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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Oklahoma City, Oklahoma)

For Immediate Release

June 5, 1985

YOUTH SUICIDE PREVENTION MONTH, 1985

- - - - -

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

During the past 20 years, the suicide rate has tripled among young people aged 15-24. In fact, suicide has become the third leading cause of death in this age group. Last year alone, over 5,000 young Americans took their own lives, and many more attempted to do so.

When a young person commits suicide, it is a personal tragedy as well as a source of deep anguish for family, friends, and neighbors. But it is also a tragedy for society, which must cope not only with the loss of human potential that is the result of the death of any individual, but also with its responsibility to identify the causes of suicide and develop strategies to reduce its incidence. Although the issues involved in each case are complex and unique, we can draw encouragement from the fact that suicide is no longer a silent subject but a recognized public health problem that can and must be addressed.

Because the root causes of suicide involve so many different psychological, physical, social, and spiritual dimensions, successful preventive action requires that the combined efforts of individuals, families, communities, organizations, and governments at all levels. Young people and families who have a member who may be contemplating suicide need to know that there are indeed places to turn for advice and assistance. People who come into contact with youth -- educators, counselors, coaches, ministers, health care providers -- can play a key role in helping a despondent young person by identifying the existence of a problem or contributing factors like drug abuse and family break-up. Government can assist through research and policies which strengthen the family unit and foster a sense of individual self-worth. In short, all of us have the opportunity and responsibility to help deal with this growing problem.

In recognition of the increase in suicide among America's youth and its consequences for our society, the Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 53, has designated the month of June 1985 as "Youth Suicide Prevention Month" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this month.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the month of June 1985 as Youth Suicide Prevention Month. I call upon the Governors of the several States, the chief officials of local governments, all health care providers, educators, the media, public and private organizations, and the people of the United States to observe this month with appropriate programs and activities.

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

RONALD REAGAN

#

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 6, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR DUNCAN CLARK
OFFICE OF WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE

FROM: JOHN G. ROBERTS 
ASSOCIATE COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Draft Proclamation: Flag Day and
National Flag Week, 1985

Counsel's Office has reviewed the above-referenced proposed proclamation. It is essentially identical to the Flag Day and National Flag Week Proclamation issued last year, with only trivial stylistic changes. I think the President is poorly served by having the same verbiage presented to him, and it is a poor reflection if we do not even take the trouble to draft a new proclamation, simply reissuing the same proclamation year after year as if it were boilerplate. I recommend that Archives be requested to draft a new proclamation for this year, or that this be done at the White House.

WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

☐ O - OUTGOING☐ H - INTERNAL☐ I - INCOMINGDate Correspondence
Received (YY/MM/DD) 1/1/85Name of Correspondent: Anne Higgins☐ MI Mail Report

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

Subject: Draft Proclamation Flag Day and National
Flag Week 1985

ROUTE TO:

ACTION

DISPOSITION

Office/Agency (Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
<u>CU HOLL</u>	ORIGINATOR	<u>85106105</u>		<u>1/1/85</u>
	Referral Note:			
<u>CUAT18</u>	<u>R</u>	<u>85106106</u>		<u>S 85106110</u>
	Referral Note:			<u>12/1/85</u>
	Referral Note:			
	Referral Note:			
	Referral Note:			

ACTION CODES:

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

1 - Info Copy Only/No Action Necessary
R - Direct Reply w/Copy
S - For Signature
X - Interim Reply

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S - Suspended

FOR OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE:

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Comments: _____

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Always return completed correspondence record to Central Files.

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

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Document No. 245062

June 5, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR:

✓ FRED FIELDING
ALFRED H. KINGON
M. B. OGLESBY
JACK SVAHN
ED ROLLINS
PAT BUCHANAN
FRED RYAN (FYI)

FROM:

(for) Duncan Clark
ANNE HIGGINS
94 OEOB

SUBJECT:

(DRAFT PROCLAMATION)

Flag Day and National Flag Week, 1985

Attached for your review is the above mentioned proclamation designating June 14, 1985, as Flag Day and the week beginning June 9, 1985, as National Flag Week, 1985.

It was submitted by the National Archives and Records Administration. No changes have been made by this office.

(IMMEDIATE ATTENTION REQUIRED.) Written response required by no later than noon on Monday, June 10. For routine clearance, call Maureen Hudson, extension 2304. For questions or discussion, call Duncan Clark, extension 7610.

Thank you.

cc: Ron Geisler

FLAG DAY AND NATIONAL FLAG WEEK, 1985

- - - - -

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Two hundred and ten years ago, in June 1775, the first distinctive American flags were flown over the Colonial defenses during the Battle of Bunker Hill. One flag was an adaptation of the British Blue Ensign, while the other was symbolic of the experience of Americans who had wrested their land from the forests: the pine tree.

As the Colonials moved toward a final separation from Britain, other flags appeared. At least two of them featured a rattlesnake, symbolizing vigilance and deadly striking power. One bore the legend "Liberty or Death"; the other, "Don't Tread on Me." The Grand Union flag was raised over Washington's Continental Army Headquarters on January 1, 1776. It displayed not only the British crosses of St. Andrew and St. George, but also thirteen red and white stripes to symbolize the American Colonies. The Bennington flag also appeared in 1776, with thirteen stars, thirteen stripes, and the number "76."

On June 14, 1777, two years after the Battle of Bunker Hill, the Continental Congress adopted a flag that expressed clearly the unity and resolve of the patriots who had banded together to win independence. The delegates voted "that the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field representing a new constellation."

Two centuries later, with the addition of thirty-seven stars, the "Star Spangled Banner," chosen by the Continental Congress on a June day in Philadelphia, still waves over "the land of the free and the home of the brave." This flag symbolizes our shared commitment to freedom and equality and carries a message of hope to the afflicted, of opportunity to the oppressed, and of peace to all humanity.

To commemorate the adoption of our flag, the Congress, by a joint resolution approved August 3, 1949 (63 Stat. 492), designated June 14 of each year as Flag Day and requested the President to issue an annual proclamation calling for its observance and the display of the flag of the United States on all government buildings. The Congress also requested the President, by a joint resolution of June 9, 1966 (80 Stat. 194), to issue annually a proclamation designating the week in which June 14 occurs as National Flag Week and calling upon all citizens of the United States to display the flag during that week.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim June 14, 1985, as Flag Day and the week beginning June 9, 1985, as National Flag Week, and I direct the appropriate officials of the government to display the flag on all government buildings during that week. I urge all Americans to observe Flag Day, June 14, and Flag Week by flying the Stars and Stripes from their homes and other suitable places.

I also urge the American people to celebrate those days from Flag Day through Independence Day, set aside by Congress as a time to honor America (89 Stat. 211), by having public gatherings and activities at which they can honor their country in an appropriate manner.

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

FLAG DAY AND NATIONAL FLAG WEEK, 1985

- - - - -

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION

Two hundred and ten years ago, in June 1775, the first distinctive American flags were flown over the Colonial defenses during the Battle of Bunker Hill. One flag was an adaptation of the British Blue Ensign, while the other was symbolic of the experience of Americans who had wrested their land from the forests: the pine tree.

As the Colonials moved toward a final separation from Britain, other flags appeared. At least two of them featured a rattlesnake, symbolizing vigilance and deadly striking power. One bore the legend "Liberty or Death;" the other, "Don't Tread on Me." The Grand Union flag was raised over Washington's Continental Army Headquarters on January 1, 1776. It displayed not only the British crosses of St. Andrew and St. George, but also thirteen red and white stripes to symbolize the American Colonies. The Bennington flag also appeared in 1776, with thirteen stars, thirteen stripes, and the number "76."

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Two centuries later, with the addition of thirty-seven stars, the "Star Spangled Banner", chosen by the Continental Congress on a June day in Philadelphia, still waves over "the land of the

free and the home of the brave." This flag symbolizes our shared commitment to freedom and equality and carries a message of hope to the afflicted, of opportunity to the oppressed, and of peace to all humanity.

To commemorate the adoption of our flag, the Congress, by a joint resolution approved August 3, 1949 (63 Stat. 492), designated June 14 of each year as Flag Day and requested the President to issue an annual proclamation calling for its observance and the display of the Flag of the United States on all government buildings. The Congress also requested the President, by a joint resolution of June 9, 1966 (80 Stat. 194), to issue annually a proclamation designating the week in which June 14 occurs as National Flag Week and calling upon all citizens of the United States to display the flag during that week.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim June 14, 1985, as Flag Day and the week beginning June 9, 1985, as National Flag Week, and I direct the appropriate officials of the government to display the flag on all government buildings during that week. I urge all Americans to observe Flag Day, June 14, and Flag Week by flying the Stars and Stripes from their homes and other suitable places.

I also urge the American people to celebrate those days from Flag Day through Independence Day, set aside by Congress as a time to honor America (89 Stat. 211), by having public gatherings and activities at which they can honor their country in an appropriate manner.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this
day of , in the year of our Lord
nineteen hundred and eighty-five, 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

May 23, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

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

SUBJECT: FLAG DAY AND NATIONAL FLAG WEEK, 1985

Attached is the annual proclamation which, pursuant to joint resolutions of the Congress, calls for the observance of June 14 as Flag Day (36 U.S.C. 157), and the week in which that day occurs as National Flag Week (36 U.S.C. 157a), and that twenty-one days between Flag Day and Independence Day as a period to honor America (36 U.S.C. 157b).

The proposed proclamation was submitted by the National Archives and Records Administration 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.

Attachment

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 7, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR DUNCAN CLARK
OFFICE OF WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE

FROM: JOHN G. ROBERTS 
ASSOCIATE COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Flag Day and National Flag Week, 1985

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

ID #

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WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

☐ O - OUTGOING☐ H - INTERNAL☐ I - INCOMINGDate Correspondence
Received (YY/MM/DD)

Name of Correspondent:

Anne Higgins☐ MI Mail Report

User Codes:

(A)

(B)

(C)

Subject:

*Flag Day and National Flag
Week, 1985*

ROUTE TO:

ACTION

DISPOSITION

Office/Agency (Staff Name)

Action
CodeTracking
Date
YY/MM/DDType
of
Response

Code

Completion
Date
YY/MM/DD*CUHoll**CUAT18*

ORIGINATOR

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Referral Note:

*R**85106107**S 85106107**COB*

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Referral Note:

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Comments:

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

Always return completed correspondence record to Central Files.

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

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Document No. 245062

June 7, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR:

✓ FRED FIELDING
ALFRED H. KINGON
M. B. OGLESBY
JACK SVAHN
ED ROLLINS
PAT BUCHANAN
FRED RYAN (FYI)

FROM:

(for)

Duncan Clark
ANNE HIGGINS
94 OEOB

SUBJECT:

(DRAFT PROCLAMATION)

Flag Day and National Flag Week, 1985

Attached for your review is the above mentioned proclamation designating June 14, 1985, as Flag Day and the week beginning June 9, 1985, as National Flag Week, 1985.

It was submitted by the National Archives and Records Administration, and we have just discovered that they submitted essentially the same text as was issued by the President last year. Since each year's Proclamation should be unique, we are recirculating this package for your approval with a new draft attached.

(IMMEDIATE ATTENTION REQUIRED.) Written response required by no later than close of business Friday, June 7. For routine clearance, call Maureen Hudson, extension 2304. For questions or discussion, call Duncan Clark, extension 7610.

Thank you.

cc: Ron Geisler

1985 JUN -7 AM 9:31

FLAG DAY AND NATIONAL FLAG WEEK, 1985

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BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

The history of the flag of the United States presents in capsule form the history of our Nation. Although there was a great variety of colorful and interesting flags during the Colonial period, it was not until June 14, 1777, two years after the Battle of Bunker Hill, that the delegates at the Continental Congress adopted the familiar design we know today. They voted "that the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field representing a new constellation."

Since 1777, the flag of our Nation has been redesigned periodically to reflect the admission of new States. It has flown over our public buildings, our town squares, and many private homes. It has been carried proudly into battle, and our national anthem gives a dramatic account of the hope and inspiration it has given to many Americans. Today, it is the leading symbol of the Nation we love, and an emblem recognized around the world as a sign of our unity and devotion to freedom.

To commemorate the adoption of our flag, the Congress, by a joint resolution approved August 3, 1949 (63 Stat. 492), designated June 14 of each year as Flag Day and requested the President to issue an annual proclamation calling for its observance and the display of the flag of the United States on all government buildings. The Congress also requested the President, by a joint resolution of June 9, 1966 (80 Stat. 194), to issue annually a proclamation designating the week in which June 14 occurs as National Flag Week and calling upon all citizens of the United States to display the flag during that week.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim June 14, 1985, as Flag Day and the week beginning June 9, 1985, as National Flag Week, and I direct the appropriate officials of the government to display the flag on all government buildings during that week. I urge all Americans to observe Flag Day, June 14, and Flag Week by flying the Stars and Stripes from their homes and other suitable places.

I also urge the American people to celebrate those days from Flag Day through Independence Day, set aside by Congress as a time to honor America (89 Stat. 211), by having public gatherings and activities at which they can honor their country in an appropriate manner.

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

FLAG DAY AND NATIONAL FLAG WEEK, 1985

- - - - -

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Two hundred and ten years ago, in June 1775, the first distinctive American flags were flown over the Colonial defenses during the Battle of Bunker Hill. One flag was an adaptation of the British Blue Ensign, while the other was symbolic of the experience of Americans who had wrested their land from the forests: the pine tree.

As the Colonials moved toward a final separation from Britain, other flags appeared. At least two of them featured a rattlesnake, symbolizing vigilance and deadly striking power. One bore the legend "Liberty or Death"; the other, "Don't Tread on Me." The Grand Union flag was raised over Washington's Continental Army Headquarters on January 1, 1776. It displayed not only the British crosses of St. Andrew and St. George, but also thirteen red and white stripes to symbolize the American Colonies. The Bennington flag also appeared in 1776, with thirteen stars, thirteen stripes, and the number "76."

On June 14, 1777, two years after the Battle of Bunker Hill, the Continental Congress adopted a flag that expressed clearly the unity and resolve of the patriots who had banded together to win independence. The delegates voted "that the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field representing a new constellation."

Two centuries later, with the addition of thirty-seven stars, the "Star Spangled Banner," chosen by the Continental Congress on a June day in Philadelphia, still waves over "the land of the free and the home of the brave." This flag symbolizes our shared commitment to freedom and equality and carries a message of hope to the afflicted, of opportunity to the oppressed, and of peace to all humanity.

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IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this
day of , in the year of our
Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-five, 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

May 23, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

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

SUBJECT: FLAG DAY AND NATIONAL FLAG WEEK, 1985

Attached is the annual proclamation which, pursuant to joint resolutions of the Congress, calls for the observance of June 14 as Flag Day (36 U.S.C. 157), and the week in which that day occurs as National Flag Week (36 U.S.C. 157a), and that twenty-one days between Flag Day and Independence Day as a period to honor America (36 U.S.C. 157b).

The proposed proclamation was submitted by the National Archives and Records Administration 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.

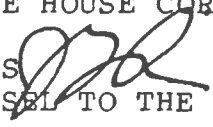
Attachment

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 13, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR DUNCAN CLARK
OFFICE OF WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE

FROM: JOHN G. ROBERTS 
ASSOCIATE COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Draft Proclamation: Baltic Freedom Day, 1985

Counsel's Office has reviewed the above-referenced draft proclamation. I recommend deleting the second paragraph. The proclamation is overly long in the first place, and the point that the Balts suffered under Nazi as well as Soviet occupation is made in the first paragraph. Cognoscenti will understand the references to the Nazi-Soviet War, and that the Baltic rebellion against the Soviets was not in sympathy with the simultaneous Nazi attack on the Soviets, but casual readers of the proclamation may be misled. Particularly in light of the pending dispute concerning the opposition of some Baltic ethnic groups to some of the activities of the Office of Special Investigations, it seems best to leave out any discussion of the Baltic rebellion and Nazi-Soviet War.

WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

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

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

Subject: Draft Proclamation Baltic Freedom Day, 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>CUHALL</u>	ORIGINATOR	<u>85.10.13</u>			<u>1 1</u>
	Referral Note:				
<u>CUAT 18</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>85.10.13</u>		<u>S</u>	<u>85.10.13</u>
	Referral Note:				<u>3pm</u>
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	Referral Note:				
		<u>1 1</u>			<u>1 1</u>
	Referral Note:				
		<u>1 1</u>			<u>1 1</u>
	Referral Note:				

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Always return completed correspondence record to Central Files.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Document No. 245064

June 13, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR:

✓ FRED FIELDING
ALFRED H. KINGON
M. B. OGLESBY
JACK SVAHN
ED ROLLINS
PAT BUCHANAN
FRED RYAN (FYI)
BOB KIMMITT, NSC

FROM: Duncan Clark
(for) ANNE HIGGINS
94 OEOB

SUBJECT: (DRAFT PROCLAMATION)
Baltic Freedom Day, 1985

Attached for your review is the above mentioned proclamation designating June 14, 1985, as "Baltic Freedom Day, 1985."

It was submitted by the White House Office of Public Liaison and slightly edited/revised by this office.

(IMMEDIATE ATTENTION REQUIRED.) Written response required by no later than 3:00 p.m. on Thursday, June 13. For routine clearance, call Maureen Hudson, extension 2304. For questions or discussion, call Duncan Clark, extension 7610.

Thank you.

cc: Ron Geisler

100-100000-100

BALTIC FREEDOM DAY 1985

- - - - -

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION

This year marks the 45th anniversary of the United States non-recognition policy toward the illegal and forcible Soviet occupation of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. It has been 45 years since invading Soviet armies, in collusion with the Nazi regime, overran these three independent Baltic Republics. The Baltic people were occupied not only by the Soviet Union during World War II, but by Hitler's Nazi Germany as well. They suffered under both occupations. In only three days, June 14-17, 1941, the Soviet Regime ordered the deportation, murder and imprisonment of close to 100,000 Balts in Siberian death camps; the only "crime" of these brave persons was to resist foreign tyranny and to defend their liberties and freedom.

At the beginning of the Nazi-Soviet War in 1941, the Balts rebelled against the Soviets. But the Nazis proclaimed the Baltic countries as part of the German "Ostland," and instituted a German civil administration under control of the Gestapo. Due to Soviet and Nazi actions, the Baltic Nations lost twenty percent of their total population during that War.

Today, oppression and persecution remain a way of life for the Estonian, Latvian and Lithuanian people. The Soviet policies are specifically targeted toward denying the very existence of the Baltic Nations. In the Baltic Republics, russification is implemented through forced relocation, colonization by Russian immigrants, and intensified religious, cultural, social and economic oppression.

As a result, broad-based dissident movements have emerged demanding national, political and religious rights. Peaceful expression of demands by way of the underground press, petitions to government officials, demonstrations, the underground Catholic Church, organized groups monitoring the implementation of the Helsinki accords, and committees to defend the rights of the believers command the admiration of everyone who loves and honors freedom. Significantly, this resistance is being led not by those who grew up during the years of independence, but by a new generation born and raised within the Soviet system.

The list of such religious persecutions, prosecutions and human rights violations continues to grow. The number of incidents involving the infringement of human and religious rights is in the tens of thousands. The various underground samizdats from the Soviet Union keep arriving at a constant rate with the same message: "You, our free brothers and sisters, are our mouthpiece to the free world. You must not cease to inform the world of what is being inflicted upon us here behind the Iron Curtain, for it is from your efforts that we get our strength to survive."

The people of the United States share the aspirations of the Baltic people for national independence, and we uphold their right to determine their own national destiny free of foreign domination. For 45 years, the United States has not recognized the forcible incorporation of the Baltic States into the Soviet Union, and it will not do so in the future.

The Congress of the United States, by Senate Joint Resolution 66, has designated June 14, 1985, as "Baltic Freedom Day," and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this event.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim June 14, 1985, as Baltic Freedom Day, 1985. I call upon the people of the United States to observe this day with appropriate remembrances and ceremonies and to reaffirm their commitment to the principles of liberty and freedom for all oppressed people.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this
day of June, in the year of our Lord
nineteen hundred and eighty-five, 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

June 12, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: MICHAEL J. HOROWITZ
COUNSEL TO THE DIRECTOR *MW*
SUBJECT: "BALTIC FREEDOM DAY"

Pursuant to Senate Joint Resolution 66, the President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation which would designate June 14, 1985, as "Baltic Freedom Day"

The proposed proclamation was submitted by the White House Office 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

BALTIC FREEDOM DAY, 1985

- - - - -

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

This year marks the 45th anniversary of the United States' policy of non-recognition of the illegal and forcible Soviet occupation of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania. It has been 45 years since invading Soviet armies, in collusion with the Nazi regime, overran these three independent Baltic Republics. The Baltic States were occupied not only by the Soviet Union during World War II, but by Hitler's Nazi Germany as well. They suffered under both occupations. In only three days, June 14-17, 1941, the Soviet Union ordered the deportation, murder, or imprisonment of close to 100,000 Balts in Siberian death camps; the only "crime" of these brave persons was to resist foreign tyranny and to defend their liberties and freedom.

At the beginning of the Nazi-Soviet War in 1941, the Balts rebelled against the Soviets. But the Nazis proclaimed the Baltic countries as part of the German "Ostland" and instituted a German civil administration under control of the Gestapo. Due to Soviet and Nazi actions, the Baltic Nations lost twenty percent of their total population during that War.

Today, oppression and persecution remain a way of life for the people of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania. Soviet policies are specifically targeted toward denying the very existence of the Baltic Nations. In the Baltic Republics, russification is implemented through forced relocation, colonization by Russian immigrants, and intensified religious, cultural, social, and economic oppression.

As a result, broad-based dissident movements have emerged demanding national, political, and religious rights. Peaceful expression of demands by way of the underground press, petitions to government officials, demonstrations, the underground Catholic Church, organized groups monitoring the implementation of the Helsinki accords, and committees to defend the rights of the believers command the admiration of everyone who loves and honors freedom. Significantly, this resistance is being led not by those who grew up during the years of independence, but by a new generation born and raised within the Soviet system.

The list of religious persecutions, prosecutions, and human rights violations continues to grow. The number of incidents involving the infringement of human and religious rights is in the tens of thousands. The various underground samizdats from the Soviet Union keep arriving at a constant rate with the same message: "You, our free brothers and sisters, are our mouthpiece to the free world. You must not cease to inform the world of what is being inflicted upon us here behind the Iron Curtain, for it is from your efforts that we get our strength to survive."

The people of the United States share the aspirations of the Baltic peoples for national independence, and we uphold their right to determine their own national destinies free of foreign domination. For 45 years, the United States has not recognized the forcible incorporation of the Baltic States into the Soviet Union, and it will not do so in the future.

The Congress of the United States, by Senate Joint Resolution 66, has designated June 14, 1985, as "Baltic Freedom Day" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this event.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim June 14, 1985, as Baltic Freedom Day, 1985. I call upon the people of the United States to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies and to reaffirm their commitment to the principles of liberty and freedom for all oppressed people.

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

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

June 14, 1985

BALTIC FREEDOM DAY, 1985

- - - - -

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

This year marks the 45th anniversary of the United States non-recognition policy by which our government refuses to recognize the forcible Soviet occupation of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania. It has been 45 years since the dark year of 1940 when invading Soviet armies, in collusion with the Nazi regime, overran these three independent Baltic Republics.

The atrocious character of the Soviet oppression was shockingly illustrated by the imprisonment, deportation, and murder of close to 100,000 Balts during a four-day reign of terror June 14-17, 1941. The suffering of this brutal period was made even worse when Nazi forces struck back through these three states at the beginning of the Nazi-Soviet war and instituted a civil administration under control of the nefarious Gestapo. Due to Soviet and Nazi tyranny, by the end of World War II, the Baltic nations had lost twenty percent of their total population.

Today, suppression and persecution are the daily burdens of the Estonian, Latvian, and Lithuanian people. Soviet policies are specifically targeted toward the very ethnic life and historical heritage of the Baltic nations. Russification takes place under many guises: forced relocation, expanded colonization by Russian immigrants, and heavy pressure against the indigenous religious, cultural, and social traditions.

Yet despite this crushing system, the Baltic peoples courageously continue to resist amalgamation by pressing for their national, political, and religious rights. Peaceful expression of demands through the underground press, petitions to government officials, demonstrations, the activities of the Catholic Church and other religious denominations, Helsinki monitoring groups, and committees to defend the rights of religious believers command the admiration of everyone who loves and honors freedom.

Significantly, the defense of national and personal rights is led not by those who grew up during the years of independence, but by a new generation born and raised under the Soviet system. The message of these heroes, both young and old, is: "You, our free brothers and sisters, are our voice to the free world. You must not cease to inform the world of what is being inflicted upon us here behind the Iron Curtain, for it is from your efforts that we get our strength to survive."

All the people of the United States of America share the aspirations of the Baltic nations for national independence. The United States upholds their rights to determine their own national destiny, free of foreign interference. For 45 years, the United States has not recognized the forcible incorporation of the Baltic States into the Soviet Union, and it will not do so in the future.

more

(OVER)

The Congress of the United States, by Senate Joint Resolution 66, has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation for the observance of June 14, 1985, as "Baltic Freedom Day."

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim June 14, 1985, as Baltic Freedom Day. I call upon the people of the United States to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies and to reaffirm their commitment to the principles of liberty and freedom for all oppressed people.

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

RONALD REAGAN

* * * * *

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

July 22, 1985

SPACE EXPLORATION DAY, 1985

- - - - -

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Sixteen years ago, on July 20, 1969, American astronauts sent a message to Earth: "The Eagle has landed." In a dramatic and compelling moment in history, the first humans had reached solid ground beyond our own planet.

To understand Earth systems we must understand our solar system and the universe beyond. Remotely controlled satellites have been sent on missions to Mars, Saturn, and Jupiter. If all goes well, the outer planets Uranus and Neptune will be studied as the Voyager spacecraft passes by in 1986 and 1989, respectively. Within the next year or so the first comet rendezvous are planned (Giacobini-Zinner and Halley), the powerful Hubble Space Telescope will be placed in orbit, and the Galileo Mission to Jupiter will be launched. Scientists around the world eagerly anticipate the results.

The space shuttle continues to demonstrate and expand its capabilities with each successive flight. Within the past year, satellites have been launched from the shuttle's bay, repaired in space, and retrieved and returned to Earth for repair. We have conducted missions in which a European-designed and -built scientific laboratory -- Spacelab -- has flown in the shuttle bay's gravity-free environment during which data in a wide range of disciplines have been acquired, materials tested, and chemical reactions monitored.

Under NASA's direction, the next logical step in America's space program -- the space station -- is being planned, with development scheduled for the latter part of this decade. When it becomes operational in the early to mid-1990s, the space station will be a catalyst for expanding the peaceful uses of space for scientific, industrial, and commercial gain. The station will serve as a laboratory for materials processing and industrial and scientific research; as a permanent observatory for astronomy and Earth observations; as a storage and supply depot; and as a base from which to service other satellites or satellite clusters that will form the world's first space-based industrial park. Japan, Europe, and Canada have joined with us in partnerships that are designed to serve all our long-term interests.

Space exploration is little more than a quarter century old. In that brief period, more has been learned about the cosmos and our relation to it than in all the preceding centuries combined. The ever-increasing knowledge gained from peaceful space exploration, and the uses to which that knowledge is put, potentially benefit all those aboard Spaceship Earth. The spirit of July 20, 1969, lives on.

In recognition of the achievements and promise of our space exploration program, the Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 154, has designated July 20, 1985, as "Space Exploration Day" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation to commemorate this event.

more

(OVER)

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim July 20, 1985, as Space Exploration Day. I call upon the people of the United States to observe the occasion with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

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

RONALD REAGAN

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 22, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR DUNCAN CLARK
OFFICE OF WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE

FROM: JOHN G. ROBERTS 
ASSOCIATE COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Draft Proclamation: Space
Exploration Day, 1985

Counsel's Office has reviewed the above-referenced draft proclamation. The last sentence of the penultimate paragraph should be deleted. Since the commemorated day has passed, it makes no sense for the President to now urge that the people of the United States observe it.

WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

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

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

Subject: Draft Proclamation: Space Exploration
Day, 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>CU HOLL</u>		ORIGINATOR	<u>85.07.19</u>			<u>1 1</u>
		Referral Note:				
<u>CUAT 18</u>		<u>R</u>	<u>85.07.19</u>		<u>S</u>	<u>85.07.22</u>
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		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
S - For Signature
X - Interim Reply

DISPOSITION CODES:

A - Answered
B - Non-Special Referral
C - Completed
S - Suspended

FOR OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE:

Type of Response = Initials of Signer
Code = "A"
Completion Date = Date of Outgoing

Comments: _____

Keep this worksheet attached to the original incoming letter.
Send all routing updates to Central Reference (Room 75, OEOB).
Always return completed correspondence record to Central Files.
Refer questions about the correspondence tracking system to Central Reference, ext. 2590.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Document No. 245069

July 19, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR:

✓ FRED FIELDING
ALFRED H. KINGON
M. B. OGLESBY
JACK SVAHN
ED ROLLINS
PAT BUCHANAN
FRED RYAN (FYI)

FROM:

(for)

Duncan Clark
ANNE HIGGINS
94 OEOB

SUBJECT:

(DRAFT PROCLAMATION)

Space Exploration Day, 1985

Attached for your review is the above mentioned proclamation designating July 20, 1985, as "Space Exploration Day, 1985."

It was submitted by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and edited/revised by this office. Some of the language has been removed because it was taken verbatim from the 1984 Proclamation

(IMMEDIATE ATTENTION REQUIRED.) Written response required by no later than 1:00 p.m. on Monday, July 22. For routine clearance, call Maureen Hudson, extension 2304. For questions or discussion, call Duncan Clark, extension 7610.

Thank you.

cc: Ron Geisler

1985 JUL 19 PM 5:25

SPACE EXPLORATION DAY, 1985

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BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Sixteen years ago, on July 20, 1969, American astronauts sent a message to Earth: "The Eagle has landed." In a dramatic and compelling moment in history, the first humans had reached solid ground beyond our own planet.

To understand Earth systems we must understand our solar system and the universe beyond. Remotely controlled satellites have been sent on missions to Mars, Saturn, and Jupiter. If all goes well, the outer planets Uranus and Neptune will be studied as the Voyager spacecraft passes by in 1986 and 1989, respectively. Within the next year or so the first comet rendezvous are planned (Giacobini-Zinner and Halley), the powerful Hubble Space Telescope will be placed in orbit, and the Galileo Mission to Jupiter will be launched. Scientists around the world eagerly anticipate the results.

The space shuttle continues to demonstrate and expand its capabilities with each successive flight. Within the past year, satellites have been launched from the shuttle's bay, repaired in space, and retrieved and returned to Earth for repair. We have conducted missions in which a European-designed and built scientific laboratory -- Spacelab -- has flown in the shuttle bay's gravity-free environment during which data in a wide range of disciplines have been acquired, materials tested, and chemical reactions monitored.

Under NASA's direction, the next logical step in America's space program -- the space station -- is being planned, with development scheduled for the latter part of this decade. When it becomes operational in the early to mid-1990s, the space station will be a catalyst for expanding the peaceful uses of space for scientific, industrial, and commercial gain. The station will serve as a laboratory for materials processing and industrial and scientific research;

as a permanent observatory for astronomy and Earth observations; as a storage and supply depot; and as a base from which to service other satellites or satellite clusters which will form the world's first space-based industrial park. Japan, Europe, and Canada have joined with us in partnerships that are designed to serve all our long-term interests.

Space exploration is little more than a quarter century old. In that brief period, more has been learned about the cosmos and our relation to it than in all the preceding centuries combined. The ever-increasing knowledge gained from peaceful space exploration, and the uses to which that knowledge is put, potentially benefit all those aboard Spaceship Earth. The spirit of July 20, 1969, lives on.

In recognition of the achievements and promise of our space exploration program, the Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 154, has designated July 20, 1985, as "Space Exploration Day" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation to commemorate this event.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim July 20, 1985, as Space Exploration Day. I call upon the people of the United States to observe the occasion with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

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

SPACE EXPLORATION DAY

- - - - -

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

America is justly proud of its space program. For many people around the world, our accomplishments in space symbolize America at its best: ingenuity and vitality, daring and determination. No achievement more captures the spirit of our endeavors than the Apollo moon program. Sixteen years ago, on July 20, 1969, American astronauts sent a message to Earth: "The Eagle has landed." In a dramatic and compelling moment in history, the first humans had reached truly foreign soil.

The knowledge and skill developed by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration over the past 27 years have advanced science and technology in ways which affect us all: communications satellites have profoundly changed modern life, making events immediately known, impacts instantly felt, and instruction widely possible; weather satellites permit intense study of global weather patterns and local storm systems; near-Earth satellites allow us to inventory our agricultural resources, search for mineral deposits, and measure the ecological consequences of volcanic eruptions, forest fires, and the like. Space-developed technology steadily moves into the private sector where it is applied to home, industry, and medical uses in a broad variety of ways. The commercial potential of space, it is estimated, will be in the billions of dollars by the turn of the century.

To understand Earth systems we must begin to understand our solar system and the universe beyond. Remotely controlled satellites have been sent on missions to measure the winds of Mars, count the rings of Saturn, and record volcanic activity on a moon of Jupiter. If all goes well, the outer planets Uranus and Neptune will be studied as the Voyager spacecraft passes by in 1986 and 1989, respectively. Within the next year or so the first comet rendezvous are planned (Giacobini-Zinner and Halley), the powerful Hubble Space Telescope will be placed in orbit, and the Galileo Mission to Jupiter will be launched. Scientists around the world eagerly anticipate the results.

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Under NASA's direction, the next logical step in America's space program - the space station - is being planned, with development scheduled for the latter part of this decade. When it becomes operational in the early to mid-1990s, the space station will be a catalyst for expanding the peaceful uses of space for scientific, industrial, and commercial gain. The station will serve as a laboratory for materials processing and industrial and scientific research, as a permanent observatory for astronomy and Earth observations; as a storage and supply

depot; and as a base from which to service other satellites or satellite clusters which will form the world's first space-based industrial park. Japan, Europe, and Canada have joined with us in partnerships that are designed to serve all our long-term interests.

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In recognition of the achievements and promise of our space exploration program, the Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 154, has designated July 20, 1985, as "Space Exploration Day" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation to commemorate this event.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim July 20, 1985, as "Space Exploration Day." I call upon the people of the United States to observe the occasion with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

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



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

July 19, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: MICHAEL J. HOROWITZ
COUNSEL TO THE DIRECTOR *114*

SUBJECT: SPACE EXPLORATION DAY

Pursuant to Senate Joint Resolution 154, the President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation entitled "Space Exploration Day".

The proposed proclamation was submitted by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration 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