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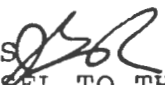
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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 26, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR DUNCAN CLARK
OFFICE OF WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE

FROM: JOHN G. ROBERTS 
ASSOCIATE COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Draft Proclamation: Bill of Rights Day
Human Rights Day and Week, 1984

Counsel's Office has reviewed the above-referenced draft proclamation, and finds no objection to it from a legal perspective. A quibble, however, with respect to line 12 on page 1: the term of art, as it appears in the Declaration of Independence, is "unalienable rights," not "inalienable rights."

Attachment

WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

☐ O - OUTGOING☐ H - INTERNAL☐ I - INCOMINGDate Correspondence
Received (YY/MM/DD) 1 / 1 / 1Name of Correspondent: Bureau Clerk☐ MI Mail Report

User Codes: (A) _____ (B) _____ (C) _____

Subject: Draft Proclamation - Bill of Rights Day -
Human Rights Day and Week, 1984

ROUTE TO:

ACTION

DISPOSITION

Office/Agency (Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Code	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
<u>W Holland</u>	ORIGINATOR	<u>84 11 23</u>			<u>1 1</u>
<u>W AT 12</u>	Referral Note: <u>R</u>	<u>84 11 23</u>		<u>S</u>	<u>84 11 26</u>
	Referral Note:			<u>COB</u>	
		<u>1 1</u>			<u>1 1</u>
	Referral Note:				
		<u>1 1</u>			<u>1 1</u>
	Referral Note:				
		<u>1 1</u>			<u>1 1</u>
	Referral Note:				

ACTION CODES:

A - Appropriate Action
C - Comment/Recommendation
D - Draft Response
F - Furnish Fact Sheet
to be used as Enclosure

I - Info Copy Only/No Action Necessary
R - Direct Reply w/Copy
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X - Interim Reply

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B - Non-Special Referral S - Suspended

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Comments: _____

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Document No. 216997

November 21, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR: BOB KIMMITT, NSC
✓ FRED FIELDING
CRAIG FULLER
M. B. OGLESBY
JACK SVAHN
LEE VERSTANDIG
FAITH WHITTLESEY
FRED RYAN (FYI)

FROM: Duncan Clark *ROC*
(for) ANNE HIGGINS
18-OEOB/Ext. 7610

SUBJECT: (DRAFT PROCLAMATION)

~~Bill of Rights Day - Human~~
~~Rights Day and Week, 1984~~

Attached for your review is the above mentioned proclamation designating December 10, 1984, and "Human Rights Day" and December 15, 1984, as "Bill of Rights Day" and the observance of the week beginning December 10, 1984, as "Human Rights Week."

It was submitted by the Department of State and edited by this office.

IMMEDIATE ATTENTION REQUIRED. WRITTEN response required
by no later than ~~MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26,~~

Thank you.

cc: Mary Schoenfeld
Ron Geisler

BILL OF RIGHTS DAY
HUMAN RIGHTS DAY AND WEEK, 1984

- - - - -

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

On December 15, 1791, our Founding Fathers celebrated the ratification of the first ten amendments to the Constitution of the United States -- a Bill of Rights which has helped guarantee the freedoms which all Americans cherish.

For the first time in the history of nations our Founding Fathers established a written Constitution with enumerated rights based on the principle that the right to life and liberty come not from the prerogative of government but inhere in each person as a fundamental human heritage. Americans believe that all persons are equal in their possession of these inalienable rights and are entitled to respect because of the immense dignity and value of each human being. With these great principles in mind, the Founding Fathers designed a system of government limited in its powers, based upon just laws, and resting upon the consent of the governed.

When Americans first proclaimed this noble experiment in self-government and human liberty, it seemed to some to be a utopian, unrealistic ideal. Today, virtually every nation in the world has adopted a written constitution expressing in varying degrees fundamental human rights. One hundred and fifty seven years after the ratification of our Bill of Rights, on December 10, 1948, the United Nations adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights affirming

an international consensus on behalf of the human rights and individual liberties which we value so highly.

Thirty-six years after the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, however, it is clear that this consensus is often recognized more on paper than in practice. Throughout the world, many governments nominally adhere to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights while suppressing free elections, independent trade unions, due process of law, and freedom of religion and of the press.

The United States recognizes a special responsibility to advance the claims of the oppressed; to reaffirm the right to life as that primary right upon which all others are based; and to safeguard the right to freedom of thought, conscience, and religion. As we are free, we must speak up for those who are not.

As Americans we seek to end such affronts to the human conscience as the incarceration of dissidents and the basic right to emigrate in the Soviet Union and its restraints on one of the great humanitarians of our time, Andrei Sakharov; the denial of basic human rights and self-determination in Eastern Europe and the Baltic states; the suppression of the free trade union, Solidarity, and the persecution of its leaders in Poland; the apartheid system of racial discrimination in South Africa; the persecution of the Baha'i religious minority in Iran; the campaign against the Roman Catholic Church in Nicaragua; and the brutal war waged by Soviet troops against the people of Afghanistan.

The American people recognize that it is the denial of human rights, not their advocacy, which is a source of world tension. We recall the sacrifices which generations of Americans have made to preserve and protect liberty around

..

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this
day of , in the year
of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-four, and of the
Independence of the United States of America the two hundred
and ninth.



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

November 14, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: MICHAEL J. HOROWITZ
COUNSEL TO THE DIRECTOR *MW*

SUBJECT: BILL OF RIGHTS DAY - HUMAN RIGHTS DAY AND
WEEK, 1984

Enclosed is a proposed proclamation which would proclaim December 10, 1984 (the anniversary of the adoption by the United Nations of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights) as Human Rights Day and December 15, 1984 (the anniversary of the adoption of our Bill of Rights), as Bill of Rights Day; and would call for the observance of the week beginning December 10, 1984, as Human Rights Week.

There is no statutory basis for issuance of the proposed proclamation; however, it is a traditional observance supported by a resolution of the United Nations.

The proposed proclamation was submitted by the Department of State and has been retyped in this office to reflect minor editorial changes and as to format.

The proposed proclamation has the approval of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

Enclosure

BILL OF RIGHTS DAY
HUMAN RIGHTS DAY AND WEEK, 1984

- - - - -

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

On December 15, 1791, our Founding Fathers celebrated the ratification of the first ten amendments of the Constitution of the United States -- a Bill of Rights which has helped guarantee the freedoms which all Americans cherish.

One hundred and fifty seven years later, on December 10, 1948, the United Nations adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, affirming that human rights are not the prerogative of any race, religion, political view or people, but belong to all as a fundamental human heritage.

Americans have long believed that all persons are equal in their possession of rights, and that the function of government is to secure, protect and defend those rights. With these great principles in mind, the Founding Fathers designed a system of government limited in its powers, based upon law, and resting on the consent of the governed. Today, it is with an abiding sense of gratitude and reverence that we remember this great gift of freedom which they bequeathed to us.

When Americans first proclaimed their belief in the universality of human rights, it seemed to many to be a utopian, unrealistic ideal. Today, that idea has seized the imagination of the world. Americans welcomed the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights because we believed it represented an international consensus on behalf of the human rights and individual liberties which we value so highly.

Thirty-six years after the adoption of the Universal Declaration, however, it is clear that this consensus is often

more formal than real. Throughout the world, many governments nominally adhere to the Universal Declaration and pose as defenders of human rights, while suppressing free elections, a free press, free trade unions, an independent judiciary and freedom of religion.

The United States recognizes a special responsibility to press the claims of the oppressed. As we are free, we must speak up for those who are not. We must seek to end such affronts to the human conscience as the incarceration of dissidents and the denial of the basic right to emigrate in the Soviet Union; its restraints on one of the great humanitarians of our time, Andrei Sakharov; the denial of basic human rights and self-determination in Eastern Europe and the Baltic states; the suppression of the free trade union, Solidarity, in Poland; the apartheid system of racial discrimination in South Africa; the persecution of the Baha'i religious minority in Iran; the campaign against the Church in Nicaragua; and the brutal war waged by Soviet troops in Afghanistan.

Many governments argue that human rights are an "internal affair," that how a government treats its own citizens is not a subject of legitimate international concern. The United States rejects this view. Numerous international conventions, covenants and declarations -- including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Helsinki accords -- demonstrate that human rights are not merely an internal matter. For this reason, we will continue to insist that governments adhere to all their international obligations, including their human rights obligations. The American people recognize that it is the denial of human rights, not their advocacy, which is a source of world tension.

We recall the sacrifices which generations of Americans have made to preserve and protect liberty around the world. In this century alone, tens of thousands of Americans have laid down

their lives on distant battlefields to uphold the cause of human rights. We honor and cherish them all.

Today, as we give special thought to the blessings which we enjoy as a free people, let us not forget the victims of human rights abuse around the world.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim December 10, 1984, as Human Rights Day and December 15, 1984 as Bill of Rights Day, and call on all Americans to observe the week beginning December 10, 1984, as Human Rights Week.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this
day of , in the year of our Lord
nineteen hundred and eighty-four, and of the Independence of the
United States of America the two hundred and ninth.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 10, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR CHARLES DONOVAN
OFFICE OF WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE

FROM: JOHN G. ROBERTS 
ASSOCIATE COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Draft Proclamation: National
Poison Prevention Week, 1985

Counsel's Office has reviewed the above-referenced draft proclamation, and finds no objection to it from a legal perspective.

cc: Richard G. Darman

WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

☐ O - OUTGOING☐ H - INTERNAL☐ I - INCOMINGDate Correspondence
Received (YY/MM/DD) 1/1Name of Correspondent: Richard Daiman☐ MI Mail Report

User Codes: (A) _____ (B) _____ (C) _____

Subject: Draft Proclamation: National Poison
Prevention Week, 1985

ROUTE TO:

ACTION

DISPOSITION

Office/Agency (Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Code	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
<u>CUNTON</u>	ORIGINATOR	<u>84/12/10</u>			<u>1/1</u>
<u>CUNT 18</u>	Referral Note: <u>B</u>	<u>84/12/10</u>			<u>84/12/15</u>
	Referral Note:				<u>COB</u>
		<u>1/1</u>			<u>1/1</u>
	Referral Note:				
		<u>1/1</u>			<u>1/1</u>
	Referral Note:				
		<u>1/1</u>			<u>1/1</u>
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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Document No. 245011

December 10, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR: ✓ FRED FIELDING
CRAIG FULLER
M. B. OGLESBY
JACK SVAHN
LEE VERSTANDIG
FAITH WHITTLESEY
FRED RYAN (FYI)

FROM: Chuck Donovan *CD*
(for) ANNE HIGGINS
18-OEOB/Ext. 7610

SUBJECT: (DRAFT PROCLAMATION)

National Poison Prevention Week, 1985

Attached for your review is the above mentioned proclamation designating the week beginning March 17, 1985, as "National Poison Prevention Week, 1985."

It was submitted by the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission and edited/revised by this office.

IMMEDIATE ATTENTION REQUIRED. WRITTEN response required by no later than close of business Thursday, December 13th..

Thank you.

cc: Mary Schoenfeld
Ron Geisler

1984 DEC 10 PM 3:28

NATIONAL POISON PREVENTION WEEK, 1984

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Between 1962 and 1983, our Nation experienced an 80 percent reduction in childhood poisoning as a result of new, effective safety standards and greater consumer awareness. The number of accidental ingestions of household chemicals, cleaning products and medicines among children under five years of age dropped from 500,000 to 100,000 during this period.

For the past 24 years, the Poison Prevention Week Council has coordinated a network of health, safety, business and voluntary organizations to raise public awareness of the problem. In addition, the Consumer Product Safety Commission, which administers the Poison Prevention Packaging Act, requires child-resistant closures on many products which are potentially harmful to children.

While these efforts have been very successful, we must not be satisfied with progress we have made. Because we believe that almost all such poisonings are preventable, we must continue working to reduce this annual toll by reminding parents and other family members of the steps they can take to avert these tragedies. We must remind them to keep household chemicals, cleaning products and medicines out of the reach of children and to use resecurable, child-resistant closures on these products.

To encourage the American people to learn about the dangers of accidental poisonings and to take preventive measures, the Congress, by joint resolution approved

September 26, 1961 (75 Stat. 681), authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation designating the third week of March of each year as "National Poison Prevention Week."

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate the week beginning March 17, 1985, as National Poison Prevention Week. I call upon all Americans to observe this week by participating in appropriate ceremonies and events.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this
day of , in the year of our
Lord nineteen hundred and eighty- , and of the
Independence of the United States of America the two hundred
and ninth.



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

November 30, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: MICHAEL J. HOROWITZ *MH*
COUNSEL TO THE DIRECTOR

SUBJECT: NATIONAL POISON PREVENTION WEEK, 1985

Attached is the annual proclamation which, in accordance with a joint resolution of the Eighty-Seventh Congress and 36 U.S.C. 165, designates the third week in March of each year as National Poison Prevention Week.

The proposed proclamation was submitted by the Consumer Product Safety Commission and has been retyped in this office to reflect minor editorial changes and as to format.

In order to gain maximum exposure of the proposed proclamation, we have been urged by the Chairman of the Commission to request that the proclamation be signed well in advance of the designated week.

The proposed proclamation has the approval of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

Enclosure

NATIONAL POISON PREVENTION WEEK, 1985

- - - - -

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Between 1962 and 1983, our Nation experienced an 80 percent reduction in childhood poisoning as a result of new, effective safety standards and greater consumer awareness. The number of accidental ingestions of household chemicals, cleaning products and medicines among children under five years of age dropped from 500,000 to 100,000 during this period.

For the past 24 years, the Poison Prevention Week Council has coordinated a network of health, safety, business and voluntary organizations to raise public awareness of the problem. In addition, the Consumer Product Safety Commission, which administers the Poison Prevention Packaging Act, requires child-resistant closures on many products which are potentially harmful to children.

While both these efforts have been very successful, we must not be satisfied with the progress we have made. Because we believe that almost all such poisonings are preventable, we must continue to work in reducing this annual toll by reminding parents and other family members of the steps they can take to avert these tragedies. We must remind them to keep household chemicals, cleaning products and medicines out of the reach of children and to use resecure, child-resistant closures on these products.

To encourage the American people to learn about the dangers of accidental poisonings and to take preventive measures, the Congress, by a joint resolution approved September 26, 1961 (75

Stat. 681), authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation designating the third week of March of each year as "National Poison Prevention Week."

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate the week beginning March 17, 1985, as National Poison Prevention Week. I call upon all Americans to observe this week by participating in appropriate ceremonies and events.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this
day of , in the year of our Lord
nineteen hundred and eighty- , and of the Independence of the
United States of America the two hundred and ninth.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 26, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR RICHARD G. DARMAN
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JOHN G. ROBERTS 
ASSOCIATE COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Proposed Proclamation Relating
to Aircraft Parts and Globes

Counsel's Office has reviewed the above-referenced proclamation, and finds no objection to it from a legal perspective.

WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

☐ O - OUTGOING☐ H - INTERNAL☐ I - INCOMINGDate Correspondence
Received (YY/MM/DD) 1/1Name of Correspondent: Richard Dorman☐ MI Mail Report

User Codes: (A) _____ (B) _____ (C) _____

Subject: Proclamation Relating to Aircraft Parts and Globes

ROUTE TO:

ACTION

DISPOSITION

Office/Agency	(Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Code	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
<u>CUHOL</u>		ORIGINATOR	<u>84112126</u>			<u>1/1</u>
<u>CUAT 18</u>		Referral Note: <u>R</u>	<u>84112126</u>			<u>584112126</u>
		Referral Note:				<u>COB</u>
			<u>1/1</u>			<u>1/1</u>
		Referral Note:				
			<u>1/1</u>			<u>1/1</u>
		Referral Note:				
			<u>1/1</u>			<u>1/1</u>
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WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUMDATE: 12/26/84 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: c.o.b. TODAYSUBJECT: PROPOSED PROCLAMATION RELATING TO AIRCRAFT PARTS AND GLOBES

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☐	MURPHY	☐	☒
MEESE	☐	☒	OGLESBY	☐	☒
BAKER	☐	☒	ROGERS	☐	☐
DEAVER	☐	☒	SPEAKES	☐	☒
STOCKMAN	☒	☐	SVAHN	☒	☐
DARMAN	☐ P	☒ SS	VERSTANDIG	☐	☐
FIELDING	☒	☐	WHITTLESEY	☐	☐
FULLER	☒	☐	_____	☐	☐
HERRINGTON	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐
HICKEY	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐
McFARLANE	☐	☒	_____	☐	☐
McMANUS	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐

REMARKS:

May we have your comments by close of business today. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

Richard G. Darman
 Assistant to the President
 Ext. 2702

1984 DEC 26 PM 1:13



1984 DEC 26 AM 8 58

Office of the
Assistant Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20530

DEC 21 1984

MEMORANDUM

Re: Proposed Proclamation entitled "Proclamation
to Modify Duties on Certain Articles Used in
Civilian Aircraft and on Globes"

The attached proposed Proclamation was prepared by the Office of the United States Trade Representative and has been forwarded for the consideration of this Department as to form and legality by Ambassador Brock. Exec. Order No. 11846, 3 C.F.R. 971 (1971-1975 Comp.).

The proposed Proclamation will provide for two changes in the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS). Section 234 of the Trade and Tariff Act of 1984 (Act), Pub. L. No. 98-573, 98 Stat. 2948 (1984), authorizes the President to proclaim modifications in the rate of duty on certain articles used in civilian aircraft in order to make the duty comparable to the rate of duty provided by other signatories to the Agreement on Trade in Civil Aircraft. 31 U.S.T. 619 (1979). The proposed Proclamation delegates the President's authority under section 234 to the United States Trade Representative.

Section 191(c)(2) of the Act corrected an error in section 163(c) of the Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Materials Importation Act of 1982, Pub. L. No. 97-466, by adding globes to the list of duty-free items. The proposed Proclamation will amend Proc. No. 5021, 3 C.F.R. 12 (1984), and the TSUS to reflect this change.

As is usual with trade proclamations, we are relying upon the Office of the Trade Representative for the accuracy of the technical material. The proposed Proclamation is approved as to form and legality.

Ralph W. Tarr
Acting Assistant Attorney General
Office of Legal Counsel



U.S. Department of Justice

Office of Legal Counsel

DEC 21 1938 AM 8:58

Office of the
Assistant Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20530

DEC 21 1938

The President,

The White House.

My dear Mr. President:

I am herewith transmitting a proposed Proclamation entitled "Proclamation to Modify Duties on Certain Articles Used in Civil Aircraft and on Globes."

This proposed Proclamation was submitted by the Office of the United States Trade Representative and has been forwarded for the consideration of this Department as to form and legality by Ambassador Brock.

The proposed Proclamation is approved as to form and legality.

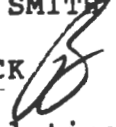
Respectfully,

Ralph W. Tarr
Acting Assistant Attorney General
Office of Legal Counsel

THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE
WASHINGTON
20506

December 17, 1984

MEMORANDUM

TO: WILLIAM FRENCH SMITH
FROM: WILLIAM E. BROCK 
SUBJECT: Proclamation Relating to Aircraft Parts and Globes

The attached Proclamation has been prepared to accomplish two purposes: to implement a new provision in the Trade and Tariff Act of 1984 and to correct a technical error in the Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials Importation Act of 1982.

The first two paragraphs of the Proclamation relate to a provision of the Trade and Tariff Act of 1984 which authorizes the President to proclaim duty-free coverage for certain articles used in Civil Aviation. This provision, Section 234 of the Trade and Tariff Act of 1984, arose out of U.S. participation in the Agreement on Trade in Civil Aircraft, in which it was agreed by signatories to that Agreement on March 22, 1984 that the Annex providing duty-free treatment on aircraft parts should be expanded. The signatories set January 1, 1985 as the date these duty eliminations should be in effect.

Section 234 provides that the President may proclaim modifications to the Tariff Schedules of the United States in order to provide "coverage comparable to the expanded coverage provided by all other signatories to the Agreement" Paragraph 2 of the attached Proclamation is drafted so that the United States Trade Representative may implement the duty-free coverage at such time he determines that comparable coverage has been extended by the other signatories. The authorization of the United States Trade Representative to make such a determination will enable the United States to promptly implement the duty-free coverage authorized by Congress on January 1, 1985, if the other signatories have also extended the same coverage.

The third paragraph of the Proclamation addresses an unrelated matter. Section 191 (c)(2) of the Trade and Tariff Act of 1984 corrected a technical error in the Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Materials Importation Act of 1982, which provided for implementation of the Nairobi Protocol to the Florence Agreement, both of which agreements relate to the duty-free importation of educational, scientific, and cultural materials. The 1982 implementing legislation provided for the permanent implementation following deposit of the U.S. ratification of

the Protocol, and authorized temporary provisional application by Presidential proclamation. This authority was exercised by Proclamation 5021 of February 14, 1983, and paragraph (1) of the present proclamation would make the 1984 correction of the technical error applicable during the provisional application.

Because of commitments made by the United States in the context of the Agreement on Trade in Civil Aircraft, it would be desirable to have the proclamation signed by the President before January 1, 1985.

Attachment

PROCLAMATION TO MODIFY DUTIES ON CERTAIN ARTICLES
USED IN CIVIL AIRCRAFT AND ON GLOBES

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

1. Pursuant to section 234 of the Trade and Tariff Act of 1984 (P.L. 98-573), I have determined that modifications in the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS)(19 U.S.C. 1202), as set forth in the Annex to this proclamation, are appropriate in order to provide duty-free coverage comparable to the expanded coverage provided by other signatories to the Agreement on Trade in Civil Aircraft (the Agreement; 31 UST (pt.1)619) as set forth in the Annex to the March 22, 1984, decision of the Committee on Civil Aircraft under the Agreement.

2. I authorize the United States Trade Representative, or his designee, on behalf of the United States of America, to implement the portion of the consolidated Annex to the Agreement which pertains to articles imported into the United States, recorded in the decision of March 22, 1984, upon his determination that the additional duty-free treatment to be accorded by the United States, as set forth in the Annex to this proclamation, is comparable to the expanded coverage provided by other signatories to the Agreement.

3. Pursuant to section 167(b) of the Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Materials Importation Act of 1982 (96 Stat. 2439, 19 U.S.C. 1202 note), I have determined that it is in the interest of the United States to implement, on a temporary basis, the duty-free treatment for such articles as are provided for in the

amendment to section 163(c)(3) of that Act made by section 191(c)(2)(B) of the Trade and Tariff Act of 1984. These articles were omitted through technical error from the 1982 Act implementing the Nairobi Protocol (97th Congress, 1st Session, Senate Treaty Document 97-2, p. 9) to the Florence Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Materials, and from Proclamation 5021 of February 14, 1983 (48 F.R. 6883), providing temporary duty reductions to certain imported articles. I have also determined, pursuant to section 604 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2483), to modify the TSUS to provide temporary duty reductions to such additional articles.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, acting under the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the statutes, including but not limited to sections 234 of the Trade and Tariff Act of 1984, section 167(b)(2) of the Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Materials Importation Act of 1982, and section 604 of the Trade Act of 1974, do proclaim that:

(1) Item 960.70 in part 4 of the Appendix to the TSUS is modified by inserting after "models)" the language ", globes,". This modification is effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after November 14, 1984.

(2) The TSUS are further modified as provided in the Annex to this proclamation, attached hereto and made a part hereof.

(3) The modifications to the TSUS made by paragraph (2) shall be effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on and after the date designated by the United States Trade Representative or his designee and published in the Federal Register along with his determination that the duty-free coverage provided by the United States is comparable to the expanded coverage provided by other signatories to the Agreement.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand
this day of in the year
of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-four, and of
the Independence of the United States of America the
two hundred and ninth.

THE WHITE HOUSE

, 1984

ANNEX

MODIFICATIONS OF THE TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES

Notes:

1. Bracketed matter is included to assist in the understanding of the proclaimed modifications.
2. The following items, with or without preceding superior descriptions, supersede matter now in the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS). The items and superior descriptions are set forth in columnar form and material in such columns is inserted in the columns of the TSUS designated "Item", "Articles", "Rates of Duty 1", and "Rates of Duty 2", respectively.

Subject to the above notes the TSUS are modified as follows:

1. The following new item is inserted immediately after item 646.95:

[Door . . .]

"646.96	Automatic door closers, if certified for use in civil aircraft (see headnote 3, part 6C, schedule 6).....	Free	45% ad val."
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2. Item 660.87 is superseded by:

[Non-electric . . .:]

[Other]

"660.87	If certified for use in civil aircraft (see headnote 3, part 6C, schedule 6).....	Free	27.5% ad val."
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3. Item 660.99 is superseded by:

[Pumps . . .:]

[Other]

"660.99	Pumps for liquids, operated by any kind of power unit, and parts thereof, if certified for use in civil aircraft (see headnote 3, part 6C, schedule 6).....	Free	35% ad val."
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4. Item 661.08 is superseded by:

[Air . . .:]

[Fans . . .:]

[Other]

"661.08	If certified for use in civil aircraft (see headnote 3, part 6C, schedule 6).....	Free	35% ad val."
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5. Item 661.14 is superseded by:

[Air . . .:]

[Compressors, . . .:]

[Other . . .]

"661.14	If certified for use in civil aircraft (see headnote 3, part 6C, schedule 6).....	Free	35% ad val."
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6. Item 661.17 is superseded by:

	[Air . . .:]		
	[Other]		
"661.17	Air pumps and vacuum pumps, and parts thereof; all the foregoing if certified for use in civil aircraft (see headnote 3, part 6C, schedule 6).....	Free	35% ad val."

7. Item 661.22 is superseded by:

	[Air-conditioning . . .]		
"661.22	If certified for use in civil aircraft (see headnote 3, part 6C, schedule 6)....	Free	35% ad val."

8. Item 661.37 is superseded by:

	[Refrigerators . . .]		
"661.37	Refrigerators and refrigerating equipment; heat exchange units, and parts thereof, for refrigerators and refrigerating equipment; all the foregoing if certified for use in civil aircraft (see headnote 3, part 6C, schedule 6).....	Free	35% ad val."

9. The superior heading to items 680.46 through 681.24 is modified by deleting ", aircraft,".

10. The following new item is inserted immediately after item 680.62:

	[Gear . . .:]		
	[Gear . . .:]		
	[Other . . .]		
"680.63	If certified for use in civil aircraft (see headnote 3, part 6C, schedule 6).....	Free	65% ad val."

11. Item 681.01 is superseded by:

	[Gear . . .:]		
	[Pulleys . . .:]		
"681.01	If certified for use in civil aircraft (see headnote 3, part 6C, schedule 6).....	Free	45% ad val."

12. Item 681.18 is superseded by:

	[Gear . . .:]		
	[Torque . . .]		
"681.18	If certified for use in civil aircraft (see headnote 3, part 6C, schedule 6).....	Free	27.5% ad val."

13. Item 681.24 is superseded by:

	[Gear . . .:]		
	[Chain . . .]		
"681.24	If certified for use in civil aircraft (see headnote 3, part 6C, schedule 6).....	Free	45% ad val."

14. The following new item is inserted immediately after item 682.05:

[Generators, . . .:]
[Transformers:]
[Rated . . .]
"682.06 If certified for use in civil
aircraft (see headnote 3, part
6C, schedule 6)..... Free 35% ad val."

15. (a) Items 683.05, 683.06, 683.07, and 683.08 are redesignated as 683.01, 683.02, 683.12, and 683.13, respectively.

(b) The following new item is inserted immediately after item 683.02:

[Storage . . .:]
[Lead-acid . . .:]
[12-volt . . .]
"683.03 If certified for use in civil
aircraft (see headnote 3, part
6C, schedule 6)..... Free 40% ad val."

(c) The following new item is inserted immediately after item 683.13:

[Storage . . .:]
[Lead-acid . . .:]
[Other, . . .]
"683.14 If certified for use in civil
aircraft (see headnote 3, part
6C, schedule 6)..... Free 40% ad val."

(d) The following new item is inserted immediately after item 683.16:

[Storage . . .:]
[Other]
"683.17 If certified for use in civil air-
craft (see headnote 3, part 6C,
schedule 6)..... Free 40% ad val."

16. The following new item is inserted immediately after item 708.09:

[Lenses, . . .:]
[Not . . .:]
"708.10 Any article described in the fore-
going items 708.01 through 708.09,
inclusive, if certified for use in
civil aircraft (see headnote 3, part
6C, schedule 6)..... Free The column 2
rate applicable
in the absence
of this item"

17. The following new item is inserted immediately after item 708.29:

[Lenses, . . .:]
[Mounted:]
"708.30 Any article described in the fore-
going items 708.21 through 708.29,
inclusive, if certified for use in
civil aircraft (see headnote 3, part
6C, schedule 6)..... Free The column 2
rate applicable
in the absence
of this item"

18. (a) Items 711.75, 711.76, and 711.77 are redesignated as 711.70, 711.71, and 711.72, respectively.

(b) The following new item is inserted immediately after item 711.72:

[Pressure . . .:]
[Flow . . .:]
[Parts]
"711.73 If certified for use in civil
 aircraft (see headnote 3, part
 6C, schedule 6)..... Free 65% ad val."

19. Item 711.81 is superseded by:

[Pressure . . .:]
[Other]
"711.81 If certified for use in civil air-
 craft (see headnote 3, part 6C,
 schedule 6)..... Free 35% ad val."

20. Item 712.00 is superseded by:

[Revolution . . .:]
[Other]
"712.00 Speedometers and tachometers, and
 parts thereof; all the foregoing
 if certified for use in civil air-
 craft (see headnote 3, part 6C,
 schedule 6)..... Free 35% ad val."

21. Item 712.52 is superseded by:

[Electrical . . .:]
[Other:]
[Other]
"712.52 If certified for use in civil
 aircraft (see headnote 3, part
 6C, schedule 6)..... Free 40% ad val."