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WHORM Subject File Code: PR011

(Public Relations: Motion Pictures – Film Strips – Recordings)

Case file Number(s): 283000-284999

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Last Updated: 05/13/2024

WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION	
letter case (284344)	·.			
1. memo	from Fred F. Fielding to Ben Elliott; re Proposed Presidential Taping: Radio Marathon to Benefit Nicaraguan Refugees	1/9/85	B5	
2. memo	from Sherrie M. Cooksey to Fred F. Fielding; re Proposed Presidential Taping: Marathon to benefit Nicaraguan Refugees (2 pp.)	1/9/85	B5 1/4/01	
3. memo	same as item #1	1/9/85	Bs.	
COLLECTION: WHORM: Subject File				
FILE LOCATION: PR 011 Motion Pictures-Film Strips-Recordings (283000-284999)				

RESTRICTION CODES

- 4. National security classified information.
- 3. Presidential Records Act
 - B1. Release would violate a Federal statute.
 - B2. Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information.
 - B3. Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.
 - B4. Relating to appointment to Federal office.
 - B5. Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors.

- B6. Release could disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency.
- B7. Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes.
- B8. Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions.
- B9. Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells.
- Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING

CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET C O . OUTGOING ☐ H · INTERNAL □ 1 - INCOMING Date Correspondence Received (YY/MM/DD) Name of Correspondent: **User Codes:** MI Mail Report ACTION **ROUTE TO:** DISPOSITION Tracking Type Completion Action Date of Date YY/MM/DD YY/MM/DD Code Response Code Office/Agency (Staff Name) ORIGINATOR DE Referral Note: Referral Note: Referral Note: Referral Note: Referral Note: **DISPOSITION CODES: ACTION CODES:** I - Info Copy Only/No Action Necessary R - Direct Reply w/Copy A - Answered C - Completed A - Appropriate Action S · Suspended B - Non-Special Referral C - Comment/Recommendation D · Draft Response S - For Signature Furnish Fact Sheet X · Interim Reply FOR OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE: to be used as Enclosure

Type of Response = Initials of Signer

Code = "A"

Completion Date = Date of Outgoing

Comments: 10282

Keep this worksheet attached to the original incoming letter.

Send all routing updates to Central Reference (Room 75, OEOB).

Always return completed correspondence record to Central Files.

Refer questions about the correspondence tracking system to Central Reference, ext. 2590.

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WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

ID #283357 CU

□ O · OUTGOING			*	
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Keep this worksheet attached to the original incoming letter.

Send all routing updates to Central Reference (Room 75, OEOB).

Always return completed correspondence record to Central Files.

Refer questions about the correspondence tracking system to Central Reference, ext. 2590.

RECORDS MANAGEMENT ONLY

CLASSIFICATION SECTION No. of Additional Media: Individual Codes: Correspondents: Secondary Subject Codes: Subject Code: PRESIDENTIAL REPLY Form Code Date Comment Time: Time: DSP Media: _ SIGNATURE CODES: MEDIA CODES: **CPn** - Presidential Correspondence B - Box/package n - 0 - Unknown n - 1 - Ronald Wilson Reagan C - Copy
D - Official document n - 2 - Ronald Reagan G - Message n - 3 - Ron n - 4 - Dutch n - 5 - Ron Reagan H - Handcarried L - Letter M- Mailgram O- Memo P- Photo n - 6 - Ronald n - 7 - Ronnie R - Report CLn - First Lady's Correspondence n - 0 - Unknown n - 1 - Nancy Reagan n - 2 - Nancy n - 3 - Mrs. Ronald Reagan S - Sealed T - Telegram V - Telephone X - Miscellaneous Y - Study CBn - Presidential & First Lady's Correspondence n - 1 - Ronald Reagan - Nancy Reagan n - 2 - Ron - Nancy

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 8, 1985

Dear Ms. Burch:

Thank you for your letter of December 18, 1984. In that letter you requested that the President and First Lady sign consent forms authorizing General Motors to air news footage taken during various 1981 Inaugural activities as part of the General Motors "Presidential Moments" series.

Such footage is in the public domain and no White House permission is required to broadcast it. It is established White House policy not to grant permission or approval when such permission or approval is not required, and accordingly the President and First Lady have not executed the approval forms.

Sincerely,

Orig. signed by FFF

Fred F. Fielding Counsel to the President

Ms. Meredith Burch Producer Meridian Productions 2035 P Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036

FFF:JGR:aea 1/8/85 cc: FFFielding / JGRoberts

Subj Chron

bcc: Jack Miller, Esq.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 8, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR FRED F. FIELDING

FROM:

JOHN G. ROBERTS

SUBJECT:

Request by Meridian Productions for use of 1981 Inaugural Footage of the President

and First Lady for General Motors

Presidential Moments Series

The attached is drafted along the lines we discussed at this morning's staff meeting. The incoming notes that General Motors did not accept this answer from Mr. Nixon's attorneys (paragraph three), but I suggest we give them no choice.

Attachment

bee - Jack Meden Sug.

MERIDIAN PRODUCTIONS

4900 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20016 (202) 244-4775

December 18, 1984

PLEASE NOTE NEW ADDRESS AND TEL. 2035 P Street, N.W. Washington, D. C. 20036 (202) 463-6433

Mr. Fred Fielding Counsel to the President The White House Washington, D. C.

ODear Mr. Fielding:

1

I am writing you at the suggestion of Peter Roussel concerning our desire to obtain legal clearance from President and Mrs. Reagan to use news footage of them taken during the 1981 Inaugural in two 30-second television spots we have produced for General Motors, as part of their Presidential Moments series.

This series consists of twenty historical vignettes that have aired on network television during this past Presidential election year. (They were broadcast on CBS during both the Democratic and Republican Conventions, during the Major League playoffs and during CBS' election night coverage.) We have used film, still photographs and graphics of many of the Presidents, beginning with George Washington, and including Presidents Ford, Carter and Nixon. Our earlier "moments" did not include photography of the President because of possible equal time questions.

General Motors' lawyers require signed releases from any living person who appear in this material. (President Nixon's lawyers, who gave us permission on his behalf last summer, were vociferous in affirming that such clearance is not required in this use of news footage which is in the public domain, but GM is intractable).

I would appreciate your reviewing the two Inaugural spots involving the Reagans which appear in rough cut form on the 3/4" cassette enclosed. I've also included a VHS cassette of ten of the earlier spots in the series which might be of interest to you in terms of the context they provide. Also enclosed are copies of the releases to be signed.

Please don't hesitate to call me if you have any questions on this. I would appreciate hearing from you at your earliest convenience.

- Buce

Many thanks.

Sincerely

Meredith Burch

Producer

Enclosures

cc: Peter Roussel

RELEASE FORM: PRESIDENTIAL MOMENTS SERIES

I, President Ronald Reagan, do hereby give my permission to Martin Sandler Productions and to the General Motors Corporation to use news photography of me waving from the open top of the Presidential limousine during the 1981 Inaugural Parade, in a television spot on the peaceful "passing of the torch" that occurs in the United States on Inauguration Day. I am aware the spot will be broadcast on network television by General Motors during the January Inaugural period as part of their series of Presidential Moments, and that it will be aired adjacent to a General Motors commercial.

I have seen a copy of the script and the videotape of me, and approve its inclusion in this spot, with the understanding that it will not be used in any other context.

signed		 	
lato	 		

RELEASE FORM: PRESIDENTIAL MOMENTS SERIES

I, Nancy Reagan, do hereby give my permission to Martin
Sandler Productions and to the General Motors Corporation
to use news photography of me dancing with the President at
the 1981 Inaugural Ball in a television spot on the historic
tradition of Inaugural Balls, to be aired during the January,
1985 Inaugural period. I am aware the spot will be broadcast
on network television by General Motors as part of their series
of <u>Presidential Moments</u>, and that it will be aired adjacent to a
General Motors commercial.

I have seen a copy of the script and the videotape of me, and approve its inclusion in this spot, with the understanding that it will not be used in any other context.

signed		
date	 	

RELEASE FORM: PRESIDENTIAL MOMENTS SERIES

I, President Ronald Reagan, do hereby give my permission to
Martin Sandler Productions and to the General Motors Corporation
to use news photography of me dancing with Mrs. Reagan at the
1981 Inaugural Ball in a television spot on the historic tradition
of Inaugural Balls, to be aired during the January 1985 Inaugural
period. I am aware the spot will be broadcast on network television
by General Motors as part of their series of <u>Presidential Moments</u>,
and that it will be aired adjacent to a General Motors commercial.

I have seen a copy of the script and the videotape of me, and approve its inclusion in this spot, with the understanding that it will not be used in any other context.

signed		 	
date			

4

283376 PRO11 ND016

January 10, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

RE:

KABC-TV VIDEO TAPES

On December 5, 1984, The American Broadcasting Mail Department, 4151 Prospect Avenue, Hollywood, California, mailed four 3/4" video cassette tapes to the President. As far as ORM knows, there was no cover letter nor a subsequent White House acknowledgment.

Based on a partial viewing by ORM:

Title	Date Broadcast		
L. A. (Los Angeles) Goes to War	Nov 30, 1984 (?)		
Road to D-Day	June 6, 1984		
Pearl Harbor Remembered	Dec 7, 1984		
Pacific Theater	Aug 15, 1984		

Evidently, all four were prepared for and broadcast by KABC-TV (Channel 7) of Los Angeles. All related to World War II. Their formats are similar: black and white World War II motion picture footage - with actual or dubbed soundtrack - from various foreign and domestic sources. Jerry Dunphy provides the introductory on-site remarks and the voice-over narratives and conducts contemporary on-site interviews with American and Allied participants, witnesses and combattants. Each film was broadcast on or about the anniversary date of its subject matter.

ORM received these video tapes without any interoffice memo indicating who sent them to ORM.

filed to 10274

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1. In ten 'aing the shipment for carriage the shipper agrees to these TERMS AND CONDITI. IS OF CONTRACT which no agent or employee of the parties may alter and that this Federal Express Artill is NON NEGOTIABLE and has been prepared by him or on his behalf by Federal Express.

2. The shipper agrees that carriage is subject to terms and conditions of contract

2. The shipper agrees that carriage is subject to terms and conditions of contract stated herein and those terms and conditions which are also stated in the most recent Federal Express Service Guide, which is, available for inspection and incorporate.

porated into this contract by reference.

3: In:fendering the shipment for carriage, THE SHIPPER WARRANTS that the shipment is packaged adequately to protect the enclosed goods and to insure safe transportation with ordinary care and handling, and that each package is appropriately labeled and is in good order (except as noted) for carriage as specified.

4. When the destination of the shipment is not within the Federal Express air Terral minal zone as listed in the most recent Federal Express Service Guide, Federal Express makes no commitment with respect to time of delivery of the shipment.

5. In the event of International carriage of any shipment hereunder, the rules relating to fiability established by the Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules Relating to International Carriage by Air signed at Warsaw, Poland on October 12, 1929 shall apply to the carriage insofar as the same as governed thereby.

6. DECLARED VALUE AND LIMITATION OF LIABILITY. THE LIABILITY OF FEDERAL EXPRESS IS LIMITED TO THE SUM OF \$100.00 unless a higher value is declared for carriage herein and a greater charge paid at the rate of 30¢ per \$100 00 value. The maximum higher declared value is \$5000,00. Shipments containing items of extraordinary value, including, but not limited to drawings, paintings, sculptures, porcelain, ceramics, furs, fur clothing, für trimmed clothing, jewelry, watches, gems, stones (precious of semi-precious, cutt' or uncut), industrial diamonds, costume jewelry, precious metals, gold, silver, (bullion, dust, or precipitates), platinum (except as an integral part of electronic machinery), money, currency, coins, trading stamps stocks, bonds, cash letters (or their equivalent) or other extraordinary valuable items, are illmited to a maximum declared value of \$500.00. When multiple packages are placed on a single airbill but the shipper has not specified the declared value of each individual package, the declared value for each individual package will be determined by dividing the total declared value on the airbill by the number of packages indicated on the airbill, subject to a \$100.00 minimum declared value per individual package. The liability of Federal Express is limited to the declared value of the shipment or the amount of loss or damage actually|sustained, whichever is lower.

Federal Express is not liable for loss, damage, delay, mis-delivery or non-delivery not caused by his own negligence or any loss, damage, delay, mis-delivery or non-delivery caused by the act, default or omission of the shipper, consignee, or any other party who claims interest in the shipment, the nature of the shippent or any defect, characteristic of inherent vice thereof; violation by the shipper or consignee of any of the conditions of contract contained in this airbill or in the Federal Express Service Guide, including, but not limited to, improper or insufficient packing, securing, marking or addressing, or failure to observe any of the rules relating to shipments not acceptable for transportation or shipments acceptables only under

certain conditions; acts of God, perils of the air, public enemies, public authorities acting with actual or apparent authority, authority of law, acts or omissions of customs or quarantine officials, riots, strikes or other local disputes, civil commotions, hazards, incident to a state of war, weather conditions or mechanical delay of the aircraft or acts or omissions of any person other than FEC, including compliance with delivery instructions from the shipper, or consignee. FEC shall not be liable for the loss of articles loaded and sealed in packages by the shipper provided the seal is unbroken at the time of delivery and the package retains its basic integrity. FEDERAL EXPRESS SHALL NOT BE LIABLE IN ANY EVENT FOR ANY SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF PROFITS OR INCOME WHETHER OR NOT FEDERAL EXPRESS HAD KNOWLEDGE THAT SUCH DAMAGES MIGHT BE INCURRED.

7. CLAIMS, WRITTEN NOTICE OF LOSS DUE TO DAMAGE, SHORTAGE OR? DELAY MUST BE REPORTED BY THE SHIPPER WITHIN 15 DAYS AFTER THE DELIVERY OF THE SHIPMENT, WRITTEN NOTICE OF LOSS DUE TO NON-DELIVERY MUST BE REPORTED BY-THE SHIPPER WITHIN 90 DAYS AFTER ACCEPTANCE OF THE SHIPMENT OR CARRIAGE. Written notification will be considered to have been made if the shipper calls and notifies the Customer Services Department at 800/238-5355 (in Tennessee 800/542-5171) and as soon as practicable thereafter files a written notification, Documentation of all claims other than overcharge claims must be submitted in writing to FEC within ninet (90) days after receipt of written notification. No claim for damage will be entertained until all transportation charges have been paid. The amount of a claim may not be deducted from the transportation charges! Receipt of the shipment by the consigned without BISIN23TC 1004 written notification of damage on the delivery receipt shall be prima facie evidence that the shipment was delivered in good condition, except that in the case of claims for concealed damage which is not discovered at the time of delivery, the shipper shall hotify FEC in writing as promptly as possible affective discovery thereof and in any event not later than 15 days from the date of delivery. The shipper must make the original shipping cartons and packing available for inspection by FEC. Claims for overcharges and refunds must be madellin writing to FEC within twelvent(12). months of the billing date. All claims must be filed by the shipper. NORTH THE TANK NAMED

 All shipments are subject to inspection by FEC instituting but not limited to, opening the shipment. However, FEC is not obligated to perform such inspection.

9, C.O.D. services are not available and a C.O.D. shipment sent in error will be delivered as a normal pre-paid or collect shipment.

40. Federal Express carries no cargo liability insurance but maintains a separate fund for the satisfaction of cargo claims which may arise out of the carriage discargo pursuant, to the conditions of contract contained herein and in the most recent Federal Express Service Guide.

11. Notwithstanding the shipper's instructions to the contrary, the shipper shall be primarily liable for all costs and expenses related to the shipment of the package, and for costs incurred in either returning the shipment to the shipper or warehousing the shipment pending disposition.

2 Saturday Delivery: Recipient's phone number is required.

13. Federal Express assumes no responsibility for billing disputes resulting from haccuracies contained in, or emissions from the airbiff.

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New Transfer of Laws

18

Yes

TRANSFER SHEET RONALD W. REAGAN LIBRARY

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COLLECTION: WHORM: Subject File, 1981-1989	ACC. NO.: 189-0/
The following material was withdrawn from this segment of the collection	ction and transferred to the
AUDIOVISUAL COLLECTIONBOOK COLLECTION	MUSEUM COLLECTION
OTHER (SPECIFY:	
DECOMPTION	
DESCRIPTION:	
PRO11 283376	
4 34" videocassettes by KABC-TV, las	prepared
by KABC-TV, Los	Angeles
Transperred from	DA 10274
SERIES POOL MARTIN POLYTRA POL	BOX NO.
PROIL Motion Pictures - Film Strips-Real PROIL Motion Pictures - Film Strips-Real TRANSFERRED BY:	OTOLINGS
PROIL Motion Pictures-Film Strips- Re	cordings
Sherrie M. Filetcher	DATE OF TRANSFER: 5/8/92
-	• •

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

11/23/84

A. Lang

K. Reid

MEMORANDUM

TO:

MICHAEL MCMANUS/BEN ELLIOTT

FROM:

FREDERICK J. RYAN, JR.

SUBJ:

APPROVED PRESIDENTIAL ACTIVITY

MEETING:

Tape message for New Year's Eve Opryland Special

(Use generic message)

DATE:

11/29/84

TIME:

5:00 pm

DURATION:

5 minutes

LOCATION:

Diplomatic Reception Room

REMARKS REQUIRED:

MEDIA COVERAGE: N

FIRST LADY

PARTICIPATION: No

NOTE: PROJECT OFFICER, SEE ATTACHED CHECKLIST

cc: R. Darman

R. Deprospero

B. Elliott

D. Fischer

C. Fuller

W. Henkel

E. Hickey
G. Hodges
C. McCain

J. Rosebush

Jan Lovello

R. Scouten

B. Shaddix W. Sittmann

L. Speakes

WHCA Audio/Visual WHCA Operations A. Wrobleski

Nell Yates

B. Oglesby

283656 1100 PRO11 HOOL PRO16 01 PRO07-01 Date //-29-54
Time S.oo THE WHITE HOUSE
Length S washington
Date 11/21/79
November 19, 1984

RECEIVED SCHEDULING OFFICE ING

MEMO FOR CECILIA MELK

FROM:

ALDEN LANG

SUBJECT: Videotape request - Holiday Message

Cecilia, the attached, per our conversation, is a request for a holiday message, and one you might want to consider for a generic message.

So far, this is the only one I've received. Will send others over as they come in.

Mike McManus has agreed that this should be held for a generic message. I have not contacted Gahl Hodges as it will ultimately be your call on whether or not we do the tape. If you don't plan on calling her, please let me know, and I will do so.

Thanks.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 16, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR:

MIKE McMANUS

FROM:

GAHL HODGES
SOCIAL SECRETARY

SUBJECT:

REQUEST FOR A 30-SECOND TAPED

PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE

Sam Lovello, producer of the Country Music Association (CMA) Awards and Roy Acuff's Birthday Celebration, is producing a New Year's Eve Opryland Special (with a patriotic flavor) on network television on New Year's Eve. He is requesting a 30-second taped Presidential message for this occasion. The message would be followed by Lee Greenwood's "God Bless the USA".

Please let me know how to proceed on this. I have contact names and phone numbers in the event this request is approved.

Many thanks.

&

(Inaugural Committee/BE) January 4, 1985

6:00 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL TAPING: INAUGURAL HERITAGE MESSAGE MONDAY, JANUARY 7, 1985

28400455 <u>PRO11</u> PRO07-01 PRO05-02

The 1985 Inaugural has many historic aspects, but I'm particularly honored that this January happens to mark the 50th Inauguration of a United States President.

Vice President Bush and I feel strongly that Inauguration

Day is a time for celebration -- a day to renew our faith in ourselves, our neighbors, and our country. That's why the theme of this year's Inaugural is, "We the People . . . An American Celebration."

The monormal and a day of the property of the people and the

Events around the globe remind us how lucky we are to live in a country that has a tradition of orderly transition of political authority. Our election campaigns do have competition. But, on Inauguration Day, we all stand together as Americans.

Today, with this historic pageant, we celebrate the spirit of America. We look back with thanks for the many blessings we enjoy as a Nation. And we look forward with a sense of opportunity and progress, rededicating ourselves to building a freer, more prosperous America for generations to come.

. God bless you, and God bless America.

THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON

284126

11/27/84

CECILIA

FROM: DEBBIE

MARY **JEAN**

TO:

Invitation from WPGC RE:

Last evening I spoke with a Mike Weiner from WPGC who said he wrote a letter to RR (addressed to FJR) asking that the President and Mrs. Reagan and the VP and Mrs. Bush tape a holiday greeting for WPGC -- at their convenience ---(obviously before the XMAS holiday).

He said it could be done together or separate -- whatever was easiest. He wrote on behalf of WPGC 2-3 weeks ago. Again I looked on our report did not see this one ---

Could someone call him and tell him status - or decision on this one?

He can be reached at: 441-3500.

Thanks.





ID # 284173 CU

WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

□ O - OUTGOING □ H - INTERNAL □ I - INCOMING Date Correspondence Received (YY/MM/DD) / /			1 - 1	
Name of Correspondent:	chard D	arman		
☐ MI Mail Report	User Codes: (A)		(B)	(C)
Subject: Proposed Pres	sidential T	aping:	Nationa	1
Association of T	relevision	Produce	am Exe	ocutives
(1/8 - 4:30 pim.	draft)			
ROUTE TO:	AC	CTION	DISP	OSITION
	pr 145	Tracking	Туре	
Office/Agency (Staff Name)	Action Code	Date YY/MM/DD	of Response	Date Code YY/MM/DD
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ACTION CODES: A - Appropriate Action C - Comment/Recommendation D - Draft Response F - Furnish Fact Sheet	I - Info Copy Only/No And R - Direct Reply*w/Copy S - For Signature X - Interim Reply		DISPOSITION CODES: A - Answered B - Non-Special Refer	
to be used as Enclosure		1 5 30 "	FOR OUTGOING CORRI Type of Response = Code = Completion Date =	Initials of Signer
Comments:	v 54, 11, 18			

Keep this worksheet attached to the original incoming letter.

Send all routing updates to Central Reference (Room 75, OEOB).

Always return completed correspondence record to Central Files.

Refer questions about the correspondence tracking system to Central Reference, ext. 2590.

RECORDS MANAGEMENT ONLY

		CLASSIFICAT	ION SECTION	
No. of Additional Correspondents:	Media:	Individ	lual Codes:	
	Media		uai Codes	
Prime Subject Code:		Secondary Subject Code	es:	
		PRESIDENT	IAL REPLY	
Code	Date		Comment	Form
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SIGNATURE CODES:			MEDIA CODES:	
CPn - Presidential C n - 0 - Unknown			B - Box/package C - Copy	
n - 1 - Ronald W n - 2 - Ronald Re	ilson Reagan eagan		D - Official docume	ent
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n - 6 - Ronald n - 7 - Ronnie			M - Mailgram O - Memo	
			P - Photo	
CLn - First Lady's C n - 0 - Unknown	orrespondence		R - Report S - Sealed	
n - 1 - Nancy Re	agan		T - Telegram	
n - 2 - Nancy	id Resear		V - Telephone X - Miscellaneous	
n - 3 - Mrs. Rona	in Haafaii		Y - Study	
CBn - Presidential &	First Lady's Corresp	ondence		
n - 1 - Honald He	agan - Nancy Reagai			

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON January 9, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR BEN ELLIOTT

DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT AND

DIRECTOR OF SPEECHWRITING

FROM:

DAVID B. WALLER

SENIOR ASSOCIATE COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT:

Proposed Presidential Taping: National

Association of Television Program Executives

As requested in Richard Darman's Staffing Memorandum of January 8, 1985, this office has reviewed the text of the referenced Presidential taping and has no legal objection to it.

cc: R. Darman

Document No. 289173 CM

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE:	1/8/85 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 10:00 a.m. 1/9/85							
SUBJECT:	PROPOSED PR	RESIDENTIAL TA	PING:	NATIONAL ASSOCIA	TION OF TELEV	ISION		
	PROGRAM EXE	CUTIVES (1/8 ·	- 4:3	0 p.m. draft)				
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REMARKS:								

Please provide any edits/comments directly to Ben Elliott, with a copy to my office, by 10:00 a.m. tomorrow. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

1005 0001 -3 700 4: 52

PRESIDENTIAL TAPING: NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF TELEVISION PROGRAM EXECUTIVES
THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1985

I'm delighted to have this chance to speak to all of you in the National Association of Television Program Executives, and to wish you a fruitful and productive convention. I'd like to salute John von Soosten, your outgoing President and, to wish great good luck to your incoming President, Bob Jones of KING-TV in Seattle.

Often when I speak to television or radio executives I talk about my years in broadcasting. I loved those days. But I find I still spend a lot of time in front of a mike though I no longer have to worry about finding the right way to segue into a commercial.

Television is more important and more influential than ever before. Usually a new technology "peaks" somewhere along the way, and television is no longer new -- it's been around since the 1930's and prevalent since the fifties. But television's importance hasn't diminished with time -- it's grown. Some months back, I told a group visiting the White House that in a way, television has become The American Neighbor. In a changing society it has provided a certain continuity. I happen to think that the popularity of shows such as "The Waltons" was at least partly due to the fact that it provided a sense of community -- you'd turn on the T.V. on a certain night at a certain time and the characters would come visit you -- as a neighbor would. And since you, more than most, decide who will be doing the

"visiting," I suspect you devote a great deal of time to thinking about the American Neighbors you send out onto the airwaves each week.

This is particularly important when you think about our young people. Kids in the fifties actually absorbed something of their moral view from the dramas and movies and comedies shown on television. Today, kids learn what to admire from what television celebrates -- be it heroism or patriotism or the brave attempts of people every day to try to be better than they might feel like being -- kinder and more fair and more honest. T.V. also has the responsibility to answer the call of Art -- to try to break out of the boundaries, and say or show what has never been expressed before, to enhance life by showing the human experience in all its vividness.

These are great challenges, but it seems to me television has often been up to the task. I am speaking just a few months after David Wolper's Olympic masterpiece, after all -- so I'm pretty upbeat about the possibilities and the future of television.

I also want to take a moment to applaud the efforts of your organization to promote local programming, and to make television more diverse. I always think it's good to go by a newsstand and see scores of magazines and newspapers all arguing a different point of view and offering contending visions of our world. Television should be this way, with scores and scores of broadcasts offering their own kind of entertainment and information and news.

Both Nancy and I applaud the efforts of your members to educate younger viewers about drug and alcohol abuse. Any time television spends on these problems is time well spent indeed. And may I commend the creative effort by Westinghouse to spearhead a national drive for organs available for emergency transplants. This is another example of the kind of public service television is in a unique position to offer.

All of you have big responsibilities, to our Nation and our society. And I personally salute all of your efforts to meet -- and surpass them. You're very important to our country, especially to the children of our country. You are helping to shape America's future. And may you shape it with wisdom, and caring in all the coming years.

Thank you for this opportunity to speak to you. And good luck in the projects you undertake to bring what is artful and informative and entertaining to our society.

God bless you all.

- 19

WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

ID #_4	284175 CU
SHEET	175011
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□ O · OUTGOING						
H · INTERNAL						
Date Correspondence Received (YY/MM/DD)						
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A - Appropriate Action C - Comment/Recommendation D - Draft Response F - Furnish Fact Sheet	i - Info Copy Only/No A R - Direct Reply w/Copy S - For Signature X - Interim Reply	ction Necessary	A · Answered B · Non-Special Referr			
to be used as Enclosure	•		FOR OUTGOING CORRE Type of Response = Code = Completion Date =	Initials of Signer "A"		
Comments:						

Keep this worksheet attached to the original incoming letter.

Send all routing updates to Central Reference (Room 75, OEOB).

Always return completed correspondence record to Central Files.

Refer questions about the correspondence tracking system to Central Reference, ext. 2590.

RECORDS MANAGEMENT ONLY

	CLASSIFICATION SEC	CTION
No. of Additional Correspondents: Me	dia: Individual Code	es: ////
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SIGNATURE CODES:		MEDIA CODES:
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n - 1 - Ronald Wilson Reagar		C - Copy D - Official document
n - 2 - Ronald Reagan n - 3 - Ron		G - Message
n - 4 - Dutch n - 5 - Ron Reagan		H - Handcarried L - Letter
n - 6 - Ronald		M- Mailgram O- Memo
n - 7 - Ronnie		P - Photo
CLn - First Lady's Corresponden n - 0 - Unknown	ce control con	R - Report S - Sealed
n - 1 - Nancy Reagan		T - Telegram
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n - 2 - Ron - Nancy		4911

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 9, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR BEN ELLIOTT

DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTOR OF SPEECHWRITING

FROM:

SHERRIE M. COOKSEY &

ASSOCIATE COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT:

Proposed Presidential Tapings:

(1) Republican National Committee's
1985 Meeting; (2) Generic Message;

(3) Inaugural Videotape

We have reviewed the above-referenced draft Presidential tapings and have no legal objections to them.

cc: Richard G. Darman

Document No. 284175 CW

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE:	1/8/85	_ ACTION/CONC	JRREN	CE/CON	IMENT DUE BY:	10:00 a.m.	1/9/85	
SUBJECT:	PROPOSED	PRESIDENTIAL	TAPI	NGS:	See Below			
ACTION FYI						ACTION	FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT					MURPHY			
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McFA	RLANE] []				
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REMARKS:

Please provide any edits/comments directly to Ben Elliott, with a copy to my office, by 10:00 a.m. tomorrow, 1/9/85. Thank you.

- (1) Republican National Committee's 1985 Meeting
- (2) Generic Message
- (3) Inaugural Videotape

RESPONSE:

1005 3001 -3 70 9: 50

PRESIDENTIAL TAPING: GENERIC MESSAGE
THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1985

I am pleased to have this opportunity to send you my warm personal greetings. In the last few years, journalists and social commentators have noted the unmistakable signs of a rebirth of the American spirit, a reaffirmation by our people of those values that bind us as a Nation, and a sense of pride in our heritage as a free people.

The spirit of America is not something that can be turned on and off by acts of the Congress or proclamations by a Chief Executive. No, it emanates from the hearts of our people. It's always with us wherever and whenever we gather together for a worthwhile endeavor. It is with us, even as I speak.

The American spirit, unleashed by colonials seeking their freedom and independence, continues to be a powerful, constructive force in our society. The sense of decency and integrity of our forefathers, their willingness to help their neighbor, not waiting for Government to take on those tasks that needed to be done, are all part of our national character.

Ralph Waldo Emerson, an American poet and essayist of the last century, once wrote, "America means opportunity, freedom, power." He, like the other Americans of his day, knew that opportunity was not just the chance to improve one's lot -- although that is certainly part of it -- but also the opportunity to help others. He could see a powerful force, like none the world had ever seen, transforming a wilderness into a land of

liberty and abundance, a country where the rights of every individual were respected by others and protected by the law.

Today, as we see a new appreciation of these gifts passed on to us by our ancestors, it is fitting we recognize groups like your own for all you are doing. Making our country the kind of place it is took hard work and commitment; keeping it the kind of place we want it to be will take no less from each of us.

Each of you has been doing your part and more to ensure that this great human experiment in freedom called America is a success. It has been my greatest pride to serve you as President. I thank you for all you've done, for all you will keep on doing, to keep the American spirit soaring, strong, and proud. God bless you.

1005 din - 3 mil 6: 39

PRESIDENTIAL TAPING: REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE'S 1985 MEETING THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1985

Thank you very much. And before I say anything else, let me tell you that if it were possible to climb through the lens and join the R.N.C. for its first meeting and reception of 1985, I'd be with you right now.

And you know, I could use all the videotape the camera crew has on hand thanking every one of you. But, I do want to give a special thanks to Paul Laxalt, Frank Fahrenkopf, and Betty Heitman. As far as I'm concerned, there's never been a better team guiding a political campaign.

The American people achieved a great victory in 1984, a victory made possible because of the dedication, leadership, and hard work of the R.N.C. But our work is far from finished, so many challenges are still before us -- including the challenge to make our party the majority party in America.

I look forward to working with all of you in the months ahead, and, with your continued support, we'll keep on building toward a better tomorrow. And now, I'd like to offer a toast to the members of the Republican National Committee and to the principles and goals that bind us together.

(Raise glass and take a sip).

God bless you all.

1005 4111 -3 TH 6: TO

PRESIDENTIAL TAPING: INAUGURAL VIDEOTAPE
THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1985

Nancy and I wish all of you could be here with us in Washington, but we'd like to thank you for being a part of this very special day. You know, it's hard to believe 4 years have gone by since the last time we were together for such a celebration.

If you're like me, you were moved by the powerful images in the film we just saw. Think back to the scenes of Americans building new homes, buying new cars and starting new families, and you see Americans building a future of increasing opportunity and prosperity for themselves and their children.

Think back to the scenes of a confident and secure America meeting the future with a new optimism and sense of purpose, and you see a country that can be a force for good in the world -- a country that can nurture democracy, peace, and freedom around the globe.

I wish I could take credit for all of that, but the credit belongs to you. Four years ago I urged Americans to join together for a new beginning -- but you did the work. You built a great wave of determination that enabled us to conquer problems that some said were insurmountable. And all it took was for Government to trust in the goodness and ingenuity of the American people.

The American people are the stars of the film you just saw, and if you'll allow a former actor his opinion -- it was an award-winning performance.

You know, some people asked me after 4 years why I didn't want to retire and go out to that ranch that Nancy and I love so much. But that would have meant quitting before the job was done. We've never been in a better position to move forward into an age of prosperity and opportunity for all Americans. And there is still work to be done if we are to keep America free, secure, and at peace for the eighties.

It's just as important today as it was 4 years ago to rededicate ourselves to the values of faith, family, neighborhood, and hard work that have taken us so far already. And I can promise you that for as long as I am custodian of this great office, America will always keep faith with her people.

Events all around the globe remind us how lucky we are to live in a country that has a tradition of orderly succession and transition of political power. It's true that in our political campaigns we have competition and conflict. But on Inauguration Day we all stand together to celebrate the spirit of America. We look back with thanks for the many blessings we enjoy as a Nation. And we look forward with a sense of joy and optimism, as we commit ourselves again to building a freer America in a freer world.

God bless you, and may He continue to bless our beloved country.

S et 64

The American own, or so, the class of the film you pust saw, and if you'll allow a former actor has opinion - it was an award-withining performance.

START OF STA

rededicate ourselves to the values of (sith, family, esighborhood, and hard work that have taken as so far already.

And I can promise you that for he lone at I am custodish of this great office, America vill always keep faith with her people.

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God biese and may in continue to bless our heloved

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL



ACTION

January 9, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT M. KIMMITT

FROM:

JACQUELINE TILLMAN

SUBJECT:

Proposed Presidential Taping: Radio Marathon

The proposed remarks are just fine. I pointed out to Ben on the phone that Woody Jenkins is not an Hispanic American and, therefore, the first sentence in paragraph 2 should be adjusted accordingly. He agreed. After discussing the action with Walt, we have agreed to delete all references to specific individuals but believe will leave in recognition of "Friends of the Americas." I discussed this with Ben, and he would like a memo.

RECOMMENDATION

That you forward your memorandum to Ben Elliott at Tab I.

Approve ____ Disapprove _____

North and Raymond concur. Small and Menges are on travel.

Attachments:

Tab I Memorandum for Ben Elliott
Tab A Incoming correspondence

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

January 9, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR BEN ELLIOTT

FROM:

ROBERT M. KIMMITT 3.4_

SUBJECT:

Proposed Presidential Taping: Radio Marathon

The NSC concurs with the proposed draft with the changes indicated on the draft for the radio marathon Thursday, January 10, 1985.

Attachment:

Tab A Incoming correspondence

cc Dick Darman

FLORIDA VIVA 84 C PEREZ PO BCX 141030 CORAL GABLES FL 33114 04AM



1

1-0459918004 01/04/85 ICS IPMMTZZ CSP WHSC 3054488482 MGMB TDMT CORAL GABLES FL 223 01-04 0532P EST

MR DANA ROHRABACKER
SPEECH WRITER TO THE PRESIDENT
WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON DC 20500

DEAR MR ROHRABACKER

FLORIDA VIVA '84, THE HISPANIC BRANCH OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY, IS ORGANIZING A RADIO MARATHON TO RAISE FUNDS TO HELP NICARAGUAN REFUGEES FLEEING FROM COMMUNISM IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

EIGHTY PER CENT OF THE NET PROCEEDS WILL BE DONATED TO FRIENDS OF THE AMERICAS, A PRESTIGIOUS ORGANIZATION DEDICATED TO HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE IN LATIN AMERICA THRU DIRECT ADMINISTRATIONS OF FOOD, CLOTHING, MEDICAL AID, SHELTER, AND SO FORTH, BY ITS AMERICAN VOLUNTEERS AND ITS OWN EMPLOYEES, PRESIDENT OF FRIENDS OF THE AMERICAS IS LOUIS JENKINS, WITH HEADQUARTERS IN BATON ROUGE LOUISIANNA.

ALMOST EVERY CIVIC ORGANIZATION IN SOUTH FLORIDA, SUCH AS THE CAMARA DE CCMERCIO DE HIALEAH AND THE CAMARA DE COMERCIO LATINA, ARE PARTICIPATING IN THIS RADIO MARATHON, WHICH IS TO BE AIRED FROM BAM TO 8FM ON JANUARY 12 BY THE THREE LEADING HISPANIC RADIO STATIONS IN SOUTH FLORIDA (WQBA, WOCN, AND WRHC) FROM ALL OF WHOM WE HAVE OBTAINED COMMITMENT.

WE HAVE RECEIVED BEAUTIFUL AND INSPIRING TAPED MESSAGES FROM AMPASSADOR GEANE KIRKPATRICK AND FROM CELIA CRUZ (A LONG-FAVORITE CUEAN AMERICAN SINGER) TO BE PRESENTED DURING THIS EVENT.

A SUPPORTIVE MESSAGE FROM OUR PRESIDENT WOULD BE MOST DEEPLY APPRECIATED AND WOULD SERVE TO ENCOURAGE AND MOTIVATE OUR LISTENING PUBLIC AND OURSELVES.

SINCERELY

CARLOS PEREZ STATE CHAIRMAN FLORIDA VIVA '84

17:33 EST

MGMCCMP

National Security Council The White House

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John Poindexter			
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National Security Council The White House

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ID 8500205

MCFARLANE

FROM DARMAN, R

DOCDATE 09 JAN 85

RECEIVED 09 JAN 85 10

KEYWORDS: CENTRAL AMERICA SPEECHES

DARMAN REFERRAL

SUBJECT: PROPOSED PRES TAPING FOR RADIO MARATHON

ACTION: **MEMO KIMMITT TO ELLIOTT DUE: 09 JAN 85 STATUS S FILES WH

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

BURGHARDT

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FORTIER

SMALL W

CANNISTRARO

STEINER

THOMPSON

KIMMITT

COMMENTS **COMMENTS DUE NOON TODAY 1/9/85

URGENT

REF# LOG 8409285 NSCIFID (CM ACTION OFFICER (S) ASSIGNED ACTION 'REQUIRED DUE COPIES TO

FILE WH W/ATTCH

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WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

D# 284344 CU

□ O - OUTGOING □ H - INTERNAL □ I - INCOMING Date Correspondence			1	
Date Correspondence Received (YY/MM/DD) Name of Correspondent:	rand	Darm	ari	
☐ MI Mail Report User	Codes: (A)		(B)	(C)
Subject: Proposed Pres	identia	l Tap	ing: Rac	lio
ROUTE TO:	AC	CTION	DISP	OSITION
Office/Agency (Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Completion Date Code YY/MM/DD
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C - Comment/Recommendation R - D - Draft Response S -	Info Copy Only/No A Direct Reply w/Copy For Signature Interim Reply		DISPOSITION CODES: A - Answered B - Non-Special Reference FOR OUTGOING CORRE Type of Response = Code = Completion Date =	SPONDENCE: Initials of Signer
Comments:				

Keep this worksheet attached to the original incoming letter.

Send all routing updates to Central Reference (Room 75, OEOB).

Always return completed correspondence record to Central Files.

Refer questions about the correspondence tracking system to Central Reference, ext. 2590.

RECORDS MANAGEMENT ONLY

		CLASSIF	FICATION SECTION	
No. of Additional Correspondents:	_ Media:	0 11	ndividual Codes: 2.22	10
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		PRESI	DENTIAL REPLY	
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n - 7 - Ronnie			P - Photo	
CLn - First Lady's Cor	respondence		R - Report S - Sealed	
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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 9, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR BEN ELLIOTT

DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTOR OF SPEECHWRITING

FROM:

FRED F. FIELDING Orig. signed by FFF

COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT:

Proposed Presidential Taping: Radio

Marathon to Benefit Nicaraguan Refugees

RAH JAN

We have reviewed the above-referenced draft Presidential message and attached telegram (which your office kindly provided us for our background) and have the following concerns.

First, there appear to be potentially significant foreign policy implications to this proposed message (e.g., will funds from this marathon be used for military aid) which warrant careful examination by the NSC and related agencies. (Although we have been advised that Friends of the Americas is an humanitarian organization, we have been unable to ascertain whether it will also be providing military assistance to the contras.)

Second, as you may be aware, it has been the general policy of this Administration to provide Presidential messages in support of private fundraising efforts only in those instances where the President is personally involved or in which he participates as President as a matter of historical precedent. Apart from the Government's support of private efforts to aid the victims of the Ethiopian famine, we are unaware of any instances where the President has supported private fundraising efforts for foreign refugees through public messages.

In view of the above, we recommend that the strictly humanitarian nature of the aid being provided to Latin America be confirmed. Additionally, absent compelling policy reasons to the contrary, we recommend reconsideration of the issuance of this message.

cc: Richard G. Darman

FFF:SMC:ph 1/9/85 cc: FFFielding SMCooksey Subject Chron.

1/9 - 12:00 NOON

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: PROPOSED PRESI	IDENTIAL TAP	ING:	RADIO MARATHON		
(1/9 - 9:30 a.	.m. draft)				
	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	I FYI
VICE PRESIDENT			MURPHY		b
MEESE			OGLESBY		
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1/9/85

Please provide any edits/comments directly to Ben Elliott, with a copy to my office, by 12:00 Noon TODAY.

RESPONSE:

PRESIDENTIAL TAPING: RADIO MARATHON
THURSDAY, JANUARY, 10, 1985

Greetings to all of my friends in Miami who are contributing to this magnificent effort to help some people who sorely need it. What you are doing to assist the victims of communism in Central America, to provide them with food, medical aid, clothing and other humanitarian support is in the finest tradition of American voluntarism.

It is particularly heartwarming that Americans of Cuban descent and other Hispanic Americans are leading the way to help those who are suffering. You know full well the tragedies communism always brings -- the heartaches, the personal and family pain that comes with the loss of home and freedom.

I'd like to thank all of you personally for all the support you've given to the cause that unites us -- and that unites all freedom-loving people everywhere. Standing firmly together with our friends in Central America, we will continue to champion the cause of democracy and peace in that region. To be an American is to be a faithful friend to all who struggle for freedom.

Your personal involvement in helping those families in distress demonstrates you.care about others and that you remain committed to the principles of human dignity that are at the heart of our free system of government.

A special word of thanks to my friend, Carlos Perez, to Woody Jenkins and Friends of the Americas, and to all you who have made this humanitarian endeavor possible, especially the

radio stations who've donated their time for this worthy cause.

Carlos, Jeb Bush, Tirso del Junco, Celia Cruz and all those who have done so much over the years have my appreciation and respect. I know that those refugees, many of whom are living in desperate circumstances, will never forget the helping hand they received from some wonderful people, people who helped them when they needed it the most. Thank you all and God bless you.

FLORIDA VIVA 84 C PEREZ PO BCX 141030 CORAL GABLES FL 33114 04AM



1-0459915004 01/04/85 ICS IPMMTZZ CSP WHSC 3054488482 MGMB TDMT CORAL GABLES FL 223 01-04 0532P EST

MR DANA ROHRABACKER
SPEECH WRITER TO THE PRESIDENT
WHITE HOLSE
WASHINGTON DC 20500

DEAR MR ROHRABACKER

FLORIDA VIVA 184, THE HISPANIC BRANCH OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY, IS ORGANIZING A RADIO MARATHON TO RAISE FUNDS TO HELP NICARAGUAN REFUGEES FLEEING FROM COMMUNISM IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

EIGHTY PER CENT OF THE NET PROCEEDS WILL BE DONATED TO FRIENDS OF THE AMERICAS, A PRESTIGIOUS ORGANIZATION DEDICATED TO HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE IN LATIN AMERICA THRU DIRECT ADMINISTRATIONS OF FOOD, CLOTHING, MEDICAL AID, SHELTER, AND SO FCRTH, BY ITS AMERICAN VOLUNTEERS AND ITS OWN EMPLOYEES. PRESIDENT OF FRIENDS OF THE AMERICAS IS LOUIS JENKINS, WITH HEADQUARTERS IN BATON ROUGE LOUISIANNA.

ALMOST EVERY CIVIC ORGANIZATION IN SOUTH FLORIDA, SUCH AS THE CAMARA DE CCMERCIO DE HIALEAH AND THE CAMARA DE COMERCIO LATINA, ARE PARTICIPATING IN THIS RADIO MARATHON, WHICH IS TO BE AIRED FROM 8AM TO 8PM ON JANUARY 12 BY THE THREE LEADING HISPANIC RADIO STATIONS IN SOUTH FLORIDA (WGBA, WOCN, AND WRHC) FROM ALL OF WHOM WE HAVE OBTAINED COMMITMENT.

WE HAVE RECEIVED BEAUTIFUL AND INSPIRING TAPED MESSAGES FROM AMPASSADOR GEANE KIRKPATRICK AND FROM CELIA CRUZ (A LONG-FAVORITE CUEAN AMERICAN SINGER) TO BE PRESENTED DURING THIS EVENT.

A SUPPORTIVE MESSAGE FROM OUR PRESIDENT WOULD BE MOST DEEPLY APPRECIATED AND WOULD SERVE TO ENCOURAGE AND MOTIVATE OUR LISTENING PUBLIC AND OURSELVES.

SINCERELY

CARLOS PEREZ STATE CHAIRMAN FLORIDA VIVA 184

17:33 EST

MGMCCMP

(Rohrabacher/BE)

January 10, 1985/12/2. 9:30 a.m.

PRESIDENTIAL TAPING: RADIO MARATHON FOR CENTRAL AMERICA THURSDAY, JANUARY, 10, 1985

Greetings to all of my friends in Miami who are contributing to this worthwhile effort to help some people who sorely need it. What you are doing to assist the victims of communism in Central America, to provide them with food, medical aid, clothing and other humanitarian support, is in the finest tradition of American voluntarism.

It is particularly heartwarming that Americans of Cuban descent and other Hispanic Americans are leading the way to help those who are suffering. You know full well the tragedies communism always brings -- the heartaches, the personal and family pain that comes with the loss of home and freedom.

I'd like to thank all of you personally for the support you've given to the cause that unites us -- and unites all freedom-loving people everywhere. Standing firmly together with our friends in Central America, we will continue to champion the cause of democracy and peace in that region. To be an American is to be a faithful friend to all who struggle for freedom.

Your personal involvement in helping those families in distress demonstrates you care about others and that you remain committed to the principles of human dignity that are at the heart of our free system of government.

A special word of thanks to all who have made this humanitarian endeavor possible, especially the radio stations who've donated their time for this worthy cause. Carlos Perez,

Tirso del Junco, Celia Cruz, Jorge [HOR-hay] Mas, and each of you who has done so much over the years, have my appreciation and respect. I know that those refugees, many of whom are living in desperate circumstances, will never forget the helping hand they received from some wonderful people, people who helped them when they needed it the most. Thank you and vayan con Dios.

Tirse del Junco, Celia Cruz, Jorge [ROR-hay] Mas, and each of you who has done so much over the years, have my appreciation and respect. I know that those refugees, many of whom are living in desperate circumstances, will never forget the helping hand they received from some wonderful people, people who helped them when they needed it the most. Thank you and vayan con bios.

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To: C.FULLER (EOP021)

To: WH-RM (EOP043)

To: WH-EM (EOP054)

To: TRES (EOP230)

From: WH-SPEECH (EOP047)

Posted: Wed 9-Jan-85 9:48 EST Sys 64 (67)

To: WH-OCA (EOP020)

Subject: ss/taping Radio Marathon

(Rohrabacher/BE) January 9, 1985 9:30 a.m.

PRESIDENTIAL TAPING: RADIO MARATHON

THURSDAY, JANUARY, 10, 1985

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Page 2

radio stations who've donated their time for this worthy cause. Carlos, Jeb Bush, Tirso del Junco, Celia Cruz and all those who have done so much over the years have my appreciation and respect. I know that those refugees, many of whom are living in desperate circumstances, will never forget the helping hand they received from some wonderful people, people who helped them when they needed it the most. Thank you all and God bless you.

Comments from: WH-OCA (EOP020)

Posted: Wed 9-Jan-85 10:20 EST Sys 64

January 9, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

FROM: CRAIG L. FULLER

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL TAPING: Radio Marathon

[Thursday, January 10]

Please provide any comments/edits you may have directly to Ben Elliott (456-6266, Speechwriting Office) by 12 noon today, and an information copy to my office.

Thanks.

Document No.	·

1/9 - 12:00 NOON

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

	ACTION	I FYI		ACTION	FY
VICE PRESIDENT			MURPHY		đ
MEESE			OGLESBY		
BAKER			ROGERS		
DEAVER			SPEAKES	. , 🗆	
STOCKMAN			SVAHN		
DARMAN	□P	des	VERSTANDIG		
FIELDING			WHITTLESEY		
FULLER	M		ELLIOTT	_ □	b
HERRINGTON					
HICKEY					
McFARLANE				. \square	
McMANUS					

RESPONSE:

1/9/85

1005 JULY -3 JULY 0: 45

PRESIDENTIAL TAPING: RADIO MARATHON
THURSDAY, JANUARY, 10, 1985

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 9, 1985

<u>Audiotape</u> Central American Fundraiser

DATE:

January 10, 1985

LOCATION:

Diplomatic Reception Room

TIME:

5:00 p.m.

FROM:

Michael A. McManus, Jr. // //////

I. PURPOSE

To provide an audiotaped message for a radio marathon to raise funds to help Nicaraguan refugees fleeing from communism in Central America.

II. BACKGROUND

Eighty percent of the proceeds will be donated to Friends of the America, a prestigious organization dedicated to humanitarian assistance in Latin America thru direct administrations of food, clothing, medical aid, shelter, and so forth, by its American volunteers and its own employees. The radio marathon will be aired from 8:00am to 8:00pm on January 12 by the three leading Hispanic radio stations in South Florida.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President

IV. PRESS PLAN

None

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Standard videotape set-up.

IV. REMARKS

Attached

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 9, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR FRED F. FIELDING

FROM:

SHERRIE M. COOKSEY

SUBJECT:

Proposed Presidential Taping: Radio Marathon to Benefit Nicaraguan Refugees

Richard Darman's office requested that we provide any comments on the above-referenced draft Presidential remarks directly to Ben Elliott by noon today. Although this was assigned to me for direct response, I believe it merits your attention.

The background of this request appears in the attached telegram. Carlos Perez, Chairman of Florida VIVA '84 (an Hispanic branch of the Republican Party) has requested Dana Rohrabacher (speechwriter) to obtain a Presidential message supporting a radio marathon organized by his group to raise funds for Nicaraguan refugees fleeing communism in Central America. Perez states that 80% of the net proceeds will go to Friends of the Americas, "a prestigious organization dedicated to humanitarian assistance in Latin America through direct administrations of food, clothing, medical aid, shelter and for forth." He also notes that Ambassador Kirkpatrick has already sent a taped message for use in support of the radio marathon.

Clearly, there are foreign policy implications to this request. Accordingly, I have asked Bob Kimmitt to advise me whether the NSC and other related agencies would support this request, and to advise, if possible, whether these funds will also be used to supply military aid to the contras in Nicaragua. I am still awaiting Kimmitt's views on this matter. Meanwhile, however, I have obtained news articles on Friends of Americas which strongly suggest that its sole purpose is humanitarian efforts.

In addition to the foreign policy concerns raised by this matter, it also raises questions related to our general policy on Presidential support for fundraisers. As you know, it has been this Administration's general policy to provide Presidential support to such activities only if the particular cause is one in which the President is personally involved or in which he participates as President as a matter of historical precedent. Although I believe the President has issued statements of support for the efforts to aid the victims of the Ethiopian famine (which includes refugees), I am unaware of any other instances where he has supported such private

endeavors through a public message. Moreover, this radio message may be distinguished from the Ethiopian case because Congressional efforts reduce, rather than to initiate, Federal aid to Latin America.

In view of the above, I recommend advising Ben Elliott and Dick Darman that the strictly humanitarian nature of the aid being provided to Latin American be confirmed, and, absent compelling policy reasons to the contrary, the issuance of this message be reconsidered.

Attachment

WASHINGTON

January 9, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR BEN ELLIOTT

DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTOR OF SPEECHWRITING

FROM:

FRED F. FIELDING Orig. signed by FFF

COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Proposed Presidential Taping: Radio

Marathon to Benefit Nicaraguan Refugees

We have reviewed the above-referenced draft Presidential message and attached telegram (which your office kindly provided us for our background) and have the following concerns.

First, there appear to be potentially significant foreign policy implications to this proposed message (e.g., will funds from this marathon be used for military aid) which warrant careful examination by the NSC and related agencies. (Although we have been advised that Friends of the Americas is an humanitarian organization, we have been unable to ascertain whether it will also be providing military assistance to the contras.)

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In view of the above, we recommend that the strictly humanitarian nature of the aid being provided to Latin America be confirmed. Additionally, absent compelling policy reasons to the contrary, we recommend reconsideration of the issuance of this message.

cc: Richard G. Darman

Document No.	

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE:	1/9/85	ACTION/CONCURR	ENCE/C	COMMENT DUE BY:	1/9 - 12:00	NOON	
SUBJECT:	PROPOSED PRES		ING:	RADIO MARATHON			
		ACTION	FYI		ACT	rion	FYI
VICE	PRESIDENT			MURPHY	1		1
MEES	SE .			OGLESBY	1		
BAKE	R			ROGERS			
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FIELD	ING			WHITTLESEY	1		
FULLI	ER ·	M		ELLIOTT	1		A
HERR	INGTON				1		
HICK	EY	~ · □					
McFA	RLANE Con	mentay					
McM	ANUS						
REMARKS	:						

Please provide any edits/comments directly to Ben Elliott, with a copy to my office, by 12:00 Noon TODAY.

RESPONSE:

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

January 9, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR BEN ELLIOTT

FROM:

ROBERT M. KIMMITT 3.4_

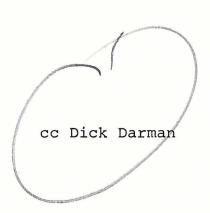
SUBJECT:

Proposed Presidential Taping: Radio Marathon

The NSC concurs with the proposed draft with the changes indicated on the draft for the radio marathon Thursday, January 10, 1985.

Attachment:

Tab A Incoming correspondence



Document No.	

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE:	1/9/85	ACTION/CO	NCURR	ENCE/CO	MMENT DUE BY:	1/9 - 12:	OU NOOI	N
SUBJECT:	PROPOSED P: (1/9 - 9:3)			ING:	RADIO MARATHON			
		A	CTION	FYI			ACTION	FYI
VICE	PRESIDENT				MURPHY			t
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HERRI	NGTON							
HICKE	Y							
McFA	RLANE -	\rightarrow						
McMA	ANUS							
REMARKS:								

Please provide any edits/comments directly to Ben Elliott, with a copy to my office, by 12:00 Noon TODAY.

RESPONSE:

1005 0111 -3 111 01 45

PRESIDENTIAL TAPING: RADIO MARATHON
THURSDAY, JANUARY, 10, 1985

Greetings to all of my friends in Miami who are contributing to this magnificent effort to help some people who sorely need it. What you are doing to assist the victims of communism in Central America, to provide them with food, medical aid, clothing and other humanitarian support is in the finest tradition of American voluntarism.

It is particularly heartwarming that Americans of Cuban descent and other Hispanic Americans are leading the way to help those who are suffering. You know full well the tragedies communism always brings -- the heartaches, the personal and family pain that comes with the loss of home and freedom.

I'd like to thank all of you personally for all the support you've given to the cause that unites us -- and that unites all freedom-loving people everywhere. Standing firmly together with our friends in Central America, we will continue to champion the cause of democracy and peace in that region. To be an American is to be a faithful friend to all who struggle for freedom.

Your personal involvement in helping those families in distress demonstrates you care about others and that you remain committed to the principles of human dignity that are at the heart of our free system of government.

A special word of thanks to my friends of the Americas

Woody Jenkins and Friends of the Americas, and to all you who

have made this humanitarian endeavor possible, especially the

radio stations who've donated their time for this worthy cause.

Carlos, Job Bush, Tirso del Junco, Celia Cruz and all those who have done so much over the years have my appreciation and

respect. I know that those refugees, many of whom are living in desperate circumstances, will never forget the helping hand they received from some wonderful people, people who helped them when they needed it the most. Thank you all and God bless you.

Document No.	

105 0111 - 3 111 1: 20

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE:	1/9/85	ACTION/CON	CURRE	NCE/C	OMMENT DUE BY:	1/9 - 12:	00 иоог	1
SUBJECT:	PROPOSED PR (1/9 - 9:30			NG:	RADIO MARATHON			
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REMARKS:

Please provide any edits/comments directly to Ben Elliott, with a copy to my office, by 12:00 Noon TODAY.

RESPONSE:

Richard G. Darman Assistant to the President Ext. 2702

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE:	ACTION/CONCURR	ENCE/C	OMMENT DUE BY: _	1/9 - 12	:00 NOOI	
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REMARKS:						

Please provide any edits/comments directly to Ben Elliott, with a copy to my office, by 12:00 Noon TODAY.

RESPONSE:

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

PY

12/19/84

PROUS PROUS

May de from

MEMORANDUM

TO:

BEN ELLIOTT

FROM:

FREDERICK J. RYAN, JR.

SUBJ:

APPROVED PRESIDENTIAL ACTIVITY -

MEETING:

Videotape Message for Millennium Society for use on

December 31 at 1984 Millennium Ball

DATE:

December 20, 1984

TIME:

5:00 pm

DURATION:

5 minutes

LOCATION:

Diplomatic Reception Room

REMARKS REQUIRED: Yes

MEDIA COVERAGE:

No

FIRST LADY

PARTICIPATION: No

Cate Magennia

NOTE: PROJECT OFFICER, SEE ATTACHED CHECKLIST

cc: R. Darman

R. Darman

R. Deprospero B. Elliott

D. Fischer C. Fuller

W. Henkel E. Hickey G. Hodges C. McCain J. Rosebush

R. Scouten B. Shaddix

W. Sittmann L. Speakes

WHCA Audio/Visual WHCA Operations A. Wrobleski Nell Yates

B. Oglesby

A. Lang

K. Reid



THE MILLENNIUM SOCIETY

Text Attached

13 December 1984

The Honorable Ronald Reagan President of the United States The White House Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

Earlier this month we asked our worldwide membership to submit the names of persons who have inspired the world's young people most this year with hope for the future. In recognition of your ranking at the top of Millennium's list of "The Ten Most Inspiring People of 1984," the Board of Directors of the Millennium Society is proud to include you as one of the first 10 honorees to be officially invited to attend the World Millennium Charity Ball on December 31, 1999 A.D.

The Millennium Society is a charitable corporation founded in 1979 on six continents by a membership described in The Wall Street Journal as "versatile and exceptional young men and women from around the world." Non-profit and non-political, our purpose is to mark the Year 2000 -- now only 15 years away -as a rallying point. We will join in celebration of the achievements of civilization to date, and look ahead to even greater achievements in the Third Millennium.

The Society has undertaken a modest step towards spurring such future achievements by supporting international study for outstanding young people committed to peace. In 1985, the beneficiaries of the Millennium Scholars Program will be students selected to attend the United World Colleges (UWC) -the worldwide group of colleges headed by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

On December 31st, 1984 the Millennium Society and the National Press Club are hosting the 1984 Washington Millennium Ball. Intended to raise as much as \$40,000 to support American students for the 1985 UWC class, some one thousand distinguished Washingtonians are expected to attend. To support this charter event -- the first of sixteen charity balls counting down to 1999 -- Buckingham Palace has made arrangements for the Prince of Wales to pre-tape a video message for presentation at midnight at the Millennium Ball. Given your leadership role in the effort for peace and the respect you have earned from young people

throughout the world, the Millennium Society would be honored to invite you to tape a similar, keynote message.

Earlier this week we talked to Fred Ryan of your staff about the possibility of you supporting these important efforts through symbolic gestures, such as the videotape message and a White House R.S.V.P. to your 1999 invitation. (Obviously, we are not seeking any formal commitment, now or in the future, to any other form of official involvement in Millennium's public service efforts.)

With the exception of Dr. Nakajima, the 81-year-old visionary who heads the Mitsubishi Research Institute, Mr. George Burns, and Prince Harry, whose birth this year represents hope and the future to so many admirers everywhere, the list of original honorees consists of outstanding individuals now in the prime of their careers. Although representing many fields and nations, each of these individuals have contributed uniquely to our sense of hope for the Year 2000. As President of the world's most dynamic and free nation, you have inspired and directed a renewal of the American spirit and rightfully belong at the top of this list. */

Thank you very much, Mr. President, for considering our invitations. Like you, the Millennium Board believes very much in the promise and hope of youth, and is working hard to see it become a reality.

American Agentis
Cate Magennis
Fresident

^{*/} In addition to you, the list of 1984 Millennium honorees includes nine other inspiring individuals:

[°] Mr. Peter Ueberroth (Sports promoter) of New York City

Ms. Kathy Sullivan (Astronaut) of Houston, Texas

[°] Mr. George Burns (Entertainer) of Los Angeles

o Dr. Robert Jarvik (Inventor/surgeon) of Salt Lake City

o Dr. Richard Leakey (Anthropologist) of Nairobi, Kenya

Mr. Steven Spielberg (Filmmaker) of Los Angeles

[°] Dr. Masaki Nakajima (Industrialist) of Tokyo, Japan

Mr. Lech Walesa of Gdansk, Poland

O H.R.H. Prince Harry of the United Kingdom

Alternative Millennium Society Script

I should emphasize that the purpose of this message is limited to a one-time, "live" presentation before some one thousand invited guests in attendance at the National Press Club.

The Millennium Society is, of course, interested in <u>any</u> message that the President would like to present. However, for your convenience we have set forth below one possible alternative for you to consider:

"Good evening to the Millennium Society gathered this New Year's Eve in Washington. I am very pleased to have been invited to share some thoughts with you tonight, as well as to be invited to join you in 15 years time as the people of the world gather to welcome the Year 2000.

"I understand that as you hear this message midnight is only moments away. Well, as on every New Year's Eve, with the stroke of midnight comes the opportunity to make a new beginning, the kind of exciting new beginning that young people in America — and young people all over the world — have together started to make these past few years.

"The possibilities for the future are endless and excite the imagination. You need only to have witnessed the closing ceremonies of the Olympics -- or watched as men and women flew untethered in space -- to know that 1984 marked the beginning of something special. I support your message of hope. Your generation has found its dreams again, and I am particularly proud that for so many of you, one of those dreams is to serve those in need.

"We have begun to lay a foundation for a world at peace. And it is my most fervent hope that you and your children, who will grow to play a part in the world of the Year 2000 and beyond, will build on that foundation for the good of all humankind. Nancy and I wish you all a Happy New Year, and the best of luck in your endeavors throughout the world."

Contacts

Kyle Gibson	[ABC News New York]	 212-887-4995 212-772-1651
Michael Castine		617-423-0909 617-723-4849
Edward McNally		 202-633-5122 202-328-1091

284641PD PROII

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

RO

January 9, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR FILE

FROM:

JUDY JOHNSTON

SUBJECT:

Tapings: 1/8/85 Inaugural Tideotopes

Paul Simmons reviewed and approved the text of the attached. No comments were relayed.

DOCUMENT NO.	2	5	7	2	78	
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OFFICE OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT

1/8/85	ACTION/C	ONCURREN	ICE/COMMENT DUE BY: 10:00	am 1/9/85
PROPOSED	PRESIDENTIAL	TAPINGS:	SEE ATTACHED	•
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ESPONSE TO:				

☐ John A. Svahn
Assistant to the President
for Policy Development
(x6515)

☐ Roger B. Porter
Director
Office of Policy Development
(x6515)

Document No.	·

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 1/8/85	ACTION/CONCL	JRRENCE/C	OMMENT DUE BY:	10:00 a.m.	1/ 5/ 00	
SUBJECT: PROPOSED	PRESIDENTIAL	TAPINGS	S: See Below			
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REMARKS:

Please provide any edits/comments directly to Ben Elliott, with a copy to my office, by 10:00 a.m. tomorrow, 1/9/85. Thank you.

- (1) Republican National Committee's 1985 Meeting
- (2) Generic Message
- (3) Inaugural Videotape

RESPONSE:

1003 3111 - 3 1111 0: 50

(Inaugural Committee/Noonan)
January 8, 1985
3:30 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL TAPING: INAUGURAL VIDEOTAPE
THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1985

Nancy and I wish all of you could be here with us in Washington, but we'd like to thank you for being a part of this very special day. You know, it's hard to believe 4 years have gone by since the last time we were together for such a celebration.

If you're like me, you were moved by the powerful images in the film we just saw. Think back to the scenes of Americans building new homes, buying new cars and starting new families, and you see Americans building a future of increasing opportunity and prosperity for themselves and their children.

Think back to the scenes of a confident and secure America meeting the future with a new optimism and sense of purpose, and you see a country that can be a force for good in the world -- a country that can nurture democracy, peace, and freedom around the globe.

I wish I could take credit for all of that, but the credit belongs to you. Four years ago I urged Americans to join together for a new beginning -- but you did the work. You built a great wave of determination that enabled us to conquer problems that some said were insurmountable. And all it took was for Government to trust in the goodness and ingenuity of the American people.

The American people are the stars of the film you just saw, and if you'll allow a former actor his opinion -- it was an award-winning performance.

You know, some people asked me after 4 years why I didn't want to retire and go out to that ranch that Nancy and I love so much. But that would have meant quitting before the job was done. We've never been in a better position to move forward into an age of prosperity and opportunity for all Americans. And there is still work to be done if we are to keep America free, secure, and at peace for the eighties.

It's just as important today as it was 4 years ago to rededicate ourselves to the values of faith, family, neighborhood, and hard work that have taken us so far already. And I can promise you that for as long as I am custodian of this great office, America will always keep faith with her people.

Events all around the globe remind us how lucky we are to live in a country that has a tradition of orderly succession and transition of political power. It's true that in our political campaigns we have competition and conflict. But on Inauguration Day we all stand together to celebrate the spirit of America. We look back with thanks for the many blessings we enjoy as a Nation. And we look forward with a sense of joy and optimism, as we commit ourselves again to building a freer America in a freer world.

God bless you, and may He continue to bless our beloved country.



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WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE:	1/8/85	_ ACTION/CONC	URRE	NCE/COM	MENT DUE BY:	10:00 a.m.	1/9/85	_
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HERRINGTON

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HICKEY

Please provide any edits/comments directly to Ben Elliott, with a copy to my office, by 10:00 a.m. tomorrow, 1/9/85. Thank you.

- (1) Republican National Committee's 1985 Meeting
- (2) Generic Message
- (3) Inaugurai Videotape

RESPONSE:

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God bless you, and may He continue to bless our beloved country.

1035 JAN -3 TH 1: 07

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHING TO!

January 9, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR BEN ELLIOTT

DEPUTY ACSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTOR OF SPEECHWRITING

FROM:

SHERRIE M. COOKSEY &

ASSOCIATE COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT:

Proposed Presidential Tapings:

(1) Republican National Committee's 1985 Meeting; (2) Generic Message;

(3) Inaugural Videotape

We have reviewed the above-referenced draft Presidential tapings and have no legal objections to them.

cc: Richard G. Darman



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

January 9, 1985

MEMORANDUM TO: BEN ELLIOTT

FROM:

DAVID GERSON

SUBJECT:

PROPOSED PRESIDENTIAL TAPINGS: REPUBLICAN

NATIONAL COMMITTEE'S 1985 MEETING; GENERIC

MESSAGE; INAUGURAL VIDEOTAPE

OMB has reviewed the attached Presidential tapings and has no comments.

cc: Richard Darman

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WHITE HOUSE STAFFING TEMORANDUM

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REMARKS:

Please provide any edits/comments directly to Ben Elliott, with a copy to my office, by 10:00 a.m. tomorrow, 1/9/85. Thank you.

- (1) Republican National Committee's 1985 Meeting
- (2) Generic Message
- (3) Inaugural Videotape

RESPONSE:

Ok 1,2 and3.

Richard G. Darman
Assistant to the President
Ext. 2702

284642PD PROIL

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

RO

January 9, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR FILE

FROM:

JUDY JOHNSTON

SUBJECT:

Tapings: 1/8/85 Generic Message

Paul Simmons reviewed and approved the text of the attached. No comments were relayed.

OFFICE OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT

ATE: 1/8/85	ACTION/C	ONCURREN	ICE/COMMENT DUE BY:	10:00 am 1/	/9/85
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☐ Roger B. Porter Director Office of Policy Development (x6515)

☐ John A. Svahn Assistant to the President for Policy Development (x6515)

Document No.		
Document No.		

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

TE: 1/8/85	ACTION/CONCUR	RENCE/CO	MMENT DUE BY:	10:00 a.m.	1/9/85	
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REMARKS:

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- (1) Republican National Committee's 1985 Meeting
- (2) Generic Message (3) Inaugural Videotape

RESPONSE:

1005 3111 -3 711 8: 39

PRESIDENTIAL TAPING: GENERIC MESSAGE
THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1985

I am pleased to have this opportunity to send you my warm personal greetings. In the last few years, journalists and social commentators have noted the unmistakable signs of a rebirth of the American spirit, a reaffirmation by our people of those values that bind us as a Nation, and a sense of pride in our heritage as a free people.

The spirit of America is not something that can be turned on and off by acts of the Congress or proclamations by a Chief Executive. No, it emanates from the hearts of our people. It's always with us wherever and whenever we gather together for a worthwhile endeavor. It is with us, even as I speak.

The American spirit, unleashed by colonials seeking their freedom and independence, continues to be a powerful, constructive force in our society. The sense of decency and integrity of our forefathers, their willingness to help their neighbor, not waiting for Government to take on those tasks that needed to be done, are all part of our national character.

Ralph Waldo Emerson, an American poet and essayist of the last century, once wrote, "America means opportunity, freedom, power." He, like the other Americans of his day, knew that opportunity was not just the chance to improve one's lot -- although that is certainly part of it -- but also the opportunity to help others. He could see a powerful force, like none the world had ever seen, transforming a wilderness into a land of

liberty and abundance, a country where the rights of every individual were respected by others and protected by the law.

Today, as we see a new appreciation of these gifts passed on to us by our ancestors, it is fitting we recognize groups like your own for all you are doing. Making our country the kind of place it is took hard work and commitment; keeping it the kind of place we want it to be will take no less from each of us.

Each of you has been doing your part and more to ensure that this great human experiment in freedom called America is a success. It has been my greatest pride to serve you as President. I thank you for all you've done, for all you will keep on doing, to keep the American spirit soaring, strong, and proud. God bless you.

To: C.FULLER (EOP021) WH-RM (EOP043) To: (EOP054) To: WH-EM (EOP060) To: DOC TRES To: (EOP230) Cc: P.FAORO (EOP025) Cc: D.CLAREY (EOP027) T.GIBSON (EOP028) Cc: Cc: L.HERBOLSHEIMER (EOP029)

From: WH-SPEECH(EOP047) Posted: Tue 8-Jan-85 15:45 EST Sys 64 (69)

To: WH-OCA (EOP020)

Subject: speech/ss/Generic Taping

(Rohrabacher/BE)
January 8, 1985
4:00 p.m.

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Page 2

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Comments from: WH-OCA (EOP020) Posted: Tue 8-Jan-85 16:30 EST Sys 64

January 8, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

THE SECRTARY OF COMMERCE

FROM:

CRAIG L. FULLER

SUBJECT:

PRESIDENTIAL TAPING: GENERIC MESSAGE

[Thursday, January 10)

Please provide any comments/edits you may have directly to Ben Elliott (456-6266; Speechwriting Office) by 10 a.m., January 9, and an information copy to my office.

Document No.	

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

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REMARKS:

Please provide any edits/comments directly to Ben Elliott, with a copy to my office, by 10:00 a.m. tomorrow, 1/9/85. Thank you.

- (1) Republican National Committee's 1985 Meeting
- (2) Generic Message
- (3) Inaugural Videotape

RESPONSE:

1005 000 -9 10 3: 50

PRESIDENTIAL TAPING: GENERIC MESSAGE
THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1985

I am pleased to have this opportunity to send you my warm personal greetings. In the last few years, journalists and social commentators have noted the unmistakable signs of a rebirth of the American spirit, a reaffirmation by our people of those values that bind us as a Nation, and a sense of pride in our heritage as a free people.

The spirit of America is not something that can be turned on and off by acts of the Congress or proclamations by a Chief Executive. No, it emanates from the hearts of our people. It's always with us wherever and whenever we gather together for a worthwhile endeavor. It is with us, even as I speak.

The American spirit, unleashed by colonials seeking their freedom and independence, continues to be a powerful, constructive force in our society. The sense of decency and integrity of our forefathers, their willingness to help their neighbor, not waiting for Government to take on those tasks that needed to be done, are all part of our national character.

Ralph Waldo Emerson, an American poet and essayist of the last century, once wrote, "America means opportunity, freedom, power." He, like the other Americans of his day, knew that opportunity was not just the chance to improve one's lot -- although that is certainly part of it -- but also the opportunity to help others. He could see a powerful force, like none the world had ever seen, transforming a wilderness into a land of

liberty and abundance, a country where the rights of every individual were respected by others and protected by the law.

Today, as we see a new appreciation of these gifts passed on to us by our ancestors, it is fitting we recognize groups like your own for all you are doing. Making our country the kind of place it is took hard work and commitment; keeping it the kind of place we want it to be will take no less from each of us.

Each of you has been doing your part and more to ensure that this great human experiment in freedom called America is a success. It has been my greatest pride to serve you as President. I thank you for all you've done, for all you will keep on doing, to keep the American spirit soaring, strong, and proud. God bless you.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 9, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR BEN ELLIOTT

DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTOR OF SPEECHWRITING

FROM:

SHERRIE M. COOKSEY &

ASSOCIATE COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT:

Proposed Presidential Tapings:

(1) Republican National Committee's 1985 Meeting; (2) Generic Message; (3) Inaugural Videotape

We have reviewed the above-referenced draft Presidential tapings and have no legal objections to them.

cc: Richard G. Darman



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

Received S S

1985 JAN -3 AM 10: 00

ACTION FY

January 9, 1985

MEMORANDUM TO:

BEN ELLIOTT

FROM:

BAKER

DAVID GERSON

SUBJECT:

DATE: ER L/ 1/03

PROPOSED PRESIDENTIAL TAPINGS: REPUBLICAN

NATIONAL COMMITTEE'S 1985 MEETING; GENERIC

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MESSAGE: INAUGURAL VIDEOTAPE

OMB has reviewed the attached Presidential tapings and has no comments.

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cc: Richard Darman

Principal Co. FULLER

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REMARKS

Please provide any edits/comments directly to sen Elliott, with a copy to my office, by 10:00 a.m. toser per 1/9/85. Thank you

(1), Republican National Squaretes's 1985 heating

121 Generic Message

(3) Insugural Videorade

Salva There

RESPONSE:

Nichard G. Dasman Assistant to the President E-1 2702

Document No.	

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WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE:	1/8/85	ACTION/CONC	URRE	NCE/CON	MENT DUE BY:	10:00 a.m. l,	/9/85	 ,
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REMARKS								

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- (1) Republican National Committee's 1985 Meeting
- (2) Generic Message
- (3) Inaugural Videotape

RESPONSE:

Olk 1,2 and 3.

Richard G. Darman
Assistant to the President
Ext. 2702

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2846435C 1120 PL005-14 FG020 FG020

To: C.FULLER (EOP021)
To: WH-RM (EOP043)
To: WH-EM (EOP054)

To: DOC (EOP060)

To: TRES (EOP230)

Cc: P.FAORO (EOP025)
Cc: D.CLAREY (EOP027)

Cc: T.GIBSON (EOP028)

Cc: L.HERBOLSHEIMER (EOP029)

From: WH-SPEECH (EOP047) Posted: Tue 8-Jan-85 15:01 EST Sys 64 (53)

To: WH-OCA (EOP020)

Subject: speech/ss/taping: R.N.C.

(Myer/BE) January 8, 1985 2:30 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL TAPING: REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE'S
1985 MEETING
THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1985

Thank you very much. And before I say anything else, let me tell you that if it were possible to climb through the lens and join the R.N.C. for its first meeting and reception of 1985, I'd be with you right now.

And you know, I could use all the videotape the camera crew has on hand thanking every one of you. But, I do want to give a special thanks to Paul Laxalt, Frank Fahrenkopf, and Betty Heitman. As far as I'm concerned, there's never been a better team guiding a political campaign.

The American people achieved a great victory in 1984, a victory made possible because of the dedication, leadership, and hard work of the R.N.C. But our work is far from finished, so many challenges are still before us -- including the challenge to make our party the majority party in America.

I look forward to working with all of you in the months ahead, and, with your continued support, we'll keep on building toward a better tomorrow. And now, I'd like to offer a toast to the members of the Republican National Committee and to the principles and goals that bind us together.

(Raise glass and take a sip). God bless you all.

Comments from: WH-OCA (EOP020) Posted: Tue 8-Jan-85 17:04 EST Sys 64

January 8, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

FROM:

CRAIG L. FULLER

SUBJECT:

PRESIDENTIAL TAPING: Inaugural Videotape

Please provide Ben Elliott (456-6266, Speechwriting Office) any comments/edits you may have by 10 a.m., Wednesday, January 9, and an information copy to my office.

Thanks.

Document No.	

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE:	1/8/85	ACTION/CONC	JRREN	NCE/CON	MENT DUE BY:	10:00	a.m.	1/9/85	
SUBJECT:	PROPOSED	PRESIDENTIAL	TAP	INGS:	See Below				
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 - (2) Generic Message
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(Raise glass and take a sip).
God bless you all.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHIIGTOIL

January 9, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR BEN LLLIOIT

DEPU'Y 'SSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTOR OF SPEECHWRITING

FROM:

SHERRIE M. COOKSEY &MC

ASSOCIATE COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT:

Proposed Presidential Tapings:

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We have reviewed the above-referenced draft Presidential tapings and have no legal objections to them.

cc: Richard G. Darman (



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET WASHINGTON, D.C 20503

1005 1111 -3 111 10: 00

January 9, 1985

MEMORANDUM TO: BEN ELLIOTT

FROM:

DAVID GERSON AT

SUBJECT:

PROPOSED PRESIDENTIAL TAPINGS: REPUBLICAN

NATIONAL COMMITTEE'S 1985 MEETING; GENERIC

MESSAGE; INAUGURAL VIDEOTAPE

OMB has reviewed the attached Presidential tapings and has no comments.

cc: Richard Darman

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WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

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- (1) Republican National Committee's 1985 Meeting
 (2) Generic Message
- (3) Inaugural Videotape

RESPONSE:

Ok 1, 2 and 3.

Richard G. Darman
Assistant to the Presiden

Assistant to the President Ext. 2702

284643PD PROIL

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

RO

January 9, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR FILE

FROM:

JUDY JOHNSTON

SUBJECT:

Tapings: 1/8/85 Republican Malianal Committee's 85 meeting eviewed and approved the text of the gan 1084

Paul Simmons reviewed and approved the text of the attached. No comments were relayed.

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OFFICE OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT

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☐ John A. Svahn
Assistant to the President
for Policy Development
(x6515)

☐ Roger B. Porter
Director
Office of Policy Development
(x6515)

Document No.	

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(Raise glass and take a sip).
God bless you all.

The

ID# 284914 CA

OFFICE OF CABINET AFFAIRS ACTION TRACKING WORKSHEET

Action resulting from: Document (attached) Telephone call	Document Date: 8	
Meeting (attach conference report if available)	From: Sec. 7	mariage
Date Received:/		
SUBJECT: Tourism Indus	stry Unity Dinn	er
	ACTION CODES:	
A - Appropriate Action B - Briefing Paper C - Comment/Recommendation	D - Draft Response F - Furnish Fact Sheet/Background I - Info Copy Only/No Action Necessary	R - Direct Reply w/Copy S - For Signature X - Interim Reply
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ORIGINATOR:	Fuller Gibson Gonzalez	☐ Hart ☐ Herbolsheimer

Keep this worksheet attached to the original incoming material and when the assigned action is complete, return to:

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 16, 1985

SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

TO:

FRED RYAN

FROM:

CRAIG FULLER

REQUEST:

Presidential Videotape for Tourism

Industry Unity Dinner.

PURPOSE:

To announce the U.S. tourism campaign

for promoting America abroad.

BACKGROUND:

The annual tourism industry Unity Dinner will be held February 6, 1985 at the Hyatt Regency Capitol Hill Hotel in Washington, D.C. Over 1,200 officials from the tourism industry, the Hill and State government are expected to attend.

Secretary Baldrige has requested a videotape to allow the President to announce the tourism campaign for selling America abroad. This would

selling America abroad. This would also give the President a forum for stressing the importance of tourism as a service industries export; the importance of small business and woman owned businesses; and the foreign policy implica-

tions of tourism.

DATE:

February 6, 1985

DURATION:

5 minutes

REMARKS:

Remarks will be required.

PROJECT

. Craig Fuller

OFFICER:

284914

MEMORANDUM FOR CRAIG FULLER ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR CABINET AFFAIRS

The annual tourism industry Unity Dinner will be held February 6, 1985, at the Hyatt Regency Capitol Hill Hotel in Washington, D.C., and would provide an excellent audience for the President.

The 1,200 person audience includes officials from the tourism industry, the Hill and state government. The President could announce the tourism campaign for selling America abroad, which is planned to be unveiled at this dinner. Other themes that would be options include: the importance of tourism as a service industries export; the importance of small business and women-owned businesses; and the foreign policy implications of tourism. The industry also is a fine forum for the traditional themes the President enjoys striking in his speeches.

I've attached a background memorandum from Donna Tuttle, Commerce's Under Secretary for Travel and Tourism. Donna also would be pleased to give you a verbal briefing on this event.

I hope you'll give this speech opportunity every consideration.

Secretary of Commerce

Makohn Baldrige

Attachment

ABSTRACT OF SECRETARIAL CORRESPONDENCE

TO:	Х	The Secretary	The Deputy Secretary

Date:

November 30, 1984

DECISION MEMORANDUM

From:

Under Secretary for Travel and Tourism

Prepared by: Karen M. Cardran, USTTA, 377-0140

Subject:

Presidential Announcement of Worldwide Theme

I wish to officially invite President Reagan to unveil the United States' worldwide theme and campaign for promoting America's touristic attributes internationally.

The ceremony would take place at the annual tourism industry Unity Dinner sponsored by the Travel and Tourism Government Affairs Council, an affiliate of the travel and tourism industry. The dinner will be held February 6, 1985, at the Hyatt Regency Capitol Hill Hotel, Washington, D. C. The audience, estimated at 1200, will include officials from the tourism industry, the Congressional caucuses, and state government representatives.

The purpose of this event is twofold: Presidential announcement of the tourism campaign for selling America abroad would convey a strong economic message for travel and tourism industries, states and cities to aggressively promote tourism, and would emphasize the importance of tourism as a service industries export. Secondly, it would have overriding foreign policy implications, because tourism becomes a tool for peace by developing international understanding through the exchange of knowledge and culture. Note: lead article in the Journal of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Trade and Economic Council, Page 2, "The Ways of Tourism -- The Ways of Peace."

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	PREPARED BY	CLEARED BY	CLEARED BY	CLEARED BY	CLEARED BY	CLEARED BY
SURNAME AND ORGANIZATION (Typed)	DTuttle US for TT	T.C.	Ex. Asst.			
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The President's remarks relating to the theme would reflect these foreign policy and economic implications and would have a resounding patriotic flavor. This would be a fine opportunity for the President to invite the world to visit our country. The President's remarks would be followed by an impressive audio visual presentation of the thematic campaign and Frank Sinatra introducing the campaign song. We would video tape this ceremony for viewing in our international markets.

APPRO	VED:	
DISAPI	PROVED:	
LET'S	DISCUSS:	

BACKGROUND

The United States Travel and Tourism Administration has done extensive research in 9 major tourism-producing countries with regard to propective foreign visitor attitudes and perceptions about the United States. This research served as the basis for development of a universal theme and campaign strategy for encouraging increased international travel to the United States. The results of this research, which will be published, will be beneficial to all U. S. industries exporting their services or products in foreign countries.

This major campaign will be launched both in the United States and overseas, and will be the umbrella for all tourism industry and USTTA marketing. This campaign has the endorsement and full support of the tourism industry and, in fact, was developed as the result of an industry recommendation. In addition to universal use by the U. S. and foreign tourism industry, and states and cities selling travel to the United States, the theme lends itself to use by all American industries operating in foreign countries.

Based on the composition of the tourism industry: 99% small business, with a vast number of women business owners, and the emerging importance of the service industries to our domestic and international economy, it is vitally important that the Government play a leadership role in our tourism marketing efforts.

Further, this campaign directly supports the President's own agenda -- it encourages private sector initiative, supports public and private sector partnerships, emphasizes the strength of our service industries as an export, and increases international understanding as a bridge toward peace.

Assuming that the President will be participating in negotiations and summit meetings in 1985, tourism with its unique cultural, educational, and informational exchange attributes offers the President a noncontroversial topic for attaining continuing world peace through understanding. Travel and tourism is an uplifting experience for the visitor and the host, and tourism promotion instills a pride and understanding by our own citizens of the wonders of this Nation, as well as conveying a positive image of the United States abroad.

The President's participation in this campaign would lay solid groundwork for other Spring 1985 events that will focus attention on travel and tourism. These activities include: the World Tourism Organizaton Executive Meeting, Washington, D. C., May 10, and National Tourism Week, May 19-25.

Cochainnan an Ton

Journal of the

US-USSR TRADE AND ECONOMIC COUNCIL

Vol.9 No.4



Happy Anniversary, ПЕПСИ-КОЛА



This year marks the tenth anniversary of the debut of Pepsi-Cola in the USSR. It was in 1974 that PepsiCo and SOJUZPLODOIMPORT saw the first bottling of Pepsi in the Soviet Union. In return, PepsiCo became the U.S. importer of Stolichnaya, the only Sovietmade vodka sold in the United States.

From a modest beginning of one plant back in 1978, Pepsi-Cola is now bottled in 12 plants throughout the Soviet Union. Stolichnaya has become the leading imported vodka in the United States.

Pepsi:

A Decade of Growth in the Soviet Union

Inside the Journal Wol. 9 No. 4

The Ways of Tourism—The Ways of Peace

Pyotr A. Abrasimov, Chairman, USSR State Committee for Foreign Tourism, discusses foreign tourism and the USSR, including tourism between the Soviet Union and the United States.

page 2.

Interview with the US Cochairman

Dwayne O. Andreas, Chairman, Archer Daniels Midland Co. and US Cochairman of the Council, discusses his new role as Council Cochairman, as well as his experience in the Soviet market and the advice he has for companies doing business in the Soviet market.

FTO Profile: Mashpriborintorg

Vladimir F. Klimov, General Director, V/O Mashpriborintorg, describes the activities of the FTO, which marks its 25th year of operation in 1984. page 8.

Report from the President

James H. Giffen, President of the Council, reports on the current status of US-Soviet trade and the role of the Council in improving trade relations between the two countries. page 10.

Newsfront

page 13.

FTO Profile: Prommashimport

Georgiy S. Schukin, General Director, V/O Prommashimport and a Director of the Council, discusses the activities and structure of the FTO, which marked its 20th anniversary and imports machinery and equipment for a variety of important industries. **page** 21.

Interview with Yuri F. Bagrov

Mr. Bagrov, General Manager of the Intourist Travel Information Office in New York, talks about the variety of itineraries and services offered to foreign tourists.

page 22.

FTO Profile: Vneshtorgreklama

Yuriy M. Deomidov, Deputy General Director, V/O Vneshtorgreklama, which marks its 20th anniversary this fall, describes the activities of the Foreign Trade Association Vneshtorgreklama, which performs a range of advertising services for foreign companies in the USSR and for Soviet foreign trade enterprises abroad.

page 24.

The Medical and Biological Aspects of Environmental Protection in the USSR

I. R. Golubev, Deputy Head of Department, USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and N. N. Litvinov, Deputy Director of the A.N. Sysin Institute of General and Communal Hygiene, USSR Academy of Medical Sciences

page 28.

Legal Status of Aliens in the USSR

Mark M. Boguslavsky, Professor, Institute of State and Law under the USSR Academy of Sciences and Member of the Legal Committee of the US-USSR Trade and Economic Council, describes Soviet legislation establishing the legal status of foreign citizens in the USSR.

page 12.

Director of Communications

William D. Forrester

Deputy Editor

Rem G. Gorbunov

Associate Editor
Guerman I. Shetiashin

Assistant Editor Amy C. Tecklenburg The Journal is a bimonthly magazine devoted to the expansion and implementation of US-Soviet trade. It is published by the US-USSR Trade and Economic Council, Inc., which has offices at 805 Third Avenue, New York, New York 10022, (212) 644-4550; and at 3 Shevchenko Embankment, Moscow, USSR, telephone 243-54-70. Telex 425053. Distribution is free to members of the Council, a not-for-profit corporation. ©

THE WAYS OF TOURISM-



Pyotr A. Abrasimov, Chairman, USSR State Committee for Foreign Tourism, discusses foreign tourism and the USSR including tourism between the Soviet Union and the United States.

The beginning of the 1980s has been marked in international relations by a cooling of the political climate, increased tension in the relationships between states and a sharp buildup of the threat to world peace.

Under these conditions all kinds of international ties—scientific, technological, economic, cultural—attain an essential importance, as they lead mankind toward peace and progress. International tourist exchanges, which have grown into an outstanding phenomenon in the world's social life and now embrace hundreds of millions of people, take on great importance, serving as a means of promoting better understanding among nations, relieving international tension and consolidating peace on our planet.

The Soviet government attaches great significance to the development of foreign tourism as the most wide-reaching and democratic form of human contact on a worldwide scale, building stronger bridges between nations and laying a firmer foundation for peace.

Foreign tourism in the USSR has developed into an independent sector of the economy. The USSR's program of furthering international tourist ties includes expansion of cooperation with state tourist organizations and travel agencies abroad, e.g., on the basis of the wide introduction of the practice of concluding long-term agreements with foreign tourist firms; broadening the ranks of visitors from abroad in off-season periods and those coming for recreation and health; working out numerous new and attractive itineraries; setting up large new tourist zones and complexes; extending the geography of tours and including new tourist centers into routes for travelers from abroad; and introducing advanced hardware and software into the management of the economic sector and upgrading its technology.

The USSR tourist industry has recently been growing at rapid pace, continually drawing into its orbit new towns and full regions, developing the net-

work of accommodation facilities and eating places, of fleets of vehicles, of educational institutions training personnel for the services involved. There are now new or modernized airports for international traffic in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Minsk, Tashkent, Riga, Tallinn, Nalchik, Khabarovsk, Irkutsk and other cities. The hotel capacity of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Tourism alone has more than tripled over the last 10 years, accompanied by a corresponding growth in accommodations of other tourist organizations in the USSR that receive foreign tourists, such as the Central Council for Tourism and Excursions of Soviet trade unions and the Sputnik Bureau of International Youth Tourism.

We have reason to claim today that the Soviet Union has become one of the world's largest tourism centers, receiving guests from about 160 nations the world over.

An important result of the many-sided development of international tourism links of the Soviet Union is the fact that wide foreign circles have become familiar with the everyday life of the Soviet people, with the peaceful foreign policy of the USSR, and with the country's successes in the economic, social and cultural fields.

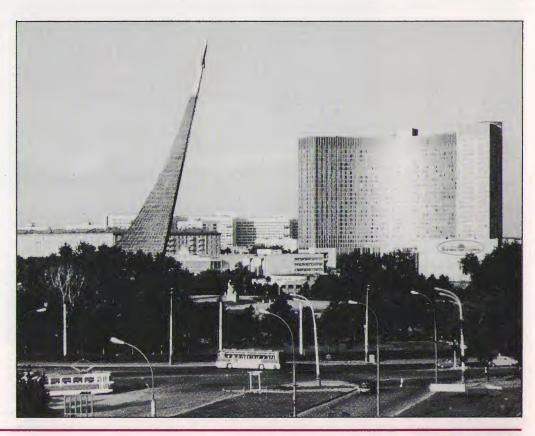
The exchange of tourists with socialist countries is predominant in the international tourist ties of the Soviet Union, the successful development of which stems from the broad collaboration of the socialist countries in all areas of economy, science and culture, as well as out of a keen mutual interest in learning more about the life and achievements of sister nations.

In our attitude toward tourist ties with capitalist countries, we follow the principle of peaceful coexistence and the objective necessity of restoring the climate of detente in our willingness to conduct stable, mutually-profitable exchanges with those countries that are willing to cooperate with the Soviet Union.

Speaking of prospects for foreign tourism in the USSR, it should be stated first and foremost that it

THE WAYS OF PEACE

The Cosmos hotel is one of the most popular in Moscow



The Novo-Devichy Monastery attracts many visitors





cannot thrive unless there is firm and stable peace on our planet, and our long-term development plans are based on our belief that the current aggravation of the international climate will pass, and that human sense and goodwill will govern the relations between states.

Plans for extending the Soviet Union's foreign tourist ties envisage that the number of foreign visitors to the USSR will grow by several times by the year 2000. This calls for a great deal of work on the part of our State Committee and the other ministries and departments connected with the tourism industry.

To receive and provide services for growing numbers of foreign tourists, the USSR will continue developing its facilities at a rapid pace. Altogether, the Soviet organizations that receive foreign tourists and provide vacation facilities for Soviet citizens now operate over 1000 hotels, motels and auto camp grounds, capable of accommodating a total of 430,000 people. However, there is still a shortage of hotel accommodations for tourists, particularly in summer, in resort cities and in the country's most popular tourist centers. Over the period of the eleventh Five-Year plan, 1.5 billion rubles will be spent on expanding tourist facilities. In addition to touristoriented projects in cities that are traditionally popular with visitors from abroad—Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Sochi, Yalta—we plan in the near future the construction of numerous hotels, motels and auto camping sites in places that will expand the geography of tourists' routes — in Central Asia, Siberia, the Soviet Far East, Trans-Caucasia and elsewhere.

We have set ourselves the tasks of increasing

the volume and variety of the services we offer, as well as upgrading the quality of service and extending considerably the range of additional services offered. The major thrust of the efforts of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Tourism will be directed along these lines in the next few years.

The quality of services often decides the success of a tour and, ultimately, the impressions formed by foreign tourists of our country. Quality of service depends on the people taking care of tourists — on their attentiveness, skill and experience. Foreign tourism now employs about 200,000 people in the USSR, and we have launched a massive program in various specialized educational institutions to train skilled personnel. We will also continue cooperation with other countries in training personnel and exchanging experience in the field.

The international tourist ties of the USSR embrace not only the reception of foreign tourists in the Soviet Union but also travel abroad by millions of Soviet people, whose numbers has been growing every year. During the years of organized tourism in the USSR about 50 million Soviet people have visited some 142 countries throughout the world. Over 40 percent of these traveled during the last five years. Every year Soviet tourists travel hundreds of routes, visiting tourist attractions in many different countries.

With regard to the dynamics of tourism exchanges between the USSR and the US, these have always been greatly influenced by the political situation and the relationship between the two countries.

An exhibition room in the world famous Hermitage Museum in Leningrad



The development of economic cooperation has also played an important role.

The policy of detente in the early 1970s provided a sound basis for the development of Soviet-American relations in a variety of fields, including tourism. It yielded a stable growth in trips by US citizens to the USSR and by Soviets to the US from 1971-1975.

In 1974, representatives of the tourist industries of the USSR and the US agreed on the advisability of forming a joint American-Soviet Tourism Committee under the US-USSR Trade and Economic Council. American and Soviet experts then predicted that, given a favorable political climate, the volume of American travel to the USSR could grow by 1985 by approximately 2-2.5 times over the 1975 figure. They further forecast that the rate of growth of Soviet tourism to the US, particularly with the availability of cruise tours, realization of a program of currency-free exchange and the expansion of professional tourism, could also be quite high.

The aggravation of the political climate in the relationship between our two countries, the subsequent shrinking of trade and economic links, the suspension of regular air traffic, all cumulated in a sharp decline of tourist exchanges in 1980.

However, the experience of the last three years proves that the interest of Americans in travel to the USSR remains high, complications in Soviet-American political relations notwithstanding. In order to reinforce the emerging positive trend in this area, the Soviet side has been actively collaborating with dozens of travel firms in the US. Our meetings with our

business partners take place in an atmosphere of frankness and in a spirit of mutual interest in implementing jointly-drawn plans and programs.

At annual meetings of the Tourism Committee of the US-USSR Trade and Economic Council, held in the US and the USSR in alternating years, the two parties work out and sign important documents reflecting both the general guidelines and concrete tasks facing them in various aspects of the development of American-Soviet tourism and the consolidation of cooperation. The successful joint work of the Soviet and American experts on the Council's Tourism Committee is another guarantee of continuing dialoque whose aim is increasing the volume of two-way tourism, cooperation in personnel training, working out service standards and implementing an automated booking system. This in turn contributes to the creation of an atmosphere of mutual understanding and trust between the US and Soviet peoples.

Travel and direct contacts with the peoples of other countries, both near and far, convince one that there are no differences between the peoples and nations that cannot be overcome in the name of preserving peace in the world, in the name of human life itself. Soviet tourist organizations see as their main goal turning the international tourist ties of the USSR into an effective means of establishing trust and mutual understanding between the peoples of the USSR and of all the other nations of the world. This attitude echoes the motto of the 1984 International Day of Tourism: "Tourism is a factor promoting international understanding, peace and cooperation."

INTERVIEW WITH THE US COCHAIRMAN



Dwayne O. Andreas, Chairman, Archer Daniels Midland Co. and US Cochairman of the Council, discusses his new role as Council Cochairman, as well as his experience in the Soviet market and the advice he has for companies doing business in the Soviet market.

Q. US-Soviet trade statistics seem to continue at a low point. Do you see a turnaround coming?

A. I continue to be optimistic about US-Soviet trade. True, total two-way trade is less than \$3 billion, a billion less than the high point in 1979. But the signals for a turnaround are there. We have a grain agreement firmly in place with a sancitity of contract clause that gives confidence to both sides. To date (late September) 14 million tons of grain have been sold, and, most importantly, the President has said publicly that the Soviets can buy more if they want to.

Q. But that's grain only. What about non-agricultural sales?

A. It is important to remember that US-Soviet trade doesn't happen in a vacuum. It is always tied to the political relationship and both sides are anxious for an improvement. The annual meeting of the Council last May in New York is a good case in point. Our governments were hardly talking to each other, but the Council-with full and open approval of both governments—held what many regard as the most successful meeting in the 11-year history of the Council. It was attended by over 400 American and Soviet businessmen. Both Presidents Reagan and Chernenko sent strong messages of support, endorsing the work of the Council and the growth of mutually beneficial non-strategic trade. Also, Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Vladimir Sushkov, who headed the Soviet delegation, had some highly constructive meetings in Washington with Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige, Deputy Secretary of State Kenneth Dam and National Security Advisor Robert McFarland. I might add that shortly thereafter the 10-year umbrella agreement on trade and technical cooperation between the United States and the Soviet Union was renewed. There is no doubt that both governments are solidly behind the development of permissible trade.

Q. Just how much damage was done to US-Soviet trade by the grain embargo?

A. It had a disastrous effect on agricultural trade. But President Reagan, during his first-term campaign, pledged to repeal the embargo and did. I think it fair to say that he fully understands the adverse effect the embargo has had on the American farmer. He spent an afternoon in Decatur (Illinois) in late August and visited the ADM facilities there. Later that day, in a public address at the Community Forum at Milliken University, he noted that "the embargo cost farmers 17 million tons in grain sales to the Soviet Union, thousands of jobs, and billions of dollars in output." He went on to say that "the greatest loss was the loss of American credibility around the world as a reliable long-term supplier." Shortly after that speech, in the middle of September, the President announced that the Soviets could buy more grain if they wanted to, beyond the level established in the long-term trade agreement.

Q. What do you see as the principal marketing opportunities for American companies in the Soviet Union?

A. The Soviets have allocated large resources for the development of four sectors of the economy agriculture, energy, consumer products and the services industries. American companies with products or services in any one of those sectors will, I'm confident, find the Soviets very interested to talk business.

Q. What are the principal obstacles to trade between the United States and the Soviet Union?

A. There are two—contract sancitity and the Jackson-Vanik Amendment to the Trade Reform Act of 1974.

Q. Let's take contract sanctity first.

A. There have been so many "stops and starts" in our trade, we simply have to reestablish ourselves as reliable suppliers. Contract sanctity is a fundamental necessity to our trade with the Soviets because once a contract is entered into it must be concluded. There can be no interruptions whatsoever. We must face the fact that if we want to be citizens of the world and do normal business we must honor contracts. Once a contract is signed, it must be held involate. The absence of contract sanctity, is, I am afraid, a major reason why Western Europe is doing \$40 billion worth of business with the Soviet Union and we're doing \$2 billion.

Q. What about Jackson-Vanik as an obstacle to trade?

A. Yes, and here we have the benefit of hindsight. Jackson-Vanik, tying trade to more liberal emigration policies, clearly failed to achieve its objectives. Worse, it's been counter-productive, damaging to US interests and to potential Soviet emigres. It denies the United States the benefit of buying goods from the Soviets because these imports are subject to enormous and sometimes prohibitive tariff barriers. Clearly, if we expect them to buy from us we must allow them to sell here. Also, the Jackson-Vanik amendment is tied to the Stevenson amendment, which bars government credits. Too often we fail to recognize that credit is profitable to the lender, particularly to such a good credit risk as the Soviet Union. Western Europe and Japan have been very much aware of these credit opportunities.

Q. What about the political climate for the repeal of Jackson-Vanik?

A. Jackson-Vanik is probably still technically difficult to repeal, even though everyone knows how disastrous it was. Jewish emigration, as a result of Jackson-Vanik, has fallen from over 50,000 a year to under 2,000. I can't believe that anyone who studies the effects of this legislation would not realize how damaging it has been. Unfortunately, once the law is on the books repealing it is not easy. Congress, during an increasingly difficult political relationship between the US and the Soviet Union, is in a difficult position to act. What is needed is some boldness, and maybe a little back room horse trading with the Soviets. But I think it could be done.

Q. Do you feel the Soviets have been turning away from the American market because of the possibility of problems?

A. I'm sure of it. If they have reason to believe that maybe the American company won't get an export license here, or it takes a year to get it, they go elsewhere.

Q. Can they always buy elsewhere?

A. I think if there is one message that we should get to the people who write the export control laws in our country it is that the United States no longer has a monopoly on technological progress. The Soviets don't have to buy from us. They can just about always get what they want from our competitors—Western Europe or Japan.

Q. How much business did the United States lose from the grain embargo?

A. I'd say the grain embargo cost the United States

of America at least \$40 billion—in income of all kinds, not just the gross sales. The embargo had a tremendous domino effect. Lose a billion dollars worth of export business and you lose something like 4,000 jobs. Now, multiply that—the transportation that's lost, the depression in the prices of transportation, the prices of the other corn, wheat and farm commodities. Add to that what the government several years later paid our farmers not to produce, because of the surplus resulting from the embargo. Then add to that the losses from the other sectors of the economy. The losses are astronomical.

Q. How badly was the individual farmer hurt by this?

A. First, the prices for his goods dropped precipitously. Secondly, several years later, he had to idle his soil, for which the government paid him, but certainly not anywhere near the actual cost. But there were those who profited. The embargo, and the resulting payment-in-kind program, was a tremendous windfall for Canada, Argentina, Brazil and the Common Market. They took all the business. They increased their production, and they now have a permanent market. And the damage is not over yet. It will go on for years.

Q. Will the US farmer eventually get that market back?

A. No. It is gone forever. The USSR found new and ample markets and the Russians readily see the wisdom in diversifying their sources of supply. The US will never get as much of the Soviet market as it had before.

Q. How long has ADM been doing business with the USSR?

A. We've been dealing with them in a small way for about 15 years, often through third-party transactions. Grain, not always our own, has been shipped through our facilities at the port of New Orleans and on the Great Lakes. We have worked with their meat industry, and with their dairy industry on the use of various isolated proteins, a high-technology soybean product. We do some business with them on that. Our corn and wheat business is routine which means competitive bidding. Price, quality and service are the determining factors.

Q. Have you noticed over the years any change in the trade officials you've met?

A. The more you deal with the Soviet trade officials, the more you're impressed by how knowledgeable they are in the business of international trade. They are very experienced people, well-trained—very able. They are acting in their own country's best interest, to buy and save as much as they can for their country, which is exactly what we do. We tend to think alike and talk alike. There's a good community of interest between our business people and theirs.

Q. What advice would you have for the company selling to the Soviet market for the first time?

continued on page 32.

FTO PROFILE: MASHPRIBORINTORG



Vladimir F. Klimov, General Director, V/O Mashpriborintorg, describes the activities of the FTO, which marks its 25th year of operation in 1984.

September, 1984 marked the 25th Anniversary of commercial activity of Soviet Foreign Trade Association V/O Mashpriborintorg — the exporter and importer of products of instrument-making and communication facilities in a broad range.

The Association has today firm business links with over 400 trade partners in 70 nations all over the world. The trade turnover of V/O Mashpriborintorg in 1983 exceeded 1.3 billion rubles. Over the years the rapid growth of the volume of trade and steady expansion of the range of goods repeatedly called for rearrangement of the Association's certain divisions into new independent Associations to whom numerous groups of merchandise were handed over. Thus, V/O Techsnabexport established in 1963 became an exporter and importer of apparatus for research in nuclear physics and related fields, whereas for trade in electronic hardware and software, computer and automated management facilities there was founded in 1970 V/O Electronorgtechnika (Elorg). Since 1979, watches and clocks, still-life and cine cameras and accessories, TV sets, radios, hi-fi equipment and domestic electric appliances—formerly included in V/O Mashpriborintorg's range of goods — have become the objects and exports and imports of another new foreign trade association V/O Technointorg.

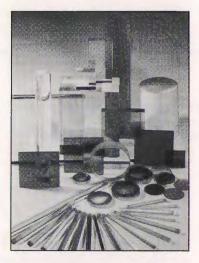
Nowadays our Association has on its Exports List several thousand titles of goods. The products we offer for export deliveries are manufactured by 300-Plus major Soviet enterprises. Development of new kinds of products integrates the outcome of research and development work by dozens of scientific research institutions. Successive implementation of wide-reaching national economy plans and programs, advancing specialization and cooperation have opened up ever newer opportunities for expansion of the USSR's foreign trade—which also applies to further growth of trade in instrumentation which is the major line of activity of V/O Mashpriborintorg. This is supported by accelerated development of instrument-making industries and technologies in the USSR

which is behind the successes the country has scored in explorations of outer space and mother nature, in power engineering, physics, chemistry and other fields of science and technology.

Our Association's major trade partners are foreign trade agencies of Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Rumania, Yugoslavia and other socialist countries. Our exchange with them is marked not only by the stable growth of the volume due to the planned advances of the economies of our countries, but also by new pattern of international economic partnership born out of socialist economic integration. Two-way deliveries of specialized goods stipulated by 27 long-term agreements account for 60 percent of our trade turnover with the CMEA member-states.

Constantly growing have been also our goods exchanges with companies of industrially developed capitalist nations among whom V/O Mashpriborintorg's largest partners in trade are companies of the FRG and Finland. Our trade with the majority of developing nations of the world has also been expanding.

Highly demanded by the international market are several hundred kinds of goods exported by V/O Mashpriborintorg. Take for example optical glass which is extremely popular with customers worldwide. On our Association's Export List we have over 300 grades of optical materials some of which have truly unique properties. Such is SO-115M AstroSitall (devitrified glass grade) featuring an exceptionally low thermal expansion coefficient within a broad range of temperatures, which makes it an ideal material for making reflectors for telescopes and substrates for integrated circuitry. Soviet optical glass has its constant buyers among companies of practically every country having a developed optical industry. Operating in laboratories of more than 20 nations are Soviet-built electronic microscopes offering high electronic and optical specifications. Over 200 highOptical glass sold by Mashpriborintorg are widely used around the world



precision measurement microscopes UIM-23 and UIM-24 successfully perform in laboratories of Sony, Sumitomo, Canon, Toshiba, National companies of Japan and other firms. V/O Mashpriborintorg supplies various types of lasers to socialist and developed capitalist countries alike. Faultlessly performing in Algeria, Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Finland, Czechoslovakia are Soviet-built meteorological radars of the MRL Series.

Among the distinguishing features of V/O Mashpriborintorg's Exports List is its integration of articles for industrial production applications with unique instruments and pieces of equipment for high-accuracy scientific studies, created in the corresponding Institutes of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Thus, universities in the USA, Finland, the FRG, Japan successfully employ the differential adiabatic scanning micro-calorimeters capable of registering the minimum thermal phenomena inside of macromolecules. which our Association has supplied and which have no counterparts elsewhere in the world. M. Planck Institute of Plasma Physics in the FRG has received the delivery of the five-channel analyzer of atomic particles intended for energy analysis and measuring the streams of atoms and ions of specified mass issued by plasma.

In the markets of industrially developed and developing nations, V/O Mashpriborintorg has established profitable partnership with joint-stock companies with our Association's participation and with agent firms who have the exclusive right of selling goods supplied by the Association in the corresponding country or a group of countries.

As far as imports are concerned, the average annual growth of V/O Mashpriborintorg's imports is 15 percent. About 70 percent of the imports is claimed by radio and wire communications hardware and the rest by various instrument and equipment. The biggest suppliers of this merchandise for V/O Mashpriborintorg are foreign trade agencies of socialist countries. We also import the products of various firms in Austria, Britain, Finland, France, the FRG, Italy, Japan, Sweden, the US and some other countries. Predominantly, these are large lots of equipment ac-

quired for large projects under construction in the USSR, of high national economy value.

V/O Mashpriborintorg maintains an active advertising campaign. Thus, jointly with the agent company and independently from them, our Association takes part annually in 10 to 15 international exhibitions and fairs and sets up as many as 15 special demonstrations of goods of its own. 110 specimens of V/O Mashpriborintorg's export goods have been awarded Golden Medals of various international events.

For its outstanding contribution to the development of international trade and cooperation, V/O Mashpriborintorg was twice awarded the Gold Mercury International Prize and also twice awarded the Prize of Africa for expansion of trade with the nations of the region.

The trade exchange of V/O Mashpriborintorg with US companies for the last few years was at the 10-15 million ruble p.a. level, fluctuating slightly with the market situation.

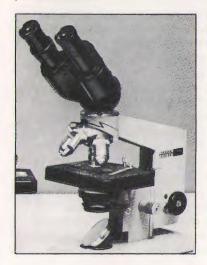
Through Amtorg Trading Corp. our Association supplies to users in the USA various optical, physical, analytical instruments, electric meters, radio and electronic measuring instrumentation, material-testing machines and units, and some other goods.

Specialists from the University of Oregon and Yale University were united in their high praise of the unique microcalorimeters and multichannel analyzers of the Soviet make, delivered by V/O Mashpriborintorg.

Potential American consumers are invited to investigate the new items on our Exports List at the permanently renovated display in the demonstration hall of Amtorg Trading Corp. in New York.

The development of the US-Soviet trade, as whole, and of relationship of V/O Mashpriborintorg with the US companies is favorably influenced by the activity of the US-USSR Trade and Economic Council.

I would like to take this opportunity to extend my best greetings to our American partners and to express my firm belief in our future mutual successes, in the service of the well-being of the peoples of our countries.



Biolam microscopes are exported to many countries

REPORT FROM THE PRESIDENT



James H. Giffen, President of the Council, reports on the current status of US-Soviet trade and the role of the Council in improving trade relations between the two countries.

I would like to take this opportunity to sketch out in the JOURNAL the principal problems affecting US-Soviet trade as they relate to Council activities in the coming months.

First and foremost I want to say that there are problems that can only be solved by the Congress and/or the Administration. I am talking specifically about the need for a realistic Export Administration Act that includes contract sanctity, a more pragmatic approach to the problem of government regulations on US-Soviet trade, and a public financing mechanism that allows US business to be more competitive in Soviet market development.

Having said that, which many may interpret as the whole ball game, I want to focus on those problems that the Council, in accordance with its bylaws and mandate, can do something about. It was with this in mind that the Board of Directors of the Council approved a new operating plan for activities that concentrate on three key areas—communications, government relations and trade assistance. It is a program that has the full and active support of Cochairmen Vladimir Sushkov and Dwayne Andreas and US Vice Cochairman John Murphy. At its core are mechanisms that can respond to the trade problems that have developed over the past decade.

Exporters to the Soviet Union are abundantly aware that US sales to the country are regulated. The volume of grain sales is regulated by the Long-Term Grain Agreement. Validated export licenses are required for a significantly large percentage of sophisticated exports. And I don't believe there is any real objection to this by the American business community. But few can deny that, since the passage of the Jackson-Vanik amendment to the Trade Reform Act of 1974, and the subsequent actions of the Congress and the Administration, the regulations have grown in complexity. Many of these actions, in fact, have been counterproductive, such as the restraints that have been placed on Soviet trade in the past 10 years, not to mention the embargoes, boycotts, extraterritoriality claims on third-party technology transfers, and the "on-again/off-again" restrictions on direct technoloav transfers.

The fact is that, in the past several years, because of what was best described by George Shultz as a "light-switch" policy on Soviet trade, the United States has acquired a reputation as an unreliable supplier. It is a very real problem and one we, the Council, must deal with aggressively if we are to see

any improvement in US-Soviet trade.

The Council is not a lobby organization. Our intent is not, and never has been, to lobby for or against legislation, even if—and this surely is the case with contract sanctity—US exporters have learned through costly experience that the legislation is ineffective. But the Council does have an institutional memory of what does and does not work, what is fair and what is unfair.

What are the lessons of the past? They can be summed up in seven recommendations:

- 1. The United States should adopt a comprehensive, clear, consistent policy on when US exports will be restricted or prohibited.
- 2. Exports should not be restricted unless they would make a direct and substantial contribution to the military capabilities of an adversary. It is implicit in this principle that export controls for foreign policy purposes should be eliminated. Our allies do not control exports for such reasons and foreign policy controls have uniformly failed to achieve any meaningful foreign policy goal except where supported by all foreign countries capable of supplying similar exports.
- 3. The United States should not act unilaterally. It should enter into a coordinated effort with its allies in CoCom to prevent the export of militarily significant goods and technologies to unfriendly countries.
- 4. Except for national security reasons, exports should never be prohibited or restricted where equivalent goods or technologies are available from non-US sources.
- 5. There should be no retroactive application of export controls except in times of war and national emergencies. Once export contracts have been executed under valid licenses, exports under these licenses should not be subject to prohibitions. Controls should never be imposed for foreign policy reasons and the strongest justification, such as a mistake, should be required for national security controls to be imposed retroactively.
- 6. The United States government should quickly and clearly reaffirm its policy of developing expanding and encouraging trade with the USSR within existing legislation to the highest levels of the USSR government.
 - a) Since the policy of the United States has been, and remains, as we understand it, to promote an expansion of trade within existing legislation, it

would do no harm and perhaps would be beneficial to restate it at this time.

b) In recent meetings with high Soviet officials it has become apparent that there is some confusion in their minds with respect to United States

trade policy.

7. It is in the best interests of the United States to promote a moderate expansion of trade with the USSR. It is conservatively estimated that a moderate expansion of trade would result in \$20 billion in total trade over a five-year period consisting of \$15 billion in exports and \$5 billion in imports. The United States gains substantial benefits from a moderate expansion of trade including such economic benefits as:

- \$10 billion in balance of payments in favor of the US.
- The creation of 150,000 jobs/year or 750,000 jobs for the five-year period (assume one new job for each \$20,000 in exports).
- \$1 billion in capital formation (assume exports earn an average net profit of 6.6%).
- Access to raw material sources.
- A source of energy supply and energy intensive products decreasing dependency upon Middle East sources.

The Council must leave to others the job of getting these recommendations into legislation and government policy. Left to us is the practical and unnecessarily urgent task of keeping the contacts open with the Soviet organizations. The Council must keep the business lines open and do everything it can to help reestablish the reputation of United States business as a reliable in international trade.

We have taken a direct approach to what always comes down to the first task of building trade—getting the business. It is a revitalized trade assistance program that has become a full-time activity of the staffs of the Moscow and New York offices. Through a series of high-level meetings with Deputy Minister Sushkov and other officials in Moscow, we have been able to set in place an advance notification system between the FTOs and Council members. What this means is that Council members will be receiving inquiries directly from the FTOs, ensuring members at least the opportunity of bidding on projects in which they have an interest.

But we have to do more than get into the bidding arena. We have to help member companies broaden their marketing effort in the Soviet Union and that entails a range of specialized services. Project managers, one each in New York and Moscow, have the responsibility of counseling member companies on how best to deal in the Soviet market, developing approaches tailored to the individual needs of the company.

Also, we're placing greater emphasis on exhibitions and symposia as a means of marketing development. For example, following the highly-successful agribusiness exhibition in Moscow last October, we

are planning another exhibition in Moscow in the fall of 1985 on energy and pollution control equipment. We have also conducted a study of international exhibitions scheduled in the USSR during the coming year and have isolated 12 which we feel are appropriate for American participation. We intend to encourage American companies to participate in these exhibitions as part of their general marketing effort in the Soviet Union. Additionally, we are canvassing Council members who might profit by a symposium at which a presentation of the company's products and services could be made to a highly-specialized audience of decision makers. A US-Soviet medical symposium is being held this December in Boston and a West coast city. Symposia can be conducted at the newlyrefurbished facilities at the Moscow office of the Council, as well as at facilities available at the offices of the State Committee for Science and Technology and the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

A wide-ranging communications program aimed at the American business community and those groups—business groups, academia, intergovernmental organizations, trade associations—that influence trade expansion between the United States and the Soviet Union is underway. We are expanding our publications program to provide more directly information about marketing in the Soviet Union. Following the highly-successful introduction of the JOURNAL advertising program, we will shortly be introducing a Russian-language advertising supplement to broaden our reach among the foreign trade decision makers in the Soviet Union. Many other programs are under development that you will be hearing more about in the coming months.

The task ahead is large. We need only look at the statistics to realize the size of the problem. The Soviet Union imported over \$40 billion worth of goods from Western Europe and Japan last year. US exports were slightly over \$2 billion, and a good 75 percent of this was in grain and even that was less than 20 percent of a market that five years ago represented an 80-percent share. So it is easy to be pessimistic about US-Soviet trade. Except when you remember that the first joint Commercial Commission meeting in six years is finally going ahead, with a Working Group meeting scheduled for this December in Moscow. And optimism has to abound when you think of the Council. Cochairman Vladimir Sushkov and Minister of Foreign Trade Patolichev remain firmly committed to the Council and the development of trade between our two countries. The May annual meeting of the Council proved to be one of the most successful and productive in Council history and was attended by a very high Soviet delegation headed by Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Sushkov. Presidents Reagan and Chernenko sent official greetings.

And, most importantly, the Council fully intends to take a lead position to bring about a resurgence of US-Soviet trade, moving aggressively forward to realize the potential we all know is there, waiting for us.

LEGAL STATUS OF ALIENS IN THE USSR



Mark M. Boguslavsky, Professor, Institute of State and Law under the USSR Academy of Sciences and Member of the Legal Committee of the US-USSR Trade and Economic Council, describes Soviet legislation establishing the legal status of foreign citizens in the USSR.

General Provisions.

Article 37 of the USSR Constitution provides that

"Citizens of other countries and stateless persons in the USSR are guaranteed the rights and freedoms provided by law, including the right to apply to a court and other state bodies for protection of their personal, property, family and other rights.

Citizens of other countries and stateless persons, when in the USSR, are obliged to respect the Constitution of the USSR and observe Soviet laws."

The Statute of 24th June 1981 is in essence the implementation of this vital constitutional principle. This Statute is the first of the national laws on the legal status of aliens in the USSR. Earlier (in the beginning of the 1920s) similar legislative acts had been adopted in the national republics but on their local level only.

The latest Statute has a broad nature since it governs all the principal aspects of the legal status of aliens and stateless persons in the USSR.

The task of drafting the law did not merely come down to codification of the existing rules on the status of aliens in the USSR. Some vital aspects have been legalized for the first time on the basis of the USSR Constitution and the existing legal practice in the Soviet Union. In drafting the law, due consideration was attached to the contents of international treaties between the USSR and other countries and to the practical aspects of their implementation. Equal attention was paid to the experience of other countries in the field of legislative control of the rights of aliens. Article 1 of the 1981 Statute stipulates that,

"In the USSR, it is recognized that foreign citizens are persons other than USSR citizens having proof of their allegiance to the citizenship of a foreign

The term "foreign citizens" is consistently applied in all the articles of the Statute but as the opera-

tion of the Statute extends, as a rule, to stateless persons, the provisions applicable to foreign citizens extend, in certain instances, to stateless persons in the USSR. Thus, by "aliens" one should understand all persons who are not Soviet citizens. The term "an alien" has a much broader definition than the term "foreign citizen."

Among the basic principles of the legal status of foreign citizens in the USSR are the principle of national regime—legal equality of aliens—and the principle of equality before the law.

According to the general definition of Article 3,

"Foreign citizens in the USSR exercise the same rights and freedoms and have the same liabilities as USSR citizens, if not otherwise specified in the Constitution of the USSR, in the present Statute and in other acts of Soviet legislation."

The following conclusions stem from the abovecited text: First, the principle of national regime is understood in the Statute as not only according foreign citizens the same rights and freedoms as Soviet citizens, but as charging them with the same liabilities as Soviet citizens have.

Second, according the national regime does not and cannot mean absolute and unconditional parity of foreign citizens to Soviet citizens. In any case, exemptions may always be imposed. Third, exemptions exist both in relation to the rights and to the liabilities. As regards liabilities, the present Article of the Statute proclaims in fact a principle according to which the liabilities stemming from citizenship of a person cannot be imposed on an alien. In this respect one should first of all understand the reference to the Constitution of the USSR, which imposes a number of liabilities on USSR citizens.

According foreign citizens the national regime means that they cannot acquire in the USSR such

continued on page 30.

NEWSFRONT

The US-USSR Trade and Economic Council

Joint Seminar

The second joint American-Soviet seminar on Medical Engineering, sponsored by the US-USSR Trade and Economic Council and Corning Glass Works, will be held at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Cambridge, Mass., On December 3-5.

Seminars and Symposia

Heat Regeneration

The Garrett Corp. of Los Angeles, CA held a seminar recently at the Moscow office of the US-USSR Trade and Economic Council on the topic of heat regeneration at gas pumping stations. Representatives of Garrett, a member of The Signal Companies group, gave presentations on the firm's experience in reducing costs and gas consumption by utilizing exit heat at stations using large gas turbines. Some 50 Soviet specialists representing the USSR Ministry of the Gas Industry, the Ministry of Power Engineering and the Ministry of Electric Power Development and Electrification attended the two-day event.

Oil Refining

Foster-Wheeler Corp. of Livingston, NJ held a symposium in Moscow. Representatives of the firm and subsidiaries based in France, Spain and other countries delivered reports on thermal cracking, soft hydraulic cracking, delayed coking process and other aspects of oil processing. Considerable emphasis was placed on the saving of raw material and energy resources and environmental protection. Foster Wheeler has long been active in the Soviet market, selling a variety of facilities and equipment for energy-related industries.

International Exhibitions

Geology

The international exhibitions "Geoexpo-84" and "Geokarta-84" were held recently at the Krasnaya Presnya exhibition complex in Moscow. Exhibitors at the two exhibitions included more than 160 firms, enterprises and organizations from some 21 countries. A number of international organizations including Unesco, the International Commission on the Geological Map of the World and the Union of Geological Sciences also took part.

Displays at "Geoexpo-84" featured demonstrations of some 1000 specimens of geological prospecting equipment. This was supplemented by "Geokarta-84," (Geological Maps-84), whose participants included national geological services as well as private firms. Both exhibitions were timed to coincide with the 27th International Geological Congress held in Moscow, affording exhibitors the opportunity to reach an international audience and enabling Congress participants to view the latest developments in equipment and technology for geological operations, as well as fostering an exchange of scientific and technical experience and strengthening trade and economic ties.

The United States was represented at "Geoexpo-84" by Ingersoll-Rand Co., which has been active in the Soviet market for over 60 years, selling drilling and mining equipment, compressors, pumps and other equipment.

Biochemistry

"Biokhimiya-84," an international exhibition of machines and instruments for biochemistry, was held recently in Moscow. Held in conjunction with the 16th Conference of the Federation of European Biochemical Societies, the exhibition attracted the participation of approximately 300 companies and agencies from 21 countries.

California International Trade Corp. (CIT) of Palo Alto, CA represented some 14 US firms at "Biokhimiya-84," displaying a DNA synthesizer and protein analyzer produced by Applied Biosystems; a spectrophotometer for use in the ultraviolet, visible and infrared parts of the spectrum and microprocessor-aided high-efficiency liquid and gas chromatographers manufactured by Varian Associates; and portable automatic analyzers for clinical and chemical blood tests, produced by Technicon Corp. CIT also participated in a scientific-technical conference held during the exhibition, where American representatives made presentations to Soviet specialists on the capabilities of their companies' equipment.

* * *

Rubber

An international exhibition of equipment and instruments for research in the rubber industry, "Rubber-84", was held recently at the exhibition hall of the Soviet association Expocentr. The exhibition was organized by the USSR Ministry of the Oil Refining and Petrochemical Industry, and was timed to coincide with the International Conference on Rubber held in Moscow.

Firms from eight countries were represented at the show, which focused on equipment and instruments for research and monitoring of the production of elastomers and rubber articles.

Recent Appointments

Yuri A. Kislenko has been appointed General Director of V/O Electronorg-technica, the FTO dealing in the export and import of computer equipment and electronic components. Mr. Kislenko served as President of the Amtorg Trading Co. in New York from 1977-1983. Prior to that, he was President of V/O Electronorgtechnika. He has also been associated with V/O Mashpriborintorg, and with the USSR Trade Representation in India.

The following individuals have been named to head firms under Soviet For-

eign Trade Associations:

Valeri K. Belyak, Director of the firm Vertolet (V/O Aviaexport); responsible for export of helicopters in passenger, freight, medical and other versions, spare equipment for airframes, engines and systems of helicopters.

Leonid A. Shchavelev, Director of the firm Elorgterminal (V/O Electronorg-

technica); responsible for import of terminal and peripherial equipment.

Sergei K. Naidenko, Director of the firm Elorgmash (V/O Electronorgtechnica); responsible for export and import of technical organization aids.

Vladimir I. Lukin, Director of the firm Metallurgmach (V/O Machinoexport); responsible for export of equipment for ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, foundry equipment, portal, bridge, travelling gantry and metallurgical cranes.

Ivan Y. Romanenko, Director of the firm Eximmach (V/O Machinoexport); Nikolai I. Savin, Director of the firm Stroimach (V/O Machinoexport); responsible for export of construction equipment, equipment for building materials industry, crushing and grinding equipment, loaders and lift trucks.

Valentin M. Musinov, Director of the firm Intechpribor (V/O Mash-

priborintorg);

Vasili S. Rudenko, Director of the firm Imchermetproekt (V/O Metallurgimport); responsible for import of metallurgical and rolling equipment on the compensation basis for the enterprises of ferrous metallurgy.

Oleg M. Boreev, Director of the firm Moreprodukt (V/O Prodintorg); responsible for export and import of fish and sea products, canned fish, canned crabmeat,

caviar.

Eduard Y. Volyansky, Director of the firm Promstalsyrio (V/O Promsyrioimport); responsible for export and import of metallurgical raw materials and semi-finished products.

Viktor N. Mozherykin, Director of the firm Kakao (V/O Sojuzplodoimport); responsible for import and export of groceries; import of coffee, cocoa products, spices, tea, cashew nuts, almonds, starch, confectionery goods and salt.

Vladimir N. Bukanov, Director of the firm Vostoktrans (V/O Sojuzvneshtrans); responsible for transport and forwarding service in ports and border

stations of the Far East, Central Asia and Transaucasus.

Mikhail G. Potapov, Director of the firm Chernomorazovtrans (V/O Sojuzvneshtrans); responsible for transport and forwarding service in ports of the Black and Asov Sea, as well as in Danube and other river ports of the southwestern part of the USSR.

Boris F. Chutchev, Director of the firm Zhivsyrio (V/O Sojuzpushnina); responsible for export and import of casein, bone and watch oils, bristle and brushes, natural and artificial casings, horn and hoof meal, wool grease, casein-

ate, wheg powder.

Leonid L. Korneev, Director of the firm Stankoinstrument (V/O Stankoimport); responsible for export and import of measuring tools and instruments, electrical and pneumatic hand tools, metal-cutting and wood-cutting tools, fitting and erection tools, hardalloy articles, abrasive materials and articles, natural and synthethic diamonds, and other super-hard materials.

Alexander G. Melik-Dadaev, Director of the firm Techmashkholod (V/O Techmashimport); responsible for import of equipment for the production of products of inorganic chemistry and industrial refrigerating equipment.

Anatoli P. Vdovenko, Director of the firm Techmashplastik (V/O Techmashimport); responsible for import of complete and individual equipment for the

processing of plastics.

Anatoli S. Foteyey, Director of the firm Inkozhmash (V/O Technopromimport); responsible for import of leather and shoe making equipment, and prepare textile machines.

Vladimir N. Bykov, Director of the firm Traktorintech (V/O Trak-

toroexport):

Sergei A. Okun, Director of the firm Traktorodetal (V/O Zapchastexport);

responsible for export of spare parts for crawler tractors.

Leonid P. Sememov, Director of the firm Filmreklama (V/O Vneshtorgreklama); responsible for producing advertising films on orders of Soviet Foreign Trade Organizations.

Gennadi F. Pyzin, Director of the firm Vostokpromtorg (V/O Vostokintorg);

FTO Contracts

V/O Mashpriborintorg signed a contract with Bausch and Lomb of France for delivery to the Soviet Union in 1984 of two sets of ARL-72000 quantometers ... bought from the British firm Instron Ltd. a consignment of testing machines valued at 500,000 rubles . . . purchased from Seba-Dynatonik, FRG, cable line inspection laboratories . . . signed a contract with Audiotron, Finland, for delivery in 1984 of acoustic equipment worth a total of 1 million rubles . . . sold to the West German firm Neotype Techmashexport a consignment of 2500 oscillographs, to be delivered in 1984 . . . sold to the Koneisto joint-stock company of Finland, glass ceramic blanks for a 2.5m star-tracking telescope, delivery in 1985; also 3.5 million rubles worth of units for differential pulse-code modulation apparatus, delivery in 1984.

V/O Technopromimport signed a contract with FMC Corp. of Chicago for the purchase of unitized equipment for the separation of meat from bones, with output capacity of 1 ton of meat per hour, for meat-packing plants in Ivanovo, Rostov-on-Don and Odessa . . . purchased from the Swiss firm Thies AG 12 cotton

varn dyeing anc drying installations, to be delivered in 1984.

V/O Sojuzkoopyneshtorg signed a contract with Universal Imported Foods of Howell, NJ for delivery to the US of a variety of foodstuffs, including canned goods and preserves, produced by Soviet consumer cooperatives; the deal is

valued at \$50,000.

V/O Technointorg signed a contract with Iskra Industry Ltd. of Japan for delivery to the USSR in 1984 of microcassette dictating machines valued at 50,000 rubles . . . purchased from the Belgian firm Ampaco a consignment of photolaboratory equipment, delivery in 1984 . . . bought from Mitsubishi Corp. and Wako Koeki of Japan a consignment of Nikon and Pentax professional photographic equipment worth a total of 200,000 rubles . . . sold to the Znanie Bookstore in San Francisco a consignment of electric and charcoal samovars.

Upcoming Exhibitions

The international exhibitions "Interlegtekhnika-85" and "Zdravookhranenie-85" are being organized for 1985 in the Soviet Union by V/O Expocentr of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Displaying goods, technology, catalogues and other literature at such exhibitions is a good way to establish contacts with end-users and promote American commodities and services on the Soviet market. The business meetings with and seminars for Soviet businessmen and specialists which are often an integral part of participation also lead to strengthening trade, economic, scientific and technical relations between American and Soviet counterparts.

Following is an index of items to be exhibited at "Interlegtekhnika-85" and "Zdravookhranenie-85." These lists are not exhaustive. Upon agreement with Expocentr any relevant items may be displayed.

Interlegtekhnika-85

April 12-21, 1985 - Dushanbe

- -Machines and equipment for the clothing industry;
- -Pleaters:
- -Pressers for duplicating collars and cuffs;
- -Automatic machines for final wet-heat blowing;
- -Quilting-hemming machines for sewing clothes;
- Machines and equipment for the leather and shoe industry, such as covering and tightening facilities, sewing machines, casting and one-piece molding equipment;
- -Equipment for shoe repair;
- -Equipment for stamping and trademarking of shoes
- -Machines and equipment for the knitted-goods industry;
- -Decating machines of permanent operation;
- -Machines for printing labels for clothing;
- —Coping machines.

Zdravookhranenie-85

May 28-June 6-Moscow

- Medical equipment for functional diagnosis and treatment of various diseases;
- -Monitoring systems for critical care patients;
- Apparatus for temporary substitution of organs' functions and body systems;
- Roentgenology and radiology devices and techniques;
- Clinical, biochemical, hygienic, sanitary and bacteriological devices;
- —Anaesthesiology and resuscitation apparatus;
- Medical instruments and furniture;
- Equipment for mobile medical units and ambulances;
- Dental equipment and materials;
- Eyeglass frames, optics and contact lenses;
- -Hearing aids:
- -Nonwoven, adhesive, atraumatic, etc. materials and apparatus for disinfection:
- Drugs, antibiotics, vitamins, vaccines, ferments, hormones, etc.;
- -Pills, injection solutions, sprays, etc.;
- Drugs for children, sustained-release medications;
- -Subsidiary materials used in pharmacology: dyes, fillers, etc.;
- -Packing and polymer materials;
- -Technological and control equipment, apparatus for scientific research;
- -Scientific and technological literature.

Expocentr provides a variety of services to exhibition participants, including lease of prefabricated booths, personnel, and transportation and advertising services. American firms are welcome to participate in the exhibitions.

For further information, please contact Kirill Ivanov at the US-USSR Trade

& Economic Council (212-644-4550).

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Soviet Foreign Trade January-June 1984 (Statistical Data)

SOVIET FOREIGN TRADE BY GROUPS OF COUNTRIES (millions of rubles)

		January-June				January-June	
		1983	1984			1983	1984
TOTAL	Turnover Export Import	64554.8 32826.9 31727.9	69081.6 35911.8 33169.8	Industrial Capitalist Countries	Turnover Export Import	19565.5 9055.4 10510.1	19772.1 10293.2 9678.9
Socialist Countries	Turnover Export Import	36194.8 18738.9 17455.9	40728.2 20949.5 19778.7	Developing Countries	Turnover Export Import	8794.5 5032.6 3761.9	8381.3 4669.1 3712.2
Including: CMEA Member Countries	Turnover Export Import	33352.0 17244.4 16107.6	37308.7 19238.0 18070.7				

SOVIET FOREIGN TRADE BY COUNTRIES

(millions of rubles)

		January-June				January-June	
COUNTRIES		1983	1984	COUNTRIES		1983	1984
Europe:							
Austria	Turnover Export Import	650.4 270.8 379.6	862.1 381.2 480.9	Germany F.R.G.	Turnover Export Import	3360.1 1525.6 1834.5	3828.8 2148.1 1680.7
Belgium	Turnover Export Import	805.8 500.7 305.1	848.2 577.0 271.2	Germany G.D.R.	Turnover Export Import	6549.3 3321.4 3227.9	7354.2 3582.7 3771.5
Bulgaria	Turnover Export Import	5452.9 2880.3 2572.6	5996.9 3174.1 2822.8	Greece	Turnover Export Import	265.9 172.5 93.4	287.8 224.0 63.8
Czecho- slovakia	Turnover Export Import	5620.9 2855.2 2765.7	6342.1 3346.2 2995.9	Hungary	Turnover Export Import	3847.7 1961.4 1886.3	4308.1 2266.3 2041.8
Denmark	Turnover Export Import	199.4 157.4 42.0	204.3 153.4 50.9	Iceland	Turnover Export Import	61.9 24.1 37.8	61.3 24.5 36.8
Finland	Turnover Export Import	2514.1 1017.9 1496.2	2463.1 1156.7 1306.4	Ireland	Turnover Export Import	67.4 12.2 55.2	36.8 14.9 21.9
France	Turnover Export Import	2112.4 1139.6 972.8	2144.6 1237.7 906.9	Italy	Turnover Export Import	2238.9 1446.2 792.7	2182.2 1503.3 678.9

OUNTRIES		January-June				January-June	
		1983 1984		COUNTRIES		1983 198	
Liechten- stein	Turnover Export Import	12.5 1.1 11.4	16.7 0.8 15.9	Burma	Turnover Export Import	1.7 0.8 0.9	1.3 1.0 0.3
Luxembourg	Turnover Export Import	8.5 2.7 5.8	7.2 2.4 4.8	China (PR.C.)	Turnover Export Import	111.9 72.8 39.1	394.4 172.0 222.4
Nether- lands	Turnover Export Import	1209.7 895.3 314.4	858.8 726.6 132.2	Cyprus	Turnover Export	12.6 6.1	22. 14.
Norway	Turnover Export Import	83.0 30.3 52.7	95.3 49.5 45.8	India	Import	6.5	1140.
Poland	Turnover Export Import	4976.8 2595.2 2381.6	5510.2 2916.4 2593.8	muu	Export Import	642.7 564.3	636. 503.
Portugal	Turnover Export Import	48.4 19.2 29.2	43.9 26.4 17.5	Indonesia	Turnover Export Import	27.4 13.8 13.6	21. 2. 19.
Romania	Turnover Export Import	1741.0 849.1 891.9	1894.9 952.4 942.5	Iran	Turnover Export Import	463.9 212.1 251.8	134. 119. 14.
Spain	Turnover Export Import	295.0 147.5 147.5	314.4 162.8 151.6	Iraq	Turnover Export Import	174.3 80.1 94.2	465 105 360
Sweden	Turnover Export Import	437.8 292.7 145.1	424.5 292.8 131.7	Japan	Turnover Export Import	1625.5 388.3 1237.2	1444 408 1035
Switzer- land	Turnover Export Import	467.4 256.9 210.5	383.4 187.3 196.1	Jordan	Turnover Export Import	9.8 9.5 0.3	10 10 0
United Kingdom	Turnover Export Import	871.1 502.0 369.1	1086.4 691.0 395.4	Kampuchea	Turnover Export	33.9 32.4	37 35
West Berlin	Turnover Export Import	146.5 87.9 58.6	211.1 166.2 44.9		Import	1.5	2
Yugoslavia	Turnover Export Import	2403.9 1240.0 1163.9	2655.2 1342.7 1312.5	Korea People's Democratic Republic of	Turnover Export Import	290.5 145.7 144.8	337 164 172
Asia:				Kuwait	Turnover Export Import	2.8 2.5 0.3	2 2 0
Afghani- stan	Turnover Export Import	286.1 160.4 125.7	511.0 347.0 164.0	Laos	Turnover Export Import	36.5 36.0 0.5	32 32 0
Bangladesh	Turnover Export Import	35.0 14.3 20.7	19.2 16.6 2.6	Lebanon	Turnover Export Import	12.2 10.8 1.4	21 19 2

	January-June 1983 1984		COUNTRIES		January-June	
					1983	198
Turnover Export	136.6 9.0	133.1 7.5	Africa:			
Import	127.6		Algeria	Turnover Export	82.5 76.9	75. 66.
Export	522.0	546.3		Import	5.6	9.
mport.	13313	1000	Angola	Turnover	73.0	40.
Turnover Export	5.6 5.0	9.6 8.3		Export Import	71.5 1.5	38 1
Import	0.6	1.3	Comercen	Turnover	12.3	0
Turnover	62.5	68.0	Callieroon	Export	1.4	927
Export	30.5	45.8		Import	10.9	J
			The Congo	Turnover	4.0	2
Turnover	31.1	23.8	People's Republic of	Export	2.9 1.1	(
Export Import	30.0	19.8	riopublic of	Import		
Turnover	37.3	155.9	Egypt	Turnover	253.7	249 112
Export Import	6.7 30.6	12.6 143.3		Import	149.7	137
Turnovor	40.2	1/50	Ethiopia	Turnover	92.9	95
Export	9.7	7.8		Export	83.9 9.0	8
import	39.3	130.1	Ohana	Timenus	10.7	14
Turnover	16.9	35.4	Ghana		0.4	16
Import	15.5	34.4		Import	18.3	15
Turnover	275.4	256.0	Guinea	Turnover	25.2	4.
Export Import	104.8 170.6	128.7 127.3	Republic of	Export Import	8.2 17.0	2
Turnover	24.4	19.5	luosu	Turnover	36.0	9
Export	4.3	5.6	Coast	Export	0.5	
Import	20.1	13.9		Import	35.5	9:
Turnover	94.7	100.4	Liberia	Turnover	1.5	
Import	42.2	39.2		Import	0.1	10
Turnover	595.7	650.9	10	-	004.0	50
	491.1 104.6	528.6 122.3	Libya	Export	130.6	508
				Import	550.4	46
	62.0	54.4	Morocco	Turnover	107.0	7: 3:
Import	2.5	2.4		Export Import	81.4 25.6	31
Turnover	33 9	5.3	Mozam-	Turnover	44.8	9.
Export	33.8	5.3	bique	Export	44.7	94
Import	0.1	.0		πημοτι	9.1	
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Americas: Argentina	Turnover	812.8	741.4	United States	Turnover Export Import	1010.1 132.0 878.1	1410.6 138.8 1271.8
-	Export Import	14.7 798.1	14.2 727.2	Uruguay	Turnover Export Import	36.5 0.6 35.9	35.3 0.5 34.8
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Brazil	Turnover Export Import	286.8 5.8 281.0	296.6 68.3 228.3	Australia & Oceania			
Canada	Turnover Export Import	669.7 18.6 651.1	396.8 8.5 388.3	Australia	Turnover Export Import	281.3 3.0 278.3	317.3 6.3 311.6
Colombia	Turnover Export Import	7.9 0.8 7.1	21.5 2.0 19.5	New Zealand	Turnover Export Import	108.1 0.6 107.5	34.3 3.0 31.3

Technologies

A bay of numerical program-controlled machines has been developed which can machine parts of 340 sizes a year up to an aggregate amount of 69,600. The bay consists of 12 numerical program-controlled machines, a transporting and distributing line, a control computing complex, an automated warehouse, a cuttings removal conveyor, a roboticized line, and a device to test the boards of numerical program control columns.

A one-tool complex has been developed on the basis of a transfer two-spindle, numerically controlled machine-tool plus an automatic operator. The complex consists of two separate parts with independent drives and control systems. Maximum diameter of the parts worked by the complex is up to 560 millimeters.

FTO PROFILE: PROMMASHIMPORT



Georgiy S. Schukin, General Director, V/O Prommashimport and a Director of the Council, discusses the activities and structure of the FTO, which marked its 20th anniversary and imports machinery and equipment for a variety of important industries.

The Soviet Foreign Trade Association Prommashimport was set up at the end of 1964 to deal in complete sets and individual equipment for a variety of industries.

The association now comprises seven specialized firms:

Promtsellyulozmash, importing complete sets for the production of pulp hemicellulose, wood pulp, chips, and equipment for wood chemical and associated industries;

Prombummash, importing for paper and cardboard mills and equipment for processing paper and cardboard into finished products;

Promdrevmash, importing for timber-felling, sawmilling, woodworking, plywood and furniture-making factories, and equipment for fiberboard and chipboard production;

Promraznomash, imports entire retail shops and individual retail equipment, cement and glass-making equipment, and equipment for producing cement and glass commodities;

Promelectromash, importing for the production of industrial electrical equipment and appliances, industrial and household machinery, equipment for priming and painting metal products and for processing synthetic materials, greenhouses and accessories, and metal constructions;

Promstroj, constructing industrial enterprises and other projects on the basis of work-and-labor contracts, furnishing all necessary equipment for such products, and importing equipment for the production of building materials (bricks, porcelain, earthenware);

Prompoligrafmash, importing printing equipment and copiers.

Over the past 20 years, Prommashimport has purchased great quantities of complete sets and individual equipment for the pulp-and-paper, woodworking, electrical, printing, building materials and other industries, in addition to agricultural and household services.

In 1981 the association received the Gold Mercury award for its contribution to the development of international trade.

Prommashimport is an associated member of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry, many national chambers of commerce and industry, and the US-USSR Trade and Economic Council. It has many trade partners in both socialist and capitalist countries.

Under contracts signed by the association in recent years, many large industrial projects have been commissioned with the help of foreign workforces. These include a concentrating mill at Kostomuksha, a pulp-and-paper factory at Svetogorsk, and a sanitary ware factory at Kondrovo. Many companies from Finland participated directly in the construction and plant delivery for the projects.

In 1983, Prommashimport signed several large contracts with companies from Finland to supply equipment for the production of chipboard, large-size plywood, and to update the existing house-building and pulp-and-paper factories.

We are further promoting cooperation with companies from the FRG which have undertaken the delivery of entire works and individual equipment for the woodworking, pulp-and-paper, building and other industries in the Soviet Union.

We have established good cooperation with firms and companies in Austria, Italy, France, Sweden and Switzerland. We are also reviving our business contacts with companies in the Netherlands and Great Britain. Our trade relations with Japanese companies are developing at a good pace.

Prommashimport first initiated business relations with US companies in 1965, when we imported from the United States some electrostatic field painting units and laminators. Deliveries reached their height in 1977, when we invited some leading US companies to take part in the construction of the International World Trade Center complex in Moscow. However, beginning in 1978 the volume of imports from the US through the channels of Prommashimport has gradually been declining.

Nevertheless, Prommashimport is undertaking efforts aimed at expanding purchases from US companies of equipment for the production of chipboard and fiberboard, all kinds of glassware, paper and cardboard processing mills, production of building materials and of other kinds of commodities handled by our association.

Whether we fail or succeed in our contacts and negotiations depends a great deal on US companies.

INTERVIEW WITH YURI E BAGROV



The JOURNAL recently conducted an interview with Yuri F. Bagrov, General Manager of the Intourist Travel Information Office in New York, on the variety of itineraries and services offered to foreign tourists by Intourist, the USSR company for foreign travel.

Q. What are some of the interesting itineraries and services available to tourists to the USSR?

A. Chairman Abrasimov of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Tourism has dwelt on the role of international tourism and on the significance our country attaches to it. Let me give some of the details

Very popular with the Americans are group tours to the Soviet Union, both educational and specialized—for doctors, lawyers, students—and incentive programs for companies' employees, etc. These tours are not just to Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev. Thousands of Americans have visited the Caucasus, Soviet Central Asia, Siberia and the Baltic Republics. Very popular are recreational and medical treatment trips to the Caucasus and the Black Sea, cross-country skiing in the vicinity of Moscow and Leningrad. The geography of tourism is very wide in our country.

Q. Tell us about some of the accommodations that are available for independent travellers.

A. Intourist will provide services for tourists who want to travel individually and to businessmen in any of more than 150 Soviet cities that have Intourist branch offices and will charge moderate fares. Accommodation in centrally-located hotels in Moscow and Leningrad is as follows:

3-4 room deluxe suite—110 rubles;

2 room deluxe suite—72 rubles;

first class room with bath-42 rubles.

These daily rates also include porterage of two pieces of luggage and breakfast. Hotel rates in other cities are considerably lower.

Q. What about guides?

A. You can call a car, a guide for business negotiations or excursions, and buy city sightseeing excursions and excursions to museums at the service desk in your hotel.

Q. What is new in services for business travelers?

A. Last year Intourist introduced a new kind of VIP service for business travelers that provides accommodations in the Intourist and National hotels in Moscow and the Pribaltiyskaya hotel in Leningrad. This includes a private car for 15 hours a day for trips within city limits, and the services of an experienced guide from arrival to departure for a maximum of 15 hours a day. Included also are meals a la carte at Intourist restaurants.

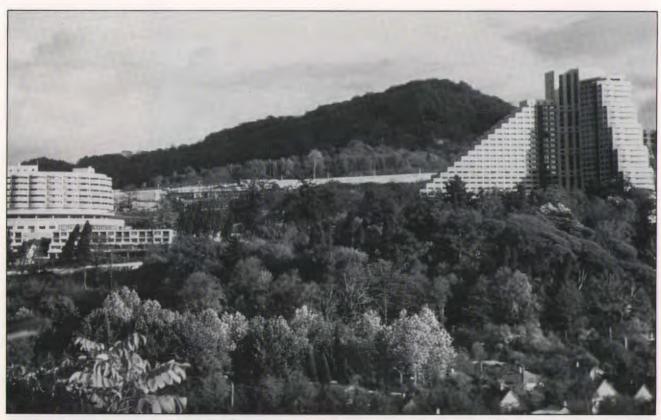
Q. How is individual travel to the USSR arranged?

A. For those who want to travel individually, American tourist companies authorized by Intourist to arrange individual travel to the USSR will do the bookings and take care of your Soviet entrance visa, which in the US is usually granted within 14 days.

Tell us about some of the cultural programs available to tourists.

A. Trips to the Soviet Union are enjoyable, interesting and educational at any time of the year. Museums are open year-round. The theatre season lasts from September to May. Annual traditional arts festivals are held in different cities. Some are: "Russian Winter," from Dec. 25 to Jan. 5, and "Moscow Stars," from May 5 to 13 in Moscow; the "White Nights" Festival in Leningrad from June 21-29; the "Byelorussian Musical Autumn" held in Minsk from Nov. 20-30; the "Melodies of Soviet Transcaucasia" in Tbilisi. Baku and Yerevan from Oct. 5-13: and the "Kiev Spring" in Kiev from the end of May to early June. An international competition of ballet dancers will start in Moscow on June 12, 1985 and continue for three weeks. The current international competition of young performers, named after the great Tchaikovsky, is planned for Moscow in 1986. This list could be extended.

Finally, I would like to extend to all the JOURNAL readers our traditional Russian invitation: "Dobro Pozhalovat," "Welcome to the Soviet Union!"



The Intourist Hotel complex in Dagomys (Sochi) on the Black Sea

Conoco: A Leader in Energy and Energy Technology

Conoco and the U.S.S.R. have been active trading partners for many years. During the last 10 years alone, Ara-Jet, a Conoco subsidiary, has purchased over \$500 million of petroleum products from the Soviet Union.

Conoco is the world's leading supplier of premium and intermediate quality cokes to graphite electrode manufacturers and the aluminum industry on every continent. CDR® flow improver, developed by Conoco, is playing a major role in increasing the capacity of onshore and offshore pipelines throughout the world. Only a few parts per million of CDR® flow improver can reduce frictional pressure drop and turbulence flow to increase pipeline flow rates by as much as 50 percent.

Leadership in energy technology is a continuing challenge—at Conoco, we meet the challenge.



FTO PROFILE: VNESHTORGREKLAMA



Yuriy M. Deomidov, Deputy General Director, V/O Vneshtorgreklama which marks its 20th anniversary this fall, describes the activities of the Foreign Trade Association Vneshtorgreklama that performs advertising services for foreign companies in the USSR and soviet foreign trade enterprises abroad.

In his greeting to the participants of the eighth Annual Meeting of the US-USSR Trade and Economic Council, held at the New York Hilton Hotel, the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Konstantin U. Chernenko pointed out that, "The Soviet Union consistently stands for stable and wideranging trade and economic relations with all countries including, of course, the United States, on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, without any discrimination whatsoever." The Soviet Union proceeds from the belief that trade was, is and will remain one of the best means of establishing mutual understanding and partnership between the peoples of all countries.

It seems that the same belief is shared by numerous representatives of US business, of which the outcome of the 8th Annual Meeting of the Trade Council is another proof. In the joint resolution of the meeting, for example, it was underlined that the members of the Council hold that "the development of trade and commercial relations between the USSR and the USA based on equality, mutual benefit and inviolability of contracts will promote the bettering of relations between the two countries, a relaxation of international tension, and the maintainence of peace." We are informed of the fact that an intensification of Council activities is planned and that, among other things, these plans envisage increased work in conducting seminars, symposia, exhibitions and other effective means of advertising the export capabilities of potential trading partners. We know that much useful work on conducting seminars and symposia of American companies in the USSR is done by the Moscow office of the Council. However, American business people will probably be interested to learn that an even broader complex of advertising services for foreign firms in the Soviet market is offered by the Soviet Foreign Trade Organization Vneshtorgreklama (trademark SOVERO), belonging to the system of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade. Vneshtorgreklama has accumulated two decades of experience in advertising the goods and services of foreign companies in the USSR and Soviet export merchandise on the markets of nearly 100 nations.

Vneshtorgreklama incorporates six specialized firms: Komplexreklama, Inoreklama, Poligrafreklama, Adresreklama, Filmreklama, and Souvenirreklama. It also includes the editorial board of Soviet Export magazine and 11 special publications of Soviet foreign trade organizations which are circulated in a number of countries, including the US.

Advertising materials prepared by the organization can be seen in the US and Britain, Japan and Australia, Brazil and Thailand, Finland and France, as well as in the countries of the socialist alliance and in numerous other countries around the world. Perhaps only Antarctica remains unreached by us as yet.

The majority of the work we conduct consists of advertising Soviet export goods through the organization's partners abroad—advertising firms and publishers in the countries with which the Soviet Union maintains trade and economic ties. Examples include McGraw-Hill Publications and Johnston International in the US, Shinjidaisha Co., Ltd. in Japan, Girardet in the FRG, OPF in France, and numerous others.

Wide recognition has been received by special supplements and issues prepared by our organization for newspapers and magazines in many countries throughout the world. We publish our materials in such well-known periodicals as Business Week and International Management in the US, Nikkei Business in Japan, Die Presse in Austria, L'Expansion in France, Handelsblatt and Industrie Magazin in the FRG, and many others. Jointly with the leading Soviet economic weekly—Ekonomicheskaya Gazeta—special issues have been published in newspapers read by business people, such as Borsen in Denmark, Dagens Industri in Sweden, Kauppalehti in

The Vneshtorgreklama showroom at the Amtorg office in New York



Finland and Norges Handels og Sjofarstidende in Norway.

In its 20 years of operation, Vneshtorgreklama has produced 1000 films featuring Soviet export wares. These films have won more than 120 prizes and diplomas at 30 international film festivals.

Vneshtorgreklama also carries out advertising through 15 showrooms at USSR Trade Representations. Every year Soviet foreign trade organizations hold, with our assistance, special displays of Soviet export goods in these rooms. Should American businessmen wish to have prompt access to advertising/technical information on items exported by the Soviet Union, they can apply to the showroom of specimens of Soviet export goods also at Amtorg Trading Co. in New York. Exhibitions of Soviet foreign trade organizations are held there, as are exhibits of business information (brochures, pamphelts, catalogs). Advertising films are run. In addition, direct-mail advertising materials are sent to hundreds of potential buyers.

Business information exhibits—another of Vneshtorgreklama's activities—have become quite popular in business circles. Such exhibits have recently been held with success in Japan, Ireland, Kampuchea, Laos, Uruguay, France, Pakistan, Peru and other countries.

At international fairs and exhibitions where Soviet foreign trade organizations take part, both outside and within the USSR, representatives of Vneshtorgreklama provide goods and image-building advertising on orders from Soviet exhibitors (placing advertising in the press; circulating information letters and press releases; staging showings of advertising films, lectures, presentations, press conferences, etc.) they also supply foreign business people with information on the availability of means of advertising the goods and services of foreign companies in the USSR.

This facet of our organization's activities—mak-

ing potential Soviet buyers aware of the products of foreign firms—is prominent in our work, and the number of Vneshtorgreklama's foreign client firms has been growing every year. Services concerned with advertising goods of foreign companies in the USSR are offered by the Inoreklama firm. American businessmen may be interested to know about the firm's activities in more detail.

We offer to our foreign customers all media of distribution of advertising and public relations materials available in the Soviet Union: specialized publications; advertising/technical symposia; direct-mail advertising; publication and distribution of technology and industry digests, etc.

The most effective and frequently-employed advertising medium for goods for industrial application, for example, seems to be the Soviet press, particularly industry-oriented publications. Vneshtorgreklama actively cooperates on a long-term basis with the editorial boards and publishing houses of 220 industry-related magazines in the USSR. These are the publications (including those with international circulation) whose subscribers are professionals and higher officers of the relevant industries and trades. Examples include:

Mekhanizatsiya i Avtomatizatsiya Proizvodstva (Mechanization and Automation of Production), which covers subjects relating to the introduction of comprehensive mechanization and automation into production technologies of the general engineering, chemical, textile and timber industries;

Avtomobilnaya Promyshlennost (Automotive Industry), which deals with scientific and technological problems concerned with the economics and management of production, engineering design, testing of automotive vehicles, etc.;

Tekhnika v Selskom Khozyaistve (Machinery in Agriculture), which is concerned with questions of R&D and advanced experience in comprehensive mechanization, electrification and automation in

The Licensentorg exhibit in the Vneshtorgreklama showroom at Amtorg



every area of plant growing and livestock production, with data on new domestic and foreign-made farming machinery.

Information on consumer goods, as well as on goods for industrial application, can also be published in *Noviye Tovary* (New Goods) magazine, produced by USSR internal trade organizations and featuring information on new items manufactured both within the USSR and abroad.

The country's leading economic weekly, *Ekonomicheskaya Gazeta* (The Economic Gazette), with its 1,050,000 circulation, is another available vehicle for business information, as is the Bulletin of Foreign Commercial Information (BIKI is its Russian acronym), published three times a week.

It is also possible to place advertising in other newspapers and periodicals, not only those published in Moscow but those published in other cities (e.g., Leningrad, Kiev,) as well.

Vneshtorgreklama accepts orders for conducting advertising/technical symposia. However, before giving final confirmation that an order has been accepted, we conduct an advance study of the interest of Soviet organizations in the proposed subject matter. We proceed from the presumption that advertising should be highly directional. In the USSR the process of decision-making on acquisitions of machinery, plant and other items successively involves industrial enterprises, production amalgamations, industrial ministries or departments, and the USSR State Planning Committee. When preparing a decision on the advisability of buying any item abroad, the enterprises and industrial ministries consult the Ministry of Foreign Trade and foreign trade organizations who, according to the principle of foreign trade monopoly, conduct foreign trade transactions on requests of the corresponding ministries or departments. Therefore, any advertising or public-relations campaign should be aimed precisely at subject groups of Soviet users. These are, first and foremost, the professional personnel in various industries, which today comprise about 50,000 factories, mills, production amalgamations and the like. Advertising of goods for industrial application should also be directed at specialists in R&D institutions, at high-level officers in industrial ministries and departments, at members of planning bodies and, naturally, at representatives of foreign trade organizations.

If interest is shown by Soviet consumers, Vneshtorgreklama will undertake the arrangement of a symposium. As a rule, at such symposia, representatives of foreign companies make presentations, show slides or films, answer questions and establish business contacts with representatives of the industries and foreign trade organizations.

Vneshtorgreklama prints and sends out invitations to interested organizations, rents appropriate premises, translates presentations into Russian, provides film and slide projectors, and arranges for skilled interpreters and translators, transportation and photographic services. We invite representatives of the industry-related press who cover the proceedings of the symposia in their publications.

To be frank, US companies have been falling behind European and Japanese companies in making use of this effective means of advertising and image-building.

Another effective advertising medium in the USSR is direct mailing of printed advertising matter. We accept for direct-mail routine materials in Russian, English, German, French and other languages, subject to agreement with the customer. If the advertisers wish, brochures and pamphlets may include standard coupons by which the recipient may apply for additional information. Vneshtorgreklama has had experience in direct mail advertising of materials in quantities ranging from several dozen to 10,000 copies, sent to addressees in information departments of industrial enterprises and production amalgamations, as well as to scientific and technical libraries. We also mail advertising information addressed to professionals subscribing to Soviet industry-oriented magazines.

A variety of advertising and information publications are published in Russian and distributed in

Representatives of Vneshtorgreklama deal with many foreign countries businessmen



the USSR on orders from foreign companies. These publications enable a company to introduce its products to the Soviet market in a prestigious and effective manner. With the volumes including both editorial and advertising sections, it is possible to inform Soviet specialists and professionals of the goods offered by a company in the most comprehensive way. Again, upon the request of the advertiser, return coupons can be included in a publication. Recently we published a "Finnish Firms Offer" collection. We also have experience in collaboration with American companies in this field. From 1976-79 Vneshtorgreklama, jointly with Chilton International published the American Technology and Engineering Digest. A similar publication, Soviet Technology and Engineering Digest, was circulated in the US.

Our organization also accepts orders for radio advertising (in connection with a company's participation in fairs or exhibitions in the USSR); for putting up posters; for transmitting information in light displays and ELIN Electronic Information Board, as well as for some other kinds of outdoor advertising, such as large-scale slides and trasparencies in Sheremetyevo-2 International Airport and advertising in hotels and Beriozka shops. Some of these services are employed by such companies as Philip Morris, R.J. Reynolds and Seagrams.

US companies may also place advertising in the *Dyelovaya Moskva* (Businessman's Moscow) handbook and directory published by Vneshtorgreklama. The Businessman's Moscow directory enjoys popularity with business people all over the world. It is our belief that US companies would be interested in this book, which supplies information on Soviet ministries and departments, foreign trade organizations, representations and bureaus of foreign companies, banks, airlines, etc., stationed in Moscow. It also contains information on the legal status of foreigners in the Soviet Union, customs regulations and the like.

If, as the saying goes, advertising is the key to commercial success, then Vneshtorgreklama has a handful of such keys. We invite you to make more active use of our diversified services. We, in turn,

strive for every opportunity to appear in the US market. The Journal of the US-USSR Trade and Economic Council is one such opportunity. I should stress that our organization has worked fruitfully with the Council in preparing materials for the magazine. We think that all of the above facts are proof of our sincere desire to evolve time-saving and quality exchanges of advertising/technical information with American partners, including information on the export capabilities of our two countries, on this country's wish to expand and strengthen business contacts with firms and agencies in the US that wish to contribute to successful progress in Soviet-American trade and economic relations.

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THE MEDICAL AND BIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION IN THE USSR

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The protection of the environment against the diverse negative impacts of man's activity, primarily against the consequences of scientific and technical progress, is considered in the USSR a major socioeconomic problem. Aware of the fact that this problem arouses equal concern among the statesmen, scientists and broad public in all the developed countries and also in the countries that have embarked on the road of industrial and agricultural development, we shall try to specify some important features of the Soviet approach.

The highest priority is given to the medico-biological aspects of environmental protection, though it is quite clear that the problem under discussion has practical social, economic, ethical and a dozen of other major aspects. The main purpose of environmental protection in the USSR is, however, to make the people healthier rather than to economically advance individual regions or to preserve the normal life of various ecosystems.

The solution of the medico-biological problems of environmental protection in the USSR is scientifically substantiated. It is based on a set of hygienic disciplines which use modern research methods to study the impact of the environment on people's health in urban, inhabited and industrial environment with the due account of the quality of drinking water, food and consumer goods. It is also highly important that all hygienic agencies belong to the USSR Ministry of Public Health and are financed from the USSR State Budget. The expertise concerning the impact of the environment on human health is therefore absolutely objective. Hygienic research in the USSR is differentiated enough. Take for instance the Scientific Council of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences on Hygiene.

Thus, it follows that hygiene, in cooperation with other medical and boundary scientific disciplines, forms the core of Soviet prophylactic medicine. The principle of prophylaxls was recognized as the main one at the dawn of Soviet society, passed through a number of development stages, and is now realized as a USSR Comprehensive National Program to Improve the Prophylaxis of Diseases and the Health of

Soviet People. This Program is being elaborated on the initiative of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, and its draft for the period ending in 1990 is nearing completion.

The part of the Program which deals with the prophylaxis of the impact of unfavourable environmental factors on the population is based on the latest Soviet concepts of the law-governed pattern of the interaction between human populations and environmental factors. These concepts are also of certain interest.

Take for instance the anthropogenic chemical pollution from the point of view of its impact on human health. It concerns not only industrial workers but also people who are not engaged in technology but comprise the majority of population — factory and office workers whose working conditions are not harmful, children, teenagers, women, the aged and other groups of people. Suffice it to recall the environmental situations in many of the rapidly developing regions of Latin America, Asia or Africa such as Mexico City, São Paulo, etc.

It can be stated that up till now in evaluating the potential hazards presented by the rural and inhabited environment most of the countries use the methodology of evaluating the hazards presented by chemical substances for the health of workers of harmful professions. We cannot agree with such an approach as it does not provide a full enough coverage of all the aspects of the "environment — human populations" problem, though it has gained quite a wide currency in various countries.

It is becoming ever clearer that, in conformity with the well-known law of the transition of quantitative changes into qualitative, there exists a basic difference between the bio-effects which develop within organisms under the impact of chemical environmental factors, in particular, at high and low levels comparable, for instance, with the impact of chemical compounds in industrial conditions and in the conditions of modern cities and megapolises.

One can say that a modern industrial city can to a certain degree be compared with a workshop—the

main unit studied by the hygiene of labour. The rural environment, however, has some specific features the main of which are the following:

An incomparably greater number of unfavourable chemical, physical, biological and other factors; the presence of natural and other factors having adaptogenic properties; permanent and life-long impact on the organism in essentially lower doses and concentrations; the decisive significance of the complex and integral impact of the environmental factors on the organism.

It should be also kept in mind that unlike the selected healthy male and female industrial workers, rural population consists of children of different ages, and people of young, middle and old age groups whose state of health differs greatly. It is only natural therefore that the significance of the quality of the gene pool and the resistibility of the various parts of human population in adequately assessing the biological impact of the environment is growing sharply.

One cannot deny, however, that there were cases when environmental factors of low intensity also caused pathology. Take for instance dental fluorosis and caries depending on the fluorine content in drinking water and food, infant methemoglobinemia caused by increased nitrite content in drinking water, cases of mercury and cadmium intoxication through water and food. Important are environmental factors with allergic, cancerogenic, mutagenous, and teratogenic properties able to cause pathology in certain conditions. The number of such examples will evidently increase as the hygienists expand and intensify their investigation of the mechanisms of man's interaction (from the molecular to the population level) with a set of chemical, physical and biological environmental factors of anthropogenic and natural origin. It is becoming ever more evident already now that the main hygienic significance of environmental factors of small intensity lies in their ability to change the organism's resistibility in such a way that against that background the already known pathogenic causeand-effect connections (infections, for instance) can be easier realized.

What practical methods are used to apply our findings in the national economy and public health, and why we claim originality of our approach? Our approach is original because in the conditions of socialist society it is practically possible to solve, stage by stage, various problems of the "environmentman" relationship by taking large-scale nationwide measures. Such was the policy of the Soviet state in the 1920s and 1930s when the young Soviet Republic got rid of the most widely spread infectious diseases.

That same principle is followed in the USSR today in combating main non-infectious diseases and improving people's health.

First, the USSR is reducing, stage by stage and with the due account of the scientists' recommendations, the chemical and biological pollution of the air, water, sea coasts and soils, priority being given to the improvement of technological processes, the elabo-

ration of nonwaste and best available technologies, the construction of industrial centres for comprehensive processing of natural resources where wastes of some processes serve as raw materials for other processes, and so on. Only if and when such measures are technically unrealisable do we resort to building all sorts of treatment facilities and protection zones, and to removing enterprises from inhabited areas. The practical measures are chosen and implemented by leading industrial ministries such as the Ministries of Chemical Industry, of Power Engineering, of Ferrous and Non-Ferrous Metallurgy, etc., and by local Party and government bodies.

Of great importance, from the point of view of prophylaxis of harmful consequences of environmental pollution, is the improvement of metropolitan agglomerations. Innovations are encouraged in the planning, building and reconstructing cities and micro-areas, which liquidate or minimize air pollution, noise, vibration, magnetic fields, etc., as well as the improvement of sanitation facilities in living quarters and offices. Priority here goes to the full good quality water supply, sewerage, to the collection, utilization and processing of solid wastes.

The implementation of the above-mentioned prophylactic measures in the USSR is based on the State Sanitation Legislation, which includes more than 3,000 hygienic regulations specifying permissible content of chemical compounds in the air and soils of inhabited areas, in drinking water and food, in the air of workshops; there are regulations concerning the quality of the environment in living quarters and offices. Safety levels have been established for a number of physical factors such as noise, vibration, ionizing radiation, various electromagnetic fields, etc. These normative-methodological documents make it possible to control both the quality of the environment and the effectiveness of nature-oriented measures and are regarded a major achievement of Soviet society. In the past two or three years an automatic nationwide information system to collect and analyze data about changes in people's health conditions caused by the environmental factors was introduced in more than 100 Soviet cities situated in different industrial and climatic areas in all the 15 Soviet Union Republics. The system has been set up despite some deficiencies in its theoretical substantiation.

The international cooperation in the field of environmental protection continues to develop. This cooperation relies on the efforts of various nations and is well coordinated by such UN agencies as the ILO, UNEP and WHO. They are conducting the well-known programmes: International Chemicals Safety Programme, International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals, UN Water and Sanitation Decade. The USSR is taking an active part in each of the programmes, and the Soviet contribution in this field exceeds the limits of this article. It should be emphasized here however, that the USSR considers the international cooperation in this field instrumental in the creation of the best possible living conditions for the present and future generations on our planet.

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rights as Soviet citizens do not or cannot have, if not otherwise provided by granting special regime on the basis of national legislation rules or provisions of international agreements. It is for this reason that aliens in the USSR cannot acquire ownership rights to land. minerals, waters and forests, which are the exclusive property of the state.

The status of an alien differs from the status of a citizen. This means, specifically, that aliens cannot be granted all the rights of USSR citizens. Certain rights and liabilities, regarding their nature, may belong and do belong exclusively to USSR citizens.

This postulate is expressed in the present Statute. For instance, according to Article 22, foreign citizens cannot vote nor be elected to Soviets of People's Deputies and other elective state bodies and. according to Article 23 of the Statute, they have no liability for military service in the ranks of the Armed Forces of the USSR.

The Statute of June 24, 1981 stipulates that,

"Exercise of the rights and freedoms accorded foreign citizens in the USSR are inseparable from their performance of the duties proclaimed by Soviet legislation" (p. 1 Art. 4).

The Statute of June 24, 1981 is based on the principle of equality of rights and liabilities of aliens in the USSR. Every foreign citizen, according to the USSR Constitution—and this is reflected in many articles of the Statute—not only has certain rights but is also liable to certain duties. The liabilities are defined in the Statute in a dual way: in a general form (a duty to respect the USSR Constitution and observe Soviet laws, to respect Soviet community, traditions and customs of the Soviet people, which is definitely stipulated by p. 2 Art. 4 of the Statute), and in the form of specific application to certain spheres of relations.

The principle of equality before the law is manifested in that foreign citizens, in exercising their rights and in discharging their liabilities, are equal before the law regardless of their origin, nationality, sex, education or other circumstances.

The rule of retortion, which could be found earlier in different legislative enactments, has a broader definition in the new Statute. The objective of this rule is to help prevent discrimination against Soviet citizens abroad. This rule is defined in the new Statute as follows:

"In regard of the citizens of states where there are special limitations on the rights and freedoms of USSR citizens, the Council of Ministers of the USSR may impose reciprocating limitations" (p. 3 Art. 3).

One of the most essential specific features of the new Statute is that in some cases the extent of rights and liabilities of foreign citizens depends on whether these foreign citizens have permanent or temporary residence in the USSR. The two categories of foreign citizens, established in the new Statute:

a) permanently residing, and

b) sojourning

confirm the existing practice in this field.

The Rights and Liability of Aliens.

The specific feature of the Statute of June 24. 1981 is the attention it pays to the social and economic rights of foreign citizens in the USSR. The Statute has closed some gaps which could be found earlier in the controls of the legal status of aliens in the USSR. First of all, it concerns labor activities of aliens. Article 7 proclaims that.

"Foreign citizens having permanent residence in the USSR can be employed as workers at industrial enterprises, in offices and organizations, and engage in any other business activity on the basis and by way of the rules established for USSR citizens."

Foreign citizens sojourning in the USSR may engage in labor activities in the USSR if this is compatible with the aims of their stay in the USSR. Foreign citizens enjoy the rights and discharge their liabilities with regard to labor activities equally with USSR citizens.

Also for the first time in a legal form, the Statute of June 24, 1981 has finalized the problem of according housing to foreign citizens having permanent residence in the USSR. Article 11 of the Statute establishes that foreign citizens having permanent residence in the USSR enjoy the right, on the same grounds and by way of the same rules as Soviet citizens, to housing-socially-, state- and cooperative-owned. Foreign citizens shall take good care of the housing allocated to them, observing the rules governing upkeep of housing.

For the first time in legislation on the rights of aliens, the Statute of June 24, 1981 has defined a rule governing the use of cultural benefits by aliens (Art. 14). According to the Statute, foreign citizens in the USSR have the right to use cultural benefits on equal grounds with Soviet citizens.

Foreign citizens in the USSR must show concern for the preservation of historical monuments and other cultural values.

It is relevant to observe that it is prohibited to take out of the USSR historical and cultural treasures.

Article 20 provides for imposing taxes and duties, establishing in this area the national regime as a general rule. According to this article, foreign citizens are levied taxes and duties in the USSR on common grounds with Soviet citizens, if not otherwise specified by Soviet legislation. The existing Soviet legislation specifically extends this principle to income and local taxes.

We should point out here that there may be some exceptions to this rule. First of all, the liability to pay certain taxes and duties can be imposed exclusively on USSR citizens (for example, the taxes on bachelors and childless persons); secondly, on reciprocating grounds, citizens of certain states may be fully or partially exempted from income tax, and thirdly, according to the Soviet tax legislation, exemption from taxes may take place where the same is provided by international agreements to which the USSR is one of

the parties. As regards the United States of America specifically, here in force is the Convention on Taxation of the 20th of June, 1973.1

Speaking on the social and economic rights of aliens, it is relevant to point out their property and family rights. Article 12 of the Statute stipulates the following:

"Foreign citizens are entitled, according to Soviet legislation, to a dwelling house and other property in personal ownership, to inherit and bequeath property, to have rights of authorship on works of science, literature and art, on discoveries, inventions and proposals for technical improvements, on industrial specimens, and other property and personal non-property rights."

Article 17 deals with the family rights of aliens:

"Foreign citizens in the USSR may contract or dissolve a marriage with USSR citizens and other persons, according to Soviet legislation. Foreign citizens in the USSR enjoy the rights and discharge their liabilities in marriage and family relations on equal grounds with USSR citizens."

The Statute of June 24, 1981 thus provides for application to aliens of national regime in the area of family rights.

Entry and Departure of Aliens.

The USSR exercises a licensing system in regard of entry into and departure from the USSR. For instance, entry is permitted, provided a Soviet entry visa has been granted to the applicant, if no other entry procedure is established by agreement with the USSR and another country.

A foreign citizen can be refused entry into the USSR on the following grounds:

- 1) In the interests of national security or public order:
- 2) If it is necessary to guard the rights and lawful interests of USSR citizens and other persons;
- 3) If, during a previous stay in the USSR, it was established that the applicant had breached the legislation on the legal status of foreign citizens in the USSR, or tax, hard currency, or other Soviet laws;
- If, in application for the entry visa, the applicant had given false information or failed to submit necessary documents;
 - 5) On other grounds stipulated by Soviet laws.

According to Article 25 of the Statute, departure of foreign citizens from the USSR can be postponed until they discharge their property liabilities affecting the vital interests of USSR citizens or other persons, or state, cooperative or other public organizations. This provision of the Statute stems from practical experience, from general regulations of Soviet legislation and is also based on the experience of govern-

ing laws in other countries.

Article 26 governs the aspects of transit passage through the territory of the USSR. It is provided that foreign citizens en route through the territory of the USSR by transit are liable to observe the rules of transit passage and to arrive precisely at a border point for departure from the USSR by a pre-established route. They may remain on USSR territory if granted permission by authorized Soviet bodies.

Legal Liabilities of Foreign Citizens.

Foreign citizens who commit a crime or acts punishable under administrative and other laws on the territory of the USSR are subject to legal liabilities on common grounds with USSR citizens.

Article 29 of the Statute establishes legal liability of aliens who breach the rules of residence in the USSR and of transit passage through the territory of the USSR.²

Special attention is drawn to those provisions of the Statute which provide for such measures as cutting the stay of foreign citizens in the USSR and their expulsion from the USSR, which may be regarded as forms of penalty under administrative law. For instance, a foreign citizen who breaches the law on the legal status of aliens in the USSR can be penalized by the cutting of his stay in the USSR.

Cutting of stay in the USSR is a measure which can be applied not only as an act of penalty under administrative law. For example, cutting of stay of a foreign citizen in the USSR can be requested, according to Para. 2 Art. 30 of the Statute, if no more reasons are regarded as valid for his future stay in the USSR. In all instances, a decision to cut the stay of foreign citizens in the USSR is adopted by organs under the Ministry of the Interior.

The new law deals in great detail with all aspects of deportation of aliens from the USSR. An alien, according to Article 31 of the Statute, can be deported from the USSR:

- 1) If his actions contradict the interests of state security or public order;
- If it is necessary to protect the health and morals of the nation, to safeguard the rights and lawful interests of USSR citizens or other persons;
- 3) If he has grossly breached the legislation on the legal status of foreign citizens in the USSR, or customs, hard currency or other USSR laws.

The decision to deport an alien from the USSR is taken by authorized Soviet bodies. An alien must leave the USSR by the time indicated in the decision. Those evading the departure can be taken into custody by the sanction of the procurator's office and are then subject to mandatory deportation. The custody may extend to as long as it takes to deport the alien.

For more details on the subject, ref. Peter J. Pettibone, "USSR Income Tax on Foreign Businesses and Individuals," *Journal of the US-USSR Trade and Economic Council*, 1979, Vol. 5 No. 6, p. 24.

²On December 4, 1981 a Decree was issued in the USSR establishing such legal liabilities in the form of imprisonment for up to one year or correctional labor for the same term, or a fine up to 200 rubles. (Gazette of the Supreme Soviet, 1981, No. 49, p. 1285.)

- D.O. Andreas . . . continued from page 7.
- A. Treat it just about the same way as you would if you wanted to sell something to the United States government. The procedures and the processes are the same. Find the right agency, the right people. You have to get your goods and your reliability qualified, your contract accepted. It's very similar to the way it gets done in the United States.
- Q. Do you have a difficulty in finding the decisionmaking source in the Soviet Union?
- A. It's still the same problem you find in the US government, or even a large corporation. Companies and corporations have safeguards, to keep from wasting their money. Those safeguards sometimes require a rather large bureaucracy. It may take time, which is money. And some effort. This is an area in which you can get great help from the Council. And, once you establish yourself with the Soviets, they tend to come back to you. When they recognize you as a reliable and approved supplier, the relationship gets quite close. They depend on you. They trust you. And you're likely to do the business over and over and over again.
- Q. How serious is the loss of confidence that has developed over the past several years?
- A. Very serious. There have been cases of goods sitting on US docks, when the export license has been cancelled. Sure, the FTO official who signed the contract was hurt. He had to scramble to find

- another supplier. But this he did successfully all too often.
- Q. You went to Moscow last year to head the US delegation to the agribusiness exhibition that was sponsored by the Council. Do you think that was a worthwhile endeavor?
- A. Yes, I do. I saw dozens of exhibitions there of goods and services that were available for sale. The Russians bought many of the units there on exhibition, and they showed willingness to negotiate for more. Our people learned a lot by the contacts and the communication and the discussion of what the Soviet interests were.

Q. What is the role of the Council in the period ahead?

A. The Council has a critically important role in the future of US-Soviet trade. It must continue, through its annual and regional meetings, to bring Soviet and American business people to the discussion table. It must continue the commitment of its members—both Soviet and American—as the bedrock upon which the trade relationship can flourish and grow. And it must continue serving its individual members, arranging the contacts and promoting the development of mutually beneficial trade. I think, too, we need some bold initiatives and exciting projects to capture the imagination of business leaders in both countries. We need to find ways quickly to bring us together. And I am confident we will.

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