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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 23, 1988

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT ANNOUNCEMENT OF MOSCOW SUMMIT

The Rose Garden

11:54 A.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: A very brief announcement -- we've begun our meetings and, of course, as you know, they're going to resume. We've only had a short time together, the Foreign Minister and myself. But can announce that it has been agreed, the Moscow summit will be from May 29th through June 3rd -- June 2nd -- I'm sorry -- June 2nd. May 29, June 2nd.

Mr. Minister, do you have any --

Q Mr. President, do you think you'll have an arms control treaty by then, sir?

Q Do you think you'll have an arms control treaty to sign at that summit when you go to Moscow, sir?

THE PRESIDENT: I have no way to answer that now. We're --

Q Can you make enough progress to at least have agreement in principle, Mr. President?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I think we had an agreement in principle that even led to this before we even started. Both sides had said we want to look toward a certain proportionate decrease in arms.

Q Then why aren't you going to sign one?

Q What will you accomplish then, sir, at the --

THE PRESIDENT: What?

Q What will you accomplish with a summit if you cannot sign an agreement?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, there are a number of other subjects that we continue to discuss with each other.

Q Will you only go to Moscow?

THE PRESIDENT: Look, I can't -- we

Q Have you made progress on verification, Mr. President? What are the obstacles? The Intelligence Committee is warning that the Soviets might cheat.

THE PRESIDENT: I can't report on anything else. Andrea, I can't take any further questions.

Q Mr. Foreign Minister, can we ask you a question, sir?

FOREIGN MINISTER SHEVARDNADZE: We have set the date, and now we shall take care of good substance, good content for the summit.

MORE

Q Mr. Foreign Minister, can you tell us whether you've made progress with an agreement for withdrawal from Afghanistan?

FOREIGN MINISTER SHEVARDNADZE: There is progress, yes.

Q Have you agreed to withdraw?

Q -- for withdrawal before the Geneva Accords?

END

11:56 A.M. EST

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 29, 1988

MEMORANDUM FOR REBECCA RANGE

FROM: MAX GREEN

SUBJECT: Presidential Summit Events

I have enclosed a draft of a memo from NSC to Tom Griscom. It includes proposals for almost all the kinds of events I think are necessary. We might want to add a few meetings. For instance, since we are having millenium events, I think it would be a good idea to bring in Soviet Jewry leaders and/or prominent ex-Refuseniks for a brief meeting with the President. They will be represented at the May 3 religious rights seminar, but a smaller meeting will have forcefully conveyed the message that the cause for Soviet Jewry remains high on our agenda.

Also, I think a reaffirmation of our committment to SDI would be helpful. The event need not involve the President. I have already started working on this.

If the INF agreement is ratified we might want to have some kind of public event where the President can apply the lessons of INF to START negotiations. (I hear that the inclination is to exchange the instruments of ratification in Moscow).

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

2292

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM FOR THOMAS C. GRISCOM

FROM: COLIN L. POWELL

SUBJECT: Possible Presidential Events Supporting the Moscow Summit

Following are suggestions for possible Presidential events leading up to the Moscow Summit. Through these events, we seek to underscore the Administration's success in reshaping the East-West relationship to support a Western agenda of human rights, regional conflicts and bilateral issues, as well as arms control. This success provides a strong base for future evolution of the relationship on terms which advance Western interests.

The speeches provide an opportunity to address -- in depth and for a global audience -- key aspects of the four-part U.S.-Soviet agenda.

Major Speeches:

April 10: Address to the National Association of Broadcasters (Las Vegas), possible focus: The importance of tearing down the barriers to international communication and promoting the freer flow of ideas. Technological change is aiding this. Political implications.

April 21: Address to Springfield (MA) High School, possible focus: Human rights and the spread of democracy worldwide.

Early May: Address at VMI, possible focus: Regional conflicts, why they go to the heart of East-West tensions and are a core element of our agenda.

Mid-May: Speech on arms control/security issues when INF is ratified (otherwise, no arms control speech during this period).

DECLASSIFIED

Sec. 34(b), E.O. 12958, as amended
White House Guidelines, Sept. 11, 2008
BY NARA MP DATE 10/25/11

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Declassify: OADR

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

-2-

- May 16: Worldnet address to Europe setting the frame of issues for the Summit. This would also provide basic positions for U.S. spokesman leading up to the Summit.
- May 27: Address at Finlandia Hall, Helsinki, possible focus: The transatlantic community of interests (vs. Soviet idea of House of Europe); CSCE; this will be seen as an historic speech, drawing worldwide attention; it will underscore the U.S. achievement in reshaping the East-West agenda to reflect Western interests and values.
- May 31: Address at Moscow State University, possible focus: philosophical look at values behind the policies (economic and political freedom, respect for the individual); prospects for future East-West relationship.
- June 2: Address at the Guild Hall, London, possible focus: Peace and freedom; prospects for future evolution for international structures.

Other events:

- March 31: Presidential video message on religious freedom marking 1000 years of Eastern Christianity.
- Meeting/photo op with Ambassador Warren Zimmerman, USDEL CSCE, underscoring U.S. steadfastness in pursuing balanced outcome in Vienna CSCE Follow-up Meeting. (CSCE resumes in Vienna April 14 or 15, with NATO consultations preceding.)
- April 12: President addresses seminar on religious rights in the Soviet Union; at the White House
- April: Presidential statement or event marking 10th anniversary of coup in Afghanistan.
- Meeting/photo op with Ambassador Armando Valladares on results of UN Human Rights Commission meeting in Geneva which saw a major U.S. success on Cuban human rights issue.
- Early May: brief remarks at Atlantic Council reception, National Press Club (schedule proposal is going forward on this); underscores U.S. commitment to NATO during run-up to Summit.

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-3-

Early May: Meeting at White House for the Dance Theater of Harlem, which May 10 leaves for Soviet tour seen as major cultural event.

May 10-12: Lord Carrington's visit will highlight NATO themes.

Meeting with Afghan wounded entering U.S. for medical treatment: Andrews AFB or nearby hospital.

Mid-May: Group TV and print interviews with European/Japanese journalists

May 21: Radio Address on Summit issues

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DECLASSIFIED
Sec. 34(b), E.O. 12065, as amended
White House Guidelines, Sept. 11, 2006
BY NARA 4417 DATE 10/28/01

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Declassify: OADR

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-2-

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17

Levin

9:55

Wed → Mike / Thur Ann

Thurs ~~X~~

Friday Address 3pm

Sat - Ø

Sunday - Museum

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 19, 1988

MEMORANDUM FOR *Rebecca Range*
THROUGH: JAMES L. HOOLE *JLH*
FROM: JOANNE HILDEBRAND
SUBJECT: TRIP OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE MOSCOW SUMMIT, MAY 25-
JUNE 3, 1988

For your use and planning purposes, the attached is an outline schedule for the Trip of the President to the Moscow Summit from Wednesday, May 25-Friday, June 3, 1988. Please note that the events that are in parentheses are currently not Presidential events, but rather events for staff participation only. This outline schedule will be amended daily as the Advance Teams in each of the countries makes logistical adjustments. If you have any questions, please call Joanne Hildebrand in the Advance Office on 456-7565.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

PROPOSED OUTLINE SCHEDULE OF THE TRIP OF THE PRESIDENT

TO

THE MOSCOW SUMMIT

WEDNESDAY MAY 25-FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1988

DAY ONE (Wednesday, May 25, 1988)

Departure Statement on South Lawn (9:50 am)

Marine One departs South Lawn en route Andrews AFB (10:00 am)

Marine One arrives Andrews AFB (10:10 am)

Air Force One departs Andrews AFB en route Helsinki, Finland (10:15 am - Flight Time: 8 hrs. 25 mins, Time Change: +7 hrs.)

Air Force One arrives Vantaa Airport, Helsinki, Finland (1:40 am/6:40 pm EDT).

* Informal Arrival Greeting with President and Mrs. Koivisto at VIP Lounge

Depart Vantaa Airport en route Government Guest House (1:55 am)

Arrive Government Guest House (2:15 am/7:15 pm EDT)

REMAIN OVERNIGHT: Government Guest House
Helsinki, Finland

DAY TWO (Thursday, May 26, 1988)

WASHINGTON WORK/PRIVATE TIME (Entire day) (NOTE: No Daily Operations Meeting.)

REMAIN OVERNIGHT: Government Guest House
Helsinki, Finland

DAY THREE (Friday, May 27, 1988)

WASHINGTON WORK/PRIVATE TIME (Morning)

(Daily Operations Meeting at 9:30 am in Special Meeting Room.)

Private Lunch with Mrs. Reagan at Government Guest House

Depart Government Guest House with Mrs. Reagan en route Presidential Palace (1:25 pm)

Arrive Presidential Palace for Official Events with President and Mrs. Koivisto (1:35 pm)

* Arrival Ceremony (1:40-1:50 pm)

* Official Photo/Toast with President and Mrs. Koivisto (1:55-2:00 pm)

* Private Meeting with President Koivisto (2:00-2:15 pm)

* Tea with President and Mrs. Koivisto (2:15-2:30 pm)

05/18/88 9:00 p.m.

DAY THREE (Friday, May 27, 1988), contd.

Depart Presidential Palace with Mrs. Reagan en route Finlandia Hall
(2:35 pm)

Arrive Finlandia Hall (2:40 pm)

* View Helsinki Accords/VIP Greeting/Guest Book Signing (2:40-
2:55 pm)

* Address (3:05-3:30 pm)

Depart Finlandia Hall en route Government Guest House (3:40 pm)

Arrive Government Guest House (3:50 pm)

WASHINGTON WORK/PRIVATE TIME (Remainder of day)

REMAIN OVERNIGHT: Government Guest House
Helsinki, Finland

DAY FOUR (Saturday, May 28, 1988)

WASHINGTON WORK/PRIVATE TIME (Morning)

(Daily Operations Meeting at 10:00 am in Special Meeting Room.)

Private Lunch with Mrs. Reagan at Government Guest House

Briefing with Senior Advisors in Special Meeting Room (1:30-3:00 pm)

WASHINGTON WORK/PRIVATE TIME (Remainder of day)

REMAIN OVERNIGHT: Government Guest House
Helsinki, Finland

DAY FIVE (Sunday, May 29, 1988)

WASHINGTON WORK/PRIVATE TIME (Morning)

(Daily Operations Meeting at 9:00 am in Special Meeting Room.)

Depart Government Guest House en route Vantaa Airport (10:50 am)

Arrive Vantaa Airport (11:10 am)

* Informal Departure Greeting with President and Mrs. Koivisto at
VIP Lounge

* Event with Embassy Personnel (Brief Informal Remarks)

Air Force One departs Finland, Helsinki en route Moscow, U.S.S.R.
(11:30 am - Flight Time: 1 hr. 30 mins. (w/o interchange), Time
Change: +1 hr.)

Air Force One arrives Vnukovo Airport, Moscow, U.S.S.R. (2:00 pm/
6:00 am EDT)

* Official Arrival Ceremony with President Gromyko at Vnukovo
Airport

Depart Vnukovo Airport with Mrs. Reagan en route Grand Kremlin
Palace (2:20 pm)

Arrive Grand Kremlin Palace (2:40 pm)

Greeting with General Secretary and Mrs. Gorbachev at St. George's
Hall, Grand Kremlin Palace (2:45-3:00 pm)

* Brief Remarks

PRIVATE HOLD TIME (15 mins.)

1st Meeting with General Secretary Gorbachev at St. Catherine's
Hall, Grand Kremlin Palace (3:15-4:00 pm)

05/18/88 9:00 p.m.

DAY FIVE (Sunday, May 29, 1988), contd.

Depart Grand Kremlin Palace (with Mrs. Reagan???) en route Spaso House (4:05 pm)
Arrive Spaso House (4:15 pm)
Briefing with Senior Advisors in Special Meeting Room at Spaso House (4:30-5:00 pm)
WASHINGTON WORK/PRIVATE TIME (Remainder of Day)
REMAIN OVERNIGHT: Spaso House
Moscow, U.S.S.R.

DAY SIX (Monday, May 30, 1988)

WASHINGTON WORK/PRIVATE TIME (Morning)
(Shultz/Carlucci/Baker/Powell Meeting in Special Meeting Room at Spaso House - 8:15-8:45 am)
Staff Time in Special Meeting Room at Spaso House (9:00-9:30 am)
Depart Spaso House en route Grand Kremlin Palace (9:45 am)
Arrive Grand Kremlin Palace (9:55 am)
2nd Meeting with General Secretary Gorbachev at St. Catherine's Hall, Grand Kremlin Palace (10:00-11:30 am)
Depart Grand Kremlin Palace en route Spaso House (11:35 am)
Arrive Spaso House (11:45 am)
(Senior Advisors' Meeting in Special Meeting room at Spaso House - 11:50 am-12:20 pm)
WASHINGTON WORK/PRIVATE TIME (1 hr.)
Private Lunch with Mrs. Reagan at Spaso House (12:45 pm-1:30 pm)
Depart Spaso House with Mrs. Reagan en route Danilov Monastery (1:35 pm)
Arrive Danilov Monastery (1:55 pm)
* View Restoration of Icons (2:00-2:10 pm)
* Meeting with Priests (2:15-2:35 pm)
Depart Danilov Monastery en route Grand Kremlin Palace (2:40 pm)
Arrive Grand Kremlin Palace (2:55 pm)
3rd Meeting with General Secretary Gorbachev at St. Catherine's Hall, Grand Kremlin Palace (3:00-4:00 pm)
Depart Grand Kremlin Palace en route Spaso House (4:05 pm)
Arrive Spaso House (4:15 pm)
PRIVATE TIME (15 mins.)
Meeting with Mrs. Reagan with Selected Soviet Citizens at Spaso House (4:30-5:30 pm)
PRIVATE TIME (1 hr. 45 mins.)
Depart Spaso House with Mrs. Reagan en route Grand Kremlin Palace (7:15 pm)
Arrive Grand Kremlin Palace for Official Dinner with General Secretary and Mrs. Gorbachev (7:25 pm)
* Receiving Line
* Dinner
* Toast Remarks
Depart Grand Kremlin Palace with Mrs. Reagan en route Spaso House (9:30 pm)
Arrive Spaso House (9:45 pm)
REMAIN OVERNIGHT: Spaso House
Moscow, U.S.S.R.

05/18/88 9:00 p.m.

DAY SEVEN (Tuesday, May 31, 1988)

WASHINGTON WORK/PRIVATE TIME (Morning)

(Shultz/Carlucci/Baker/Powell Meeting in Special Meeting Room at Spaso House - 8:15-8:45 am)

Staff Time in Special Meeting Room at Spaso House (9:00-9:30 am)

PRIVATE TIME (15 mins.)

Depart Spaso House en route Kremlin/USSR Government Building (9:45 am)

Arrive Kremlin/USSR Government Building (9:55 am)

4th Meeting with General Secretary Gorbachev at Kremlin (10:00-11:30 am)

- * Brief Private Meeting in General Secretary's Private Office of USSR Government Building

- * Walk through Kremlin Grounds

- * Plenary Meeting in St. Catherine's Hall, Grand Kremlin Palace

Depart Grand Kremlin Palace en route House of Writers (11:35 am)

Arrive House of Writers for Event with Cultural and Art Community (11:45 am)

- * VIP Greeting (11:45-11:50 am)

- * Lunch (11:55 am-12:30 pm)

- * View Presentations/Remarks by Participants (12:30-12:45 pm)

- * Remarks (12:45-1:00 pm)

Depart House of Writers en route Spaso House (1:05 pm)

Arrive Spaso House (1:15 pm)

(Senior Advisors' Meeting in Special Meeting Room at Spaso House - 1:20-2:00 pm)

WASHINGTON WORK/PRIVATE TIME (2 hrs. 15 mins.) (NOTE: Time available for Daily Operations Meeting if desired.)

Depart Spaso House en route Moscow State University (3:30 pm)

Arrive Moscow State University (3:45 pm)

- * VIP Greeting (3:45-3:55 pm)

- * Address to Students/Faculty (4:05-4:30 pm)

- * Question and Answer Period (4:30-4:45 pm)

- * Greeting with American Students (4:50-5:00 pm)

Depart Moscow State University en route Spaso House (5:05 pm)

Arrive Spaso House (5:20 pm)

PRIVATE TIME (2 hrs. 40 mins.) (NOTE: Time available for Daily Operations Meeting if desired.)

Reciprocal Dinner with Mrs. Reagan at Spaso House for General Secretary and Mrs. Gorbachev hosted by U.S. (8:00 pm-???)

REMAIN OVERNIGHT: Spaso House
Moscow, U.S.S.R.

DAY EIGHT (Wednesday, June 1, 1988)

WASHINGTON WORK/PRIVATE TIME (Morning)

(Shultz/Carlucci/Baker/Powell Meeting in Special Meeting Room at Spaso House - 8:15-8:45 am)

Staff Time in Special Meeting Room at Spaso House (9:00-9:30 am)

PRIVATE TIME (15 mins.)

Depart Spaso House en route Grand Kremlin Palace (9:45 am)

DAY EIGHT (Wednesday, June 1, 1988), contd.

Arrive Grand Kremlin Palace (9:55 am)
5th Meeting with General Secretary Gorbachev at St. Catherine's
Hall, Grand Kremlin Palace (10:00-11:00 am)
Possible Signing Ceremony in St. Vladimir Room, Grand Kremlin Palace
(11:30 am-12:00 Noon)
Depart Grand Kremlin Palace en route Spaso House (12:05 pm)
Arrive Spaso House (12:15 pm)
PRIVATE TIME (15 mins.)
Lunch with Senior Advisors/Pre-Press Conference Briefing in Special
Meeting Room at Spaso House (12:30-1:30 pm)
WASHINGTON WORK/PRIVATE TIME (2 hrs. 30 mins.) (NOTE: Time available
for Daily Operations Meeting if desired.)
Press Conference in Ballroom at Spaso House (4:00-4:30 pm)
PRIVATE TIME (1 hr. 15 mins.) (NOTE: Time available for Daily
Operations Meeting if desired.)
Depart Spaso House with Mrs. Reagan en route Bolshoi Theatre
(5:45 pm)
Arrive Bolshoi Theatre (5:55 pm)
* Attend Ballet Performance with General Secretary and Mrs.
Gorbachev (6:00-7:20 pm)
Depart Bolshoi Theatre with Mrs. Reagan en route Private Dacha
outside Moscow (7:25 pm)
Arrive Private Dacha outside Moscow for Private Dinner with General
Secretary and Mrs. Gorbachev (7:55 pm)
* Dinner
* Mix and Mingle
Depart Private Dacha outside Moscow with Mrs. Reagan en route Spaso
House (10:35 pm???)
Arrive Spaso House (11:05 pm???)
REMAIN OVERNIGHT: Spaso House
Moscow, U.S.S.R.

DAY NINE (Thursday, June 2, 1988)

WASHINGTON WORK/PRIVATE TIME: Morning
(Shultz/Carlucci/Baker/Powell Meeting in Special Meeting Room at
Spaso House - 8:00-8:30 am)
Staff Time in Special Meeting Room at Spaso House (8:45-9:00 am)
Event with Embassy Personnel and Families at Spaso House (9:05-
9:40 am)
* Remarks
Depart Spaso House with Mrs. Reagan en route Grand Kremlin Palace
(9:45 am)
Arrive Grand Kremlin Palace (9:55 am)
Farewell with General Secretary and Mrs. Gorbachev in St. George's
Hall, Grand Kremlin Palace (10:00-10:15 am)
* Brief Remarks??
Depart Grand Kremlin Palace with Mrs. Reagan en route Vnukovo
Airport (10:20 am)

DAY NINE (Thursday, June 2, 1988), contd.

Arrive Vnukovo Airport (10:40 am)

- * Official Departure Ceremony with President Gromyko at Vnukovo Airport (10:40-10:55 am)

Air Force One departs Moscow, U.S.S.R. en route London, England (11:00 am - Flight Time: 3 hrs. 35 mins. (w/o interchange), Time Change: -3 hrs.)

Air Force One arrives Heathrow Airport, London, England (11:35 am)

- * Informal Arrival

Marine One departs Heathrow Airport en route Winfield House (11:40 am)

Marine One arrives Winfield House (12:00 Noon)

PRIVATE TIME (15 mins.)

Private Lunch at Winfield House (12:15-1:15 pm??)

WASHINGTON WORK/PRIVATE TIME (3 hrs. 25 mins.)

Depart Winfield House with Mrs. Reagan en route Buckingham Palace (4:40 pm)

Arrive Buckingham Palace (4:55 pm)

- * Tea with Queen Elizabeth II (5:00-5:50 pm)

Depart Buckingham Palace en route FCO Quadrangle (5:55 pm)

Arrive FCO Quadrangle (6:00 pm)

- * Review Honor Guard

Depart FCO Quadrangle en route #10 Downing Street

Arrive #10 Downing Street (6:15 pm)

- * Tete-a-Tete with Prime Minister Thatcher (6:15-7:00)
- * Pre-Dinner Reception with Mrs. Reagan with Prime Minister Thatcher (7:00-7:30 pm)
- * Dinner with Mrs. Reagan with Prime Minister Thatcher (7:30-9:45 pm)
- * View Beating the Retreat (9:45-10:00 pm)

Depart #10 Downing Street with Mrs. Reagan en route Winfield House (10:00 pm)

Arrive Winfield House (10:15 pm)

REMAIN OVERNIGHT: Winfield House
London, England

DAY TEN (Friday, June 3, 1988)

WASHINGTON WORK/PRIVATE TIME (Morning)

(Daily Operations Meeting at 8:30 am in Churchill Hotel.)

Staff Time at Winfield House (9:30-10:00 am)

Pre-Brief for Bilateral Meeting at Winfield House (10:00-10:20 am)

PRIVATE TIME (10 mins.)

Bilateral Meeting with Prime Minister Takeshita of Japan at Winfield House (10:30-11:00 am)

PRIVATE TIME (20 mins.)

Depart Winfield House with Mrs. Reagan en route Guildhall (11:20 am)

Arrive Guildhall (11:35 am)

- * VIP Greeting (11:40-11:55 am)
- * Address (12:05-12:30 pm)
- * View Prime Minister's Thatcher's Remarks (12:30-12:40 pm)

DAY TEN (Friday, June 3, 1988), contd.

Depart Guildhall with Mrs. Reagan en route Winfield House (12:45 pm)

Arrive Winfield House (1:00 pm)

PRIVATE TIME (10 mins.)

Event with U.S. Embassy Personnel at Winfield House (1:10-1:20 pm)

Marine One departs Winfield House en route Heathrow Airport
(1:25 pm)

Marine One arrives Heathrow Airport (1:45 pm)

* Informal Departure

Air Force One departs London, England en route Andrews Air Force
Base (1:50 pm - Flight Time: 7 hrs. 40 mins. (w/o interchange),
Time Change: -5 hrs.)

* Lunch on board??

Air Force One arrives Andrews AFB (4:30 pm)

* Arrival Ceremony

* Pre-Program

* Remarks

Marine One departs Andrews AFB en route the White House (4:50 pm)

Marine One arrives South Lawn (5:00 pm)

NOTE: All times are tentative and subject to change.

05/18/88 9:00 p.m.

May 25-
Finland

Th → Private time

Fr. → ~~Events~~ Events w. Finland Press

3:00 Speech

Sat - private

Sunday → Fin → Mosc.

1) ~~Annual~~ Annual Cer. 2^{am}pm

2) w. Gorbachev

- private mtg

Dinner / Brief

Mon - Gorb. 1 - 1 1/2 mtg

- Danilov monastery
Icon restoration

meet w. monks.

Russian Orth

4:30

Dissidents/
Refugees

etc. Soviet
"Select Soviet"
Citizens

→ Gorb. mtg

- Kremlin Dinner

Amst. Reside Spaso House

Memo for Levin

Who

Why

Finlandia Hall

Tues - 4th Gorbys AM
L. House of Writers
Cultural art comm
Lunch / remarks
~~4pm~~ Moscow State U.
US Dinner for Soviets

Wed - 5th mtg.
? Signing if needed
Press Conf afternoon
Bolshoi at p.m. w. Gorbys
Private Dacha Gorbys flat wife

Thurs 2nd - Embury Personal
Famell at Krenn's
Dept. at airport
to London - Noonish am
Tea w. Queen at B. by
mtg / receipt w. Thatcher
at 10 Downing
Dinner at 10 Downing

Fri. 3rd - Speech at Guild Hall
Embury Event
Amb. As (Winfull Hrs)
Arrive AFB 4:30 pm.
? WH 5pm

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 23, 1988

MEMORANDUM FOR THE OFFICE OF PUBLIC LIAISON

FROM: MATT ZACHARI *mz*
SUBJECT: Moscow Departure Update

Good news and bad news. The good news: the Blue Angels will fly-over as part of Wednesday's departure ceremony. The bad news: tickets will not be issued for your personal guests. You will have to meet these guests at the Southwest gate and escort them to the South Lawn. The Secret Service asks that you DO NOT CLEAR THESE GUESTS IN TO THE COMPLEX. To cut down on confusion, you may want to put most people on the list for the East Visitor's entrance and bring in only your few closest friends with you.

As a reminder, I need the names, dates of birth, and social security numbers for those who will use the East Visitor's entrance by COB today.

No decisions on the Arrival Ceremony at Andrews yet. I'm at x6270 if you have any questions.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 19, 1988

MEMORANDUM FOR OPL STAFF

FROM: MATT ZACHARI *MZ*

SUBJECT: Details on Summit Departure/Arrival Ceremonies

DEPARTURE *Dave F (20/10) Ali (7/1) Catherine (100)*

The President and First Lady will depart for Moscow from the South Lawn on Wednesday, May 25th at 9:50 a.m. The departure will be more formal than usual, with a band, flags, and President reading a statement before he boards Marine One.

Guests can be cleared in two ways. For groups of 10 or more, we will need a list of names, date of birth, and social security number no later than COB Monday, May 23rd. The groups should arrive between 8:30 and 9:00 a.m. at the East Visitor's Entrance on May 25th. For smaller groups and personal friends of passholders, tickets will probably be issued. Let me know how many you will need and I will get them to you.

Guests are encouraged to bring hand-held signs (no sticks will be allowed) expressing support for the President and the Summit. FYI, there will be approximately 1200 students of various ages at this departure ceremony.

ARRIVAL *Gavin (2); Greg Evans (300) Cathy (10)*

The President and First Lady return from London on Friday, June 3rd, at 4:30 p.m. There will be a large, formal arrival ceremony at Andrews Air Force base welcoming the delegation back. The President will deliver a major address at this time, reporting to the American people on the results of the Summit.

This will be a ticketed event. There will be some parking provided at Andrews and there will be buses leaving the White House for Andrews as well. These details are still being worked out by the Advance Office and I will pass them on to you as soon as they are resolved. They are looking for very large crowds at this event, so please spread the word and collect names of those who may want to attend. We will distribute the tickets to them when they are available.

THE WHITE HOUSE

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National Conference on Soviet Jewry

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Harvey Weiner

Former Chairmen

Theodore R. Mann

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Eugene Gold

Stanley H. Lowell

Richard Maass

Executive Director

Jerry Goodman

May 18, 1988

Matt Zachary
Office of Public Liason
197 OE0B
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Matt:

Per our conversation, I have enclosed information on our upcoming trip to Helsinki, and the names of those individuals we would like to be invited to hear the President speak on Friday, May 27th.

I also want to thank you again for being so helpful to us in our many requests.

If you have any questions about the trip, please call me.

Sincerely,

Mark B. Levin

1) Priority

2) Why - reasons why

→ Hear President

→ Leadership among Jewish groups.
Coming. Human Rights.

NCSJ perfect over signing Helsinki
accords.

A coalition of forty-five national organizations and over three hundred local community councils and federations

National Office: 10 East 40th Street, Suite 907, New York, N.Y. 10016 • (212) 679-6122 • Telecopier: (212) 686-1193 • Telex: 237311 NCSJ
Washington Office: 2027 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036 • (202) 265-8114

National Conference on Soviet Jewry

Member Agencies

American Gathering & Federation of Jewish Holocaust Survivors
American Israel Public Affairs Committee
American Jewish Committee
American Jewish Congress
American Zionist Federation
Americans for Progressive Israel/Hashomer Hatzair
Amit Women
Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith
B'nai B'rith International
B'nai B'rith Women
Bnai Zion
Brith Shalom
Central Conference of American Rabbis
Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations
Council of Jewish Federations
Federation of Reconstructionist Congregations and Havurot
Free Sons of Israel
Hadassah
Herut Zionists of America
JWB
Jewish Labor Committee
Jewish National Fund
Jewish War Veterans of the United States of America
Labor Zionist Alliance
NA'AMAT USA
National Committee for Labor Israel
National Council of Jewish Women
National Council of Young Israel
National Federation of Temple Sisterhoods
National Jewish Community Relations Advisory Council
North American Jewish Youth Council
Rabbinical Assembly
Rabbinical Council of America
Reconstructionist Rabbinical Association
Religious Zionists of America
Student Struggle for Soviet Jewry
Synagogue Council of America
Union of American Hebrew Congregations
Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America
United Synagogue of America
Women's American ORT
Women's League for Conservative Judaism
Workmen's Circle
World Zionist Organization-American Section
Zionist Organization of America



National Conference on Soviet Jewry

DELEGATES TO HELSINKI

1	✓	Morris B. Abram	NCSJ
1 1/3 2 →	✓	Hon. Robert Abrams	President-Elect National Association of Attorney Generals Attorney-General, New York State N.Y.C. N.Y.C. Houston Council of Jewish Federations Manhattan Borough President New York City Houston UJA-Young Women's Leadership Cabinet Jewish National Fund Stamford, CT B'nai B'rith Women B'nai B'rith International Philadelphia Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith Houston Coalition to Free Soviet Jews Hollywood, FL Hadassah B'nai B'rith International N.Y.C. Coalition to Free Soviet Jews N.Y.C. NCSJ Chicago Chicago Philadelphia Milwaukee UJA Cleveland Cleveland NCSJ NCSJ Central Conference of American Rabbis N.Y.C. Boston American Jewish Congress
1 1/2	✓	Eytan Bar-Chana	
		Rabbi Kenneth Brader	
7	4	✓	Denis C. Braham
		Theodore Comet	
1 1/3	→	✓	Hon. David Dinkins
		Helen Dow	
		Anita Grey	
5	✓	Charlotte Jacobson	
		Norine Krasnogor	
10	✓	Hyla Lipsky	
		Daniel Marlachin	
		Bobbi Morgenstern	
9	5	✓	Michael Nachman
		Ellen Penner	
6	3	✓	Klan Pesky
		Elaine Pittel	
		Ruth Popkin	
4	2	✓	Seymour Reich
		Helyn Reich	
		Zeesy Schnur	
		Susan Schwartz	
		Myrna Shinbaum	
		Saul Silverstein	
		Leah Silverstein	
8	✓	Constance Smukler	
		Barbara Stein	
		Martin Stein	
		Carl Steinhouse	
		Diane Steinhouse	
		Jerry Strober	
		Deborah Strober	
		Rabbi Harvey Tattlebaum	
		Mrs. Meryl Tattlebaum	
		Bob Wolf	
		Judy Wolf	

A coalition of forty-five national organizations and over three hundred local community councils and federations

National Office: 10 East 40th Street, Suite 907 New York, N.Y. 10015 • 212 679-6122 • Telefax: 212 686-1193 • Telex: 237311 NCSJ
Washington Office: 2027 Massachusetts Avenue N.W. Washington D.C. 20036 • 202 265-8114



National Conference on Soviet Jewry

MEDIA ALERT

NEWS RELEASE

CONTACT: Deborah/Jerry Strober
(212) 679-6122

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

HELSINKI: From May 22, 1988
Day: 694-8455
Evening: Helka Hotel 440-581

NCSJ ANNOUNCES PRE-SUMMIT JEWISH LEADERSHIP PRESENCE IN HELSINKI

NEW YORK -- May 18, 1988. . .A delegation of forty American Jewish leaders, led by Morris B. Abram, chairman of the National Conference on Soviet Jewry (NCSJ), and of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations, will visit Helsinki May 25 - 29 during President Ronald Reagan's stopover en route to the Moscow Summit.

The delegation, organized by the NCSJ's Moscow Summit Task Force, will conduct a series of events in Helsinki, including a seminar on the current status of Soviet Jews as this pertains to violations of the 1975 Helsinki Final Act; a Friday evening synagogue service in honor of Soviet Jewry; a press conference; and a Sabbath vigil in the center of the city. The Helsinki events are part of a comprehensive program to focus world attention on the plight of Soviet Jewry, prior to and during the May 29 - June 2 Moscow Summit.

Announcing the delegation's program, Mr. Abram and Richard Maass, former president of the American Jewish Committee and chairman of the NCSJ Moscow Summit Task Force, stated: "We will travel to Helsinki on the eve of the Moscow Summit to give the just cause of Soviet Jewry greater visibility. We will express our support for President Reagan as he raises the issues of human rights and Soviet Jewry in Moscow. We want to make certain that the President carries the strong and clear expression of concern and commitment that brought over 200,000 people to our nation's capital last December, prior to the opening of the Washington Summit."

Members of the NCSJ's Helsinki delegation include: Mr. Abram; Hon. Robert Abrams, Attorney General of the State of New York and President-Elect of the National Association of Attorneys-General in the U.S.A.; Charlotte Jacobson, Immediate Past Chairman, Jewish National Fund; Hyla Lipsky, President, B'nai B'rith Women; Michael Nachman, Chairman, National Leadership, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith; Alan Pesky, Chairman, Coalition to Free Soviet Jews; Ruth Popkin, President, Hadassah;

- MORE -

Seymour D. Reich, President, B'nai B'rith International; Myrna Shinbaum, Associate Director, NCSJ; Martin Stein, National Chairman, United Jewish Appeal; Rabbi Harvey Tattlebaum, Chairman, Soviet Jewish Committee, Central Conference of American Rabbis; and community leaders from Los Angeles, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Houston, Milwaukee, Hollywood, FL., Stamford, CT., and the New York metropolitan area.

NCSJ HELSINKI DELEGATION SCHEDULE

YOUR COVERAGE IS INVITED

TUESDAY, MAY 24

4:00 P.M.	Check-In - JFK - SAS Terminal
5:00 P.M.	Briefing for Delegates
6:30 P.M.	Departure SAS Flight #912

WEDNESDAY, MAY 25

2:00 P.M.	Arrival in Helsinki
5:00 P.M.	Briefing at Helka Hotel
8:00 P.M.	RECEPTION HOSTED BY HELSINKI JEWISH COMMUNITY Malminkatu 26

THURSDAY, MAY 26

2:00 - 5:00 P.M.	HEARING ON HELSINKI FINAL ACT Ramada Presidente Hotel • Lev Elbert, Former Prisoner of Conscience • Anna Rosnovsky, Divided Family Member • Hon. Robert Abrams, Attorney-General, New York President-Elect, National Association of Attorneys-General
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FRIDAY, MAY 27

10:00 A.M.	PRESS CONFERENCE Telephone Hook-Up to USSR
7:40 P.M.	SOVIET JEWRY SHABBAT SERVICE Helsinki Synagogue Malminkatu 26
9:00 P.M.	ONEG SHABBAT

SATURDAY, May 28

8:50 A.M.	SHABBAT SERVICE Helsinki Synagogue
2:00 P.M.	SILENT VIGIL FOR SOVIET JEWS South Esplanade Park
4:00 P.M.	GATHERING AT RESIDENCE OF ISRAELI AMBASSADOR

SUNDAY, MAY 29

11:00 A.M.	Depart SAS Flight #703
2:00 P.M.	Arrive JFK (NYC)

The National Conference on Soviet Jewry is the central coordinating agency for policy and action in this country on behalf of the more than two million Jews in the Soviet Union. The NCSJ is comprised of nearly 50 national organizations and over 300 local federations and community councils.

→ Scott Sutherland

US-Soviet Economy/Culture. Exchanges
 ① What going on -
 US-Soviet

Defn -

→ Paper - Commerce
 Econ Mark
 → State → Soviet Peres 647-6729
 → USIA ✓

Lisa →
 + NR time, etc.

Quinn
 Further info

Scm. 647-9370
 Ad. 647-8671

Defn -
 ②

US-USSR Trade Committee
 Wayne Andrews.

→ Verity → Sunday

trip - Monday
 - Evening

US-Soviet
 Trade Council
 Early. 2 day

USIA - 485-7700

→ Bus. Org. goy Richard.
 + Commerce Jim

→ Hansen

→ Best on Cultural Exchanges

→ Ed Salazar 647-8956

Bob

→ Chuck Eganiz

Mam Prusil

Sam -

I

US-Soviet Trade Council

US Soviet Nat P

Bungers Cup + Commerce

Verity

Verity m.

W. Morris Abram part week
from. W. Pam Cohen 2nd tomorrow

Sunday - all week

II

Born in S. Union
Similar Army.

→ one trip

→ 10 yrs only.

~~now: in it -~~

others have gone on part.

Future

→ Jim Giffon - NY

Wayne Andrews - Ohio

→ Susan Gorkov - Commerce PA ^{Dir.} →

→ Soviet Desk - pretty giddy details

May 16, 1988

*Mult - what
happened?*



LIFEWAY FOODS, INC.

President Reagan
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

7326 N. Ridgeway,
Skokie, Illinois 60076

Dear Mr. President:

Our names are Michael and Yuri Smolyansky. We have lived in the United States for 12 years after immigrating from communist Soviet Union.

Three years ago, we started a company in Skokie, Illinois called Lifeway Foods. We began to produce a popular European dairy beverage known as "Kefir" which is comparable to a drinkable yogurt. We began marketing this product in Chicago and now we have introduced Americans all over our country to Lifeway's original Kefir. Last month we became a public company which is believed to be the first publicly held company in the United States founded by former Soviet citizens.

Being American citizens now, we want you to know how much we appreciate the opportunity to live in the United States, the country of freedom and democracy. We also want you to know how fortunate we feel to be able to conduct business in the United States. We are sending you two cases of our product. The first one is for you and The First Lady to sample before you actually get to Moscow and the second is for you to share with Mr. Gorbachev when you arrive.

Mr. Gorbachev will be surprised that Kefir is available in such a variety of flavors in the United States. In the Soviet Union, everyone drinks plain Kefir!

America is a country of great opportunity and freedom if you are willing to work. As former Soviet citizens, we would like to thank you, Mr. President, for the opportunity to conduct business here.

As the first President to visit Moscow since President Nixon in 1971, we know you are trying to build a bridge of friendship between the two countries. We hope we can help in a small way by introducing you to a beverage that is so well loved by Soviet citizens.

Enjoy! Good luck in your negotiations. Keep our country strong!

Best regards,

[Signature]
Michael Smolyansky
President

[Signature]
Yuri Smolyansky
Vice President

WHITE HOUSE GIFT REGISTER

(For President/First Lady)

Please Complete as Thoroughly as Possible

Send Gift and Register to: White House Gift Unit, Room 457, OEOB (456-7133)

Date: May 17, 1988

Date Gift Received: May 17, 1988

Accepted By or Presented to: May Hersh

Title: Assistant Director

Office: Office of Public Liaison

GIFT
INTENDED
FOR

President: ☒ First Lady: ☐ President & First Lady: ☐
Other First Family Member (Name): _____

DONOR
INFORMATION

Name of Donor: Michael Smolyarsky & Yuri Smolyarsky Lifeway Foods, Inc.
Title of Donor: President Vice-President
Address of Donor: 7326 N. Ridgeway Skokie, Illinois 60076
Country: _____

PRESENTED BY:

Donor: _____ Other (Name): _____
Address: _____

GIFT
INFORMATION

Circumstances of Presentation: (including date, location, and purpose of event) immigrants from the Soviet Union who started Lifeway Foods, Horse for President, the other for Gorbachev, for luck in the negotiations.
Description of Gift: Popular European beverage called "Kefir", comparable to a drinkable yogurt. (2 cases)

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Copy Attached: 1 To be Handled by Gift Unit: _____
Coordinate acknowledgment with other office: _____
(ie, Hospitality, NSC, State)

REPORT
PREPARED
BY

Name: _____ Tel: _____
Office: _____ Room No.: _____

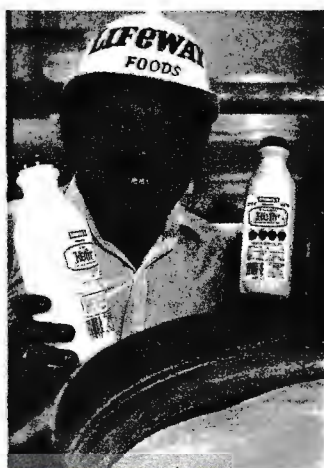
OTHER
COMMENTS

For Gift Unit Use:
Date received: _____ Through: _____

Business Notes



REAL ESTATE The Japanese took it for \$7.7 million



DAIRY PRODUCTS Soviet treat



TRADE U.S. sirloin costs \$20 per lb. in Tokyo

TRADE

Tough Talks With Tokyo

Several simmering economic disputes between the U.S. and Japan came to a boil last week. In one case, the White House had threatened to impose trade sanctions against Japan if it did nothing to open up its construction business to American companies by March 30. Before the deadline arrived, though, Tokyo agreed to give U.S. companies the same chance as their Japanese competitors to bid on 14 public works projects, valued at \$17 billion. But the Japanese government did not guarantee American firms any share of the construction work.

Meanwhile, Congress was moving closer to slapping sanctions on Toshiba, the Japanese electronics giant, because it illegally sold the Soviets high-tech equipment used to make submarine propellers. A congressional committee working on a huge trade bill reportedly agreed to ban for three years the importation of machine tools and other products made by Toshiba Machine, the subsidiary that made the illicit sale. Though Toshiba's familiar consumer products would still be available, the provision would bar U.S. Government agencies from buying any Toshiba product for as long as three years. Still, the White House might veto a trade bill containing such sanctions.

Another contentious issue involves agriculture. An agreement governing Japanese imports of American beef and citrus products expired, and negotiators from the two countries were deadlocked. The U.S. wants Japan to remove its quotas on beef and citrus imports. With U.S. sirloin costing as much as \$20 per lb. in Tokyo, Japan was willing to liberalize quotas but refused to eliminate them. Since the ruling Liberal Democratic Party depends so heavily on farmers' support, the government has not been able to take such a politically risky step.

REAL ESTATE

A Yen for a Hunk of Hawaii

Hawaii Seafood Magnate Richard Fowler did not hesitate when a Japanese company offered him \$21 million two months ago for his Honolulu mansion. Naturally, he took it. The house was assessed two years ago at \$2.6 million. Aided by the sharp decline of the dollar against the yen, the Japanese have spent some \$3 billion for Hawaiian real estate in the past two years, more than all foreign investment in the state between 1959 and 1986.

Honolulu Mayor Frank Fasi wants to put a stop to it. He has called for a state law banning most foreign ownership of residential and agricultural land. Reason: the payouts

have driven up real estate assessments by as much as 100%, so that people who do not sell are facing a crushing tax burden. Though Fasi's proposed law may not be considered by the state legislature this year, many Honolulu residents now support his call for action.

PRESS

Tabloid King KO's Congress

Last December, Massachusetts Senator Ted Kennedy helped push Congress into passing a provision that seemed to take dead aim at Rupert Murdoch. At the time, Murdoch was benefiting from temporary waivers of a Federal Communications Commission regulation that prohibits a firm from owning a newspaper and a TV station in the same community. The waivers allowed him to continue owning the *Herald* and WFXT-TV in Boston, and the New York *Post* and WNYW-TV in Manhattan. But the congressional measure urged by Kennedy forbade the FCC to extend the time period of the waivers that were then in effect. Kennedy said Murdoch had the "fix in" with the FCC. For its part, the *Herald* tweaked Kennedy as the "fat boy."

Last week the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Washington ruled that the amendment was unconstitutional since it was aimed only at Murdoch.

But the ruling came too late for Murdoch to hang on to the *Post*. Real Estate Tycoon Peter Kalikow bought the paper last month for \$37 million.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

I Can't Believe It's Not Yogurt

After Mike Smolyansky, 40, and Edward Puccosi, 43, emigrated from the Soviet Union, one of the things they missed most was kefir. A cultured-milk product similar to yogurt but slightly effervescent, kefir (pronounced kuh-fear in Russian) is more popular in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe than Coca-Cola is in America. So two years ago, the men, now in Chicago, set up a company called Lifeway to make and distribute kefir.

Made by fermenting milk with grain from the kefir bushes that grow in the Middle East and southern Balkans, the drink until recently was available in the U.S. only in selected East and West Coast stores. Now Lifeway distributes 5,000 quarts of kefir a day in 20 states. Last month the company went public, raising \$600,000 as part of a plan to triple production. But Lifeway's founders have no thoughts of challenging yogurt giants Dannon and Yoplait. Says Smolyansky: "That's the great thing about America. There's always room for a little guy with a good product."

4TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

PR Newswire

March 30, 1988, Wednesday

DISTRIBUTION: TO BUSINESS DESK

LENGTH: 469 words

HEADLINE: TWO OF THE FIRST SOVIET IMMIGRANTS TO START THEIR OWN BUSINESS

DATELINE: SKOKIE, Ill., March 30

KEYWORD: SOVIET IMMIRANTS START OWN BUSINESS

BODY:

SKOKIE, Ill., March 30 /PRN/ -- Lifeway Foods, the successful Skokie-based maker of kefir and other cultured milk products that was founded by Russian Jewish immigrants two years ago, has raised more than \$600,000 in its just-completed initial public offering. They are two of the first Soviet immigrants in history to come to America, start their own business and take it public.

President Michael Smolyansky said the proceeds will be used for expanded production facilities, new market development, promotion and working capital.

'We're looking for up to \$20 million in annual sales, which I'm positive we can do within three to four years,' said the Russian born Smolyansky, who has been an American citizen for seven years. 'We do a little bit over \$1 million in annual sales today.'

Some 620,000 units, each consisting of one common share and one warrant share, were sold at \$1 each during the offering, which was closed Monday, said James Stephens, vice president in charge of sales at Pacific Rim Securities Inc., Denver, which marketed the offering. The underwriter was Pacific Rim Securities Inc., Denver.

Lifeway produces nine different kefir drinks which are marketed in 16-ounce and 32-ounce containers. The company also makes a plain farmer's cheese and a fruit sugar-flavored cheese spread called Sweet Kiss, both based on kefir.

Kefir, a fermented dairy product similar to but distinct from yogurt, is made using milk, nonfat milk solids, kefir yeast cultures, bacteria and natural flavorings. Its popularity in the Soviet Union and Europe and among Russian immigrants in the U.S. led to the formation of Lifeway.

Lifeway's kefir products are currently marketed through Dominick's, Treasure Island, and other grocery stores in Illinois and 30 other states as far away as California, New York and Florida.

The vice president and secretary of Lifeway Foods is Moscow-born Edward Pucossi, a graduate of the Moscow Polytechnical Institute, who previously had been a salesman with Central Food Equipment Distributors of Louisville and an officer with Contract Foodservice Equipment Distributors and Cold Storage Industrial Development Inc.

Smolyansky, a graduate of the Kiev Institute of Technology, was a product engineer and department manager with F.J. Littell Machine Co., Chicago, and is owner of J.E. International, Skokie, an importer and distributor of gourmet food products.

PR Newswire, March 30, 1988

Future trading of Lifeway's stock will be handled by Stephens and by Ronald Reba, of Oberweis Securities Inc., Chicago. Initial trading will be done on the OTC market. Questions on the stock can be answered by calling 1-800-237-7589.

CONTACT -- Lisa Freed of S&S Public Relations for Lifeway Foods, 312-291-1616

6TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Proprietary to the United Press International 1988

March 1, 1988, Tuesday, BC cycle

ADVANCED-DATE: February 29, 1988, Monday, BC cycle

SECTION: Financial

LENGTH: 628 words

HEADLINE: Soviet immigrants blend Russian cultures with free enterprise

BYLINE: By JACK LESAR

DATELINE: SKOKIE, Ill.

KEYWORD: Bizday- Kefir

BODY:

A band of Soviet immigrants is hoping American investors will help them make Russia's national drink a household word in the United States.

The three directors and principal partners in Lifeway Foods Inc., Ed Puccosi and brothers Mike and Yuri Smolyansky, have succeeded in getting their kefir -- a dairy drink as common in Russia as cola is in the United States -- into two major Chicago-area supermarket chains.

But they said they hope American investors will help get their product stocked on store shelves throughout the country.

Mike Smolyansky and Puccosi founded Lifeway in 1986 to satisfy their taste for kefir, a cultured milk product similar to yogurt, but different both in flavor (it has a sort of effervescent taste) and in the culture from which it is produced.

Lifeway kefir is sold in quart containers and comes in eight flavors, including strawberry, peach, blueberry and strawberry-banana.

'We knew that with the heavy population of Europeans in Chicago who missed the taste of kefir, we would be able to make a successful start,' Mike Smolyansky said.

Their product also has found wide acceptance in California, where, as Mike Smolyansky put it, 'people are open to trying new things and are especially health-conscious.'

Kefir is made using the grain of the shrub-like kefir tree -- grown primarily in the Caucasus mountains of the Soviet Union. It is higher in protein and lower in calories and carbohydrates than leading yogurts. And nutritionists say kefir has other advantages -- including a tendency to increase the body's ability to use calcium.

Last fall, Lifeway put between 600,000 and 1.2 million shares of it stock on the block for \$1 apiece in an initial public offering underwritten by Pacific Rim Securities Inc. of Denver.

Proprietary to the United Press International, March 1, 1988

Lifeway President Mike Smolyansky said the offering is expected to close in early March.

'We don't need too much money. We've calculated all the expenses, so we really want to cut down on the number of issues. We'll be somewhere around 800 million-900 million (shares) at most,' he said.

The proceeds will be used to expand production facilities. The expansion, which is expected to take three to four months, should allow the company to triple its business, Mike Smolyansky said.

Current sales are running at the \$1 million to \$1.25 million annual rate, he said, noting 1987 sales were 'very close to a million dollars.'

'We have now very limited production,' he said. 'We're selling our product in 20 states, maybe even more, but at the same time we're not really working on sales,' Mike Smolyansky said.

'If we would have more large distributors coming for our product, we would be practically out of business just because we can't supply them. This is why we went public,' he said.

Mike Smolyansky and Puccosi hold the lion's share of the stock: 1.32 million shares apiece. Yuri Smolyansky holds about 160,000 shares. All three are immigrants from the Soviet Union, and they all hold degrees in mechanical engineering from Soviet universities.

The partners first considered seeking private investment to help expand their business, but they found potential investors wanted too much control.

'I used to work as a stockbroker,' said Yuri Smolyansky, who legally changed his name to George Allen for image reasons when he worked as a broker. He is listed under that name on the Lifeway prospectus.

'I'm still registered, and so I brought in people I knew in the brokerage community in looking for a private placement,' he said. 'I thought that, because they know me, they could make a good deal, but unfortunately, in this business, everybody likes to rip you off.'

'So,' he said, 'we decided to go public as low-priced issue. And that's working very well.'

Back to Basics With Old-World Yogurt

By ANN BARRY

LOW in fat and high in protein and calcium, yogurt rode in on the crest of the health-food wave in the United States some years ago. Today most grocery stores carry a plethora of commercial yogurts. But gussied up with blueberries and a host of other fruits and flavorings, in an appeal to the popular palate, these yogurts are a far cry, in terms of flavor and texture, from the original.

Old-world yogurt can still be found in a number of ethnic outposts. Since yogurt originated in the Middle East, the logical place to start is Atlantic Avenue in Brooklyn. According to folklore, Middle Eastern nomads discovered yogurt when they returned to their tents at the end of a summer day to find the milk in their goatskins curdled to a delicious substance. The "recipe" for yogurt has traveled a circuitous route to the American grocery cart.

The yogurt on Atlantic Avenue is Sunrise's lebany, far more refined than its ancestor. Lebany is actually "hung cheese," yogurt (leben) suspended in cheesecloth overnight so that the moisture seeps out, leaving a thick, creamy substance with a slightly fermented sour flavor.

Middle Easterners have innumerable uses for lebany, given its non-sweet, nonsalty universality. It may be an uncomplicated, healthful drink, mixed in a bowl with ice. It may be a simple spread for pita bread, further enlivened with olive oil, paprika and minced parsley, or sandwiched in the same bread with chopped cucumbers, olive oil, garlic and mint — often breakfast fare in its homeland. Stirred into a warm rice dish, similar to an Italian risotto, it provides a cool counterpoint.

The Sahadi shop, which recently expanded its quarters at 187 Atlantic Avenue, is a major source for lebany. Two doors west, at 183 Atlantic Avenue, is the Near East Bakery, with its underground ovens where delicious meat pies are baked. These tender envelopes of dough enclose a filling combining the essential tangy lebany with lamb or spinach and spices.

Perhaps the last remaining outlet for a noncommercial homemade lebany is Kalustyan's, 123 Lexington Avenue, at 29th Street, founded more than 46 years ago as a supplier of Turkish and Middle Eastern foodstuffs. Made with goat's milk, the shop's lebany, sold in half-pound plastic containers, is so dense that a spoon sunk in it will stand up straight. Arpiar Afarian Libaholl, the owner of the shop, recommends his lebany for use in a pilaf made with lamb, onions, raisins, pine nuts, tomatoes and garlic; as a sauce for fried eggplant; in hot soup made with chicken broth and rice flavored with mint; in shri



Arpiar Afarian Libaholl, above, owner of Kalustyan's, makes lebany, the thick Middle Eastern yogurt made from goat's milk. Lebany is hung in cheesecloth overnight, right, to allow the moisture to seep out.



The New York Times/Stephanie Hollyman

khand, a classic Middle Eastern dessert with the consistency of the French pot de crème, flavored with saffron, nutmeg and ground cardamom. Mr. Libaholl, whose shop is set amid a neighborhood famous for its Indian food stores, also suggests it as a marinating base with tandoori spices, a basic in East Indian cuisine.

None of the Indian merchants in this area carry yogurt. Spokesmen at various shops said this is because commercial yogurt has now become readily available in the average grocery store. Also, most Indians make their yogurt at home. The procedure involves boiling milk, cooling it to lukewarm temperature, adding yogurt culture and letting it stand at room temperature for four to five hours, then refrigerating it until it thickens. Paula Wolfert's "Mediterranean Cooking" is an excellent source of information on yogurt.

Indians use yogurt much as Eastern Europeans use sour cream, in appetizers and relishes, in cooking and as marinades. A pleasing snack is boondi-ka-dahi, which combines yogurt with golden-yellow droplets of deep-fried chickpea flour. Though these crunchy nuggets may be made by hand with the aid of a slotted spoon or colander, they are also sold in commercial packages throughout the area along Lexington Avenue from

27th to 29th Streets known as Little India. Raita combines yogurt with minced cucumber and ground cumin, a refreshing fillip in a meal consisting of spicy dishes. Baigan-ka-bharta is an agreeable pairing of cool yogurt and roasted eggplant. Potatoes with yogurt is an alternative to the usual potato salad. Main dishes with yogurt include chicken, codfish steaks and lamb chops.

Comparable to lebany is Greek sakoulas, a thick and creamy product. The most common use for yogurt in the Greek repertory is tzatziki, in which the yogurt is whipped and combined with grated cucumbers, cumin and garlic. Although a similar sauce is used for grilled chicken, Greeks are not as apt to use yogurt in cooking. For dessert, it is drizzled with honey.

Sakoulas, which comes in plastic one-pound containers marketed by Hellenic Touch, is available at Kalamata, 38-01 Ditmars Boulevard, Astoria, Queens, an area with a large Greek community.

One of the most extraordinary yogurts in New York is to be found in the Russian community at Brighton Beach, known as Little Odessa by the Sea. Among the various food shops along Brighton Beach Avenue is International Food, at No. 249, with its provisions of schmaltz herring, spicy salami, salted fish, smoked sprats in

mustard oil — and kefir, a yogurt sold in plastic milk containers. As is, kefir is white as new-fallen snow, tangy, sprightly and slightly gloomy. Shaken, it becomes frothy and drinkable. Russians regard yogurt as a restorative drink that cleanses the blood vessels, aiding circulation. Russians also prepare a yogurt dip mixed with bunches of fresh herbs and vegetables, accompanied by a soft, thin brown bread called lavash. It may also figure in a cold soup or a tender cookie dough.

Perhaps even more unusual is a baked yogurt called ryazhenka that is sold in a 16-ounce plastic container. A specialty of the Ukraine, it is made of pasteurized, unhomogenized milk. In Russia, the milk is placed in a bowl with a crust of black bread and placed in a warm place overnight until fermented. The milk is then baked for some three hours in a slow oven until a thin, brown crust forms on the top, considered the most delectable tidbit, and the milk turns beige.

The ryazhenka available in New York has the same crust, inexplicably sunk to the bottom of the container. The yogurt itself has a texture like thick, pourable heavy cream and a mellow, slightly toasty flavor.

Once you have purchased a good yogurt culture, it can be a starter for an endless supply of yogurt made effortlessly, at home.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 2, 1988

MEMORANDUM TO REBECCA G. RANGE
DIRECOTR
OFFICE OF PUBLIC LIAISON
FROM: MAX GREEN
ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF PUBLIC LIAISON
SUBJECT: National Strategy Research Speech

1. Page 3 - I know of no authority that holds ^{that the} ~~to~~ "first human right" is the right to vote. In fact, I think there is general agreement that the right to prosper[?], for example, logically and historically precedes it.

2. Page 5 - Have there been any structural or ideological changes that acknowledge the primacy of human rights? Not that I am aware of - this should be mentioned along with glasnost.

3. Page 7 - Since when is the issue of nationalities - the "Evil Empire" issue, if you will - too sensitive to discuss?

4. Page 11 - The emigration rate may have gone up, but it does not approach the rate during the bad old Brezhnev days. Also, why is there no mention of "Soviet Jews"?

5. Page 13 - Why is it that "none of this can be accomplished quickly"?

In general, I think this speech is ^{as} ~~no~~ where near hard hitting enough. It sounds as if we are trimming our sails in response to Soviet attacks on harder line speeches.

To: Rebecca Range

Re: Mrs Green

re: National Strategy Person Speech

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