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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 17, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR PHIL NICOLAIDES
STAFF ASSISTANT
WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE

FROM: JOHN G. ROBERTS 
ASSOCIATE COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Draft Proclamation: Afghanistan Day, 1986

Counsel's Office has reviewed the above-referenced Draft Proclamation and finds no objection to it from a legal perspective. On page 2, line 29, delete "to."

WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

- ☐ O - OUTGOING
☐ H - INTERNAL
☐ I - INCOMING
 Date Correspondence Received (YY/MM/DD) 1 1

Name of Correspondent: Anne Higgins

☐ MI Mail Report User Codes: (A) _____ (B) _____ (C) _____

Subject: Draft Proclamation: Afghanistan Day, 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
<u>CUHOLL</u>	ORIGINATOR	<u>86.03.17</u>			<u>1 1</u>
<u>CUat 18</u>	Referral Note: <u>R</u>	<u>86.03.17</u>		<u>5</u>	<u>86.03.17</u>
	Referral Note:			<u>COTB</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:				
		<u>1 1</u>			<u>1 1</u>

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. 330-614

March 14, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR:

[REDACTED]
ALFRED H. KINGON
WILL BALL
JACK SVAHN
MITCH DANIELS
PAT BUCHANAN
FRED RYAN (FYI)

FROM:

(for)

Phil Nicolaides
ANNE HIGGINS
94 OEOB

SUBJECT:

(DRAFT PROCLAMATION)

Afghanistan Day, 1986

Attached for your review is the above mentioned proclamation designating March 21, 1986 as Afghanistan Day, 1986.

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

(IMMEDIATE ATTENTION REQUIRED.) Written response required by no later than [REDACTED] For routine clearance, call Loesje Tobin, extension 7610. For questions or discussion, call Phil Nicolaides, extension 7610.

Thank you.

cc: Ron Geisler

AFGHANISTAN DAY, 1986

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BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

The people of Afghanistan traditionally celebrate March 21 as the beginning of their new year. In ordinary times, it is an occasion for joy, a time of renewal and of hope for a better future. March 21, 1986, however, does not mark the passage of an ordinary year, nor does it bring cause to celebrate. For the heroic Afghan people it marks the beginning of yet another year in their grim struggle for national liberation against the ruthless Soviet military force that seeks to reduce their proud nation to the status of a colony.

Over six years ago, on December 27, 1979, the Soviet army invaded Afghanistan, a small, friendly, nonaligned, and deeply religious neighbor. For six long years, the Soviets have sought to obliterate Afghan culture and will to resist and remold that ancient nation into a replica of their own godless totalitarian system, causing millions of Afghan refugees to flee the country. To achieve their goals for Afghanistan, the Soviets installed their puppet, Babrak Karmal, at the head of a quisling regime. Soviet advisors now man the key positions in this puppet government and its armed forces. They have also set up a secret police apparatus matched in brutality only by their own KGB.

These tactics hardly begin to describe the continuing horror of the Soviet attempt to subjugate Afghanistan, a violation of international law repeatedly condemned by the United Nations. Despite indiscriminate air and artillery bombardments of civilian areas, brutal reprisals against noncombatants, and calculated destruction of crops, irrigation systems, and livestock, and other unspeakable atrocities, the Afghan people remain determined to defend their liberty. Further, despite the transportation of thousands of young Afghans to the Soviet Union for reeducation in summer camps,

universities, and specialized institutions, the resistance has become more effective than ever.

To students of history, the Soviet failure to quell the Afghan people and defeat the resistance is not surprising. The Afghans have a long history of resisting invasion and of defending their homes, their faith, and their culture. In numerous engagements since December 1979, resistance fighters have acquitted themselves well even against larger and better armed Soviet forces. The Afghan freedom fighters have demonstrated an impressive ability to render all of their country unsafe for the invader. Today, after six years of hard, bloody fighting, the Soviets are far from achieving their military and political goals.

The Afghan resistance has also taken major steps toward achieving unity and making its presence felt on the international scene, thus strengthening its ability to publicize the Afghan cause. These are developments we support and encourage. With the support of the community of civilized nations, demonstrated in the overwhelming votes of the United Nations General Assembly year after year, and the assistance of many nations, including the United States, the Afghan resistance has substantially increased its efforts to aid civilians remaining inside Afghanistan. This will help counter the deliberate Soviet attempt to drive the civilian population away from resistance-controlled areas. It will also improve the Afghan people's ability to carry on the fight.

On March 21, we again pay tribute to the brave men, women, and children of Afghanistan and (to) remind them that their sacrifice will not be forgotten. We reaffirm our commitment to support their just struggle until the Soviets withdraw; until they regain their liberties, their

independence, and the right to self-determination; and until the refugees can return in safety to their native land.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate March 21, 1986, as Afghanistan Day.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this
day of March, 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

AFGHANISTAN DAY, 1986

- - - - -

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

The people of Afghanistan traditionally celebrate March 21 as the beginning of their new year. In ordinary times, it is an occasion for joy, a time of renewal and of hope for a better future. March 21, 1986, however, does not mark the passage of an ordinary year, nor does it bring cause to celebrate. For the heroic Afghan people it marks the beginning of yet another year in their grim struggle for national liberation against the ruthless Soviet military force that seeks to reduce their proud nation to the status of a colony.

Over six years ago, on December 27, 1979, the Soviet army invaded Afghanistan, a small, friendly, nonaligned, and deeply religious neighbor. For six long years, the Soviets have sought to obliterate Afghan culture and will to resist and remold that ancient nation into a replica of their own godless totalitarian system, causing millions of Afghan refugees to flee the country. To achieve their goals for Afghanistan, the Soviets installed their puppet, Babrak Karmal, at the head of a quisling regime. Soviet advisors now man the key positions in this puppet government and its armed forces. They have also set up a secret police apparatus matched in brutality only by their own KGB.

These tactics hardly begin to describe the continuing horror of the Soviet attempt to subjugate Afghanistan, a violation of international law repeatedly condemned by the United Nations. Despite indiscriminate air and artillery bombardments of civilian areas, brutal reprisals against noncombatants, and calculated destruction of crops, irrigation systems, and livestock, and other unspeakable atrocities, the Afghan people remain determined to defend their liberty. Further, despite the transportation of thousands of young Afghans to the Soviet Union for reeducation in summer camps, universities, and specialized institutions, the resistance has become more effective than ever.

To students of history, the Soviet failure to quell the Afghan people and defeat the resistance is not surprising. The Afghans have a long history of resisting invasion and of defending their homes, their faith, and their culture. In numerous engagements since December 1979, resistance fighters have acquitted themselves well even against larger and better armed Soviet forces. The Afghan freedom fighters have demonstrated an impressive ability to render all of their country unsafe for the invader. Today, after six years of hard, bloody fighting, the Soviets are far from achieving their military and political goals.

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(OVER)

The Afghan resistance has also taken major steps toward achieving unity and making its presence felt on the international scene, thus strengthening its ability to publicize the Afghan cause. These are developments we support and encourage. With the support of the community of civilized nations, demonstrated in the overwhelming votes of the United Nations General Assembly year after year, and the assistance of many nations, including the United States, the Afghan resistance has substantially increased its efforts to aid civilians remaining inside Afghanistan. This will help counter the deliberate Soviet attempt to drive the civilian population away from resistance-controlled areas. It will also improve the Afghan people's ability to carry on the fight.

On March 21, we again pay tribute to the brave men, women, and children of Afghanistan and to remind them that their sacrifice will not be forgotten. We reaffirm our commitment to support their just struggle until the Soviets withdraw; until they regain their liberties, their independence, and the right to self-determination; and until the refugees can return in safety to their native land.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate March 21, 1986, as Afghanistan Day.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this day of March, 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

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AFGHANISTAN DAY, 1986

- - - - -

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

The people of Afghanistan traditionally celebrate March 21 as the beginning of their new year. In ordinary times, it is an occasion for joy, a time of renewal and of hope in the possibilities of the future. March 21, 1986, however, does not mark the passage of an ordinary year, nor does it suggest a time to celebrate. For the Afghans it is the start of another year in their grim struggle for national liberation against the ruthless garrison force from the Soviet Union which occupies their land.

Over six years ago, on December 27, 1979, the Soviet army invaded Afghanistan, a small and friendly, independent, deeply religious and nonaligned neighbor. For six long years, the Soviets have sought to obliterate a culture and remold that ancient nation into a replica of their own dictatorial system. To achieve these goals, the Soviets installed Babrak Karmal at the head of a government independent in name alone. Soviet advisors now man the key positions of the Afghan government and armed forces and have fashioned a secret police apparatus matched only in brutality by their own KGB.

These tactics do not fully describe the continuing horror of the Soviet attempt to subjugate Afghanistan. Despite indiscriminate air and artillery bombardments of civilian areas, brutal reprisals against noncombatants, and calculated destruction of crops, irrigation systems and livestock, the Afghan people remain determined to defend their liberty. Further, despite the transportation of thousands of young Afghans to the Soviet Union for re-education in summer camps,

universities and specialized institutions, the resistance has become more effective than ever.

To students of history, the Soviet failure to quell Afghan resistance is not surprising. The Afghan people have a long history of resisting invasion and of defending their homes and culture. Resistance efforts since December 1979 attest to the continued strength of this heritage; in numerous engagements against the better armed Soviet forces, resistance fighters have acquitted themselves well. The resistance, moreover, has demonstrated an impressive ability to render all of Afghanistan unsafe for the invader and for his surrogate army. Today, after six years of hard, bloody fighting, the Soviets are far from achieving their military and political goals.

The Afghan resistance has also taken major steps toward unifying itself and enhancing its presence on the international scene, thus strengthening its ability to publicize the Afghan cause. These are developments we favor, support, and encourage. With the support of the entire international community demonstrated in the overwhelming votes of the United Nations General Assembly year after year, and the assistance of many free nations, including the United States, the resistance has substantially increased its efforts to aid civilians remaining inside Afghanistan. This will help counter the deliberate Soviet attempt to drive the civilian population away from resistance-controlled areas. It will also improve the Afghan people's ability to carry on the fight.

On March 21, we again wish to pay tribute to the brave men, women, and children of Afghanistan and to remind them that their sacrifice will not be forgotten. We reaffirm our commitment to support their great struggle until the Soviets withdraw, until the Afghans regain their independence and right to

self-determination, and until the refugees can return voluntarily to their homes.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate March 21, 1986, as Afghanistan Day.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this
day of March, 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

March 12, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: John H. Carley *JHC*
General Counsel

SUBJECT: AFGHANISTAN DAY 1986

Attached, for your consideration, is a proposed proclamation which would designate March 21, 1986, as Afghanistan Day.

The proposed proclamation was prepared by the Department of State and has been retyped in this office solely as to format.

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

Attachment

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
ROUTE SLIP

TO Al Kingon

Take necessary action ☐

Approval or signature ☐

Comment ☐

Prepare reply ☐

Discuss with me ☐

For your information ☐

See remarks below ☐

FROM Jack Carley

DATE March 12, 1986

REMARKS

Afghanistan Day, 1986

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

Mr. Rodney B. McDaniel
Executive Secretary
National Security Council

456-2226

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 31, 1986

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

FROM: JOHN G. ROBERTS *Q26*
ASSOCIATE COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Draft Proclamation: World Health Week
and World Health Day, 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 1Name of Correspondent: Anne Higgins☐ MI Mail Report

User Codes: (A) _____

(B) _____

(C) _____

Subject: Draft Proclamation: World Health
Week and World Health Day

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>CUHOLL</u>	<u>ORIGINATOR</u>	<u>86/03/31</u>			<u>1 1</u>
<u>CUHOLL 18</u>	<u>R</u>	<u>86/03/31</u>		<u>5</u>	<u>86/03/31</u>
	Referral Note:				
	Referral Note:				
	Referral Note:				
	Referral Note:				

ACTION CODES:

- A - Appropriate Action
- C - Comment/Recommendation
- HD - 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

DISPOSITION CODES:

- 1A - Answered
- 1B - Special Referral
- 1C - Completed
- 1S - Suspended

FOR OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE:

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

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. 330-617

March 31, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR:

[REDACTED]
ALFRED H. KINGON
WILL BALL
JACK SVAHN
MITCH DANIELS
PAT BUCHANAN
FRED RYAN (FYI)
WILLIAM MARTIN, NSC

FROM:

(for)

Phil Nicolaides
ANNE HIGGINS
94 OEOB

SUBJECT:

(DRAFT PROCLAMATION)

World Health Week and
World Health Day, 1986

Attached for your review is the above mentioned proclamation designating April 6 through 12, 1986, as World Health Week, and April 7, 1986, as World Health Day.

It was submitted by the Department of Health and Human Services and edited/revised by this office.

(IMMEDIATE ATTENTION REQUIRED.) Written response required by no later than [REDACTED] For routine clearance, call Loesje Tobin, extension [REDACTED] or questions or discussion, call Phil Nicolaides, extension 7610.

Thank you.

cc: Ron Geisler

100 100 31 11 12 10

WORLD HEALTH WEEK AND WORLD HEALTH DAY, 1986

- - - - -

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

World Health Day, which marks the founding of the World Health Organization, serves to remind us that good health is a priceless treasure and that recent advances in the sciences of medicine, nutrition, hygiene, public health, and immunology make the possession of that treasure possible for more people than ever before.

The theme for World Health Day 1986, "Healthy Living: Everyone a Winner," emphasizes the positive steps that individuals and communities can take to protect and promote health. In furtherance of the global goal of Health for All by the Year 2000, the World Health Organization and its member governments are stressing the benefits that come from healthful patterns of living, with particular attention to exercise, nutrition, and the avoidance of such destructive habits as smoking and the abuse of alcohol and drugs.

In recent years, health leaders and private physicians in the United States laid great stress on how much each person can do to maintain health by a regimen of good diet, proper exercise, and the avoidance of substance abuse. This campaign is beginning to bear fruit, and the United States is experiencing encouraging reductions in the incidence of heart disease and stroke.

It is appropriate that as all member governments commemorate World Health Day, the United States should recognize the many and valuable contributions the World Health Organization has made to improving the health of people everywhere, and that we should join other members of the World Health Organization in promoting healthful living and physical fitness and in pledging our continued support to improving the health of all the people who inhabit this planet.

The Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 226, has designated the week of April 6 through April 12, 1986, as "World Health Week," and April 7, 1986, as "World Health Day," and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of these events.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week of April 6 through April 12, 1986, as World Health Week, and April 7, 1986, as World Health Day. I call upon the people of the United States to observe this week with appropriate programs and activities and by resolving to attend to personal health through good nutrition, appropriate physical exercise, and the avoidance of such insalubrious practices as smoking and abuse of alcohol and drugs.

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

WORLD HEALTH WEEK AND WORLD HEALTH DAY, 1986

- - - - -

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

World Health Day, which marks the founding of the World Health Organization, serves to remind us that good health is a priceless treasure and that recent advances in the sciences of medicine, nutrition, hygiene, public health, and immunology make the possession of that treasure possible for more people than ever before.

The theme for World Health Day 1986, "Healthy Living: Everyone a Winner," emphasizes the positive steps that individuals and communities can take to protect and promote health. In furtherance of the global goal of Health for All by the Year 2000, the World Health Organization and its member governments are stressing the benefits that come from healthful patterns of living, with particular attention to exercise, nutrition, and the avoidance of such destructive habits as smoking and the abuse of alcohol and drugs.

In recent years, health leaders and private physicians in the United States laid great stress on how much each person can do to maintain health by a regimen of good diet, proper exercise, and the avoidance of substance abuse. This campaign is beginning to bear fruit, and the United States is experiencing encouraging reductions in the incidence of heart disease and stroke.

It is appropriate that as all member governments commemorate World Health Day, the United States should recognize the many and valuable contributions the World Health Organization has made to improving the health of people everywhere, and that we should join other members of the World Health Organization in promoting healthful living and physical fitness and in pledging our continued support to improving the health of all the people who inhabit this planet.

The Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 226, has designated the week of April 6 through April 12, 1986, as "World Health Week," and April 7, 1986, as "World Health Day," and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of these events.

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(OVER)

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week of April 6 through April 12, 1986, as World Health Week, and April 7, 1986, as World Health Day. I call upon the people of the United States to observe this week with appropriate programs and activities and by resolving to attend to personal health through good nutrition, appropriate physical exercise, and the avoidance of such insalubrious practices as smoking and abuse of alcohol and drugs.

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

#

WORLD HEALTH WEEK AND WORLD HEALTH DAY

- - - - -

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION

World Health Day, which marks the founding of the World Health Organization, serves to remind us that good health is a priceless commodity that is not easily achieved, but that ill-health is not inevitable.

The theme for World Health Day 1986 is "Healthy Living: Everyone a Winner," which emphasizes the positive actions that individuals and communities can take to protect and promote health. In furtherance of the global goal of Health for All by the Year 2000, the World Health Organization and its member governments are stressing the benefits that people can gain through acceptance of healthy lifestyles and individual fitness, with particular attention to exercise, nutrition, and the avoidance of such unhealthy practices as smoking and abuse of alcohol and drugs.

In recent years, health leaders and private physicians in the United States have placed great importance on the benefits of healthy lifestyles. They too have stressed the harmful effects of poor food habits, cigarette smoking, abuse of alcohol and drugs, and inadequate exercise. These messages are beginning to bear fruit, and the United States is experiencing gratifying reductions in the incidence of heart disease and stroke.

It is appropriate that as all member governments commemorate World Health Day, the United States recognize the many and vital contributions that the World Health Organization has made to improving the health of people everywhere, and that we join other members of the World Health Organization in promoting healthy living and physical fitness and in pledging our continued support

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to improving the health of people throughout the world.

The Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 226, has designated the week of April 6 through April 12, 1986 as "World Health Week" and April 7, 1986 as "World Health Day," and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of these events.

NOW, THEREFORE I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week of April 6 through April 12, 1986 as World Health Week, and April 7, 1986 as World Health Day. I call upon the people of the United States to observe this week with appropriate programs and activities and by practicing healthy lifestyles which include good nutrition, physical exercise, and avoidance of behavior detrimental to health such as smoking and abuse of alcohol and drugs.

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

March 27, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: John H. Carley *JHC*
General Counsel

SUBJECT: World Health Week and World Health Day

Pursuant to Senate Joint Resolution 226, the President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation which would designate the week beginning April 6, 1986, as "World Health Week" and April 7, 1986, as "World Health Day".

The proposed proclamation was prepared by the Department of Health and Human Services 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**

DATE: 3/26

TO: Al Kingon

FROM: Jack Carley *Jack*

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

Ms. Marge McAuliffe
HHS - GC Office
475-0178

**OMB FORM 38
Rev. Aug 73**