weekend, will find a country different from what it was even five years ago, said Tanya Tatyana, another student who is fluent in English and didn't need an interpreter.

"As he travels about he will see elements of the new *glasnost* policy," Tatyana said. "He will see with his own eyes some differences than what existed if he had been there years ago."

See **SOVIETS** / B-6



Times Union photo by Roberta Smith

**GUIDE** Katherine Krebs, assistant to the director of International Programs at the State University at Albany, left, leads a group of visiting Soviet students into the Campus Center on Friday.

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# SOVIETS

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*Continued from B-1*

Yuri Vachitou explained further that in the Soviet Union today "there is now enthusiasm, eagerness to make progress in all facets of life."

While the students see the arms control agreement as a first step toward preventing combat between the two countries, Tatyana predicted the war of different ideologies will continue.

"Americans want peace and we want peace," said Tatyana, "but the war of ideas between capitalism and socialism will exist."

The University at Albany is one of two U.S. colleges on the Soviet students' tour schedule. The other, which they have already visited, was Brown University in Rhode Island.

The non-profit friendship foundation, which is 25 years old and describes itself as the largest private cultural exchange program in this country, is sponsoring the visit of more than 300 Soviet students to the United States this year.

Andrew E. Crow, the foundation's assistant coordinator of program services, said a marked difference now exists in the attitudes of both the Soviet government and the students.

The students used to "gripe" all the time, said Crow, and the Soviet government never allowed the students to stay with private families.

"This group hasn't complained about anything and the government is now allowing them to stay with private families," said Crow, adding they did so in Providence, R.I., although they are staying in motels while in Albany.

The students were easy to talk to about Americans, food in this country, the culture — and even drinking beer.

"Americans are so energetic ... they like to smile, laugh a lot," said Tatyana, as she sat amid the noisy noontime student crowd in the university cafeteria.

Student "individualism" is another characteristic that impressed Tatyana, although she felt more communication exists between Soviet students and their professors.

The students said that while they enjoyed tasting American beers, they still liked their Russian beer better.

As for eating, they smiled and diplomatically said they are "not accustomed" to the food eaten in this country.

"They missed their borscht (soup) and black bread," said Katharine Krebs, assistant to the director of the International Program at the university. "Just like our students would miss hamburgers and pizza."

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lead into a negotiating trap: if NATO gives up its own tactical nuclear weapons, Western Europe would be vulnerable to the Warsaw Pact's superior conventional forces. One Western diplomat in Bonn argued that "we should establish a firebreak below [300 miles]. If you start negotiating under that, the Soviets will come forward with another zero offer, which is going to be instantly popular in the West, and eventually we'll have to accept it." By that logic, cuts should be negotiated in conventional forces before NATO gives up any battlefield nukes. The administration insists, however, that an INF deal will not "decouple" the allies from Washington. "As long as our strategic deterrence remains valid," says a senior White House hand, "there is little ground for saying we shouldn't be eliminating nuclear weapons."

The Soviets would like to obtain more than just an INF agreement from Reagan. They are angling for a preliminary "framework" on strategic-arms reductions and limitations on space weapons, which might help them to obtain a more advantageous final deal from Reagan's successor. In a concession to SDI, they have indicated flexibility on anti-ballistic-missile research, saying that tests can be conducted outside the laboratory, as long as they are not carried out in space itself. The Soviets also have been pushing for formal negotiations on ending nuclear-weapons tests; an agreement to at least talk about limiting nuclear tests may emerge from the Shultz-Shevardnadze meeting.

But substantial progress seems unlikely on anything other than INF. The Geneva talks on strategic-arms reductions are get-

ting nowhere. And to the dismay of some senior advisers, including Shultz, Reagan has decided to accept no limitations at all on Star Wars. "His legacy will be an SDI program free of constraint," says a senior official. Shultz and his supporters still hope to change Reagan's mind if the Soviets offer an attractive package deal on strategic and space weapons. "They will be able to make one run at the president on this, that's all," says a senior official. But other advisers do not expect Gorbachev to offer anything good enough to change Reagan's mind. The assumption in the White House is that strategic arms and space weapons are subjects that will have to be settled by the next administration.

RUSSELL WATSON with JOHN BARRY in Washington, THOMAS M. DEFRANK in Los Angeles, JOYCE BARNATHAN in Moscow, ANDREW NAGORSKI in Bonn and bureau reports

## Glasnost Comes to Upstate New York



JOE TRAYER—GAMMA-LIAISON

Soviets take a lesson in wooing the public: Bradley and Primakov

On the grassy shores of a blue lake in upstate New York, Roald Sagdeyev, the head of the Soviet space program, jumped onto a makeshift stage, rasped out a creditable version of "The Saints Go Marching In," then danced with Susan Eisenhower, Ike's granddaughter. Col. Gen. Nikolai Chervov, a steely member of the Soviet General Staff, politely declined a young girl's offer of a button when a translator told him that it said "God

has blessed us with the gift of hope." But he kissed her cheek anyway. And on the balcony of a hotel very early one morning, a Russian journalist named Volodya completed the demolition of a bottle of Wild Turkey and leaned over to confide a secret to his American drinking partner: "We friends, da?" he whispered.

For a few days last week in Chautauqua, N.Y., at least, da. In this era of *glasnost*, some 240 Soviets flew in from Mos-

cow to mingle and talk with thousands of Americans during a week of seminars and lectures on the gamut of superpower problems. It was the sort of person-to-person contact agreed to at the Geneva summit in 1985. They resolved nothing, of course. But for the people of Chautauqua, it was enough to welcome real Russians into the brightly painted Victorian homes and hotels of their lakeside enclave and thrash out some of the issues. They booed Soviet diplomat Oleg Sokolov when he defended his country's presence in Afghanistan. And they booed White House aide Fritz Ermarth when he defended American support for the contras in Nicaragua. When Sen. Bill Bradley and New York Gov. Mario Cuomo called for improved East/West relations, they cheered.

**Some limits:** Thanks to *glasnost*, there were for the Soviets some relatively frank admissions. Economist Tatyana Zaslavskaya said that the Soviet economy went off track with Stalin's brutal collectivization measures in the 1920s and has yet to be set right. Academician Yevgeny Primakov said Moscow had erred in its assessment of the Afghan situation in 1979. But the lim-

its of *glasnost* were also apparent. While it was all right to criticize the mistakes of the past, there was no Soviet criticism of Mikhail Gorbachev's foreign policy.

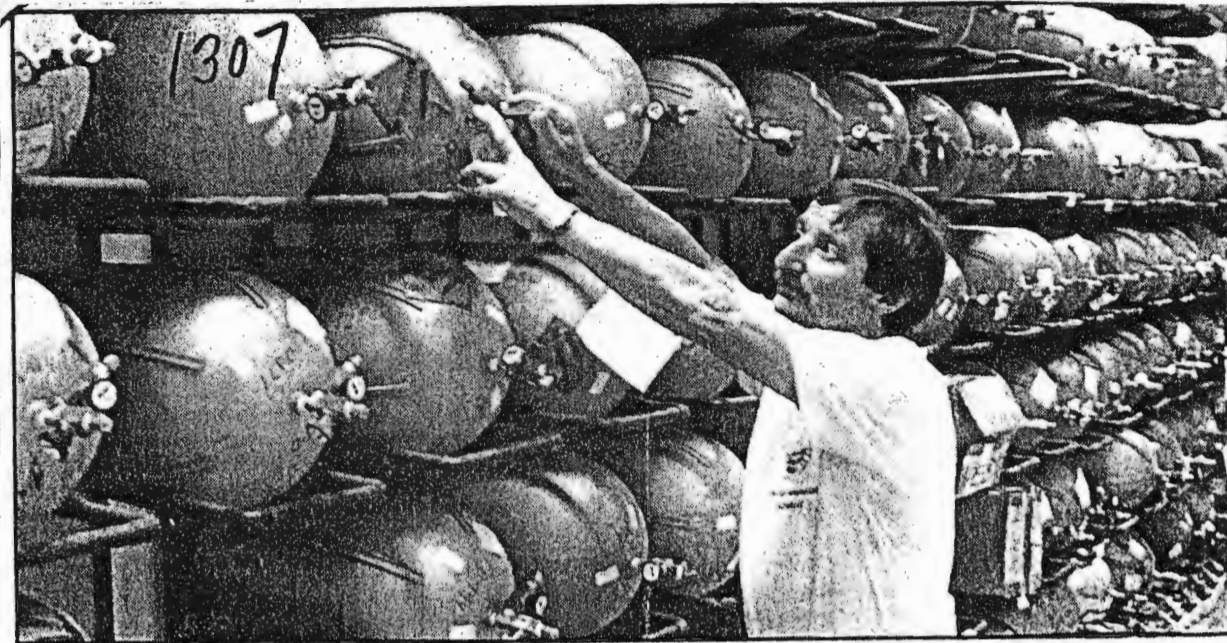
The Soviets were candid about their interest in public diplomacy. "In the past we underestimated public opinion and its impact on the formulation of your foreign policy," Primakov said. "We assumed that the ruling class made that policy without regard for public opinion." Then, he said, the Soviets noticed that "these ruling groups spend a lot of money to manipulate public opinion. If it didn't play a role, they wouldn't bother."

**Reaching out:** But little events at Chautauqua suggested that *glasnost* is more than public relations. Early one morning, without fanfare, four Jewish members of the Soviet delegation met with a group of American crusaders for Soviet Jewish emigration. Nothing was settled. But one of the Americans, Jerry Goodman, took hope from the mere occurrence of a dialogue. "They asked for the meeting," he said. "It was the first time they had reached out to us." Reaching out, it seemed last week in the summer sun of Chautauqua, was preferable to the usual lashing out.

ROBERT B. CULLEN in Chautauqua

SEP 24 1987

Allen's P. C. B Est. 1888



The Oregonian/ROBERT BACH

Atmospheric scientist John Rau looks over tanks of air samples from throughout the world, stored at the Oregon Graduate Center. Rau's T-shirt commemorates his cruise aboard a Soviet research ship.

## Beaverton scientist finds model for world peace on cruise with Soviets

By JACK OSTERGREN

of The Oregonian staff

BEAVERTON — An Oregon Graduate Center scientist wishes the friendly and cooperative microcosm in which he lived this summer aboard a Soviet research ship could expand to the rest of the world.

"We ought to get along with each other," said John Rau, who recently returned from a three-month Pacific Ocean cruise.

"If we do, there is a great deal of profit in it for us all."

Rau, 52, is a senior research associate and a member of the Institute of Atmospheric Sciences at Oregon Graduate Center, where he works closely with Rei Rasmussen and Aslam Khalil, two scientists internationally recognized for their work in atmospheric chemistry and physics.

Rau, whose scientific background is principally in urban pollution, was one of 13 U.S. scientists who lived aboard the 350-foot, 7,000-ton Soviet science ship Akademik Korolev as it made a circuit of the Pacific Ocean.

Between 30 and 40 Soviet scientists and a ship's crew of about 120 were aboard, Rau said.

About one-fourth of the scientists, including Rau, were involved in atmospheric studies; the rest did oceanography-related research.

Scientists invited to participate in the expedition paid only the direct costs of their own research projects. The Soviets provided room and board and other ship accommodations for all participants.

Rau described his Soviet counterparts as "surprisingly easy to get along with" and said they seemed to know more about Americans than Americans knew about them.

"They read our literature," Rau said. "How many of us read theirs?"

The Soviets were working with scientific equipment that Rau described as "a lot cruder" than that used by the Americans. One of the U.S. scientists brought along a personal computer, in which the Soviets showed great interest.

"One of them told me it was possible to get a personal computer in the Soviet Union, but the cost was prohibitive when their pay was only 200-300 rubles a month. A ruble is worth a little more than a U.S. dollar," Rau said.

The American scientist said the Soviets with whom he talked seemed to be very open in their conversation.

"They said they believed their system could produce the greatest amount of goods and services, even though they have had some shortages, and they said things have improved greatly under Gorbachev," Rau said.

"They're certainly not interested in war. Nearly everyone had a father or grandfather who was killed in wartime."

HERALD  
DURHAM, N. C.

1307

JUL 04-87

## 91 Durham Woman To Lead Church Group To Soviet Union 47

Carlisle C. Harvard, director of the International House at Duke University and chairman of the Peacemaking Committee of the Orange Presbytery, will make her fifth trip to the Soviet Union this summer. She will head a delegation of 52 people from across the United States and from various denominations.



Harvard

The group has been selected to travel to the Soviet Union this month as part of a seminar that will train its members to lead as

many as 1,000 U.S. Christians on pilgrimages to the Soviet Union in 1988.

"Each time we visit with church people in the Soviet Union, it is an opportunity to strengthen the ties that bind us together," says Mrs. Harvard, whose husband is pastor of First Presbyterian Church in Durham. "Even though our primary purpose this summer is to study, we will have a chance to worship and talk with fellow Christians. I am anxious to see what changes *glasnost* have meant to the life of the church."

There are about 40 million

Russian Orthodox Christians and 7,000 to 8,000 active churches in the Soviet Union today. Other religious groupings include Baptists, who, officially numbering around 5 million, are the largest Protestant group; 2 million to 3 million Roman Catholics, 1 million Lutherans and a number of other Protestant groups.

Stuber 1307

AUG-11-67

116

# Local gymnasts studied Soviet techniques and lifestyle on visit

By Dan Fleser

The Grand Rapids Press

Some area gymnasts have a new slant on gymnastics and on life after touring and training in the Soviet Union last month.

A group from the Academy of Gymnastics, Knapp Avenue NE at the East Beltline in Grand Rapids township, trained for four days with a local gymnastics club in Leningrad after working out with another club in Copenhagen, Denmark. It was part of a 12-day European trip.

The group also visited Moscow and saw the sights of the Soviet Union's capital, including the Kremlin, Red Square and the Olympic Stadium.

"It was very exciting," said John Figueroa, the gymnasts' coach. "You were on your toes all the time."

The trip was arranged by Bonnie Hood, local organizer of the New Olympian baton twirlers. She invited the team to make an exhibition tour of the Soviet Union.

Figueroa said this local group of 17 gymnasts was one of the first groups of its size to work out with a Soviet club.

"They called us goodwill ambas-

sadors," he said.

They tried to be good students as well, watching and learning from the Soviet style. There were some notable differences.

"Stuff that we do for conditioning, they do to warm up," said 14-year-old Jenny Teft of Cascade, one of the touring gymnasts.

Figueroa said the Soviet gymnasts are hand-picked, stay at the gym and initially spend more time on conditioning than on gymnastics tricks.

"You look at them and every one of their gymnasts were powerful," Figueroa said.

These gymnasts also are exposed to sports medicine at an early age.

"The kids are more aware of what's going on with their bodies," Figueroa said. "I don't think we spend enough time on that."

While noting differences, Figueroa said the Soviet gymnasts tend to spend more time in the gym before competing.

"One coach said they don't let you compete until you work out in the gym for five years," Teft said.

"If I tried to do that with my kids, I wouldn't have some parents sticking around," Figueroa said.

Aside from gymnastics differences, the group was exposed to the differences between the countries' cultures, differences that showed in everyday things such as walking around and sightseeing. Figueroa said the group's brightly colored clothes made them conspicuous.

There were contrasts in countenance as well.

"The people didn't smile very much," Teft said.

"They're very serious about everything they do," Figueroa said.

Nonetheless, the local group did meet such people as Soviet gymnast Larisa Latynina, a four-time gold medalist, and did get to know their Leningrad hosts.

In fact, Figueroa said his Soviet coaching counterparts were wearing "Say Yes to Michigan" buttons before the trip was over and talking about visiting here. Figueroa is beginning the paperwork necessary for a Soviet group visit here next year.

Figueroa also said he has been invited back for a September visit by the Soviet coaches. He is considering the offer. It would be a way of extending the learning experience.

"I felt pretty comfortable there," he said. "I really enjoyed it."



Press Photo by RODGER GARRISON

Coach John Figueroa had Soviet coaches saying "Da" to Michigan.



1307

SEP-28-87

# Talk show connects Americans, Soviets

*Topics range from student loans to country music*

*The Associated Press*

BUFFALO, N.Y. — Callers from western New York and the Soviet Union swapped questions and answers Sunday on an unprecedented international radio call-in talk show, discussing topics from music to higher education.

The show used translators to allow callers to ask questions that would be answered by callers in the other country.

An arrangement before the broadcast limited discussion to social problems, family, professions and education, and callers in both countries found plenty to discuss in those areas.

Many of the questions from Soviet callers revolved around the kinds of financial assistance available to U.S. citizens from the government. American callers asked about Soviet citizens' individual freedoms.

One caller from the Soviet Union, Serena from the Ural Mountains, asked Americans what they felt about perestroika, or the reforms Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev has instituted to make his country more productive.

"I've followed it through the newspapers as best I can," replied Sue of Rochester. "I think everything here has the potential for working if the people want to support it."

"In the U.S., higher education costs a lot of money," said Vitaly in the Soviet Union. "What assistance is given by the government to poor people to get an education?"

Calvin, a medical student at upstate New York's Keuka College,

told him, "There are many loan programs and state and federal aid for students who want to go to school but have no money. If you have the desire to go to school, you can fund it."

Gennadi Gasparian, who serves on the English-speaking foreign desk of Gostel Radio, said after the show, "We had so many calls on hold, we couldn't answer all the calls. We had people waiting for 10 minutes."

He added, "This was a major event in our country. The media gave it wide promotion."

During the show, Bob of West Wolcott asked, "Is a person's employment determined by the government or others or are they free to go into any employment they want?"

Soviet host Yvgenyi Pavlov said the Soviet constitution guarantees citizens the right to pick the career of their choice and Vladimir, calling from Siberia, talked about his change of career.

After studying physics for a year in college, "I decided to change work" and became a linguist.

A caller in Niagara Falls asked the Soviet audience what kind of self-employment prospects are available, and Pavlov said his audience might not be aware of recent changes in Soviet law.

"Beginning in May of this year, there was new legislation on self-employment which permits a person as he wishes ... to be self-employed and what they can produce, they can sell."



The Associated Press

WYRX program director Ken Johnson monitors equipment of the radio station in Buffalo, N.Y., during a two-hour live telephone talk show held Sunday between listeners in the United States and the Soviet Union.

Boise, Id.  
(Ada County,  
Idaho Statesman  
(Cir. D. 57,528)  
(Cir. S. 72,304)

JUL 16 1987

Allen's P. C. B Est. 1888



Dave Brookman/Statesman

Staci Sanders, right, gives a hug to a friend before leaving for the U.S.S.R.

## Visitors hope Soviets take it personally

By AMY LOUISE KAZMIN  
The Idaho Statesman

Toothy grins of excitement masked nervous stomachs at the boarding gate for the 8 a.m. Wednesday flight from Boise to Denver.

For 11 Treasure Valley high school students, the flight was the first leg of a 27-hour journey that would culminate in Helsinki, Finland, from where they will begin a three-week trip in the Soviet Union.

"I have butterflies in my stomach, but I don't know why," said Jennifer Bellak, 16, of Boise, as she waited to board the plane.

Bellak is one of 17 Idaho students who will represent the United States in the Soviet Union through an exchange program called People to People.

The group will travel to six major Russian cities, meeting with political leaders and common people to foster better relations.

The program was developed in the wake of an agreement by President Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev to increase cultural exchanges between the two countries. Forty-two states are sending delega-

**"The goal is to promote world peace . . ."**

— Pat Gorman, People to People program advisor

tions to the Soviet Union this summer, said program advisor Pat Gorman.

"The goal is to promote world peace and get to know each other on a personal level," said Gorman, who is traveling with the group.

Students were selected partly for their ability to talk about life in the U.S., the country's government and problems the country faces, Gorman said.

Many of the delegates said they were nervous because they feel they must make a good impression and must shatter the false impressions that the Soviet people have about the United States.

To prepare the students for the trip, Gorman met with the group once a week for three months to

discuss Russian history, life in modern Russia, key Russian phrases and common questions that the students will be asked on their trip.

"So few people travel to the Soviet Union, and there is not a lot of feedback about what things are like there," said Bruce Webb, 17, of Eagle. "This is really the chance of a lifetime."

The Idaho delegation for the People to People exchange with the Soviet Union is: Sarena Ames, 16, Boise; Jennifer Bellak, 16, Boise; Todd Bloom, 17, Boise; Wayne Fischer, 18, Pocatello; Samantha Groom, 17, Pocatello; Jon Knapp, 16, Eagle; Pam Larson, 18, Pocatello; Eric Markham, 15, Pocatello; Jason McMurtrey, 16, Boise; Kandy Prudhomme, 16, Eagle; Matt Reilly, 16, Pocatello; Staci Sanders, 16, Boise; Steve Schosberger, 16, Pocatello; Todd Smith, 17, Meridian; Gregg Usselman, 17, Boise; Michelle Waddell, 17, Meridian; and Bruce Webb, 17, Eagle.

VA-027 RICHMOND TIMES-  
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AUGUST 15, 1987

CLIPPED BY **Bacon's**

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710

# Americans, Soviets make film deal

NEW YORK (AP) — What looks like North Dakota may really be Siberia in a new set of English-language romance, adventure and comedy films that are to be shot in the Soviet Union.

A U.S.-Soviet joint venture plans to shoot \$100 million worth of films in the Soviet Union over five years using American actors, writers, producers and directors. The Soviets will contribute sets, costumes, camera crews, extras, production facilities and some scripts.

"The depth of the cooperation goes enormously deep," Marc Jacobson, a New York entertainment lawyer, said this week.

Jacobson put the deal together in April on behalf of the American partner, Midwood Productions Inc. of Encino, Calif.

The new Soviet policy of "glasnost," or openness, is what made the deal possible, Jacobson said.

Documentaries are definitely not on the agenda, although Jacobson said there may be movies that

deal with attempts of Soviets and Americans to gain a deeper understanding of one another.

Shooting is to begin in January or February on "Hartman," an action drama about a young American man who pays for going to medical school by winning a dog sled race. The current version of the script has it set in North Dakota.

Also planned is a movie with the working title of "Sun," about a search for the Holy Grail, which will be filmed in various locations, including the Soviet resort city of Yalta on the Black Sea.

Besides making its own movies, Midwood hopes to serve as a channel for other American movie makers interested in filming in the Soviet Union.

In July, Midwood and the Soviets formed what Jacobson called the first U.S.-Soviet joint stock company for the financing, production and distribution of feature-length motion pictures.

"They seem to have taken very quick advantage of the opening to the West which is part of the glasnost policy," said Bill Bernstein, executive vice

president of New York-based Orion Pictures Corp.

For the Americans, the venture should save on production costs, offer new scenery and give access to talented Soviet costume and set makers. For the Soviets, the deal offers hard U.S. currency and the use of high-quality American film stock and equipment.

Sovinform, the Soviet co-producer in the joint venture, will put up 70 percent of the financing, against 30 percent for Midwood. Profits from the films will be split evenly.

The Soviets will have sole distribution rights at home and in 18 Eastern bloc countries, India and Finland. Midwood owns all Western distribution rights.

The joint stock company, which is legally separate from the movie-making venture, will be owned 51 percent by the Soviets and 49 percent by Midwood. It is intended as a conduit for other Americans interested in filming in the Soviet Union. //

SEPTEMBER 25, 1987

CLIPPED BY Bacon's

# 710 Young Soviets bring hopes for peace to city

By JO ANN ZUNIGA  
Houston Chronicle

A butterfly cannot soar with only one wing. This has become the message of Soviet Union student Inna Kharitonova's art poster, depicting a butterfly flying over Earth with one wing forming the Soviet flag and the other the U.S. Stars and Stripes.

It won her a trip to this country to seek friendship as part of the "peace child" movement.

The 16-year-old, among seven Soviet children age 11 to 16 and seven journalists and chaperones visiting Houston, said their inspiration came from Samantha Smith, the 13-year-old Maine girl killed in a plane accident in 1985, two years after her momentous trip to the Soviet Union in a quest for mutual peace.

"We want to continue her cause," said Olga Tomilina, 16, another poster contest winner sponsored by the National Peace Child Foundation. "I watched all her meetings on television when she was in my country. Her interviews were so simple and straightforward that we grew to trust her and love her."

Iadviga Iuferova, deputy editor-in-chief of the Pravda newspaper edition aimed at youth, said the journal is organizing a fund-raiser to erect a monument in memory of Smith to be placed in Artek, a popular seaside recreational park.

Iuferova, 38, said she has noticed a change in thinking among the readership of 17 million within the past few years.

In the 46,000 youth letters published annually, she said, the slant has turned away from inquiries about famous singers and idols to more serious topics.

"We have a more politicized younger generation," she said. "They are interested not only in the working place and the future of our country, but in the survival of our planet."

But the Soviet group's two-hour dialogue with about 70 Cypress-Fairbanks school district students focused more on fun outings, fashions, foods and friendship than on fighting and arms control.

Teachers had cautioned that the visitors do not represent the Soviet government and its ideologies, and they should not be made to feel unwelcome.

Before the "minisummit" began, Kiele Lowe, 14, said, "We hear stories about their government not telling the people the truth, but our government does the same thing to us sometimes. One government is not necessarily better over the other."

She questioned the Soviet children, not about governments, but instead about the age they begin dating and what activities they enjoy.

Iraklii Abashidze, 13, a singer accompanying the group, said he didn't have to wait to date until he was 18, the age Soviet citizens can receive a driver's license.

"Our transportation system is very good and couples and groups of children go to movies or cafes together by the age of 11," he said.

The countries' algebra, history, science and literature classes are apparently basically similar except that Soviet children start learning a foreign language in the fourth grade at age 10 and attend school six days a week.

Military service is compulsory for Soviet boys after high school graduation, but they may first attend vocational trade schools or colleges.

A slight edge of ethnocentricity raised its head



Buster Dean / Chronicle

Soviet students Kostia Mokogon, left, and Katya Mosenzova, both 11, enjoy a cafeteria lunch of fish sticks and tater tots

while talking to Cypress Creek High School junior Holly Harrison after a peace forum there Thursday.

when a reference was made about the strictness of Soviet schooling.

"We have certain rules, such as standing up in class when our teachers arrive, to show respect for their knowledge and age," Kharitonova said. "We were shocked when we saw the way some of the children here treat their teachers like they were peers."

But overall, the Soviet group, who previously visited Milwaukee and Seattle, said they have been overwhelmed by the "genuine warmth and smiles" of Americans.

"When we left Milwaukee and Seattle, we cried because we were leaving our new friends," Tomi-

lina said. "That's when I realized that together we can bring peace to our world."

After the forum, the group toured a state and a civil district courtroom for a quick lesson in the jury deliberation system.

The Soviet Union has no juries; instead, a panel of three judges decides verdicts, the visitors said.

A jaunt to City Hall for a photo-taking session with Mayor Kathy Whitmire sparked an invitation to attend Saturday's opening of the Brown Convention Center.

The group will tour Johnson Space Center, visit Astroworld and attend a ranch barbecue before returning home Sunday. //

OCT 8 - 1987

Allen's P. C. B. Est. 1888

# Students get close-up view of Soviets

1307

By MARILEE TALLEY  
Russian teens are no different than their American counterparts.

They'd rather wear blue jeans and T-shirts, do as little as possible and watch television.

And, like St. Helena High School students, they'd probably like to know more about other teens than world politics.

Several classes of local high schools students got a chance Tuesday to ask Russian visitors about life in the Soviet Union.

While a few questions, especially those posed by instructors, focused on the Soviet Union's role in Afghanistan or the plight of soviet Jews, most queries centered on the life of a Russian teen-ager.

The tour of the four Soviet Union citizens, who spent Tuesday and Wednesday in the Napa Valley, coincided with another visit by a group of Soviet doctors. Although the latter was hosted by the Physicians for Social Responsibility, the local visitors' host was Center for U.S.-USSR Initiatives.

The center was formed in 1984 after a group of American citizens visited the Soviet Union and dispelled the stereotypes they held of Soviet people by meeting socially with them.

Since then several Americans have visited the Eastern Bloc countries just as they have come to the United States. Next year 40 Soviets will spend a couple of weeks meeting with American families, talking to local politicians and school children and getting a glimpse of life in the United States.

For some St. Helena students, the experience proved how little cultural exchange exists between the United States and Soviet Union.

Karl Marx was the only "Soviet" writer one student could recount. When given a

second chance, he blurted out the name of Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn. Mikhail Schedrov, an English teacher who now works full time with the Soviet Peace Committee, informed the student that the author had been exiled from Russia and no longer is considered a countryman.

Schedrov and Vladimir Bryuzgin, a physician and cancer specialist, spoke to about 40 students, while an equal number of students sat in an adjoining room listening to poetess Rimma Kazakova, who spoke through a translator, Marina Izvecova.

The visitors were probably somewhat surprised at how little

students knew about life in the Soviet Union.

"The interesting thing is, we know you better than you know us," Schedrov said.

Although the students questioned him about censorship, freedom of press and restriction in movement, he pointed to the folly of Soviet portrayal in American media, like the film "Gorky Park."

"It's nonsense," he said.

A father, Schedrov had to draw on a portrayal of his son as an example of teen life in the Soviet Union.

Although teens are required to wear uniforms to school, they

prefer to wear blue jeans and T-shirts.

"And he prefers not doing his homework but watching television," Schedrov said.

He said teens like to slack off when given free time. Like the modern American families, both parents work outside the home. Students have more time to themselves.

Admitting that alcoholism is a problem, Schedrov noted that the government under new party secretary Mikhail Gorbachev has instituted programs to combat the problem.

\* See Soviets back page



Marilee Talley/Star

Soviets, left to right, Mikail Schedrov, Rimma Kazakova, Vladimir Bryuzgin and Marina Izvecova.

## ★ Soviets

Continued from page 1

Drug abuse, he said, is confined largely to areas in which its use is part of the region's cultural history. He noted it is not a problem among the younger population.

"Drugs—we have such problems but not like you have here," he said.

While the government now allows greater communication under a program called

"glasnost," translated as "voiceness," tinges of the more restrictive policies remain.

St. Helena High School teacher Roy Bissemer, who toured the Soviet Union last summer, asked why his group was checked at customs for copies of the Bible and "Readers' Digest."

Schedrov said the division of church and state requires that the Bible remain in the church. "It's their responsibility," he said.

About the "Readers Digest," he said, "I myself have read the Readers' Digest, and I don't think it is very sympathetic to the Soviet Union."

Although students didn't get the detailed portrait of life in the Soviet Union that they wanted, they did get enough information to encourage some to want to put the Soviet Union on their list of places to visit.

1307  
Meanwhile, the exchange of citizens continues. St. Helenan Marge Smith, who has been to the Soviet Union twice in the last three years, is a member of the Center for U.S.-USSR Initiatives. For further information on the organization, call Smith at 963-7249.