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178879C4  
FO 005-01

FY. 1

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON


November 30, 1983

Dear Charlie:

This letter is in response to your letter of September 9th regarding USIA's proposal to establish a Presidential Ronald Reagan Scholars Program as part of the International Youth Exchange Initiative. I've discussed it with the Counsel's office, and we feel that naming the program "President Ronald Reagan Scholars Program" could detract from the worthy purpose it is intended to serve. This, particularly so, as we approach an election year, when naming the program after an incumbent President could be viewed as a partisan act.

I'm enclosing the Counsel's memo to me. Let me know if you want to discuss it.

Sincerely,



MICHAEL K. DEAVER  
Assistant to the President  
Deputy Chief of Staff

The Honorable Charles Z. Wick  
Director  
United States Information Agency  
Washington, D.C. 20547

B.F.F

Ms. close

close

4

178819

Handwritten initials

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

November 22, 1983

*Bill  
let's draft  
a letter to  
CW based  
on this  
memo.*

EL K. DEEVER  
COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT  
DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF

FROM: FRED F. FIELDING  
COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Letter from Charles Wick Concerning USIA Proposal  
to Establish a President Ronald Reagan Scholars  
Program

This responds to your Office's request for the status of Director Wick's September 9, 1983 letter to you concerning the establishment of a President Ronald Reagan Scholars Program as part of the President's International Youth Exchange Initiative. There is no record of this item having been staffed out in the White House, and we have not been able to locate the original of Mr. Wick's letter.

The General Counsel's Office at USIA informs us that Mr. Wick would like to proceed with this program but is looking to you for guidance as to which of the two approaches outlined in his letter should be employed. From a legal perspective, neither appears objectionable.

While we have no objection to the scholarship program per se, you should consider whether it is appropriate to use the name of the President in conjunction with this program. While naming this program after President Reagan appears to be legally permissible, prudential concerns argue against it.

The three examples we have found analogous to this program, the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, the Harry S. Truman Memorial Scholarships and the so-called "Fulbright Scholarships," illustrate a firmly established, albeit unwritten, policy against naming a Government sponsored program for an incumbent President or Member of Congress. The Woodrow Wilson Center was created in 1968 as part of the Smithsonian Institution. 20 U.S.C. § 80e et seq. The Truman Scholarships were established by Congress in 1975, three years after President Truman's death (Dec. 26, 1972). 20 U.S.C. § 2001 et seq.

The Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Program, enacted in 1961, 22 U.S.C. § 2451 et seq, established foreign exchange scholarships which over time became informally known as the "Fulbright Scholarships." However, this colloquial name was never intended to be the formal title of the program; J. William Fulbright was the Senate sponsor of the bill. Only recently, now that Senator Fulbright is no longer serving, is this program occasionally referred to in official documents as the "Fulbright Academic Exchange Program." E.g., Pub. L. 97-241, § 365(d) (Aug. 24, 1982).

It appears to make no difference that the Truman and Fulbright Scholarship programs receive appropriated funds while the proposed USIA project is being initiated by a donation. Upon receipt, donations to the United States become "government money."

In a similar area, both the Department of Defense and the General Services Administration have longstanding policies against naming any plane, ship, post, building, etc., after a living person. This policy is codified with regard to a somewhat related topic, that of the Department of the Treasury's authority to put portraits on United States currency. By statute, no portrait of an individual may appear on United States currency "while the original of such portrait is living." 31 U.S.C. § 413, recodified at 31 U.S.C. § 5114 (1982).

In view of the general applicability of this policy, naming the program the "President Ronald Reagan Scholars" could detract from the worthy purpose it is intended to serve. This is particularly so as we approach an election year, when naming the program after an incumbent President could be viewed as a partisan act.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 22, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR MICHAEL K. DEEVER  
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT  
AND DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF

FROM: FRED F. FIELDING Orig. signed by FFF  
COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Letter from Charles Wick Concerning USIA Proposal  
to Establish a President Ronald Reagan Scholars  
Program

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This responds to your Office's request for the status of Director Wick's September 9, 1983 letter to you concerning the establishment of a President Ronald Reagan Scholars Program as part of the President's International Youth Exchange Initiative. There is no record of this item having been staffed out in the White House, and we have not been able to locate the original of Mr. Wick's letter.

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FFF:DEW:jlk  
FFFielding ✓  
DEWilson  
Subject  
Chron

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 22, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR MICHAEL K. DEEVER  
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT  
AND DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF

FROM: FRED F. FIELDING  
COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Letter from Charles Wick Concerning USIA Proposal  
to Establish a President Ronald Reagan Scholars  
Program

This responds to your Office's request for the status of Director Wick's September 9, 1983 letter to you concerning the establishment of a President Ronald Reagan Scholars Program as part of the President's International Youth Exchange Initiative. There is no record of this item having been staffed out in the White House, and we have not been able to locate the original of Mr. Wick's letter.

The General Counsel's Office at USIA informs us that Mr. Wick would like to proceed with this program but is looking to you for guidance as to which of the two approaches outlined in his letter should be employed. From a legal perspective, neither appears objectionable; however, we would want to explore the avenue you favor with the General Counsel, USIA, who is much more familiar with the governing statutes.

While we have no objection to the scholarship program per se, you should consider whether it is appropriate to use the name of the President in conjunction with this program. While naming this program after President Reagan appears to be legally permissible, prudential concerns argue against it.

The two examples we have found analogous to this program, the Harry S. Truman Memorial Scholarships and the so-called "Fulbright Scholarships," illustrate a firmly established, albeit unwritten, policy against naming a Government sponsored program for an incumbent President or Member of Congress. The Truman Scholarships were established by Congress in 1975, three years after President Truman's death (Dec. 26, 1972). 20 U.S.C. § 2001 et seq.

The Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Program, enacted in 1961, 22 U.S.C. § 2451 et seq, established foreign exchange scholarships which over time became informally known as the "Fulbright Scholarships." However, this colloquial name was never intended to be the formal title of the program; J. William Fulbright was the Senate sponsor of the bill. Only recently, now that Senator Fulbright is no longer serving, is this program occasionally referred to in official documents as the "Fulbright Academic Exchange Program." E.g., Pub. L. 97-241, § 365(d) (Aug. 24, 1982).

It appears to make no difference that the Truman and Fulbright Scholarship programs receive appropriated funds while the proposed USIA project is being initiated by a donation. Upon receipt, donations to the United States become "government money."

In related areas, both the Department of Defense and the General Services Administration have longstanding policies against naming any plane, ship, post, building, etc., after a living person. This policy is codified with regard to a topic of tangential relevance, that of the Department of the Treasury's authority to put portraits on United States currency. By statute, no portrait of an individual may appear on United States currency "while the original of such portrait is living." 31 U.S.C. § 413, recodified at 31 U.S.C. § 5114 (1982).

In view of the general applicability of this policy, naming the program the "President Ronald Reagan Scholars" could detract from the worthy purpose it is intended to serve. This is particularly so as we approach an election year, when naming the program after an incumbent President could be viewed as a partisan act.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 4, 1983

To RA-14  
for your comments -  
->

MEMORANDUM FOR FRED F. FIELDING

FROM: D. EDWARD WILSON, JR. *D. E. W., Jr.*

SUBJECT: Charles Wick Letter to Michael Deaver re: USIA  
Proposal to Establish a President Ronald Reagan  
Scholars Program

Mike Deaver has asked us to determine the status of USIA's proposal to establish a President Ronald Reagan Scholars Program as part of the President's International Youth Exchange Initiative. The proposal is more fully explained in Director Wick's September 9, 1983 letter to MKD. (Tab A). This matter has been delayed due to a slow response by USIA to a request for backup material.

The opportunity to establish this program was made possible through a \$1,000,000 contribution to USIA for the President's International Youth Exchange Initiative by the Presidential Inaugural Trust. Mr. Wick suggests two approaches to the program. The first is a special fund to support partial scholarships for both U.S. and foreign students. The second would establish a program to recognize exceptional foreign students participating in the Youth Exchange by designating them as "Reagan Scholars" and inviting them to participate in a high-level seminar in Washington.

The USIA General Counsel's Office informs me that it has no legal problem with the program itself, but that one has arisen due to a misunderstanding between that Office and the Director over the propriety of using the name "President Reagan Scholars." Through this misunderstanding, the Director wrote Bob Gray in mid-February, 1983 thanking him for the \$1 million contribution and informing him that the money would be used "to set up the Ronald Reagan Scholarship Fund." (Tab B).

By memorandum of July 29, 1983, the Youth Exchange Director sent a memorandum to Mr. Wick in which the General Counsel's concerns were stated:

The General Counsel's Office believes that it would be highly inappropriate for this Agency to be associated in any way with adoption or promotion of a program entitled "Ronald Reagan Scholarships" without prior clearance from the White House following full elaboration of the program details.

(Tab B).

The memorandum apparently was the cause of Mr. Wick's September 9 letter to Mike Deaver; the Director is seeking White House clearance to establish the Ronald Reagan Scholars program. So far as I have been able to determine, this matter has not been staffed within the White House; Terry Good in Central Files has only a copy of Mr. Wick's letter. The original cannot be located.

Attached at Tab C for your review is a memorandum for Mike Deaver explaining that Mr. Wick is seeking White House approval of this project, expressing your lack of objection to the program per se and cautioning against naming the scholarships for an incumbent President. As you will see, I have drawn on a number of related sources to illustrate a general policy against naming a Government sponsored program for an incumbent President.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 4, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR MICHAEL K. DEEVER  
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT  
AND DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF

FROM: FRED F. FIELDING  
COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Letter from Charles Wick Concerning USIA Proposal  
to Establish a President Ronald Reagan Scholars  
Program

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This responds to your Office's request for the status of Director Wick's September 9, 1983 letter to you concerning the establishment of a President Ronald Reagan Scholars Program as part of the President's International Youth Exchange Initiative. There is no record of this item having been staffed out in the White House, and we have not been able to locate the original of Mr. Wick's letter.

The General Counsel's Office at USIA informs us that Mr. Wick would like to proceed with this program but is looking to you for guidance as to which of the two approaches outlined in his letter should be employed. From a legal perspective, neither appears objectionable; however, we would want to explore the avenue you favor with the General Counsel, USIA, who is much more familiar with the governing statutes.

While we have no objection to the scholarship program per se, you should consider whether it is appropriate to use the name of the incumbent President in conjunction with this type of program. Although there appears to be no legal prohibition to naming this program after President Reagan, prudential concerns caution against it. So far as we have been able to determine, no sitting President or Member of Congress has had a Government sponsored program such as this named for him.

The two closest examples we have found are the Harry S. Truman Memorial Scholarships and the so-called "Fulbright Scholarships." The Truman Scholarships were established by Congress in 1975, three years after President Truman's death (Dec. 26, 1972). 20 U.S.C. § 2001; et seq.

The "Fulbright Scholarships" were established in 1961 when the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Program was enacted. 22 U.S.C. § 2451 et seq. One part of this program became known as

the "Fulbright-Hayes Scholarship Program" after the sponsors of the bill, Senator J. William Fulbright and Representative Wayne Hayes. Later, this popular name was shortened to simply the "Fulbright Scholarship Program." Now that Senator Fulbright is no longer serving in the United States Senate, it is being referred to in official documents, such as appropriation acts, as the Fulbright Academic Exchange Programs. E.g., Pub. L. 97-241, § 365(d) (Aug. 24, 1982).

It appears to make no difference that the Truman and Fulbright Scholarship programs receive appropriated funds while the proposed USIA project is being initiated by a donation. Upon receipt, donations to the United States become "government money."

We have located two other statutes bearing on the issue of naming a Government program for an incumbent Federal official. Since one involves the USIA, it is of particular relevance. When Congress, in 1965, approved the distribution within the United States of the USIA film "John F. Kennedy - Years of Lightning, Day of Drums," it noted that such distribution was a rare exception:

Any documentary film which has been, is now being, or is hereafter produced by any Government department or agency . . . concerning the life, character, and public service of any individual who has served or is serving the Government of the United States in any official capacity shall not be distributed or shown in public in this country during the lifetime of the said official or after the death of such official unless authorized by law in each specific case.

John F. Kennedy Film Resolution, Pub. L. 89-274, § 4, 79 Stat. 1009 (1965).

The second limits the Department of the Treasury's authority to put portraits on United States currency. By statute, no portrait of an individual may appear on United States currency "while the original of such portrait is living." 31 U.S.C. § 413, recodified at 31 U.S.C. § 5114 (1982). Finally, in related areas, both the Department of Defense and the General Services Administration have longstanding policies against naming any plane, ship, post, building, etc., after a living person.

In view of the general applicability of this policy, naming the program the "President Ronald Reagan Scholars" could detract from the worthy purpose it is intended to serve. This is particularly so as we approach an election year, when naming the program after an incumbent President could be viewed as a partisan act.

**United States  
Information  
Agency**

Washington, D.C. 20547

Director



*Bill*

November 1, 1983

Dear Mike:

While I was overseas on official travel, I had a member of my staff follow up with your office regarding the attached letter from me to you on establishing a President Ronald Reagan Scholars Program.✓

The word we received was that you wanted to talk to me about this proposal. Please let me know when we can discuss it.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Charles Z. Wick

The Honorable  
Michael K. Deaver  
Deputy Chief of Staff  
and Assistant to the President  
The White House

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 24, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE

FROM: D. EDWARD WILSON, JR. *D.E.W.*

SUBJECT: Charles Z. Wick Letter to Michael Deaver  
re: USIA Proposal to Establish A President  
Ronald Reagan Scholarship Program as Part of  
International Youth Exchange Initiative

On October 24, 1983 I renewed my October 14, 1983 request to Jonathan Sloat, General Counsel, USIA, for information concerning the above-referenced matter. We have been asked to provide Mike Deaver with a status report. On October 14, Jack informed me that he thought this matter had been resolved. I asked him for a current status report and for whatever background information he had. He agreed and said he would send me a package of materials as soon as possible.

On October 24, 1983 Jack informed me that he had not yet determined the current status, but would get back to me as soon as possible. Absent this information, we can not provide Mike Deaver with the status report he requests.

September 9, 1983

178879cu

Dear Mike:

USIA proposes to establish a President Ronald Reagan Scholars program as part of our International Youth Exchange Initiative.

This opportunity has been made possible through the generous gift of \$1,000,000 contributed by the President's Inaugural Trust. Two possible approaches have been identified, and I would appreciate knowing your preference as to how we should proceed. (See attachment A for a staff memo to me with further details.)

The first option would establish a special fund to support partial scholarships for both U.S. and foreign students. Emphasis would be given to selecting participants in need of financial assistance. This money would be in addition to other Initiative grant money, thus establishing the new category of exchanges -- President Ronald Reagan Scholars.

Coy Eklund, Chairman of the President's Council for International Youth Exchange, believes that this approach would appeal to potential corporate donors and would serve as an incentive to raising private contributions for the Initiative. This option would also increase the overall number of exchanges taking place under the Initiative.

The second approach would establish an enhancement program for foreign students only. Organizations participating in the Initiative would select individuals who had distinguished themselves during their exchange visit to the U.S. These young people would then be designated as President Ronald Reagan Scholars and invited to participate in a high-level seminar on the American political system in Washington.

If you think of a third option, please let me know. I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,


Charles Z. Wick

The Honorable  
Michael K. Deaver  
Deputy Chief of Staff  
and Assistant to the President  
The White House



October 3, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR: The President

FROM: Charles Z. Wick  
Director 

SUBJECT: Public Service Ads for Your International  
Youth Exchange Initiative

In May 1982, you created the President's International Youth Exchange Initiative, a program to greatly increase exchanges of young people between the United States and its closest Western allies.

Shortly thereafter, the Advertising Council of the U.S. accepted the Youth Initiative as one of its major campaigns for 1983. It was the first time the Ad Council had agreed to undertake a campaign with an international theme.

On September 21, in New York, we launched the campaign in the United States. Estimates of the free advertising space donated by media for a campaign of this size range from \$30 to \$70 million dollars.

The Ad Council campaign represents a unique opportunity to raise the consciousness of the American people about the importance of international understanding and friendship.

The ad campaign material will be mailed to:

- (1) Magazines: business press (2949), consumer publications (888), and company publications (3324)
- (2) Newspapers: New York dailies (4), all other dailies (1674), and weeklies (6584)
- (3) Television stations (951)
- (4) Radio stations (5983)

Enclosed are a videotape of the 60-, 30- and 10-second T.V. spots (Tab A) and the print (Tab B) advertisements to be used as public service announcements. These spots are designed to interest young Americans in going on an exchange and American families in hosting foreign students in their homes. Should you get an opportunity to view them, I think you will find them moving. I believe they add a peaceful softness to our foreign policy initiatives.



Americans who are interested in youth exchange after seeing or reading the ads, are encouraged to write the Consumer Information Center in Pueblo, Colorado for more information. They will receive a free brochure (enclosed Tab C) as a result of their inquiry.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

10/12/83

FFF:

Bill Sittmann brought  
up the attached -- MKD  
would like status report  
on it -- thinks it was  
assigned to our office.

kkk

*no record*

*of RR Scholass  
program  
on computer*

*Ed has worked on Inter.  
youth exchange, however*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Mr. Deaver:

*Bill  
Sittmann  
this was  
referred to  
77*

Mr. Wick has called about the  
status of this letter...We have  
no record of having received the  
original correspondence to you  
so I sent for a copy for your  
attention....

Attached is correspondence  
to the President also on  
the International Youth Ex-  
change that was recently re-  
ceived by the President...

OCT 12 1983

**ROUTING AND TRANSMITTAL SLIP**

Date

10/28/83

TO: (Name, office symbol, room number, building, Agency/Post)	Initials	Date
1. D. Edward Wilson, Jr.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		

Action	File	Note and Return
Approval	For Clearance	Per Conversation
As Requested	For Correction	Prepare Reply
Circulate	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> For Your Information	See Me
Comment	Investigate	Signature
Coordination	Justify	

**REMARKS**

Ed,

Per yesterday's request, attached are some background documents on the proposed "Ronald Reagan Scholarships." Please contact me if you need more information.

*John*

DO NOT use this form as a RECORD of approvals, concurrences, disposals, clearances, and similar actions

FROM: (Name, org. symbol, Agency/Post)	Room No.—Bldg.
	700 - 400 C St.
John Lindburg - GC - U.S.I.A.	Phone No.
	485-7976

5041-102

OPTIONAL FORM 41 (Rev. 7-76)  
 Prescribed by GSA  
 FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.206

September 5, 1983

Dear Mike:

USIA proposes to establish a President Ronald Reagan Scholars program as part of our International Youth Exchange Initiative.

This opportunity has been made possible through the generous gift of \$1,000,000 contributed by the President's Inaugural Trust. Two possible approaches have been identified, and I would appreciate knowing your preference as to how we should proceed. (See attachment A for a staff memo to me with further details.) -

The first option would establish a special fund to support partial scholarships for both U.S. and foreign students. Emphasis would be given to selecting participants in need of financial assistance. This money would be in addition to other Initiative grant money, thus establishing the new category of exchanges -- President Ronald Reagan Scholars.

Coy Ekland, Chairman of the President's Council for International Youth Exchange, believes that this approach would appeal to potential corporate donors and would serve as an incentive to raising private contributions for the Initiative. This option would also increase the overall number of exchanges taking place under the Initiative.

The second approach would establish an enhancement program for foreign students only. Organizations participating in the Initiative would select individuals who had distinguished themselves during their exchange visit to the U.S. These young people would then be designated as President Ronald Reagan Scholars and invited to participate in a high-level seminar on the American political system in Washington.

If you think of a third option, please let me know. I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Charles Z. Wick

The Honorable  
Michael E. Deaver  
Deputy Chief of Staff  
and Assistant to the President

20000-107  
CC: D, DD, C  
8/29 - To D + DD.  
ACTION MEMO  
T.

August 24, 1983



MEMORANDUM FOR: The Director  
THROUGH: C - John L. Hedges  
THROUGH: E - Dr. Ronald L. Trowbridge  
FROM: E/YX - Donna Marie Oglesby  
SUBJECT: Presidential Inaugural Trust Contribution

Outlined below are two options for creating a President Ronald Reagan Scholars program. The proposed projects seek to give recognition both to the President's commitment to international youth exchange and to the generosity of the Inaugural Trust.

Option I - Scholarship Fund

E/YX would set up a special fund, totaling \$1,000,000 over the course of the Initiative, to be made available to youth exchange projects for partial scholarships. Organizations seeking grants from USIA would be invited to include as a portion of the project a request for these funds. Emphasis would be given to selecting participants in need of financial assistance, a principle which Coy Ecklund believes would appeal to potential corporate donors and therefore serve as an incentive to raising private contributions to the Initiative. Participants could be both U.S. and foreign and would be designated Ronald Reagan Scholars.

Option II - Enhancement Program

We would ask youth exchange organizations participating in the Initiative to conduct a search for outstanding candidates from their programs to participate in a special program in Washington. These young people would have distinguished themselves during their stay in the U.S., either at school or in their local communities. The students would gather in Washington during their spring break for a high-level seminar on the American political system. We envision meetings with members of Congress and the Administration and even with the President himself. (John Kennedy used to meet with departing AFS students in the Rose Garden, and we would like to see this tradition renewed.) This project would be limited to foreign students.

Recommendation

E/YX favors Option I, the Scholarship Fund, over the Washington seminar. A project which applies equally well to U.S. and foreign students is preferable to the one-sided alternative. Since scholarships for needy youth are appealing to the President's Council, Option I carries the added benefit for our fund-raising campaign. Option II does not increase the number of youth exchanges, which makes it an expensive investment in quality enhancement.

If you approve this proposal, we will prepare the necessary memorandum outlining the program to the White House for their concurrence.

I recommend that you approve Option I.

APPROVE \_\_\_\_\_ DISAPPROVE \_\_\_\_\_ DISCUSS \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Mr. Deaver:

The incoming that Mr. Wick refers to is in the Counsel's office. I spoke with Ed Wilson today and in order for them to come to a decision on this they have requested information from USIA which they have not received. I have asked them to send us what they have. We should receive it tomorrow, Thurs. Nov. 3.

Gail

*Mike - Sam  
back, let's talk.*

September 9, 1983

Dear Mike:

USIA proposes to establish a President Ronald Reagan Scholars program as part of our International Youth Exchange Initiative.

This opportunity has been made possible through the generous gift of \$1,000,000 contributed by the President's Inaugural Trust. Two possible approaches have been identified, and I would appreciate knowing your preference as to how we should proceed. (See attachment A for a staff memo to me with further details.)

The first option would establish a special fund to support partial scholarships for both U.S. and foreign students. Emphasis would be given to selecting participants in need of financial assistance. This money would be in addition to other Initiative grant money, thus establishing the new category of exchanges -- President Ronald Reagan Scholars.

Coy Eklund, Chairman of the President's Council for International Youth Exchange, believes that this approach would appeal to potential corporate donors and would serve as an incentive to raising private contributions for the Initiative. This option would also increase the overall number of exchanges taking place under the Initiative.

The second approach would establish an enhancement program for foreign students only. Organizations participating in the Initiative would select individuals who had distinguished themselves during their exchange visit to the U.S. These young people would then be designated as President Ronald Reagan Scholars and invited to participate in a high-level seminar on the American political system in Washington.

If you think of a third option, please let me know. I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Charles E. Wick

The Honorable  
Michael K. Deaver  
Deputy Chief of Staff  
and Assistant to the President

*CEW*



July 29, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR: D - The Director  
THROUGH: D - Mr. Shirley  
THROUGH: E - Ms. Lewinsohn  
FROM: E/YX - Donna Marie Oglesby  
SUBJECT: Presidential Inaugural Trust Contribution

BACKGROUND

In response to your request for an appropriate mechanism to recognize the contribution of the Presidential Inaugural Trust and to meet the Inaugural Trust's interest that the funds be used for scholarship assistance, we propose to include the following language in the next Federal Register announcement and in subsequent announcements on the President's International Youth Exchange Program:

"Thanks to a generous gift from the Presidential Inaugural Trust, funds are available for partial scholarships to participants in youth exchange programs. Organizations seeking grant support under the President's Initiative may include as a portion of the project (not to exceed 20% of the total budget) a request for these funds. Participants selected for this support must demonstrate a need for financial aid."

NEVER  
PLACED  
IN Fed.  
Reg.

The General Counsel's Office believes that it would be highly inappropriate for this Agency to be associated in any way with adoption or promotion of a program entitled "Ronald Reagan Scholarships" without prior clearance from the White House following full elaboration of the program details. Our proposal herein achieves the objectives of Mr. Middendorf and the Trust: it honors the President in a public way, and the funds are used for economically disadvantaged young people.

We have discussed this proposal with Steve Rhinesmith who believes it a workable and appropriate solution. Ken Albrecht is of the same opinion and has been sent a copy of this memo to clear with Coy Eklund.

E/YX agrees to spend a \$1,000,000 over the course of the Initiative for this purpose.

RECOMMENDATION

That you approve our proposal to announce the availability of funds for scholarship assistance, thanks to the Presidential Inaugural Trust.

APPROVE \_\_\_\_\_ DISAPPROVE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

DISCUSS \_\_\_\_\_

Drafted By: E/YX:BPersiko:lc #6750T 7/29/83  
Clearance: E/YX:DMOglesby  
E/YX: ymond

THE **E**QUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES  
1285 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019  
(212) 554-3535

COY F. HIND  
Retiree ...man

May 27, 1983

The Honorable Charles Z. Wick  
Director  
United States Information Agency  
400 C Street, S. W.  
Washington, D. C. 20547

Dear Charlie:

This is just a note to reaffirm the basic understanding I have with respect to the grant process:

The role of the President's Council is to raise \$10 million from the private sector for the President's International Youth Exchange Initiative. All of these funds are to be used for grants. The President's Council will not be involved in the grant process nor do I wish to be, and I neither expect nor desire to have the recipients cleared with me in any way before they are notified of their grants. The Council should be advised periodically after the grants are made.

This is how we have operated and I want to continue on that basis.

All the best.

Sincerely,



Dear Bob:

Thank you for presenting the Presidential Inaugural Trust's gift of \$1,000,000 to the President's International Youth Exchange Initiative. With this very generous donation, you have helped to kick off our program to increase the numbers of youth involved in international exchanges over the next three years. As you know, this initial donation will be used to set up the Ronald Reagan Scholarship Fund.

The deep commitment of the President to the program and his conviction that exchanges of young people are one of the best ways to preserve the Western Alliance and shape our future international relations are most gratifying. Your support of this Initiative has aided us considerably in the fine start we have made in obtaining pledges and commitments from the private sector.

Your help and participation on the President's Council are invaluable. I look forward to your continued involvement in our efforts to make the President's Initiative a huge success. Many thanks.

Sincerely,

Charles Z. Wick  
Director

Mr. Robert Gray  
Chairman  
Gray and Company  
3255 Grace Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20007

Drafted by: E/YX:LFIELDS:ms/#5030T:2/15/83  
Clearances: D - Mark Everson  
E - RL Trowbridge  
E/YX - Molly Raymond

cc: D, DD, C, E, D/SS  
E - JSiegel  
E/YX chron



## PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURAL TRUST

1701 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W. Suite 210  
Washington, DC 20006  
(202) 457-7930

Dear

I am writing to you, as a significant contributor to the Presidential Inaugural Trust, to bring you up to date on the Trust's program and activities. As you probably already know, the Trust played an important role in including the general public in the inauguration of President Reagan by totally underwriting the cost of construction of the reviewing stands for the Presidential party and the news media and for the fireworks displays and band concerts open to the general public without charge.

At the outset the trustees additionally contemplated an ongoing scholarship program for the Trust. Since the inauguration the trustees have held meetings and explored the possible alternative mechanisms for placing scholars in government positions within the scope of the program as originally conceived. The trustees have concluded that while this program could be worthwhile, it would duplicate, and on a much smaller scale, existing programs such as the Harry S. Truman Memorial Scholarship program supported by a \$30 million Congressional appropriation. Our proposed scholarship program thus may not have significant impact. Further, the administrative expenses of such a program could be quite high in comparison to the income which could be generated from the trust corpus of approximately \$1.1 million.

During the course of this review the President last May strongly endorsed international youth exchange programs as a means of fostering a closer understanding between Americans and the peoples of the allied nations. The President is hopeful that the private sector will take the lead in generating support for the program. The President's Council for International Youth Exchange, chaired by Equitable Life Assurance Society's CEO Coy Eklund, and on which I also have agreed to serve, has been organized to coordinate such an effort.

December 10, 1982

Page Two

The United States Information Agency is prepared to provide substantial financial funding and support as well. I have enclosed a letter to me from Charles Wick, Director of the USIA, which further explains the program. Charlie, who has been designated the President's personal representative in the effort and who also is a trustee of the Inaugural Trust, indicates that the USIA is prepared to contribute \$10 million over three years to the effort and seeks a \$1 million startup contribution from the Inaugural Trust. An additional \$10 million needs to be raised from the private sector to fully fund the program.

After full consideration, the trustees have determined that a grant of approximately \$1 million to the President's International Youth Exchange Initiative would make a more meaningful contribution than going ahead with a limited scholarship program. This would leave approximately \$150,000 for funding public events at the next inaugural. The trustees plan to submit this proposal to the IRS for approval. We have had our legal counsel examine this proposal carefully in conjunction with the attorneys from the USIA, all concur that the transfer of funds is proper and legally correct.

Further, we invite any of our Founder members to join the Presidential Council for International Youth Exchange. The Council's advice and expertise will be sought in a number of important areas: creative ways to involve corporations and their employees and families in youth exchange programs, ways to publicize the Initiative to the American public, and, of course, fund-raising. You will not be burdened with numerous meetings. We expect the full Council to meet twice a year, with more frequent meetings of the Executive Committee.

We also hope to involve Council members in international events hosted by the governments of our partner nations where they will meet with their private sector counterparts from the other nations.

As we wish to move promptly, would you please forward to me any reply you wish to make within two weeks regarding the Trustees' proposal on the use of the available funds and membership on the Presidential Council.

Sincerely,

William H. G. Fitzgerald  
Trustee, on behalf of all Trustees

Enclosures

December 22, 1982

Memorandum For: D - Mr. Wick  
Through: E - Dr. Trowbridge  
E/YX - Ms. Grooms  
From: GC - Jonathan W. Sloat  
Subject: Inaugural Trust Contribution to Youth Exchange

The planned Inaugural Trust gift to the President's Youth Exchange Initiative will be placed in a separate subaccount under the Agency Trust Account for Educational and Cultural Exchanges. The new account will be called the "USIA-President Reagan Fund for Youth Exchange," and the check should be made out accordingly. The funds in this account will receive separate accounting by MGT/C and will not be commingled with other contributions or appropriated monies. The funds will otherwise be treated in the same way as other donations to the Youth Exchange program, e.g., the Council will advise and recommend on its use, but final decisions will rest with the Agency.

A second new subaccount entitled the "President's Youth Exchange Program" will also be established under the Agency's Trust Account for Educational and Cultural Exchanges, to receive other contributions to the program.

Clearances:

M/C - Mr. Hill  
Mr. Steiner  
D - Mr. Everson

cc: Mr. Chub  
Ms. Siegel

President shall transmit with such certification a statement setting forth the specific reasons therefor.

(4) For purposes of this subsection, continuity of session is broken only by an adjournment of Congress sine die and the days on which either House is not in session because of an adjournment of more than three days to a day certain are excluded in the computation of any period of time in which Congress is in continuous session.

(5) As used in this subsection, the term "non-nuclear-weapon state" means any country which is not a nuclear-weapon state, as defined in article IX(3) of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. As amended Pub.L. 97-113, Title VII, § 737(c), Dec. 29, 1981, 95 Stat. 1562.

**References in Text.** This chapter, referred to in text, was in the original, this Act, meaning Pub.L. 87-105, Sept. 4, 1961, 75 Stat. 424, known as the Foreign Assistance Act of 1960. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 2151 of this title and Tables volume.

The Arms Export Control Act, referred to in text, is Pub.L. 90-629, Oct. 22, 1968, 82 Stat. 1320, as amended, which is classified principally to chapter 39 (section 2751 et seq.) of this title. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 2751 of this title and Tables volume.

Section 401(b) of the International Security Assistance and Arms Export Control Act of 1976, referred to in text, is section 601(b) of Pub.L. 94-329, June 30, 1976, 90 Stat. 729, which made provision for expedited procedures in the Senate and was not classified to the Code.

Section 670(1)(2) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, referred to in text, is section (b)(2) of this section. Section 670(1)(3) of that Act, referred to in text, is subsection (b)(3) of this section.

**1981 Amendment.** Subsec. (a). Pub.L. 97-113, in revising text, incorporated in combined subsec. (a)(1) existing introductory subsec. (a) text and the following part: (1) text, substituting therein "paragraph (2) of this section" for "subsection (b) of this section"; inserting in subsec. (a)(2) existing subsec. (1)(1), substituting therein "paragraph (1) of this section" for "subsection (b) of this section"; and "that paragraph" for "such subsection"; and added par. (3)(A) to (C). Former introductory

§ 2429a-1. Annual report on nuclear transfer activities

Beginning with the fiscal year 1983 and for each fiscal year thereafter, the President shall prepare and transmit to the Congress, as part of the presentation materials for foreign assistance programs proposed for that fiscal year, a classified report describing the nuclear programs and related activities of any country for which a waiver of section 2429 or 2429a of this title is in effect, including an assessment of—

- (1) the extent and effectiveness of International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards at that country's nuclear facilities; and
- (2) the capability, actions, and intentions of the Government of that country with respect to the manufacture or acquisition of a nuclear explosive device.

Pub.L. 97-113, Title VII, § 735, Dec. 29, 1981, 95 Stat. 1561.

**Confidentiality.** Section was not enacted as part of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 which comprises this chapter but as part of the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1981.

Delegation of Functions. Functions of the Director of United States Information Agency under section 413(b) of the International Security Assistance Act of 1950, set out as a note under this section, delegated to the International Security Agency, as amended, Sept. 29, 1975, 41 F.R. 50673, set out as a note under section 2381 of this title.

CHAPTER 33—MUTUAL EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAM

1983  
Pocket

§ 2452. Authorization of activities; grants or contracts for educational or cultural exchanges; participation in international fairs and exhibitions abroad; other exchanges

**Change of Name.** The International Communication Agency was redesignated the United States Information Agency, and the Director or any other official of the International Communication Agency redesignated as Director or other official.

§ 2453. Agreements with foreign governments and international organizations

**Change of Name.** The International Communication Agency was redesignated the United States Information Agency, and the Director or any other official of the International Communication Agency redesignated as Director or other official.

§ 2454. Administration

[See main volume for text of (a) and (b)]

(c) Repealed. Pub.L. 96-465, Title II, § 2205(7), Oct. 17, 1980, 94 Stat. 2160.

Extension of benefits

(d) For the purpose of performing functions under this chapter outside the United States, the Director of the International Communication Agency is authorized to provide that any person employed or assigned by a United States Government agency shall be entitled, except to the extent that the Director of the International Communication Agency may specify otherwise in cases in which the period of employment or assignment exceeds thirty months, to the same benefits as are provided by section 3950 of this title for individuals appointed to the Foreign Service.

[See main volume for text of (e)]

(f) Repealed. Pub.L. 96-60, Title II, § 203(a) (1), Aug. 15, 1979, 93 Stat. 398.

[See main volume for text of (g)]

As amended Pub.L. 96-60, Title II, § 203(a) (1), Aug. 15, 1979, 93 Stat. 398; Pub.L. 96-465, Title II, §§ 2205(7), 2206(a) (9), Oct. 17, 1980, 94 Stat. 2160, 2162.

**1980 Amendment.** Subsec. (c). Pub.L. 96-465, § 2205(7), struck out subsec. (c), which related to employment or assignment of persons in or to Foreign Service Reserve or Foreign Service Staff and alien clerks and employees.

Subsec. (d). Pub.L. 96-465, § 2206(a) (9), among other changes, substituted for reference to section 3950 of this title and struck out provisions relating to the applicability of section 807 of this title.

**1979 Amendment.** Subsec. (f). Pub.L. 96-60 struck out investigation-of-employees requirement.

Executive Date of 1979 Amendment. Subsec. (f) repealed effective Oct. 1, 1979. See section 200 of Pub.L. 96-60, set out as a note under section 1400 of this title. Savings Provisions. All actions made issued, undertaken, entered into, or taken under the authority of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 or any other law repealed, modified or effected by the Foreign Service Act of 1980, Pub.L. 96-165, to continue in full force and effect until modified, revoked, or superseded by appropriate authority; see section 4172 of this title. Legislative History. For legislative history and purpose of Pub.L. 96-60, see 1979 U.S. Code Cong. and Adm. News, p. 982. See, also, Pub.L. 96-165, 1980 U.S. Code Cong. and Adm. News, p. 4419.

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 11084

June 25, 1962, 27 F.R. 6071, as amended by Ex.Ord.No.11380, Nov. 8, 1967, 32 F.R. 16027; Ex.Ord.No.12292, Feb. 23, 1981, 46 F.R. 13967

ADMINISTRATION OF PROGRAMS

Sec. 6. Certain incidental matters.

(c) Persons employed or assigned by a department or other executive agency for the purpose of performing functions under the Act outside the United States shall be entitled, except in cases in which the period of employment or assignment exceeds thirty months, to the same benefits as persons performing such functions in the United States.

§ 2455. Appropriations

Change of Name. The International Communication Agency was redesignated the United States Information Agency and the Director or any other official of the International Communication Agency redesignated as Director or other official, as appropriate, of the United States Information Agency; see Pub.L. 97-241, 71 Stat. 111, § 303, Aug. 24, 1982, 96 Stat. 201, set out as a note under section 1401 of this title.

Increase in Grants for Exchange-of-Persons Activities; Funds for Specific Programs, Reductions, Other Use of Funds, Report to Congressional Committees, Pub.L. 97-241, Title III, § 305(c), (d), Aug. 24, 1982, 96 Stat. 204, provided that:

(c) The amount obligated by the United States Information Agency each fiscal year for grants for exchange-of-persons activities shall be increased, through regular annual increases, so that by the fiscal year 1988 the amount obligated for such grants is at least double (in terms of constant dollars) the amount obligated for such grants for the fiscal year 1982.

(d)(1) In furtherance of the purposes of subsection (c), the Congress directs that of the amount appropriated for the United States Information Agency for the fiscal year 1983—

- (A) \$84,276,000 shall be available only for grants for the Fulbright Academic Exchange Programs and the International Visitor Program; and
  - (B) \$3,248,000 shall be available only for grants for the Humphrey Fellowship Program; and
  - (C) \$8,000,000 shall be available only for grants to private, not-for-profit organizations engaging in exchange-of-persons programs;
- (2) If the amount appropriated for the subject to paragraphs (2) and (3) of this subsection.
- (3) If the amount appropriated for the United States Information Agency for the

1983 is less than the amount authorized for the fiscal year 1983, then the amounts specified in subparagraphs (A) through (C) of paragraph (1) shall each be deemed to be reduced to the amount which bears the same ratio to the specified amount as the amount appropriated bears to the amount authorized. For purposes of this paragraph—

(A) the term "amount appropriated" means the amount appropriated under section 302 of this Act (section 302 of Pub.L. 97-241, which was not classified to the code) (less any rescissions), and does not include amounts appropriated under section 404 of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (section 147b of this title) (relating to nondiscriminatory personnel costs and currency fluctuations) or under any other provision of law; and

(B) the term "amount authorized" means the amount authorized to be appropriated by section 302 of this Act (section 302 of Pub.L. 97-241, which was not classified to the code), less an amount equal to any amount which was withheld from appropriation (or amount available for a particular program or activity).

(3) The Director of the United States Information Agency may authorize up to 5 percent of the amount authorized under subparagraph (A), (B), or (C) of paragraph (1) to be used for a purpose other than the exchange-of-persons activities specified in that subparagraph. Not less than 15 days prior to any such authorization, the Director shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, and to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, a justification for authorizing the use of earmarked funds for a purpose other than the specified exchange-of-persons activities.

§ 2456. Board of Foreign Scholarships

[See main volume for text of (a)]

(b) Omitted

[See main volume for text of (c) and (d)]

Availability of appropriations for expenses; transportation expenses and per diem; compensation of members of Board and Committees

(e) The provisions of section 691 of Title 31 shall be applicable to an interagency committee created pursuant to the provisions of this chapter. Members of the committee expenses and per diem in lieu of subsistence at the rate prescribed by or established pursuant to section 5703 of Title 5 while away from home in connection with attendance at meetings or in consultation with officials of the Government or otherwise carrying out duties as authorized, and (H) if not otherwise in the employ of the United States Government, to compensation at rates not in excess of \$50 per diem while performing services for such committees. Members of the Board shall be entitled to such expenses and per diem in lieu of subsistence as provided for under clause (1) of the preceding sentence and, while performing services for the Board, to compensation at a rate, prescribed by the Director of the International Communication Agency, not in excess of the daily rate for the first step of GS-15 of the General Schedule under section 5332 of Title 5.

Secretarial and staff assistance

(f) The President is authorized to provide for necessary secretarial and staff assistance for the Board and such committees as may be created under this section.

As amended 1977 Reorg. Plan No. 2, §§ 8(b), 9(a)(3), (6), 42 F.R. 62461, 91 Stat. 1638, 1639; Pub.L. 96-60, Title II, § 205(a), Aug. 1, 1979, 93 Stat. 401.

Redesignation. Subsec. (b), which established the United States Advisory Commission on International Educational and Cultural Affairs to replace the United States Advisory Commission on Educational Exchange, and provided for its functions and the appointment and terms of its members, and the provisions of subsections (e) and (f) referring to the "Commission", were omitted pursuant to P.R. 62401, 91 Stat. 1639, set out under section 1461 of this title, which abolished that Commission effective on or before July 1, 1978, at such time as specified by the President.

1979 Amendment. Subsec. (e), Pub.L. 96-60 struck from second sentence "the Board, preceding "the Commission", and from cl. (1) thereof, such Board", preceding "Commission", and provided for entitlement of members of the Board to expenses and per diem in lieu of subsistence and to compensation for services

§ 2457. Reports by Board

The Board shall submit annual reports to the Congress and such other reports to the Congress as it deems appropriate, and shall make reports to the public in the United States and abroad to develop a better understanding of and support for the programs authorized by this chapter. As amended 1977 Reorg. Plan No. 2, § 9(a)(3), (6), 42 F.R. 62461, Stat. 1639.

Provisions relating to the submission of reports to Congress by the United States Advisory Commission on International Educational and Cultural Affairs [which replaced the United States Advisory Commission on Educational Exchange], and the Advisory Committee on



Performance of certain functions without regard to other laws; appropriation credits upon reimbursement for services in connection with exchange activities

(a) (1) Whenever the President determines it to be in furtherance of this chapter, the functions authorized in section 2452(a) (2) and (3) of this title may be performed without regard to such provisions of law or limitations of authority regulating or relating to the making, performance, amendment, or modification of contracts, the acquisition and disposition of property, and the expenditure of Government funds, as he may specify.

(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Director of the International Communication Agency may provide, on a reimbursable basis, services within the United States in connection with exchange activities otherwise authorized by this chapter when such services are requested by a department or executive agency. Reimbursements under this paragraph shall be credited to the applicable appropriation of the Agency.

#### Periodic reports of activities and expenditures

(b) The President shall submit periodic reports to the Congress of activities carried on and expenditures made in furtherance of the purposes of this chapter and of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, as amended.

[See main volume for text of (c) and (d)]

As amended Pub.L. 96-60, Title II, § 203(d), Aug. 15, 1979, 93 Stat. 399; Pub.L. 96-470, Title II, § 212(a), Oct. 19, 1980, 94 Stat. 2246.

**References in Text.** The United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, as amended, referred to in subsec. (b), is Act Jan. 27, 1948, c. 34 (2 Stat. 6), which is classified generally to chapter 18 (§ 1431 et seq.) of this title. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 1431 of this title and Tables.

**1979 Amendment.** Subsec. (b). Pub.L. 96-470 substituted provision requiring periodic reports on activities and expenditures made under this chapter and the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 for provision requiring an annual report to be made on activities and expenditures under this chapter.

**1979 Amendment.** Subsec. (a). Pub.L. 90-60 designated existing provisions as par. (1) and added par. (2).

**Change of Name.** The International Communication Agency was redesignated the United States Information Agency and the Director any other official of the International Communication Agency redesignated as Director or other official, as appropriate, of the United States Information Agency, see Pub.L. 97-241, Title III, § 303, Aug. 24, 1982, 96 Stat. 291, set out as a note under section 1461 of this title.

### § 2458a. Federal employee participation in cultural exchange programs

Grants and other foreign government assistance; family or household expense assistance prohibited; "Federal employee" defined

(a) (1) Congress consents to the acceptance by a Federal employee of grants and other forms of assistance provided by a foreign government to facilitate the participation of such Federal employee in a cultural exchange—

[See main volume for text of (A) to (C)]

but the Congress does not consent to the acceptance by any Federal employee of any portion of any such grant or other form of assistance which

provides assistance with respect to any expenses incurred by or for any member of the family or household of such Federal employee.

(2) For purposes of this section, the term "Federal employee" means any employee as defined in subparagraphs (A) through (F) of section 7342(a) (1) of Title 5, but does not include a person described in subparagraph (G) of such section.

Foreign grants and other assistance not gifts for purposes of section 7312 of Title 5

(b) The grants and other forms of assistance with respect to which the consent of Congress is given in subsection (a) of this section shall not constitute gifts for purposes of section 7342 of Title 5.

#### Regulations

(c) The Director of the International Communication Agency is authorized to promulgate regulations for purposes of this section.

As amended Pub.L. 96-60, Title II, § 204(d), Aug. 15, 1979, 93 Stat. 400.

**1979 Amendment.** Subsec. (a) (2). Pub. L. 90-60 substituted "(F)" for "(E)" and "(G)" for "(F)".

**Change of Name.** The International Communication Agency was redesignated the United States Information Agency and the Director or any other official of the International Communication Agency redesignated as Director or other official, as appropriate, of the United States Information Agency, see Pub.L. 97-241, Title III, § 303, Aug. 24, 1982, 96 Stat. 291.

§ 2459. Immunity from seizure under judicial process of cultural objects imported for temporary exhibition or display

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 12047

Mar. 27, 1978, 43 P.R. 13359, as amended by Ex. Ord. No. 12388, Oct. 14, 1982, 47 P.R. 40245

#### IMPORTED OBJECTS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Act of October 19, 1965, entitled "An Act to render immune from seizure under judicial process certain objects of cultural significance imported into the United States for temporary display or exhibition, and for other purposes," 79 Stat. 985, 22 U.S.C. 2459 (this section), and as President of the United States of America, I hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. The Director of the United States Information Agency is designated and empowered to perform the functions conferred upon the President by the above-mentioned Act and shall be deemed to be authorized, without the approval, ratification, or other action of the President, (1) to determine that any work of art or other object to be imported into the United States within the meaning of the Act is of cultural significance, (2) to determine that the temporary exhibition or display of any such work of art or

other object in the United States is in the national interest, and (3) to cause public notices of the determinations referred to above to be published in the Federal Register.

Sec. 2. The Director of the United States Information Agency, in carrying out this Order, shall consult with the Secretary of State with respect to the determination of national interest, and may consult with the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, the Director of the National Gallery of Art, and with such other officers and agencies of the Government as may be appropriate, with respect to the determination of cultural significance.

Sec. 3. The Director of the United States Information Agency is authorized to delegate within the Agency the functions conferred upon him by this Order. [See main volume for text of (4) to (6)]

## INDEX

### CONSULT GENERAL INDEX

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 29, 1983

MEMORANDUM TO LOESJE EDWARDS

FROM: Gail Ledwig

SUBJECT: Photo Request

*Sent  
1/9/84*

Would you please have a picture in  
scribed and autopen to:

Ambassador Geoff Swaebe wbw RR

Loesje, I am not sure of how it should  
be done...Is it just Geoff Swaebe or  
does he have the title in the inscription.

Thanks.

Send back to me....

Charles Z. Wick  
400 C Street, S. W.  
Suite 800  
Washington, D. C. 20547

DB  
pls do

November 28, 1983

For Mike Decker  
~~Dear Mr. President:~~

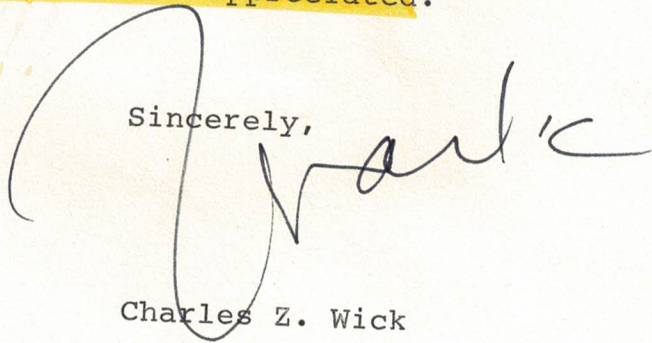
Ambassador Geoff Swaebe would deeply appreciate receiving a photograph personally inscribed by you to hang in his office.

He feels that this symbol would enhance his ability to represent you in our relations with Belgium. I indicated to Geoff that I would forward his request. He will be very grateful to receive your autographed photo.

Your thoughtfulness is most appreciated.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,



Charles Z. Wick

The President  
The White House

**United States  
Information  
Agency**

Washington, D.C. 20547

Director



December 15, 1983

*File*

MEMORANDUM FOR: The Honorable  
Michael K. Deaver  
Deputy Chief of Staff  
and Assistant to the President  
The White House

FROM: Charles Z. Wick *ew*

For your information, attached (at Tab A) is a translation of the extremely positive article which resulted from the President's interview with Nobutaka Shikanai on November 7. Entitled, "Deeply Impressed by President's Sense of Responsibility," the article appeared in the Japanese language daily Sankei Shimbun on November 9.

For your convenience, I have extracted some key passages from the reporting cable:

"I have never before met any person who draws a person so strongly and who is so skilled in the handling of the other person. The President spoke slowly, choosing words which are easy to understand, for my benefit. I did not receive any impression of the 'Hawk Faction Reagan' from this President, and I saw a very clear-minded and sincere personality.

What he said was permeated from the first to the last with the strong sense of the responsibility of the U.S. President that he must contribute to the easing of the tension and to the stabilization of the world.

Through the talks, I fully sensed President Reagan's ability as the leader of the Western Camp, the human warmth of his nature and the sense of trust which he conveys."

UNCLASSIFIED  
UNITED STATES  
INFORMATION AGENCY

INCOMING  
TELEGRAM

PAGE 01

#16685 HFO673

#16685 HFO673

12/2329Z

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ACTION OFFICE IPFF-01

INFO ACO-01 EA-03 PFRG-02 PRM-07 BVBA-01 BBCX-01 BVBE-01  
BVBF-01 D-03 IPF-01 IPFO-01 /023 A1 3  
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P 122305Z DEC 83

FM USIS TOKYO JA

TO RUEHFO/USINFO WASHDC PRIORITY

RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHDC PRIORITY

RUEADWW/WHITE HOUSE WASHDC PRIORITY

BT

UNCLAS (SECTION 1 OF 2)

SUBJ: ARTICLE IN SANKEI SHIMBUN

USINFO FOR D, P/PFF, EA FOR SEARS, P/RM; SECSTATE FOR EA/J;  
WHITE HOUSE PRESS OFFICE

CHANCELLOR KOHL'S SPEECH. THE HOPE FOR PEACE, EXPRESSED BY THE CHANCELLOR, WAS ESPECIALLY MOVING, ALL THE MORE FOR THE REASON THAT HE IS THE CHANCELLOR OF A COUNTRY WHICH IS CONFRONTING THE SOVIET UNION'S POWERFUL STRENGTH, ACROSS THE NATIONAL BORDER, AND WHICH IS DIRECTLY FACING A CRISIS. I WAS DEEPLY MOVED BY THE CHANCELLOR'S CALL TO US, SAYING, "LET US HAVE HOW WE MADE UTMOST EFFORTS FOR PEACE, RECORDED IN HISTORY." HE MADE ME FEEL KEENLY, ONCE AGAIN, HOW GRAVE A SITUATION THE TENSE CRISIS WHICH CONFRONTS EUROPE IS.

ON THE SAME NIGHT, I LEFT HURRIEDLY FOR WASHINGTON, UPON RECEIVING WORD THAT THE INTERVIEW WILL BE REALIZED.

(MORE COMING) USIS TOKYO

BT

#0905

1. FOLLOWING IS A TRANSLATION OF AN ARTICLE WHICH APPEARED IN THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE DAILY SANKEI SHIMBUN ON NOV. 9. ENTITLED QUOTE DEEPLY IMPRESSED BY US PRESIDENT'S SENSE OF RESPONSIBILITY; IMPRESSIONS OF INTERVIEW; FRANKLY AND FORCEFULLY PREACHES NEED OF DETERRENT POWER FOR WORLD PEACE; BY SANKEI PRESIDENT NOBUTAKA SHIKANAI UNQUOTE, THE ARTICLE APPEARED ON PAGE 1.

2. BEGIN TEXT.

I HAD THE OPPORTUNITY TO HOLD TETE-A-TETE TALKS WITH US PRESIDENT REAGAN, IN A QUIET STUDY IN THE WHITE HOUSE ON NOVEMBER 7, THE DAY BEFORE THE PRESIDENT LEAVES ON HIS TRIP TO JAPAN AND THE ROK. THE PRESIDENT REPEATEDLY EMPHASIZED THAT HE IS DEVOTING UTMOST EFFORTS FOR THE TACKLING OF WORLD PEACE AND STABILITY. ON LISTENING TO THE PRESIDENT'S FORCEFUL DETERMINATION AND CONVICTION, I RECALLED TO MIND, ONCE AGAIN, THE EFFORTS AND ACTIONS THIS LEADER OF THE WESTERN CAMP SHOWED, FOR THE AVOIDING OF A CATASTROPHE IN THE RECENT WORLD SITUATION, FRAUGHT WITH GREAT TURBULENCE.

ON OCTOBER 27, THE PRESIDENT APPEALED TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE FOR UNDERSTANDING AND CO-OPERATION, IN REGARD TO THE GRENADA INCIDENT AND THE LEBANESE SITUATION, OVER TELEVISION AND RADIO, FROM HIS OFFICE IN THE WHITE HOUSE. THIS 20-MINUTE BROADCAST WAS ALSO TRANSMITTED TO JAPAN, AND IT SHOWED THE PRESIDENT, TALKING TO THE PEOPLE IN AN EXTREMELY EASILY UNDERSTANDABLE WAY, SAYING THAT THIS MEASURE TAKEN BY THE US WAS AN UNAVOIDABLE ACTION TO COPE WITH A VERY SERIOUS SITUATION IN THE GLOBAL CRISIS.

THE PRESIDENT APPEALED WITH A VERY SINCERE ATTITUDE, IN REGARD TO THE DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITY WHICH THE AMERICAN PEOPLE MUST FULFILL FOR THE DEFENSE OF FREEDOM AND DEMOCRACY, AND ON HOW GREAT AND SEVERE THE SACRIFICES FOR THIS WILL BE, UNDER THE PRESENT SITUATION. HE CHOKED UP WHEN HE SPOKE IN MEMORY OF THE SERVICEMEN WHO HAD GIVEN THEIR LIVES AND SENT HIS RESPECTS TO THEIR PARENTS.

THE PRESIDENT FURTHER APPEALED FRANKLY THAT, NO MATTER HOW BIG THE SACRIFICE FOR THE DEFENSE OF THE PEACE OF THE FREE WORLD MAY BE, IT MUST BE ENDURED, AND THAT THESE EFFORTS ARE NOT JUST A PASSING THING BUT ARE A DIFFICULT FIGHT, WHICH WILL CONTINUE FOR A LONG TIME. FURTHERMORE, HE EMPHASIZED THAT THE US MUST CO-OPERATE WITH THE NATIONS OF THE FREE WORLD, ESPECIALLY MENTIONING JAPAN BY NAME, EVEN TWICE.

THIS SPEECH WAS AN UNUSUALLY IMPRESSIVE SPEECH IN RECENT TIMES. AS EXPECTED. IT ELICITED BIG RESPONSES AMONG THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, AND IT IS SAID THAT THE ENLISTING OF YOUNG MEN IN THE MARINES IS COMING TO INCREASE SHARPLY.

IT WAS IN THE FIRST PART OF OCTOBER THAT I WAS INFORMED THAT AN INTERVIEW WITH PRESIDENT REAGAN AT THE WHITE HOUSE, BEFORE HIS VISIT TO JAPAN, MAY BE POSSIBLE, AND WAS ASKED WHETHER I COULD COME TO THE WHITE HOUSE IN SUCH A CASE. WITH THE MOUNTING OF TENSION IN THE SHARPLY TURBULENT WORLD SITUATION, INCLUDING THE GRENADA PROBLEM, SINCE THEN, I HAD EVEN DOUBTS AS TO WHETHER THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO JAPAN WOULD BE REALIZED. THEREFORE, I COULD NOT HARBOR EXPECTATIONS ON THE REALIZATION OF AN INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT.

ON NOVEMBER 2, I WAS INVITED TO THE BANQUET HOSTED BY CHANCELLOR KOHL AT THE GOVERNMENT'S AKASAKA GUEST HOUSE, AND THERE, I HEARD

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TO RUEHFO/USINFO WASHDC PRIORITY

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RUEADWW/WHITE HOUSE WASHDC PRIORITY

BT

UNCLAS (SECTION 2 OF 2)

SUBJ: ARTICLE IN SANKEI SHIMBUN

USINFO FOR D, P/PFF, EA FOR SEARS, P/RM; SECSTATE FOR EA/J;  
WHITE HOUSE PRESS OFFICE

HOWEVER, THERE ARE FAR TOO MANY DIFFICULTIES LYING AHEAD OF PRESIDENT REAGAN. IT SEEMED TO ME THAT IT IS A SITUATION WHICH CANNOT POSSIBLY BE OVERCOME BY THE ABILITY OR THE EFFORTS OF ONE HUMAN BEING. HOWEVER, PRESIDENT REAGAN SAID WITH CONVICTION THAT "I HAVE NOT GIVEN UP HOPE FOR THE FUTURE." I END THIS REPORT, ATTACHING EXPECTATIONS ON THIS STRONG CONVICTION OF THE PRESIDENT, AND PRAYING THAT HIS VISIT TO JAPAN WILL PRODUCE BIG RESULTS. (IN WASHINGTON)

ITEM USIS TOKYO

BT

#0906

IT IS NOT DIFFICULT TO IMAGINE THAT THE US PRESIDENT IS THE BUSIEST PERSON IN THE WORLD, IN THE MIDST OF TODAY'S INTERNATIONAL SITUATION, AND THAT HE HAS NOT A MOMENT TO SPARE. DESPITE THIS FACT, HE IS TAKING SPECIAL TROUBLE TO VISIT JAPAN. WHAT IS THE REASON FOR THIS? STILL FURTHER, WHAT DOES THE PRESIDENT INTEND TO APPEAL TO THE JAPANESE PEOPLE? I FLEW TO WASHINGTON, KEENLY FEELING MY RESPONSIBILITY OF HAVING TO MAKE THESE POINTS KNOWN TO JAPAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, WHICH I WAS SEEING AFTER A LAPSE OF SOME TIME, SEEMED TO BE SHINING IN THE SUNLIGHT UNDER A CLOUDLESS SKY. IN THE COURTYARD ON THE SOUTH SIDE, ABOUT 500 PERSONS, INCLUDING AMERICAN MEDICAL STUDENTS, WHO HAD JUST RETURNED HOME FROM GRENADA, AND US MILITARY PERSONNEL, WHO HAD RESCUED THEM, WHO HAD BEEN INVITED TO THE WHITE HOUSE, WERE BEING GREETED BY PRESIDENT REAGAN. THE STUDENTS WERE ALL EXPRESSING GRATITUDE TO THE PRESIDENT.

THE ROOM TO WHICH I WAS USHERED WAS A SMALL STUDY ON THE FIRST FLOOR OF THE MAIN BUILDING IN THE PART WHICH IS THE LIVING QUARTERS FOR THE PRESIDENT AND HIS FAMILY. PRESIDENT REAGAN SOON CAME IN, LOOKING IN VERY GOOD HEALTH, AND WITH A STRONG HANDSHAKE, WELCOMED ME, SAYING "I THANK YOU FOR COMING." THE PRESIDENT ALSO SAID THAT "I AM GREATLY LOOKING FORWARD TO MY VISIT TO JAPAN."

WE SAT DOWN, AND WE IMMEDIATELY HELD TETE-A-TETE TALKS, WITH OUR KNEES ALMOST TOUCHING EACH OTHER. THE DETAILED CONTENTS WERE AS REPORTED BY THE SANKEI SHIMBUN. THE PRESIDENT EARNESTLY LISTENED TO MY QUESTIONS, AND REPLIED TO THEM ACCURATELY AND FRANKLY. I HAVE NEVER BEFORE MET ANY PERSON WHO DRAWS A PERSON SO STRONGLY AND WHO IS SO SKILLED IN THE HANDLING OF THE OTHER PERSON. THE PRESIDENT SPOKE SLOWLY, CHOOSING WORDS WHICH ARE EASY TO UNDERSTAND, FOR MY BENEFIT. I DID NOT RECEIVE ANY IMPRESSION OF THE "HAWK FACTION REAGAN" FROM THIS PRESIDENT, AND I RATHER SAW A VERY CLEAR-MINDED AND SINCERE PERSONALITY.

WHAT IMPRESSED ME MOST STRONGLY THROUGHOUT THE TALKS WAS THE FACT THAT HE REPEATEDLY AND EARNESTLY IMPRESSED ON ME THAT "THERE ARE NO PRECEDENTS IN HISTORY WHERE THE STRENGTHENING OF MILITARY POWER IN ITSELF LED TO WAR, AND MILITARY POWER, AS A DETERRENT, IS NECESSARY FOR THE MAINTAINING OF WORLD PEACE AND PROSPERITY." THERE WERE NO SHOCKING STATEMENTS OR NEW EXPRESSIONS, THROUGHOUT THE WHOLE INTERVIEW. HOWEVER, WHAT HE SAID WAS PERMEATED FROM THE FIRST TO THE LAST WITH THE STRONG SENSE OF THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE US PRESIDENT THAT HE MUST CONTRIBUTE TO THE EASING OF TENSION AND TO THE STABILIZATION OF THE WORLD. AT THE SAME TIME, THE PRESIDENT FRANKLY VOICED THE NEED FOR JAPAN TO SELF-AWAKEN TO THE ROLE WHICH JAPAN, AS AN ECONOMIC BIG POWER, SHOULD NATURALLY FULFILL, THAT IS, THE ENSURING OF THE SECURITY OF ITS OWN COUNTRY AND THE DEFENSE OF THE 1,000-KILOMETER SEA-LANES, WHICH ARE THE SHIPPING LANES FOR RESOURCES AND TRADE.

THROUGH THE TALKS, I FULLY SENSED PRESIDENT REAGAN'S ABILITY AS THE LEADER OF THE WESTERN CAMP, THE HUMAN WARMTH OF HIS NATURE AND THE SENSE OF TRUST WHICH HE CONVEYS.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

*file  
here*

November 28, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR MICHAEL K. DEAVER

FROM: FREDERICK J. RYAN, JR. *FJR*

SUBJECT: Requests from Charles Wick

SUMMARY

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Approved</u>	<u>Disapproved</u>
1983	29	8 (28%)	21 (72%)
1982	29	17 (59%)	12 (41%)
1981	<u>9</u>	<u>5 (56%)</u>	<u>4 (44%)</u>
TOTALS	67	30 (45%)	37 (55%)

As you requested, we have prepared a summary of the scheduling requests that Charles Wick has submitted. Since specific records were not kept during the early part of the Administration, this list may not include some requests that Mr. Wick made at that time. Also, although this list includes all recent requests that were initiated by Mr. Wick, it may not include all requests that he merely "endorsed."

WICK REQUESTS

DATE OF REQUEST	REQUEST	DISPOSITION
<u>1983</u>		
1/5/83	Videotape to be played over Indian Television on Indian Republic Day	NO
1/17/83	Meet with German-American organization on Tricentennial	NO
1/19/83	Interview for Japanese TV	NO
3/16/83	Message taping for the 4th of July broadcast by VOA	YES
3/21/83	Meeting with PSI Diplomacy Group	YES
4/1/83	Present award to Janium Jayewardene	NO
4/7/83	Interview with Eric Bye of Norwegian TV	NO
4/18/83	Briefing for network heads	NO
4/18/83	Meeting with Ad Council	NO
4/25/83	Meet with Bipartisan Roundtable on Capital Formation	YES
4/25/83	Brief Interview with Dr. Hubert Burda of <u>Bunte</u> Magazine	YES
4/26/83	Lunch meeting with heads of high tech industries	NO
5/4/83	Meet with Bipartisan Roundtable to discuss issues before Williamsburg Summit	NO
5/31/83	Meet with Bipartisan Roundtable to discuss higher education	NO
5/31/83	Meet with Bipartisan Roundtable to discuss issues facing elementary and secondary schools	NO



6/1/83	Taping for German TV tribute to armed forces network's 40 years of broadcasting	YES
6/3/83	Request for television interviews from Spanish national television and the Australian Broadcasting Commission	NO
6/5/83	Meet with Bipartisan Roundtable to discuss international economic system	YES
6/10/83	Address the International Rescue Committee 50th Anniversary dinner (Videotape approved)	NO
6/16/83	Photo with new Chairman of German American Tricentennial	YES
7/25/83	Videotape message to the National Academy of Television Arts and Sciences to pay tribute to the Irish Television	NO
7/28/83	Participation in 30th Anniversary of USIA	NO
8/8/83	Meet with Executive Committee of International Rescue Committee	YES
8/12/83	Meet with Bipartisan Roundtable to discuss issues concerning Black Americans	NO
9/9/83	Attend International Song Fest at Constitution Hall on 10/29/83 (Videotape approved)	NO
10/7/83	Request filmed tour of the White House	NO
10/12/83	Meet with Lady Olga Maitland, founder of Women and Families for Defense	NO
10/18/83	Address the annual conference of Council on International Education Exchange	NO
11/7/83	Attend dinner in New York City(?) (P sent personal letter of regret to Mary Jane Wick)	NO
11/22/83	Private tour of the Smithsonian Museum Exhibit "The Precious Legacy"	NO

1982

1/19/82	Armed Forces public service announcements	YES
1/20/82	Met with William Walsh, John Walsh and Wick on Project Hope (Walshes were included in next request to present inaugural volume but didn't have own meeting on Project Hope)	NO
1/20/82	Met with Annie Morris, Wick, Robert Gray and Charles Hagel to receive volume of various inaugural events	YES
1/21/82	Participate in ICA's worldwide satellite program "Let Poland Be Poland" (taping approved for 1/29/82)	YES
2/24/82	Address to the Voice of America	YES
3/27/82	Interview with Bernard-Henri Levy, editor with Le Matin	NO
4/16/82	Fuji Television Interview	NO
5/3/82	Meet with Geoffrey Swaebe regarding upcoming European trip (Swaebe had meeting in Oct. 82, but not on same subject)	NO
5/7/82	Videotape of "Afghanistan 82: The Struggle for Freedom Continues"	YES
5/11/82	Meet with officers and directors of National Council for International Visitors	NO
5/13/82	Photo op with Mark Siegel & Associates	NO
5/24/82	Kick-off Youth Exchange Drive	YES
7/12/82	Meet with former Polish Ambassador to U.S., Romuald Spasowski (Two other meetings on record prior to this request)	NO
7/30/82	Message for 30th Anniversary of King Hussein Ascension to the Jordanian throne	YES

8/2/82	Visit with International Radio and TV Society	YES
8/6/82	Videotaped message for leadership of Brazil introduction to ICA documentary on Brazil's support to the Allies during WW II	YES
8/6/82	Videotaped message for second UN Conference on Peaceful Uses of Outer Space	YES
8/9/82	Photo op for Leonard Silverstein	YES
10/5/82	Taped message to Bob Hope on occasion of benefit for USAF enlisted women's widows	NO
10/5/82	Meeting with young German workers	NO
10/25/82	Holiday greetings for Thanksgiving and Christmas to Amred Forces radio	YES
11/8/82	Introductory remarks for film about Freedom Foundation	YES
11/18/82	Televised greeting to Moroccan-American Foundation on occasion of 11/29 meeting	YES
11/18/82	Major speech on Arms Control	NO
11/30/82	Address 50th Anniversary dinner of Experiment in International Living	NO
12/8/82	Dinner at Wicks' home on 12/24/82	YES
12/10/82	Meet with touring German students	NO
12/21/82	Receive check for \$1 million from Inaugural Trust to be contributed to the President's Council for International Youth Exchange	YES
12/17/82	Message for Red Cross	YES

1981

2/7/81	Dinner with Wicks and guests at Watergate	YES
2/26/81	Dinner with Wicks, Bloomingdales, and Annenbergs on 3/4/81	YES
3/4/81	Receive flag flown over Capitol during Inauguration and medal from Wick, Senator Hatfield, Bob Gray, Lloyd Taggart, and Tom Decker	NO
4/6/81	Co-Host White House Reception on 5/5/81	NO
9/14/81	Taped interview with Nancy Dickerson for ICA	YES
11/24/81	Address a January conference on European Neutralism	NO
12/22/81	Videotaped message distributed by ICA throughout the World on New Years Day	YES
12/22/81	Christmas message to U.S. troops here and abroad for Armed Forces Radio	YES
12/15/81	Invitation to the First Lady for 1/18/82 to attend Manila International Film Festival (We don't have record of First Lady's activities.)	NO?