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WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

Collection Name DOBRIANSKY, PAULA: FILES

Withdrawer

RBW 1/23/2017

File Folder ROMANIA - CORRESPONDENCE (9)

FOIA

F1640/3

Box Number 5

HERSHBERG

54

ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
187668	LETTER	NICOLAE CEAUSESCU TO RR [IN ROMANIAN; COPY OF DOC. 187667]]	6	ND	B1
187667	LETTER	NICOLAE CEAUSESCU TO RR [IN ROMANIAN]	6	ND	B1

The above documents were not referred for declassification review at time of processing

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- B-2 Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- B-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
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- B-7 Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- B-8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
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C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

NSC/S PROFILE

UNCLASSIFIED

ROMANIA

ID 8601362

RECEIVED 19 FEB 86 20

TO

PRESIDENT

FROM CEAUSESCU, NICOLAE

DOCDATE 07 JAN 86

JACKSON, C

19 FEB 86

KEYWORDS: ROMANIA

USSR

ARMS CONTROL

HS

SUBJECT: PRES CEAUSESCU LTR TO PRES RE GEMEVA MTG & ARMS CONTROL NEGOTIATIONS

ACTION: PENDING STATE RECOMS

DUE: 26 FEB 86 STATUS D FILES WH

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

STATE

DOBRIANSKY

MATLOCK

SESTANOVICH

MANDEL

KRAEMER

COMMENTS

REF#

8605314

LOG

NSCIFID

(JF)

ACTION OFFICER (S)	ASSIGNED	ACTION REQUIRED	DUE	COPIES TO
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-	3/14	Recd STATE MEMO		Same
C	3/14	No Response Necessary Per State		

DISPATCH

W/ATTCH FILE

(C)
27.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT
TRANSMITTAL FORM

2

S/S 8605314

Date 9 MAR 1986

For: VADM John M. Poindexter
National Security Council
The White House

Reference:

To: President Reagan From: Romanian President Ceausescu
Date: January 7, 1986 Subject: Ltr to the President from
Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu

WH Referral Dated: February 19, 1986 NSC ID#
(if any)

The attached item was sent directly to the
Department of State

Action Taken:

- ☐ A draft reply is attached.
- ☐ A draft reply will be forwarded.
- ☐ A translation is attached.
- ☐ An information copy of a direct reply is attached.
- ☒ We believe no response is necessary for the reason
cited below.
- ☐ The Department of State has no objection to the
proposed travel.
- ☐ Other.

Remarks: Ceausescu's letter replies to the President's December 6 letter which Secretary Shultz presented to Ceausescu in Bucharest December 15. The Department recommends there be no Presidential response to Ceausescu until a need arises for the President to weigh in to stimulate progress in the discussions.

Tim Collins
Nicholas Platt
Executive Secretary

EUR/EEY:TALynch
03/06/86 S/S 8605314

Cleared:EUR/EEY:NRLang

EUR/EEY:RKKuchel

EUR:RMPalmer

C:RNeitzke

3



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

ACTION SLIP

(Classification/Downgrader)

DATE:

3/4

S/S CONTROL NUMBER

860531.1

ACTION ASSIGNED TO:

EUR/EEY

DUE IN

S/S BY:

3/7!!

ACTION REQUESTED

☒ STATE TO NSC MEMO
☐ STATE TRANSMITTAL FORM
TO NSC ☐ OVP ☐

☒ with Draft reply for signature
by President

☒ with Comment or Recommendation
☐ travel authorization

☐ DIRECT REPLY ON BEHALF OF ☐
FOR SIGNATURE BY ☐

☐ provide info copy under cover
of State-☐ transmittal form

☐ REPLY FOR SIGNATURE
BY ☐

☐ provide comeback copy
for ☐

☐ RECOMMENDATION FOR ☐
☐ with Memorandum for the President

UNDER COVER OF AN ACTION MEMO

☐ with reply for signature

☐ APPROPRIATE HANDLING

☐ FOR YOUR INFORMATION

ATTACH THIS ACTION SLIP AND ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE TO ANY SUBMISSION TO S/S

REMARKS/SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS:

CLEAR WITH: SPAR, PM, ACDA

☐ CONGRESSIONAL

☒ PRESIDENTIAL

☒ IF NO SIGNED ORIG.
IS NECESSARY, PREPARE
CROSS-HATCH CABLE.

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☐ TEAM B
☒ TEAM C
☐ IA
☐ S/S-C
☐ MGT. ANAL.
☐ S/S-I (RF)

☐ S/AL
☐ S/CL
☐ S/CPR
☐ S/IG
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☐ NEA
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☐ AID
☐ USIA
☒ ACDA

FROM:

S/S-S

TEAM:

A

B

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S/S-C

632-0318

632-8338

632-8082

632-1295



United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

February 19, 1986

5

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Rodney B. McDaniel
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

Subject: Alerting NSC on Presidential
Correspondence

Enclosed is a copy of a letter to President Reagan from President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania which is transmitted for your information.

This document was received in the Executive Secretariat Information Management Section on Feb. 19, 1986.

Charles S. Jackson, Jr.
Director, S/S-1
Information Management Section
Executive Secretariat
ext. 73836

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF LANGUAGE SERVICES

(TRANSLATION)

LS NO. 118917
JS/AO
Rumanian

Bucharest, January 7, 1986

President of the
Socialist Republic of Rumania

Dear Mr. President:

I greatly appreciate the exchange of messages with you concerning various problems in bilateral relations and current international affairs. In this context, I welcomed the initiative to inform us, through Ambassador Zimmerman, about the Soviet-American summit talks in Geneva, as well as the recent visit to Rumania of the U.S. Secretary of State, George Shultz. I regard all this as an expression of the good relations between our countries and of our common concern to strengthen and foster these relations.

As I emphasized in the meeting with Ambassador Zimmerman and in the conversations with Secretary of State Shultz, I recognize that the Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva was a significant event in the current international situation and that it is particularly important in that it led to the

To His Excellency
Ronald Reagan
President of the United States of America

DECLASSIFIED
Authority State Waiver 11/16/15
BY FW NARA DATE 1/23/17

establishment of direct contacts and to joint decisions regarding continuation of these contacts and meetings, which will make it possible to reach some concrete, mutually acceptable agreements. In practice, however, and at the present moment, the fundamental problems of disarmament and prevention of nuclear war remain unresolved. Only to the extent that concrete agreements are achieved and realistic steps taken in this direction will mankind be able to appreciate the true value of the Soviet-American summit meeting.

One cannot help but be alarmed by the fact that after Geneva the production and deployment of new nuclear weapons in Europe and other parts of the world has continued, together with actions to militarize outer space. If the present situation continues, if the two sides do not undertake concrete measures and initiatives aimed at stopping the nuclear arms race, one can say that the Geneva meeting will lose its importance, and I would not want that to happen. In my opinion, it is very important that (at least for the duration of the talks) nuclear arms tests be stopped, that the production and deployment of new nuclear weapons in Europe be halted, and that all attempts to militarize space be renounced. Such intermediate initiatives and measures would demonstrate that the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics treat with all responsibility and seriousness the problem of ending the arms race, above all the

nuclear arms race, of achieving disarmament, and of eliminating the threat of nuclear war, in which (as the joint Soviet-American declaration adopted in Geneva emphasizes) there will be no victors.

In regard to bilateral relations, as you also have underscored, in the last two decades important relations have been established between our countries on the basis of common interest and mutual respect. Recently, however, development of these relations has been impeded by some measures and actions undertaken by certain circles in the United States of America. I refer in particular to the efforts that are being made to influence the development of Rumanian-American economic relations with a number of elements that are at variance with the principles and provisions contained in the joint documents and agreements between our countries and that can be interpreted only as attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of Rumania.

In your letter you showed that recognition of the sovereignty of Rumania is a fundamental element of U.S. policy toward our country. I would like to point out in this connection that the policy of independence pursued by the Rumanian Government is not an opportunistic policy; it has always constituted the basis of our relations with other states. In this spirit Rumania has acted and will continue to act steadfastly in the future, in its foreign relations, to

uphold the principles of equality, independence, and national sovereignty, of non-interference in internal affairs, and of mutual benefit. Moreover, the development of Rumanian-American relations in the last two decades has been based precisely on these principles. I must point out that these principles have found expression in the joint declarations that I have signed in the last 20 years with three U.S. presidents. These principles are also embodied in the Rumanian-American trade agreement of 1975, which is still in force. In the spirit and on the basis of these principles, I believe that all the conditions exist for further development of Rumanian-American relations--and we want to do everything in this direction.

In your letter you mentioned some problems connected with human rights that could create a certain tension in the relations between our countries. Mr. Shultz expanded on this idea and referred to the pressures exerted by various groups, including the U.S. Congress. I must confess to you that it is my deep personal conviction that such problems can exist only to the extent that they are created in an artificial manner. I have had occasion to write to you about this problem and about our understanding of human rights. We believe that in Rumania the widest and most basic human rights are guaranteed: the right to work, to a free, dignified life, and to complete self-affirmation, in conditions of complete equality, in economic and social life. All citizens are assured unrestricted

participation in the democratic leadership of the society. Indeed, I wish such human rights were achieved in all the countries of the world. I believe that the linkage of human rights with the problem of emigration is totally inappropriate. Rumania has never encouraged emigration. However, in a humanitarian spirit I have thus far resolved numerous cases of family reunification. In the future we shall continue to show understanding in regard to real and justified cases; if any difficulties arise it is best that they be dealt with through the customary channels. Resorting to public actions can only have a negative influence on the relations between our countries.

In connection with the understanding that was reached concerning the procedures for issuance of passports for persons in Rumania who are definitely going to the United States, I explained at length to Mr. Shultz why we believe it is not absolutely necessary to have this put in written form.

I was surprised, Mr. President, that in your letter you also brought up some issues connected with religious freedoms in Rumania. I do not know your sources of information on this matter, but I would like to emphasize that in Rumania the Constitution guarantees freedom of worship. Nobody has to suffer and nobody is subject to any restrictions because he belongs to a particular religious faith. Religious denominations publish and print various religious publications,

including bibles--and there is no need to import bibles from abroad. The Church itself opposes such importation, because it prefers to print and distribute its own versions. In the same context, I would like to inform you that the Rumanian state spends hundreds of millions of leus annually to conserve, restore, and maintain religious monuments. I wanted to tell you these things, Mr. President, in order to acquaint you with the real situation, although all these problems are the strictly internal concern of Rumania, and we cannot accept any outside interference whatsoever in this matter.

In regard to terrorism, Rumania has always been opposed to it. I have severely condemned terrorist actions, believing that there is no way to resolve problems, that they exacerbate relations between states even more, and that they poison the international atmosphere. I agree that the competent institutions in the two countries should establish contacts to discuss this problem in all its aspects.

Of course, there are many international problems on which Rumania and the United States can actively cooperate, together with other countries and peoples of the world. In our opinion, political and diplomatic efforts must be intensified to find a peaceful, negotiated solution to the conflict in the Middle East and to organize, for this purpose, a conference under the aegis of the United States in which all interested parties would take part, including the PLO, the United States, the

Soviet Union, and other states that can contribute to a just and lasting solution of the problems that have arisen in this region.

A negotiated solution to the problems existisng in various areas of the world, and explicit renunciation of force and the threat of force are, in our opinion, of major importance for the normal development of relations between states and for the improvement of the entire international climate.

I also realize that efforts must be intensified to find just and equitable solutions to eliminate underdevelopment, including the extremely large foreign debts of the developing countries (a problem that represents, in our time, a factor of tension and instability in international life), to establish a new economic order based on complete equality and fairness, and to renounce all measures of a protectionist or other nature that impede the normal development of international economic exchanges and wide access of peoples to the achievements of science and the latest technology.

In my opinion, the United States has a vital role in resolving these problems in the interest of all states, including the developed countries.

In general, Mr. President, I believe it is necessary to continue the exchange of views on certain international problems of mutual interests, including Soviet-American negotiations and especially ways and possibilities of

- 8 -

furthering Rumanian-American relations, for we are convinced that this is in the interest of both countries and peoples as well as in the interest of the general cause of détente, collaboration, and peace in the world

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Nicolae Ceausescu

SUMMARY TRANSLATION

President Ceausescu of Romania writes to President Reagan to transmit his government's views of the US-Soviet Summit in Geneva and of the current arms control negotiations now underway in Geneva.

WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

Collection Name

DOBRIANSKY, PAULA: FILES

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RB 1/23/2017
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ROMANIA - CORRESPONDENCE (9)

FOIA

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<i>ID</i>	<i>Document Type</i> <i>Document Description</i>	<i>No of</i> <i>pages</i>	<i>Doc Date</i>	<i>Restric-</i> <i>tions</i>
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S/S 8605314

United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

1362

21

February 19, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Rodney B. McDaniel
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

Subject: Alerting NSC on Presidential
Correspondence

Enclosed is a copy of a letter to President Reagan
from President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania
which is transmitted for your information.

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tariat Information Management Section on Feb. 19, 1986.

Charles S. Jackson Jr.

Director, S/S-I
Information Management Section
Executive Secretariat
ext. 73836

SUMMARY TRANSLATION

President Ceausescu of Romania writes to President Reagan to transmit his government's views of the US-Soviet Summit in Geneva and of the current arms control negotiations now underway in Geneva.

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*Președintele
Republicii Socialiste România*

EXCELENTEI SALE

DOMNULUI RONALD REAGAN

PRESEDINTELE STATELOR UNITE ALE AMERICII

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

30

Poula Dismantle

Could we talk about this
sometime soon

Dis. Children 89-716



M E M O R A N D U M

=====

Napoleon Fodor, former Romanian Trade Commissioner in New York, resigned from his position in 1982 and elected to remain in The United States.

GEORGETA and STEFAN FODOR (his wife and son) are still being kept hostages in Romania; their applications to emigrate to The United States for the reunification of their family have been repeatedly denied by Romanians.

Many avenues have been explored; Congressional "Dear Colleague" letters, discussions at the high level of the government, individual letters from more than 100 Senators and Congressmen, specific mentions of the case in various Congressional hearings on human rights in Romania; the case has also been mentioned to the Romanian President himself.

The Romanian President took a stubborn position, stating (in a private discussion with M.F. Rosenthal - Chairman of the Business Council) phony allegations, like "Fodor is a traitor", "sold secrets to the Americans", "stole money" and finally that "his wife and son don't want to emigrate to live with a traitor". There are precedents when he made such allegations toward other people, sometime in public (at Washington Press Club in April 1978), and later he released their families.

It is most likely that behind his stubborn position is his wife decision; she is handling, behind the scene, all personnel matters, including appointment and dismissal of Cabinet members and Ambassadors, intelligence matters, most of foreign relation issues and lately some of the day to day leadership decisions in the area of political, economic and social life of the country.

SOME ADDITIONAL AVENUES WHICH MIGHT BE EXPLORED:

1. Governmental and Congressional Channels:

- A top official of The White House or of The State Department (probably Assistant Secretary for European Affairs) to discuss personally with Romanian President on this case only (not as an example out of various pending cases, as is the practice so far).
- Influential Senator(s) or a group of Congressmen to discuss with Romanian President (in the same manner as above).
- A personal message from The President of The United States.
- The case to be tied up, including publicly, as one of the conditions for the extension of the Most Favored Nation Status to Romania (the U.S. President's recommendation is due no later than June 3, 1987).

2. Private contacts and interferences:

- The former President Richard Nixon to discuss personally with the Romanian President (he made letters, but did not get an answer).
- Dr. Armand Hammer - Chairman of Occidental Petroleum, to discuss personally with Romanian President.
- - The I.L.A. to take actions of refusal to handle the cargo from/to Romania.

3. Interferences with the President's wife:

(it seems that she is a member of the New York Academy of Sciences-to be checked if so)

- The president of The American Academy of Sciences or of The New York Academy of Sciences-where-of she is a member, to discuss with her.
- - A group of women representing the Congress, large women organizations and scientific community to discuss with her.
- A letter from The United States First Lady on humanitarian backgrounds (On behalf of Georgeta Fodor and son Stefan).

4. Publicity:

No publicity has been made so far around the case; it is the opinion of The State Department that publicity might irritate the Romanians and make the case even more difficult.

This might be possible if the case would not be known by the top leadership; nevertheless, as long as the case is known at the high level, a strategically organized and properly targeted publicity might be an incentive for the lower Romanian officials to raise the matter with the top leadership and insist from inside to solve the case; as of presently, they have no need to raise it (being afraid of backfiring, if raising it with no reason) nor do they have any responsibility as long as it is withheld by the top itself.

An organized publicity campaign around the case might include;

- Articles in 10-15 newspapers (no more than 2-3 at a time), starting with less influential, warning the Romanians each time that more publicity might come if the case would not be solved.
- Articles to be written by 2-3 influential columnist.
- Publicity through the International News Agencies.

*

* *

- 5, The preparations (negotiations) for a possible visit of Romanian President in The United States would probably have the most chances to solve the case.

File → #10,425
33
R...
11F...
THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

June 3, 1986

June 3, 1986

Presidential Determination
No. 86 _____

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE

SUBJECT: Determination under subsection 402(d)(5)
of the Trade Act of 1974 -- Continuation
of Waiver Authority

Pursuant to the authority vested in me under the Trade Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-618), January 3, 1975 (88 Stat. 1978) (hereinafter "the Act"), I determine, pursuant to subsection 402(d)(5) of the Act, that the further extension of the waiver authority granted by subsection 402(c) of the Act will substantially promote the objectives of Section 402 of the Act. I further determine that the continuation of the waivers applicable to the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Hungarian People's Republic, and the People's Republic of China will substantially promote the objectives of Section 402 of the Act.

This determination shall be published in the Federal Register.

RONALD REAGAN

#

10,424

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

June 3, 1986

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

I hereby transmit the documents referred to in subsection 402(d)(5) of the Trade Act of 1974 with respect to a further 12-month extension of the authority to waive subsection (a) and (b) of Section 402 of the Act. These documents constitute my decision to continue in effect this waiver authority for a further 12-month period.

I include as part of these documents my determination that further extension of the waiver authority will substantially promote the objectives of Section 402. I also include my determination that continuation of the waivers applicable to the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Hungarian People's Republic, and the People's Republic of China will substantially promote the objectives of Section 402. The attached documents also include my reasons for extension of the waiver authority; and for my determination that continuation of the waivers currently in effect for the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Hungarian People's Republic, and the People's Republic of China will substantially promote the objectives of Section 402.

RONALD REAGAN

THE WHITE HOUSE,
June 3, 1986.

more

(OVER)

Report to Congress Concerning
Extension of Waiver Authority

Pursuant to subsection 402(d)(5) of the Trade Act of 1974 (hereinafter "the Act"), I have today determined that further extension of the waiver authority granted by subsection 402(c) of the Act for twelve months will substantially promote the objectives of Section 402 and that continuation of the waivers currently applicable to the People's Republic of China, the Hungarian People's Republic, and the Socialist Republic of Romania will also substantially promote the objectives of Section 402 of the Act. My determination is attached and is incorporated herein.

The general waiver authority conferred by Section 402(c) of the Act is an important means for the strengthening of mutually beneficial relations between the United States and certain countries of Eastern Europe and the People's Republic of China. The waiver authority has permitted us to conclude and maintain in force bilateral trade agreements with Hungary, Romania, and the People's Republic of China. These agreements continue to be fundamental elements in our political and economic relations with those countries, including important exchanges on human rights and emigration matters. Granting of MFN gives U.S. companies the ability to compete in those markets. Moreover, continuation of the waiver authority might permit future expansion of our bilateral relations with other countries now subject to subsections 402(a) and (b) of the Act, should circumstances permit. I believe that these considerations clearly warrant this renewal of the general waiver authority.

I continue to believe that extending the current waivers applicable to Hungary, the People's Republic of China, and Romania will substantially promote the objectives of Section 402 of the Act.

I note the Romanian Government's continued responsiveness to our concerns about its emigration record, the criterion established by Section 402 for extension and continuation of the waiver authority. I am disappointed, however, by the Romanian Government's very limited response to numerous expressions of strong U.S. public, congressional, and Administration concern about its performance in areas of human rights and religious issues, and I am directing the Secretary of State further to press our concerns in these areas.

Hungary. Hungary has continued to take a relatively positive and constructive approach to emigration matters. Nearly all Hungarians who are eligible to apply to emigrate for purposes of family reunification receive permission to depart. The American Embassy in Budapest issued 103 immigrant visas in 1985, approximately 15 percent more than in 1984. There is one pending divided family case, but a resolution is expected shortly. There are no systematic official sanctions imposed on persons who seek to emigrate.

Romania. Emigration from Romania, both overall and to

approvals and conversations with the Romanian Government suggest that it is taking steps to increase the flow to a level consistent with U.S. immigration and admissions procedures. Ethnic German departures for the Federal Republic of Germany continued apace, with 13,072 in 1985. The 1,327 Romanian Jewish arrivals in Israel were slightly below the average for the last 10 years, and emigration to Israel has now reduced the Romanian Jewish community to under 25,000 people.

Although numerous problems remain in the emigration area, the Administration notes that the Romanian Government's substantial implementation of new procedures for emigration from Romania to the United States, which were arrived at last year, has reduced material and physical hardships for the majority of people departing for the United States since the middle of 1985. The Romanian Government has continued to honor its assurances, given in June 1983, that it would not require reimbursement of education costs as a precondition to emigration.

I share the strong concerns manifested among the public and in the Congress regarding the Romanian Government's restrictions on religious liberties. In consequence, we have urged the Romanian Government to adopt a more humane approach by taking steps such as:

- releasing jailed religious activists such as Constantin Sfatcu and Dorel Catarama;
- allowing substantial legal importation or domestic printing of Protestant Bibles and permitting their legal distribution;
- easing administrative restrictions against Nazarenes, "unofficial" Baptists, and other groups that are not officially accepted by the Romanian Government; and
- easing measures that discourage construction or repair of churches and have allowed, in roughly eight cases in recent years, their demolition on grounds of alleged building code violations.

We welcome the freeing of Constantin Sfatcu and Dorel Catarama from prison, but are otherwise disappointed by the Romanian Government's response to our concerns in this area.

My decision to extend the waiver authority for Romania for 1986-87 has been taken with difficulty, following careful deliberation within the Administration. I have concluded that extension of MFN to Romania continues not only substantially to promote the objectives of the Act concerning emigration, but also to enable us to have an impact on human rights concerns and to help to strengthen the extent of religious observance in Romania. The Romanian Government's efforts to discourage religion should not be allowed to overshadow the

I have instructed the Secretary of State vigorously to pursue our efforts to secure further improvements and to report to me and to the Congress every six months concerning these matters.

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For the above reasons, I have determined that continuation of the waivers for Hungary, Romania, and the People's Republic of China will substantially promote the objectives of the Act.

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#10,425

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

June 3, 1986

June 3, 1986

Presidential Determination
No. 86 _____

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE

SUBJECT: Determination under subsection 402(d)(5)
of the Trade Act of 1974 -- Continuation
of Waiver Authority

Pursuant to the authority vested in me under the Trade Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-618), January 3, 1975 (88 Stat. 1978) (hereinafter "the Act"), I determine, pursuant to subsection 402(d)(5) of the Act, that the further extension of the waiver authority granted by subsection 402(c) of the Act will substantially promote the objectives of Section 402 of the Act. I further determine that the continuation of the waivers applicable to the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Hungarian People's Republic, and the People's Republic of China will substantially promote the objectives of Section 402 of the Act.

This determination shall be published in the Federal Register.

RONALD REAGAN

* * * * *

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

June 3, 1986

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

I hereby transmit the documents referred to in subsection 402(d)(5) of the Trade Act of 1974 with respect to a further 12-month extension of the authority to waive subsection (a) and (b) of Section 402 of the Act. These documents constitute my decision to continue in effect this waiver authority for a further 12-month period.

I include as part of these documents my determination that further extension of the waiver authority will substantially promote the objectives of Section 402. I also include my determination that continuation of the waivers applicable to the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Hungarian People's Republic, and the People's Republic of China will substantially promote the objectives of Section 402. The attached documents also include my reasons for extension of the waiver authority; and for my determination that continuation of the waivers currently in effect for the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Hungarian People's Republic, and the People's Republic of China will substantially promote the objectives of Section 402.

RONALD REAGAN

THE WHITE HOUSE,
June 3, 1986.

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(OVER)

Report to Congress Concerning
Extension of Waiver Authority

Pursuant to subsection 402(d)(5) of the Trade Act of 1974 (hereinafter "the Act"), I have today determined that further extension of the waiver authority granted by subsection 402(c) of the Act for twelve months will substantially promote the objectives of Section 402 and that continuation of the waivers currently applicable to the People's Republic of China, the Hungarian People's Republic, and the Socialist Republic of Romania will also substantially promote the objectives of Section 402 of the Act. My determination is attached and is incorporated herein.

The general waiver authority conferred by Section 402(c) of the Act is an important means for the strengthening of mutually beneficial relations between the United States and certain countries of Eastern Europe and the People's Republic of China. The waiver authority has permitted us to conclude and maintain in force bilateral trade agreements with Hungary, Romania, and the People's Republic of China. These agreements continue to be fundamental elements in our political and economic relations with those countries, including important exchanges on human rights and emigration matters. Granting of MFN gives U.S. companies the ability to compete in those markets. Moreover, continuation of the waiver authority might permit future expansion of our bilateral relations with other countries now subject to subsections 402(a) and (b) of the Act, should circumstances permit. I believe that these considerations clearly warrant this renewal of the general waiver authority.

I continue to believe that extending the current waivers applicable to Hungary, the People's Republic of China, and Romania will substantially promote the objectives of Section 402 of the Act.

I note the Romanian Government's continued responsiveness to our concerns about its emigration record, the criterion established by Section 402 for extension and continuation of the waiver authority. I am disappointed, however, by the Romanian Government's very limited response to numerous expressions of strong U.S. public, congressional, and Administration concern about its performance in areas of human rights and religious issues, and I am directing the Secretary of State further to press our concerns in these areas.

Hungary. Hungary has continued to take a relatively positive and constructive approach to emigration matters. Nearly all Hungarians who are eligible to apply to emigrate for purposes of family reunification receive permission to depart. The American Embassy in Budapest issued 103 immigrant visas in 1985, approximately 15 percent more than in 1984. There is one pending divided family case, but a resolution is expected shortly. There are no systematic official sanctions imposed on persons who seek to emigrate.

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approvals and conversations with the Romanian Government suggest that it is taking steps to increase the flow to a level consistent with U.S. immigration and admissions procedures. Ethnic German departures for the Federal Republic of Germany continued apace, with 13,072 in 1985. The 1,327 Romanian Jewish arrivals in Israel were slightly below the average for the last 10 years, and emigration to Israel has now reduced the Romanian Jewish community to under 25,000 people.

Although numerous problems remain in the emigration area, the Administration notes that the Romanian Government's substantial implementation of new procedures for emigration from Romania to the United States, which were arrived at last year, has reduced material and physical hardships for the majority of people departing for the United States since the middle of 1985. The Romanian Government has continued to honor its assurances, given in June 1983, that it would not require reimbursement of education costs as a precondition to emigration.

I share the strong concerns manifested among the public and in the Congress regarding the Romanian Government's restrictions on religious liberties. In consequence, we have urged the Romanian Government to adopt a more humane approach by taking steps such as:

- releasing jailed religious activists such as Constantin Sfatcu and Dorel Catarama;
- allowing substantial legal importation or domestic printing of Protestant Bibles and permitting their legal distribution;
- easing administrative restrictions against Nazarenes, "unofficial" Baptists, and other groups that are not officially accepted by the Romanian Government; and
- easing measures that discourage construction or repair of churches and have allowed, in roughly eight cases in recent years, their demolition on grounds of alleged building code violations.

We welcome the freeing of Constantin Sfatcu and Dorel Catarama from prison, but are otherwise disappointed by the Romanian Government's response to our concerns in this area.

My decision to extend the waiver authority for Romania for 1986-87 has been taken with difficulty, following careful deliberation within the Administration. I have concluded that extension of MFN to Romania continues not only substantially to promote the objectives of the Act concerning emigration, but also to enable us to have an impact on human rights concerns and to help to strengthen the extent of religious observance in Romania. The Romanian Government's efforts to discourage religion should not be allowed to overshadow the

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For the above reasons, I have determined that continuation of the waivers for Hungary, Romania, and the People's Republic of China will substantially promote the objectives of the Act.

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#10,425

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

June 3, 1986

June 3, 1986

Presidential Determination
No. 86 _____

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE

SUBJECT: Determination under subsection 402(d)(5)
of the Trade Act of 1974 -- Continuation
of Waiver Authority

Pursuant to the authority vested in me under the Trade Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-618), January 3, 1975 (88 Stat. 1978) (hereinafter "the Act"), I determine, pursuant to subsection 402(d)(5) of the Act, that the further extension of the waiver authority granted by subsection 402(c) of the Act will substantially promote the objectives of Section 402 of the Act. I further determine that the continuation of the waivers applicable to the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Hungarian People's Republic, and the People's Republic of China will substantially promote the objectives of Section 402 of the Act.

This determination shall be published in the Federal Register.

RONALD REAGAN

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

June 3, 1986

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

I hereby transmit the documents referred to in subsection 402(d)(5) of the Trade Act of 1974 with respect to a further 12-month extension of the authority to waive subsection (a) and (b) of Section 402 of the Act. These documents constitute my decision to continue in effect this waiver authority for a further 12-month period.

I include as part of these documents my determination that further extension of the waiver authority will substantially promote the objectives of Section 402. I also include my determination that continuation of the waivers applicable to the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Hungarian People's Republic, and the People's Republic of China will substantially promote the objectives of Section 402. The attached documents also include my reasons for extension of the waiver authority; and for my determination that continuation of the waivers currently in effect for the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Hungarian People's Republic, and the People's Republic of China will substantially promote the objectives of Section 402.

RONALD REAGAN

THE WHITE HOUSE,
June 3, 1986.

more

(OVER)

Report to Congress Concerning
Extension of Waiver Authority

Pursuant to subsection 402(d)(5) of the Trade Act of 1974 (hereinafter "the Act"), I have today determined that further extension of the waiver authority granted by subsection 402(c) of the Act for twelve months will substantially promote the objectives of Section 402 and that continuation of the waivers currently applicable to the People's Republic of China, the Hungarian People's Republic, and the Socialist Republic of Romania will also substantially promote the objectives of Section 402 of the Act. My determination is attached and is incorporated herein.

The general waiver authority conferred by Section 402(c) of the Act is an important means for the strengthening of mutually beneficial relations between the United States and certain countries of Eastern Europe and the People's Republic of China. The waiver authority has permitted us to conclude and maintain in force bilateral trade agreements with Hungary, Romania, and the People's Republic of China. These agreements continue to be fundamental elements in our political and economic relations with those countries, including important exchanges on human rights and emigration matters. Granting of MFN gives U.S. companies the ability to compete in those markets. Moreover, continuation of the waiver authority might permit future expansion of our bilateral relations with other countries now subject to subsections 402(a) and (b) of the Act, should circumstances permit. I believe that these considerations clearly warrant this renewal of the general waiver authority.

I continue to believe that extending the current waivers applicable to Hungary, the People's Republic of China, and Romania will substantially promote the objectives of Section 402 of the Act.

I note the Romanian Government's continued responsiveness to our concerns about its emigration record, the criterion established by Section 402 for extension and continuation of the waiver authority. I am disappointed, however, by the Romanian Government's very limited response to numerous expressions of strong U.S. public, congressional, and Administration concern about its performance in areas of human rights and religious issues, and I am directing the Secretary of State further to press our concerns in these areas.

Hungary. Hungary has continued to take a relatively positive and constructive approach to emigration matters. Nearly all Hungarians who are eligible to apply to emigrate for purposes of family reunification receive permission to depart. The American Embassy in Budapest issued 103 immigrant visas in 1985, approximately 15 percent more than in 1984. There is one pending divided family case, but a resolution is expected shortly. There are no systematic official sanctions imposed on persons who seek to emigrate.

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Although numerous problems remain in the emigration area, the Administration notes that the Romanian Government's substantial implementation of new procedures for emigration from Romania to the United States, which were arrived at last year, has reduced material and physical hardships for the majority of people departing for the United States since the middle of 1985. The Romanian Government has continued to honor its assurances, given in June 1983, that it would not require reimbursement of education costs as a precondition to emigration.

I share the strong concerns manifested among the public and in the Congress regarding the Romanian Government's restrictions on religious liberties. In consequence, we have urged the Romanian Government to adopt a more humane approach by taking steps such as:

- releasing jailed religious activists such as Constantin Sfatcu and Dorel Catarama;
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We welcome the freeing of Constantin Sfatcu and Dorel Catarama from prison, but are otherwise disappointed by the Romanian Government's response to our concerns in this area.

My decision to extend the waiver authority for Romania for 1986-87 has been taken with difficulty, following careful deliberation within the Administration. I have concluded that extension of MFN to Romania continues not only substantially to promote the objectives of the Act concerning emigration, but also to enable us to have an impact on human rights concerns and to help to strengthen the extent of religious observance in Romania. The Romanian Government's efforts to discourage religion should not be allowed to overshadow the

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For the above reasons, I have determined that continuation of the waivers for Hungary, Romania, and the People's Republic of China will substantially promote the objectives of the Act.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

June 3, 1986

June 3, 1986

Presidential Determination
No. 86_____

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE

SUBJECT: Determination under subsection 402(d)(5)
of the Trade Act of 1974 -- Continuation
of Waiver Authority

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This determination shall be published in the Federal Register.

RONALD REAGAN

10,424

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

June 3, 1986

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

I hereby transmit the documents referred to in subsection 402(d)(5) of the Trade Act of 1974 with respect to a further 12-month extension of the authority to waive subsection (a) and (b) of Section 402 of the Act. These documents constitute my decision to continue in effect this waiver authority for a further 12-month period.

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RONALD REAGAN

THE WHITE HOUSE,
June 3, 1986.

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For the above reasons, I have determined that continuation of the waivers for Hungary, Romania, and the People's Republic of China will substantially promote the objectives of the Act.

* * * * *

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

53

March 7, 1986

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR RODNEY B. McDANIEL

FROM: PAULA DOBRIANSKY ↗

SUBJECT: Treasury Draft Report on S.1817 re Temporary
Suspension of Most Favored Nation to Romania

I have reviewed and concur with the Treasury draft report on S.1817 (Tab A), a bill "To suspend temporarily most-favored-nation treatment to Romania." Attached at Tab I is a memorandum for your signature to Ronald K. Peterson noting our concurrence.

AM- AP/L AS
Matlock, Danzansky and Sable concur.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memo at Tab I.

Approve _____

Disapprove _____

Attachments:

Tab I Memo to Peterson
Tab A Draft Report
Tab II Incoming

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

54

MEMORANDUM FOR RONALD K. PETERSON
Assistant Director for
Legislative Reference

SUBJECT: Treasury Draft Report on S.1817 re Temporary
Suspension of Most Favored Nation to Romania

We have reviewed and concur with the Treasury draft report (Tab A) on S.1817, a bill "To suspend temporarily most-favored-nation treatment to Romania."

Rodney B. McDaniel
Executive Secretary

Attachment:

Tab A Draft Report

99TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1817

To suspend temporarily most-favored-nation treatment to Romania.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

NOVEMBER 1 (legislative day, OCTOBER 28), 1985

Mr. TRIBLE (for himself and Mr. ARMSTRONG) introduced the following bill;
which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance

A BILL

To suspend temporarily most-favored-nation treatment to
Romania.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Congress—

4 (1) notes that the Department of State, in the
5 publication “Country Reports on Human Rights Prac-
6 tices for 1984”, found that “In the area of human
7 rights, major discrepancies persist between Romania’s
8 Constitution, laws, public pronouncements and interna-
9 tional commitments on the one hand, and the civil
10 liberties and human rights actually allowed by the
11 regime on the other”;

1 (2) is aware of numerous accounts from various
2 human rights organizations, the Department of State,
3 and congressional delegations of incidents of people
4 being arbitrarily harassed, interrogated, and arrested
5 by Romanian authorities for the exercise of civil
6 liberties;

7 (3) finds that official Romanian harassment has
8 not only been extended to the arrest of persons for car-
9 rying Bibles and other religious materials, but even
10 carried to the point of destroying churches and recy-
11 cling Bibles for the production of toilet paper; and

12 (4) further finds that the United States trade defi-
13 cit with Romania (which in 1985 reached a ratio of 4.7
14 to 1) is a result of our extension of nondiscriminatory
15 treatment (most-favored-nation treatment) to that coun-
16 try and can be construed as an endorsement of that
17 nation's abusive internal practices.

18 SEC. 2. (a) Nondiscriminatory treatment (most-favored-
19 nation treatment) may not be extended to the products of
20 Romania during the six-month period that begins on the first
21 day of the second month occurring after the month in which
22 this bill is enacted.

23 (b) Before the close of the six-month period referred to
24 in subsection (a), the President shall—

1 (1) assess the status of civil liberties and human
2 rights in Romania; and

3 (2) recommend to Congress whether the suspen-
4 sion of nondiscriminatory treatment to Romania under
5 the preceding section should be extended and, if so, for
6 what period.

○



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

February 21, 1986

58

LEGISLATIVE REFERRAL MEMORANDUM

TO: Legislative Liaison Officer-
National Security Council
Department of State
United States Trade Representative
Department of Commerce

SUBJECT: Treasury draft report on S. 1317, a bill "To
suspend temporarily most-favored-nation treat-
ment to Romania."

The Office of Management and Budget requests the views of your agency on the above subject before advising on its relationship to the program of the President, in accordance with OMB Circular A-19.

A response to this request for your views is needed no later than FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1986.

Questions should be referred to Sue Thau (395-7300),
the legislative analyst in this office.

Ronald K. Peterson
RONALD K. PETERSON FOR
Assistant Director for
Legislative Reference

Enclosures
cc: K. Quigley



GENERAL COUNSEL

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON

4 FEB 1986

73-3/85.42

Shan 59

Director, Office of Management and Budget
Executive Office of the President
Washington, D.C. 20503

Attention: Assistant Director for Legislative Reference

Dear Sir:

Enclosed are six copies of a proposed report to the Committee on Finance, expressing the views of the Department of the Treasury on S. 1817, "To suspend temporarily most-favored-nation treatment to Romania."

Is there any objection to the submission of the proposed report?

Sincerely yours,

Robert M. Kimmitt
Robert M. Kimmitt

Enclosures



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON

GENERAL COUNSEL

60

Dear Mr. Chairman:

We appreciate your giving the Department of the Treasury an opportunity to comment on S. 1817, which would suspend temporarily most-favored-nation (MFN) treatment for Romania.

The Department of the Treasury opposes this bill. We believe that the U.S. Government has effectively used the leverage it has under existing law and procedures to press Romania for improvement in its human rights practices. A suspension of MFN treatment would be counterproductive insofar as we would jeopardize that leverage and the potential of influencing Romania's leaders to make further improvements in the future.

The Office of Management and Budget has advised that there is no objection from the standpoint of the Administration's program to the submission of this report to your Committee.

Sincerely yours,

Robert M. Kimmitt

The Honorable
Bob Packwood, Chairman
Committee on Finance
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510