

# U.S.-RUSSIA PARTNERSHIP

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*A New Time  
A New Beginning*



ПАРТНЁРСТВО  
МЕЖДУ  
США И РОССИЕЙ

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*Новые Времена  
Новые Начинания*

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## INTRODUCTION

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# *A New Vision for U.S.-Russian Relations*

**T**hose of us who value the U.S.-Russian relationship have been on a roller-coaster ride for the past decade. During the heady days of the fall of the Berlin Wall and the ensuing collapse of the Soviet Union, it appeared that our two countries would cooperate as never before. The world cheered when Presidents Bush and Yeltsin hailed a new “strategic partnership” between America and Russia.



There followed, however, a dark period — marked by misguided American policies and rampant Russian corruption. The Russian economy sagged as American aid — money meant for the Russian people — was siphoned off and stashed in Swiss banks and American real estate investment. At the same time, NATO’s war in Kosovo strained the already sinking bilateral relationship. What were the results of this increasingly bitter disenchantment? A more aggressive Russian foreign policy, increased proliferation from Moscow to rogue states, and the final *coup de grace*: Russia and China announcing last year a new “strategic partnership” — against the interests of America and the West.



Now is the time, with new leaders in Washington and Moscow, to improve the relationship for the long-term.

My interest in this relationship began when I was nineteen years old, when a college professor convinced me to switch my major to Russian Studies. Since that time, I have been fascinated with the Soviet Union and Russia — and have traveled there more than twenty-five times.



I began my travels when I was a member of my local County Council and was invited to travel to Moscow by the American Council of Young Political Leaders. I have continued to visit Russia since my election to Congress, as a member of the House Armed Services Committee, and later as co-chairman of the Duma-Congress Study Group, the official interparliamentary exchange between the U.S. and Russia.



My interactions with leaders across Russia have taught me that the Russians are a proud people, historically aware, and mindful of Russia's unique global role. Increasingly, they are becoming aware of the limitless possibilities for U.S.-Russian cooperation on a host of issues.



This brief paper, then, is an effort to weave together a comprehensive program of U.S.-Russian cooperation across a wide-range of issues.



Too often, the focus of our bilateral relations has been on defense and security — precisely the issues on which our interests often collide. It would be more useful, as we move forward with a Russian policy for the 21st century, to take a more holistic approach — one that takes into account Russia's myriad concerns as well as our own.

Therefore, in consultation with many of the leading experts on Russia, I propose a series of initiatives to engage Russia on issues like the environment, energy, economic development, and health care — as well as defense and security. Some of these are new ideas, but many are not. Many of these initiatives are already underway, and need additional support to make even greater progress.



Such engagement is in the interest of the U.S. as well as Russia. For if the U.S. and Russia are cooperating on issues across the board, Russia will be more likely to work closely with America on the national security issues that matter most to us — missile defense, the war against terrorism, and proliferation.



This is not, and will never be, a finished product. The contours of our bilateral relationship change daily with world events. Nor will it likely be turned into a grand legislative proposal, although certainly parts of it may be. I hope only that it is a starting point for discussions between Russia and America on ways that we can forge a new relationship that will benefit both our countries.



For if we make a new American-Russian relationship, one based on common interests that benefit the citizens of both countries, then we will make great progress — not just for America and Russia alone, but for peace and stability across the globe.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Curt Weldon'.

Rep. Curt Weldon (R-PA)

# U.S.-RUSSIA PARTNERSHIP

## *A New Time A New Beginning*



## Summary of Recommendations

### AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

- Assist in agricultural production.
- Expand private-sector investment.
- Enhance capacity to purchase essential agricultural inputs, commodities and equipment.

### CULTURAL/EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

- Expand cultural ties outside the major cities.
- Assist regional museums in generating tourism.
- Provide for more Russian language and cultural studies in U.S. schools.

### DEFENSE AND SECURITY

- Initiate new bilateral talks similar to the Ross-Mamedov talks on a Global Protection System.
- Move forward with joint talks on a new nonproliferation regime.
- Encourage progress on the RAMOS program and restructure the Nuclear Cities Initiative.

### ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

- Help facilitate Russia's accession to the WTO and its acceptance of all WTO agreements.
- Increase funding for OPIC and EX-IM Bank projects in Russia.
- Work with Russia to improve intellectual property rights.

## ENERGY/NATURAL RESOURCES

- Foster cooperative pilot projects, starting with oil and gas exploration in Timan Pechora.
- Convene bilateral task force to discuss the energy ramifications of the war on terrorism.
- Eliminate bureaucratic obstacles to joint cooperation on energy.

## ENVIRONMENTAL COOPERATION

- Develop a revolving fund to assure development of promising Russian technologies.
- Expand debt for nature swaps.
- Dramatically expand cooperation on marine science research.

## HEALTH CARE

- Increase emphasis on chronic diseases like cardiovascular disease and diabetes.
- Develop more extensive physician exchange programs.
- Augment existing cooperation between NIH and appropriate Russian research institutes.

## JUDICIAL/LEGAL SYSTEMS

- Support expansion of jury trials into all Russian regions.
- Expand Environmental Public Advocacy Centers into Russia.
- Encourage a doubling of the number of legal clinics.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

- Propose ways to expand the tax base available to local governments.
- Encourage political participation by increasing local partisan affiliations.
- Encourage the gradual devolution of services to the local level.

## SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

- Increase cooperation in the area of nuclear fuel cycles.
- Expand cooperative fusion research on nonpolluting energy solutions.
- Involve Russian industry in embryonic U.S. nanotechnology efforts.

## SPACE AND AERONAUTICS

- Utilize commercial joint ventures to enable Russia to meet its Space Station obligations.
- Increase joint projects on space solar power, propulsion technology, and weather satellites.
- Cooperate on mutually-beneficial planetary defense tracking technologies.



## *U.S.-Russia Partnership*

# AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT



## Summary

**U**nited States government resources are employed in Russia to enhance Russia's capacity to purchase essential agricultural inputs, commodities, and equipment in order to assist agricultural production and expand private-sector investment to improve Russia's agricultural infrastructure. Neither Russia's government nor the private sector alone are willing or able to meet these needs. There are a number of programs carried out through USDA and USAID to benefit Russian agriculture. USDA and USAID officials have stated that there are no cooperative efforts between Russia and the U.S. in any third countries. Most programs are administered by private voluntary organizations (PVOs) which utilize USDA and USAID resources to carry out development activities within Russia. Additionally, private-sector efforts such as the U.S.-Russia Business Council utilize government resources through these programs in order to expand and enhance the U.S.-Russian commercial relationship.

Those PVOs involved in Russia that are actually working at ground level believe that greater efforts are required to improve the country's ability to provide for its citizens. Regarding USDA's programs, the Administration's food aid review, especially with regard to the 416(b) surplus disposal program, has thrown into question the amount of resources available for Russia, since many PVO



projects are funded through monetized 416(b) donations. This situation may become clearer once U.S. food aid programs are reauthorized and/or altered through a new farm bill and once the Administration releases its food aid proposals as part of its FY03 budget request. As for USAID, PVOs express the concern that the agency's activities in Russia require a greater focus on agriculture.

The programs designed as a solution would require U.S. government resources (primarily, through USDA and USAID) because the Russian government and private capital markets cannot or will not provide the resources necessary to improve the Russian agriculture infrastructure. A number of proposals exist, and the number of proposals would increase with a greater commitment to Russian agriculture through USDA and USAID. Such efforts through USDA and USAID would play a key role not only in improving the ability of Russian agriculture to meet the critical needs of its citizens, but in enhancing the Russian private sector and improving the prospects for future earnings of U.S. agribusiness.

## Recommendations

- **Improving credit availability and production practices and attracting investment in Russian agribusiness** are the areas of focus for redeveloping Russian agriculture. CNFA's Agribusiness Partnerships Program seeks to build financially and economically viable private sector agricultural systems within Russia and the former Soviet states.

For example, in 1993, the Russian baby food manufacturing industry was supplying less than half of the country's annual baby food required to assure minimum levels of health and nutrition to Russian infants and children. CNFA entered into a partnership with Heinz to increase domestic manufacturing output. Using USAID-funded technical assistance, CNFA and Heinz worked to develop and introduce more nutritious baby food products and enhance local production to increase the Russian baby food sector's ability to meet its domestic demand.

- **The recovery of Russian domestic production capacity may require foreign equity investment in production facilities and businesses** along with access to credits for the purchase of production inputs. Without proactive PVO involvement, neither the Russian government nor private capital markets will be willing or able to meet these needs.
  - a) CNFA has a proposal that would establish a fund which will provide long-term investment capital for the development of agricultural production, processing, packaging, and distribution businesses and establish a trade finance facility. This fund would address Russia's inability to purchase critical agriculture inputs and commodities and the lack of investment capital to develop the private sector agricultural infrastructure. The fund would be established through the monetization of USDA food aid commodities within Russia.
  - b) Similarly, another PVO, ACDI-VOCA, has submitted a large project proposal to improve rural credit availability and facilitate investment in medium-sized Russian food processing companies. Thus far, the proposal has not received approval. ACDI-VOCA believes the approval has been stalled at the interagency food aid review process due to what it perceives as OMB's unease at utilizing 416(b) donations for monetizing. Again, this proposal would seek to address two principle problems: inadequate access to credit and inadequate capital investment.



## *U.S.-Russia Partnership*

# CULTURAL/ EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT



AP Photo/ Scott Applewhite

## Summary

**C**ultural cooperation is known to be one of the best ways to overcome mutual distrust, insularity, and conflict among nations. By working together with artists, writers, musicians, and cultural institutions we can promote artistic freedom, good will, and international exposure, as well as support economic viability in the cultural sector. Additionally, in sharing knowledge, specific techniques, and skills — and in broadening horizons — we are investing positively and constructively toward greater mutual understanding and a more peaceful and stable world for ourselves and coming generations.

## Recommendations

- **Encourage expansion of cultural ties and initiatives outside the major centers.** In recent years too much emphasis has been placed by Western institutions on the major centers of

Moscow and St. Petersburg. This policy fails to serve the rest of the country as regions grapple with a range of challenges, from economic problems to the need to regain their own identity.

- **Create viable links with other like-minded institutions** to promote cultural cooperation. Example: With the support of the Soros Foundation through their Open Society project entitled “Transformation of Russian Society,” the L.N. Tolstoy Museum/Estate at Yasnaya Polyana (LNM/E) established the first association of museum/estates in Russia. In the mid 1990s, this project assisted in the development of regional museums as focal centers for the preservation and promulgation of local culture, with programs on literature, music, and the arts.
- **Link regional museum centers to promote much-needed tourism** and other support for the economically-depressed heartland of Russia outside the major centers of Moscow and St. Petersburg.
- **Help to stimulate programs by supporting grassroots initiatives.** Example: LNM/E in Tula has been involved for many years now in a project to encourage local artisans and musicians in this economically-depressed region. With assistance from the Soros Foundation, the LNM/E has been able to provide a forum for exhibitions and concerts to help stimulate local talent and find a market for them as well.
- **Foster interest in and greater appreciation of Russian language and culture** among youth in the U.S. and provide Russian language and cultural immersion programs for secondary school students in preparation for college.
- **Increase funding for collaborative academic and research programs** between Russian and American scholars, local government leaders, journalists, heads of NGOs, and researchers.
- **Allocate more federal funding for cultural initiatives to the private sector.** There are many small non-profit organizations in the U.S. which have both cultural sensitivity and proven track records, yet cannot compete for AID funding because of current bureaucratic restrictions.
- **Support initiatives to create a U.S. clearinghouse** for the identification and consolidation of U.S.-Russian cultural initiatives and exchange programs. There is no central point that can identify and help consolidate programs or facilitate student exchanges. Many programs today — both government and private — are being duplicated.
- **The U.S. should follow through with funding promised** by former President Bush for the establishment of the American University in Moscow.
- **Support initiatives like the Soros Foundation** linking U.S. schools with Russian schools.
- **Expand education exchanges** between teachers, administrators, and educators at all levels.
- **Establish a university to university relationship** between American and Russian universities. Every school should have a partner.



## *U.S.-Russia Partnership*

# DEFENSE AND SECURITY



## Summary

**U**nited States defense and security cooperation and assistance involving the Russian Federation should contribute to defining a new bilateral strategic framework that is not rooted in the notion of Mutual Assured Destruction. Instead, the new security framework should be based upon improving U.S. and Russian security by working with Russia to combat terrorism and to halt the spread of missiles and weapons of mass destruction (WMD).

America and Russia must forge an alliance beneficial to both, or face the near certainty that historical suspicions will reassert themselves and plunge the world into a new Cold War. Such an eventuality would be especially tragic since the United States and Russia have more in common than not. Indeed, given that the gravest and most imminent threats to both nations are terrorism and WMD proliferation, these great common enemies should make the United States and Russia natural allies.

The Cold War era model of bilateral relations and arms control is predicated on mutual antagonism and nuclear threats: a situation that is unacceptable as the basis for 21<sup>st</sup> Century U.S.-Russian relations. Russia and the United States each have unique security concerns, but have more

security concerns that are shared in common. U.S. policy should encourage Russia to recognize the advantages of U.S.-Russian cooperation in areas like counter-terrorism, nonproliferation and missile defense — and the dangers of pursuing a confrontational foreign policy. There is some evidence to suggest that Russia may grudgingly compromise on U.S. missile defense goals. However, the main thrust of current Russian foreign policy and military strategy is actively seeking to curtail American influence and enhancing Russia's status by trying to diminish the United States. U.S. policy must recognize the existence of both positive and negative strains in Russian foreign policy, and then encourage the positive strain that is consistent with U.S. national security interests.

There should be a clear intent in U.S. policy to transition from near-term measures rooted in U.S. nonproliferation goals to a long-term solution. For example, one component of a long-term solution might be transitioning the Russian economy from defense to non-military production so that scientists can participate in sustainable non-weapons work that benefits the Russian economy. Achieving this will require integration of defense and security cooperation, with broader social and economic assistance focused on regional economies — programs administered outside the U.S. security community.

This is consistent not only with U.S. nonproliferation goals, but Russian interests as well. According to President Putin, Russia must speed up its integration into the Western community. If Putin is serious, Russia should not be involved in activities that undermine the security of the West. While Russia has formed an alliance with China, President Bush and President Putin have since found mutual interests in fighting terrorism as a result of September 11, 2001.

The key to forging a U.S.-Russian alliance is to do it now, before U.S.-Russian relations deteriorate further. The United States must offer Russia a relationship that clearly benefits Russian as well as U.S. interests, and begin as soon as possible, working jointly toward mutually beneficial goals. As the victor in the Cold War, the greater burden for taking the initiative and building trust between the sides falls upon the United States. In its relations with Russia, the U.S. holds an array of levers — strategic, military-technical, economic, and social — that can be used as positive and negative inducements to move Russia toward cooperation, and ultimately toward alliance, with the United States. Even the most modest proposals and programs already underway should be viewed as means to the larger end of reforging the still adversarial relationship between Washington and Moscow into a new American-Russian alliance that will defeat terrorism, halt WMD proliferation, and establish a more stable global order for the growth of political and economic freedom everywhere.

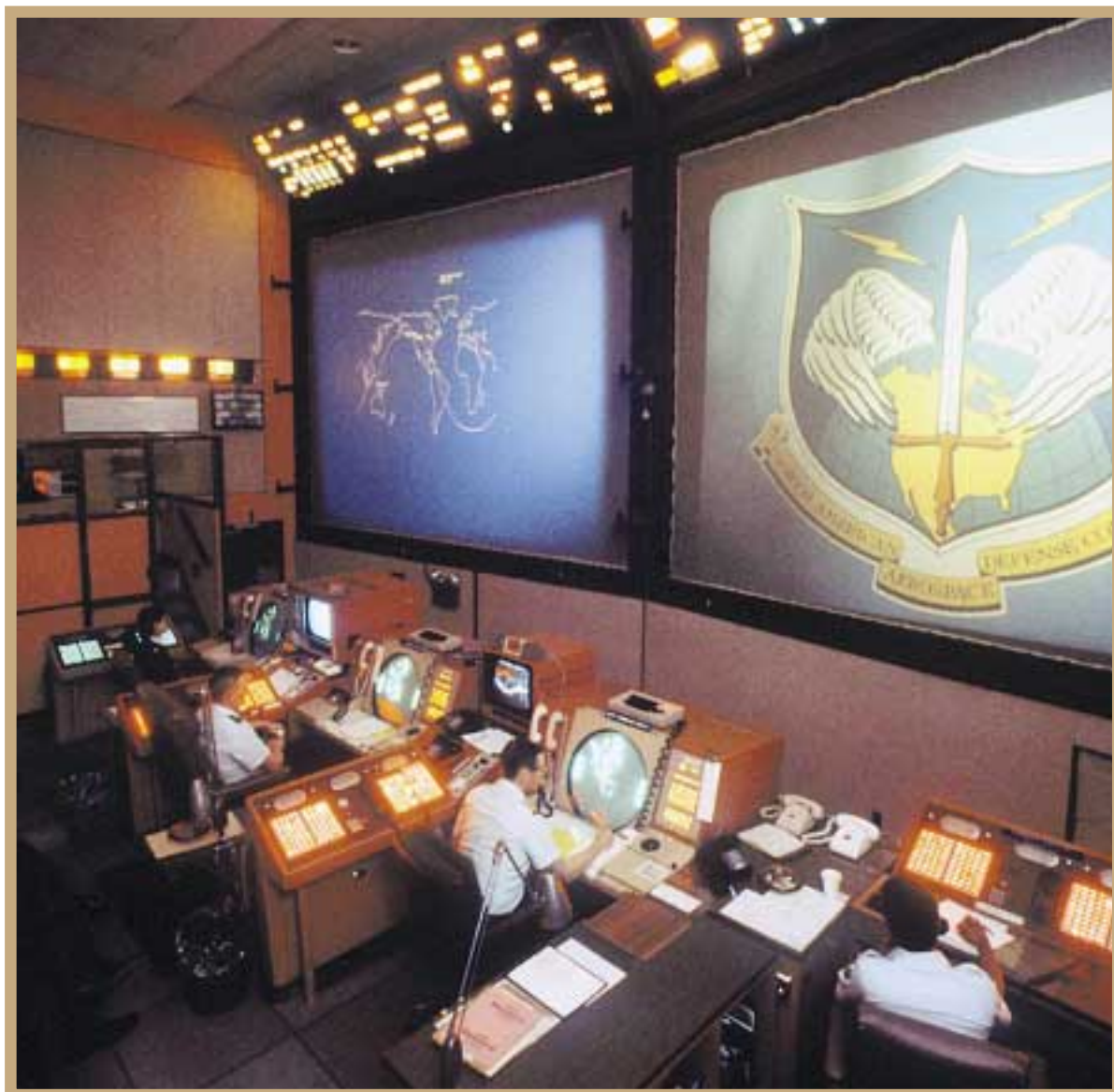
## Recommendations

### STRATEGIC

- **Begin a new, high-level dialog similar to the Ross-Mamedov talks of 1992 to discuss U.S. and Russian proposals for a Global Protection System.** Transitioning the security dialog with Russia to a “normal” one primarily conducted by lower-level officials is a laudable goal, but you can’t “get there from here” without an interim step. That step is to initiate a high-level process that has a broad mandate and will provide “cover” for lower levels of the Russian defense and security establishment to talk productively about these issues. The result-

ing cooperative approach to BMD deployment could encompass U.S. NMD, the Russian proposal for a European missile shield, and new initiatives like a feasibility study of boost-phase intercept involving Russia, Israel, and Turkey.

- **Moscow has repeatedly proposed working with Washington against terrorism.** Washington should propose a formal alliance with Moscow in a global war against terrorism that will involve military and intelligence cooperation and joint operations. The U.S.-Russian alliance against terrorism will help Russia by gaining U.S. support for Russia's war against terrorism in Central Asia, which will go far toward achieving the U.S. goal of crushing terrorism globally. Unless Central Asia is stabilized, the region threatens to continue to spiral toward chaos and become, like Afghanistan, a breeding ground for terrorism. Moreover, a U.S.-Russian alliance against terrorism would preempt the emergence of an anti-Western Sino-Russian alliance, pull Russia closer to the West, and give a second chance to Russian democracy.
- **Russia has advocated an expanded international nonproliferation regime that would, among other things, involve countries of proliferation concern to the United States.** The Departments of State and Defense should begin detailed discussions with the Russian Foreign and Defense Ministries on this proposal to determine if a new regime could establish more stringent nonproliferation and arms trade criteria. According to these criteria, Russia would limit its sales of arms, military technology, weapons of mass destruction, and dual-use military-civilian technology to China and Iran, cease such sales to rogue states, and severely limit them to countries in conflict, such as India and Pakistan. U.S. support for the effort, which, if successful, would enhance Moscow's diplomatic prestige, should also depend on Russia's willingness to advocate the return of U.N. weapons inspectors to Iraq. Russia has proposed this regime as an alternative to U.S. NMD and the U.S. must make it clear that it does not accept that argument: missile defense and international cooperation on nonproliferation are not mutually exclusive (indeed, they actually reinforce each other).
- **Direct the Department of Defense and the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization to develop a strategy to evaluate the feasibility of increasing technical cooperation** with Russian military industry on missile defense technologies. The strategy should include a risk assessment (e.g., the spread of knowledge to China) and an assessment of the possible benefits (technical and political) to U.S. programs of projects like co-development of the Russian S-500. For example, Russian scientists might participate in developing high-speed boosters for interceptor rockets and airborne and space-based lasers.
- **Demonstrate to Russia that the U.S. is not interested in taking advantage of Russian weakness.** Traditional nuclear arms control only makes sense if the U.S. and Russia remain adversaries. The U.S. should immediately begin efforts to demonstrate that American policy seeks to support transparency rather than numerical equivalencies as a measure of our shared interest in "stability." We also seek to take a fuller account of each side's nuclear arsenals and infrastructure — including tactical nuclear weapons and nuclear weapon production facilities — in any future nuclear agreement between the U.S. and Russia. We understand that both the U.S. and Russia increasingly have different force structure requirements as determined by our respective threat perceptions, geography, and technical abilities. The Departments of Defense,



*The new security framework should be based upon improving U.S. and Russian security by working with Russia to combat terrorism and to halt the spread of missiles and weapons of mass destruction (WMD).*

State, and Energy should articulate a strategy for communicating our interest in transparency to the Russians and fulfilling our part of such a transparency dialog. We cannot force the Russians to accept that our motives are benign and that such a dialog is in Russian interests. However, the offer, coupled with the array of economic and political outreaches inherent in our broader Russian Policy, would be a good faith effort.

- **Make clear to Russia that the potential for cooperation in areas like counterterrorism, joint operations with NATO, regional defenses for Europe, etc. are greatly undermined by the way Russia has chosen to wage its war in Chechnya.**

## MILITARY-TECHNICAL

- **Encourage and continue the Russian-American Observation Satellite (RAMOS) program.** The innovative U.S.-Russian space based remote sensor R&D program addresses defense and environmental concerns. Initial concept of co-orbiting U.S. and Russian satellites for simultaneous stereo observations should be continued.
- **Restructure CTR Nuclear Cities Initiative (NCI) funding to other more effective efforts.** The NCI's near-term goal of providing non-weapon work for Russian scientists is more flexibly addressed by other programs (e.g., ISTC, IPP) while its longer-term goal of converting the nuclear cities to sustainable non-weapons work cannot be achieved without a broader focus on the economies of the respective regions.

## ECONOMIC

- **Support the rescheduling of Russia's \$150 billion debt to the Paris Club** if Russia demonstrates active cooperation in cutting the flow of advanced military technology to rogue states.
- **A sustained effort to increase the percentage of Cooperative Threat Reduction money actually being spent in Russia.** The perception is that in too many programs inordinate amounts of money are spent on administration, U.S. contractors, and consultants. Program offices must be made aware that this issue is a congressional priority and reporting requirements should reflect that concern.
- **A more rigorous joint program accounting effort** to monitor how U.S. funds are spent in Cooperative Threat Reduction and associated programs. This improves U.S. confidence that monies are being spent appropriately and gives Russians experience in the application of modern accounting methods. Waste, fraud and abuse of CTR funding is a serious concern to both governments and a vehicle like this is necessary lest the process devolve into an adversarial one of accusation and denial.
- **Insist that Russia stop taxing U.S. assistance provided to scientists through cooperative programs.**
- **The Administration should suspend all Export-Import Bank and Overseas Private Investment Corporation insurance and credits to U.S. companies** that do business with Russian entities that are linked to Iran's military build-up activities.
- **Russian government-controlled companies, such as the natural gas monopoly Gazprom, should not be allowed to raise funds from U.S. investors for energy schemes in Iran,** since they could fund Iran's military buildup, which ultimately could be used to threaten U.S. interests in the region.

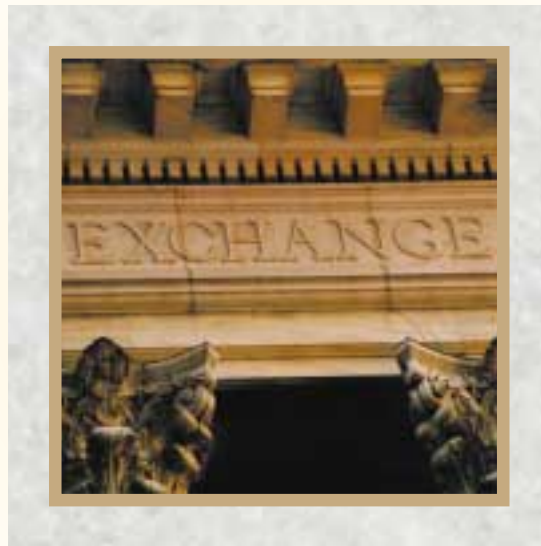


- **Task the interagency WMD working group at the National Security Council with designing a strategy for sanctioning Russia and Iran because of their proliferation activities.** The intelligence community should be tasked with a comprehensive assessment of the ongoing technology transfer and weapons programs, and with providing recommendations identifying “choke points” that might be vulnerable to sanctions. The current WMD working group at the NSC should be tasked with developing a sanctions strategy that targets Russian and Iranian officials, businesses, and individuals involved in the proliferation of WMD technologies, material, or know-how, as well as their sources of financing.
- **Establish a vehicle, preferably through a Congressionally mandated organization like USIP, to target support to U.S. non-governmental initiatives** that interface directly with official or semi-official Russia in a productive way. These initiatives need a level of analytical freedom and the ability to shape the agenda of their dialog that is sometimes not possible within more traditional Department or Agency sponsorship (it needs to be easy to “think outside the box” established by Administration policy). The Russians would almost certainly be responsive to an effort with this sort of background and it would serve to broaden the bilateral dialog at a time when Russian voices appear to be more reticent. Efforts supported should be conscious of congressional interest in spending money in Russia. For example, Congress could create a vehicle for funding unofficial academic research that would, of necessity, involve significant Russian participation at the official or senior unofficial level. Projects could be chosen for their potential to be “spun on” to the official foreign policy or House-Duma dialogs.
- **Encourage U.S.-Russian military officer exchange programs** and greatly increase the numbers. Encourage joint participation in U.S., Russian, and NATO military exercises. This will help allay Russia’s residual fear of the West and promote a climate of trust.
- **Ratify the Law of the Sea Convention** to establish guidelines for international maritime waters.



## *U.S.-Russia Partnership*

# ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT



## Summary

**S**ince the collapse of the Soviet Union, Russia has experienced widespread economic dislocation and a drop of about 50 percent in GDP. However, after more than a decade of virtually uninterrupted decline, the Russian economy demonstrated many promising signs of recovery.

The year 2000 was one of the most successful years for Russia in over three decades. The growth of GDP was 7.7 percent, fixed assets grew more than 18 percent, unemployment fell by more than 9 percent, real income of the population increased, and pensions increased by 38 percent in real terms.

## Recommendations

- **Work to facilitate Russia's accession and its implementation of WTO agreements.** The U.S. government can help Russia to realize its enormous economic potential and enable the country to become a more significant participant in the global economy. Specifically, these

efforts will support the growth of the Russian private sector by permitting Russia to negotiate the elimination of trade barriers faced by its exporters and to challenge the WTO-consistency of measures taken by other member countries.

- **Increase the budgetary allocations for EX-IM, OPIC, and TDA.** To help solidify the policy transition from aid to trade, these program funds must be maintained and increased. Where feasible, U.S. institutional financial risk on appropriate large-scale projects should be shared with multilateral agencies such as the World Bank and the EBRD.
- **Provide targeted financing opportunities for small- and medium-sized U.S. companies.** The practices of various U.S. government-sponsored funds should be reviewed to ensure that they promote access to capital for the development of small- and medium-size enterprises.
- **The continuing development of the Tax Code will greatly benefit Russia** if it creates a tax system that encourages, rather than discourages, investment.
- **Investors in Russia continue to express concern over weakness in protecting the property rights investors are afforded under Russian law.** Amendments to the current legal framework should address gaps and ambiguities associated with some of these risks.
- **Support Russian efforts to strengthen Intellectual Property Rights protection and enforcement.** Anti-counterfeit legislation should be strengthened and penalties enforced, while training law enforcement and judicial officials in this area.
- **Currency control laws have failed to stop capital flight** and instead have damaged the reputation of the Russian business community. The current framework, which acts as a disincentive to Western investment, should be replaced by control and monitoring arrangements that will encourage investment and allow Russian capital freedom of movement in the global economy, while protecting the Russian tax base and treasury.
- **Russia should be graduated from Jackson-Vanik.** This would remove a longstanding irritant in our relationship with Russia and help foster a sense of “normal” trade relations between our countries.
- **Authorize and appropriate funds to achieve the goal of awarding 10,000 Masters of Business Administration degrees in Russia.**
- **Revitalize the enterprise fund concept in Russia** as a means of U.S. support to Russian entrepreneurs. Additional funding from the U.S.-Russia Investment Fund or other vehicles would be necessary.



## *U.S.-Russia Partnership*

# ENERGY/NATURAL RESOURCES



## Summary

**R**ussia, as the world's second largest oil producer and a major supplier of gas to Western Europe, represents an important stabilizing force for global energy security. U.S. policy makers have long understood that in the post-Cold War era, bilateral energy cooperation can provide mutual benefits that go well beyond enhanced energy security. Cooperation in the energy sphere contributes to economic development in Russia, commercial opportunities for U.S. and Russian firms, and a highly positive foundation for the bilateral political relationship.

As our two countries proceed to re-engage across a broad range of important policy and cultural arenas, energy can claim its critical position as the centerpiece in the relationship, strengthening global energy security and promoting mutual economic growth.

## Recommendations

- **Development of U.S.-Russian cooperation in energy should become a priority for international policy** because of its capacity to address the risks of uncertain supplies and

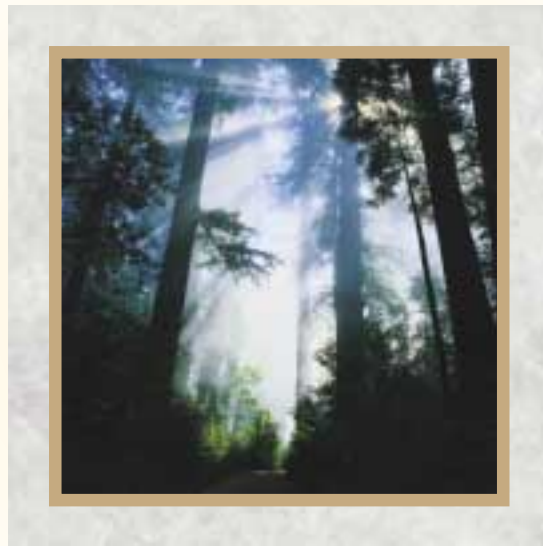
unnecessary dependence. The U.S. and Russia should initiate the development of a sustained institutional structure to move forward on critical areas hindering mutual development of Russian energy resources.

- **A high level Presidential task force with representation from both the Putin and Bush administrations should be immediately established** as part of the partner effort in addressing the economic and energy components of the anti-terrorism campaign.
- **The institutional structure for moving forward on critical energy policy and projects should be established** to eliminate bureaucratic tendencies that are delaying the implementation of a favorable investment climate in Russia and positive economic responses from the United States. On the U.S. side, this will require the direct involvement of the Secretaries of Energy and Commerce, as well as the Vice President. Members of Congress should be involved and regularly consulted.
- **The bilateral group should proceed with specific remedies to move projects forward.** Official U.S. financial organizations, such as OPIC and U.S. Ex-Im Bank should play a prominent and ongoing role in the bilateral discussions.
- **An expanded program of energy cooperation will provide a critical reinforcement of the positive aspects of the bilateral relationship.** One such project, for example, is the development of the oil and gas resources of the Timan Pechora region which offers enormous challenges in project development and investment, but also enormous rewards in new petroleum supplies for the world market.
- **Work of the Duma-Congress interparliamentary group should be intensified** for purposes of using this efficient mechanism of bilateral consultation to encourage approval in Russia, at the parliamentary level and to promote investment and taxation laws that provide a positive environment for investment, such as full and appropriate finalization of PSA legislation.
- **This bilateral energy initiative should engage both official and non-governmental groups** committed to moving forward on energy cooperation. The Moscow International Petroleum Club, a nongovernmental and consultative organization, is prepared to lend all assistance to “jump start” the process and provide ongoing support as a well-known and well-respected NGO in the energy arena.



## *U.S.-Russia Partnership*

# ENVIRONMENTAL COOPERATION



## Summary

**W**ith Russia's economy ailing, substantial environmental improvements will necessarily be connected with socioeconomic, institutional, and cultural changes. This represents a challenge as well as an opportunity. While environmental protection cannot reasonably be regarded as a priority, it can as a consequence be a driver of societal changes on the whole.<sup>1</sup>

It has been demonstrated that Russia's population suffers from environmental pollution to a degree that makes it not just a quality-of-life issue. The environmental pollution threatens Russia's economic well-being and public health, especially for poor families.

Western governments and international financial institutions should support projects to improve Russia's environmental infrastructure. Based on a market approach, Western donors should provide expertise and oversight to avoid excesses, lawlessness, and abuse. The Russian government should provide the appropriate incentives. Nothing would better mobilize the forces of capitalism for positive change while at the same time bring Russian and Western interests under one umbrella.

## Recommendations

- **Russians have a strong bias in favor of engineered solutions** (hardware) to problems, while advanced economies are taking a software approach (planning and organization).<sup>2</sup> The hardware bias has been adopted in international assistance projects. This trend must be reversed.
- **Russia's scientific institutes and scientists have developed state-of-the-art technology** to prevent and clean up environmental problems. For lack of funding these technologies have not been deployed in Russia and have not been commercialized in international markets. A revolving fund should be created to deploy the technologies and solve the problems.
- **If trade benefits were extended to certified sustainably-produced products** in Europe and North America, this alone could open markets wide enough for investors to take the risk of improving the degraded and polluting infrastructure. Trade rules benefiting sustainable production would also give an incentive to the Russian government, which bets heavily on export earnings from natural resource extraction, to enforce its laws.
- **By enlarging the concept of debt-for-nature swaps to environmental protection** more generally, Russia's government would get real incentives and financial tools to tighten and enforce its rules. Oversight over environmental protection would thus move from the resource extraction agencies to less directly interested ones. Existing legislative proposals such as the Russian Economic Restoration and Justice Act of 1999 and the Nuclear Threat Reduction Act of 2001 could, if modified, serve as cornerstones for financial cooperative assistance.
- **Financial tools such as a mortgage or a bond system must be developed** for a market economy to flourish and be sustained. Issuing bonds to finance local environmental projects could be acceptable to Russians, especially where the environmental problems are clear and their impact severe.
- **Increase participation with groups such as Global Legislators Organization** for a Balanced Environment (GLOBE) and the Advisory Committee on the Protection of the Seas (ACOPS). Both organizations work with Russia to help conserve the world's most valuable ecosystems. A shared annual legislative agenda for Members of Congress and their colleagues in the Duma can bring attention to the threats to ecosystems such as ill-conceived development projects and poor environmental policy.
- **Increase cooperation in marine science research** to better address the problems of the ocean where maintenance of stable fisheries is becoming a source of conflict. Such cooperation can increase our knowledge of the oceans, boost our ability to manage the oceans' rich resources, and enhance our understanding of ocean effects on climate and carbon sequestration.
- **Expand cooperation between the U.S. and Russian navies** to help assist with preserving the environment.
- **Promote the DOE and the Ministry of Atomic Energy for the Russian Federation (MinAtom) to cooperate on the Nuclear Cities Initiative (NCI)**. NCI seeks to increase U.S. national and global security through economic diversification and weapons complex downsizing in Russia's Nuclear Cities.
- **Encompass all forms of energy in a comprehensive energy plan** that includes attention to global warming and environmental impacts.
- **Establish a mechanism for the exchange of information** and to assist in the implementation of initiatives that result from these recommendations.

<sup>1</sup> *The Environmental Outlook in Russia*, National Intelligence Council, 1999.

<sup>2</sup> *Prospects for Environmental Management in the New Russia: Can Anything Be Done?*, Demosthenes James Peterson, The National Council for Eurasian and East European Studies, 1997.



## *U.S.-Russia Partnership*

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# HEALTH CARE



## Summary

**S**ince the collapse of the USSR, public health and the state of the medical care system in Russia have been deeply troubled. Mortality trends, which began to worsen in the late 1960s, accelerated downward in the past decade, leading to a decline in longevity unknown outside parts of the developing world. Russia sustained a net *loss* of 750,000 persons last year. Of the two factors behind this trend — decreased fertility and premature mortality — mortality is the more important. The major contributor to premature mortality is an excessive incidence of fatal cardiovascular disease — heart attacks and strokes, due, in turn, to a high prevalence of unrecognized and unmanaged hypertension, an easily treatable disease but one that requires an innovative and sustained program of prevention and education. This record, unprecedented in time of peace for a developed country, reveals conditions that threaten to cause serious social and economic consequences for the nation. President Putin has acknowledged it as a key security issue for Russia.

For Russia as well as the West, the health issue is both a challenge and an opportunity. The history of U.S. and Western health assistance for Russia reveals a record of thin support, episod-



ic contributions and, at times, counterproductive efforts. There has been a lack of appropriate leadership, absence of a coherent strategy, and a resignation generated by a feeling that the job was simply too overwhelming. Yet there *are* opportunities for constructive engagement for both professional contributions and community-based efforts in partnership with Russian colleagues in a well-conceived plan that builds on the strengths of the existing Russian resources.

## Recommendations

- **An effective health assistance program for the Russian Federation should concentrate on important health issues and serious, life-threatening diseases** — those which make the most prominent contribution to premature mortality and where effective intervention and prevention are possible. This implies a much increased emphasis on chronic diseases — especially cardiovascular disorders and diabetes. An effective program should combine clinical medicine, public health, and public education.
- **Develop, implement, and evaluate cooperative physician exchange programs** for the sharing of knowledge and skills that improve the Russian medical profession's ability to meet the challenges of the burden of disease.
- **Develop and implement cooperative programs aimed at efficient use of medical care resources** for treatment and prevention of disease.
- **Serve as a clearinghouse for privately and publicly sponsored programs** designed to improve the health of Russians and improve the quality and effectiveness of preventive and therapeutic efforts there.
- **Develop close working relationships with private American and European philanthropic institutions** interested in both security and health issues in the former Soviet republics.
- **Establish close working relationships with key commercial entities** whose interests involve issues of health and medicine in the Russian Federation.
- **Assist professional education — continuing medical education for Russian physicians — by organizing exchanges in both directions**, based in regional academic medical centers in several regions of the Russian Federation.
- **Support Russian versions of the American Medical Association, Center for Disease Control, etc.**
- **Collaborate among complementary organizations on behalf of disease management and prevention** by combining clinical medicine, public health, and public education. Key examples include cardiovascular disease, diabetes, and tuberculosis.
- **Assist in the selective provision of therapeutic drugs and medical equipment.**
- **Increase cooperative biomedical research between the National Institutes of Health and research institutes in Russia.**
- **A joint announcement by Presidents Bush and Putin for close bilateral cooperation on the eradication of AIDS, cancer, etc.** would build support for these types of programs.

## *U.S.-Russia Partnership*

# JUDICIAL/LEGAL SYSTEMS



## Summary

**R**ussia's judiciary is the least developed of the three branches. Reform has begun but some of the old structure and personnel are still in place. Trial by jury is being introduced and President Putin declared that it would become the norm nationwide by 2003. A major overhaul of the Soviet-era criminal code is nearing approval in the Duma.

## Recommendations

- **Jury trials were a feature of the pre-revolutionary Russian legal system.** Few initiatives have had such a concrete impact in promoting the rule of law in Russia and in promoting human rights. Putin will almost certainly succeed in his new effort to expand jury trials to other regions of the Russian Federation. The U.S. technical assistance community can and should play a critical role in promoting Putin's practical and high-minded initiative.
- **The Central and East European Law Initiative's (CEELI) much-heralded Environmental Public Advocacy Center (EPAC) in Ukraine, Moldova, and Uzbekistan**

**has successfully litigated high-impact environmental cases** on behalf of citizens in the courts and has promoted citizen participation in advocacy and environmental decision-making. Russia would benefit from a proliferation of NGOs able to advocate on behalf of the public through proper, legal channels (as opposed to settling disputes through extra-judicial means). Average citizens should be involved in settling environmental disputes with businesses and the government in a manner that is familiar to Americans but wholly unfamiliar to most Russians.

- **Russia adopted a new system last year to expand judicial power to a group of magistrates**, commonly referred to as Justices of the Peace. Work with these magistrates will prove to be critical because they will be the court of first instance for most common citizen complaints. These courts also will be the first in Russia to implement an abbreviated trial, pursuant to the current draft code of criminal procedure, which includes for the first time a system of plea bargaining. Likewise, the justices will have greater discretion under the draft code to determine the conditions of pre-trial release (bail).
- **The expansion of legal clinics in the last five years has proven to be successful in reforming the Russian legal education system.** Encouraging the doubling of these clinics in the next 3-5 years will have a salutary effect on the legal education system in Russia, as well as facilitate access to justice for Russia's poor.
- **Russian law students and law professors continue to use outdated textbooks from Soviet times.** The dearth of textbooks on newer subjects (particularly on commercial law) has hampered curriculum reform and the ability of professors to prepare their students to practice in a market economy. Through small grant programs targeting individual professors or groups of professors, this need could be addressed relatively inexpensively.
- **The Law on Advocates has passed its first reading in parliament and appears destined to be passed in final form in the near term.** This new law will represent the legislative backbone for the restructuring of the legal profession in Russia. New, higher qualification standards, ethics standards, etc. will be mandated by the new law. A great deal of assistance and training will be needed in order to properly implement the law.
- **Continue to promote the passage of a modern criminal procedure code in Russia.** The Code itself mandates the expansion of jury trials throughout the entire Federation by 2003 and sets other timetables for the transfer of the responsibility from prosecutors to judges for issuing arrest warrants, search warrants, wiretap orders, and setting conditions for pre-trial release.
- **Encourage American law schools to provide tuition for at least one Russian student** and establish a U.S. government program to cover all other costs. Additionally, Russian students should be able to apply for J, I (section 212E) visas.
- **Fully support and expand institutional relationships** between the Russian and American local governments. State-to-state, city-to-city, and mayor-to-mayor initiatives should be further encouraged.
- **Support and expand training programs for local officials in Russia.**



## *U.S.-Russia Partnership*

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# LOCAL GOVERNMENTS



### Summary

**A** successful transition to democracy in Russia cannot take place only at the national level. The democratization of national political institutions without corresponding changes taking place locally would be a prescription for political instability. Furthermore, there are a number of reasons why the attempt to build democracy at the sub-national level in Russia is conducive to a successful transition to democracy nationally.

- In stable federal systems, legitimate and effectively functioning local governments can act as a balance to central power; their absence creates greater opportunity for abuse of power by the center.
- Popular participation at the local level gives people a knowledge of the mechanics of democracy. Among the lessons to be learned through participation in local politics are tolerance for the opinions of others, majority rule, representation, and accountability.
- Popular participation in local government also leads to stronger feelings of political efficacy

— the sense that people have some control over the decisions that directly effect their lives. As such, democratically run local governments can instill greater support for democratic institutions nationally and so contribute to the development of a democratic political culture.

- Finally, national policies must be implemented locally; local governments that are responsive and are perceived as legitimate are likely to be more effective in doing so. Local knowledge and proximate interest may improve the effectiveness of local service delivery.

The Constitution of the Russian Federation adopted in 1993 envisages two levels of government below the national level, both operating in accordance with democratic principles. The upper level consists of 89 federal subdivisions, considered part of the Russian state system. Below them are institutions of Local Self Government, generally municipalities. Chapter Eight of the Constitution is devoted to these institutions and accords them an essential role in promoting public participation in all local decision making. However, despite the high ideals expressed in the Constitution, democracy at the sub-national level in Russia has been slow to develop. Efforts to promote these ideals are crucial to building democracy in Russia.

## Recommendations

- **Together with Russian specialists, assess the degree to which efforts to develop institutions of local self government in Russia have succeeded** and identify areas of weakness which could benefit from American cooperation.
- **Propose ways of improving the tax base of local government in Russia** and explore ways in which revenues might best be shared between levels of government.
- **Consider ways to encourage political participation locally**, including efforts at building stronger political parties and organizations that represent elements of civil society.
- **Focus on strengthening local legal institutions, including the courts, the judiciary, and legal services for those who can least afford them**, while encouraging legal education.



## *U.S.-Russia Partnership*

# SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY



## Summary

**U**nder the existing 10-year Umbrella Agreement on S&T Cooperation between the Russian Federation and the United States signed in 1993, a large number of projects have been underway involving more than 15 federal agencies. Areas of research have included space, the environment, agricultural science, energy, public health and medicine, infectious diseases, earth sciences, nuclear and molecular physics, information technology, and a wide range of basic science disciplines. Cooperative endeavors between U.S. and Russian scientists have resulted in numerous scientific and political breakthroughs.

Participating U.S. government agencies include: ARS, CDC, DOD, DOE, DOS, DOT, EPA, HHS, NASA, NIH, NIST, NOAA, NRC, NSF/CRDF, ONR, USDA, and USGS. In addition, private funds, such as the Soros and Turner Foundations, have made or are about to make sizable investments in the Russian science community.

Under the various programs administered by these agencies, thousands of Russian scientists and engineers have been involved in commercial and scientific relationships. Numerous areas of coop-

eration can be expanded and new areas can be explored. The U.S. needs to determine which areas of cooperation require focused attention. The goals of these programs should be self-sustained.

## Recommendations

- **DoD/DoE should cooperate with MinAtom in the area of nuclear fuel cycles**, including development of proliferation resistant fuel cycles for possible application in advanced nuclear countries and appropriate repositories for final disposition of spent fuel.
- **Stimulate arms control thinking by training the next generation of Russian nuclear weapons and public policy specialists** in programs for natural and social sciences.
- **Encourage private firms and NGOs to utilize current technology** to respond to and mitigate natural and environmental disasters.
- **Encourage industry by way of taxes and other incentives to develop and use Russian technology** and to support the institutes that create the technology.
- **Continue and expand cooperative fusion research that began over 25 years ago** because it is expected that fusion energy could become the long-term non-polluting solution to the world's energy needs.
- **Involve Russia in nanotechnology projects** because materials research is an area of traditional Russian R&D strength.
- **Cooperate with Russia in the area of food safety and food security** — in the production as well as processing and storage stages. This could provide significant benefits not only to the U.S. and Russia, but to developing countries as well.
- **Increase cooperation in marine science research to better address the problems of the ocean**, where maintenance of stable fisheries is becoming a source of conflict. Such cooperation can increase our knowledge of the oceans, boost our ability to manage the oceans' rich resources, and enhance our understanding of oceanic effects on climate and carbon sequestration.
- **Further develop commercial relations in the high-tech area of information technology** using the strong mathematical and software development skills of Russian computer scientists. The existing NCI and IPP programs could serve as facilitators for this further development.
- **Restructure our scientific aid programs so that there are economic drivers for investments in science** that complement the political issues and scientific advancements for the project. The existing NCI and IPP programs could serve as economic drivers.
- **Establish a mechanism for the exchange of information** and to assist in the implementation of initiatives that result from these recommendations.



## *U.S.-Russia Partnership*

# SPACE AND AERONAUTICS



## Summary

**A**t the dawn of the post-Cold War era, U.S. industry feared that Russia's vast rocket resources would disrupt the international satellite launch services market following the end of Soviet Communism. By formulating a framework for cooperative space activities, the U.S. and Russian governments opened the door for the creation of strategic partnerships between their respective aerospace companies. Today, the once secretive Russian Proton Rocket, now marketed alongside other western launch vehicles, is the result of joint ventures between U.S. and Russian space launch service providers. Such ventures, however, will not be limited to only marketing space transportation services as we enter the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

The push for greater commercialization of government space assets and operations is characteristic of new challenges for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century, as well as greater improvements in space-related technologies for the benefit of near-Earth space development and space exploration. Some members of Congress view a newly formulated partnership with Russia as a potential solution to the cost-related problems we now face with the International Space Station (ISS) and other future undertakings such as the colonization of Mars. Undoubtedly, the ISS, space exploration, and



improvements in aerospace technology appear to be the major elements that will come to characterize U.S.-Russian cooperation in space and aeronautics activities in the mid-term.

## Recommendations

- **International Space Station** — Currently, Russia provides Progress re-supply cargo ships to support ISS refueling and logistics and Soyuz capsules for crew return. Russia is also expected to provide modules for docking and stowage, critical power, and research modules. Although Russia has invested large sums of money in the program, it is unclear whether it can continue as a viable partner in this effort due to schedule delays, funding shortages, and national security concerns. Additionally, the U.S. estimate of a growing projected Station cost overrun only compounds the problem. Joint commercialization ventures, however, may provide Russia with opportunities for meeting its ISS obligations. SpaceHab, Inc. has approached Russia regarding a cooperative arrangement to develop its Enterprise module, which would have the capability to meet Russia's docking and stowage obligations as well as provide a near-term solution for crew habitation. Similarly, Boeing is interested in developing the Russian FGB-2 as an alternative means for providing habitation capability. Both proposals require substantial U.S. payments, which are not currently budgeted.
- **Space-Related Technologies and Missions** — In the case of rocket engine development, Pratt & Whitney, Inc. currently imports Russia's RD-180 engines to power the new U.S. commercial Atlas III and Atlas V launchers. Pratt & Whitney is developing a U.S.-based capability for manufacturing RD-180 engines for use on military launches of these systems. Additionally, American and Russian scientists were working to define a new space-based stereo viewing research project called the Russian-American Observation Satellite (RAMOS). The goal of RAMOS was to build confidence between the United States and the Russian Federation by cooperating on a defense research and development program. This program has currently received an increase in funding. Potential joint U.S.-Russian cooperation programs are focused on a wide range of technologies and space operational needs.
  - a) **Space Solar Power:** Russia and the U.S. could further this joint technology risk reduction program.
  - b) **Cooperative Aeronautics Research Program:** This joint research program in advanced aeronautics and propulsion technologies could benefit both nations.
  - c) **Advanced Space Propulsion Technology:** We should build on previous U.S.-Russian cooperative activities on Russian electric propulsion technology for deep space missions.
  - d) **Joint Weather Satellites:** The U.S. and Russia could jointly develop polar and geostationary weather satellites and solar monitoring satellites.
  - e) **Planetary Defense:** Joint U.S.-Russian cooperative program to detect, monitor, and track potential Earth-crossing asteroids and develop capabilities to rapidly respond. There is an unmet need to develop a comprehensive catalogue of Earth-threatening objects and the means to rapidly respond to the threat they pose.

- f) **Aerospace and Aeronautics Research:** Achievement of the goal of low-cost access will depend upon significant improvements in launch vehicle technology development. It must be understood that U.S.-Russian partnership on space initiatives will require U.S.-Russian partnership in the area of aeronautics as well. The state of art in aircraft engine technology for both countries would benefit from an exchange in manufacturing techniques and materials science.
- **Further Space Exploration** — The focus of joint programs involving humans exploring the solar system and beyond must involve launch vehicle technology development. Concentration in this area would allow cooperative programs to move forward in exploring and determining whether there *is* life in the oceans beneath the ice on Europa, for example. Although NASA abandoned its Pluto mission earlier this year due to a lack of funds, a joint mission to Pluto and the Kuiper asteroid belts may make it feasible.
  - **Support and expand private sector relationship.** The Lockheed Krunachev Space Launch is an example of this partnership.

# Appendix

## U.S.-RUSSIA PROGRAMS

*This is an attempt to create a comprehensive list of all current programs in Russia.  
If you have any additional information, please contact me.*

### **Advisory Committee on the Protection of the Seas (ACOPS)**

ACOPS is working with Russia to promote and implement strategies for the sustainable development of the coastal and marine environment through scientific, legal, and policy research; advisory and public awareness activities; and development of project proposals for Partnership Conferences of all stakeholders.

### **Agribusiness Investment Mission to Russia**

USDA and USAID led an investment and trade mission to Russia where selected Russian agribusinesses were matched with prospective small and mid-sized U.S. business partners.

### **Agribusiness Partnerships Program**

Citizens Network for Foreign Affairs' (CNFA) Agribusiness Partnerships Program builds long-lasting, financially and economically viable private sector agricultural systems in the former Soviet Union. It also seeks to generate a legislative and regulatory environment which fosters private enterprise by linking policy reform to the incentives of substantial new investment and technology. Since the program's inception in 1993, Agribusiness Partnerships has leveraged more than \$150 million in direct private investment, including \$45 million from USAID to replace aging and inefficient state-owned communist-style enterprises with privately owned and operated commercial joint ventures.

### **Agrilink**

This program seeks to promote U.S. trade and investment with emerging market countries while enhancing the entrepreneurial skills of foreign managers.

### **American Center**

American Center is a special library containing English-language resources including books, periodicals, and databases.

### **American Councils for International Education (ACTR)**

ACTR is a nonprofit education, training, and consulting organization, specializing in the countries of Eastern Europe, Russia, and Eurasia. ACTR programs include academic exchange, professional training, institution building, research, material development, technical assistance, and consulting.

### **American Friends of the St. Petersburg Philharmonic, (AFSPP) Washington, DC**

AFSPP aims to establish a network of support in the United States among individuals and groups committed to ensuring the continuance of one of Russia's greatest musical traditions. The mission of the AFSPP entails providing for the purchase of new musical instruments and the repair of older instruments when needed. The organization further seeks to facilitate important cultural exchanges between Russia and the United States by supporting the St. Petersburg Philharmonic's performances in America.

### **The American-Russian Cultural Cooperation Foundation, Washington, DC**

The Foundation is chaired by former Congressman James W. Symington (D-MO). Its executive director is Alexander Potemkin, former cultural counselor of the Russian Embassy.

### **American Russian Youth Orchestra, NY, NY**

The Orchestra provides young Russian and American musicians with world-class training and touring opportunities in partnerships with Russian and American cultural institutions.

### **Arts International, NY, NY**

Arts International is an independent, nonprofit contemporary arts organization dedicated to the development and support of global cultural interchange in the arts and the education of audiences and the public about the richness and diversity of the arts worldwide. It administers the Edith Markson Travel Fund, which is set up to provide support for theatre artists in the U.S. and the former Soviet Union.

**ArtsLink Program**

Funded by a number of agencies, this program promotes international exchange and the building of partnerships between arts communities in Russia (and other Central and Eastern European countries) and the U.S. Arts managers and artists of all disciplines from Central and Eastern Europe are given the opportunity to pursue the creative process by collaborating with their American counterparts. ArtsLink is a partnership of CEC International Partners, The National Endowment for the Arts, Trust for Mutual Understanding, The Howard Gilman Foundation, the Ohio Arts Council, and the Kettering Fund.

**Association for Russian-American Cooperation**

The Association promotes cultural, humanitarian, and business cooperation between Russia and the U.S.

**Baltic International Festival Centre Fund, St. Petersburg**

The Fund aims to set up international cultural connections by hosting festivals and conferences. Cooperating with Russian and foreign NGOs, including the Soros Foundation, the organization receives government assistance from the Ministry of Culture, the Committee of Culture, and the Council for Tourism.

**Bard College/Smolny Institute, Institute for International Liberal Education, Bard College, Allendale-on-Hudson, NY**

Russia's first accredited liberal arts degree program is a joint venture between the State University of St. Petersburg and Bard College. Smolny hopes to be a center for international exchange in the social sciences, humanities, and arts.

**Business for Russia (BFR)**

BFR is a bilateral government-sponsored program that recruits Russian entrepreneurs who are sent to host communities around the United States. These entrepreneurs participate in five-week internships in U.S. businesses and live with American host families. After completing their internships, BFR alumni bring knowledge, expertise, and solid business management skills back to their communities, making them key players in the development of small and mid-sized businesses in Russia. IREX administers the program in cooperation with the Ministry of Labor and Social Development of the Russian Federation. BFR is funded by ECA.

**Carnegie Moscow Center**

The Center accommodates foreign and Russian researchers collaborating with Washington staff on a variety of topical areas and policy-relevant projects. Carnegie Associates work independently on their own research in areas covering a broad range of contemporary policy issues — military, political, and economic.

**CEC International Partners, NY, NY**

CEC helps individuals and organizations by working with museums and those involved in the arts in America, Russia, the NIS, and Eastern and Central Europe to combine their efforts and address issues of mutual concern. It also is involved in ArtsLink and St. Petersburg 2003.

**The Center for Citizens Initiatives (CCI)****Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS)****Central and East European Law Initiative (CEELI)**

CEELI has had a continuous on-ground presence in Russia since 1992. One of its most important early projects was Russia's Jury Trial Initiative, which was implemented in nine regions. CEELI has since expanded its program to include commercial law, women's legal rights, clinical legal education, and criminal law reform.

**Civic Education Project (CEP)**

CEP is a private international educational organization dedicated to assisting democratic reform. CEP works in close cooperation with Central European University, Yale University, and the Open Society Institute.

**Education Information Center (EIC)**

EIC assists interested students and scholars in continuing their educations in the United States.

**Cochran Fellowship Program**

The Program provides short-term agricultural training in the U.S. for selected Russian specialists.

**Community Connections Russia**

The Community Connections program is designed as a partnership between government, nonprofit organizations, and business. Its goal is to bring mid-level professionals from countries of the former Soviet region to the United States for short-term internships at small and mid-sized businesses and organizations. More than 50 U.S. cities serve as hosts for Community Connections interns. IREX recruits and selects participants from Russia, Kazakhstan, Armenia, and Azerbaijan. Community Connections is funded by ECA.

**Contemporary Issues Fellowship Program (CI)**

The CI program provides four-month fellowships for independent research at U.S. institutions to public, private, and third sector professionals from Russia and the New Independent States. Fellows are experienced leaders in their fields, possess advanced degrees, and conduct research with practical applications for the development of democracy, free markets, and a civil society. The CI program is funded by ECA. (IREX)

**Educational Bridge Project, Boston University School for the Arts, Boston, MA**

The Project fosters exchanges of music and musicians between the St. Petersburg Conservatory and Boston University's School for the Arts.

**Eurasia Foundation**

The Foundation promotes the advancement of democratic institutions and private enterprise in twelve host countries: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan.

**Eurasian Medical Education Program of the American College of Physicians**

The Program, dedicated to providing professional medical education for the benefit of health professionals in the Russian Federation, is a partnership between the American College of Physicians and the Institute for Health Policy Analysis.

**European Union, TACIS Democracy Program**

The Program aims to help further democracy in countries of the former Soviet Union and Mongolia through micro- and large-scale projects.

**Exchange with Regional Libraries**

In cooperation with the Sabre Foundation of Cambridge, Massachusetts, in early 1998 the Library of Congress sent 10,000 English-language books to Ekaterinburg for distribution to five oblast (Ekaterinburg, Cheliabinsk, Kurgan, Perm, and Tiumen) and two okrug (Khanty-Mansisk and Yamalo-Nenets) libraries in the South Urals region of Russia. Several thousand of the volumes sent by the Library of Congress were from a closed U.S. Air Force base. In return, the Library of Congress is receiving current and retrospective materials from the South Urals that are not in its collections. In addition to helping to fill gaps in the Library's collections, this exchange responds to the great demand in post-Communist Russia for English-language books throughout the country. The Library of Congress is open to similar exchanges with other regions of Russia.

**Exchanges of Bibliographic Materials**

The Library of Congress and the Russian Book Chamber exchange tapes containing bibliographic data. LC and the Russian State Library concluded a general cooperation agreement in February 1997 that provides for LC-RSL efforts to align standards, to augment the RSL's computer environment and record resources, and to share electronic resources. Related projects include comparison of Russian and American cataloging rules, exchange of bibliographic data on tape, and unification of standards for bibliographic data. Other Russian libraries have expressed interest in cooperating with the Library of Congress on the development of bibliographic databases.

**Export Credit Guarantees**

The GSM-102 Export Credit Guarantee Program guarantees payments from foreign banks. The Supplier Credit Guarantee Program (SCGP) allows exporters to extend credit directly to their importers for the purchase of U.S. agricultural commodities. To date, the SCGP for Russia has been nearly exhausted, with only \$350,000 remaining, while there have been no registrations under the GSM-102 program. GSM program availability for Russia ended September 30, 2001. A new allocation must be approved for FY02 prior to any new sales being eligible for CCC coverage.

**Faberge Arts Foundation, Washington, DC**

The Foundation promotes the artistic legacy of Carl Faberge and supports the revitalization of the artistic and cultural life of St. Petersburg. Current projects include the restoration of the wrought-iron fence of Mikhailovsky Castle in St. Petersburg.

**Faculty Exchange Program**

The Program provides agricultural teacher training in the U.S. for Russian faculty and U.S. faculty visits to the participants' universities and workshops.

**Felton International, Inc.**

This corporation has been involved for several years in the development of needlefree technology for human and animal applications. In 1998, Felton International formed an alliance with C.A.D.B. of Vornesh, Russia, who have some 30 years of needlefree development and manufacturing experience.

**Food Aid**

USDA plans to provide approximately \$75 million in commodity and transportation costs to Russia under the Food for Progress (FFP) and Section 416(b) programs. This will provide approximately 200,000 tons of various U.S. commodities for distribution and monetization through PVOs and the WFP. Commodity procurement and transportation arrangements are underway and are approximately 50 percent completed for this year's program.

**Food Marketing Conference for Saratov and Novosibirsk**

The Conference provided technical seminars of retail and wholesale food marketing systems and a forum for establishing a network of U.S. and Russian agribusiness.

**Ford Foundation**

The Foundation works primarily by making grants or loans that build knowledge and strengthen organizations and networks.

**Foundation for International Arts & Education, Bethesda, MA**

Founded to help protect and preserve the historical and cultural legacy of the countries of the former Soviet Union, the Foundation has an ongoing partnership with the State Russian Museum to present exhibitions in the U.S. and engage in research projects on Russian artists in the U.S.

**Fox Chase Cancer Center, Philadelphia**

This self-funded program supports continuing education for oncologists in Moscow and Irkutsk.

**Frank Foundation, Child Assistance International (FFCAI), Washington, DC**

The mission of this organization is to provide assistance to children throughout the world. FFCAI works on numerous cultural, humanitarian, and educational programs that have helped hundreds of children and youths throughout Russia, Kazakstan, and Georgia.

**Freedom Support Act Fellows**

The Library of Congress regularly provides summer internships for many U.S. Agency for International Development-funded Freedom Support Act library fellows from Russian and other NIS libraries.

**Fulbright Program**

The Program provides grants for graduate students, scholars, professionals, teachers, and administrators from the U.S. and other countries.

**The Fund for Arts and Culture in Central and Eastern Europe, McLean, VA**

The Fund provides assistance to select major arts and cultural institutions in Central and Eastern Europe and Russia to support their efforts to adjust to a free society and market economy. They also send volunteer expert consultants to help major institutions of art and culture.

**Girl Guides and Girl Scouts of Russia (WAGGGS-Russia), Moscow, Russia**

This organization has been in existence since July 1999, and is an associate member of the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts.

**Global Legislators Organization for a Balanced Environment (GLOBE)**

GLOBE supports the efforts of the Russian government to develop and implement their National Plan of Action related to land-based sources of pollution.

**Habitat for Humanity (HFH)**

A Georgia, USA-based nonprofit faith-based group dedicated to providing housing for the poor. It enjoys the strong support of President Bush who helped build a house for a single mother in Texas on August 8, 2001. NGO communities in three Russian cities have invited HFH to start preliminary operations this year: Orel, Novosibirsk, and Tomsk. Their goal is to build the first house in 2002 and have Russia officially recognized as an HFH affiliate. The new U.S. Ambassador to Finland, Bonnie McElveen-Hunter, a member of the HFH Board of Directors, has expressed an interest in seeing the organization expand its operations to Finland and Russia.

**Heritage Foundation**

The Foundation is a research and educational institute — a think tank — whose mission is to formulate and promote conservative public policies based on the principles of free enterprise, limited government, individual freedom, traditional American values, and a strong national defense.

**Individual Advanced Research Opportunities (IARO)**

IARO provides fellowships of two to nine months to predoctoral and postdoctoral scholars and of one to three months for master's level students from the United States for individual research in Russia and other countries of Central and Eastern Europe and Eurasia. Grants are given for projects in the humanities, social sciences, business, economics, international relations, and comparative and inter-disciplinary studies. IARO is funded by NEH and the Department of State (Title VIII program).

**Initiative for Social Action and Renewal (ISAR)**

ISAR/Moscow carries out several programs which focus on informational and financial support of environmental NGOs to promote public environmental initiatives.

**International Exchange Council (IEC), Grand Rapids, MI**

This NGO builds bridges between Russia and the U.S. by focusing on business, cultural, and educational programs. The IEC works with academic and cultural institutions, business enterprises, trade organizations, and a variety of interested individuals.

**International Medical Programs (IMP)**

IMP designs, produces, and transmits programs for professional medical education and patient information worldwide. It utilizes interactive satellite telecommunications technologies for distribution and unlimited access to IMP programs. This has resulted in the creation of a virtual reality international medical institute in cyberspace as a resource to assist and support the global rebuilding and maintenance of healthcare infrastructures worldwide.

**International Paint Pals, Atlanta, GA**

To connect people around the world through the universal language of art, this organization conducts youth art programs with the Hermitage Museum and the Russian Museum and other projects with the Institute for Cultural Programs, St. Petersburg, Russia.

**International Press Center**

IPC proposes different services for the organization of public arrangements, including press conferences, briefings, parties devoted to national holidays, and visits of prominent foreign political leaders.

**International Republican Institute (IRI)**

IRI has worked extensively with reform-oriented political parties; developed a core group of non-governmental organizations supporting democratic institutions; trained elected officials at the local, regional, and national levels of Russia's government; and carried out a series of specialized programs on local self-government, federalism, and other issues central to the development of Russia's political system. IRI also has led high-level observation missions during presidential and parliamentary elections in Russia over the last decade.

**International Republican Institute (IRI)**

IRI conducts programs outside the United States to promote democracy and strengthen free markets and the rule of law. The programs are tailored to the needs of pro-democracy activists in over 30 countries and include, for example, grassroots political organizing, campaign management, polling, parliamentary training, judicial reform, and election monitoring.

**International Research and Exchange Board (IREX Russia)**

IREX is an international nonprofit organization dedicated to the advancement of knowledge. Central to its mission is the empowering of individuals and institutions to participate meaningfully in civil society.

**Kennan Project**

The Kennan Institute provides a forum for deepening historical and contemporary understanding of Russia and the former Soviet Union

in Washington, DC. The Institute organizes seminars, workshops, briefings, and conferences featuring prominent scholars and policy-makers from America, Russia, and other successor states to the Soviet Union who have experience in shaping U.S.-Russian policy.

#### **LC-Russian Archives Cooperation**

The Library of Congress has joined a project with the Russian Federal Archives Service (Rosarkhiv) in cooperation with the International Council of Archivists, the Council of Europe, and institutions in France, Germany, Italy, Spain, and Switzerland to develop a database for and selectively digitize the 1919-1944 archive of the Communist International. The Library of Congress will receive a copy of the database and 1,000,000 digitized images from the most interesting parts of the archive — for example, those relating to the Spanish civil war, Soviet policy toward Nazi Germany, and Bolshevik relations with the Chinese communists in the 1920s.

#### **Ellen Libermann, MD, Pediatric Nephrologist, University of California at Los Angeles**

Dr. Liberman's privately funded program helps pediatricians treat kidney disease in St. Petersburg.

#### **John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation**

The Foundation is a private, independent grant-making institution dedicated to helping groups and individuals foster lasting improvement in the human condition.

#### **Meeting of Frontiers**

A Congressionally funded, U.S.-Russian cooperative project to create a digital library that chronicles the parallel experiences of the United States and Russia in exploring, developing, and settling their frontiers and the meeting of those frontiers in the Pacific Northwest and Alaska. Participating organizations in the project include the Library of Congress, the Russian State Library (Moscow), the National Library of Russia (St. Petersburg), the Open Society Institute of Russia, the State and University Library in Goettingen, Germany, the Rasmuson Library at the University of Alaska Fairbanks, and ten libraries and archives in Siberia.

#### **The Metropolitan Museum of Art, NY, NY**

The Museum serves the public by collecting, preserving, studying, and exhibiting works of art and by fostering their appreciation and understanding. It is involved in the exchange of professional staff between the Metropolitan Museum and the state Russian museums in St. Petersburg: the Hermitage, the Russian Museum, and the Museum of Theater and Music. The Museum is planning a joint exhibition with State Hermitage Museum for 2003.

#### **Metropolitan Opera Company, NY, NY**

The Metropolitan Opera is planning a possible tour to St. Petersburg in 2003.

#### **The Museum of the City of New York, NY, NY**

The Museum facilitates communications and exchanges with major art museums in St. Petersburg.

#### **MusicaRussia Foundation, NY, NY**

The Foundation supports artistic and educational collaborations between Russia and North America, with a particular emphasis on music.

#### **The Nabokov St. Petersburg Museum, St. Petersburg**

The Museum's mission is to create a city cultural educational center. It cooperates with Russian and foreign NGOs and receives government assistance for its work.

#### **National Democratic Institute (NDI)**

The National Democratic Institute for International Affairs is a nonprofit organization working to strengthen and expand democracy worldwide. Calling on a global network of volunteer experts, NDI provides practical assistance to civic and political leaders advancing democratic values, practices, and institutions. NDI works with democrats in every region of the world to build political and civic organizations, safeguard elections, and promote citizen participation, openness, and accountability in government.

#### **National Endowment for Democracy (NED)**

NED continues to devote a great deal of its resources for Russia to the development of human rights groups dedicated to strengthening activities in the areas of human rights, rule of law, civic education, and NGO development.

#### **National Press Institute (NPI)**

NPI is a non-governmental nonprofit organization which advocates the application of modern approaches and technologies to the expansion of mass media in newly democratic Russia.

#### **National Youth Council of Russia (NYCR), Moscow Russia**

Established in 1992, the NYCR is the major national youth coordinating body in Russia. It has 82 full members representing social, cultural, political, trade union, student, children's and other organizations, 27 of which are regional youth councils uniting youth and children on the local level. The main aim of the NYCR is to support and coordinate activities of youth and children's organizations in Russia in order to encourage the realization and protection of the interests and rights of Russian children and youth. NYCR is affiliated with the European Youth Forum (EYF).

#### **New York Public Library, NY, NY**

The Library exchanges materials and staff with St. Petersburg institutions, especially the Russian National Library in St. Petersburg.

#### **Open Society Institute (OSI)**

OSI is a private-operating and grant-making foundation that seeks to promote the development and maintenance of open societies around the world by supporting a range of programs in the areas of educational, social, and legal reform and by encouraging alternative approaches to complex and often controversial issues.

### **Open World Program**

The Library of Congress Open World Russian Leadership Exchange brings emerging Russian political and civic leaders to the United States on intensive, short-term working visits that expose them to American democracy and free enterprise in action. The program's overarching goal is to give current and future Russian leaders a firsthand look at the institutions and practices that make American-style democracy work, so that they are better equipped to build democracy in their own country. Open World visits emphasize both substantive, high-level meetings with American policy makers and community-based experiences, such as attending city council hearings, sitting in on newspaper editorial board meetings, and "job shadowing" professional counterparts. Among the Open World Program's special features are its inclusiveness and size, its focus on young, non-English-speaking leaders, its emphasis on participation by local and regional Russian decision makers, its homestay component, and its success in actively involving members of the U.S. Congress in programming.

### **Other Library of Congress Exchanges of Personnel**

In addition to the projects listed above, a number of smaller, ad hoc projects have involved bringing Russian librarians, information specialists, and scholars to the Library. They include frequent meetings with delegations sponsored by the State Department and other groups. Library of Congress staff also have made extended visits to Russian libraries under USIA, IREX, and American Library Association auspices.

### **Otrada, Inc. American-Russian Aid Association (ARAA-Otrada, Inc.)**

This nonprofit organization was founded in 1968 by Americans of Russian descent. One of its programs is the Pendill Russian Orphan Program (PROP), which provides medical assistance to Russian orphans. The organization also has several other ongoing programs, including humanitarian and medical aid to Russian orphanages and the needy scholarship programs for American students in the U.S., and cultural and educational programs conducted at the ARAA-Otrada Center in New York.

### **Peace Corps**

Currently, more than 7,300 Peace Corps volunteers are serving in 75 countries, working to bring clean water to communities, teach children, help start new small businesses, and stop the spread of AIDS. Since 1961, more than 163,000 Americans have joined the Peace Corps, serving in 135 nations.

### **Preservation Microfilming Project**

The Library of Congress provides microfilming equipment and technical expertise to produce preservation microfilm copies of rare and fragile documents in Russian libraries. LC receives positive copies of all film. Cameras are installed at the Pushkinskii Dom Library (Russian Academy of Sciences) in St. Petersburg, the All-Russian Library of Foreign Literature in Moscow, and the Russian State Library in Moscow. The State Historical Public Library and regional libraries in Perm, Nizhni Novgorod, Tula, and other cities are lending material to the Library of Foreign Literature for cooperative microfilming.

### **Prevention of Trafficking in Women and Girls**

Funded by EAV, the Prevention of Trafficking in Women and Girls program is a one-year project to help prevent the trafficking of women from Southern Russia and Western Siberia. Over the course of the project, IREX and its Russian partners, the Saratov Regional Crisis Center and the Barnaul "Women's Alliance," will: improve the institutional capacities of partner crisis centers in addressing trafficking of women and girls; carry out public awareness and educational campaigns at all levels of the community; and hold seminars for NGOs, educational institutions, and orphanages to engage them as active partners in a campaign to prevent trafficking of women and girls.

### **Program to Support Women's Crisis in Russia (WCC)**

The WCC program in Russia is a three-year project to strengthen and support Russian institutions that provide crisis counseling and other services to victims of domestic violence, raise awareness of domestic violence issues among specialists and the general public, and promote alternatives to violence. WCC is funded by USAID.

### **Project Harmony, Inc., Waitsfield, VT**

This nonprofit organization facilitates cultural, musical, and teacher exchanges between the U.S. and Russia.

### **Project Hope**

This organization assists in public education for AIDS and in the provision of therapeutic drugs.

### **Promoting and Strengthening Russian NGO Development (PRO-NGO)**

Pro-NGO is a three-year project sponsored by USAID to strengthen grassroots organizations in Siberia, Southern Russia, and the Novgorod and Samara regions and to assist NGO resource centers in these regions to improve the environment for enabling NGOs. The program provides grants, training opportunities, and information sharing for a network that currently consists of more than 6,000 Russian NGOs.

### **Public Health Research Institute**

This program, funded by the Soros Foundation's Open Society Institute, supports the treatment of tuberculosis in Tomsk Oblast.

### **Pushkin Lyceum Foundation, St. Petersburg**

The Foundation supports the memorial lyceum and the historical and cultural traditions in the town of Pushkin. It also assists in the creation of educational humanitarian institutes like the lyceum.

### **Elliot Rollet, MD, Dartmouth Medical School**

Sponsored in part by the National Library of Medicine, Dr. Rollet provides public and professional education for cardiovascular disease in Karelia.

### **Rostropovich Foundation**

This program provides pediatric immunization in Novosibirsk Oblast, and is funded partly with proceeds from the sale of agriculture products through a USDA program and partly from private funds.



**Rotary International**

Between 1993 and 2001, Rotary International (through contributions from Rotarians in the United States and Western Europe) provided over \$12 million to aid ailing communities in Russia, 76 percent of which was devoted to health and children. Of the health-related funds, 25 percent was devoted to donations of medical equipment.

**Russian Children's Welfare Organization (RCWS), NY, NY**

Founded in 1991, RCWS has benefited more than ten thousand children. The organization provides aid to over 260 programs focusing on rural areas. Most of the aid goes to orphans, disabled children, and children needing medical attention. In May of 2000 alone, RCWS helped 17 different programs.

**Russian Cultural Foundation, Moscow**

President of this foundation is award winning film director Nikita Mikhailkov.

**Russian Cultural Heritage Network (RCHN), [www.rchn.org.ru](http://www.rchn.org.ru)**

RCHN's mission is to provide information on Russia's cultural heritage to the global community. RCHN collaborates with more than 1,500 Russian museum organizations and plays the role of a museum communications center. RCHN organizes several museum conferences and workshops and takes part in various Russian and International projects.

**Russian Far East Food Marketing Conference**

This exhibition of U.S. food products suppliers and technical seminars of retail and wholesale food marketing systems was scheduled to occur this fall but will take place in 2002.

**Russian Initiative Exchange**

The most ambitious exchange program in the U.S. in many decades, this project was organized by Dr. Billington in the Spring of 2000 to develop cultural and political links between Americans and Russians.

**Russian Institute for Cultural Research, Moscow**

This Russian cultural think-tank has hosted and organized a number of international conferences in cooperation with UNESCO and the European Council. It has also been involved in academic international projects and completed a number of research projects on the order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation.

**Russian Orphan Opportunity Fund (ROOF), Moscow**

Founded in 1997, ROOF is a pioneer organization in providing resources to facilitate quality educational programs and related opportunities for raising the employment prospects of orphans and young adults in Russia. In 1999 ROOF opened the first Post-Orphanage Education Center, where young adults who have just left orphanages receive opportunities to finish school, prepare for college, and learn life skills. ROOF also provided fifty teachers for nine different orphanages in the 1999-2000 school year.

**The Russian Private Agriculture Development Fund**

Working with the Russian Private Farmers Association (AKKOR), CNFA created the Russian Private Agribusiness Development Fund in 1997, using \$1.2 million in proceeds from the sale of a USDA Food for Progress grant of soybean meal for Russia. The Fund makes loans of up to \$85,000 to Russian private farmers for the establishment of agricultural processing plants, such as flour mills, that will strengthen Russia's private food system and provide markets for private farmers.

**Russian Red Cross Society**

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies is the world's largest humanitarian organization, providing assistance without discrimination as to nationality, race, religious beliefs, class, or political opinions.

**Russian-U.S. Young Leadership Fellow for Public Service Program (YLF)**

The YLF program provides one year of intensive professional and academic training to young leaders of both the U.S. and Russia. Public service forms the core of the YLF program. Both Russian and U.S. fellows will perform a minimum of 40 hours of volunteer work per month. Russian Young Leaders will conduct hands-on work that will expose them to the different principles of public service and social responsibility in the United States. U.S. Young Leaders contribute to the development of civil society in Russia through their public service projects. YLF is funded by the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (ECA) of the U.S. Department of State. (IREX)

**St. Petersburg Association for Culture Support, St. Petersburg**

The Association supports cultural programs in the areas of literature and music, cooperating with Russian and foreign NGOs, including The Soros Foundation and Culture Committee. (The contact person for this association is Boris Beresovsky.)

**St. Petersburg Charitable Foundation for the Restoration of the Russian Museum Palaces, St. Petersburg**

The Foundation organizes excursions and exhibitions, cooperating with Russian and foreign NGOs and the Russian museum. Past projects include four exhibitions at the Mariinsky Palace. The Foundation is currently involved in reviving the Mikhailovsky garden.

**St. Petersburg Music and Arts Society 'Apollon', St. Petersburg**

The Society's objectives are to attract creative people and create favorable conditions for the development of artists and poets. It cooperates with Russian and foreign NGOs, U.S. opera companies, and musical societies.

**Salvation Army**

The Salvation Army, an international movement, is an evangelical part of the Universal Christian Church. Its message is based on the Bible. Its ministry is motivated by the love of God. Its mission is to preach the gospel of Jesus Christ and to meet human needs in His name without discrimination.

**Samuel H. Kress Foundation, NY, NY**

Recent foundation grants from the Kress Foundation European Preservation Program, administered by the World Monuments Fund, have been made for the conservation of interior finishes at the Agate Pavilion at the Catherine Palace, St. Petersburg and for emergency stabilization of the Imperial Flag Pavilion, St. Petersburg.

**The Scouting Organization of Russia**

This organization, supported by the Russian Orthodox Church, became a member of the Geneva-based World Scouting Organization in 2000. The Girl Scouts of Russia also became a member of the London-based Explorers Club (sister organization of the WSO). Governor Ayatskov of Saratov, who is a supporter of the scouting movement, helped host an international jamboree in 2000 with participation of scouts from across Russia and various countries around the world. There also has been limited interaction between the Texas-based Boy Scouts of America (BSA) and their Russian counterparts, e.g., clothing drives for Russian scouts, cyberspace interaction, and joint camp outs between the American troop based at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow and Russian scouts. The potential exists for developing this young and budding relationship.

**Sister Cities International, Washington, DC**

Founded in 1956 by U.S. President Eisenhower, the organization helps foster increased international understanding.

**Soros Foundation Visiting Fellows Program**

The Library of Congress has hosted eight classes of librarians and information specialists from Central and Eastern Europe and Central Asia, including from Russia. These fellows participate in a management skills institute and receive intensive Internet and automation training. They also serve internships at university, public, and specialized libraries in the Washington metropolitan area.

**The Stroganoff Foundation, Ltd., NY, NY**

The Foundation involves itself with cultural exchanges between St. Petersburg and U.S. cultural institutions.

**Sustaining Partnerships into the New Century (SPAN)**

Since 1997, IREX has administered the \$7.75 million USAID/Russia SPAN project, whose aim is to strengthen and expand existing partnerships between U.S. and Russian organizations and institutions. IREX has awarded grants to partnerships implementing targeted, innovative activities in the areas of business development, environment, healthcare, civil society, rule of law, social sector support, and finance.

**Thatcher Fellows**

Under a grant from the Margaret Thatcher Foundation, LC has hosted two groups of Russian librarians and library managers for four- to six-week training programs. Participants have come from different types of libraries from the regions of Moscow and St. Petersburg. LC is also training visiting Russian librarians who will train Russian staff in the development and use of bibliographic databases.

**Training on WTO and International Agricultural Issues**

This 6-day intensive training program covered WTO and other international trade issues.

**Trust for Mutual Understanding, NY, NY**

This American foundation supports cultural and environmental exchange between U.S., Russia, and Eastern and Central Europe.

**UNESCO, International with headquarters in Paris, France**

UNESCO handles UN cultural projects and is soliciting funds for 12 sites in Russia, including the Bolshoi and the Hermitage.

**United Nation's Children's Fund (UNICEF), Moscow**

UNICEF is mandated by the United Nations General Assembly to advocate for the protection of children's rights, help meet the basic needs of children, and expand their opportunities to reach their full potential. Helping children in over 130 countries around the world, UNICEF works hand-in-hand with local governments, communities, and organizations. Programs include providing access to immunization, regular health care, nutrition, safe water, and opportunities for a better education. In addition, UNICEF works to improve understanding of children's and women's rights around the world.

**USAID/Russia**

This organization assists the regions in their transitions to a broad-based, market-oriented democracy.

**USDA Programs**

USDA provides direct support for individual entities to directly assist individual farmers and small agribusiness (farmer-to-farmer program), assists with financing and loans to small and mid-sized agribusiness, and provides training for officials involved in policy formulation.

**World Monuments Funds, NY, NY**

This organization preserves and protects endangered art and architecture around the world. It recently completed a country-wide (Russia) assessment of endangered monuments and is currently involved with Oranienbaum, Catherine Palace Agate Pavilion, Alexander Palace, and Yelagin Island Palace and park ensemble.

**Yunona Orphan Relief Fund, Napa, CA**

The Fund provides educational, employment, and cultural programs plus funds for food, clothing, medical/dental expenses, and other needs to orphanages and orphans in Russia and Kazakstan. The organization also supports domestic and international families who are willing to adopt children from the orphanages.

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# U.S.-RUSSIA PARTNERSHIP

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*A New Time  
A New Beginning*

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