

CONTACT TELEPHONE NUMBERS

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Thursday morning, after 8:00 a.m. DC time:

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McConnell Air Force Base:
(Base Operations) 316-652-3701

Schedule
PRESIDENT YELTSIN'S VISIT TO WICHITA
June 18, 1992

1050

President Yeltsin's aircraft arrives at McConnell Air Force Base (accompanied by Senator and Mrs. Dole, Senator Kassebaum and Ambassador Strauss).

Receiving Line (may include some spouses):

Base Commander Col. Mangels
Air National Guard Commander
Col. Sykes
Mayor Knight
Governor Finney
Congressman Glickman
Congressman Slattery
Congressman Nichols
Chairwoman of County Commission
Gwin

At the end of the Receiving Line Yeltsins, Doles, and Knights approach the podium for remarks.

o Mayor Knight presents a Key to the City to President Yeltsin, Mrs. Knight presents flowers to Mrs. Yeltsin, and Mayor Knight introduces Senator Dole.

o Senator Dole welcomes President Yeltsin to Kansas.

o President Yeltsin makes brief remarks.

President and Mrs. Yeltsin, Senator Dole and Mayor Knight then walk to line of servicemen and servicewomen for a brief exchange.

1115

Party accompanying President Yeltsin departs McConnell AFB.

o In Yeltsin limo: Yeltsin, Dole, Strauss (decision pending on media representative in limo for various "legs" of itinerary).

Party accompanying Mrs. Yeltsin departs in separate motorcade (see Mrs. Yeltsin's schedule).

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1130

Arrive Dold Foods.

Met at door by Bob Woods, Plant Manager, and Dick Knowlton, CEO of parent firm, Hormel (based in Austin, Minnesota).

Yeltsin, Dole, Woods and Knowlton go to holding room to don sanitary clothing, and begin brief tour of plant.

- o Separate group of accompanying VIPs (approximately 10 total) go to second holding room, don sanitary clothing, and begin brief tour.

At conclusion of tours, entire party reassembles under tent in front of plant for presentation of gift by Woods and Knowlton to Yeltsin.

1215

Depart Dold Foods.

- o Yeltsin limo: Yeltsin, Dole, Strauss.

1230

Arrive Wichita State University, Duerksen Fine Arts Theater.

- o Party in Yeltsin limo leaves limo at prearranged spot some 40-50 yards from entrance and shakes hands with assembled crowd (behind low fence), then walks to Theater.

Met at entrance by WSU President Warren Armstrong. Yeltsin and others from party seated on stage (list below) go to holding room, to meet WSU representatives (list below).

- o WSU representatives in holding room:

Armstrong
Fred Sudermann, VP for Gov. Rels.
George Parsons, Pres., Bd. of Trustees
Frank Barton, Endowment Comm.
Jack Sampson, Chmn, Kansas Bd. of Regents
Kathryn Griffith, Prof. of Pol. Sci.

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o Party seated on stage (in order of seating):

Armstrong
Yeltsin
Kassebaum
Dole
Glickman
2 WSU students

Program at WSU:

- o Armstrong welcomes Yeltsin and introduces Kassebaum.
- o Kassebaum introduces Yeltsin.
- o Yeltsin speaks.
- o At conclusion of speech, WSU students make gift presentation to Yeltsin.

It is anticipated that, at conclusion of program, Yeltsin may descend stage on left and shake hands in front row of crowd en route to exit from building.

1315

Depart WSU.

- o Yeltsin limo: Yeltsin, Dole, Strauss.

1340

Arrive Rau farm.

Rendezvous with Mrs. Yeltsin's party.

Small group (list below) goes into Rau house for private meeting with Rau family.

- o Group for meeting: Yeltsins, Doles, Kassebaum, Finney, Glickman, Strauss.
- o Rau family:

Mr. Greg Rau
Mrs. Sandra Rau

Children:

Lajeau Rau (22)
Bruce Rau (20)
Darlene Rau (19)
Dennis Rau (15)
Mr. Roman Rau (Greg's father)

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Private meeting arrangements:

- o In living room. Mr. and Mrs. Rau, Yeltsins and Doles seated at table. Remainder of group seated in sitting area to left. Informal discussion.
- o After a few minutes Rau family, Yeltsins and Doles go to "computer room" to see Rau's "farm computer" operations. Rest of group proceeds to remainder of farm program.
- o After viewing "computer room," Rau family, Yeltsins and Doles return to living room for private photos (including one of just Yeltsins and Raus) and private family gift from Raus to Yeltsins, then all depart house.

Raus, Yeltsins, and Doles inspect farm equipment. Rest of party begins barbeque.

Raus, Yeltsins and Doles join barbeque.

At a convenient point, there will be remarks by a Rau family representative, Senator Dole and President Yeltsin.

- o Senator Dole will present (1) cowboy boots to President Yeltsin for him and his three grandchildren and (2) purse to Mrs. Yeltsin as personal gift from the Doles.

At a convenient point, President Yeltsin and Senator Dole may approach press for informal question-and-answer session.

1515

Depart Rau farm.

- o Yeltsin limo: Yeltsin, Glickman, Strauss.

1525

Arrive McConnell AFB.

Yeltsins, Doles and Strauss proceed to holding room for meeting with representatives of families of American service personnel suspected of being missing in Russia. Rest of departing party proceeds to aircraft.

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o Family representatives:

Charles and Mrs. McAtee (Mrs.
McAtee's first husband missing,
presumed dead).
Jerry Burgess (brother missing).
D. Vic Auer (wife's uncle missing).

At conclusion of meeting, Yeltsins, Doles and
Strauss proceed to tarmac for "goodbyes."
Yeltsins board aircraft.

1530

Yeltsin aircraft departs McConnell AFB.

YELTSIN/YELTSIN SPEECH

Embargoed until delivery
11.00 a.m. June 17, 1992

ADDRESS BY BORIS N. YELTSIN
PRESIDENT OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION
TO THE JOINT SESSION OF U.S. CONGRESS

Unofficial translation

Mr. Speaker,
Mr. President,
Members of Congress,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the high honor to address the Congress of the great land of freedom as the first freely and popularly elected President, as a citizen of a great country which has made its choice in favour of liberty and democracy.

For many years our two countries were the two poles, the two opposites.

They wanted to make us implacable enemies. That affected the destinies of the world in a most tragic way.

The world was shaken by the storms of confrontation. It was close to exploding, close to perishing beyond salvation.

That evil scenario is becoming a thing of the past. Reason begins to triumph over madness. Human nature begins to triumph over inhumanity.

We have left behind the period when America and Russia looked at each other through gun sights, ready to pull the trigger at any time.

Despite what we saw in the well-known American film "The Day After" it can be said today: Tomorrow will be a day of peace. A day less of fear and more of hope for the happiness of our children.

The world can sigh in relief - the idol of communism which spread social strife, enmity and unparalleled brutality everywhere, which instilled fear in humanity has collapsed. It has collapsed never to rise again. I am here to assure you: We shall not let it rise again in our land.

I am proud that the people of Russia have found strength to shake off the crushing burden of the totalitarian system.

I am proud that I am addressing you on behalf of the great people whose dignity is restored.

I admire ordinary Russian men and women who have preserved their intellectual integrity in spite of severe trials and are enduring tremendous hardships for the sake of the revival of their country.

x x x

Russia has made its final choice in favor of a civilized way of life, common sense and universal human heritage.

I am convinced that our people will reach that goal.

There is no people on earth who could be harmed by the air of freedom. There are no exceptions to that rule.

We have come to know that learning to use the benefits of freedom is not easy. Liberty sets the mind free, fosters independent and unorthodox thinking and ideas. But it does not offer instant prosperity or happiness and wealth to everyone.

This is something that politicians must keep in mind. Even the most benevolent intentions will inevitably be abandoned and committed to oblivion if they are not translated into a multitude of everyday jobs. Our experience of the recent years has conclusively borne that out.

Liberty will not be fooled. There can be no co-existence between democracy and a totalitarian state system.

There can be no co-existence between market economy and power to control everything and everyone.

There can be no co-existence a civic society which is pluralist by definition and communist intolerance to dissent.

The experience of the past decades has taught us: communism has no human face. Freedom and communism are incompatible.

You will recall August 1991 when for three days Russia was under the dark cloud of dictatorship.

I addressed Moscovites who were defending the White House of Russia. I addressed them standing on the top of the tank whose crew had disobeyed a criminal order.

I will be candid with you - at that moment I feared, but I did not fear for myself.

I feared for the future of democracy in Russia and throughout the world. I was aware what could happen if we failed to win.

Citizens of Russia upheld their freedom and did not allow the continuation of the seventy-year long nightmare.

From this high rostrum I want to express our sincere thanks to President Bush and to the American people for their invaluable moral support of the just cause of the people of Russia.

Last year citizens of Russia passed another difficult test of maturity.

We chose to forego vengeance and the intoxicating craving for summary justice over the fallen colossus known under the name of the CPSU.

There was no replay of history! The Communist party citadel next to the Kremlin, the "Communist Bastille" was not destroyed. There was not a hint of violence against communists in the country.

People simply brushed off the venomous dust of the past and went about their business.

There was no lynch law trial in Russia. The doings of the Communist party over many years have been referred to the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation. I am confident that its verdict will be fair.

Russia has seen for itself that any delay in strengthening freedom and democracy can throw the society far back.

For us the ominous lesson of the past is relevant today as never before. It was precisely in a devastated country with an economy in near paralysis that bolshevism succeeded in building a totalitarian regime, created a gigantic war machine and brought into being an insatiable military industrial complex.

History must not be allowed to repeat itself. That is why economic and political reforms are the primary task for Russia today. We are facing challenges no one has ever faced before.

We must:

- carry through unprecedented reforms in an economy that over the last seven decades has been stripped of all market infrastructure;
- lay the foundations for democracy and restore the rule of law in a country that for scores of years has been poisoned with social strife and political oppression;
- guarantee social and political stability in the country as well as maintenance of civil peace throughout the period of transformations.

We have no right to fail in this most difficult endeavor, for there will be no second try. Our predecessors have used them all up.

Therefore we must very carefully budget our energies, we must continuously adjust reform tactics in order to stay on course, however painful this may be, so that the change could be carried through.

My job is not an easy one, but in everything I do I have the invaluable support of my wife, my children and most recently - my grandchildren.

Today I am telling you what I tell my fellow-countrymen: I will not go back on the reforms.

We realize our great responsibility for the success of our changes not only toward the people of Russia but also toward the citizens of America and the world.

It is in Russia that the future of freedom in the 21st century is being decided. We are upholding your freedom as well as ours.

I am here to say that we have the a firm determination and the political will to move forward. We have proved that by what we have done.

- It is Russia that has put an end to the imperial policies and recognized the independence of the Baltic Republics.

- Russia is a founding member of the Commonwealth of Independent States which has averted uncontrolled disintegration of the former empire and the threat of a general inter-ethnic bloodbath.

- Russia has granted tangible powers to its autonomous Republics. Their Treaty of Federation has been signed and our nation has escaped the fate of the Soviet Union and has preserved its unity.

- It was Russia that has substantially slowed down the flywheel of militarization and is doing all it can to stop it altogether. Not only have we accepted the nuclear disarmament proposal made by President Bush but we have also launched an initiative calling for reduction in the strategic nuclear arsenals of Russia and the United States from 12,000 to 3,000 warheads.

Today we agree, subject, of course, to a matching progress on your side, to destroy completely the most devitalizing weapons, namely - land-based ICBMs with MIRVs.

I am formally announcing that without waiting for the treaty to be signed we have begun de-activating SS-18 missiles targeted on the United States.

- Russia has in fact brought its policies toward a number of countries in line with its solemn declarations of the recent years.

- We have stopped arms deliveries to Afghanistan where the senseless military adventure has taken thousands of Russian and hundreds of thousands of Afghan lives. With external props removed the puppet regime collapsed.

We have corrected the well-known infatuates in relations with Cuba. At present that country is one of our Latin American partners. Our commerce with Cuba is based on universally accepted principles and is conducted to mutual benefit using world prices.

- It was Russia that once and for all did away with double standards in foreign policy. We are firmly resolved not to lie anymore either to our negotiating partners, nor to the Russian or American or any other people. There will no more lies.

The same applies to biological weapon experiments and the facts that have been revealed about American POWs, the KAL - 007 flight and many other things.

That list could be continued.

The archives of the KGB and the Communist Party Central Committee are being opened. Moreover we are inviting the cooperation of the United States and other nations in investigating these dark pages.

We have made tangible moves to make contacts between Russian and foreign business communities much easier. Under a recent Presidential Decree

foreign nationals who privatize a facility or a building in Russia are given property rights to the plot of land on which they are located.

The Decree on bankruptcy has been signed.

Mandatory sale of foreign currency to the State at an artificially low rate of exchange has been ended. We are ready to bring our legal practice as much as possible in line with world standards on the basis of symmetry with each country.

We are inviting private sector of the United States to invest in the unique and untapped Russian market. I hope that the Congress will be instrumental in removing the barriers which still exist in that respect, that it will support the efforts of those who take justified risks.

Now that the period of global confrontation is behind us I call upon you to reassess the current policy of the United States toward Russia and take a fresh look at the longer-term prospects of our relations.

Russia is no longer the same. One has to admit though that certain people in your country are still using concepts and methods of the politics of the old days. Every now and then attempts are made to artificially impose obsolete standards brought into being by a different epoch on new realities. This equally applies to us.

Let us together master the art of reconciling our differences on the basis of partnership - which is the most efficient and democratic basis possible. This would come naturally both for the Russians and the Americans.

If this is done many of the problems which are now impeding mutually advantageous cooperation between Russia and the United States will become irrelevant.

It is not at all a wasteful endeavor; on the contrary it will put an end to the meaningless waste of enormous resources; it will be truly beneficial to the American and the Russian people. Such cooperation would

promote a more efficient solution of your problems as well as ours primarily by way of creating new jobs.

History is giving us a chance to fulfill President Wilson's dream namely to make the world safe for democracy.

More than 30 years ago President John F. Kennedy addressed these words to humanity: "My fellow citizens of the world, ask not what America can do for you, but what together we can do for the freedom of man".

I believe that his inspired call for working together toward a democratic world is addressed primarily to our two peoples - to the people of America and the people of Russia.

Partnership and friendship of our two largest democracies in strengthening democracy is indeed a great goal.

Joining the world community, we wish to preserve our identity, our own image, history, to promote culture and strengthen moral standards of our people.

We find relevant the warning of the great Russian philosopher Berdyaev who said "To negate Russia in the name of humankind is to rob the humankind".

At the same time, Russia does not aspire to change the world in its own image.

It is the fundamental principle of the new Russia to be generous and to share experience, moral values and emotional warmth rather than to impose and coerce.

It is the tradition of the Russian people to repay kindness with kindness. This is the bedrock of the Russian lifestyle, the underlying truth revealed by the great Russian culture.

Free and democratic Russia will remain committed to this tenet.

Today free and democratic Russia is extending its hand of friendship to the people of America.

Acting on the will of the people of Russia, I am inviting you and, through you, the people of the United States, to join us in partnership in the name of a worldwide triumph of democracy, in the name of liberty and justice in the 21st century.

The Russian-U.S. dialogue has gone through many a dramatic moment, but the peoples of Russia and America have never gone to war against each other. Even in the darkest periods, our affinity prevailed over our hatred.

In this context I would like to recall something that took place fifty years ago.

The unprecedented world war was raging. Russia which was bleeding white and all our people were looking forward to the opening of the second front. And it was opened. First and foremost thanks to the active stand taken by President Roosevelt and the entire American people.

Sometimes I think that if today like during that war a second peaceful front could be opened to promote democratic market reforms, their success would be guaranteed.

The adoption by the Congress of the Freedom Support Act of 1992 could become the first step in this direction.

Every man is a man of his own time. No exception is ever made for anyone - whether an ordinary citizen or the President. Much experience has been gained, many things have been reassessed.

I would now like to conclude my statement with the words from a song by Irving Berlin - an American of Russian descent: "God Bless America", to which I will add: "and Russia".

Russian Delegation

OFFICIAL DELEGATION LIST
VISIT OF B.N. YEL'TSIN
TO
THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

Official Party

Ye. G. Gaydar	First Deputy Prime Minister, Government of the Russian Federation
A. V. Kozyrev	Minister of Foreign Affairs, Russian Federation
P. S. Grachev	Minister of Defense, Russian Federation
M. Ye. Nikolayev	President of the Republic of Sakh (Yakutiya)
V. P. Lukin	Ambassador of Russia in the U.S. (U.S. only)
A. M. Belonogov	Ambassador of Russia in Canada (Canada only)

Travelling Party

V. V. Ilyushin	First Assistant to the President
Yu. V. Petrov	Chief of the Presidential Administration
Yu. V. Skokov	Secretary, Security Council of the Russian Federation
P. O. Aven	Minister of Foreign Economic Relations, Russian Federation
V. N. Khlystun	Minister of Agriculture, Russian Federation
D. V. Ryurikov	Assistant to the President of the Russian Federation
A. I. Koravel'shchikov	Assistant to the President of the Russian Federation (U.S. only)
Yu. M. Vorontsov	Adviser to the President of the Russian Federation
V. V. Kostikov	Press Secretary to the President of the Russian Federation

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Sh. A. Tarpishchev	Adviser to the President of the Russian Federation
G. E. Mamedov	Deputy Minister, MFA
V. N. Shevchenko	Director, Protocol Service, Presidential Administration
S. A. Kovalev	Chairman, Russian Supreme Soviet Committee on Human Rights (U.S. only)
A. G. Khodakov	Deputy Director, Protocol Administration, MFA
V. A. Lushanin	Deputy Chief of an Administration, Department of Information and Press, MFA
D. A. Chikvaidze	Expert, Protocol Service, Presidential Administration (U.S. only)
V. K. Mezentsev	Expert, Protocol Service, Presidential Administration (U.S. only)
S. A. Rumyantseva	Staff Member, Presidential Secretariat
A. V. Marshalov	Senior Specialist, Protocol Service, Presidential Administration (souvenir group)
V. G. Voyarshinov	Section chief, MFA (Canada only)
V. V. Pavlov	Staff member, MFA (Canada only)
V. Ya. Fakov	interpreter
V. G. Prokof'yev	interpreter
D. N. Golybich	interpreter
D. V. Bulakovskiy	interpreter
T. I. Bogdan	interpreter
L. A. Kirilova	Group Director, Central Bookkeeping, Presidential Administration (U.S. only)

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V. I. Komarov	Deputy Chief Bookkeeper, Central Bookkeeping, Presidential Administration (U.S. only)
V. I. Lyalin	Director, Presidential Courier Service
A. V. Popov	Officer, Presidential Courier Service
M. M. Molostov	Member, Russian Supreme Soviet Committee on Human Rights (U.S. only)
A. V. Korzhakov	Chief, Presidential Security Service
V. I. Chernyshev	Chief, State Protocol Administration, MFA

Experts Group

Yu. S. Osipov	President, Russian Academy of Sciences
Ye. P. Velikhov	Academician
G. V. Berdennikov	Deputy Minister, MFA
K. N. Ivanov	Deputy Minister of Foreign Economic Relations
A. A. Konoplyannik	Deputy Minister of Fuels and Energy
I. N. Podrazhanets	Chief, North American Department, MFA
S. V. Yastrzhembskiy	Director, Department of Information and Press, MFA
A. V. Shkurko	Chief of the Secretariat of the Minister of Foreign Affairs
A. M. Morozov	Assistant to Ye. T. Gaydar
S. V. Kolesnikov	Adviser to Ye. T. Gaydar
L. G. Pikhoya	Staff Assistant (referent) to the President
A. L. Il'in	Staff Assistant (referent) to the President

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P. D. Cherkashin

Expert, Presidential
Assistants' Service

G. D. Ivanov

(position unreadable on
fax), Russian MOD

V. N. Pronin

Chief, Foreign Relations
Administration, Russian MOD

V. M. Lapshov

Chief of Staff of the
Assistants to the Minister
of Defense

UNCLASSIFIED FAX TRANSMITTAL SHEET

THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

FROM: BILL SITTMANN

PHONE: (202) 456-2224

FAX (202) 395-3380

TO	FAX	PHONE
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MR. AL LEHN	# <u>224-3163</u>	
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SENATOR DOLE'S OFFICE

NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER SHEET 5

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS: _____

UNCLASSIFIED

Mrs. Yeltsin's sched.

Schedule
MRS. YELTSIN'S VISIT TO WICHITA, KANSAS
June 18, 1992

- 1050 Arrive McConnell Air Force Base with President Yeltsin.
- Arrival ceremony, as per President Yeltsin's schedule.
- Mrs. Yeltsin's activities at arrival:
- o Goes through Receiving Line.
 - o Receives flowers from wife of Wichita Mayor Knight, at the beginning of arrival ceremony on tarmac.
 - o May accompany President Yeltsin as he greets servicemen and servicewomen on tarmac.
- 1115 Departs McConnell AFB in separate motorcade from President Yeltsin.
- 1130 Arrives at Marriot East Hotel
- Party is met upon arrival by Hotel management and escorted to reception hosted by Mrs. Dole and Mrs. Knight. Approximately 100-150 expected to attend.
- There will be a "head table" for Mrs. Yeltsin, Mrs. Dole, Mrs. Knight and other invited guests to use -- but the basic format is "mix and mingle."
- At an appropriate moment, it is expected that Mrs. Knight will give brief welcoming remarks, present Mrs. Yeltsin with a gift, and introduce Mrs. Dole. Mrs. Dole will then welcome and introduce Mrs. Yeltsin. It is not yet determined whether Mrs. Yeltsin will make remarks.
- 1205 Depart Marriot East Hotel.
- 1225 Arrive Cowtown Museum.
- Party is met upon arrival by officials of Cowtown, and escorted on tour. Mrs. Yeltsin, Mrs. Dole, Mrs. Knight and invited guests may proceed in a horse-drawn carriage or on foot, as they choose.
- 1250 Depart Cowtown.

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1325

Arrive Rau farm.

Rendevouz with President Yeltsin and his Party, due to arrive at 1330 (note that Mrs. Yeltsin and Mrs. Dole may enter Rau home and visit with family pending arrive of President and Party; in that event, other members of Mrs. Yeltsin's Party would be escorted to barbeque area).

Mrs. Yeltsin's activities at Rau farm:

- o Participates in "family meeting" in Rau home.
- o Accompanies President Yeltsin on inspection of farm equipment and at barbeque.

1515

Depart Rau farm (in motorcade with President Yeltsin. Current arrangment is for Mrs. Yeltsin to be in separate limo, but that is subject to final decision by Yeltsins.

1525

Arrive at McConnell AFB.

It is not yet know whether Mrs. Yeltsin will participate in meeting with representatives of families of American service personnel suspected of being missing in Russia.

Participates in "good byes" on tarmac.

1530

Depart McConnell AFB with President Yeltsin.

McConnell AFB Welcome

WELCOMING REMARKS TO PRESIDENT BORIS YELTSIN
McCONNELL AIR FORCE BASE
SENATOR BOB DOLE

PRESIDENT YELTSIN, MRS. YELTSIN -- WELCOME TO KANSAS!
AS YOU STEP INTO THE HEARTLAND OF AMERICA LET ME TELL YOU,
THE WHOLE WORLD IS WATCHING.

MR. PRESIDENT, YOU ARE TRULY THE MAN OF THE HOUR.

IN FACT, THE WAY YOU'RE GOING, YOU COULD BE THE MAN OF THE
CENTURY.

THANKS TO YOUR COURAGEOUS LEADERSHIP, A NEW ERA OF PEACE AND
PARTNERSHIP IS FINALLY AT HAND, THE KIND OF PEACE THE PEOPLE OF
OUR TWO COUNTRIES COULD ONLY DREAM ABOUT FOR THE PAST HALF
CENTURY.

NO DOUBT ABOUT IT, KANSANS ARE EXCITED ABOUT YOUR HISTORIC
VISIT, AND THEY ARE EAGER TO SHOW YOU WHY THE HEARTLAND IS
SOMETHING SPECIAL.

THIS IS WHERE THE VALUES OF FAITH, HARD WORK AND FAMILY ARE
STILL EVERYDAY FACTS OF LIFE -- IT'S A PLACE WHERE YOU WILL FEEL
RIGHT AT HOME.

MR. PRESIDENT, WE DO HAVE MUCH IN COMMON: WE SHARE YOUR
DESIRE FOR PEACE, YOUR RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS, AND YOUR
COMMITMENT TO DEMOCRACY.

WE ALSO WELCOME YOUR FUNDAMENTAL FREE MARKET REFORMS, AS
WELL AS THE DOOR YOU HAVE OPENED TO MUTUALLY BENEFICIAL TRADE AND
INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES -- FROM OUR WHEAT FIELDS TO OUR ASSEMBLY
LINES, FROM OUR CLASSROOMS TO OUR HIGH-TECH INDUSTRIES, KANSAS
HAS PLENTY TO OFFER.

ALTHOUGH TODAY'S VISIT WILL BE BRIEF, YOUR TIME WILL BE WELL
SPENT -- WITH THE PEOPLE: THE WORKERS, THE STUDENTS, THE
TEACHERS, THE FARMERS, AND THE FAMILIES WHO MAKE KANSAS GREAT.

MR. PRESIDENT, MRS. YELTSIN, WE ARE PLEASED TO HAVE YOU HERE
TODAY, AND HONORED TO HAVE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO HELP MAKE HISTORY
TOGETHER.

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Schedule
PRESIDENT YELTSIN'S VISIT TO WICHITA
June 18, 1992

1050

President Yeltsin's aircraft arrives at McConnell Air Force Base (accompanied by Senator and Mrs. Dole, Senator Kassebaum and Ambassador Strauss).

Receiving Line (may include some spouses):

Base Commander Col. Mangels
Air National Guard Commander
Col. Sykes
Mayor Knight
Governor Finney
Congressman Glickman
Congressman Slattery
Congressman Nichols
Chairwoman of County Commission
Gwin

At the end of the Receiving Line Yeltsins, Doles, and Knights approach the podium for remarks.

o Mayor Knight presents a Key to the City to President Yeltsin, Mrs. Knight presents flowers to Mrs. Yeltsin, and Mayor Knight introduces Senator Dole.

o Senator Dole welcomes President Yeltsin to Kansas.

o President Yeltsin makes brief remarks.

President and Mrs. Yeltsin, Senator Dole and Mayor Knight then walk to line of servicemen and servicewomen for a brief exchange.

1115

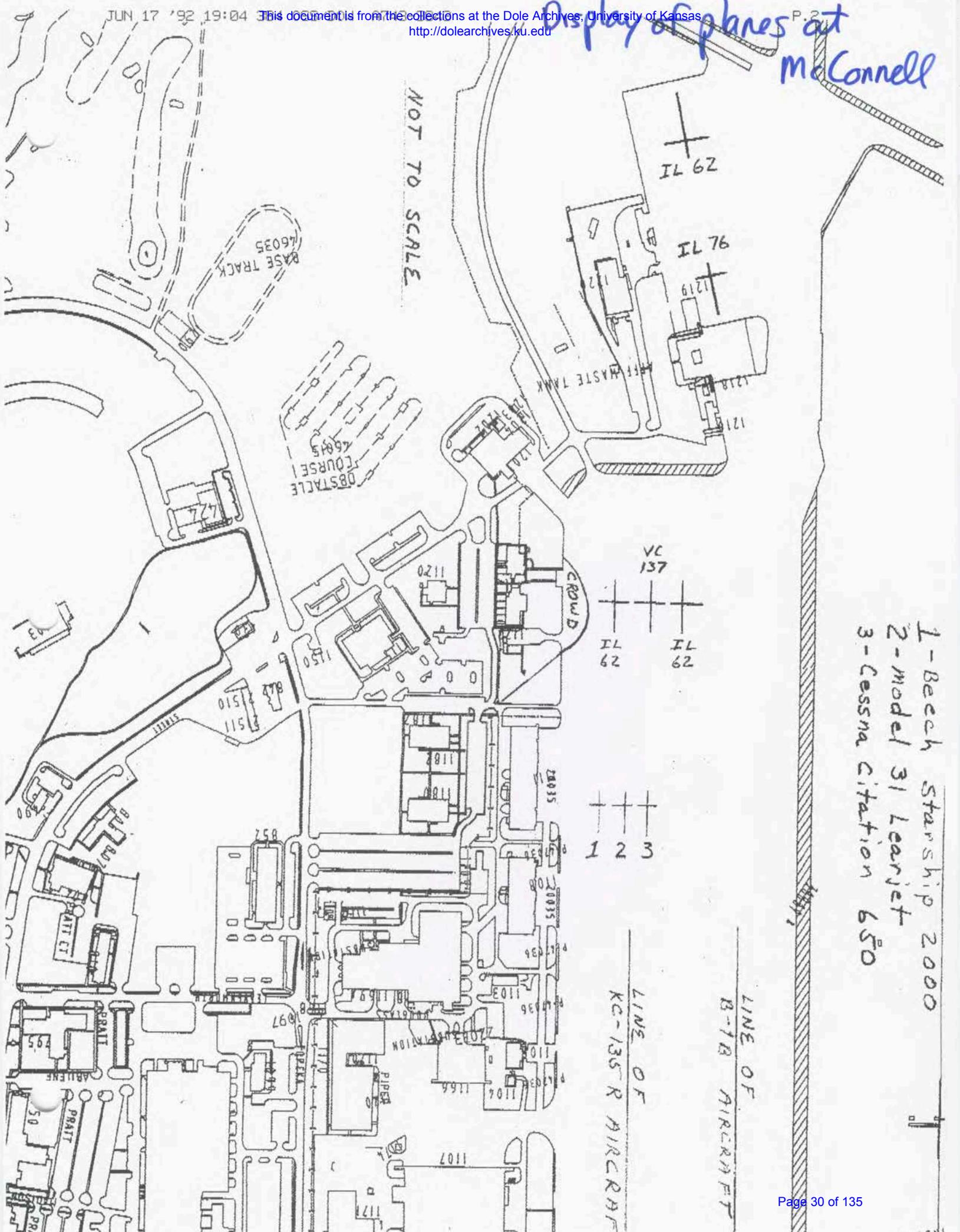
Party accompanying President Yeltsin departs McConnell AFB.

o In Yeltsin limo: Yeltsin, Dole, Strauss (decision pending on media representative in limo for various "legs" of itinerary).

Party accompanying Mrs. Yeltsin departs in separate motorcade (see Mrs. Yeltsin's schedule).

Display of planes at McConnell

P. 2



- 1 - Beech Starship 2000
- 2 - Model 31 Learjet
- 3 - Cessna Citation 650

Dold Meat

Dold Meat Processing Visit

The stop will consist of a tour of a meat processing plant and an informal gathering of meat industry leaders. A Dole/Yeltsin core group (total 20-25 people) will tour the facility for approximately 10-15 minutes. The remaining individuals of the party will break off and mingle with 40-50 meat industry leaders in a tent connected to the front door of the plant office.

The tent will serve as the "market area" where the industry representatives will have an opportunity to impress upon the Russian delegation the quality and quantity of Kansas meat products. The Russian delegation will have this time to view the variety of products and question the industry representatives about their products.

At the completion of the tour, the Dole/Yeltsin core group will rejoin the others for the remainder of the visit. The meat industry leaders will have this time to show the wide variety of their products to the core group. The President of Hormel Meats, the parent company for Dold Meats, will make a presentation of various Hormel meat products to Pres. Yeltsin.

DOLD PLANT ATTENDEES

AMERICAN MEAT INSTITUTE

MR. JIM HODGES, SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT

KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY, DEPT. OF ANIMAL SCIENCE

DR. JACK RILEY, HEAD
DR. SCOTT SCHAACKE

MARLEN RESEARCH CORPORATION

MR. JIM E. ANDERSON, PRESIDENT
MRS. MARTHA ANDERSON

RODEO MEATS/JOHN MORRELL MEAT GROUP

MR. STEVE FODNESS, GENERAL MANAGER
MR. STAN COY, PORK PRODUCT MARKETING MANAGER

STERLING MARKETING, INC.

MR. JOHN NALIVKA, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT
MR. LEE SANKEY, INDUSTRY ANALYST

WEYERHAEUSER PAPER

MR. DAN O'NEILL, DIRECTOR OF RED MEAT MARKETING
MR. CLARENCE PERRY

OHSE FOODS, INC.

MR. JAMES B. CLEMMONS, PRESIDENT
MR. SAMIR SIDANI, V.P. FOR INTERNAT'L MARKETS/HUDSON FOODS

CHAD COMPANY, INC.

MR. MICHAEL GANGEL, PRESIDENT

NATIONAL BEEF PACKING/IDLE WILD FOODS

MR. THOMAS GUDYKUNST, PRESIDENT AND C.E.O.
MR. DOUG SPIVEY, DIRECTOR OF MARKETING

PMS FOODS, INC.

MR. DEREK PARK, PRESIDENT
MRS. LYNN PARK, CONTROLLER

DOSKOCIL COMPANIES, INC.

MR. JOHN HANES, CHAIRMAN AND C.E.O.
MR. LYLE SPENCE, DIRECTOR OF EXPORT

HYPLAINS DRESSED BEEF, INC.

MR. LOWELL ZOET, GENERAL MANAGER
MR. JOHN MILLER OR MR. TIM CLINE

SKIPPER CONSTRUCTION

MR. DUANE SKIPPER, PRESIDENT
MR. ROGER BERGSMA

KANSAS MEAT PROCESSORS ASSOCIATION/FLINT HILLS FOODS

MR. BERNIE HANSEN, PRESIDENT
MR. SCOTT ANDERSON, SALES MANAGER

S.F.B. PLASTICS, INC.

MR. PAUL BECKER, PRESIDENT
MR. JIM GILLESPIE, VICE PRESIDENT

EXCEL CORPORATION

MR. LANNY BINGER, SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT/BEEF
MR. GREG PAGE, VICE PRESIDENT/BEEF
MR. BILL MILLER

IBP, INC.

MR. MIKE FIEHLER, EMPORIA PLANT MANAGER

FARMLAND INDUSTRIES

MR. HARRY CLEBERG, CEO
MR. KEITH VICKERS, REGIONAL VICE PRESIDENT

CONAGRA

MR. TRUCK MORRISON, PRESIDENT AND CEO OF CONAGRA, INT.
(Will not attend)

June 17, 1992

TO: Sen. Dole
FROM: Dave Spears
SUBJECT: Pork EEP

The Administration turned down USDA's proposal to offer pork to Russia under EEP in April. The explanation given at the time was that Russia has not specifically asked to buy pork under its GSM credit allocations. Pork producers are upset because other commodities are approved for EEP at the request of the domestic industry, not the foreign buyer.

The National Pork Producers Council has been trying to get a high ranking Russian official to send a letter indicating that, if U.S. pork is made available at competitive world prices (i.e., under EEP), they will consider using GSM to buy it. However, they are having difficulty determining which official the Administration will recognize as having authority to make the request.

NPPC has asked whether it might be possible to have Yeltsin sign a letter and/or make statement of interest in being able to buy U.S. pork during or after his tour of the Dold pork processing facility.

-See Attached.

The Honorable Edward Madigan
The Secretary of Agriculture
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250

Dear Mr. Secretary:

On behalf of the Russian Federation, this letter will serve to request the extension of the Export Enhancement Program (EEP) for U.S. pork. The Export Enhancement Program will make U.S. pork competitive at world market prices with pork and pork products from other origins.

Thank you for your consideration of this request.

Regards,

Wichita State

Mms

Rau Farm

Rau Farm Visit

The farm stop will be at the Rau farm, a typical middle size family farm. During the visit, a new John Deere combine will harvest wheat next to the house as an exhibition for the Russian President. A static display of farm machinery will include signs in both Russian and English describing the machines.

The down-home, country atmosphere will include an informal lunch. Plans are to eat outside, but should inclement weather occur a machine shed will house the meal area, with an awning on one side to accommodate more people. The meal will consist of steak and center cut pork chop sandwich, wheat buns, potato salad, baked beans, cole slaw, potato chips, condiments for the burgers, chocolate cake, ice cream, lemonade, ice tea, and coffee. The caterers, who will provide much of the menu and labor, are a local, family run business who can accommodate 400 people in fifteen minutes. Tables, chairs, and hay bales will be on hand for most of the people and will be decorated in checkered cloth.

A hay rack decorated with hay bales will serve as a stage and will be equipped with an adequate sound system (i.e. two microphones). A banner welcoming Pres. Yeltsin will also be on the sight.

The lunch is being sponsored by various agricultural groups from across Kansas. The State Board of Ag. is working on a big gift basket of Kansas agricultural products for Pres. Yeltsin and smaller gift baskets for the rest of the delegation. A gift (wheat weaving) for Mrs. Yeltsin will also be presented. Unless you prefer otherwise, Thayne Larson, President of the State Bd. of Ag. will present the gift to Mr. Yeltsin and Mike Beam, KLA will present the gift to Mrs. Yeltsin. Mike has been the coordinator of the BBQ on behalf of all the Ag. groups.

In addition you will have the opportunity to present four (4) K-State scholarships at \$13,000 each for studies in Ag. and Agri-business. Your gifts to Mr. and Mrs. Yeltsin will also be presented at that time.

Suggested REMARKS AT RAU FAMILY FARM
SENATOR BOB DOLE

MR. PRESIDENT, I KNOW YOU WANTED TO SEE THE REAL AMERICA.
WELL, YOU CAME TO THE RIGHT PLACE TODAY.

THANKS TO THE RAU FAMILY, THEIR FRIENDS AND THEIR GUESTS,
YOU HAVE GOTTEN A PRETTY GOOD LOOK AT WHAT AMERICA IS ALL ABOUT -
- WHAT MAKES IT WORK, WHAT MAKES IT GREAT. I THINK YOU'LL AGREE,
IT'S THE PEOPLE.

I THINK YOU'LL ALSO AGREE, THE FOOD IS PRETTY GOOD, TOO.

MR. PRESIDENT, AMERICANS KNOW WE ARE BLESSED WITH ABUNDANT
NATURAL RESOURCES. BUT WE ALSO KNOW THAT IT IS PEOPLE LIKE THE
RAUS WHO WITH THEIR HARD WORK AND INGENUITY TURN THOSE BLESSINGS
INTO AN UNRIVALED HARVEST OF PLENTY. MR. PRESIDENT, I BELIEVE
THIS FARM WILL LONG BE REMEMBERED IN HISTORY, NOT ONLY FOR YOUR
VISIT TODAY, BUT FOR THE NEW RUSSIAN/AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP IT
SYMBOLIZES.

THANK YOU FOR ACCEPTING OUR INVITATION TO THE HEARTLANDS.

###

Dave Spears

INFORMATION ALEXANDER L. TARASOV
 REQUESTED BY: RUSSIAN EMBASSY
 HEAD OF CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON SECTION
 1125 16TH ST, N.W.
 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036
 TELEPHONE: 202 628-6404
 FAX: 202 628-6410

RE: PRESIDENT YELTSIN'S VISIT TO KANSAS FAMILY FARM
 The Kansas Farm Family
 Greg and Sandra Rau
 Route 2, Box 239
 Derby, Kansas 67037
 telephone (316) 733-1454

FAMILY MEMBER INFORMATION & DATES OF BIRTH

Gregory (Greg) Loren Rau DOB: May 14, 1946 (46 years old)
 Mr. Rau is a third generation Kansas farmer. He graduated from Wichita State University, with a major in Math and a Minor in Economics. He has been farming most of his life. He is active in the Catholic Church and the County Agricultural Extension Service, having served on several boards as a volunteer.

Roman Rau - Greg's Father, Born in: 1910 (81 years old)
 Roman Rau has been a Kansas farmer all of his life and continues to farm land located near his son. He now lives alone in his own home, as his wife passed away several years ago. Roman Rau and his son, help each other out with their farming tasks.

Sandra (Sandy) Darlene Rau DOB: March 5, 1947 (45 years old)
 Mrs. Rau grew up in a small Kansas town and married Mr. Rau in 1968, they will have been married 24 years in June of this year. Mrs. Rau did not attend college, but went to beauty school after high school and worked as hairdresser for a number of years, before stopping to concentrate upon raising their four children and maintaining the family home and farm. Mrs. Rau has been very active in past years working with her church and organizations that her children have participated in. For example: 4-H, a youth organization teaching children life skills, and also serving as a School Board Member for the parochial school that their children have attended. Mrs. Rau also maintains all of the farm business records and financial accounts for the farm.

Lajeau Rau, eldest daughter DOB: 1/16/70 (22 years old)
 Lajeau is 5th year senior at Kansas State University, currently pursuing two degrees, one in Journalism and the other in Secondary Education. Lajeau works for her school newspaper and is also working as an intern at the Manhattan Mercury, the town newspaper. Lajeau is interested in writing an article about her family's experience with President Yeltsin's visit.

Dave Spears

Bruce Gregory Rau DOB: 6/3/71 (20 years old)
Bruce is a junior at Kansas State University, majoring in Landscape Architecture, a five year program. Bruce works on the family farm, operating machinery and helping with the harvest, during his summer breaks and whenever he is not in school. Bruce also has a part-time summer job working at a local nursery hoping to gain experience in his field of interest.

Darlene Therese Rau DOB: 6/6/73 (19 years old)
Darlene is a freshman at Kansas State University, majoring in Biology. Darlene helps out on the family farm when not away at school, helping with general chores, cooking, picking up machinery parts, what ever needs to be done. She also has a part-time job working at the office of a local veterinarian. She is interested in working with wildlife, and has served as a volunteer at a local zoo.

Dennis William Rau DOB: 5/10/77 (15 years old)
Dennis is a high school freshman, attending a parochial school in Wichita. At this time it appears most likely that Dennis may choose to follow in his parent's footsteps, keeping with the family farm. Dennis works with father in the fields and can operate all of the farm machinery.

SIZE OF FARM IN ACRES & HECTARES

The Rau family farms approximately 2000 acres (810 hectares). Of this land they own approximately 1/3, or 700 acres (283 hectares). The remainder is leased from other land owners. [1 hectare = 2.471 acres]

CROPS GROWN

wheat (primary crop)
soybeans
milo also called grain sorghum
corn
hay
beef cattle

Dave Spears

INFORMATION REQUESTED BY: VADIM RAZUMOVSKI
EVGUENI FOKINE
RUSSIAN EMBASSY
1125 16TH ST, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036
TELEPHONE: 202 628-6404
FAX: 202 628-6410

FR: DIANA DOOMS, OFFICE OF SENATOR BOB DOLE
WICHITA, KS (316) 263-4956 or 263-2662

DA: JUNE 2, 1992

RE: RAU FAMILY FARM PRODUCTION LEVELS

SIZE OF FARM IN ACRES & HECTARES

The Rau family farms approximately 2000 acres (810 hectares). Of this land they own approximately 1/3, or 700 acres (283 hectares). The remainder is leased from other land owners. [1 hectare = 2.471 acres]

CROPS GROWN

wheat (primary crop)	corn
soybeans	hay
milo also called grain sorghum	beef cattle

APPROXIMATE PRODUCTION LEVELS AVERAGED OVER MULTI-YEAR PERIOD

<u>CROP</u>	<u># OF ACRES PLANTED</u>	<u>YIELD</u>
WHEAT	900 ACRES	36,000 BUSHEL TOTAL 40 BUSHEL PER ACRE
MILO/SORGHUM	500 ACRES	45,000 BUSHEL TOTAL 90 BUSHEL PER ACRE
SOYBEANS	300 ACRES	9,000 BUSHEL TOTAL 30 BUSHEL PER ACRE
HAY PRAIRIE/ALFALFA	300 ACRES	170 TONS TOTAL
BEEF CATTLE COW/CALF OPERATION	70 HEAD	

NOTE: All levels referenced are dry-land production levels, the Rau's do not irrigate their land. If you should have any question please call me or Dave Spears in Senator Dole's Washington office at 224-6521.

SUMMARY-GUEST LIST

CO-DEL	24
YELTSIN DELEGATION	50
SPONSORS	75
MISC.	32
CITY	20
CHAMBER	20
COUNTY	10
RAU FAMILY	50
HELPERS	11
EQUIPMENT	10
	<hr/>
	302
PRESS	248
	<hr/>
TOTAL	550

BOB DOLE
KANSAS

United States Senate

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLICAN LEADER
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-7020

Dave Spears will
provide the rest
of invitation list
on Thursday morning.

Missing: Rau family list
Mayor's list

KANSAS

United States Senate

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLICAN LEADER
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-7020

Dave Spears will
provide the rest
of invitation list
on Thursday morning.

Missing: Rav family list
Mayor's list

SUMMARY-GUEST LIST

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YELTSIN DELEGATION	50
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CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION
(25)

- 1 Sen. Robert Dole
- 2 Elizabeth Dole
- 3 Sen. Nancy Kassebaum
- 4 Rep. Dick Nichols
- 5 Rep. Dan Glickman
- 6 Rep. Jim Slattery
- 7 David Spears
- 8 Walt Riker
- 9 Sara Belden
- 10 Clarkson Hine
- 11 Al Lehn
- 12 Bret Fox
- 13 Larry Janezich
- 14 Margot Berray
- 15 Robert Wiklund
- 16 Paul Redifer
- 17 Alan Porter
- 18 Bob Demers
- 19 John Heubusch
- 20 David Mark Murrison
- 21 Greg Frazier
- 22 Evan Williams
- 23 Amb. Bob Strauss
- 24 Mike Torrey

Sponsors
(76)

Organizations

1 **Kansas Wheat Growers Assoc.**
Box 2349
Hutchinson, Ks. 67504
(316) 662-2367

2 **Kansas Farm Bureau**
2627 KFB Plaza
Manhattan, Ks. 66502
(913) 587-6000

3 **Kansas Livestock Assoc.**
6031 S.W. 37th
Topeka, Ks. 66614
(913) 273-5115

4 **Kansas Pork Producers Council**
2601 Farm Bureau Rd.
Manhattan, Ks. 66502
(913) 776-0442

5 **Kansas State Board Of Ag.**
109 S.W.9th
Topeka, Ks. 66612
(913) 296-3558

6 **Kansas Wheat Commission**

(913) 539-0255

7 **Kansas Grain and Feed**
P.O. Box 2429
Topeka Ks. 66601
(913) 234-0461

Contacts

Howard Tice*
Milton Giedinghagen
Keith Nelson
Jo Keesling

Elton Bowman
Doyle D. Rahjes
Lyndon Speer

Leon Harold Borck
Kenneth Lowell Stielow
George H. Schlickau

Mike Jensen*
Tim Rose
Sharon Schwartz
Vic Krainbill
Joe Leathers*

Samuel Dale Brownback
Thayne Allen Larson
Lois Schlickau

Stephen Graham*
David E. Frey*
Susan L'Ecuyer

Norbert Paul Gerstenkorn
Jim Coughenour
Don Timmel

8 Kansas Farm Union
McPherson, Kansas
(316) 241-6630

Ivan Wyatt
Tom Giessel
Vernon Deines

9 Kansas Agri-Women

(913) 527-5932

Linda Swiercinsky
Marjorie White
Peggy Miller

10 Kansas Assoc. of Cons. Dist.
522 Winn Road
Salina, Ks. 67401
(913) 827-2547

Kim Goodknight
Don Peterson
Richard Neville
Wilmer Freund

11 Kansas Co-Op Council
700 S. Kansas, Suite 615
Topeka, Ks. 66603
(913) 233-4085

Joe Leiber
Bill York
Don Sherrick

12 Assoc. Milk Producers Inc.

1601 S. Sheridan
Wichita, Ks. 67213
(316) 942-2251

Dwight Haddock
Donald Heersche
Margaret Haddock

13 Kansas Soybean Assoc.
P.O. Box 750285
Topeka, Ks. 66675
(913) 271-1030

Jim Blaauw
Robert Daniels
Dwight Johnson

14 Mid-American Dairymen

(913) 539-4831

Harold Bailey
Ivan Strickler
Dave Parrish

15 Kansas Crop Improvement Assn.

Lowell Burchett
Don Keesling
Dwight Glenn

16 Kansas Seed Industry Assn.

Rodney Ohlde
Carol Ohlde
Art Armburst

(913) 532-6118

17 Kansas State University
114 Waters Hall
Manhattan, Ks. 66502
(913) 532-7137

Dr. Walt Woods
Dr. Jon Wefald

Susan Peterson or Chuck Reagon

18 Kansas Corn Growers Assoc.

Jere White
Melvin Simpson
Don Lundquist

19 Kansas Grain Sorghum Prod. Assoc.

Michele Lutz
Vail Sruechting
Jeff Casten

(913) 448-6922

White Wheat Producers

Kent Symms

(913) 367-4422

Kansas Sheep Association
Contributed \$150

Raymond Kuhlman (Sonny)
Carl Hamilton

Bellville, Kansas
(913) 326-5832

20 Kansas State Grange

Roy Rodgers
Grant Holderman
Michael Farmer

(316) 364-5792

21 WIFE

Nancy Spiegel
Shirley Roe
Peggy Hillman

(913) 794-2361

22 Kansas Fert. Chemical Assn.
P.O. Box 2429
Topeka, Kansas 66601
(913) 234-0461

Tom Tunnell*
Warren L. Beavers
Mike Van Campen
Julie Ann Jimison*

Sedgwick County Ext. Office

Arlan Suderman
Tonya Sildus
Steve Westfall

WICHITA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
(20)

- 1 Michael Oatman
- 2 Brian Barents
- 3 Willie E. Kendrick
- 4 Robert R. Crawford
- 5 Lionel Alford
- 6 Gary L. Michaelson
- 7 Russ Meyer
- 8 Jack Braly
- 9 Rebecca L. Long
- 10 F. Tim Witsman
- 11 Bernard A. Koch
- 12 Tammy S. Boucher
- 13 Marvin Wynn
- 14 Gary Yee
- 15 Robert Wood
- 16 Ann Foley
- 17 Gerald Harris
- 18 Skip Foley
- 19 Gayle Gregory
- 20 Jordan Hanes

BBQ

Invitation list for luncheon
Boris Yeltsin visit-June 18, 1992

WICHITA AREA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
Total-20

Michael C. Oatman
C.E.O.
Great Empire Broadcasting/KFDI Radio
4200 N. Old Lawrence Road
Wichita, KS 67209
838-9141
(ssn) 457-60-0934
(dob) 9-4-39

Brian Barents
Chairman, President, C.E.O.
Learjet Corporation
8220 West Harry
Wichita, KS 67209
946-2313
373-42-9438
1-2-44

Willie L. Kendrick
President
Wil-Ken Enterprises Inc.
254 N. Washington
Wichita, KS 67202
262-2725
142-42-0185
5-4-50

Robert R. Crawford
Managing Partner
Ernst & Young
100 North Broadway
Wichita, KS 67202
265-9537
509-34-7422
12-5-37

Lionel Alford
President
Alford Inc.
6200 E. Central, Ste. 500
Wichita, KS 67207
683-7755
3-1-25

Gary L. Michaelson
Vice President and General Manager
Boeing Commercial Airplane Group
Wichita Division
3801 S. Oliver
Wichita, KS 67210
526-1100
519-34-8048
8-21-33

Russ Meyer
Chairman and C.E.O.
Cessna Aircraft Co.
One Cessna Blvd.
Wichita, KS 67277
941-6000
479-32-0829
7-19-32

Jack Braly
President
Beech Aircraft Co.
9709 E. Central
Wichita, KS 67201
676-7111
523-52-3212
7-9-41

Rebecca L. Long
Managing Partner
Rebecca Long & Associates
151 N. Main, Ste 660
Wichita, KS 67202
263-6900
510-40-8618
1-6-41

F. Tim Witsman
President
The Wichita Area Chamber of Commerce
350 W. Douglas
Wichita, KS 67202
265-7771
315-44-2593
9-16-42

Bernard A. Koch
Vice President-Government Relations
The Wichita Area Chamber of Commerce
350 W. Douglas
Wichita, KS 67202
265-7771

Tammy S. Bouchér
Manager-Government Relations
The Wichita Area Chamber of Commerce
350 W. Douglas
Wichita, KS 67202
265-7771
512-72-0202
6-5-65

Marvin Wynn
Chief Operating Officer
WI/SE Partnership for Growth
350 W. Douglas Ave.
Wichita, KS 67202
265-2095
428-60-0250
10-11-33

Gary Yee, Cargill Inc.
715 E. 13th, Box 2696
Wichita, Kansas 67201-2696
(316) 292-2200

Robert Wood, Dold Foods Inc.
2929 N. Ohio, Box 4339
Wichita, Kansas 67204-0339
(316) 838-9101

~~John Baldwin, Dillon Stores Inc.
2700 E. 4th
Hutchinson, Kansas 67504-1608
(316) 665-5511~~

Ⓟ Jordan Hanes

Gerald Harris, Farm Credit Banks of Wichita
245 N. Waco, Box 2904
Wichita, Kansas 67201-2940
(316) 266-5749

~~Dwight Haddock, Associated Milk Producers Inc.
1601 S. Sheridan
Wichita, Kansas 67213-1339
942-2251~~

Skip Foley, Foley Tractor Inc.
1550 S. West
Wichita, Kansas 67213-1638
(316) 943-4211

+ Ann Foley

Gayle Gregory, farmer
Box 31 E
Milton, Kansas 67106
(316) 478-2454

SEDGWICK COUNTY OFFICIALS
(10)

- 1 Betsy Gwin (Chair) 1st Dist
- 2 Bill Hancock 2nd Dist.
- 3 Bud Hantzen 3rd Dist.
- 4 Billy McCray 4th dist.
- 5 Mark Schroeder 5th Dist.
- 6 Nola Foulston Dist. Attny.
- 7 Don Wright County Clerk
- 8 Jerry McCoy County Treas.
- 9 Pat Kettler Registrar of Deeds
- 10 William Buchanan County Mgr.

Misc. Invites-Rau Farm Visit
(31)

*Leon and Agnes Stephen
Bogue, Kansas
(913) 674-5650

*Alan States
Logan, Kansas

*Bruce and Teresa Ott
Maize, Kansas

*Kim Wells
Kansas City, Kansas

(will not attend)

*Kenneth W. Short
Wichita, Kansas

*Don Smith
Past President-NCA
Tribune, Kansas 67879-0631
(316) 376-4078

*Steve Mangan
Tribune, Kansas 67879-0631
(316) 376-4078

*Truck Morrison
Pres. and C.O.O. Con-Agra Int'l

(will not attend)

*Vern May, V.P. CoBank

*Rich Porter
Russian farmer "Pete"
Russian farmer "Sam"
Reading, Kansas

Misc. Invites(p.2)

*Hart to Hart

Ray Mattix
Jim Kerr

*Bill Wolford
*Carol Wolford

*Kice Industries

Thomas Kice
Russel Kice
J.D. Kice

*Farmland Industries

Harry Cleberg
Otis Molz

*Dold Foods

Dick Knowlton
Gary Ray
Bob Wood
Gary Paxton

*Pizza Hut

Bob Perkins
Larry Whitt
Randy Barnes
Alan Feldman
Steve Bishop

*Clara Belden

EQUIPMENT

KRAUSE PLOW CORPORATION, INC., HUTCHINSON OK CONFIRMED

ATTENDANT: JOE RADETZKE (316) 663-6161
FAX 663-6943

WILL BE BRINGING A COMBINATION DISC-FIELD CULTIVATOR-FIELD LEVELLOR -- 6100 LANDSMAN -- DOWN FROM HUTCH. IN PLACE. I WILL FAX SIGN TRANSLATION WHEN WE HAVE IT.

SUNFLOWER MANUFACTURING, BELOIT OK CONFIRMED

ATTENDANT: BOB ANDERSON (913) 738-2261
(TERRITORY REP.) FAX 738-2406

THE DEALERSHIP IN WICHITA WILL BE PROVIDING A LARGE FOLDING DISC FOR THE DISPLAY. CHUCK FLEMING, SALES MANAGER, WILL COORDINATE DELIVERY WITH THE RAU'S THIS WEEKEND. BOB ANDERSON IS OUT OF SALINA, AND WILL ARRIVE AT THE FARM BEFORE NOON THURSDAY.

FOLEY CATERPILLAR, WICHITA OK CONFIRMED

ATTENDANT: PHIL BRAEGER (316) 943-4211
FAX 943-5658

KIM HALEY HAS BEEN MY CONTACT. EXHIBIT WILL BE A CHALLENGER 75 RUBBER TRACK TRACTOR. THEY WILL VISIT WITH RAU'S AND GET THE TRACTOR OUT THERE THIS WEEKEND. IN PLACE MONDAY AFTERNOON.

BELARUS MACHINERY INC. OK CONFIRMED

ATTENDANTS: AL WIECZOREK (414) 355-2000
GREGORY ST. MARTIN
GREGORY ST. MARTIN

BELARUS WILL BE BRINGING A COMBINE TO THE DISPLAY.

MAXIMUM TRACTOR (DEALER), WICHITA CONFIRMED

ATTENDANTS: MAX McDANIEL (316) 943-0201
CARL WITTE FAX 943-8312
CHET DROSTE OR WAYNE DAUBERT

MAX WILL BE DELIVERING THE CRUST BUSTER FOLDING DRILL, THE BELARUS 825 TRACTOR, AND THE HESSTON 560 ROUND BALER OVER THE WEEKEND. ALL WILL BE DELIVERED FROM HIS DEALERSHIP -- HE HAS WORKED OUT THE DETAILS WITH CRUST BUSTER IN DODGE CITY. ALL IN PLACE.

RALPH LAGERGREN

CONFIRMED

WILL BRING A KANSAS PROTOTYPE NEW BI-ROTORY COMBINE.

JERE WYATT, KANSAS CORN GROWERS

CONFIRMED

JERE WYATT

(913) 448-6922

FAX 448-6120

JERE WILL BE DRIVING IN WITH THEIR ETHANOL-POWERED PICKUP.
IN PLACE MONDAY AFTERNOON.

OTHER MACHINERY IN PLACE

JOHN DEERE 4WD TRACTOR -- GREG RAU

JOHN DEERE COMBINE -- GREG RAU

JOHN DEERE FOLDING GRAIN DRILL -- JD DEALER, EL DORADO

HELPERS-ARRIVE EARLY
(22)

Kansas Pork Producers Council

Mike Jensen
Joe Leathers

Kansas State Board of Ag.

Charlene Sue Patton
Hayley Jo Matson
John Niemann

Deliver buns

Steven Graham
David Fry

Deliver P.A. system

Howard Tice

Meat Cooking Supplies & cooking help

Ray Kennedy

Deliver Ice cream & sport shakes

Dave Rausch

Kansas Livestock Assoc.

Mike Beam
Shari Jo Austin

Kansas Fert. and Chem. Assoc

Julie Ann Jimison

Country Band

Gene A. Dickinson
Robert B. Seal
Wyatt K. Long
Wyane D. White

McClellan Sound

Scott Martin
Dave Cowsill

Page Two-Helpers

Sedgwick Ext. Office

Arlan Suderman
Steve Westfall
Tanya Sildus

Ballingers and their crew have been cleared.

Russians Helping With Yeltsin Visit

Petrov, Vitaly Victorovich - "Pete"
Vlasenko, Vitaly Kirilovich - "Sam"

Rt.1, Box 64
Reading, Kansas 66868
(913) 528-3844 or 4877

FBI Agent Jim James
Contact Person
Lawrence, Kansas

Both gentlemen are working on the Richard W. and Sarah M. Porter farm in Reading, Kansas. Both of the men come from Rizan, about 200 miles southeast of Moscow, where they are private farmers. They are part of private educational program to enhance their agricultural knowledge.

Sildus, Tatiana - "Tanya"

Hesston USD#460
Hesston, Kansas 67062
(316) 327-4931

Ms. Sildus is teaching Russian and German at Hesston High School. She is originally from a small town about 30 miles from Moscow, where she teaches and serves as an interpreter for American businessmen. She is staying with a Mr. and Mrs. Clark of Hesston.

DRAFT

K-STATE SCHOLARSHIPS FOR SOVIET STUDENTS

MANHATTAN, KS. -- Kansas State University will offer four scholarships to Russian graduate students in agriculture and agribusiness.

President Jon Wefald announced the establishment of the four \$13,000 Dole-Yeltsin scholarships which will cover transportation, tuition, fees and housing. The scholarships are named in honor of Senator Bob Dole and Russian President Boris Yeltsin.

"Moving from a totalitarian system to one founded upon democratic principles and a free enterprise economy has created tremendous challenges for Russia," Wefald said.

"If President Yeltsin's efforts are to meet with success, it is imperative that the free world offer educational services related to agribusiness, international trade, distribution systems, private enterprise, and a host of other subjects which were ignored under the old regime. It is our hope that K-State can play a part in this endeavor through this scholarship program," Wefald said.

Wefald and Senator Dole presented the scholarships to Yeltsin during his visit to Wichita on Thursday, June 18. Dependent upon the final selection process to be used, the first students to attend K-State under this scholarship program could arrive for the 1993 fall semester.

Four
KSU

Issue Briefs

ISSUES CHECKLIST

STATUS OF AMERICAN POWS. In the last few days Russian spokesmen (including Yeltsin) have made several statements indicating that some American military men shot down over Russian territory during the 1950's were held in Soviet prisons and mental hospitals. Tuesday, contradictory statements were made (including some allegedly by Yeltsin, en route to Washington) indicating that the Russians may (or may not) have also held some American POWs from Korea and Vietnam. During his address to Congress Wednesday, Yeltsin again mentioned this issue, pledging to do whatever he could to be helpful on this issue. **What does President Yeltsin know about American military men that were held by the Soviet Union? Are any of them still alive? Specifically, is there any evidence at all that Americans from the Vietnam War were/are being held?**

RUSSIA'S SECURITY CONCERNS. The press continues to carry stories of tensions between Russia and Ukraine (especially over control of the Black Sea Fleet and the status of Russians in the Crimea). Russia and Georgia have also been at odds this week regarding ethnic Russians in Georgia who want to rejoin Mother Russia. **What is the status of discussions with Ukraine over the Black Sea Fleet? What does Russia intend to pursue the issue of the status of ethnic Russians in other republics?**

ECONOMIC REFORMS. In recent days, the Russians have sent some mixed signals, in terms of progress on economic reforms. On the one hand, they have delayed the raising of energy prices and are increasing the money supply to ease the burden of higher prices on the population. On the other hand, Yeltsin has just named Gaidar as acting Prime Minister (reaffirming his strong support for Gaidar's reforms) and has issued several decrees supporting a move toward a market economy -- steps obviously taken to reassure us. **What is the status of talks with the IMF? Does Yeltsin have a timetable for specific future reforms? What are the next steps? How serious does he regard the challenge from hardliners to his reform efforts?**

RESISTANCE FROM HARDLINERS. The press has carried numerous reports of increased tension between Yeltsin and Gorbachev. Although you almost certainly will not want to bring up Gorbachev directly, you might ask Yeltsin about the degree of resistance he is getting from various hardliners.

ARMENIA. Last Friday (June 12), Azerbaijan began an offensive against Armenian civilians in and around Nagorno Karabakh -- and reportedly on Armenia proper. Fighting has continued this week, with control of various villages changing hands. Russia has been generally supportive of Armenia in recent months. You may want to ask Yeltsin about the current crisis. Has Yeltsin spoken with Ter-Petrosian? Is Yeltsin planning to make any statements condemning a military solution to the quest for self-determination in Nagorno Karabakh? Are there ways in which Russia and the United States can cooperate to help the situation?

CLIPS

The Yeltsin Visit

Reformer's days as boorish outcast are over

By Tom Webb

Eagle Washington bureau

WASHINGTON — The West was still swooning with Gorbymania the first time Sen. Bob Dole paid close attention to a rugged Russian reformer named Boris Yeltsin.

At the time, Yeltsin was attracting plenty of outside attention — little of it good. While Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev seemed cultured and charming, his Russian rival Yeltsin appeared coarse and loud. Gorbachev was the suave politician, Yeltsin the boisterous outcast. The men feuded regularly, and bitterly.

But when Dole met the new president of the Russian republic on a 1990 trip to Moscow, he discovered a dynamic voice for freedom who bore little resemblance to the man the media once nicknamed "Boozy Boris."

"There had been all these rumors about Yeltsin, and his personal habits, and so forth," Dole said Tuesday. "But I was pretty impressed with him."

What impressed Dole was "just the way he addressed things. He was abrupt, straightforward, didn't seem to have any inhibitions, didn't seem to be playing any games."

From that meeting two years ago sprang an off-hand, mutually beneficial political pairing that peaks Thursday when Yeltsin — now the hero of the Soviet coup and the proud revolutionary for freedom — repays the favor and visits Wichita.

On Tuesday in his Capitol office, Dole remembered how the Bush administration was among those reluctant to deal with the splintering republics of the Soviet Union, for fear of harming Gorbachev.

"There were a lot of nervous people around, that somehow it might be premature, might undermine Gorbachev," Dole said. "Just visiting with all these people coming over here, things were changing there, whether we recognized it or not, whether the administration recognized it or not. It wasn't going to be Gorbachev forever."

At the time, there was great animosity between Gorbachev and Yeltsin. As Gorbachev was scooping up the Nobel Peace Prize for thawing the Cold War, Yeltsin was lashing out at the failure of Gorbachev's *perestroika*. Late in 1990 Yeltsin declared, "The patience of the people has reached its limits."

While American politicians have limited power in Soviet politics — as four decades of the Cold War demonstrate — Congress in 1990 and 1991 was nudging the administration to deal more with the 15 Soviet republics, not with Gorbachev's central government.

In 1991 Dole and Senate Democratic leader George Mitchell gave Yeltsin a stature boost: They invited him to visit the United States, as their official guest.

Because Yeltsin wasn't a head of state, he couldn't be accorded an official invitation by President Bush. But Dole and Mitchell were eager hosts, elevating Yeltsin to the class of world statesman by showering

the visiting Russian with media attention, a congressional audience, public appearances and an Oval Office visit.

"It gave him a little exposure," Dole said. "He was here, as a guest of the Senate leaders. ... The administration was sort of caught with Gorbachev still in power, although it was sort of teetering on the brink, and everybody knew, or should have known, that Yeltsin was the wave of the future, notwithstanding the good work maybe that Gorbachev had done."

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Yeltsin in Plea to Congress for Aid: ``There Will Be No Second Try''<

With Wirephotos

By TERENCE HUNT=

AP White House Correspondent=

WASHINGTON (AP) Boris Yeltsin implored Congress on Wednesday to support a \$24-billion Western aid package and, in a demonstration of goodwill, announced that Russia is deactivating some of its deadliest nuclear missiles aimed at the United States.

Concluding a two-day summit with President Bush, Yeltsin asked American lawmakers to support Russia's turbulent move toward democracy and economic reform. ``There will be no second try,'' he cautioned.

Chants of ``Boris, Boris'' rang through the House chamber as Yeltsin arrived for the first speech by a Russian or Soviet president to a joint meeting of Congress. Appealing for trust, Yeltsin vowed, ``There will be no more lies, ever.''

Bush and Yeltsin were ending their formal talks by signing the breakthrough agreement reached Tuesday to slash U.S. and Russian long-range nuclear weapons by two-thirds. The accord will eliminate all the land-based, multiple-warhead missiles that are the core of Russia's nuclear arsenal.

Yeltsin said he already was moving ahead.

``We have begun taking off alert the heavy SS-18 missiles targeted on the United States of America, and the defense minister of Russia is here in this room to confirm that,'' Yeltsin told Congress. Taking them off alert will mean it could take hours or even days for the missiles to be made ready to fire again.

Bush said he would grant Russia most-favored trading status, allowing Russia to sell goods in America under the lowest possible tariffs. It was the first state visit between Bush and Yeltsin since the collapse of communism in Moscow last December.

Bush had sent Congress the aid package for Russia and other former Soviet republics in April and hoped to have it ready for Yeltsin's arrival. Its fate remains uncertain, although Senate Majority Leader George Mitchell, D-Maine, and Minority Leader Bob Dole, R-Kan., both said they believed Yeltsin's appeal had made it more likely to pass soon.

Later, Bush and Yeltsin were signing a charter avidly sought by Yeltsin that commits the two former foes to settle their disputes peacefully. It assures all nations, particularly new ones that evolved from the Soviet Union, that their territory will be respected.

In addition, the two leaders were expected to endorse the dispatch of peacekeepers to European hot-spots, pointing to the bloodshed in Yugoslavia as an example but not specifying their use there.

Yeltsin resolutely assured Congress that communism is dead and that Russia will not abandon its drive for democracy and free-market reforms.

``It is practically impossible to topple Yeltsin in Russia,'' said the leader who stood atop a tank to lead his countrymen in toppling the coup against Mikhail Gorbachev.

``I am in good health and I will not say `uncle' before I make the reforms irreversible,'' Yeltsin declared.

Bush and Yeltsin made a joint appearance Wednesday morning before a group of corporate executives. Bush urged them to invest heavily in the Russia's fledgling democracy a plea echoed by Yeltsin. ``I hope that businessmen in America will not be late to the table and that they will be able to tap the enormous potential

Yeltsin was invited to Kansas by Republican Sen. Bob Dole, and when the Russian leader asked that the trip include a visit to a family farm and a look at a wheat harvest Dole's office contacted a county agricultural group.

Rau's modern farm was suggested by a Kansas State University agricultural extension agent, It had the extra advantage of being only about 15 miles from McConnell Air Force Base, where Yeltsin will land, and Rau agreed to act as host.

According to private weather forecasters and the National Weather Service, Thursday will be a perfect day for harvesting or watching a harvest -- clear skies, gentle winds and temperatures in the low 80s.

Yeltsin's request to see wheat being harvested in Kansas is natural and filled with irony.

It was Russian Mennonites who in 1871 sought religious freedom in the United States and settled in Kansas, bringing with them a strain of winter wheat called Turkey Red. The crop was well suited for the harsh agricultural conditions of the Great Plains and is now grown from Texas to Nebraska.

In 1991 the United States exported 3.9 million metric tons of wheat to what was the Soviet Union and what became the Commonwealth of Independent States, according to U.S. Department of Agriculture statistics.

Of that amount, 2.8 million metric tons was hard red winter wheat. There is no accurate way to determine how much of that wheat was grown in Kansas.

For the first half of 1992, the United States exported slightly more than 4 million metric tons to the commonwealth, 2.2 million of it hard red winter wheat. Kansas produced 363 million bushels of wheat in 1991, which converts to 9.9 million metric tons.

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AM-YELTSIN-KANSAS 1STLD

YELTSIN MAY NEED SICKLE WHEN HE VISITS KANSAS WHEAT FARMER
(Eds: adds details on how rau farm became site of visit, grafs
12-14)

By Joseph Keenan

WICHITA, Kan., Reuter - Russian President Boris Yeltsin can leave the hammer but he might consider bringing along one of the former Soviet Union's surplus sickles when he visits farmer Greg Rau Thursday for a look at a Kansas wheat harvest.

Yeltsin may get more than he bargained for when he gets his wish to see a typical family farm. With about 350 people invited to a barbecue lunch at the Rau farm honoring the Russian president, the 46-year-old Rau said he might have to put some of them to work to get the harvest started.

``With that many people here and the crop in the field, and I'm feeding them, what else should I do?'' joked Rau, who has worked his land for more than 25 years.

Yeltsin's request to get a taste of America during his visit for trade and arms talks with President Bush will be much shorter than Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev's stay with Iowa farmer Roswell Garst in September 1959. The Russian president will only be on the ground in Kansas for four hours.

In addition to the barbecue at the Rau farm, Yeltsin also will tour a meatpacking plant and visit students at Wichita State University, where he will give a short speech. He then flies on to Ottawa.

Rau, who has four children, is like most other wheat farmers from Kansas to the Texas Panhandle who have been unable to get their crop in over the past two weeks because of heavy thundershowers that have prevented combines from entering the muddy fields.

The last time Rau, who farms about 2,000 acres, was able to get machinery into his wheat was Saturday, then the rain resumed.

The grain, which is hard red winter wheat used to bake bread, is at a crucial stage. It's ripe, ready to cut, and the longer it sits in the field the higher the chances it will begin to lose some of its quality. That means a lower price at the grain elevator.

Farmers don't like lower prices, even if the leader of a former superpower and a large importer of U.S. wheat is dropping in for lunch.

``I hate to call this visit a pain in the behind, but it's a complicated thing for us,'' Rau said. ``Normally the wheat harvest is pretty hectic anyway.''

``It's quite an honor and exciting, but it's like anything in life, you pay for it,'' he said. ``We've just been run ragged the last couple of weeks besides getting ready for the wheat harvest.''

The Rau farm is in Sedgwick County, about 15 miles south of Wichita, and became a stop on Yeltsin's whirlwind tour almost by default.

Bush joined in urging Congress to approve aid, noting however, ``it's a tough political time'' when voters are anxious about U.S. economic problems.

In a break from their talks, the two leaders flew by helicopter to Annapolis where they boarded a 63-foot Naval vessel for a cruise along the Chesapeake Bay. Yeltsin also was the host for a reciprocal dinner for Bush at the Russian Embassy.

Yeltsin was interrupted several times in the House by standing ovations, and received thunderous applause when he promised to spare no effort in determining whether any American war prisoners remain alive in the former Soviet Union.

``As president of Russia,'' Yeltsin said, ``I assure you that even if one American has been detained in my country and can still be found, I will find him. I will get him back to his family.''

His promise appeared to soften some concerns. Sen. John McCain, R-Ariz., a Vietnam war POW who had suggested that the aid package be held up pending resolution of the prisoner question, said he had changed his mind.

Yeltsin said Russia should not be penalized by the withholding of aid until the fate of POWs is resolved. Noting that he was the one who made the disclosure, Yeltsin told Congress bluntly, ``I don't really quite understand you ladies and gentlemen.''

Declaring that Russia has ``slowed down the flywheel of militarization,'' Yeltsin said Russia would not wait until the still unratified START treaty takes effect before deactivating its SS-18 missiles. The multiple-warhead weapon is regarded as the most dangerous element of the Russian arsenal.

The START treaty will require the Russians to dismantle 154 of their 308 SS-18 missiles, at the rate of 22 a year for seven years. The agreement Bush and Yeltsin announced on Tuesday will scrap all land-based missiles with multiple warheads. The United States places much of its reliance on submarine-based missiles, and its inventory would be reduced.

Blunting asking Congress to approve the aid legislation, Yeltsin said he hoped Congress would remain true as ``the staunch advocate of freedom.''

Setting high stakes for the success of his crusade, Yeltsin said, ``Today the freedom of America is being upheld in Russia. Should the reforms fail, it will cost hundreds of billions to upset that failure.''

Seeking to assure Congress about Russia's direction, Yeltsin said communism was dead and ``we shall not let it rise again in our land.''

Committing his nation to the path of reform, Yeltsin said, ``We have no right to fail in this most difficult endeavor for there will be no second try as in sports.

``Our predecessors have used them all up. The reforms must succeed.''

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Yeltsin Speech Should Help Free Aid Package, Dole Says<

By BARRY MASSEY=
Associated Press Writer=

WASHINGTON (AP) Russian President Boris Yeltsin's speech to Congress should help clear the way for approval of an aid package for the former Soviet republic, Senate Republican Leader Bob Dole said Wednesday.

"He's very likely to get it," Dole said in a telephone news conference a few hours after Yeltsin spoke to a joint session of Congress.

The Kansas Republican maintained that it was in the interests of the United States to provide aid to ensure that democracy survived in Russia and to prevent the resumption of a Cold War arms race.

Yeltsin is to travel to Wichita on Thursday, and Dole said the visit to Kansas is a "chance for us to show him good Midwestern hospitality."

"I think he's going to see friendly people and get a very receptive audience," Dole said.

The senator stressed the potential historic importance of Yeltsin's visit to the United States, including Kansas.

"He's going to be around in office until 1996 unless something happens. He may hold the key to the future to the whole world, so to speak. If we can cooperate and work together as two big democracies for peace, we're going to make a big stride in the right direction," Dole said.

A package of humanitarian and technical aid and credits is pending in both the House and Senate. However, lawmakers have been wary of approving more foreign aid in an election year when voters are worried about the U.S. economy.

Yeltsin urged Congress to support a Western aid package for Russia and assured lawmakers the former Soviet republic would not return to communism.

Dole described it as a "dynamite speech."

"Everything he said took a lot of courage because let's face it they're still a long way behind the curve," the senator said.

He also said Yeltsin appeared to have eased concerns by some members of Congress, who had suggested a delay on the aid package until questions were resolved about whether any American war prisoners remain alive in the former Soviet Union.

Dole said Yeltsin had given his "personal word" the POW issue would be resolved.

"To me, that's about all you can ask," Dole said.

The visit to Kansas could open up the possibility for business investment in Russia, which Yeltsin is trying to encourage during his stay in the United States, the senator said.

"He'll get a pretty good idea that Kansas is well advanced in agriculture. We've got the people. We've got the technology and we have the know-how. That's what he's really after. He'd like to get people to invest," Dole said.

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P. 01

Yeltsin acknowledges Cold War casualties

■ Russian president's letter indicates there were survivors among U.S. planes downed over Soviet Union

By MATT YANCEY
The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Soviet Union shot down nine U.S. planes in the early 1950s and held 12 American survivors in prisons or psychiatric clinics, Russian President Boris Yeltsin said in a letter hand-delivered to U.S. senators Friday.

The fate of the fliers is being investigated, he said.

Other than the shooting down of Francis Gary Powers' spy plane in 1960, neither U.S.

nor Soviet officials had formally acknowledged that American planes had been downed over the Soviet Union in the Cold War.

"The U.S. government was aware of the losses, but this is the first time the Russians have admitted" there were survivors, said Susan Sirednansky, a Defense Department spokeswoman.

Yeltsin, who will meet President Bush at a Washington summit next week, also said in his unprecedented acknowledgement that Soviet records show:

■ Several U.S. servicemen in World War II were held and detained "in isolation for a year or more" in what he called a "double standard" by the Stalin government.

■ Some American prisoners in the Korean War were taken to China and held there and that 59 captured U.S. servicemen were interrogated by Soviet officials.

■ The only information found so far in Soviet archives about U.S. troops missing in the

Vietnam War is several defectors "were clandestinely moved from the territory of Japan to the territory of the U.S.S.R."

He said the records show they remained in the Soviet Union only "for a short period of time and later went to various European countries."

The letter was delivered to Sens. John Kerry, D-Mass., and Bob Smith, R-N.H., chairman and vice chairman of the Senate POW-MIA Affairs Committee, by Gen. Dmitri Volkogonov, a senior defense adviser to Yeltsin.

"It has been found out that during the 1950s, nine U.S. aircraft were shot down over the U.S.S.R. territory," Yeltsin said. "The records show that as of Aug. 1, 1953, eight American citizens were held in Soviet prisons and prison camps and four others were held in special psychiatric hospitals."

"We do not yet know the full measure of who they are or what happened to those who were detained, whether some may have sur-

vived, whether they stayed or what," Kerry said. "This is the first cut. There are obvious other things that need to be filled out."

He said Volkogonov promised Friday "I pursue that with the utmost urgency."

The Defense Department spokeswoman said American officials have yet to translate or analyze new Russian documents turned over Friday by Volkogonov and other documents provided the U.S. earlier this week in Moscow.

Delores Alfond, chairperson of the Seattle based National Alliance of Families for Missing American Servicemen, said U.S. officials had known all along that crew members of two B-29 planes had been taken prisoner.

"The U.S. government has been withholding information on them from their families," she said. "It's a sad fact that we have to wait for the Russians to admit that they had them."

Both Kerry and Smith also said Yeltsin's letter demonstrated a candor and honesty yet to be matched by U.S. officials.

Topeka Capital-Journal
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June 13, 1992

U.S. airmen held by Soviets

■ Specialists say at least 50 Americans were shot down and imprisoned

By SPENCER RICH
The Washington Post

WASHINGTON — At least 50 American airmen shot down on spy missions over or near the Soviet Union since World War II have never been accounted for and may have been held as prisoners by the Soviets, according to several specialists on Cold War aerial surveillance.

Those estimates Saturday came after Russian President Boris Yeltsin wrote U.S. senators Friday that 12 previously unacknowledged Americans shot down over Soviet territory during the 1950s were imprisoned in the Soviet Union.

Yeltsin, in a letter to the Senate Select Committee on POW and MIA Affairs, acknowledged that for years Soviet leaders had lied to the United States.

The Pentagon said it always became a matter of public record when a plane went down. But the intelligence specialists said the Pentagon didn't identify them as spy craft and seldom said they were missing as a result of Soviet action.

Neither the U.S. nor the Soviet government ever admitted that any U.S. spy planes were downed over Soviet territory other than the highly publicized U-2 flight piloted by Francis Gary Powers in 1960.

President Bush, a former CIA director, said Saturday that he was unaware of the 12 Americans Yeltsin identified, adding, "I believe that (former Soviet leader Mikhail) Gorbachev denied it."

The Yeltsin letter referred only to planes brought down over Soviet territory, not those downed along its periphery, and also referred only to those being held prisoner as of Aug. 1, 1953.

But specialists on the history of Cold War aerial spying said from 1945 until 1969, the United States flew hundreds of flights over or touching Soviet territory, and thousands of flights near its borders, for example, in the Baltic or near Armenia. They said many planes were downed and at least 50 airmen are unaccounted for.

James Bamford, an investigative producer on ABC's "World News Tonight" and author of a 1999 book on

the National Security Agency, "The Puzzle Palace," said that after World War II and continuing at least through the 1960s, there was a "bloody electronic war" in which the United States repeatedly sent planes to learn military information.

Bamford's book detailed a number of such incidents and he said he believes that "at least 50" crewman on spy missions were "missing or unaccounted for."

Jeffrey Richelson, author of the 1987 book, "American Espionage and the Soviet Target," said he had found the fate of a minimum of 42 U.S. airmen on such missions had not been determined and they are still unaccounted for.

He noted a 1961 story in the New York Times quoted a Soviet magazine, Ogonek, as saying that in the 1958 EC-130 incident 11 had parachuted safely and were captured.

Paul H. Nitze, a former deputy secretary of defense and secretary of the Navy who was involved in overseeing some of the intelligence operations, declined to discuss details Saturday.

William Burrows, a New York University journalism professor who wrote "Deep Black," a 1987 book on intelligence matters, said when a plane was downed the Pentagon would make an announcement that concealed it was a spy flight.

He said the announcement might say "a B-29 had navigational problems and disappeared" or the plane "was swept off course by weather."

Researcher James Sanders, who is writing a book on intelligence, estimated 100 to 200 airmen were shot down and remain unaccounted for, and two to three dozen may be alive.

Sanders compiled from declassified documents at least 10 incidents, which he gave to the National Alliance of Families for the Return of Missing Servicemen. It was published in the Morning News Tribune of Tacoma, Wash., Saturday.

They include: Navy plane downed over the Baltic Sea, April 8, 1950; Navy plane downed over Sea of Japan, Nov. 6, 1951; Air Force plane shot down over Sea of Japan, June 13, 1952; Air Force plane downed off Japan, Oct. 7, 1952; Air Force plane shot down over Sea of Japan, July 29, 1953; Navy plane downed off Russia's Asian coast, Sept. 4, 1954; Air Force B-29 downed near Japan, Nov. 4, 1954; Air Force plane downed over Sea of Japan, Sept. 10, 1956; Air Force C-118 forced down over Soviet Armenia, June 27, 1956; EC-130, shot down over Armenia,

Topeka Capital-Journal
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HERITAGE TALKING POINTS

A Checklist on Vital National Issues

THE BUSH-YELTSIN SUMMIT JUNE 15-17, 1992

FORGING A U.S.-RUSSIAN PARTNERSHIP

By Douglas Seay



The Heritage Foundation was established in 1973 as a nonpartisan, tax-exempt policy research institute dedicated to the principles of free competitive enterprise, limited government, individual liberty, and a strong national defense. The Foundation's research and study programs are designed to make the voices of responsible conservatism heard in Washington, D.C., throughout the United States, and in the capitals of the world.

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The Bush-Yeltsin Summit

June 15-17, 1992

Forging a U.S.-Russian Partnership

By Douglas Seay

INTRODUCTION

Russian President Boris Yeltsin will visit Washington from June 15 to 17 for a summit meeting with George Bush. Yeltsin's visit comes at a time of great trial for him, for his government, and for his country. The collapse of the Soviet regime last fall has freed Russia and the other republics of the former Soviet Union. But this new freedom has brought with it enormous problems and unfamiliar responsibilities. Russia has entered a time of testing as it struggles to rid itself of the remnants of the old communist system and replace them with a democracy and a market economy. The outcome of this daunting task will determine the future of what remains the world's largest country and thus its impact on the world.

The U.S. has a vital interest in Russia's successful transition to a stable and prosperous democracy. The new democratic government in Moscow is struggling to establish its authority against entrenched, powerful elements of the former communist system. It also has begun the difficult process of transforming a communist economy into one based on the free market, even as economic collapse accelerates. Success here will be the best guarantee of stability throughout the former Soviet Union and thus in Europe as a whole; failure could result in continuing chaos and conflict and even lead to the rise of an anti-Western authoritarian regime in Moscow. As the leader of the West, George Bush must move quickly and decisively to support Russia's democratic government and encourage it to move forward boldly in its economic and political reforms.

With the Cold War over and won, it is important that Russia not be viewed as a defeated enemy—the Soviet regime was the enemy of both the West and of Russia, and its destruction was a victory for both—but rather as a new friend and potential ally. As such, President Bush should seek to lay the foundation for a wide-ranging partnership between the United States and Russia. As in any true partnership, support must come from both sides. Bush should persuade President Yeltsin that Russia's interests go beyond merely being the passive recipient of Western aid. Instead, Russia should be encouraged to become a member of the Western community of nations and to cooperate actively with the U.S. to address problems around the world.

Douglas Seay is Deputy Director of Foreign Policy and Defense Studies at The Heritage Foundation.

To assist Russia's reforms and to lay the foundation for a partnership between the United States and Russia, Bush should:

- ✓ **Declare strong support for Russia's new government, for its reforms, and for Yeltsin personally.**
- ✓ **Refuse to take sides in the dispute between Russia and Ukraine.**
- ✓ **Pledge U.S. support for the protection of Russian minorities in other countries.**
- ✓ **Warn Yeltsin of the danger of retaining the KGB.**
- ✓ **Insist that Yeltsin cease KGB operations against the U.S.**
- ✓ **Press Yeltsin to open all of the secret Soviet archives to the world community.**
- ✓ **Call upon Yeltsin to relinquish the Soviet Embassy compound on Mt. Alto in Washington, D.C.**
- ✓ **Request Russian cooperation in addressing regional problems, including those created by Cuba, North Korea, and Yugoslavia, and in fighting terrorism.**
- ✓ **Urge Yeltsin to continue Russia's demilitarization.**
- ✓ **Secure Yeltsin's agreement to accelerate the pace of arms reductions, and encourage him to put aside the adversarial patterns that characterized U.S.-Soviet arms control negotiations.**
- ✓ **Persuade Yeltsin to agree that the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty has lapsed.**
- ✓ **Discuss with Yeltsin methods of accelerating the dismantling of the strategic nuclear systems remaining in Ukraine, Kazakhstan, and Belarus.**
- ✓ **Persuade Yeltsin to rein in Russian arms sales, especially weapons of mass destruction and the technology associated with them.**
- ✓ **Encourage Yeltsin to withdraw Russian forces from the Baltic states of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.**
- ✓ **Prompt Yeltsin to move ahead rapidly and aggressively on privatization of state-owned enterprises.**
- ✓ **Declare that American and Western assistance will be directed to the Russian private sector, not to the government.**
- ✓ **Tell Yeltsin that the U.S. intends to lower its barriers to Russian exports and that he will press the West Europeans and other countries to lower theirs as well.**

FORGING A POLITICAL PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN AMERICA AND RUSSIA

The collapse of the Soviet Union provides an unparalleled opportunity to forge a new political partnership between America and Russia. If Yeltsin can be persuaded to shed completely the legacy of Soviet expansionism and adopt Western principles in international relations, the U.S. and Russia should be able to cooperate to resolve regional conflicts and other security problems around the world. Both sides will need to be reassured. The U.S. must make an unequivocal commitment to Russia's fragile democracy and fledgling free market, while Russia must renounce the lingering remnants of the Soviet regime's long war against the West. To create this new partnership, Bush should:

✓ **Declare strong support for Russia's new government, for its reforms, and for Yeltsin personally.**

Because it is identified with democracy, America commands tremendous moral authority throughout Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, including Russia. An embrace of Yeltsin by Bush and strong statements backing his government and the reform process would be a considerable political boost for the Russian president at a time when he is under great pressure to reverse course on reforms.

Those who argue that the U.S. should keep Yeltsin at arm's length because he may prove to be a transitional figure are profoundly mistaken. With little support from Western governments, and even outright opposition in the past from the Bush Administration, Yeltsin and the democratic forces in Russia and throughout the former Soviet Union succeeded in overthrowing the Soviet regime. In so doing, they advanced U.S. and Western interests far more than any Western government could have accomplished on its own.

In this effort, Yeltsin acted with great political courage. As important, he repeatedly has demonstrated superior understanding and judgment regarding the political situation in Russia—far more acute than those of his many detractors in Russia and the West. He also has demonstrated a commitment to far-reaching political and economic reform, even if his efforts are only in their beginning stages. As such, Yeltsin remains the best hope for Russia's democratic reforms. It would be difficult to identify a replacement for him who would do better.

✓ **Refuse to take sides in the dispute between Russia and Ukraine.**

Since the demise of the Soviet Union last fall, many disputes have arisen between Russia and the other former Soviet republics, especially Ukraine. Russian-Ukrainian tensions are among the most serious, given the size of the two countries and the growing vituperation between them. The list of disputes is long and growing and includes the treatment of national minorities, the status of Crimea, the division of the Black Sea Fleet, and many others.

The issues which divide Russia and Ukraine, as well as disputes in other areas of the former Soviet Union, will not be easy to resolve. As in Yugoslavia, the situation is made more dangerous by the existence of political forces which are not simply aggressive in pursuit of their goals but have an interest in fomenting conflict.

Already, various participants in these disputes have called upon the U.S. for support. The U.S., however, has no interest in choosing sides. Its interests lie in keeping the peace and preventing the outbreak and spread of conflict. Therefore, Bush should emphasize in his public and private statements that the U.S. will not choose sides in these and other disputes; instead, it will insist that all such disputes be settled peacefully. He must remember the lessons of the Yugoslav conflict where Western warnings were correctly interpreted in the region as empty rhetoric and were brushed aside by those government leaders, such as Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic, who are intent on achieving their goals by force. Bush must make very clear that the U.S. will seek to isolate and punish governments which resort to force against their neighbors.

✓ **Pledge U.S. support for the protection of Russian minorities in other countries.**

The dissolution of the Soviet Union into several countries has meant that the poorly drawn boundaries of the former republics have become international borders. Included within these borders are millions of ethnic minorities, including Ukrainians, Armenians, Uzbeks, and many others. Russians constitute the largest of these minorities, around 25 million, and number over 10 million in Ukraine alone. Each of these ethnic groups faces the possibility of discrimination and persecution. Political forces in Russia and the other countries of the former Soviet Union have seized upon the alleged mistreatment of their ethnic kin to demand action in their support. For example, Russian Defense Minister Pavel Grachev declared on June 5 that the mistreatment of ethnic Russians would bring "the most iron-handed measures, including the use of armed force." As in Yugoslavia, real grievances have been used as cover to advance cynical political agendas; in Russia, anti-democratic forces are attempting to use the issue of the treatment of Russians in other countries to embarrass and thereby undermine Yeltsin's government and to provoke Moscow's intervention in these countries.

Bush must make clear that the U.S. opposes any such intervention by any of these new countries, regardless of the pretext. The problem of the protection of ethnic minorities is a difficult one—Russia itself harbors a large number—but the U.S. must insist that only peaceful solutions are acceptable. Moreover, a requirement of these countries' entry into the world community and continued cooperation with the West is protection of their minorities. If U.S. support is forthcoming, it will help to protect Yeltsin's flank against nationalist pressures for Russian intervention.

✓ **Warn Yeltsin of the danger of retaining the KGB.**

Despite the victory of the democratic forces, the Soviet secret police—the KGB—remains in operation. In contrast with East European countries such as Hungary and Czechoslovakia, which dismantled their secret police, the Russian government has announced that it is retaining the KGB, albeit divided into two services and renamed the Ministry of Security and the Foreign Intelligence Service. Despite this new facade, its structure and personnel will be drawn primarily from that of its Soviet predecessor. Bush should tell Yeltsin that the retention of the KGB in any form is a profound mistake and represents a threat to Russia's fragile democracy. Since Tsar Ivan the Terrible in the 15th century, Russia has suffered from a secret police system which, without exception, has acted to support tyranny. If a true intelligence service is needed, it should be established from a new beginning. The old KGB

should be dissolved entirely—not reorganized—and all of its former personnel permanently dismissed.

✓ **Insist that Yeltsin cease KGB operations against the United States.**

U.S. intelligence officials have told The Heritage Foundation that the level of KGB operations in the U.S. has not decreased since the demise of the Soviet Union and has even increased in the area of military intelligence and defense technology. The same is true for operations conducted by the GRU, the military intelligence organization. Harry Brandon, head of the FBI's counter-intelligence service, recently confirmed that Russia is virtually alone among the republics of the former Soviet Union in continuing these operations. Most of the East European countries have ceased or greatly reduced their intelligence operations in the U.S., and some of these are actively cooperating with the West to reveal the identities of their former agents.

Bush should declare in the strongest terms that continued KGB operations in the U.S. and elsewhere are incompatible with Russia's desire to establish close relations with the U.S. This type of spying is unacceptable for a country receiving assistance from the West. Astonishingly, part of the Western aid given to the Russian government to support political and economic reform likely is being used to support KGB operations against the West. Yeltsin must be made to understand that once the American public becomes aware of the continuation of these KGB activities, its support for his government will be seriously undermined. Yeltsin must be firmly told that U.S. assistance for his government will cease unless he ends the KGB's Cold War operations against the West and dismantles its old spy networks.

Although the KGB has been reorganized, principally by splitting it into a domestic branch and a Foreign Intelligence Service headed by Soviet Communist Party apparatchik Yevgenii Primakov, most of its personnel remain the same and it continues its traditional operations against U.S. and Western interests. Former Soviet Foreign Minister Boris Pankin revealed last year that fully one-half of Soviet diplomats stationed abroad were KGB agents, and Yegor Yakovlev, now head of the Russian television and radio service, estimated that one-third of Soviet journalists abroad were in fact full-time KGB staffers. Since there has been no purge of either of these groups, the assumption must be that KGB levels of staffing in them continue as before.

Bush should reject any attempt by Russian government officials to establish equivalency between the KGB's activities and those of Western intelligence services. The KGB was a brutal instrument of a totalitarian state, more akin to Hitler's SS than to either the police force or intelligence service it now claims to be. It was a declared enemy of the very democracy which Russia seeks to establish. The KGB cannot be reformed; it must be abolished. Bush should offer U.S. assistance in establishing a new Russian intelligence service, one that would be drastically limited in function and firmly controlled by democratic institutions.

✓ **Press Yeltsin to open all of the secret Soviet archives to the world community.**

One of the Russian government's first actions after last August's failed coup was to seize the Communist Party and government archives. Although Soviet officials rushed to destroy incriminating evidence, the bulk of the files remain intact. Many of the most important, however, remain largely inaccessible. Some of the principal

archives are beginning to be opened to public scrutiny, but the pace has been slow and access remains very restricted.

Two sets of files of particular importance are the so-called Presidential or Kremlin Archives and those of the KGB. The Presidential Archives contain the most secret documents of the former Politburo and ruling leadership; these are essential for a full understanding of the actions and motives of the Soviet regime. The KGB files document the inner workings of this massive secret state-within-a-state and its enormous networks in the former Soviet Union and abroad. Both should be fully opened to Western and Russian scholars.

The argument that these archives contain state secrets is false; they are records of the Soviet regime's war against its own people and the West. Keeping these records secret serves only the interests of those who were and who remain enemies of both the American and Russian people and who were involved in criminal activities against them. The fact that the Russian government itself will soon bring officials of the former Soviet Communist Party to trial constitutes Moscow's recognition of the Soviet regime's criminal nature. Russia's responsibilities as a new democracy include completely exposing the damage and suffering inflicted by the Soviet regime, especially the crimes of its most eager and efficient instrument, the KGB. That effort should also include information on Americans and others around the world who have willingly worked for the KGB in its war against the West.

✓ **Call upon Yeltsin to relinquish the Soviet Embassy compound on Mt. Alto.**

In 1969, the U.S. and Soviet Union agreed to construct new embassy buildings in Moscow and Washington. This agreement was disastrously negotiated and implemented by the U.S. The U.S. Embassy in Moscow—built by Soviet workers—was found to be riddled with listening devices and thereby rendered worthless. More seriously, the new Soviet Embassy in Washington was built on Mt. Alto, a site overlooking Washington and ideally suited to allow eavesdropping on sensitive government communications. Although the Soviets were never allowed to occupy the compound completely, the potential threat to U.S. security remains. Bush should rectify this mistake and propose that the Russian government select another site for a new building, if it is determined that a need for one still exists. Under no circumstances should the Russian or any foreign government be allowed to take possession of the existing site.

✓ **Request Russian cooperation in addressing regional problems, among them:**

Cuba. Bush should praise Yeltsin for ending economic support for the Cuban regime and request his assistance in eliminating problems which remain from the Soviet-Cuban alliance.

Effective at the beginning of this year, the Russian government ended the enormous subsidies which had enabled Fidel Castro's dictatorship to survive for over three decades. The cutoff of subsidies has produced a steep decline in Cuba's socialist economy. Other actions taken by Yeltsin's government include supporting the March 4 United Nations resolution which sharply criticized Havana for extensive human rights abuses.

Despite these positive steps, several problems remain. Military assistance to Cuba continues, albeit at a much reduced level. U.S. intelligence recently spotted a Russian freighter offloading artillery and air defense missiles in the Cuban port of Mariel. Shipments of Soviet-made T-64 tanks and other modern armaments also have been identified. Russian officials have characterized these deliveries as "already being in the pipeline," but Bush should urge Yeltsin to take measures to end this continuing flow of weapons. In addition, the Soviet intelligence facility at Lourdes used to spy on the U.S. remains in operation, as does the submarine and naval base at Cienfuegos. Bush should press Yeltsin to shut down these relics of the Cold War as soon as possible.

Cuba is constructing a nuclear facility near Cienfuegos with Russian financial and technical assistance. Located just 250 miles south of Miami, this poorly designed and constructed facility risks a repeat of the Chernobyl disaster and is a direct environmental and economic threat to much of the U.S. Bush should press Yeltsin to end Russia's financial and technical assistance to this facility and prevent its becoming operational.

North Korea. Bush should enlist Yeltsin's assistance in preventing North Korea from constructing a nuclear weapon.

As the long-time ally and chief weapons supplier to the North Korean regime, the Soviet Union had unparalleled information on that regime's activities and military capabilities. North Korea's limited opening of suspected nuclear facilities for international inspection has, among other things, revealed the existence of previously unsuspected sites of ongoing nuclear research. As in Iraq, several additional sites may exist of which the U.S. and the West have no knowledge. Bush should ask Yeltsin to make available all information on the subject of North Korea's nuclear capabilities and other aspects of its military and other preparations for war.

Yugoslavia. Bush should seek to enlist more active Russian support against Serbia. Even as the U.S. and the world community have begun to take measures to isolate and punish the Serbian regime, Russian support for this effort has been reluctant. One reason for this is the historical tie between the two countries. It is precisely this tie which makes Russian participation in Serbia's isolation so valuable.

Peace in the region can come only through the removal of the Serbian regime of Slobodan Milosevic, which is the principal instigator of the conflict. Only the Serbian people can remove the regime. There are signs that they are beginning to recognize this and to turn against Milosevic. Bush should ask for Russia's support not against Serbia but against the Serbian regime. Russia's active cooperation with the West against Milosevic would have an important psychological effect on the Serbian population, especially if coupled with vocal Russian support for Serbian democracy.

Terrorism. Bush should seek active Russian cooperation with U.S. and Western efforts to unmask and combat terrorist organizations throughout the world. For decades, the Soviet regime extensively supported a wide range of terrorist groups. New evidence of this support recently was provided by the Russian government when it published KGB documents explicitly confirming that So-

viet weapons were transferred to Palestinian terrorist groups for the express purpose of attacks on Western interests. Much more evidence of this type remains unpublished, along with valuable intelligence that would greatly facilitate current U.S. and Western counter-terrorist efforts. Bush should press Yeltsin for his full support in combatting these terrorist organizations, such as sharing information contained in Soviet archives on terrorist operations, structures, personnel, locations, and other relevant subjects.

FORGING A NEW SECURITY PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN AMERICA AND RUSSIA

The demise of the Soviet Union has ended the Soviet regime's expansionist threat and its efforts to achieve military superiority over the West. The pursuit of this objective led Moscow to the enormous expenditures which created the world's largest military force, as well as its own economic collapse. Bush and Yeltsin have an opportunity to establish a cooperative security relationship that will allow the U.S. and Russia to safely reduce the arsenals produced as a result of the Soviet threat and the U.S. defensive response to it.

The first priority should be to dismantle the most threatening Soviet systems, followed by efforts to prevent the spread of Soviet weapons throughout the world. Finally, Russia must be encouraged to cooperate with the U.S. and the West in addressing regional security problems. To accomplish these objectives, Bush should:

✓ **Urge Yeltsin to continue Russia's demilitarization.**

The proportion of the Soviet economy devoted to defense production exceeded even the most radical estimates in the West. It is now clear that the Soviet economy was essentially a war economy with the preponderance of its industry devoted to defense production. The enormous Soviet military inventory produced by stupendous effort remains by far the world's largest.

Agreement has been reached among the former republics on the division of most of that inventory. Nevertheless, Russia's portion remains far in excess of its needs. The recently announced creation of a Russian army presents a good opportunity to restructure. Russian Defense Minister Pavel Grachev has announced plans for a force of 1.5 million troops, which is roughly one-third the size of the former Soviet military.

This means not only that Russia should cease manufacturing unneeded military equipment but also that it should restrict the deployments of those systems, such as ballistic missile-carrying submarines, which are most threatening to the U.S. and which are among the most difficult to control. Russia should not just deactivate these weapons but destroy them; the retention of such dangerous and unnecessary systems would signal that the break with the imperialist past is not yet complete. They also are costly to maintain and they only sour U.S.-Russian relations.

The Black Sea Fleet is an instructive example. Ownership and control of the former Soviet Black Sea Fleet is one of many areas of contention between Russia and Ukraine. The fleet is based in the Ukrainian port of Sevastopol but is manned

largely by Russians. So far, there has been no agreement between Russia and Ukraine on how to divide the fleet.

Unfortunately, this dispute has become a symbol of nationalist feeling in both countries. Both sides forget, however, that neither Russia nor Ukraine has any need for a blue-water navy. Because it did not rely on maritime trade and faced no danger from invasion by sea, the Soviet Union had no need for an ocean-going navy. The Black Sea Fleet, along with the Pacific Fleet based in Vladivostok, the Northern Fleet in Murmansk, and the Baltic Fleet, was built as part of the enormous Soviet effort to achieve military superiority over the West and was designed as an offensive force to threaten Western interests and to disrupt its lines of communication.

If the Soviet Union had no legitimate need for a blue-water navy, certainly neither Ukraine nor Russia has one. Neither should want one. Andrei Kokoshin, Russia's Deputy Minister for Defense, stated on June 3 that Russia has not identified any enemies, "not even in the south," and that, contrary to the Soviet Union, Russian military doctrine and force deployments will be strictly defensive. This being the case, the naval requirements of both Russia and Ukraine are limited to coastal defense, and even these are quite modest. Thus, the current fight over the division of an unneeded instrument of imperial expansion is doubly absurd.

- ✓ **Secure Yeltsin's agreement to accelerate the pace of arms reductions, while avoiding the adversarial patterns that characterized U.S.-Soviet arms control negotiations.**

The opportunity exists to cut significantly the arsenals of both the U.S. and Russia. The announcement that the two countries tentatively have agreed to further reduce the number of nuclear warheads in their arsenals from the Strategic Arms Reduction (START) Treaty's level of 8,500 to 4,700 by the end of the decade is evidence that the demolition of the Soviet regime has made possible rapid advances in mutual security. But the reduction in numbers itself provides little, if any, additional security, and has the possibility of actually harming it. Further reductions to the level of 2,000 to 2,500 warheads, as proposed by the Russian government, could in fact make the potential danger more acute. More important than overall numbers is the structure of the remaining forces. The Bush Administration is right to focus on those systems, such as Russia's multi-warhead SS-18 missiles, which have no function other than as first-strike weapons.

The Russian government has dragged its feet in discussions with the U.S. on reducing these systems. This is a result of its ill-considered attachment to erroneous arms control theories. Russia claims that it needs to retain some of these systems in order to balance the U.S. forces. This approach is profoundly mistaken and is a holdover from the Soviet era when arms control theorists raised balance into an absolute good, a consequence of abstract theories of stability and of equating Soviet threat and American defensive response. The U.S. is not a threat to Russia and does not need to be defended against, any more than Britain or Japan need to protect themselves against America. Bush must reject any Russian insistence on "equivalency," whether it results from misplaced pride or inertia from the Soviet era. He should explain that such an approach is neither necessary nor desirable and constitutes the biggest obstacle to an improvement in mutual security.

The end of the Soviet Union means a wholly new approach to arms control is called for. Arms control initiatives beyond the START Treaty should be informal. The avoidance of formal negotiations will allow for deeper and more rapid cuts. As long as a friendly government remains in place in Moscow, deeper mutual cuts than those envisioned under START are desirable, provided that Moscow reciprocates. Bush should announce the U.S. intention to further cut U.S. forces to smaller levels and to remove multiple warheads from land- and sea-based ballistic missiles, as he already has proposed. He should outline reciprocal steps he expects of Moscow, particularly concerning the fate of its heavy missiles. Formal Russian agreement on all details, including ultimate force levels, is not necessary. Prolonged negotiations of the type that led to START are likely to create an adversarial atmosphere and delay progress. Bush should tell Yeltsin that America will proceed toward reduced force levels as long as Russian reciprocity makes it safe to do so.

✓ **Persuade Yeltsin to agree that the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty has lapsed.**

With the Soviet Union no longer in existence, the ABM Treaty no longer is valid. It should not be revived. This is an opportunity for the U.S. and Russia to cooperate in advancing ballistic missile defense. In a televised speech on January 29, Yeltsin called for the U.S. and Russia to "create and jointly operate" a global defense system. The two governments already have taken the first step by agreeing to establish a joint monitoring center to track the launch of ballistic missiles anywhere in the world. There now exists agreement between the two governments that at least some defenses are prudent as a hedge against an accidental, unauthorized, or light missile attack from any of an expanding number of ballistic missile states.

For this defense to be effective, it will have to go beyond the limits of the ABM Treaty. This can best be done through discussions with the Russian government. With the U.S. and Russia moving toward a more cooperative relationship, there need be no fear that such defenses will spark an arms race. There is no reason that limited defenses should be viewed as threatening by Moscow, any more than they would be by London or Ottawa. On the contrary, as was suggested in March by former Soviet Defense and Space Talks delegate Alexander Savelyev, strategic defense cooperation with America offers Russia an opportunity to protect itself against expanding threats at a time when it cannot bear the costs of such a defense itself.

✓ **Discuss with Yeltsin methods of accelerating the dismantling of the strategic nuclear systems remaining in Ukraine, Kazakhstan, and Belarus.**

Although the transfer of tactical nuclear weapons to Russia from other areas of the former Soviet Union is virtually complete—to be followed by the weapons' destruction—there remain active strategic nuclear systems in the countries of Belarus, Ukraine, and Kazakhstan. Each of these countries has agreed to the eventual destruction of these systems but the projected timetables envision a very slow process stretching out over several years. There is no reason, however, to wait for such an extended period, especially as there is no guarantee that these countries will remain stable. Disabling these weapons would be relatively simple and could be accomplished very quickly.

None of these states has any legitimate need for these weapons, which in any case are supposed to be under the control of the joint Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) command. The governments of these countries want the weapons

to remain on their territories for the political status and negotiating leverage that they bring. The U.S., however, has an interest in the destruction of these weapons as soon as possible and should enlist the assistance of Russia in this endeavor, including encouraging Russia to announce cuts in its own strategic forces.

✓ **Persuade Yeltsin to rein in Russian arms sales, especially weapons of mass destruction and the technology associated with them.**

In May, the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council—the U.S., Russia, Britain, France, and China—signed an agreement limiting the sale or transfer of nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons technologies to the Middle East. Although this agreement has no enforcement mechanism, it can serve as a starting point for further U.S.-Russian cooperation on limiting arms sales.

This effort will not be easy. Currently, the U.S. is attempting to prevent a sale by Russia to India of rocket engines which can be used for ballistic missiles. Both countries claim that the intended use of these engines is for civilian space research, but they are applicable to military use. Bush should dispel a belief widespread in Moscow that these U.S. actions were motivated primarily by a desire to defend its own markets and emphasize to Yeltsin the U.S. determination to prevent other countries from duplicating Iraq's acquisition of advanced military technology.

A more difficult task is limiting Russian conventional arms sales, which have grown rapidly. Russia's tremendous need for hard currency, and its vast inventories of high-quality military equipment, have resulted in a flood of weapons to the Third World. Often, these are directly threatening to Western interests. Earlier this year Russia agreed to provide Iran with 3 *Kilo*-class submarines and training for their crews, in return for cash. As a result, Iran has acquired a dangerous capability to threaten shipping in the Persian Gulf and Arabian Sea and the ability to control the Strait of Hormuz, through which much of the world's oil supply must pass. Iranian purchases from Russia also include high-performance MiG-29 fighters, Su-24 fighter-bombers, and T-72 tanks. Some 500 Iranian pilots are being trained in Russia.

Although it is unrealistic to expect that the Russian government can be persuaded to eliminate all of its Third World arms sales, Bush should get Yeltsin to agree not to supply such countries as Iran that are likely to use these weapons against Western interests.

✓ **Encourage Yeltsin to withdraw Russian forces from the Baltic states of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.**

Although Russia has recognized the independence of the Baltic states, and although these newly independent countries are not part of the CIS, Moscow has not acted on their demands that former Soviet, now largely Russian, military forces be removed from their territory. Conservative estimates of the size of these forces begin at 120,000, not including dependents, military retirees, and civilian workers in defense industries still controlled by the military. The Baltic governments themselves have no reliable figures on the size of the forces within their territory. These governments exercise no control over the use of these military facilities, and Baltic officials are denied access to them. For example, following the imposition of United Nations sanctions on Libya on March 31, it was revealed in late April that a

Libyan submarine was undergoing repairs in a shipyard in Riga, Latvia, that is controlled by CIS military forces. Despite protests by the Latvian government, the military refused to cease work on the submarine and were persuaded to do so only after an international outcry.

Negotiations on this issue between the Russian government and the three Baltic governments have not gone well; Russian Defense Minister Pavel Grachev stated on May 31 that these troops will remain in place until after troop withdrawals from Germany are completed at the end of 1994.

These forces are a burdensome legacy of the forcible Soviet annexation of these countries in 1940 and have no legal or other right to remain. It is in Russia's interest to have good relations with the Baltic states, and it faces no threat from this region. The U.S. stood by the Baltic states during the half-century of Soviet rule; it has an obligation to ensure that their independence and sovereignty are fully restored.

FORGING AN ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN AMERICA AND RUSSIA

The most urgent task facing the Russian government is reversing the accelerating economic collapse inherited from the Soviet era. This can only be accomplished by a rapid transition from the existing state-owned, centrally directed economy to a market economy based on private property. The scope of the needed changes is staggering: writing and implementing new laws; creating new institutions such as a banking system; and dismantling the remnants of central planning. But by far the most important element is privatization of the state-owned economy, for without massive privatization there can be no market system.

The Russian government has initiated tentative reforms and begun the transition to a market economy. The partial liberalization of retail prices in January has received particular attention in the West. But these first steps at reform have not halted the decline, and their limited extent holds little promise of reversing it.

There is an understandable desire in the West to assist the process of economic reform, both for humanitarian reasons as well as from a recognition that the success of Russia's democratic reforms—and thus the West's security—depends upon a successful transition to a free market economy.

Nevertheless, there is considerable uncertainty regarding how the West can best provide assistance. Several aid programs have been proposed, most focusing on financial assistance in the form of government grants and loans. But notwithstanding its desire to help, the West has a responsibility to ensure that its assistance does not harm Russia's economy. Much of what has been proposed and is being put into force would in fact be harmful.

The principal example of this are the conditions placed on Western assistance by the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Many of these conditions—such as significantly reducing the enormous budget deficit (estimated to be as high as 30 percent of Russia's Gross National Product) and growth of the money supply (1992 inflation is projected to be 1000 percent)—appear prudent, even necessary. But the IMF's emphasis on macroeconomic stabilization is misconceived. The Russian

economy is in such perilous condition that it almost certainly cannot be stabilized. Unable to meet IMF targets and faced with a subsequent loss of Western money, the Russian government likely will simply falsify its data. A much more serious problem, however, is that the pursuit of macroeconomic stability will distract it from taking the actions necessary to promote the growth of the private sector, the only path which can salvage its economy. In order to accelerate Russia's economic reforms, Bush should:

✓ **Encourage Yeltsin to move ahead rapidly and aggressively on privatization.**

The greatest obstacle to privatization is not a shortage of expertise or the complexities of a rapid transition to a market economy, but delay. The delay of privatization is very dangerous and guarantees only continued economic decline. None of the economic reforms, from the freeing of prices to the breaking of the monopolies of state-owned enterprises, can work without extensive privatization of the state sector.

The U.S. and the West can play a valuable role in emboldening the reformers by insisting that Western assistance will be contingent on rapid and massive privatization. Bush should also tell Yeltsin that he intends to press the IMF to reverse its priorities and stress privatization and the development of the private sector.

The IMF has mandated privatization as one of its conditions for Western assistance, but this is only one target among many. Many of its other recommendations work against the creation of a private sector. For example, the IMF's insistence on raising Russia's astronomical taxes still further in order to balance the budget threatens to choke off the growth of the tiny private sector by further reducing profit margins or by forcing private businesses underground.

✓ **Declare that American and Western assistance will be directed to the private sector, not to the government.**

Most Western assistance is heavily weighted toward government-to-government aid, the result of which will be to bolster the very bureaucracy and government control that economic reform should be directed at eliminating. The history of Western assistance to this area of the world is one of unrelieved waste and abuse. The West has pledged \$24 billion in assistance, but this is unlikely to be more effective than the approximately \$80 billion delivered or pledged to the Soviet regime by the West from September 1990 to January 1992. Far from improving Russia's economy, this massive infusion of aid has made matters worse. As much as half of it has ended up in Western bank accounts, much of it still controlled by former officials of the now-banned Communist Party. More important, Russia and the other newly independent countries of the former Soviet Union have been saddled with the burden of repaying these senseless loans, much as the new democracies of Eastern Europe struggle to repay the Western loans squandered by their communist predecessors.

If the U.S. and the West must provide financial assistance, it should be directed toward the Russian private sector. Assistance should be given only to enterprises which are fully privately owned and none at all to those which remain state-owned. This approach would support the emergence of new private businesses as well as bring additional incentives to the rapid privatization of the state-owned sector. Western assistance to the private sector should be distributed through private Russian fi-

financial institutions to the maximum extent possible, bypassing the state ones entirely. In this way, Western assistance would also promote the creation of a private financial sector, a key element in a market economy.

- ✓ **Tell Yeltsin that the U.S. intends to lower its barriers to Russian exports and that the U.S. will press the West Europeans and other countries to lower theirs as well.**

Although much of what Russia produces is not competitive in the West, those products which it could sell—such as agricultural products and steel—face considerable obstacles in the form of quotas and tariffs. U.S. quotas effectively shut out Russian textiles and European Community (EC) barriers prevent Russia from selling products from wheat to fruit. Instead of providing assistance to prop up the old economic system, the West would be better advised to open its markets to the emerging Russian private sector and allow it to earn hard currency.

The EC's harsh stance toward trade access by the more advanced economies of Poland and Hungary means that Russia's chances of lenient treatment are slim. Bush should propose to Yeltsin that the U.S. and Russia begin discussions on a free trade agreement. While an agreement would be difficult to implement in the short term, these discussions would assist Russian officials in establishing a free trade structure for their economy and avoid much of the harmful protectionist measures which Russians and others are urging on them.

CONCLUSION

The revolutions in the East and the collapse of the Soviet Union have liberated half a continent. Emerging from the tyranny of seven decades of communist rule, Russia and the other new countries of the former Soviet Union now face the monumental task of repairing ravaged societies and broken economies.

The U.S. and the West have a vital interest in ensuring that this process of democratic and economic transformation succeeds. The demise of the Soviet Union effectively has ended the Soviet threat which hung over the world for decades. The full consequences of this are not yet clear, but it is too soon to assume that all danger has passed. Too much destructive potential in this unstable and heavily armed region remains for the U.S. and the West to become complacent. True security will not arise from the destruction of the Soviet Union alone; it can come only when this area of the world has completed the difficult passage to democracy, prosperity, and integration into the West.

For this to occur, the West must take an active role in providing support to the political and economic reforms and reformers. The U.S. has a special responsibility in this effort. In particular, the U.S.-Russian relationship must move beyond simply overcoming Cold War animosity to become a partnership.

As in every healthy partnership, obligations and responsibilities run in both directions. Although attention is focused on how West can help Russia, there is much that Russia can do in turn to help the West, and its true interests lie in its doing so. Several destructive and unnecessary activities of the former Soviet regime are being continued by its democratic successors, from the operations of the KGB to

the arming of anti-Western countries in the Third World. These should be ended if Russia expects to become a full-fledged partner of the West. Russian assistance in tackling regional problems, moreover, would be not only welcome, but invaluable.

Becoming partners does not mean agreement on every issue. Even the closest of allies have problems and difficulties. But it does mean trust and confidence in the good intentions of each side. Establishing this trust and confidence should be the primary aim of the Bush-Yeltsin summit. Without it, the two countries cannot secure the benefits of the post-Soviet world which lie within their grasp.

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Bush, Yeltsin Agree on Massive Nuclear Cuts

All Multiple-Warhead ICBMs to Be Eliminated

By Don Oberdorfer
and R. Jeffrey Smith
Washington Post Staff Writers

President Bush and Russian President Boris Yeltsin agreed yesterday to the most drastic arms cuts of the nuclear age, which will reduce U.S. and Russian long-range nuclear weapons over the next 11 years to about one-third of current levels and eliminate all the silo-based Russian missiles that had most concerned the United States.

The reductions, negotiated over several months, go well beyond those reached in nine years of bargaining over the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START) signed last year.

Standing side-by-side in the White House Rose Garden, the two presidents attributed their ability to negotiate such an epochal new accord so quickly to a fundamentally new relationship between the former Cold War adversaries, which have now proclaimed themselves friends.

Bush also announced that he is sending former U.S. ambassador Malcolm Toon to Moscow to pursue a statement by Yeltsin that some missing Americans from the Vietnam War and other conflicts may have been taken to the Soviet Union.

Bush said the Russian leader had told him there may be information in Soviet archives about some U.S. servicemen missing from Vietnam. But asked if any of the Americans may still be alive, Bush said he had been given "no evidence" of this. [Details on Page A30.]

The arms accord was based on five months of negotiations by Secretary of State James A. Baker III and Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev and their experts, but it was only yesterday morning at the White House that Yeltsin made an important suggestion that was essential to the deal, according to

U.S. officials. It was there, they said, that Yeltsin proposed the two sides agree to inexact totals for their nuclear arsenals, so that by the year 2003, for example, they would have a range of 3,000 to 3,500 nuclear warheads rather than a more precise limit.

U.S. negotiators had made it clear they intended to retain 3,500 warheads for deterrence against foreign threats, while Russian negotiators wanted to cut more deeply. As a result of Yeltsin's suggestion, the two nations agreed in advance to accept different limitations on the same weapons, marking a first in the decades-long history of arms control.

"We are departing from the ominous parity where each country was exerting every effort to stay in line," Yeltsin declared in announcing the accord. With half its population living below the poverty line, Russia "cannot afford" the previous policy and is now embarked on a drive for a "minimum security level" to deal with any possible eventualities, the Russian leader said.

Bush also announced that he and Yeltsin had agreed to let their experts try to work out a mutually acceptable "concept" for a global system capable of protecting against limited missile attack. The United States has been pursuing such a system since 1983 under the Pentagon's Strategic Defense Initiative, or "Star Wars," program, but Moscow has repeatedly opposed U.S. plans to station anti-missile weapons in space.

Yeltsin did not mention the anti-missile accord in his appearance with Bush, and a senior U.S. official acknowledged that the Russians had not agreed in the meetings to amend the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty, which sharply

limits space weapon deployments. The official, speaking on condition that he not be identified, said "we clearly have in mind, and made very clear to them" that the United States still desires such changes.

Bush said that as an interim step, the experts would develop a plan for sharing warning data on missile launches. Since last December when the Soviet Union was dissolved and broken into multiple states, military leaders in Moscow have been denied reliable warning of potentially threatening missile launches once provided by giant radars deployed in outlying former republics.

At a full-scale ceremonial welcome for Yeltsin yesterday morning on the South Lawn of the White House, the two leaders proclaimed this to be a pivotal moment for both the United States and Russia, whose rivalry has held the world in thrall and in fear since the end of World War II.

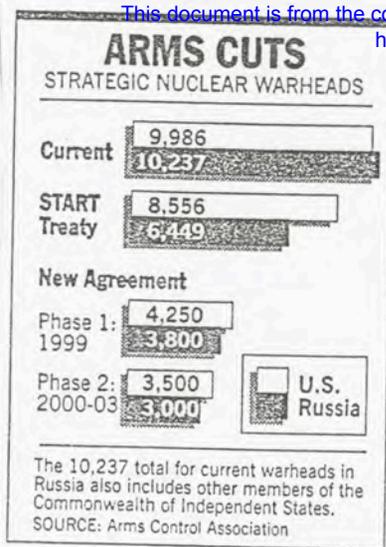
With the accession of a democratically elected leader of a democratic Russia, declared Bush, "today marks the beginning of a new era, a new kind of summit, not a meeting between two powers struggling for global supremacy but between two partners striving to build a democratic peace."

He went on to compare Yeltsin with Peter the Great, the most famous of Russia's reformist czars, and said the future of democracy in Russia and the other new nations of the former Soviet Union is "the most important foreign policy issue of our time."

Yeltsin, in turn, asserted that "the time when our two nations viewed each other with suspicion and even animosity is behind us . . . It is our goal today to bring Russia back to normalcy, restore it to the values and the fundamentals which have evolved in the course of human history."

Neither leader mentioned Yeltsin's predecessor, Mikhail Gorbachev, whose negotiations with U.S. presidents relieved much of the ten-

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THE WASHINGTON POST

sion from the Cold War and who proclaimed at the Malta summit with Bush in December 1989 that the two nations were no longer enemies.

In the final decade of the communist era in Moscow, the United States and Soviet Union painstakingly negotiated the first substantial cuts in long-range nuclear arsenals. As a result of nine years of bargaining, Bush and Gorbachev agreed last July in the still-unratified START Treaty to reduce the two nuclear arsenals from about 10,000 warheads each to about 8,500 warheads for the United States and 6,500 warheads for the Soviet Union over the next seven years.

Yesterday's accord for far deeper cuts arose from proposals by Bush in

his State of the Union address Jan. 28 to cut the two arsenals to 4,700 warheads over seven years, and Yeltsin's proposal the following day for cuts to between 2,000 and 2,500 warheads with no time period given.

The compromise announced yesterday involves a pledge by both sides to make a steeper overall cut in warheads, including those deployed on submarines, than Washington initially wanted. Russia, in turn, agreed to trim more warheads on land-based missiles than it had wanted.

The result is that the United States would by 1999 have 4,250 strategic warheads, while Russia would have 3,800 warheads, according to a senior U.S. official, with each side being able to determine its own mix of weapons within specified sublimits on land-based and sea-based weapons.

By 2003, under the accord, the United States would have 3,500 warheads while Russia would have 3,000. By then, all silo-based multiple-warhead weapons, the heart of the existing Russian arsenal, would have to be eliminated. The United States would have to reduce its submarine-based weapons to 1,750 warheads, a cut of more than half from current levels.

U.S. officials said Baker and Kozyrev made little progress in negotiations in Moscow and Brussels earlier this year, but began to move toward compromise late last month in Lisbon. After a disappointing round of talks early last week in Washington, important progress was made in

London last Saturday, officials said. But it was only Monday night, in a State Department meeting after the Russian party arrived for the summit, that Baker and Kozyrev were able to agree on such technical questions as rules for counting bomber-based weapons and reductions in the number of warheads carried by existing missiles.

The mutual pledge to eliminate all multiple-warhead intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs)—including the 10-warhead Russian SS-18 and SS-24, the U.S. MX (Peacekeeper) and the current version of the U.S. Minuteman III—effectively repairs what conservative experts have maintained was the central defect of every U.S.-Soviet strategic arms control deal of the past 20 years.

Neither the 1972 SALT I Treaty, the 1979 SALT II Treaty nor the 1991 START Treaty substantially limited the ability of each side to use just one of these highly accurate missiles to destroy multiple targets on the other's territory after being launched from a silo that is itself highly vulnerable to attack.

To strategists who pondered the possible steps of nuclear conflict, the missiles' twin features of effectiveness and vulnerability made them ideal weapons for early use in a crisis. They said deployment of such arms gave each side a "hair trigger" or "first strike" posture.

In negotiating deeper cuts, the Bush administration received some criticism from liberal or moderate U.S. arms experts for refusing to

budge on its demand that the SS-18 and the SS-24, a less capable 10-warhead Russian missile, be wiped out. But after the accord was announced yesterday, Dunbar Lockwood of the Arms Control Association called it "a major breakthrough, a dramatic step in the right direction."

"Nuclear theologians who have long imagined the unimaginable—that any country would see a military advantage in starting a global thermonuclear war—can finally sleep soundly," said a Senate arms control expert.

Yeltsin had indicated at a public meeting with military leaders in Moscow last week that he would not accept U.S. demands that Russia eliminate its land-based multiple-warhead missiles and accused Bush of seeking "a more advantageous position" in the talks. Asked yesterday why Yeltsin had shifted his stand so quickly, Russian spokesman Vyachislav Kostikov said: "The audience changed. Last week, the president was speaking with military people. Today, he was speaking with politicians."

Kostakov said Yeltsin told Bush that "as a gesture of goodwill to the United States, Russia is already taking off military duty" its SS-18s. But he did not specify a timetable or make clear whether all such missiles would be affected.

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U.S. Baffled by Yeltsin's POW Disclosure

By John Lancaster
Washington Post Staff Writer

U.S. officials yesterday reacted with bafflement and curiosity to Russian President Boris Yeltsin's disclosure that U.S. servicemen captured in the Vietnam War may have been secretly held in the Soviet Union.

The possibility that U.S. soldiers were taken to the Soviet Union—and may even still be alive—“does not square with what we thought we knew,” said retired Army Gen. John W. Vessey Jr., special presidential envoy to Vietnam for POW/MIAs. “It's absolutely new information.”

Yeltsin made the disclosure in an interview with NBC News Monday and apparently reiterated it yesterday in a meeting with President Bush at the White House. Yeltsin has yet to offer any evidence for the claim, and following Monday's news report, the senior Russian member of a joint U.S.-Soviet commission on POW-MIA issues expressed some surprise at the Russian president's remarks.

Nevertheless, while administration officials were skeptical, Bush yesterday promised to dispatch “immediately” to Moscow members of the U.S.-Russian commission to follow up Yeltsin's tip.

Yeltsin's comments to Bush followed a remarkable series of disclosures from the Russian president, not just about possible Soviet complicity in the disappearance of U.S. servicemen in Vietnam, but throughout the Cold War. Last week, Yeltsin said in a letter to the Senate Select Committee on POW-MIA Affairs that the Soviets had kept 12 Americans shot down on spy missions over Soviet territory in the 1950s in prisons and psychiatric hospitals.

Pete Williams, the Pentagon's chief spokesman, yesterday acknowledged that some aircraft were lost over Soviet territory during that period in previously undisclosed incidents. He said, however, that the U.S. government is still not clear about which downings the Russian president was referring to in his letter and does not have the names of any of those held.

“We are asking now for more information from the Russian side, so that we can try to correlate whatever information they may have with information that we have,” Williams said.

Of particular interest to the Pentagon, Williams said, was another

report reaching the U.S. government several days ago through undisclosed channels that an American serviceman from the Korean War may still be alive in Russia. Williams said the report was being investigated but declined to name the soldier or provide any details about his purported whereabouts.

Administration officials have for the most part discounted persistent rumors that U.S. soldiers may have been held in Vietnam or the Soviet Union for years after the end of the war. But the issue has been kept alive by some POW-MIA advocates, several of whom have already seized on Yeltsin's disclosure as a vindication of their long-held belief that the U.S. government ignored or suppressed evidence that American prisoners may still be alive.

“This is what we've been fighting for,” said Dolores Apodaca-Alfond, chairman of the National Alliance of Families and sister of an Air Force major who disappeared along with his F-4 fighter June 8, 1967. “Now we want to see the whites of their eyes. We want to see American POWs on American soil.”

A more cautious note was sounded by Ann Mills Griffiths, executive director of the National League of Families of American Prisoners and Missing in Southeast

Asia. “My concern is this could easily mislead people,” she said. “We all are waiting anxiously to hear clarification and determine what this information really pertains to.”

Yeltsin first acknowledged the possibility of a Soviet role in the POW-MIA mystery in an interview with NBC News on his flight here Monday. But because the information had not been included in his letter last week to the Senate committee, many U.S. officials were inclined to dismiss his comments as the result of a misunderstood question or translation problem.

But Yeltsin apparently reiterated his statement on the Vietnam POWs during his meeting with Bush at the White House yesterday. “President Yeltsin informed me for the first time that Russia may have information about the fate of some of our servicemen from Vietnam,” Bush said at a news conference.

Bush declined to offer any details of his conversation with Yeltsin on the missing soldiers, saying only, “He has told me he will go the last mile to find whatever it is that exists about our possible . . . American POWs and MIAs.”

Bush said he had asked the U.S. co-chairman of the Russian-U.S. commission on POW-MIAs, Malcolm Toon, to “return immediately to Moscow to work on this issue.”

The confusion over the fate of the American POWs in Russia reflected the protracted and tortuous process of declassifying hundreds of millions of formerly top-secret documents in archives belonging to the Soviet Communist Party and KGB security police. While Yeltsin administration officials have made a number of startling allegations, including a claim that the former Soviet regime had widespread contacts with terrorists, release of documents has been partial and very selective.

Establishing what happened to every person who passed through the system of Stalinist prison camps, known as the gulag, is virtually impossible, given the huge numbers involved and the lack of computer records. Russian presidential spokesman Vyacheslav Kostikov told reporters yesterday that a start had been made on identifying individual graves of U.S. servicemen.

MISSING IN ACTION	
U.S. GOVERNMENT ESTIMATES	
War	Number MIAs
Vietnam	2,266
Korea	8,000
World War II	78,000

SOURCE: News reports

U.S. to Press Yeltsin to Reduce Budget Deficit

By STEVEN GREENHOUSE
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 16 — Administration officials said today that they would press President Boris N. Yeltsin to bring Russia's budget deficit under control to help enable it to sign an economic reform agreement with the International Monetary Fund.

If Russia controls its deficit, reins in its money supply and moves to make the ruble convertible, then the Administration will press the I.M.F. not to delay an agreement because of concerns about details, the officials added.

"If those three key issues can be resolved, then we're willing to work with Russia to see that superfluous issues don't get in the way," said a senior Administration official.

With their battered economy deteriorating day by day, Russian officials are eager to sign an agreement with the fund as soon as possible because an accord will unblock most of the \$24 billion aid the Group of Seven industrial nations promised last April.

Campaign by Russians

During Mr. Yeltsin's visit to Washington, Russian officials have waged a public campaign to urge more flexibility from the fund, arguing that if the I.M.F. is too stern it could push Russia's economy to the breaking point.

Fund officials are pushing Russia to

reduce its budget deficit to zero, while Russian officials are talking of a deficit target of around 4 percent of the gross national product as compared with more than 20 percent last year.

The fund also wants Russia to explain how it will coordinate monetary policy with other former Soviet republics that plan to continue to use the ruble, because such coordination is deemed essential for reducing inflation and stabilizing the currency.

"We couldn't support a program that would be regarded as less than adequate," said Michel Camdessus, the I.M.F.'s managing director.

The I.M.F. is also pushing Russia to remove price controls on oil, but Mr. Yeltsin said this would make it hard for farmers to harvest.

"Russia needs to concentrate on the key elements fundamental to reform," said Treasury Under Secretary David C. Mulford.

In meetings today with President Bush, Mr. Yeltsin explained the sweeping reforms he announced Monday about privatization, bankruptcy, ownership of land and foreign exchange.

"They clearly gave us the impression that they're fully committed to continuing with their reform effort, that they're going to stay the course," said an Administration official who sat in on the meetings.

Members of Congress said an American aid package for Russia could be further delayed by Mr. Yeltsin's statement that Russia might be holding some American prisoners of war who have survived since the Vietnam War.

"If it's determined definitively there are Americans being held as prisoners of war in Russia, there's no way that the Congress is going to pass aid while they're being held," said Senator Patrick J. Leahy, Democrat of Vermont.

The House and Senate foreign relations committees have both approved the package, but no floor vote has been scheduled.

This document is from the collections of the Dole Archives, University of Kansas
http://dolearchives.ku.edu

Excerpts From Bush-Yeltsin Conference

WASHINGTON, June 16 (Reuters) — Following are excerpts from statements and a brief news conference by President Bush and President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia, who spoke through an interpreter:

BUSH STATEMENT

Mr. President, let me just say that I'm pleased to announce that President Yeltsin and I have just reached an extraordinary agreement on two areas of vital importance to our countries and to the world. First, we have agreed on far-reaching new strategic arms reductions. Building on the agreement reached with Russia, Ukraine, Kazakhstan and Belarus, our two countries are now agreeing to even further dramatic strategic arms reductions substantially below the levels determined by Start.

We have agreed to eliminate the world's most dangerous weapons, heavy ICBM's, and all other multiple warhead ICBM's, and dramatically reduce our total strategic nuclear weapons.

Those dramatic reductions will take place in two phases. They will be completed no later than the year 2003 and may be completed as early as the year 2000, if the United States can assist Russia in the required destruction of ballistic missile systems.

With this agreement the nuclear nightmare recedes more and more for ourselves, for our children and for our grandchildren.

Just a few years ago, the United States was planning a strategic nuclear stockpile of about 13,000 warheads. Now President Yeltsin and I have agreed that both sides will go down to 3,000 to 3,500 warheads with each nation determining its own force structure within that range.

'The New Relationship'

And I'd like to point out that this fundamental agreement which in earlier years could not have been completed even in a decade has been completed in only five months. Our ability to reach this agreement so quickly is a tribute to the new relationship between the United States and Russia and to the personal leadership of our guest, Boris Yeltsin.

In the near future, the United States and Russia will record our agreement in a brief treaty document that President Yeltsin and I will sign and submit for ratification in our country. President Yeltsin and I have also agreed to work together, along with the allies and other interested states, to develop a concept for a global protection system against limited ballistic missile attack.

And we will explore a senior group — or we will establish a senior group to explore practical steps toward that end, including the sharing of early warning and cooperation in developing ballistic missile defense capabilities and technologies.

This group will also explore the development of a legal basis for cooperation, including new treaties and agreements, and possible changes to existing treaties and agreements necessary to implement the global protection system.

That group is headed by Dennis Ross for the United States, and will first meet in Moscow within the next 30 days.

In conclusion, these are remarkable steps for our two countries, a departure from the tensions and the suspicions of the past, and a tangible important expression of our new relationship. They also hold major promise for a future world protected against the danger of limited ballistic missile attack.

YELTSIN STATEMENT

Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, I'd like to add a few words to what President Bush has just announced here.

What we have achieved is an unparalleled and probably an unexpected thing for you, and for the whole world. You are the first to hear about this historic decision which has been reached today after just five months of negotiations. We are in fact meeting a sharp dramatic reduction in the total number for the two sides of the number of the amount of nuclear warheads. . . .

Indeed, we have been able to cut over those five months of negotiations the total number of nuclear warheads to one-third, while it took 15 years under the Start treaty to make some reductions.

This is an expression of the fundamental change in the political and economic relations between the United States of America and Russia.

It is also an expression and a proof of the personal trust and confidence that has been established between the Presidents of these countries, President Bush of the United States of America and President of Russia, and these things have been achieved without deception, without anybody wishing to gain unilateral advantages.

'Balance of Security'

This is a result of the trust entertained by the President of the democratic Russia toward America and by the President of the United States toward the new Russia.

This is the result of a carefully measured balance of security. We were not going in for numbers, for just one, two, three thousands of pieces. Rather we have established a record for each country to elect the number, the figure that it will consider appropriate for its own defense and security.

The total number will go down from 21,000 to 6,000 for two sides. Under the first phase, the reductions for the two sides will be down to 3,800 to 4,250, including ICBM's, 1,250, and heavy missiles, 650; SLBM's, 2,250. Under the second phase we shall go down to, respectively, 3,000 and 3,500, including total reduction and destruction of heavy missiles. Land-based MIRV's will be reduced as well. SLBM's will go down to 1,750. Each country will elect the figure that it will consider appropriate to ensure its defense and security.

Thus we are departing from the ominous parity where each country was exerting every effort to stay in line, which has led Russia, for instance, having half of its population living below the poverty line. We cannot afford it, and therefore we must have minimum security level to deal with any possible eventuality which might arise anywhere in the world and threaten our security.

But we know one thing: we shall not fight against each other. This is a solemn undertaking that we are taking today, and it will be reflected as a matter of partnership and friendship in the charter that we are going to sign.

Our proposal is to cut the process of destruction from the proposed 13 years down to 9 years. So the things that I have been mentioning before will be materialized by the year 2000.

I want to add that these figures have been agreed with and ratified by the secretary for

defense, Mr. Cheney, and the Defense Minister, Pavel Grachev, of the Russian Federation.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Why Nuclear Warheads?

Q: Would you explain for people who might not understand why friends who trust each other and who do not plan to attack would still need 7,000 nuclear warheads?

PRESIDENT BUSH: What I'm saying is, we've moved dramatically down from 13,000. It's going to be a — this will be seen as an enormous move forward toward the relaxation of tension and toward the friendship that we feel for each other. The elimination of these, the most destabilizing of weapons, is extraordinarily positive. And the fact that each country at this juncture in history retains some nuclear weapons speaks for itself.

Who knows what lies out there ahead? But certainly I agree with what President Yeltsin said, that there is no animosity. The cold war days are over and he came here in a spirit of forward movement on these arms control agreements and that speaks for itself.

PRESIDENT YELTSIN: I would like to amplify on that. I would say that in response to your question that the technical and financial resources that are required in order to destroy, dismantle and reduce the total number of warheads and missiles from 21,000 to six or seven thousand is enormous and this is the only thing that conditions this figure.

The Missing G.I.'s

PRESIDENT BUSH: With your permission, Mr. President, I would like to take the last question, which relates to the P.O.W.-M.I.A. discussions that we have had. President Yeltsin and I discussed this morning the issue that is of the highest priority for our Administration, and I know for every American, the fate of American P.O.W.'s and M.I.A.'s from World War II, Korea, the cold-war period and Vietnam.

President Yeltsin informed me for the first time that Russia may have information about the fate of some of our servicemen from Vietnam. And he said the Russian Government is pursuing this information vigorously, just as we speak. And with us today are President Yeltsin's adviser, Dmitri Volkogonov over here and our able former Ambassador to the U.S.S.R., Ambassador Malcolm Toon. . . .

President Yeltsin and I have instructed both of these gentlemen to begin immediately a joint U.S.-Russian pursuit of the latest information; it was given to me today. I have asked Ambassador Toon to return immediately to Moscow to work on this issue, and I want to assure all Americans, and particularly those families of the American P.O.W.'s and M.I.A.'s that we will spare no effort in working with our Russian colleagues to investigate all information in the Russia archives concerning our servicemen.

And while we do not have any specific information to make public today, I pledge to keep the American people informed of developments on this issue. Pages 100 of 135
out more about these latest leads.

Russia's President Faces an Uneasy U.S.

Congress

By Helen Dewar
Washington Post Staff Writer

Instead of a big package of aid for his country, Congress is giving Russian President Boris Yeltsin a lesson in the mixed blessings of legislative democracy, American style.

When Yeltsin mounts the podium in the House chamber today as the first Russian leader to address a joint meeting of Congress, he will be greeted with applause, for himself and for the historic moment he represents.

So why, Yeltsin might ask, are these friendly people balking at passing legislation sought by President Bush more than two months ago to authorize a \$12 billion in-

crease in the U.S. commitment to the International Monetary Fund and other steps to aid republics of the former Soviet Union?

The answer can be found in a rule made famous by former House speaker Thomas P. "Tip" O'Neill Jr. (D-Mass.): All politics is local, even global politics—especially when it deals with the politically touchy issue of foreign aid.

Yeltsin's bid for help as Russia makes the difficult transition from a state-controlled to market economy came at an awkward time here, coinciding with election campaigns, a lingering recession, severe budget constraints and mounting pressures for spending to ease unemployment and urban tensions.

Yeltsin did not make his task any easier by acknowledging, as he arrived here, that archives show some U.S. prisoners of war from Vietnam were transferred to Soviet labor camps and may still be alive. This prompted demands from some lawmakers, including Sen. John McCain (R-Ariz.), a Vietnam War POW, that aid be held up until any American POWs are found and released.

Even though the \$12 billion does not amount to a cash outlay and the president has authority to do much of what is provided in the bill, challengers in this election year are not likely to be bothered with details when trying to tar incumbents as foreign aid sympathizers.

As a result, Democratic lawmakers, many of whom support aid to the former Soviet republics, are insisting that Bush agree first on an extension of unemployment benefits and jobs programs as part of urban aid legislation prompted by the recent Los Angeles riots.

"We call on you to join us in a commitment to economic recovery in the United States" by supporting the unemployment and urban aid bills, said House Democratic Whip David E. Bonior (D-Mich.) in a May 5 letter to Bush that was signed by 103 House Democrats. "Once we have approved these important bills—and put our own economy on the road to recovery—then we can consider your plan to help the former Soviet republics," Bonior wrote.

Bonior's position was not formally endorsed by other House and

Senate leaders but became the unwritten law for many rank-and-file Democrats in both houses. "It became fact," said a senior aide to another House Democratic leader. "If there is no administration support for domestic needs, there will not be the votes for a Russian aid package. It's that simple," the aide said.

Many Democrats are also insisting that Bush take the lead in pushing for approval of the foreign aid, including rounding up support among GOP lawmakers, so Democrats do not become exposed this fall to charges that they were putting the needs of Russians ahead of Americans.

In addition, some senators are said to be wary of voting for the aid bill if it is going to sink without a trace in the House. The House is regarded as more skittish than the Senate over the idea of voting for foreign aid, especially so soon after rejecting a proposed constitutional amendment to balance the federal budget.

Bush and Secretary of State James A. Baker III took steps Monday to make it clear that they are pushing for prompt action on the Russian aid bill. Bush said in a CNN interview that he would "do whatever it takes" to persuade lawmakers to cast what he conceded will be a "tough vote" on the issue. At a news briefing, Baker urged the Senate to take action this week as a signal of U.S. support for democratic and market reforms in Russia.

Republican and Democratic senators have indicated a majority in favor of the legislation, but Majority Leader George J. Mitchell (D-Maine) said yesterday that "some questions about precise provisions" have been raised and declined to say when the bill will go to the floor. Other Democrats said it would not be this week.

Russians Greet Accord With Joy and Remorse

By SERGE SCHMEMANN

Special to The New York Times

MOSCOW, June 16 — Like so many of the drastic changes taking place in Russia, the agreement to sharply reduce the strategic arsenals of Russia and the United States is likely to be welcomed for the new era it heralds and resented for the collapse of empire it confirms.

News
Analysis

The agreement announced by Presidents Bush and Boris N. Yeltsin on the first full day of the Russian leader's visit to Washington seemed to come as a major surprise. None of the newspapers here had predicted it, and none of the evening news programs had any advance notice.

Mr. Yeltsin seemed to relish the surprise in his comments in the Rose Garden, and it was evident that he hoped to find political benefits in nuclear reductions that went far beyond anything the old Soviet Union had ever achieved, and far more quickly.

Mr. Yeltsin has made much in interviews and speeches of the claim that he is leading Russia into the fold of civilized nations, and that he is capable of matching and exceeding the rapport that Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the last Soviet leader, developed with the West.

Welcome News

For those Russians reared on the fear of a nuclear clash of the superpowers, and for those who have understood that Russia can no longer afford the sort of military expenditures that ultimately bankrupted the Soviet Union, the news was bound to be welcome.

But the treaty was equally certain to

meet with grumbling and disaffection from that sizable portion of the populace, especially in the older generations, who chafe at the collapse of Soviet and Russian power and influence.

At the tip of the iceberg were several hundred Russian ultra-nationalists and Communist die-hards who gathered around the television tower at Ostankino tonight denouncing Mr. Yeltsin as a Judas for "selling out" Russia.

The decision was also likely to go down badly with the military. The agreement reached in Washington appeared to give the United States exactly the advantage that Mr. Yeltsin had told the military last week he opposed.

As described by the two Presidents, the agreement called for the elimination of multiple-warhead land-based in-

Even supporters of the arms deal may feel a tinge of remorse.

tercontinental missiles, which are the backbone of the old Soviet nuclear arsenal, but allowed the survival of multiple-warhead sea-launched intercontinental missiles, which are the United States' major nuclear strength.

Assailed Similar Proposal

But precisely such a deal was assailed by Mr. Yeltsin only last Wednesday in remarks at the Russian Defense Ministry, where he supported continued nuclear parity and accused the United States of seeking "a more advantageous position."

His remarks were not reported in detail in the press here. But unless Mr. Yeltsin could convince military officers that he had found other means of securing parity, he was likely to come under criticism for unilaterally surrendering one of Moscow's major strengths.

The obvious counter to such arguments — that the survivors of a disintegrated and bankrupt Soviet Union have no logical claim to demand parity with the major Western power — is not heard in a nation that has not yet become accustomed to the loss of might.

A great many Russians, even those who normally regard themselves as liberal, democratic and enlightened, have had difficulties shedding the iden-

tification with power and empire. Many residents of the former Soviet Union, and especially those living in Russia, derived their sense of identity from the scope and significance of their nation, not their nationality.

No ICBM's and Butter

Even today many Russians take for granted that Russia has a say in the Middle East or in Yugoslavia. Mr. Yeltsin himself argued in an interview last week that Russia was a great power if only by virtue of its history.

Thus even those Russians who recognize the wisdom and advantage of the arms deal are likely to feel a tinge of remorse if they perceive that Russia is surrendering its power. Such feelings were likely to be exacerbated by Mr. Yeltsin's comment that with half of Russia living below the poverty line it could simply not afford a large arsenal.

Men like Georgy Arbatov, the head of the Moscow Government's U.S.A. Institute, have become increasingly bitter in public over the perception that Russia is destroying itself by aping Western ways. Mr. Arbatov and like-minded Russians have focused much of their irritation at the International Monetary Fund, which is perceived by many Russians to be making demands that would plunge Russia even further into poverty.

Mr. Yeltsin is obviously aware of such criticism, and he has declared that he would not allow the I.M.F. to "dictate" to Russia, just as he declared last week that he would not allow the United States an "advantage" in arms talks.

No Measure of Greatness

Thus the trip to Washington and the arms agreement carry considerable political risks for Mr. Yeltsin. He is likely to parry, as he already has, by noting that his warm reception in Washington is in itself a recognition of Russia's status, and that missiles are no longer the true measure of a nation's greatness.

Ultimately, the success or failure of Mr. Yeltsin's first major presidential foray to the United States will be determined by the success or failure of his reforms.

If the perception forms that the reforms are bearing fruit, and especially if the West does come through with the mooted multi-billion assistance package, the summit and the arms agreements will come to be seen as major milestones in the forging of normal East-West relations.

If things go badly, Mr. Yeltsin's political opponents from the "national-patriotic" camp are likely to focus on the summit as an example of the President's kowtowing to the West at the expense of his people.

Electricity of Gorbachev's Visits Absent

U.S. Ho-Hum Attitude Complicates Yeltsin's Task of Proving Relevance

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Staff Writer

The president of the United States called the president of Russia "my friend." Mellifluous phrases like "the end of the nuclear nightmare" and "the bastions of communism exist no more" rolled across the South Lawn of the White House. Children waved Russian and American flags.

But something still seemed to be missing.

For a capital that virtually ground to a halt whenever Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev was in town, Washington seemed strangely somnolent yesterday as it played host to the man who personifies the second Russian revolution: Boris Yeltsin.

NEWS ANALYSIS

There was no mass outpouring of public affection for the visitor from Moscow, no shouts of "Yeltsin for World Leader," no lunch-time pandemonium as the Russian president jumped out of his motorcade. In short, there was little of the political electricity that characterized Gorbachev's visits here in 1987 and 1990.

Yeltsin may be infinitely more popular in Russia than Gorbachev, enjoying a charismatic relationship with his people that the last president of the Soviet Union never achieved. But the relatively muted popular response here to Yeltsin's first formal summit meeting with President Bush suggests that he has been much less successful than his now retired rival in capturing the imagination of the American public.

The ho-hum attitude to Russia's new leader is partly a reflection of the fact that his country is now viewed by many Americans as a potential friend rather than a mortal enemy. When Gorbachev arrived in Washington for the first time in December 1987, he came as the leader of a superpower with thousands of nuclear warheads aimed at American cities.

"If you have been living with a nuclear gun pointed at your head for decades, then the guy who removes that gun is going to look like a hero to you," said Dmitri Simes, a Russian expert with the Carnegie Endowment, who has met both Yeltsin and Gorbachev in recent months. "Gorbachev presided over the end of the Soviet empire, the collapse of totalitarianism. It was very easy to explain to Americans why all this affected their lives.

"Yeltsin has a much more difficult task. He has to persuade Americans that a country that no longer threatens them is still relevant to them," Simes said.

"The infatuation with Gorbachev had very little to do with Gorbachev himself," added Melor Sturua, a former commentator for the Soviet government newspaper *Izvestia* now on leave to teach at Harvard University. "Americans invested a lot of their own hopes in him. He became a symbol of the new world order that they desperately wanted to achieve."

Yeltsin has moved much more vigorously than Gorbachev in slashing Russia's offensive military potential. An elected leader, he has gone much further than Gorbachev in embracing Western-style democratic values. Paradoxically, however, he seems to have a more threatening public image than Gorbachev.

"People here thought they could understand Gorbachev, he was more their type," said Yuri Olkhovsky, a Sovietologist at George Washington University, as he waited to watch Yeltsin arrive for yesterday's welcoming ceremony at the White House. "He is the kind of person you could invite to tea and have a civilized conversation with. Yeltsin is a rougher kind of fellow. He comes from Siberia. People fear him."

"Gorbachev comes across as sincere, friendly, almost cuddly," said Sturua. "You felt he wouldn't bite you. He was the antithesis to the traditional kind of fearsome Russian leader. People abroad liked him because he represented a defeated and humiliated Soviet Union.

"Yeltsin, on the other hand, looks like a typical Russian bear. He is a strong leader who represents the new Russia, a Russia that could one day once again compete with the United States," Sturua added.

Until now, Yeltsin has also been noticeably less successful than Gorbachev in using the U.S. news media to get his message across to the American people. When the former Soviet president visited a foreign capital, he was preceded by a small army of foreign policy aides and Communist Party officials with an intimate knowledge of the country he was visiting. In the Yeltsin camp, one sometimes gets the impression that confusion reigns.

"Compare the Yeltsin operation with the Gorbachev operation. Gorbachev spoke too long and often did clumsy things. But he was surrounded by some very professional and effective people. When Gorbachev came to a meeting, they had thought about all the main themes in advance. Where are Yeltsin's spin doctors? With a few exceptions, he does not have highly trained people," said Simes.

The lack of attention paid by Yeltsin to his public image in the West was reflected in his lack of a press secretary for three months this year after the former spokesman walked out in disgust. A new press spokesman, Vyacheslav Kostikov, was finally appointed in time for the summit and is struggling to keep his head above water.

Asked in Moscow whether Yeltsin would be meeting Ross Perot during the summit, Kostikov responded with a blank look. "Who's he?" he said.

Told that Perot was now considered to be a leading contender in this year's presidential election, he asked, "Does that mean he is in opposition to President Bush?"

It is difficult to imagine Gennady Gerasimov—the first of a long string of smooth-talking, English-speaking spokesmen for Gorbachev—making the same mistake.

Armenian situation

OFFICIAL STATEMENT BY PRESIDENT LEVON TER-PETROSIAN

JUNE 13, 1992

NEW AZERBAIJANI GOVERNMENT LAUNCHES OFFENSIVE AGAINST NAGORNO-KARABAKH

Azerbaijani military forces using "Crocodile" helicopter gunships, SU-25 warplanes, and chemical weapons launched a large-scale offensive in Nagorno-Karabakh yesterday resulting in heavy civilian casualties. The attack on the Mardakert and Askeran regions of Karabakh originated from the Azerbaijani stronghold in the city of Aghdam. This offensive comes several weeks after an intense propaganda campaign in which Azerbaijani officials attempted to cast Armenia as an aggressor in the escalation of tensions in Nagorno-Karabakh and elsewhere. This disinformation campaign was obviously conducted in preparation for the planned military attack which occurred yesterday.

Azerbaijani forces recently seized military weapons from arsenals which were maintained by the former Soviet army. These forces misappropriated massive quantities of armored vehicles, planes, missile launchers, automatic weapons and ammunition. There is no doubt that the seizure of these weapons, combined with the already massive weaponry Azerbaijan possesses, will be used to annihilate the people of Nagorno-Karabakh in an attempt to defeat their struggle for self-determination.

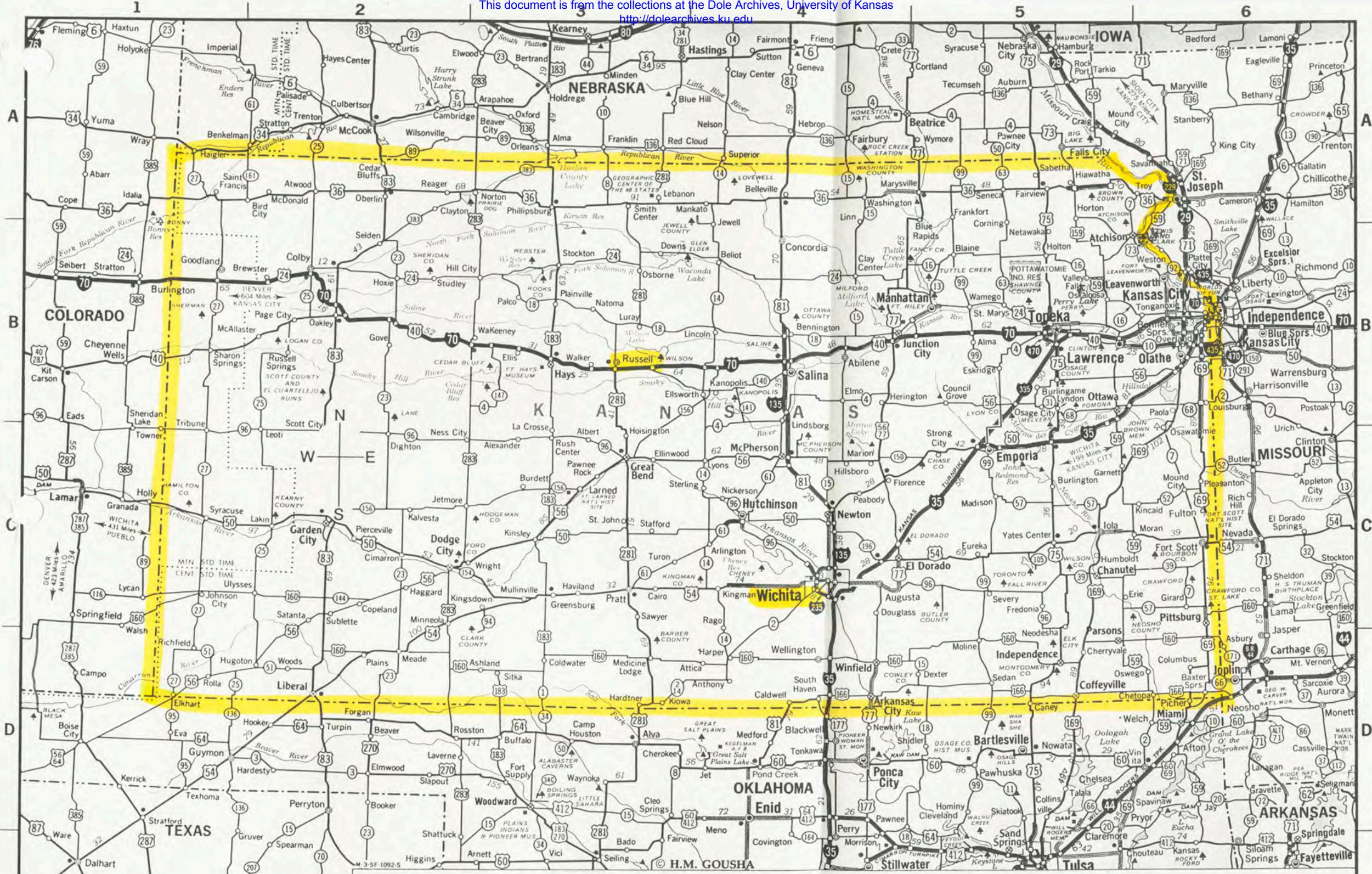
The launching of this offensive, coming shortly after the election of President Elchibey, is in direct contravention of the agreement reached at the North Atlantic Cooperation Council meeting in Oslo, Norway on June 6th. This latest offensive is an attempt by Azerbaijan to derail the upcoming CSCE conference on Nagorno-Karabakh in Minsk scheduled to convene in two weeks. This action also undermines the potential for progress in negotiations toward a peaceful resolution of the conflict.

The Republic of Armenia strongly protests the Azerbaijani attack and appeals to the international community take immediate measures to halt the large-scale offensive against Nagorno-Karabakh so as to avoid further loss of life and destruction in Nagorno-Karabakh. If international pressure to stop Azerbaijan is not forthcoming, Armenia will have no choice but to take decisive action to provide the necessary support and assistance to defend the rights and security of the people of Nagorno-Karabakh.

END

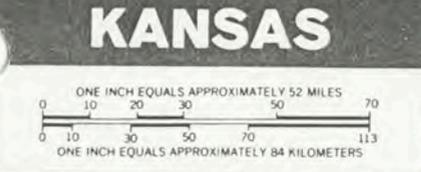
MAPS





PARTIAL INDEX TO CITIES AND TOWNS
 State Population 2,364,236

Abilene	B-4	Blue Rapids	A-5	Columbus	D-6	Garden City	C-2	Holton	B-5	Leavenworth	B-6	Newton	C-4	Pittsburg	C-6	Sterling	C-4
Anthony	D-4	Burlington	C-5	Concordia	B-4	Garnett	C-5	Hugoton	D-2	Leoti	C-2	Norton	C-4	Plainville	B-3	Stockton	B-3
Arkansas City	D-4	Caldwell	D-4	Council Grove	B-5	Girard	C-6	Humboldt	C-5	Liberal	D-2	Oakley	B-2	Pratt	C-3	Syracuse	C-1
Atchison	B-5	Chanute	C-5	Dodge City	C-2	Goodland	B-1	Hutchinson	C-4	Lincoln	B-4	Osborne	B-3	Russell	B-3	Topeka	B-5
Atwood	A-2	Cherryvale	D-5	El Dorado	C-4	Great Bend	C-3	Independence	D-5	Lindsborg	B-4	St. Francis	A-1	Ulysses	C-2		
Augusta	C-4	Chetopa	D-6	Elkhart	D-1	Greensburg	C-3	Iola	C-5	Manhattan	B-5	St. John	C-3	WaKeeney	B-3		
Baxter Springs	D-6	Clay Center	B-4	Ellinwood	C-3	Harper	D-4	Mankato	A-4	Osawatimie	B-6	St. Marys	B-5	Wamego	B-5		
Belleville	A-4	Coffeyville	D-5	Ellsworth	C-4	Hays	B-3	Marion	C-5	Osborne	B-3	Salina	B-5	Washington	A-4		
Beloit	B-4	Colby	B-2	Eureka	C-5	Herington	B-4	Marysville	A-4	Ottawa	B-5	Scott City	C-2	Wellington	D-4		
				Fredonia	C-5	Hoisington	C-3	McPherson	C-4	Overland	B-6	Sedan	D-5	Wichita	C-4		
								Larned	C-3	Park	B-6	Seneca	A-5	Winfield	D-4		
								Lawrence	B-5	Paola	B-6	Smith Center	A-3	Yates	C-5		
										Parsons	D-5	Stafford	C-3	Center	C-5		
										Phillipsburg	A-3				1092-S-X1		



KANSAS

POPULATION AND GROWTH

1980 population	2,363,679
1990 population (32nd in the nation)	2,477,574
Percent change 1980-1990	+5%

DEMOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN

White	90%
Black	6%
Asian or Pacific Islander (Hispanic origin)	1%
	4%
Urban	67%
Rural	33%
Born in state	63%
Foreign-born	2%

MAJOR CITIES

Wichita	304,011
Kansas City	149,767
Topeka	119,883
Overland Park	111,790
Lawrence	65,608

AREA AND LAND USE

Area	81,778 sq. miles (13th)
Farm	90%
Forest	3%
Federally owned	1%

WORK

Occupations

White-collar	51%
Blue-collar	30%
Service workers	13%

Government Workers

Federal	24,826
State	57,216
Local	127,617

MONEY

Median family income	\$ 19,707 (26th)
Tax burden per capita	\$ 782 (35th)

EDUCATION

Spending per pupil through grade 12	\$ 4,076 (25th)
Persons with college degrees	17% (22nd)

Pizza Hut

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

Senator Dole -

As you know, as of Wednesday evening, we do not anticipate a stop at a Pizza Hut.

You may want to raise it one last time with Yeltsin on the plane. Pizza Hut will have representatives at the bbq, in any event.

BOB DOLE
KANSAS

United States Senate

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLICAN LEADER

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-7020

June 16, 1992

His Excellency Boris Yeltsin
President
The Russian Republic

Dear Mr. President:

All Kansans are looking forward to your visit to our State on Thursday, June 18. It will be an important event in the history of Kansas. We hope and expect that it will be a unique opportunity for you to experience the "real America."

We have already put together a solid program for your stay in Wichita and its environs, but I do believe that it would be very worthwhile to consider adding to the schedule a very brief event that would give an opportunity for the general public, not involved in any of the now-scheduled stops, to get at least a personal glimpse of you. It would mean a great deal to Kansans, and would provide a very striking visual symbol of the person-to-person aspects of your diplomacy in this country.

I would specifically suggest two possibilities: (1) a brief stop at a shopping center; or (2) a brief stop at a Pizza Hut Restaurant, where you could visit for a few moments with customers and passers-by. In regard to the latter, you will recall the role that the Moscow Pizza Hut played in helping sustain you and your staff and supporters during last year's coup in the former Soviet Union.

Either stop is directly on your currently planned route and could be done in less than ten minutes -- which could be easily carved from your current itinerary. I am also confident that either stop could be successfully laid on in the time remaining before your arrival in Wichita. Certainly, either would leave in the minds of the American public a vivid image of your populist, democratic style and natural rapport with the common man.

I hope that you will consider this proposal, and let me or my staff know if you would like to add such a stop to your itinerary. In any event, we are all anxiously awaiting your arrival in Kansas, and promise you a good visit.

Sincerely yours,



BOB DOLE
United States Senate

JUN 12 '92 13:48

FROM PHI GOV. RELATIONS

TO LESHER

PAGE.002



Steven S Reinemund, President and Chief Executive Officer

Pizza Hut, Inc./8111 East Douglas/P.O.Box 428/Wichita, Kansas 37201/Phone 316-631-9585/Telex 417-477

June 12, 1992

The Honorable Robert Dole
United States Senate
Washington, DC

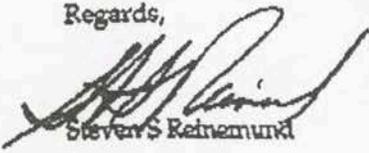
Dear Bob:

As we discussed on the telephone, I would appreciate the opportunity for President Yeltsin to visit a Pizza Hut during his upcoming visit to Wichita. I've listed several ties between President Yeltsin and Pizza Hut for your consideration when establishing his final itinerary.

- The city of Moscow is a 50% joint venture owner of the two Pizza Hut units located in Moscow. Pizza Hut is one of only a few companies presently doing business in Moscow supporting President Yeltsin's economic recovery initiatives.
- During the coup that led to President Yeltsin's rise to power, the Moscow Pizza Hut provided over 300 pizzas and 20 cases of Pepsi to President Yeltsin and his colleagues at the Russian Parliament. The pizzas were delivered at great personal risk by Alex Antoniadi, our Russian general manager for the two Pizza Huts in Moscow.
- Alex Antoniadi was later brought to Wichita and recognized before the entire world headquarters staff for his courageous efforts. During his stay in Wichita, Alex stated that if Wichita State University was good enough for the Carney brothers (Pizza Hut founders) to attend, he would like his son to attend this university. Alex's son is now attending WSU and is currently in Wichita for the summer.
- Visiting a Pizza Hut restaurant would provide President Yeltsin the opportunity to meet many ordinary Americans. I would suggest he visit our new concept, the Pizza Hut Café, that is located on the edge of the Towne East Square Shopping Center. The attached map shows the Café and three additional Pizza Huts near McConnell Air Force Base.
- Pizza Hut received substantial media coverage for both our joint venture operation and our serving pizzas during the coup. I've attached a few articles of interest.

Thanks for your support and I look forward to hearing from you.

Regards,


Steven S Reinemund

Enclosures

Schedule
PRESIDENT YELTSIN'S VISIT TO WICHITA
June 18, 1992

1050

President Yeltsin's aircraft arrives at McConnell Air Force Base (accompanied by Senator and Mrs. Dole, Senator Kassebaum and Ambassador Strauss).

Receiving Line (may include some spouses):

Base Commander Col. Mangels
Air National Guard Commander
Col. Sykes
Mayor Knight
Governor Finney
Congressman Glickman
Congressman Slattery
Congressman Nichols
Chairwoman of County Commission
Gwin

At the end of the Receiving Line Yeltsins, Doles, and Knights approach the podium for remarks.

o Mayor Knight presents a Key to the City to President Yeltsin, Mrs. Knight presents flowers to Mrs. Yeltsin, and Mayor Knight introduces Senator Dole.

o Senator Dole welcomes President Yeltsin to Kansas.

o President Yeltsin makes brief remarks.

President and Mrs. Yeltsin, Senator Dole and Mayor Knight then walk to line of servicemen and servicewomen for a brief exchange.

1115

Party accompanying President Yeltsin departs McConnell AFB.

o In Yeltsin limo: Yeltsin, Dole, Strauss (decision pending on media representative in limo for various "legs" of itinerary).

Party accompanying Mrs. Yeltsin departs in separate motorcade (see Mrs. Yeltsin's schedule).

-2-

1130

Arrive Dold Foods.

Met at door by Bob Woods, Plant Manager, and Dick Knowlton, CEO of parent firm, Hormel (based in Austin, Minnesota).

Yeltsin, Dole, Woods and Knowlton go to holding room to don sanitary clothing, and begin brief tour of plant.

- o Separate group of accompanying VIPs (approximately 10 total) go to second holding room, don sanitary clothing, and begin brief tour.

At conclusion of tours, entire party reassembles under tent in front of plant for presentation of gift by Woods and Knowlton to Yeltsin.

1215

Depart Dold Foods.

- o Yeltsin limo: Yeltsin, Dole, Strauss.

1230

Arrive Wichita State University, Duerksen Fine Arts Theater.

- o Party in Yeltsin limo leaves limo at prearranged spot some 40-50 yards from entrance and shakes hands with assembled crowd (behind low fence), then walks to Theater.

Met at entrance by WSU President Warren Armstrong. Yeltsin and others from party seated on stage (list below) go to holding room, to meet WSU representatives (list below).

- o WSU representatives in holding room:

Armstrong
Fred Sudermann, VP for Gov. Rels.
George Parsons, Pres., Bd. of
Trustees
Frank Barton, Endowment Comm.
Jack Sampson, Chmn, Kansas Bd. of
Regents
Kathryn Griffith, Prof. of Pol.
Sci.

-3-

o Party seated on stage (in order of seating):

Armstrong
Yeltsin
Kassebaum
Dole
Glickman
2 WSU students

Program at WSU:

- o Armstrong welcomes Yeltsin and introduces Kassebaum.
- o Kassebaum introduces Yeltsin.
- o Yeltsin speaks.
- o At conclusion of speech, WSU students make gift presentation to Yeltsin.

It is anticipated that, at conclusion of program, Yeltsin may descend stage on left and shake hands in front row of crowd en route to exit from building.

1315

Depart WSU.

- o Yeltsin limo: Yeltsin, Dole, Strauss.

1340

Arrive Rau farm.

Rendevouz with Mrs. Yeltsin's party.

Small group (list below) goes into Rau house for private meeting with Rau family.

- o Group for meeting: Yeltsins, Doles, Kassebaum, Finney, Glickman, Strauss.
- o Rau family:

Mr. Greg Rau
Mrs. Sandra Rau

Children:

Lajeau Rau (22)
Bruce Rau (20)
Darlene Rau (19)
Dennis Rau (15)

Mr. Roman Rau (Greg's father)

-4-

Private meeting arrangements:

- o In living room. Mr. and Mrs. Rau, Yeltsins and Doles seated at table. Remainder of group seated in sitting area to left. Informal discussion.
- o After a few minutes Rau family, Yeltsins and Doles go to "computer room" to see Rau's "farm computer" operations. Rest of group proceeds to remainder of farm program.
- o After viewing "computer room," Rau family, Yeltsins and Doles return to living room for private photos (including one of just Yeltsins and Raus) and private family gift from Raus to Yeltsins, then all depart house.

Raus, Yeltsins, and Doles inspect farm equipment. Rest of party begins barbeque.

Raus, Yeltsins and Doles join barbeque.

At a convenient point, there will be remarks by a Rau family representative, Senator Dole and President Yeltsin.

- o Senator Dole will present (1) cowboy boots to President Yeltsin for him and his three grandchildren and (2) purse to Mrs. Yeltsin as personal gift from the Doles.

At a convenient point, President Yeltsin and Senator Dole may approach press for informal question-and-answer session.

1515 Depart Rau farm.

- o Yeltsin limo: Yeltsin, Glickman, Strauss.

1525 Arrive McConnell AFB.

Yeltsins, Doles and Strauss proceed to holding room for meeting with representatives of families of American service personnel suspected of being missing in Russia. Rest of departing party proceeds to aircraft.

-5-

o Family representatives:

Charles and Mrs. McAtee (Mrs.
McAtee's first husband missing,
presumed dead).
Jerry Burgess (brother missing).
D. Vic Auer (wife's uncle missing).

At conclusion of meeting, Yeltsins, Doles and
Strauss proceed to tarmac for "goodbyes."
Yeltsins board aircraft.

1530

Yeltsin aircraft departs McConnell AFB.

June 17, 1992

TO: SENATOR DOLE
FROM: MARGOT BERRAY
SUBJ: ATTACHMENTS

Attached are the following items:

1. President Yeltsin's schedule for June 18.
2. Issues Checklist.
3. Memo from Al outlining items you may wish to raise on the plane with Yeltsin.

The briefing book is being prepared separately.

Thank you.

Margot

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Jack Sampson, Chmn, Kansas Bd. of Regents
Kathryn Griffith, Prof. of Pol. Sci.

003

SEN BOB DOLE'S OFFICE, WICHITA

15:37

06/17/92

-3-

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Yeltsin
Kassebaum
Dole
Glickman
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Charles and Mrs. McAtee (Mrs.
McAtee's first husband missing,
presumed dead).
Jerry Burgess (brother missing).
D. Vic Auer (wife's uncle missing).

At conclusion of meeting, Yeltsins, Doles and
Strauss proceed to tarmac for "goodbyes."
Yeltsins board aircraft.

1530

Yeltsin aircraft departs McConnell AFB.

Schedule
MRS. YELTSIN'S VISIT TO WICHITA, KANSAS
June 18, 1992

- 1050 Arrive McConnell Air Force Base with President Yeltsin.
- Arrival ceremony, as per President Yeltsin's schedule.
- Mrs. Yeltsin's activities at arrival:
- o Goes through Receiving Line.
 - o Receives flowers from wife of Wichita Mayor Knight, at the beginning of arrival ceremony on tarmac.
 - o May accompany President Yeltsin as he greets servicemen and servicewomen on tarmac.
- 1115 Departs McConnell AFB in separate motorcade from President Yeltsin.
- 1130 Arrives at Marriot East Hotel
- Party is met upon arrival by Hotel management and escorted to reception hosted by Mrs. Dole and Mrs. Knight. Approximately 100-150 expected to attend.
- There will be a "head table" for Mrs. Yeltsin, Mrs. Dole, Mrs. Knight and other invited guests to use -- but the basic format is "mix and mingle."
- At an appropriate moment, it is expected that Mrs. Knight will give brief welcoming remarks, present Mrs. Yeltsin with a gift, and introduce Mrs. Dole. Mrs. Dole will then welcome and introduce Mrs. Yeltsin. It is not yet determined whether Mrs. Yeltsin will make remarks.
- 1205 Depart Marriot East Hotel.
- 1225 Arrive Cowtown Museum.
- Party is met upon arrival by officials of Cowtown, and escorted on tour. Mrs. Yeltsin, Mrs. Dole, Mrs. Knight and invited guests may proceed in a horse-drawn carriage or on foot, as they choose.
- 1250 Depart Cowtown.

-2-

1325

Arrive Rau farm.

Rendevouz with President Yeltsin and his Party, due to arrive at 1330 (note that Mrs. Yeltsin and Mrs. Dole may enter Rau home and visit with family pending arrive of President and Party; in that event, other members of Mrs. Yeltsin's Party would be escorted to barbeque area).

Mrs. Yeltsin's activities at Rau farm:

- o Participates in "family meeting" in Rau home.

- o Accompanies President Yeltsin on inspection of farm equipment and at barbeque.

1515

Depart Rau farm (in motorcade with President Yeltsin. Current arrangment is for Mrs. Yeltsin to be in separate limo, but that is subject to final decision by Yeltsins.

1525

Arrive at McConnell AFB.

It is not yet know whether Mrs. Yeltsin will participate in meeting with representatives of families of American service personnel suspected of being missing in Russia.

Participates in "good byes" on tarmac.

1530

Depart McConnell AFB with President Yeltsin.

ISSUES CHECKLIST

STATUS OF AMERICAN POWS. In the last few days Russian spokesmen (including Yeltsin) have made several statements indicating that some American military men shot down over Russian territory during the 1950's were held in Soviet prisons and mental hospitals. Tuesday, contradictory statements were made (including some allegedly by Yeltsin, en route to Washington) indicating that the Russians may (or may not) have also held some American POWs from Korea and Vietnam. During his address to Congress Wednesday, Yeltsin again mentioned this issue, pledging to do whatever he could to be helpful on this issue. What does President Yeltsin know about American military men that were held by the Soviet Union? Are any of them still alive? Specifically, is there any evidence at all that Americans from the Vietnam War were/are being held?

RUSSIA'S SECURITY CONCERNS. The press continues to carry stories of tensions between Russia and Ukraine (especially over control of the Black Sea Fleet and the status of Russians in the Crimea). Russia and Georgia have also been at odds this week regarding ethnic Russians in Georgia who want to rejoin Mother Russia. What is the status of discussions with Ukraine over the Black Sea Fleet? What does Russia intend to pursue the issue of the status of ethnic Russians in other republics?

ECONOMIC REFORMS. In recent days, the Russians have sent some mixed signals, in terms of progress on economic reforms. On the one hand, they have delayed the raising of energy prices and are increasing the money supply to ease the burden of higher prices on the population. On the other hand, Yeltsin has just named Gaidar as acting Prime Minister (reaffirming his strong support for Gaidar's reforms) and has issued several decrees supporting a move toward a market economy -- steps obviously taken to reassure us. What is the status of talks with the IMF? Does Yeltsin have a timetable for specific future reforms? What are the next steps? How serious does he regard the challenge from hardliners to his reform efforts?

RESISTANCE FROM HARDLINERS. The press has carried numerous reports of increased tension between Yeltsin and Gorbachev. Although you almost certainly will not want to bring up Gorbachev directly, you might ask Yeltsin about the degree of resistance he is getting from various hardliners.

ARMENIA. Last Friday (June 12), Azerbaijan began an offensive against Armenian civilians in and around Nagorno Karabakh -- and reportedly on Armenia proper. Fighting has continued this week, with control of various villages changing hands. Russia has been generally supportive of Armenia in recent months. You may want to ask Yeltsin about the current crisis. Has Yeltsin spoken with Ter-Petrosian? Is Yeltsin planning to make any statements condemning a military solution to the quest for self-determination in Nagorno Karabakh? Are there ways in which Russia and the United States can cooperate to help the situation?

SUMMIT ARMS CONTROL TALKING POINTS

THIS WEEK PRESIDENT BUSH AND PRESIDENT YELTSIN CONCLUDED A HISTORIC AND FAR-REACHING ARMS CONTROL AGREEMENT.

AN AGREEMENT OF SUCH MAGNITUDE WOULD HAVE BEEN UNIMAGINABLE EVEN A YEAR AGO.

WITH THE SOVIET UNION DEAD AND THE COLD WAR OVER, WE CAN FINALLY BE ASSURED THAT THE ERA OF U.S.-SOVIET ARMS RACES HAS ALSO ENDED.

FROM NOW ON, OUR TWO COUNTRIES WILL WORK TOGETHER ON MATTERS AFFECTING OUR SECURITY.

THE MASSIVE NUCLEAR ARSENALS WHICH SYMBOLIZED THE COLD WAR WILL BE REDUCED BY TWO-THIRDS, TO 3,000 -3,500, BY THE YEAR 2003 AND PERHAPS AS EARLY AS THE YEAR 2,000.

MOST IMPORTANTLY, THE MOST DANGEROUS AND DESTABILIZING WEAPONS -- HEAVY ICBMs WITH MULTIPLE WARHEADS -- WILL BE COMPLETELY ELIMINATED.

NO LONGER WILL AMERICANS FEAR AN ATTACK OF GIANT AND LETHAL SS-18 ICBMs.

WHILE IT TOOK MANY YEARS TO COMPLETE THE START TREATY THIS AGREEMENT WAS REACHED IN A MATTER OF MONTHS.

WE ARE NO LONGER NEGOTIATING WITH AN ADVERSARY; WE ARE NEGOTIATING WITH A NEW PARTNER, A PARTNER WHO SHARES OUR INTEREST IN PEACE AND SECURITY.

THIS COMMON INTEREST AND COOPERATIVE RELATIONSHIP WILL ALSO HELP US TO CONFRONT THE GROWING THREAT OF NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION.

I COMMEND PRESIDENTS BUSH AND YELTSIN ON THEIR ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA HAVE COMMITTED TO WORKING TOGETHER ON A GLOBAL PROTECTION SYSTEM AGAINST BALLISTIC MISSILES.

DURING THIS SUMMIT, PRESIDENT BUSH AND PRESIDENT YELTSIN HAVE MADE GREAT STRIDES TOWARD ENHANCING THE SECURITY OF OUR TWO NATIONS; THEY HAVE SEIZED THIS HISTORIC MOMENT TO FORGE A NEW PARTNERSHIP -- A PARTNERSHIP WHICH WILL LEAD THE WAY TO A SAFER WORLD.

SENATOR: Re: Yeltsin visit to Wichita -- items you may wish to raise on plane.

There are still four significant items unresolved as of Wednesday evening. The Russians have made clear that none of the first three will finally get done unless you raise them directly with Yeltsin in the plane.

1. MEETING WITH MISSING AMERICANS' FAMILY REPS. I am led to believe Yeltsin will approve this -- but you must raise it with him for a final, formal ok. It is all set to do at McConnell just before departure (see Schedule for details) -- all you have to do is say "go" when you get off the plane (note that the Rau family just didn't want it done on their farm, and it may work better at a military facility anyway).

2. MEDIA REPS IN YELTSIN LIMO. I am led to believe the chances are fairly good Yeltsin will approve this if you raise it. If you do and he gives the ok, we will have reps lined up for three legs of the trip (McConnell to Dold, Dold to WSU, and WSU to the farm -- Walt has the details on who on what leg; you will recall that we have scheduled Glickman in the limo from the farm back to McConnell, so there will be no media rep for that leg). Again, you give us the "go" when you get off the plane and we will get it done.

3. STOP AT PIZZA HUT. As of Wednesday evening, this looks almost dead, but you may want to try to give it one last shot in the plane. Keep in mind that we do now have a public "event" of sorts scheduled at WSU -- the "handshaking" along the fence line before Yeltsin enters Wichita State; the public has been invited (and Clarkson really "pitched" it in several TV interviews today, so we will probably get a good crowd. Of course, we will do everything possible to keep this option open, pending your arrival at McConnell. We have independently advised Pizza Hut here of the state of play. They will have reps at Rau farm, if a stop doesn't work out.

4. GLICKMAN ON YELTSIN PLANE. There's not much more we can do on this from here (I understand you have Margo contacting Strauss to make a last effort there). I have spoken to Glickman's office and explained the situation, and they did not seem upset. As you will see on the schedule, Glickman is already getting a fairly high profile role.

5. MARRIOTT HOTEL. Bill Marriott called to report that things are going well. He does feel it would be helpful for you to continue to encourage President Yeltsin to resolve the problems Marriott has in Moscow with the National Hotel.

AL

Hutchinson News 6-17

Russian in Hesston hopeful

Teacher helped translate material for Yeltsin's visit

By Ray Hemman

The Hutchinson News

HESSTON — If she gets a chance to meet her president — Boris Yeltsin — when he comes to Kansas on Thursday, Tatiana "Tanya" Sildus would have a simple message for him.

"I would say, 'I believe in you. I believe democracy will win in our country,'" Miss Sildus, a teacher at Hesston High School, said Tuesday.

The 23-year-old teacher has taken a two-year teaching assignment at Hesston High School. While at the school, Miss Sildus is teaching Russian, German, Soviet society and world geography.

She is living with fellow teacher LeAnn Clark and her husband, Stan, who is an engineer at Hay and Forage Industries in Hesston.

But in the past week, her abilities to speak and write in her native tongue have been put to use by farm groups from across Kansas that will play hosts to Yeltsin at a luncheon Thursday at the Greg and Sandy Rau farm.

When she heard about Yeltsin's visit to Wichita, Miss Sildus asked Rep. Ellen Samuelson, R-Newton, whether there was any way the Russian teacher could help.

The representative suggested she call Sen. Bob Dole, R-Kan.

Ultimately, she was placed into contact with Arlan Suderman, Sedgwick County agent, and Howard Tice, executive director of the Kansas Association of Wheat Growers.

"Mr. (Gary) Price and I translated several things for them," Miss Sildus said. Price is superintendent of schools for Hesston. "We translated the program, Kansas agricultural facts, the names of the 23 sponsors of the barbecue, a banner, business cards and T-shirts. My superintendent knows some Russian."

Because of her work, she will attend the luncheon as a guest of Suderman's.

The work was done at the high school on a computer that has a program that will print Cyrillic letters. The computer itself has



Photo by Sandra Watts

Tatiana 'Tanya' Sildus, 23, holds a doll that she brought from Russia. It was given by her parents to her 'adopted' parents, Stan and LeAnn Clark in Hesston.

been one of the many new experiences the young teacher has encountered.

"I am going to school for intensive study of computers and typing," she said. "That was not offered at my school in Russia. In the university, we had computers and we used them to study English, but we did not know how to operate the computers."

This is Miss Sildus' second stay in the United States. While a fifth-year student at Vladimir Pedagogical (teaching) Institute, she was part of an exchange program with a college in Illinois in August 1990.

That fall, Price was part of an education delegation that toured Russia. Price took Russian classes years ago when he was a student at Oklahoma State University and always dreamed of going to the country.

While in Russia, the group made a stop in Vladimir, which once was the capital of the country. Miss Sildus, who studied English as one of her multiple majors in college, was serving as a translator for the group.

"I sat next to him," she said. "He asked me if I'd like to teach in the United States. He came back (to Hesston) and talked to his board."

After graduating last summer

from Vladimir Pedagogical, she took her first teaching job in Hesston. She will teach a second year in Hesston before returning to Russia in the summer of 1993.

Her U.S. family is like her Russian family. Both of her "mothers" are high-school teachers. Both of her "fathers" are engineers.

During the two year period, the Clarks are helping Miss Sildus become exposed to as much of Kansas' and U.S. culture as possible. For example, the trio took a weekend wagon-train ride into the Flint Hills, camping under the stars with Kansas cowboys.

She also has traveled to Disney World in Florida and will be traveling this summer across the Southeast and up into Michigan.

Even so, she does miss her home. She calls her Russian parents once each month, but she gets most of her information about the nation from U.S. newspapers, television and radio.

For better or worse, she left Russia 10 days before the unsuccessful Aug. 19 coup. The coup was a shock, even for Russians.

"There were no rumors," she said. "Everything was quiet. I had hoped they would sign a new union treaty."

157 AP 06-17-92 17:18 EST 40 Lines. Copyright 1992. All rights reserved.
AM-KS--Yeltsin-Kansas, Bjt,0330<

Boris Yeltsin to See Farm Equipment from Former Soviet Union<

Eds: A version also moving on national circuits.<

By MICHAEL BATES=

Associated Press Writer=

WICHITA, Kan. (AP) There will be a little bit of the former Soviet Union waiting for Russian President Boris Yeltsin when he arrives at an area farm Thursday.

A Belarus tractor and a Don combine, both imported from the former Soviet Union for sale to U.S. farmers, will be on display at the Greg Rau farm along with American farm machinery.

The Belarus is made in factories in the former republic that gave it its name and in the Ukraine and Minsk. Don combines are made in Rostov in Russia and take their name from the Don River there.

Besides the farm visit, where Yeltsin will spend nearly two hours of his almost five-hour stopover, the Russian president will visit the Dold Foods beef and pork processing plant and make a speech at Wichita State University.

Naina Yeltsin, the Russian leader's wife, will be the guest of honor at a reception and then tour Cowtown, a living history museum depicting Victorian era Wichita.

She will rejoin her husband at the Rau farm, where the couple will meet privately with the Rau family, tour a farm equipment display, watch some wheat being harvested and eat at a beef burger and pork burger cookout sponsored by 22 agricultural groups.

Sam Eberly, who operates a commercial farm and a recreation-meeting business, said he uses his Belarus almost daily.

"I got to looking around because I need another tractor. It was considerably less expensive than everything else," he said.

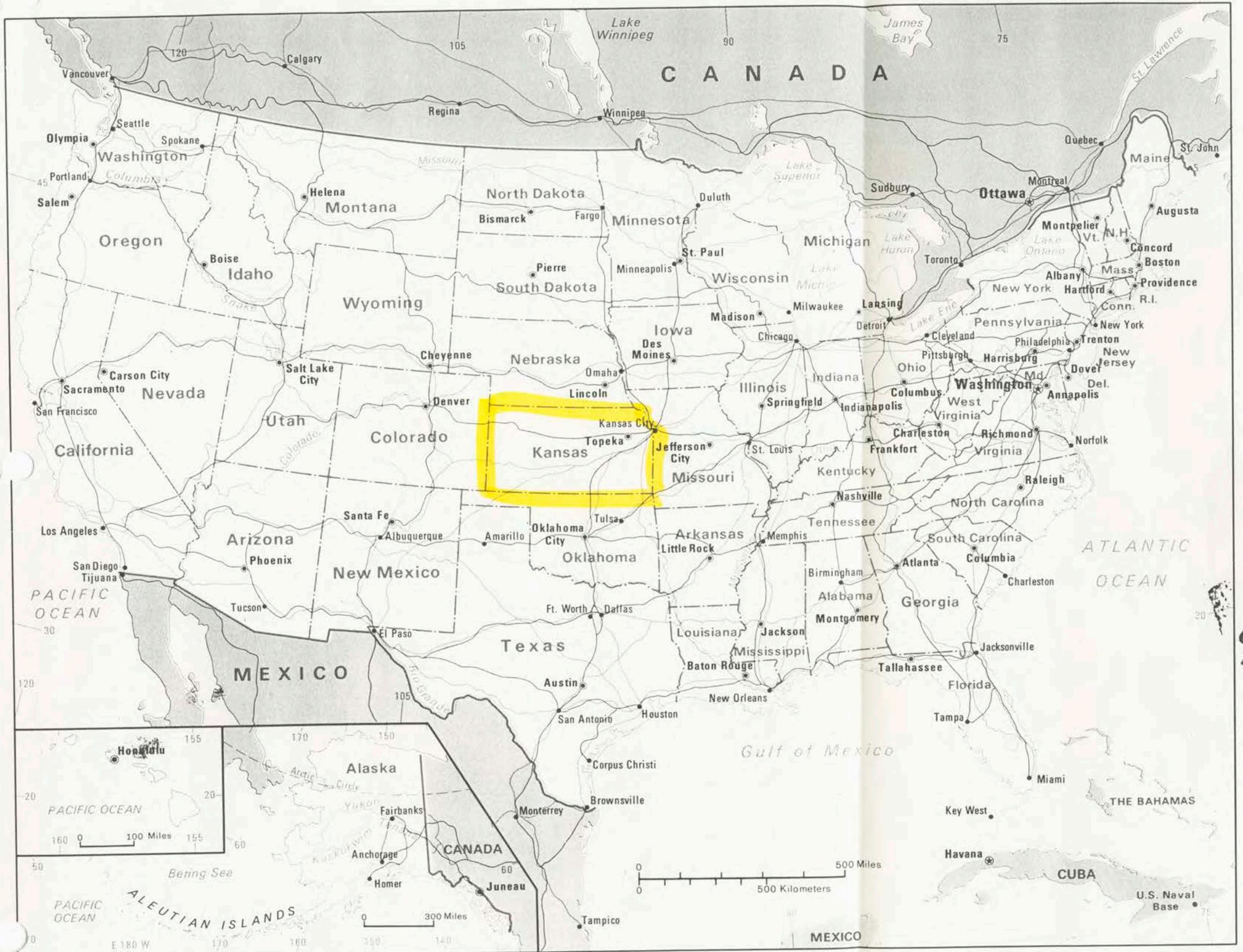
Belarus tractors generally cost 40 percent to 50 percent less than their American and Japanese counterparts, said Max McDaniel, the dealer who sold Eberly his.

Eberly said the tractor is not as sophisticated as American-made models and is not finished out in the same way. Its welds and castings are rougher, but it is serviceable, he said.

The Belarus tractor and Don combine at the Thursday display will be on loan from McDaniel's implement dealership.

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United States



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 Albers Equal Area Projection
 Standard parallels 29°30' and 45°30'
 Scale 1:22,000,000

— Railroad
 — Road

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AL

- | | | |
|-----|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. | Allen, Bobbie R | Sandy's brother-in-law |
| 2. | Allen, Darron E | Sandra's nephew |
| 3. | Allen, Josephine A. | Sandy's sister |
| 4. | Baba, Mike J. DR. | |
| 5. | Berndsen, Dave | Cousin - Farmer |
| 6. | Berndsen, James | Cousin - Farmer |
| 7. | Berndsen, Tammi | |
| 8. | Berndsen, Tim | Cousin - Farmer |
| 9. | Berndsen, Virginia | |
| 10. | Betzen, Clem | Greg's uncle |
| 11. | Betzen, Joe | Greg's uncle |
| 12. | Betzen, Marsha | Greg's aunt |
| 13. | Borchardt, Mary Beth | Greg's sister |
| 14. | Butts, Forrest | Farmer |
| 15. | Conrady, Michael Lawrence | |
| 16. | Coughenour, Deborah R. | Sandra's niece |
| 17. | Engles, Elizabeth A. | |
| 18. | Engles, Patrick J. | Farmer |
| | <i>ME. FRIEDAN</i> | <i>NEIGHBOR TO EAST</i> |
| 19. | Goodin, Michael L. | Farmer |
| 20. | Gosch, Joe L. | Vet. |
| 21. | Grelinger, Robert W. | |
| 22. | Grelinger, Susan V. | |
| 23. | Grelinger, Trista K. | |
| 24. | Grieving, Nelda | |
| 25. | Gutschenritter, Josephine | Greg's Aunt |
| 26. | Heiman, James L. | |
| 27. | Henderson, Charles | Neighbor on north, may come over |
| 28. | Lindner, Eugene H. | Sandy's dad |
| 29. | Lindner, Regina E. | Sandy's mother |
| 30. | Linnebur, David H | |
| 31. | Linnebur, Judith K. | |
| 32. | Ott, Charles | Farmer |
| 33. | Paris, Martin | Elevator manager |
| 34. | Patterson, Florence | Sandy's aunt |
| 35. | Patterson, Wayne | Sandy's uncle |
| 36. | Phannestiel, Margret | |
| 37. | Pierpoint, Floyd | |
| 38. | Potter, Richard | |
| 39. | Rau, Lou | Greg's uncle |
| 40. | Rau, Roman P. | Greg's dad - farmer |
| 41. | Rude, Charles L. <i>Photographer</i> | |
| 42. | Seba, Erwin | |
| 43. | Setter, Reverend H. | Catholic Priest |
| 44. | Shields, Christopher A. | |
| 45. | Sommerhauser, Robert | Farmer |
| 46. | Sommerhauser, Sylvia | |
| 47. | Suderman, Arlan | County Extension-Agent Farm |

48. Welchans, Michael R.
49. Westfahl, Steven A. County Extension - Agent Farm
50. Williams, Michael D.
Wolferd, Ric Photographer Asst.
51. Zimmerman, Ron L.

CITY OF WICHITA INVITEES

GREG FERRIS
ALISA PHILLIPS
RIP GOOCH
STAN REESER
FRANK OJILE
SHELDON KAMEN
CHRIS CHERCHES
SUSAN CHERCHES
CATHY HOLDEMAN
LARRY GARCIA
GLENN BENEDICK
JAMES OSBORNE
ROD OLSEN
LARRY FLEMING
KEN WALNOR
ARMANDO AYALA

*4 MORE MAYOR KNIGHT HAS NOT DECIDED UPON YET.
I'LL HAVE THEIR NAMES BY MORNING