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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 4, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR ANNE HIGGINS
SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
DIRECTOR OF CORRESPONDENCE

FROM: JOHN G. ROBERTS *Q2*
ASSOCIATE COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Draft Proclamation: Small Business Week, 1986

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

WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

☐ 30 OUTGOING☐ 31 INTERNAL☐ 4 INCOMINGDate Correspondence
Received (YY/MM/DD) _____Name of Correspondent: Phil Nicolaidis / Anne Higgins☐ MI Mail Report

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

Subject: Draft Proclamation: Small Business Week 1986

ROUTE TO:

ACTION

DISPOSITION

Office/Agency (Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Code	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
CUHOLL	ORIGINATOR	86 10 21 03			1 1
	Referral Note:				
CUAT 18	R	86 08 10 03		S	86 10 21 05
	Referral Note:			COB	
		1 1			1 1
	Referral Note:				
		1 1			1 1
	Referral Note:				
		1 1			1 1
	Referral Note:				

ACTION CODES:

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

- I - Info Copy Only/No Action Necessary
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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, DEOB).
 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. 330-604

February 3, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR:

✓ 
ALFRED H. KINGON
M. B. OGLESBY
JACK SVAHN
MITCH DANIELS
PAT BUCHANAN
FRED RYAN (FYI)

FROM:

(for)

Phil Nicolaides
ANNE HIGGINS
94 OEOB

SUBJECT:

(DRAFT PROCLAMATION)

Small Business Week, 1986

Attached for your review is the above mentioned proclamation designating the week of May 18, 1986 as Small Business Week.

It was submitted by the Small Business Administration and edited/revised by this office.

✓ (IMMEDIATE ATTENTION REQUIRED.) Written response required by no later than C.O.B., February 5, 1986. For routine clearance, call Loesje Tobin, extension 7610. For questions or discussion, call Phil Nicolaides, extension 7610.

Thank you.

cc: Ron Geisler

SMALL BUSINESS WEEK, 1986

- - - - -

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

The business of America begins with small business -- millions of men and women, bold and imaginative self-starters, seizing opportunities and providing the jobs that help to ensure that our Nation will remain economically strong and free.

The flexibility of small business people is exemplified by their willingness to adapt to change, their determination to test untapped markets for new products and services, and their ability to contribute to the competitive marketplace in such a way as to improve efficiency, thus benefitting the consumer and spurring economic growth. Nothing characterizes the American economy better than our 14 million small businesses. They should be a source of pride for all Americans.

It is especially gratifying that in recent years greater numbers of young Americans are preparing for careers in independent business. Their innovative entrepreneurial spirit has brought a new excitement to the campus and to the marketplace. All Americans can take hope from their optimism, their creativity, and their impressive achievements.

This year, thousands of business owners will express their views at state preparatory sessions for the White House Conference on Small Business -- an example of participatory democracy at its best. The recommendations prepared by the delegates to the National White House Conference in August will help us in formulating a small business agenda designed to make sure that our economy continues to grow and to prosper. All Americans benefit when small business is the force behind a vigorous and expanding economy.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week of May 18 through May 24, 1986, as Small Business Week and ask that all Americans join with me in saluting our small business men and women by observing that week with appropriate activities.

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

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

SMALL BUSINESS WEEK, 1986

- - - - -

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

The business of America begins with small business -- millions of men and women, bold and imaginative self-starters, seizing opportunities and providing the jobs that help to ensure that our Nation will remain economically strong and free.

The flexibility of small business people is exemplified by their willingness to adapt to change, their determination to test untapped markets for new products and services, and their ability to contribute to the competitive marketplace in such a way as to improve efficiency, thus benefitting the consumer and spurring economic growth. Nothing characterizes the American economy better than our 14 million small businesses. They should be a source of pride for all Americans.

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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-six, and of the Independence of
the United States of America the two hundred and tenth.

RONALD REAGAN

#

SMALL BUSINESS WEEK, 1986

- - - - -

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION

The business of America begins with small business -- millions of entrepreneurial men and women providing the innovation, the creativity, and the jobs to ensure that our Nation will remain economically strong and free.

The flexibility of small business people is exemplified by their willingness to adjust to change, their determination to test new markets, and by their ability to contribute to the growth and efficiency of our economy. Nothing characterizes America better than our 14 million small businesses.

It is especially gratifying that in recent years, greater numbers of young Americans are preparing for careers in independent business. Their entrepreneurial spirit brings a new excitement to the campus and to the market place. As Americans, we take great pride in their optimism and in their accomplishments.

This year, thousands of business owners will express their views at state preparatory sessions for the White House Conference on Small Business -- an example of participatory democracy at its best. The recommendations prepared by the delegates to the National White House Conference in August will help us in formulating a small business agenda that will ensure that our economy continues to grow and to prosper. All Americans benefit when small business is the force behind a vigorous and expanding economy.

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IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this
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nineteen hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the
United States of America the two hundred and tenth.

TO Al Kingon

FROM John Carley *John*

DATE 1/30

REMARKS

Take necessary action ☐

Approval or signature ☐

Comment ☐

Prepare reply ☐

Discuss with me ☐

For your information ☐

See remarks below ☐

Inquiries with respect to the attached draft proclamation should be directed to:

634-7600



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

January 31, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: John H. Carley *JHC*
General Counsel
SUBJECT: "Small Business Week, 1986"

Attached is the annual proclamation which sets aside the week beginning May 18, 1986, as "Small Business Week".

The proposed proclamation was submitted by the Small Business Administration and has been retyped in this office to reflect minor editorial changes and as to format.

Although not requested by any act of Congress, similar proclamations have been issued annually since 1964.

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

Attachment

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 24, 1986

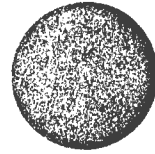
MEMORANDUM FOR ANNE HIGGINS
SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
AND DIRECTOR OF CORRESPONDENCE

FROM: JOHN G. ROBERTS, JR.
ASSOCIATE COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT Draft Proclamation: Hugo Lafayette
Black Day, February 27th, 1986

As requested in Phil Nicolaidides' February 24, 1986 memorandum, this office has reviewed the referenced draft proclamation and has no legal objection to the President signing it.

WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

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

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

Subject: Supplemental Draft 1.011 2-27-10

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>1.011</u>	ORIGINATOR	<u>8/1/02</u>			<u>1 1</u>
<u>1.011</u>	Referral Note:	<u>8/1/02</u>		<u>S</u>	<u>8/1/02</u>
	Referral Note:	<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:	<u>1 1</u>			<u>1 1</u>

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Document No. 330-609

February 24, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR:

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

FROM:

(for) Phil Nicolaides
ANNE HIGGINS
94 OEOB

SUBJECT:

(DRAFT PROCLAMATION)

Hugo Lafayette Black Day
February 27th, 1986

Attached for your review is the above mentioned proclamation designating February 27th, 1986 as Hugo Lafayette Black Day.

It was submitted by the Office of Management and Budget and edited/revised by this office.

(IMMEDIATE ATTENTION REQUIRED.) Written response required by no later than 3:00 p.m., February 24th, 1986. For routine clearance, call Loesje Tobin, extension 7610. For questions or discussion, call Phil Nicolaides, extension 7610.

Thank you.

cc: Ron Geisler

HUGO LAFAYETTE BLACK DAY, 1986

- - - - -

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

February 27, 1986 marks the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Hugo Lafayette Black, one of the most respected and influential Justices to serve on the Supreme Court in this century.

Hugo Black's tenure on the Supreme Court lasted for 34 years, from 1937 to 1971, from the days in which America was struggling to free itself from the effects of the Depression, through World War II and its aftermath, and through the turbulent decade of the 1960s. At the time of his appointment to the Court, Hugo Black was serving as a Senator from Alabama. Although he had once been a member of the Ku Klux Klan, and although he was bitterly attacked in the press during the confirmation process, on the bench Justice Black became one of the strongest defenders of racial equality and freedom of the press.

Justice Black was a strong believer in a written Constitution, as an instrument to assure control of the government by the people, by virtue of restraints specifically embodied in the document to limit governmental power and protect minorities of whatever race, creed, or ideological persuasion. He once called the Constitution his "legal bible." He cherished every word of it, he said, because it is our surest guarantee that this Nation will endure "strong and great through countless ages."

Throughout his tenure, Justice Black fought to maintain the vital principle of separation of powers. He strongly resisted what he regarded as unauthorized efforts of judges to supersede the judgment of the elected representatives of the people and to substitute their own views of appropriate social and economic policy.

This proud Son of the South played a leading role in the Supreme Court's effort to eliminate racial segregation from our society and ensure equal rights for all persons.

Justice Black's long and distinguished career also was marked by his commitment to the Bill of Rights, including most notably a strong belief in freedom of speech, and the importance of a free press to the governance of a democracy. He also was a strong believer in unhindered access to the political process for all persons and to the core procedural protections afforded by the Constitution.

Hugo Black's formal accomplishments as Senator and Justice and his contributions to American jurisprudence cannot overshadow his warmth as a human being, the intimate collegial relationships he developed with colleagues, and remarkable gift for friendship that helped the Supreme Court function effectively through some of the most turbulent episodes in its history.

In order to honor Hugo Lafayette Black as a defender of freedom and dedicated public servant, the Congress of the United States, by Senate Joint Resolution 59, has designated February 27, 1986 as "Hugo Lafayette Black Day" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of the one hundredth anniversary of his birth.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim February 27, 1986 as Hugo Lafayette Black Day, and I call upon the people of the United States to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

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

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

HUGO LAFAYETTE BLACK DAY, 1986

- - - - -

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

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more

(OVER)

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NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim February 27, 1986 as Hugo Lafayette Black Day, and I call upon the people of the United States to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

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nineteen hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of
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RONALD REAGAN

#

HUGO LAFAYETTE BLACK DAY

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION

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Hugo Black, ^{tenure} ~~served~~ on the Supreme Court ^{lasted for} ~~for~~ 34 years, from 1937 to 1971, from the days in which America was struggling to free itself from the effects of the Depression, through World War II and its aftermath, and through the turbulent decade of the 1960s. At the time of his appointment to the Court, Hugo Black was serving as a Senator from Alabama. Although he was bitterly attacked in the press during the confirmation process, ^{he had once been a member of The Ku Klux Klan, and} on the bench Justice Black became one of the strongest defenders of ^{although} racial equality and freedom of the press.

Justice Black was a strong believer in a written Constitution, as an instrument to assure control of the government by the people, by virtue of restraints specifically embodied in the document to limit governmental power and protect minorities of whatever race, creed, ^{ideological} or persuasion. Throughout his tenure, Justice Black fought to maintain the vital principle of separation of powers, ^{he strongly} ~~and~~ resisted what he regarded as unauthorized efforts of judges to supersede the judgment of the elected representatives of the people and ^{to} ~~substitute~~ their own views of appropriate social and economic policy.

This proud Son of the South played a leading role in the Supreme Court's effort to eliminate racial ^{segregation} ~~discrimination~~ from our society and ^{ensure} ~~preserve~~ equal rights for all persons.

Justice Black's long and distinguished career also was marked

→ He once called the Constitution his "legal bible." He cherished every word of it, he said, because "it is our sweet guarantee that this nation will endure strong and great through countless years."

by his commitment to the Bill of Rights, including most notably a strong belief in freedom of speech, and the importance of a free press to the governance of a democracy. He also was a strong believer in unhindered access to the political process for all persons and ^{to} the core procedural protections afforded by the Constitution.

Hugo Black's formal accomplishments as Senator and Justice and his contributions to American jurisprudence cannot overshadow his warmth as a human being, the intimate collegial relationships he developed with colleagues, and remarkable ~~interpersonal skills~~ ^{gift for friendship} that, ~~by all accounts,~~ helped the Supreme Court function effectively through some of the most turbulent episodes in its history.

In order to honor Hugo LaFayette Black as a defender of freedom and dedicated public servant, the Congress of the United States has, by Senate Joint Resolution 59, designated February 27, 1986 as "Hugo LaFayette Black Day" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of the one hundreth anniversary of his birth.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim February 27, 1986 as Hugo LaFayette Black Day, and I call upon the people of the United States to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

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

February 21, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: John H. Carley *JHC*
General Counsel *2/25/86*

SUBJECT: Hugo LaFayette Black Day

Pursuant to Senate Joint Resolution 59, the President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation which would designate February 27, 1986 as "Hugo LaFayette Black Day".

The proposed proclamation was prepared by this office and has been typed as to format.

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

Attachment

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 26, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR ANNE HIGGINS
SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT AND
DIRECTOR OF CORRESPONDENCE

FROM: JOHN G. ROBERTS
ASSOCIATE COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Draft Proclamation: Red Cross Month, 1986

Counsel's Office has reviewed the above-referenced draft 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) 1-4

Name of Correspondent:

Phil Nicolaidis / Anne Higgins

☐ MI Mail Report

User Codes: (A) _____

(B) _____

(C) _____

Subject:

Draft Proclamation: Red Cross Month, 1986

ROUTE TO:

ACTION

DISPOSITION

Office/Agency	(Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Code	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
CUHOLL		ORIGINATOR	86102126			1 1
		Referral Note:				
CUAT18		R	86102126		S	86102127
		Referral Note:				10:00 am
			1 1			1 1
		Referral Note:				
			1 1			1 1
		Referral Note:				
			1 1			1 1
		Referral Note:				

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to be used as Enclosure

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Document No. 330-610

February 26, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR:


ALFRED H. KINGON
M. B. OGLESBY
JACK SVAHN
MITCH DANIELS
PAT BUCHANAN
FRED RYAN (FYI)

FROM: Phil Nicolaides
(for) ANNE HIGGINS
94 OEOB

SUBJECT: (DRAFT PROCLAMATION)
Red Cross Month, 1986

Attached for your review is the above mentioned proclamation designating March 1986 as Red Cross Month.

It was submitted by the White House Office and edited/revised by this office.

(IMMEDIATE ATTENTION REQUIRED.) Written response required by no later than  27, 1986. For routine clearance, call  extension 7610. For questions or discussion, call Phil Nicolaides, extension 7610.

Thank you.

cc: Ron Geisler

RED CROSS MONTH, 1986

- - - - -

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

In cities, towns, and rural communities across our Nation, Americans have turned time and again to the American Red Cross for help. And they have not been disappointed. Acting as a conduit for the generous outpouring of time, money, and voluntarily donated blood, the Red Cross has been there whenever needed throughout the past year.

During 1985, an unprecedented series of violent storms, including hurricanes and tornadoes, smashed across our Nation, and the Red Cross responded by providing immediate emergency assistance to more than four million Americans displaced by these storms. In small towns and large cities, Red Cross responded on more than 60,000 occasions to Americans in need, and to families whose homes were damaged or destroyed by fire, flood, and storm. Due to the unprecedented demand for assistance to disaster victims here in our Nation, the funds available to Red Cross for such vital work have been totally depleted, and yet that magnificent organization continues to provide emergency assistance to individuals and families in need all across America.

The Red Cross also played an active role in the harrowing drama of the American travelers hijacked in Beirut, relaying messages from the prisoners to families back home and insuring their safe conduct out of Lebanon. The Red Cross quickly and efficiently mobilized support for the victims of the terrible Mexico City earthquake and the Colombian volcano eruption, while continuing the vital work of feeding and providing medical care for millions of victims of drought and famine in Africa.

As the collector, processor, and distributor of more than half of the Nation's voluntarily donated blood, the Red Cross took the lead in implementing HTLV-III antibody testing,

adding significantly to the effectiveness of recruitment and screening practices already in effect that protect more than one-and-a-half-million recipients of blood and blood products from exposure to the deadly AIDS virus.

All of this was accomplished without Red Cross cutting back on any of its continuing heavy responsibilities. Millions of our fellow citizens were taught lifesaving techniques in CPR (cardio-pulmonary resuscitation), first aid, water safety, and small craft operation. More than half-a-million emergency messages were relayed worldwide between members of our Armed Forces and their loved ones back home. Nearly six million individuals were served at Red Cross blood pressure screenings and aid stations.

Providing the most efficient and effective help in times of emergency and disaster is an enormous task. But since its founding by Clara Barton in 1881 the American Red Cross has met the challenge. It has been able to do so only because millions of Americans have volunteered their money, time, and their hearts so that those services will always be available.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, and Honorary Chairman of the American National Red Cross, do hereby designate March 1986 as Red Cross Month, and I urge all Americans to give generous support to the work of the American Red Cross and to their local Red Cross chapters.

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

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

RED CROSS MONTH, 1986

- - - - -

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

In cities, towns, and rural communities across our Nation, Americans have turned time and again to the American Red Cross for help. And they have not been disappointed. Acting as a conduit for the generous outpouring of time, money, and voluntarily donated blood, the Red Cross has been there whenever needed throughout the past year.

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The Red Cross also played an active role in the harrowing drama of the American travelers hijacked in Beirut, relaying messages from the prisoners to families back home and insuring their safe conduct out of Lebanon. The Red Cross quickly and efficiently mobilized support for the victims of the terrible Mexico City earthquake and the Colombian volcano eruption, while continuing the vital work of feeding and providing medical care for millions of victims of drought and famine in Africa.

As the collector, processor, and distributor of more than half of the Nation's voluntarily donated blood, the Red Cross took the lead in implementing HTLV-III antibody testing, adding significantly to the effectiveness of recruitment and screening practices already in effect that protect more than one-and-a-half-million recipients of blood and blood products from exposure to the deadly AIDS virus.

All of this was accomplished without Red Cross cutting back on any of its continuing heavy responsibilities. Millions of our fellow citizens were taught lifesaving techniques in CPR (cardio-pulmonary resuscitation), first aid, water safety, and small craft operation. More than half-a-million emergency messages were relayed worldwide between members of our Armed Forces and their loved ones back home. Nearly six million individuals were served at Red Cross blood pressure screenings and aid stations.

more

(OVER)

Providing the most efficient and effective help in times of emergency and disaster is an enormous task. But since its founding by Clara Barton in 1881 the American Red Cross has met the challenge. It has been able to do so only because millions of Americans have volunteered their money, time, and their hearts so that those services will always be available.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, and Honorary Chairman of the American National Red Cross, do hereby designate March 1986 as Red Cross Month, and I urge all Americans to give generous support to the work of the American Red Cross and to their local Red Cross chapters.

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

RONALD REAGAN

#

RED CROSS MONTH, 1986

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

In cities, towns, and ^{rural} communities across our Nation, Americans have turned time and again to the American Red Cross for help. ^{And they have not been disappointed.} Acting as a conduit for the generous outpouring of time, money and voluntarily donated blood, the Red Cross has been there whenever needed throughout the past year.

During 1985, an unprecedented series of ^{violent storms, including} hurricanes, ^{smashed} across our Nation, and the Red Cross responded by providing immediate emergency assistance to more than four million Americans displaced by the ^{se} storms. In small towns and large cities, Red Cross responded on more than 60,000 occasions to Americans in need, and to families whose homes were damaged or destroyed by fire, flood, and storm. Due to the unprecedented demand for assistance to disaster victims here in our Nation, the funds available ^{to Red Cross} for such vital work have been totally depleted, and yet ^{that magnificent organization} ~~the Red Cross~~ continues to provide emergency assistance to individuals and families in need ^{all} across ^{America} ~~our Nation~~.

The Red Cross also played an active role in the ^{harrowing} drama of the American travelers hijacked in Beirut, relaying messages from the prisoners to families back home and ensuring their safe conduct out of Lebanon. The Red Cross quickly and efficiently mobilized support for the victims of the ^{terrible} Mexico City Earthquake and the Colombian volcano eruption, ^{while} ~~and~~ ^{ing} continuing the vital work of feeding and providing medical care for millions of victims of drought and famine in Africa.

As the collector, processor, and distributor of more than half of the Nation's voluntarily donated blood, the Red Cross took the lead in implementing HTLV-III antibody testing, adding significantly to the effectiveness of recruitment and screening practices already in effect that protect more than one-and-a-half

million recipients of blood and blood products from exposure to ^{deadly} the AIDS virus.

All of this was accomplished without Red Cross ^{cutting back on} ~~sacrificing~~ any of its ^{continuing heavy} ~~ongoing~~ responsibilities. Millions of our fellow citizens were taught ~~vital~~ lifesaving techniques in CPR, ^(cardio-pulmonary resuscitation) first aid, water safety, and small craft operation. More than half-a-million emergency messages were relayed worldwide between members of our Armed Forces and their loved ones back home. Nearly six million individuals were served at Red Cross blood pressure screenings and aid stations.

Providing the most efficient and effective ^{help in times of} ~~health and human~~ ^{emergency and disaster} services possible is an enormous task. ^{But since its founding by Clara Barton in 1881 the} The Red Cross is an ^{American} organization of Americans ^{who} have volunteered their money, time, and their hearts ^{so that those services will} ~~to ensuring that all of us are provided with~~ those services. ^{Red Cross has met the challenge.} ~~always be available.~~

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, and Honorary Chairman of the American National Red Cross, do hereby designate March 1986 as Red Cross Month, and

I urge all Americans to give generous support to the work of the ^{American Red Cross and to} their local Red Cross chapters.

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

February 25, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: John H. Carley *JHC*
General Counsel

SUBJECT: RED CROSS MONTH, 1986

Attached is the annual proclamation, first issued by President Roosevelt in 1943, designating March as Red Cross Month.

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.

Attachment

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

ROUTE SLIP

TO <u>Al Kingon</u>	Take necessary action ☐
	Approval or signature ☐
	Comment ☐
	Prepare reply ☐
	Discuss with me ☐
	For your information ☐
	See remarks below ☐
FROM <u>Jack Carley</u>	DATE <u>2/25</u>
REMARKS	

RED CROSS MONTH, 1986

Inquiries regarding the attached
draft proclamation should be
directed to:

Ms. Judy Butler
White House Office
x-6676