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Office of the Director



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July 10, 1984

Dear Jim:

I thought you would find interesting the enclosed transcripts of our most recent WORLDNET programs featuring General John W. Vessey, Jr., Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Michael H. Armacost, Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs and Peter Ueberroth, President, Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee.

Also enclosed is a media reaction report on Under Secretary Armacost's program. We will send you similar media reaction on Mr. Ueberroth's program once we have a complete report.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Charles Z. Wick
Director

The Honorable
James A. Baker III
Chief of Staff and
Assistant to the President
The White House

WORLDNET 38/EANET 3

June 27, 1984

GUEST:

Michael H. Armacost
Under Secretary of State
for Political Affairs

Significant Reaction and Usage

MANILA

RPN-Channel 9, on its 7 P.M. and 11:30 P.M. June 28 newscasts headlined Amb. Armacost's comments on U.S. military facilities in the Philippines. The same report was rebroadcast on the network's 7 A.M. (Filipino language) news show June 29. The 7 P.M. June 28 broadcast was transmitted by domestic satellite nationwide to an audience estimated at four million viewers.

MBS-Channel 4 (government), which was program site for the transmission, broadcast the full interview live and carried reports on its 7 P.M. June 28, 12:30 A.M. June 29, and 7 A.M. June 29 newscasts. The full program was rebroadcast at 8:30 P.M. on June 29.

GMA-Channel 7 aired the WORLDNET story as a lead item on its 7 P.M. and 11:30 P.M. June 28 newscasts. The 7 P.M. report quoted Armacost's remarks on Third World debt problems and on U.S. military facilities in the Philippines.

Four major Manila dailies carried WORLDNET articles in their June 29 editions.

Bulletin Today, the nation's largest daily (315,000), carried a June 30 front-page WORLDNET story entitled "Armacost Assures ASEAN" emphasizing the Under Secretary's statement that ASEAN allies "face no danger from U.S. sales of defensive weapons to China". The article also reported his explanation of America's "cautious and prudent" military relationship with China.

The Daily Express (120,000) carried a page-one story June 29 entitled "We'll Get Out If You Tell Us To -- Armacost" focusing on the Under Secretary's comments on U.S. military facilities in the Philippines and mentioning U.S. intentions to continue improving U.S.-ASEAN relations.

The Daily Express followed up June 30 with a by-line column by influential commentator Teoddro Valencia which said, in part, "State Department's Michael Armacost said that the United States would pull out her military bases if a majority of the Filipino people would ask that the United States get out. He's that certain that nobody can pull a majority vote to have the U.S. forces removed. At this state of our relations with the United States, what America wants, that's what will happen. The truth is that even if we were to ask Americans to pull out their bases, they'll stay and nobody can make them go."

Times Journal (78,000) carried a July 1 article headlined "A Threat To ASEAN" — "Sino-U.S. Arms Deal Alarms Group". The story, based on a Reuters report, quoted Indonesian Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja as saying that ASEAN was concerned and puzzled about possible U.S. arms sales to China. Reacting to Armacost's comment that arms sales would pose no threat to the region, the Foreign Minister was quoted as saying his reaction was "concern and a little bit of puzzlement (at) why they should do it. I think it is based on a naive assumption that this needs to be done to use the Chinese as a balance against the Russians. But that's a very risky thing to do."

Business Day (47,000) published an article July 2 entitled "Armacost Confirms U.S. Bases Policy" emphasizing his comments on the U.S.-Philippine military bases agreement and quoting the Under Secretary's comments on regional security and other ASEAN matters.

AP Manila Bureau Chief David Briscoe filed a story (6/27/84 1020 GMT) headlined "U.S. Official Scores Soviet Threat." The report noted that Armacost was appearing from Washington on a USIS WORLDNET program and said that the questions from the panelists in five countries focused on a possible threat from China, but Armacost said "the Soviets pose a greater threat to Southeast Asia." The AP story also included Armacost's remarks on the U.S.-Philippine military bases agreement, possible sale of F-16 jets to Thailand, and Administration policy on protectionism.

BANGKOK

TV Channel 5 broadcast 30-minute clip of Armacost interview in its June 29 Sunday evening commentary program to an estimated audience of two million.

TV Channel 7 carried a five-minute report on the interview in its prime-time evening newscast June 28 to an audience of 5 - 7 million viewers.

Thai Language Press

Daily News (300,000), Matichon (80,000) and Matuphum (30,000) all gave significant coverage to the Armacost interview in their June 28 editions.

English Language Press

Bangkok Post (35,000) and the independent Nation Review (20,000), carried inside-page photos and news articles featuring Armacost's answers to inquiries on Thailand's request to buy F-16 aircraft, the Thai-Lao border dispute, and Sino-U.S. relations. The afternoon tabloid Bangkok World (10,000) of June 28 carried similar items on its front page.

Radio Thailand broadcast excerpts in its June 28-29 news and commentary programs.

JAKARTA

TVRI, Indonesia's nationwide government run television station, used more than twenty minutes of the EANET interview during its prime time evening English and Indonesian language broadcasts on June 28. TVRI featured Ambassador Armacost's responses to questions from Jakarta, but also included brief segments of questions from the other countries.

Over the weekend, TVRI used two minutes of the telecast on its Sunday morning weekly news roundup program.

Kompas (Indonesia's largest and most respected paper with a circulation of 400,000), in a two-column headline article June 29 reported, "Michael Armacost: U.S.-PRC Relations Not Something To Worry About"; "The long-distance interview...clearly reflected the ASEAN journalists' anxiety about U.S. relations with the PRC in recent years, particularly since President Reagan's recent visit to China. In reply to questions from three ASEAN countries, Armacost said U.S. relations with the PRC were being conducted in the context

of safeguarding stability in the SE Asian region, so they (i.e. U.S.-China relations) are not something to worry about....Armacost stressed that the U.S. will continue to support ASEAN..."

Sinar Harapan, Jakarta's only evening paper and its second largest daily (200,000), carried a page-one photo June 28 of the program from TVRI studios. The paper also published an editorial on the EANET interview in its July 2 edition. Excerpts follow.

"What was interesting in the long-distance interview between U.S. Under Secretary Michael Armacost and newsmen in Jakarta, Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, Bangkok and Manila was the prominence of U.S.-PRC relations as a problem.... What clearly stood out from the interview was that intensified strategic relations between the U.S. and the PRC worried certain circles in the ASEAN states. It was also obvious from the responses of Under Secretary Armacost that in the view of Washington, D.C., there was really no reason to be worried. It can be concluded simply that the U.S. regards cooperation with the PRC as a powerful counterbalance to the Soviet presence in Asia, and especially as a means to keep the Soviet Union preoccupied along its border with the PRC.... These excerpts and those from the statements of President Ronald Reagan, Secretary of State George Shultz, and other senior U.S. officials reflect the strategic view of Washington of Asia shortly before the end of the 20th century. It is that stability and growth in Asia will be based on the strategic cooperation of the U.S., Japan and the PRC and in this process we can assume the emergence of a relatively successful PRC with its four major modernization programs."

Merdeka (60,000), and the English language Indonesia Times (20,000), carried an AFP wire story from Manila. Suara Karya (100,000) and Pelita (55,000) carried page-one photos.

All local wire services (Antara, the national news agency, and the KNI agency) carried excerpts over the weekend from the Wireless File transcript.

Ambassador John Holdridge cabled the following message to Under Secretary Armacost: "Congratulations on your fine performance on WORLDNET to ASEAN countries June 28. Watching the entire program live in Jakarta, I felt your responses were right to the point and contributed greatly to set a favorable tone for the upcoming ASEAN dialogue. Local coverage of the interview both on TV and in the press has been excellent and we expect to see more after the Idul Fitri holidays. Best Regards."

KUALA LUMPUR

June 28 EANET 3 with Under Secretary Armacost received positive and unprecedented electronic and print media coverage on all RTM newscasts and in the Malay, Chinese, and English-language newspapers. BERNAMA, the National News Agency, also carried the interview as a feature item.

RTM-TV (est. audience 3 million) broadcast June 28 three minute lead item on Armacost interview in four languages (Malay, Chinese, English, Tamil). This coverage was the greatest ever accorded an American official on RTM Television news.

TV coverage focused on Malaysian questions concerning U.S.-China relations.

Newspaper Coverage

All major Malay, Chinese and English-language press, published Armacost interview as June 29 front page lead stories. Major focus: U.S.-China and U.S.-ASEAN relations, international debt crisis, and growing Soviet military power in the region.

Chinese Press gave most extensive coverage, with front-page stories and photos in all the major papers. Coverage's major thrust was: U.S. military aid to P.R.C. does not represent threat to ASEAN security.

Nanyang Siang Pau, front-page banner headline: "Soviet Union is more a military threat to ASEAN than China - Senior U.S. official told ASEAN journalists."

Sin Chew Jit Poh, headlined its story: "U.S. Under Secretary of State - U.S. military aid to China will not endanger ASEAN."

The paper's story reported on the role of the U.S. in the region, "Armacost said the U.S. is now modernizing its defense capability in the Pacific, providing Thailand and other front line nations with defense equipment, and giving political support for ASEAN's initiative to bring about a political solution to the Kampuchean issue."

Malay Language Press

Utusan Malaysia (largest Malay language newspaper group), headlined its second-page story, "U.S. considers USSR greater threat to S.E. Asia than China."

Berita Harian headlined its front-page story, "ASEAN need not fear closer U.S.-China Relations."

English Language Press

New Straits Times (leading English-language daily) carried front page banner headline, "U.S.-Sino military deals 'No threat'". Story noted that top USG official "has soothed ASEAN fears that U.S. military aid to China would enable increase of material support for insurgent movements in Southeast Asia."

Business Times published an editorial page article noting "U.S. stands by position on world debt problem". Article also pointed out Armacost's comment on growing Soviet threat to the region, U.S. modernization of its defense capability in the Pacific, U.S. bases in the Philippines, and U.S. support of ASEAN position on Kampuchea. The article noted that EANET "opens a new window into U.S. foreign policy for Malaysia:"

Significant Audience Reaction

A senior Foreign Ministry official requested a copy of the program tape for use in briefing other senior Foreign Ministry official re Secretary Shultz' upcoming visit. He commented: "The press conference is most timely. It will be a great help for us to be better prepared for Secretary Shultz' visit. Officials will now know better what is on Secretary Shultz' mind."

A prominent academic said "the satellite press conference shrinks space and time. It can bring people closer together and faster. It should be an effective means for explaining U.S. foreign policy."

A high-level journalist said, "Satellite press conferences save expenses and expose a speaker to more people at one time."

SINGAPORE

Singapore's EANET interview with Under Secretary Armacost received lead story coverage on all five Singapore Broadcasting Corporation (SBC) evening news reports in four official languages (English, Mandarin, Malay and Tamil) and reached approximately one-third of the total population.

Television

The SBC stations aired approximately 79 seconds of news film of the program, the participants and the Under Secretary's response to a question about the latest conflict on the Thai-Laotian border, as well as extensive reportage and commentary on the program.

Newspaper coverage

Berita Harian (Malay language) front-paged its extensive June 29 story on the Armacost interview with the headline, "Arms sales to China will not threaten this region."

Straits Times (influential English language) published story on Armacost interview as the lead item in its "Around ASEAN" section. The story's headline read, "U.S. assurance to ASEAN continues - Arms sales to China not a threat to the region." The article also carried a photo of Ambassador Armacost with the caption, "Mr. Armacost - A prosperous and secure China is more likely to be at peace with its neighbors."

Audience Reaction

The Embassy termed Ambassador Armacost's appearance on EANET 3 "an excellent exchange". According to the Embassy, Singapore's audience generally agreed that the topic "U.S.-ASEAN Relations" was timely, coming in the wake of what is perceived here as moves by Washington to strengthen its ties with the PRC. They felt that the program was an opportunity or a channel through which existing doubts about the U.S. commitment to the region could be cleared, especially in the context of the Sino-U.S. rapprochement.

HONG KONG

Radio Television Hong Kong used segments of the program on its regular Sunday in-depth news feature broadcast "This Week" on July 1.

Several pro-Taiwan and independent papers featured Under Secretary of State Armacost's remarks to ASEAN area reporters at the EANET conference.

In headlines, the leading pro-Taiwan Hong Kong Times (60,000) said "Communist countries threaten Asia; ASEAN concertedly points to Communist China". The leading center-right Sing Tao Jih Pao (125,000) said "U.S. Sells China Arms Just To Guard Against Soviet Union, Constituting No Menace to ASEAN". Citing UPI-Hong Kong, the independent Hong Kong Daily News (45,000) said "U.S. Arms Sales to China Will Not Affect East Asian Security".

Most pro-PRC papers picked up AP and Reuter accounts of the EANET Armacost interview. The Wen Wei Po (100,000) published a special report with a headline: "U.S. Under Secretary of State Says China is Important To Global Balance of Power".

The Hong Kong Commercial Daily (95,000) has this headline: "China Buys U.S. Arms To Defend Itself Against USSR; Won't Threaten ASEAN Nations".

The leading English-language paper, South China Morning Post (65,000) used a combined AP and Reuter story datelined Washington on the Armacost interview. The headline read: "Arms Sales 'To Secure Border'". The story led off by saying that "the Reagan Administration has assured Southeast Asian officials that a possible U.S. weapons sales to China is for defense against the Soviet Union and will pose no threat to the region...."

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

TELEVISION-WORLDNET

VIDEO DIALOGUE

WITH

PETER UEERROTH, CHAIRMAN,

LOS ANGELES OLYMPIC ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

MODERATOR:

BILL AMES

Thursday, July 5, 1984

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P R O C E E D I N G S

MR. AMES: Welcome to our 39th Worldnet and 7th program to the American republics. I am your host in Washington, Bill Ames.

Our program today features participants in Sao Paolo, San Jose, Buenos Aires, Caracas, and Mexico City. Joining us by satellite link from Los Angeles is Peter V. Ueberroth, President of the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee.

Since assuming his post in 1979 Mr. Ueberroth has been responsible for organizing and staging the 1984 Olympic Summer Games in Los Angeles, scheduled to begin this month. A successful businessman and lifelong athlete, Mr. Ueberroth has demonstrated that the Olympic Games can be organized and financed wholly by private industry. Mr. Ueberroth, welcome again to Worldnet.

MR. UEBERROTH: It's my pleasure to be here.

MR. AMES: Our first question is coming from Sao Paolo in Brazil.

(Pause.)

MR. AMES: We have a slight audio problem from Sao Paolo and we're now going to move on, Mr.

Ueberroth, to San Jose in Costa Rica.

QUESTION: Good morning. This is Rafael Torres Gonzalez (?) from Channel Seven Television and Radio Colombia.

Mr. Ueberroth, approximately six weeks ago we received information -- we would like to know what is the total number of athletes and the number of nations that will be represented in the 23rd Olympic Games.

MR. UEBERROTH: Well, we are pleased to announce that the largest number of athletes will attend the Los Angeles Games in the history of the Olympic movement. There will be approximately 7,800 athletes and with officials, and coaches it approaches 10,000 in total. The nations represented will be approximately 140 nations, which again is by far the largest. It's a good sign not for the United States. It's a good sign for the Olympic movement, that so many nations are learning to put aside problems and to come to sport and let sport be a friendship and a way of communication between nations.

China is coming for the first time in the history of the Olympic movement, and many countries for the first time. So, I think it will develop new

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friendships for the world.

QUESTION: My name is Manuel Fernandez Presta (?), representative of the sports weekly Triunpho.

My question is the following: After so many complications that are seen in the world today, do you think Greece could be selected as the headquarters for the upcoming, for the next, Olympic Games, Greece?

MR. UEBERROTH: No, I don't think so. The Olympic movement has survived world wars, survived, in fact, whole nations. And Greece is not a country that is, itself, politically very stable. It's not more stable than other countries. And I think the idea of moving the games from continent to continent is a very good thing.

This time it will be in North America, next time in Asia. I would like to see it, one day, be in South America. It should be. And using our system of making it much less expensive, I think that many countries can now consider having the Olympic Games.

And also, the leadership has changed. The leadership of the Olympic movement is really now in the hands of Spanish-speaking people, Latin people, headed by President Samaranch (?). And I think that his

Leadership is excellent, probably the best in the history of the Olympics.

So, I think the concept of moving it from place to place is a good one.

QUESTION: From Buenos Aires, this is Ernesto Cherkoveria (?) from the magazine, Graphics.

Let us assume that the games are now ready to start. Let us say that no one heeds to your call, no one sees it, because there is no coverage. Tell me what is your greatest source of concern to you? What is the real thing that has priority among your concerns?

MR. UEBERROTH: Well, we are putting on the games privately for the first time, and it's something that's not been understood. One real concern is to let all the countries in the world know that Los Angeles is a very unusual area. We have people from every country in the world who live here. So, for the first time, whether from Argentina or from China or from African nations, or from European nations, any team that comes here will find many people from their own homeland, who live here and root for them. It's such a cosmopolitan city. And we want to let athletes around the world know that ahead of time, know that there's going to be great

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friendship when they come to Los Angeles.

And in terms of organizing the games, obviously every Olympic games has many things to worry about. We must make very special preparations for security, for transportation, and for all the sports activities. But please rest assured that those things are going on and we'll be prepared to welcome athletes from all parts of the world.

QUESTION: From Buenos Aires, Raoul Barcelon, from 30 Million, Channel Seven.

Taking into account the pressures that are coming from Western countries as well as Eastern Bloc countries, how can you avoid that type of politicization of these sports events? How can you make it more sports minded rather than politically minded, in the future?

MR. UEBERROTH: Well, I think that that's something that the Olympic movement will have to work with, and also we'll need the cooperation of the media. A moment ago I was asked how many athletes are coming. I must tell you that for every athlete there is also someone from -- a journalist. It's one for one. There's the same number of journalists as there are athletes coming. And if they can help focus on friendship, on

sport, and on understanding through sport, it will not only be good for sports, but it will be good for world relations and really even help in a small way toward world peace and understanding. So, I think it's a partnership of the Olympic movement and the world media to focus on the great athletes and on all those athletes who are not quite so great, who are trying, and in accordance with the Olympic movement, doing their best and competing.

When each flag comes in the stadium for opening ceremonies, in front of 2-1/2 billion people on television, I think there must be a pride in the country when they see their friendship and their participation with the other nations.

Now, we can't ever remove politics from the Olympic movement. They were in the Olympic movement in 1896, and they will be in the Olympic movement in 2026. But I think the past years have taught us that we must react to all the difficulties, the difficulty that was caused by this country in 1980 by the United States, and the difficulties caused by the Soviet Union in '84. But I think the movement of sport is going to move forward past these problems, and I think

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that the solidarity of the Americas, of all the countries, all but one, from the tip of South America to the tip of North America, coming together in a few weeks, actually in about two weeks the athletes arrive, coming together for friendship, is the best demonstration that we can make toward a better world to live in.

QUESTION: From Buenos Aires, Alberto Fernandez.

How did the Eastern -- or the Soviet boycott affect Los Angeles or the Olympic Committee?

MR. UEBERROTH: Well, the boycott by the Soviet Union, first, the sad part is it hurt some of their athletes, because that's all that boycotts do. They don't help anybody. In 1980 the U.S. boycott just hurt athletes. And it didn't help do anything about Afghanistan. The Soviet boycott hurt their athletes. But in terms of the impact on our games, it's having very little impact, because the games are having so many countries come. And also it does change a little bit the predictability of medals. Many nations who would have had a less chance for medals now have a better chance in the games. And I would like to see that. I would like to see many countries win medals who have

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never won them before, and more athletes have a chance from more nations. And I think that's what will happen in Los Angeles.

I think the competition will also, though, be very good. And that will be proven by the athletes. They will set more Olympic records, in my opinion, and more world records than ever before in the Olympic Games. But there will be many unknowns, and that's the exciting part, people that we don't know much about in all types of countries, who will send some athlete here who surprises the world. And that's the exciting part of sports and the Olympic Games.

QUESTION: Mr. Ueberroth, very few people have been surprised by the boycott from the Soviet sphere countries as well as the satellites to the Olympic Games that will take place in Los Angeles.

You spoke about a manifestation of brotherhood, one that will take place in Los Angeles, as the 7,000 athletes and their escorts will come and meet together. We understand that the United States did not go to Moscow for the Olympic Games as a result of the invasion of Afghanistan and also it has been said in Latin America that the Soviet Union did not go to

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Los Angeles to the Olympic Games because they learned about the existence of hostile groups, anti-communist groups, that will make their lives impossible, I mean to their athletes.

My question to you, sir, is, Mr. Ueberroth, is, is this true? Did you know the U.S. law enforcement agencies knew, that these groups existed, groups which were hostile to the Soviet Union? Did you know of the existence of these groups?

MR. UEBERROTH: Basically there is no group in Los Angeles or in this country that is hostile in a bad way. There are groups that can have posters and signs and say they don't like something. That's part of the free right to express yourself. The Soviet Union knows very well -- they came to our competition in all of 1983, 10 different competitions, and then even in '84 they came to competition as late as just two months ago, and in these competitions they had their best athletes, and their athletes received standing ovations by the fans in the stands, and they were cheered everywhere. They were treated very well. There was not so much as even a poster of that size (indicating) saying anything bad about them. And so they really know that they would

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be welcome here, and the athletes know it in their hearts. But politics interfered, like it did in 1980. And that's too bad for their athletes. And we wish it wasn't happening.

But what I see happening around the world that's encouraging is leadership. In your country your President of your national Olympic committee, Romero, and others all around the world, sports leadership that are beginning to say, "Let's put this aside, let's try and just have sports competition." And that is what I am glad is happening in Los Angeles. It's not something to be very proud about for the United States. It's not for the United States. The Olympic movement just uses a site, as the Pan-Am games did in Venezuela, and did well. So they move, sporting events move. But they belong to sportsmen, not to countries. And I hope that that is beginning to be understood.

And the fact that not many countries followed the Soviet example, I think, is proof of that. I think they expected to have 60 or 70 countries follow their example, and that didn't happen. And I don't think that they should be punished, because they have their rights to go or not go. The Soviet Union did not attend the

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Olympic Games until 1952. Now it chooses not to. Let's wait and see what they do in Korea. Will they come? Will they not come?

But it's important for sports leaders in the world to say each of our own countries will do our best to always go in the future. And that's what I will try and influence in this country, so that the athletes compete. Because through sports we can make more friends.

QUESTION: Thank you very much for your answer, and taking into account that two months ago the Soviets were in Los Angeles and they were receiving ovations. So, is this a retaliation of some sort, a tooth for tooth, an eye for an eye? I mean, what you did yesterday will be charged to you today? Unquestionably, since these Olympic Games will be the first ones to be financed by the private sector, this might encourage certain losses to you. I'd like to know how you have assured that these losses will not occur, or if they do, do you have insurance companies that are assuming the risk of that loss?

Because also we have learned that U.S. television networks have imposed as a condition a special discount in their contracts. If the Soviet Union

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and the satellite countries fail to come to the Olympic Games, to be held?

MR. UEBERROTH: Well, first I agree with you that it is, the action by the Soviets, is an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth. It is, you do one thing bad, we'll do something also bad.

In sports you'd say it's a tie score. Both superpowers did it one time now. Let's hope that neither ever does it again.

As to the finance of the games, I think it's a different thing. We have some discussions with the television people who have paid for rights fees, but basically with all the new events that have been added, and we've added women's marathon, we've added new events in track and field, and many new events to the Olympic Games, new cycling events, events -- well, many, synchronized swimming and so many more, that we don't think there will be a reduction in the rights fee.

Besides, it's a law that was passed by the people, that the government could not pay for these games. The people voted that if there's money in the government they should use it for hospitals and use it for social services and other things, not for sport. And so we're

doing it privately for the first time. And by law we cannot have a deficit. We are not permitted to go into the red, to leave a debt behind. So, we will not. And we are managing very, very carefully so there will be a small surplus, just a little bit, which is turned over to youth and sports in this country.

QUESTION: Let me go back, Mr. Ueberroth.

Thank you very much for your answer. This will be shown to -- \$350 million that we, the Latin American countries, owe to the U.S. banking system, as well as to European banks -- this will certainly be of great impact on our delegation and there will be private financing for our delegation so that our athletes will be present in Los Angeles. Now, the Latin American sports people, as a rule, as well as the whole continent, would like to know what are the events in which the United States will think that they will prevail or take the lead in the 1984 games?

MR. UEBERROTH: Well, it's going to be hard to say. I think that, obviously, the United States has a good team in the men's track and field athletics, men's athletics, a good team in maybe five or six other sports, a good team in boxing and some others.

But I think what you'll see in the Los Angeles Games, and I hope it's what you see, is a great spread of the medals like never before. You know, there's a little country in Africa called Djibouti, which is entering a team for the first time. And it's a small team. But I think the interesting part of that small team is they have a marathon runner who entered the Paris marathon a few weeks ago and surprised the world by winning. Easily. He beat many famous runners.

Well, I would hope that in the Los Angeles Games that people come out of many small countries, many large countries, and surprise the world. So that it's not so much how many medals does one country win or another, but it's the fact that many countries won medals, more countries than ever before, many twice as many. That would be my goal.

I am not going to root for an athlete from this country over another. Our job is to make all countries welcome, be sure they all have a fair chance and an equal chance, and my own personal thing, which I'm pleased to say on this television hookup, is I hope there is a medal spread. I hope many, many countries win medals, and I think that would be exciting for everyone

who comes to the games.

QUESTION: Quiti Villeira (?) from Sao Paolo.

Many professional athletes are taking part in the Olympic Games. When do you think that professionalism will be accepted once and for all in the Olympic Games? Or do you think this shall never take place?

MR. UEBERROTH: The professionalism, amateur/professional argument, will always be in sports. But, remember, there are 23 or 24 sports that will be in the Los Angeles Games. And the argument of professional versus amateur will not come up at all in almost all the sports. In 16 to 18 of the sports there will never be an argument over archery, never an argument about wrestling, never an argument about gymnastics, never an argument about swimming, never an argument about so many sports. That really only takes place in athletics, football and two or three others, and I think those sports federations will make the decisions in the future as to if an amateur can come or a professional.

I think the rules are out of date. They're a little bit old, some of them. But I think the sports

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federations will provide the leadership. The football sports federation is headed by a very fine man, one of the finest, respected, world leaders, President Avilange (?). And I think he will lead the federation of the most popular sport in the world, football, and he'll lead them to a new understanding in the years to come.

But I think in Los Angeles, yes, there will be some athletes who come who are technically professional. Then there will be some who are very amateur. But it only affects three or four sports in our games. And I think we must leave it to the federations to make the decisions. They have good leadership. And I think new leadership, again. So I think that's encouraging for the sports world, and as far as Brazil is concerned, I am looking forward to a great team, and I am looking forward to watching the volleyball team.

Now, there's no problem, professional or amateur, in volleyball. The team from Brazil will be very strong. Teams from many countries will be strong. And there will be no arguments about professional and amateur.

QUESTION: From Sao Paolo, Brazil, Oedas (?)

Fonseca.

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The high costs of the games would make it impossible for these games to take place in the smaller or lesser developed countries. Don't you think that for those developing countries this would be a sort of discouragement?

MR. UEBERROTH: Well, let me please, if I may, disagree a little bit. I think that's the value the world gets from the Los Angeles Games. You see, the last games were run by a government, the government of the Soviet Union. And they spent \$9 billion, \$9 billion. It's an immense sum of money. No nation can really consider that except for very huge nations.

In Korea the government, again, will spend billions of dollars. But we reduced the cost, doing it privately, to \$500 million, which is only maybe six percent of what was spent in the Soviet Union. Now, \$500 million is still a lot of money. But in this world these days the sale of television rights, and within the help of a few very dignified commercial sponsors, not ones that are going to over-commercialize the games, I think that certainly many countries can now take the games. Certainly the country of Brazil could very well take the games in the future, using a few sponsors to build the

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small stadiums, let the government of the country take care of security and transportation, a combination of the Los Angeles system, and a combination of the system of the past would make it acceptable now.

And then I think the amount of sports could be reduced a little. There are now, I think, a little bit too many. If it was reduced to maybe 18 again, like it was for years, I think then it's more manageable.

And I would like to see very much, and I would use my offices and our people to help any country that wanted to look at the statistics and look at all the details of our planning, and all of our mistakes, and we have made many, I would be pleased to share that with sports people of any country that would like to know more about the possibility of hosting the Olympic Games in the future.

QUESTION: This is Quiti Valliego (?) in Sao Paolo.

The pollution levels at Los Angeles are perhaps lower than that of many cities in Brazil. What is the pollution or smog level in Los Angeles, because we are talking about various tests that will be conducted from, or various events that will be conducted from 5:00

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to 9:00 in the evening.

MR. UEBERROTH: Well, basically the events that are outside that are from 5:00 to 9:00 in the evening have been carefully scheduled for the best air quality. Los Angeles does not have the great air quality. I would rather take the Olympic Games to the top of the mountain somewhere where the air is perfect. But for a big city it's made progress over the last 20 years. Every year it has gotten better, the air quality, every year.

There will be many things done during the games to make it as good as possible for the athletes. Not perfect. Not perfect at all. But you must remember that we live here, our whole lives. Our children grow up here, in good and bad conditions. And to my knowledge there's never been an athletic event in the last 20 years cancelled because of air quality. So, we'll take every step to make it the best for the athletes of the world and we'll hope for the best.

Some businesses will shut down their factories. People will share cars, do some car pooling so there will be less cars. And we'll do everything possible. It will not be perfect.

But it will be scheduled for the athletes, again. Rather than running the marathon in the middle of the day, the women's marathon will be early in the morning, along the ocean, where the air is the best, and then into the main stadium. And in the men's marathon it will be the opposite. We will run it later in the evening, again along the ocean, until it gets cooler, and then head to the main stadium. We will do our best. And again, it's a private committee and we can only do the best that we can do.

QUESTION: Mr. Ueberroth, this is Jose Juan Fernandez (?), Mexico City.

My question to you, sir, has to do with the absence of the Soviet Union and the Eastern Bloc countries. A great deal has been said about friendship, but this friendship does not really exist in an equal partners way among all countries. And we are hoping that the medals will be spread to other countries. But the level or presence of the best athletes in the world will be lower. So, given the time, that satellite time is expensive, I'd like to know whether the U.S. President, Ronald Reagan, will speak more than he should in the protocol events, in the opening ceremony?

MR. UEBERROTH: Well first, let me say two comments. The President of the United States has committed to uphold the Olympic Charter. Fortunately for us, this President is a sportsman who cares about sports, and he will certainly not violate the Olympic Charter and he will speak the words that are given to him by the Olympic movement.

Then in terms of your remarks of the Soviet Union, the sports relationships are the best relationships that there are between nations. And that's why sport has to help provide new friendships. Our relationship, this small committee, with the sports leaders in the Soviet Union, is good. They were over here many times with their athletes and performed well. And I hope after the Olympic Games that happens again and that there's more friendship through sports.

And since the question came from Mexico City I must say one more thing. Probably the best single leader in the world to bring sportspeople together is the President of your national olympic committee, who is also the President of all the national olympic committees of the world, Mario Vasquez Rania (?). He has flown many times to Moscow, many times to the United States, and

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many times to small countries, to try and bring world sports leaders together. And that kind of leadership, which is not a political leadership; it's a sports leadership, is a bright spot on the world scene. And not just the athletes, but just people all over the world, should be grateful for those kinds of efforts because it makes new friendships.

I compliment -- since I am speaking to Mexico City, I would hope that someone extends my thoughts to President Vasquez.

QUESTION: This is Reuben Anzes (?) from Echo Radio of Mexico City.

My question, sir, is what about referees from countries that have boycotted the Olympic Games? Will they be accepted or not? If they are not accepted, do you have a sufficient number of referees and judges, a sufficient capacity to judge them?

MR. UEBERROTH: Well, certainly there are plenty of referees, top quality referees, for all the sports. Now, we follow the Olympic Charter. Let me explain what happens. Some sports have a rule, which I think is a good rule, that if you don't bring a team you cannot bring referees. So, in all of those sports that

have such a rule, there will be no referees from the Soviet Union or the few other boycotting nations. Other sports have rules that say, like gymnastics has the rule, that the referees can come from any country. It doesn't matter if they have a team or not.

Well, in those sports we've just told the leaders of the various sports that we would prefer, we think it's fair, to have only referees that are from countries attending the games. In some cases they have said fine. In other cases they have said, "No, we are bringing referees from the countries that are not attending." And we have said, "All right, you may do it because that's part of the Olympic Charter."

So, the conclusion is many sports have rules so there will be only referees from attending countries, countries attending. Some have rules that are open and they've decided on their own, to only allow attending countries. And then there are a few that will bring judges and referees from the countries not playing in the games. And they will be welcomed here, they will be cared for here, and I think they will judge fairly.

If they don't, it would reflect badly on

their own country. After all, thanks to the media, the world will watch. So, I don't think it's a problem for the Olympic Games.

QUESTION: This is Fernando Suarez from the TeleVisa, Mexican television, with my greetings.

My question to you is this: When, in 1979, you became the organizer of the Olympic Games, you had certain goals. How many of these goals have been achieved? Which ones have you failed to achieve? And do you think this might jeopardize your career, now, as the high commissioner of baseball, as baseball commissioner? Does it jeopardize your career, sir?

MR. UEBERROTH: Well, I think that when I took the position for the future as commissioner of baseball, my opening remarks in accepting the position, I told them that, "You will never have a Commissioner of baseball who comes to the job more criticized," and that is, unfortunately, proving true. Every day the Organizing Committee and me, we have quite a bit of criticism. BUT that's fair. The criticism is fair criticism. We are undertaking an immense task to welcome all the nations here.

But I don't think it will affect in the

future because I think people will judge the games based on the countries that come from all over the world, based on good sport.

We have said from the beginning we want these games not to be the greatest games; we want them just to be a good sporting event for all the athletes. And that is the important thing.

In terms of goals that we haven't achieved, there are many. But to look back and say where our failures have been doesn't help. The things we are most happy about is the fact that there are many countries coming, the fact that there have been national Olympic committees from 150 nations who have visited here and learned that there are great friends all around, around the world in sports.

So, I am looking forward to it. In 10 days the athletes will arrive.

QUESTION: Mr. Ueberroth, Miguel Aguiera Costianes (?) from the Mexican Press Agency.

You and the other private organizers from Los Angeles '84 have considered that with your system you may be teaching a lesson to the upcoming headquarters of the Olympic Games, to commercialize everything, to win

millions of dollars, perhaps killing the sports-minded spirit of the games. Do you think that some of the participants in 1988 should charge a fee to attend, because of the organization of this event, just as along the American lines, would give tremendous profits, such as the ones you expect to make in '84?

MR. UEBERROTH: Well, first of all, we're not going to make any profits in 1984 of any size. Our budget is \$500 million and we will have just a few dollars left, which goes immediately not as profit. It goes immediately to youth and sports in this country. So, there will be no big profits.

Secondly, as far as commercialization is concerned, the sponsors that we have, most all of them were also sponsors in Moscow. Most all of them were sponsors in Montreal. And, in fact, in Montreal they had many more sponsors, commercial sponsors, than we have. They had almost three times as many. And those were good games in Montreal. I think you'll agree.

So, there will always be commercial sponsors in the Olympic movement, in fact in all of sports.

But in the Los Angeles games there will be no signs. If you look at the stadiums in Mexico City or

in Los Angeles, in a normal day, in a normal day, you will see many signs of commercial sponsors. You will see none during the Olympic Games.

So, I think that there will be an absence of commercialization at the Olympic Games, which is healthy. But let's agree to one thing. Either the government must take funds out of its banks and funds that they could use for health and use for building new facilities for the people of their country and pay for sport, or the commercial side must pay for sport.

It's my idea that it's better for the commercial side to pay for it, because they're going to advertise anyway. They're going to have promotions anyway. They are going to try and get their insignias on the shoes of the athletes anyway. So maybe they should pay the way a little more.

And I'm not trying to teach any lessons. We're just doing it the only way we can, and we think it will be a good games, and we hope that you write that when the games are over. Because you are the judge. We're not the judge. We're just sports people, incidentally. The entire committee is made up of people from education, from medicine, from the churches, from

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business, from every kind of walk of life. The thing that makes us the same is we all love sports and we're all dedicated to sports.

I'm not paid for my job. Many of the people, the majority, are not paid any salary, that will be welcoming you at the airport, that will be helping you in the press center. These are people donating time for sports. So, I am very proud of that and I hope you like it.

QUESTION: Mr. Ueberroth, this is Luis Cartine (?) from La Republica in San Jose, Costa Rica.

In this brilliant international satellite link, several times mention was made of the upcoming games in Los Angeles. I would like to have more details concerning the security measures that you are going to adopt in Los Angeles, in view of the upcoming human avalanche that will mean the arrival not only of the delegations but also thousands upon thousands of newspapermen as well as sports minded people, who come to cover and also to enjoy the events.

For instance, we understand that in the Olympic Games Committee you have control over the security aspect of the games. And that many teams are already

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organized, many have been working already for several months, and this will be stepped up in the upcoming days. But we'd like to know further details concerning this important aspect, this source of so much concern to those of us who wish and intend to be in attendance at the Los Angeles games.

MR. UEBERROTH: Basically, our security in this country is done in an unusual way. We don't have a police state. We don't have one law enforcement. We have city law enforcement, then on top of that county, and on top the state government, regional state government, and then the federal government, all having law enforcement capability.

Well, all of those governments are working together to combine to make the Los Angeles Games safe. The federal government with organizations like the FBI, down to the Los Angeles Police Department, which is a very, very excellent police department, and they will have the main responsibility throughout the Los Angeles area. Those all will coordinate together to do their best to make a very safe games. And also the games are spread. As an example, football, where your country is going to send a team and we're very excited about that,

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your football team, they will play in several stadiums. And we can assure you that they will be secured. The team will be seen by virtually half the people in the world. And we wish them well. It should be good competition.

QUESTION: Mr. Ueberroth, Channel Seven, Radio Colombia.

You have made generous mentions to the Costa Rican team that will be there, and they will be in Pasadena and Palo Alto. I would like to know, Mr. Ueberroth, what will be the facilities that will be afforded to the press, not only the Costa Rican working press, but also the world press, in Los Angeles, for example, when you have 8,000 to 10,000 members of the press and radio and television and we can only hope that we will be able to be with you.

So, finally, I would like to bring you our most cordial greetings on the part of the President of the Olympic Games, Gonzalo Robentos (?). Thank you, sir.

MR. UEBERROTH: Well, thank you and please extend my greetings to the President of your national olympic committee, Robentos. He's a leader who is respected also in sport.

As far as the press, it is difficult to handle 8,000 people at the same time, all from the press. But we have made every arrangement possible. We have a major press center we have taken over, which is going to be, which is now ready, the largest press center, to our knowledge, in the history of the world. And it's a very well-located press facility. And then at every single venue, Palo Alto, at the Stanford stadium, or Pasadena, we have satellite press centers there, together with a transportation system to take, free of charge, the press to those venues.

It won't be simple. It certainly will not be perfect. But we'll do our best and we'll see it in the eyes of all the people who are serving you. We want you to have a good time. We know you will work hard. But we want you to enjoy this community and remember the people who will be serving you in the press center, and the hostages who meet you, and the hosts, at the airport. They're all volunteering their time to make it a great game, and I think you'll see that they will try to extend friendship and care to every visitor in Southern California.

Now, there will be many who come, but it's

not millions, as sometimes has been said in the press. On any given day we'll have about 300,000 to 400,000 visitors. That's a lot. And we have to take care of every one. But it's not going to be so overwhelming as has been predicted in the past. And as I said again, we can just do our best.

QUESTION: From Buenos Aires, Ernesto Chesta Diallo (?) from ETN.

We would like to know, Mr. Ueberroth, whether or not you permit that the U.S. team is not lodged at the Olympic Village.

MR. UEBERROTH: Basically the U.S. team and all teams, all teams from all countries, are required to stay at the Olympic Village. And that's the rule. And the U.S. team will stay, very definitely will stay, at the Olympic Village.

Now, in any country if one athlete or two athletes want to leave and stay someplace else, they can do it. Now, if they leave it would be expensive for them, because if they leave they still must pay, their team must pay, to stay in the village. And it's inexpensive. It's the same price as Sarajevo, Yugoslavia was in the Winter Games, the exact same price. And for

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\$35 a day it includes all meals, all medical and health facilities, all transportation, it includes all security, marvelous entertainment. The entertainment in the Olympic Village, that, I think, will be clearly the best, the best of any Olympics ever. And all the things that will be arranged in the Olympic Village for friendship, we hope all the athletes stay there.

But in the past, in all games, there have been a few, one or two athletes, who have a private coach who wants to take them and stay in some private place before they compete, and I would just hope that doesn't happen. But it can happen from any country. It can happen from your country, it can happen from any country in the world, because they're free, they're free to go to another place.

But I think 99 percent of the athletes from all nations will stay in the Olympic Village, because they benefit from that, because they make friends. They make friends among athletes over all the rest of the world. And that's something that we hope to achieve in Los Angeles.

So, I have seen press reports of one or two famous athletes who have said they will not stay. I have

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also seen recently that they have changed their mind. I think when they see the fun and the friendship of the village, they'll be there.

QUESTION: From Caracas, Edgardo de Castro.

Mr. Ueberroth, we have just seen an excellent documentary concerning the preparations undertaken by Los Angeles to welcome the thousands upon thousands of athletes, fans, newspapermen, et cetera, that will be visiting you later this month, in Los Angeles. And I would like to congratulate you and would like to promote this program that will certainly bear many fruits in the future.

Now, concerning you, what you said, that for the first time the private sector will run a worldwide Olympic Games, can you tell us what your shortcomings have been and what your successes have been in the area of organization by the private sector, so that we do not repeat your mistakes, mistakes that will inevitably happen because no one is perfect.

My question is this: You are a sportsman, you are 40 years old, a little -- you're at the height of your achievements in life. What do you think of the -- do you think that it was unavoidable that the

political aspects would interfere with the sportsmindedness of the Olympic Games, Mr. Ueberroth?

MR. UEBERROTH: Well, first of all, I thank you for the compliment of 40. I am 30 some months from 50, and I think in this Olympic job you age more quickly than the actual years.

I think that political intervention in sports, important sports like the Olympic Games, will always be. There will always be somebody who wants to make a political statement and wants to use sport for political purposes. The way to fight against that is with sports leaders. And that's what is happening. That is what I see happening, with Mario Vasquez from Mexico, with President Samaranch from Spain, with Primo Nibiola (?) from Italy and the other leaders around the world who are beginning to be strong enough to push sport a little bit away.

As far as our mistakes, this program is not long enough for us to tell you all the things that we have done wrong, and will probably continue to do wrong. But in total we have made up for most of the mistakes and we are about ready, after all, on the 14th the athletes, which is nine days away, the athletes begin to arrive here.

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And we'll be ready for them.

A private games, the difficult part is we have no authority. If we want to do something about traffic, we cannot do like they have done in other Olympic cities, where they just take roads and change them and make them Olympic roads and so on. We also cannot order the government. We must go to the government and plead with them to help the games. So, it's a different type of thing. Those are the weaknesses.

We'll do all right. Most of the government is beginning to help very well. They're feeling the excitement of the games, as it's beginning to come. And they know the responsibility. And the responsibility is that it is not -- the Olympic Games do not belong to a nation. These are not the United States Olympics. These are the world's Olympics that happen to be, by chance, because no other place would take them, no other city would take them, no government would take them, happen to be with a private committee in Southern California. So, these games belong to Venezuela, they belong to Mexico, they belong to China, they belong to the Soviet Union, who doesn't choose to come. And they're not a manifestation of this country. They're just a

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great sporting event that we all have responsibility for, and let's just let these organizing people, like me, get behind the scenes. We should go behind the scenes. We are the stagehands, the stagehands, if you will, to try to prepare, and the athletes must come forward. The athletes now take center stage so the journalists can write about sports, the television people can show sport, and let's make it a sporting event.

QUESTION: From Sao Paolo, Orlando Duarte, Gazetta Sportiva.

What would be the solution of the Organizing Committee in the event that the TV network employees go on strike, by the television, U.S. television network employees? What measures would you take?

MR. UEBERROTH: That was a problem. It was one of the many problems we faced. But I am pleased to tell you that they settled that problem. So there will not be a strike by the television directors. There was some fear of that, but that problem has been solved.

I must tell you that as I study past Olympic Games, labor has been a problem. There have been many strikes at past Olympic Games. But leadership of labor in Southern California and this country has,

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almost without exception, with a few small exceptions, have been helpful in the preparations for these games. And, in fact, when there is a strike of some kinds of people, they have said, "We will strike everything but the Olympic Games." They have put what we call "a window", an exception, they have excepted the Olympic Games, so that the Olympics have not had severe labor problems.

Obviously, labor could put the games down. But they have not done it. They have tried to help us up.

MR. AMES: Mr. Ueberroth, this is Bill Ames in Washington. We have time for one more short question, short answer, from Mexico.

MR. UEBERROTH: Great.

QUESTION: Mr. Ueberroth, Raoul Fernandez. On behalf of all the newspapermen in Mexico. This is not a short question. A series, small ones. You are a very bright individual. We have seen you quite tired lately, perhaps, due to the stress of the last few days. The question to you, then, sir, are you frustrated, that when you went to Cuba Fidel Castro said no, I want to ask if you are a Republican or a Democrat, and I'd like to know whether the U.S. games will be another tool used by the re-election of the President of the United States?

MR. UEBERROTH: Okay. Quick answers. I am a Republican. Fidel Castro, I was not disappointed with that visit because I think it can be a small step towards getting sports to be more worthwhile in understanding between people. He committed not to try to affect Nicaragua's team from coming to the Games, in fact to help, and so there were some positive things that came from that trip.

In terms of frustration and being tired, it's a difficult job. You know very well. You did the work in 1968 and had a great Games. This time it's difficult. We're all working very hard. But we have a cause. The cause is to try and make it better for you. And let's hope that we do it and welcome you in the proper way. And thank you for your question.

MR. AMES: You've been talking today with Peter V. Ueberroth, President of the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee. Thank you, Mr. Ueberroth.

MR. UEBERROTH: It's my pleasure.

MR. AMES: This concludes today's Worldnet transmission. We look forward to being with you again on Worldnet.

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