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Uniting The World's Best

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Memo to: Andy Card
Memo from: David Gogol
Subject: Goodwill Games Issues
Date: February 7, 1990

There are a wide variety of issues that will need to be addressed between now and the Games. Some are minor, some are more difficult. This memo provides an overview of the Games preparations at this time as well as a short description of the federal issues that have been identified to date.

OVERVIEW

The preparations of the Goodwill Games are proceeding very well. Although several million dollars must yet be raised, the bulk of the funding has been secured.

Ticket sales have been well ahead of projections. In fact, ticket sales at the end of January had surpassed the projections for the end of June. There are a large number of events that are already sold out. So far the NGB's have invited 80% of the athletes. Virtually every athlete has accepted the invitation. From a competition perspective, the Games will be a success.

It is also clear that the Games will be a success from a Soviet/American relations perspective. The Games will be the largest exchange between the two countries in the history of the two countries in six areas: 1) Sports - there will be more Soviet and US athletes competing together than ever before. 2) Visual Arts - the visual arts program is larger than any previous set of exhibits and shows in the U.S. 3) Performing Arts - there will be more Soviet performers in the US than have ever been in the country at the same time. 4) Exchange - with the Rotary, the SOC is hosting more than 1000 Soviets in US homes (the previous biggest program involved 130 Soviets). 5) Conferences - the SOC is sponsoring a series of business, trade and policy conferences of greater scale than past such programs. 6) Television - there will be more than 100 hours of live television coverage of the Games in the Soviet Union that will reach 120 million Soviets. This is unprecedented in the USSR.

Andy Card
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From a political perspective, the Games are now very positive. Where there had been some ambivalence in the past, the Games are now the subject of some competition in the Northwest among political figures.

ISSUES

Charter Flights

A. The Soviets will request permission to bring between 27 and 35 charter flights from the Soviet Union to Seattle during the period of the Games. The charters will be sponsored by the Sports Ministry of the USSR. Aeroflot will fly the charter flights. Among the aviation staff of the State Department, there is a view that the Soviet Union should split the charter flights between US and Soviet air carriers. This view is unacceptable to the Seattle Organizing Committee. It is the charter flights that make possible the broad-based program that has been designed. If US carriers would accept rubles for the flights, then a sharing of the business might make sense. As it is, such a requirement will cause serious, but unpredictable consequences.

Involved Agency: State Department

B. Assuming that the Soviet charter flights are permitted, there is then a subsidiary issue. The one-way nature of the flights creates the opportunity to send US citizens to the Soviet Union. The SOC has preliminary approval to utilize the unused capacity of the planes to construct an exchange program involving 400-600 US citizens. The Sports Committee, which has already purchased the charter flights, has offered the SOC the seats for a round trip price of about \$400 per person. This fare, obviously under fare, is only available because of the nature of the event and the charters. The SOC would like to construct an exchange program involving US citizens. The State Department staff has stated that such a program cannot be permitted because it does not offer shared business with US air carriers.

Involved Agency: State Department

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Department of Defense Support

The Department of Defense has authorization and appropriations to provide security and logistical assistance to the state and local government in support of the Goodwill Games. There are a number of requests for assistance that DOD staff have rejected, which the local government and the SOC believe are both logical and legal. There is adequate funding available to meet the requests. If these requests are not approved, there will be a reduction in the level of security provided and it is likely that the Games will not break even.

Involved Agencies: Defense, Justice Departments

Closed Cities

Seattle is a "closed city." This means that US-based Soviet diplomats and press cannot get permission to attend the Games. While hardly central to the success of the Games, this issue presents difficult political problems for the SOC and has attracted press attention. The Washington State Congressional Delegation has requested a temporary relaxation of the rule for Seattle during the Games, but the State Department has not yet responded to the request and has rejected at least one request to cover the preparations of the Games by a Soviet journalist.

Involved Agency: State Department

Soviet Flying Team

The equivalent of the Thunderbirds in the USSR have been in discussions with the organizers of the Opening Ceremonies of the Games. It is their hope that they will be permitted to participate in the Opening Ceremonies. A request is expected shortly.

Involved Agencies: Transportation, Defense, State Departments

Smithsonian Overhead Charge

The SOC, in conjunction with the Smithsonian, has organized a very large art exhibit called "Treasures of Moscow." It features art that has never been out of the USSR and has been compared to the King Tut exhibit of a few years ago. This exhibit involves a unique partnership between the Smithsonian and the SOC. The

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exhibit, which is a multi-million dollar show, is now threatened because of the Smithsonian's requirement that an overhead rate of 40% be paid to the Smithsonian. This rate is charged in addition to the over one million dollars that has been paid to the Smithsonian for direct services. The SOC is attempting to keep this show alive through a reduction in the overhead rate charged by the Smithsonian.

Involved Agency: Smithsonian Institution

Gorbachev Visit

There remains great speculation that Gorbachev desires to attend the Games. There has been communication between a broad range of Soviet officials and the Games on this issue. It appears that the fact that there will be more than 120 hours of live television broadcast in the Soviet Union has become increasingly attractive to Gorbachev as an opportunity to reach his people. The current dates of the Summit and the lack of an invitation from President Bush have made a decision to attend the Games problematical.

Involved Agency: White House

President Bush Visit

The SOC, and the people of Washington have great hopes that President Bush will attend the Games. The President has been invited but has not responded.

Involved Agency: White House

Guest of the United States status

The SOC has requested that the participants in the Goodwill Games be given "Guest of the United States" status. This status was provided to the participants in the LA Olympics and the Pan Am Games. It provides for joint federal jurisdiction in police matters and helps assure more diplomatic handling of problems that might develop.

Involved Agency: State Department

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Visa Procedure

The SOC has been working with the State Department to develop a procedure that will ease the visa process for participants in the Games. That procedure is not yet developed but is proceeding on schedule.

Involved Agency: State Department

Conferences

The SOC is sponsoring a number of conferences and exchange meetings that advance a number of the key political issues now in debate in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. The set of conferences has been hailed as facilitating some of the most important such discussions of the past five years. There remains a funding gap that could be met by the USIA from funds provided for supporting such programs. The USIA has not yet agreed to support any of this program.

Involved Agency: USIA

Duty-Free Status

There are a number of import quota and Customs regulations that complicate the entry of goods and equipment involved in the Goodwill Games. Following the precedent of the LA Olympics, Congressman Rod Chandler has introduced legislation that will provide duty-free status to those items during the Games.

Involved Agency: U.S. Customs Service

Editorials

Goodwill Games and the summit

The Goodwill Games in Seattle next summer will feature athletes from some 50 nations though the foundation for this global competition has been laid by representatives of the United States and Soviet Union. There would be no more appropriate place for this summer's summit meeting between President Bush and Mikhail Gorbachev than here, in conjunction with the games.

Secretary of State James Baker and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze are scheduled to meet this week in Moscow, and a date for the summit is among topics expected to be discussed. The summit tentatively has been targeted for late June, in Washington D.C.

The Goodwill Games begin in Seattle on July 20 and run through Aug. 5. It would be a relatively minor adjustment to schedule the summit a few weeks later, to take place either on the eve of the games or during the competition.

There are numerous reasons for Bush and Gorbachev and their respective governments to consider seriously a Seattle summit.

First and foremost, the games will provide a vivid showcase of improved relations between the superpowers and the events will be witnessed worldwide on television by perhaps a billion viewers, including millions in the Soviet Union.

The games will involve much

more than athletics. There will be a host of trade exhibits, scientific forums and Soviet cultural events including the Treasures of the Kremlin, on display here for the first time outside the Soviet Union.

Also, some 1,500 Soviet citizens are expected to be Seattle area visitors, arriving here on 27 chartered Aeroflot flights.

Gorbachev in recent months has been subjected to sharp criticism from discontented Soviet citizens, impatient with the pace of economic reforms and continuing shortages of consumer goods. The Soviet presence here in so many positive ways cannot help but reflect favorably on Gorbachev among Soviet citizens; the Seattle events will graphically portray to them what strides their country has made in improved U.S.-Soviet relations under his leadership.

Helping bolster Gorbachev's position at home not only is in his political interest, but in that of the United States as well.

There would, of course, be a need for careful planning, particularly in the area of security. But a high level of security planning for the games already is well under way.

Seattle Mayor Norm Rice, Gov. Booth Gardner and members of the state's congressional delegation could help immensely by expressing to the White House and State Department their support for such a Seattle Goodwill summit. We urge them to do so.



Uniting The World's Best

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Memo to: Andy Card
Memo from: David Gogol
Subject: Agencies Involved with Goodwill Games
Date: February 6, 1990

There is a very broad group of agencies that are involved with the Goodwill Games. There may be additional agencies involved, but this is the group that we know about.

✓ Department of Defense (Assistant Secretary for Force Management)

✓ Department of Labor (Job Corps) - *A/S for Admin.*

✓ Department of State (Soviet Affairs, Consular Affairs, Security, International Organizations, Aviation, Trade and Development Program)
John Bolton
Bernie Engel

✓ Department of Transportation (Coast Guard, FAA, Overflight Security Committee)

✓ Treasury Department (Secret Service, Customs Service, Asset Control) *DAS for Info. Systems*

✓ Justice Department (FBI, INS)

✓ Federal Emergency Management Agency

✓ General Services Administration

✓ U.S. Postal Service

✓ United States Information Agency

✓ Small Business Administration

→ Smithsonian Institution

✓ National Endowment for the Arts

→ National Endowment for the Humanities

Commerce
Interior
HHS
US Trade & Dev. Prog

Draft

Goodwill Exchange Experience:

**Special Programs Of The
1990 Seattle Goodwill Games**

The Goodwill Exchange Experience: Special Programs Of The 1990 Seattle Goodwill Games

Introduction

As an integral part of the 1990 Seattle Goodwill Games experience, the Seattle Organizing Committee, the event's non-profit organizing committee, has developed an unprecedented set of interactions between the peoples of the United States and the Soviet Union. The four program components which constitute the Goodwill Exchange Program include a series of citizen and leadership conferences on issues of importance to both nations, hosting of the over 2,500 international athletes and artists participating in the Games, homestays and hosting for the 1,000 visiting Soviet citizens coming during the Games, and special opportunities for over 8,000 Americans to meet person to person with Soviets in a friendship center. This paper summarizes each program.

I. Goodwill Exchange Program Conferences

A variety of important sessions will be held in conjunction with the 1990 Goodwill Games. Each of these will involve prominent and knowledgeable Soviets and Americans and each will seek to identify ongoing initiatives which can be undertaken in specific high priority subject areas. The following is a summary of the conferences. Each is described more fully in the accompanying packet.

A. Leadership Events

Two leadership events are being organized for senior leaders of the US and USSR. The first event is the Leadership Conference involving distinguished Soviets and Americans. The second is the North Pacific Economic Roundtable involving seven governors from the northwest representing five states and two Canadian provinces, and their counterparts from the seven regions that make up the Soviet Far East.

- **Leadership Conference**

A group of eight senior Soviets and eight Americans will be joined by three additional international leaders for the purpose of examining special opportunities for ongoing U.S./Soviet cooperation. The subjects addressed will include the opportunity and challenge associated with reducing military spending, the global environmental crisis, and the Pacific theater.

- **North Pacific Economic Roundtable**

The Soviet Far East and the Northern region of the West Coast of North America share many characteristics. It may be possible for the regional governments and major industries in these areas to develop mutually beneficial economic relationships. A meeting is being organized to bring high ranking political and economic officials together to discuss the establishment of these economic ties.

B. Human Rights Conference

Human Rights issues are a continuing source of concern to many in both the United States and the Soviet Union. The situation in the Soviet Union has changed significantly in the past several years and the discussions at the Goodwill Games will focus on current issues. These include an examination of the rights of the individual, the rule of law, and the rights of national and ethnic groups in a modern state. Each set of issues would be considered as they relate to the Soviet Union and the United States.

C. Citizen Initiatives Conferences

Ten topic areas will be explored in conferences involving 10 - 15 Americans and a comparable number of Soviets. These conferences will begin and end with joint plenary sessions where all participants (approximately 210) will share ideas and conference outcomes. The ten conference topic areas are:

- **Business: Working Toward More Successful U.S./Soviet Economic Partnerships**

To provide the business communities of each country with improved information about the ways and the reasons for doing business together, and to begin the process of making contacts for potential trade.

- **Rehabilitation: Meeting the Needs of the Physically Challenged**

To identify rehabilitation strategies and services that can enable physically challenged people to become active participants in society.

- **Juvenile and Family Law: Supporting and Enforcing Juvenile and Family Interests**

To explore issues of mutual concern in the areas of juvenile and family law. Topics of interest include methods of incarceration, roles of government in providing for children and families, and a comparison of available services.

- **Volunteerism and Philanthropy: Exploring the Voluntary Initiative**

To exchange information on organizing, coordinating, and managing voluntary initiatives. Topics of interest include agency start-up, fundraising, management, and community involvement.

- **Environment: Improving and Protecting Our Environment**

To explore common concerns in the areas of energy futures, biodiversity, and global change and to address strategies to work together toward solutions in these areas.

- **Sports Psychology: Its Role in the Athletic Experience**

To exchange ideas concerning the diverse roles of psychology in enhancing the athletic experience.

- **Intellectual Properties: Patents, Trademarks, and Copyrights**

To address the questions concerning intellectual property that will result from trade and technology exchanges between the United States and the Soviet Union.

- **Communications Exchange: Journalism and Allied Media**

To help American and Soviet citizens understand one another better through the disciplines of communication media, and to develop a program of continuing exchanges and working relationships among our colleagues in Uzbekistan and elsewhere in the U.S.S.R.

- **Women's Issues: Roles and Expectations in the Changing Economic Environment**

To exchange ideas concerning the similarities and differences between the roles of women in the U.S. and the U.S.S.R.; to examine the influence of government, economics, and culture on these roles; and to explore strategies for women from the two countries to work together.

- **Planned Change: Identifying and Diffusing Principles and Models of Planned Change**

To identify and share principles and models involved in responding to and managing organizational, community and societal change. Topics of interest could include managing the shift to free-market and market-driven economies, and managing in a pluralistic decentralized society.

II. Hosting of International Athletes and Artists

A series of special opportunities to learn more about the United States and its people will be provided to the athletes and artists attending the Games from more than fifty nations. The Seattle Organizing Committee expects Soviets to have eight hundred athletes and sports officials and three hundred performing and visual artists and cultural officials here for the 1990 events. While some of these people will be experienced travelers in the United States, many will have had little if any direct exposure to Americans. A program has been planned which will afford each visitor opportunities to meet with Americans, be involved in sports and arts events, visit places of interest in the State of Washington, and learn more about the people and culture.

III. American Homestays for Soviets

The Rotary organization is coordinating a homestay program for the Seattle Organizing Committee to host and house one thousand Soviet visitors arriving in Seattle during the Goodwill Games. The Soviet visitors will come from throughout the U.S.S.R. and will include people from diverse backgrounds. Many of them will be making their first visit to the United States.

The Soviets will be hosted as "guests" in the homes of Americans from the Seattle area. Some will be matched in homes with people from the same profession and include visits to work sites. Others will be youth who will participate in educational experiences with American youth. All one thousand visitors will take part in a planned program including organized discussions, social interactions, participation in Goodwill Games sports and arts events, and other engagements to experience the American cultural, economic, and political systems.

IV. Friendship Center

To encourage interactions between Americans and the one thousand visiting Soviets and the Soviet athletes and artists participating in the Games, a central gathering place is being planned. This gathering place will be called the Friendship Center.

The Friendship Center will be a place where informal discussions can occur between Americans and Soviets, aided by translators. The Center will be hosted by groups from diverse ethnic, religious and civic organizations and will include a variety of cultural activities. The main purpose will be "people to people" interactions in a comfortable, informal atmosphere.

International Exposure and Program Outcomes

The Goodwill Exchange Programs are of a scale and significance that is unprecedented. When combined with the sports, arts, and trade activities of the Seattle Games, the exchange activities will receive significant media attention in both the United States and the Soviet Union.

Of particular significance will be Gostelradio's TV coverage in the Soviet Union. In addition to covering the Goodwill Games sports events, Gostelradio will produce twenty hours of documentaries. The experiences of Soviet/American exchanges is expected to become an important part of this T.V. programming. Through this T.V. coverage in the Soviet Union, over one hundred million Soviets will learn of the experiences their citizens are having in the United States. Such "people to people" experiences, when magnified by T.V., can have a significant impact on the how Soviets view the U.S. and understand its economic and political systems. The Goodwill Exchange Programs promise to help build genuine understanding between the U.S. and Soviet people.

I. Goodwill Conferences

A. Leadership Events

1. Goodwill Leadership Conference

2. North Pacific Economic Roundtable

B. Human Rights Conference

C. Citizen Initiatives Conferences

A. Leadership Events

**1. Goodwill Leadership
Conference**

**2. North Pacific Economic
Roundtable**

Leadership Events

Introduction

The 1990 Seattle Goodwill Games will be the largest gathering of Soviet and American civilians in history. Athletes, artists, officials, traders, and spectators in unprecedented numbers will come from the Soviet Union to the United States at an historic moment of realignment between the two superpowers. The Goodwill Games offers all a chance to experience the cultural, economic, and political systems of this nation in an atmosphere of celebration and optimism prompted by the astounding changes of recent years and months.

Two important events are being organized at the Seattle Games for senior leaders of the two countries. The first event is a Goodwill Leadership Conference involving a group of approximately sixteen distinguished Soviets and Americans who will meet to discuss national initiatives which can be jointly undertaken in three priority areas. The second event is a "North Pacific Economic Roundtable" involving leaders of the seven northwest states and Canadian provinces meeting with their counterparts from the seven regions that make up the Soviet Far East.

I. Goodwill Leadership Conference

The Participants

The concept of this leadership conference was initiated by Soviet Foreign Ministry officials. In discussions in Seattle and Moscow, the Soviets have identified Mr. Evgeney Primakov, Chairman of the Supreme Soviet, as their choice for giving leadership to the recruitment of the Soviet group. The involvement of Mr. Primakov in the organization of these discussions will insure a very significant level of Soviet participants. On the United States side, we are now in the process of identifying an equivalent United States delegation.

Both delegations will involve national leaders who are widely respected for their expertise in foreign affairs and who have backgrounds in one or more of the areas to be addressed during the program.

Timing

The Goodwill Games will open in Seattle on July 20, 1990 and continue through August 5, 1990. It is the intention of organizers of the Leadership Conference that it be held on July 30, 31, and August 1, 1990. The participants in this conference would have available to them the results of the Citizen Initiatives Conferences and the North Pacific Economic Roundtable that would precede the Leadership Conference. The campus of Seattle University has been identified as a desirable site for the conference.

Program Description

At the time of the Goodwill Games, a meeting will be convened of ten American and ten Soviet leaders. The group will meet for three days. On each day a separate topic will be addressed. The group will seek to reach basic points of agreement in each day's discussions.

Day One: Addressing the challenges of reduced military spending and the redirection of resources to the needs of civilian economies

A primary challenge relates to the confidence and incentives required by each side to make the continuation of such shifts both productive and politically viable. There are ingrained institutional concerns regarding each superpower's intentions and military capacities. In addition, the dislocations that can ensue in the economies of communities in which defense production and military facilities reside are an important consideration.

There is a strong argument that the redirection of resources from military to civilian purposes will economically benefit citizens generally, but those who will bear the brunt of change also require consideration and attention. A central question is how savings in defense can most effectively be applied to stimulate the long term strength of each economy. For example, how can the technologies of the arms race that were developed at such enormous expense be applied to enhance the standard of living and international economic competitiveness of our two nations?

Proposed Papers to be Circulated Prior to the Conference

- 1. The Economic Consequences and Opportunities of Arms Reduction in the United States and in the Soviet Union.*
- 2. Political Preconditions for the Continuation of Movement Toward Substantial Arms Reductions in Each Nation.*
- 3. Strategies to Alleviate Economic Disruptions from Arms Reductions in the United States and in the Soviet Union.*
- 4. Strategies for Strengthening Civilian Economies of the Soviet Union and the United States through Reapplication of Defense Oriented Technologies and Production Capacities.*
- 5. Reducing the Competitive Flow of Arms to Third World Countries.*

Day Two: The United States/Soviet Influence on the Global Environment

The second day of this Leadership Conference will focus on the international environment, a subject on which General Secretary Gorbachev has spoken eloquently and addressed as a primary concern at the recent economic summit of the Council of Seven. The proliferation of toxic wastes, global warming, eradication of species, and the need and implications of energy supplies are among the topics of profound importance. In the pursuit of short-term economic and military goals the environment on which we depend has been compromised. Given the scale of the United States and Soviet industrial economies, the vastness of their land masses, and their roles in the world community, cooperation is essential if global problems are to be effectively addressed.

The Seattle Organizing Committee for the 1990 Goodwill Games also is working with environmental groups as part of the Citizens Initiative Conferences to convene a group of United States and Soviet environmental experts prior to the Leadership Conference. A report on the conclusions reached by the environmental experts will be given to the Leadership Conference participants.

Proposed Papers to Circulate Prior to the Event

- 1. The Toxic Wastes Situations in the U.S. and U.S.S.R.*
- 2. Carbon Dioxide Emissions in the U.S. and Soviet Union, and Measures to Meet the Threat of Global Warming.*
- 3. Species Eradication, National Parks, Wilderness Protection in the Soviet Union and the United States.*
- 4. Strategies to Enhance the Efficient Use of Energy in the U.S.S.R. and U.S.*
- 5. The Role of Environmental Non-Governmental Organizations in the U.S. and the U.S.S.R.*

Day Three: The Pacific Century

The third day will concentrate on the fact that although the Pacific is now the largest and fastest-growing economic zone in the world, the Soviet Union and the United States have minimal contact across the Pacific. Opportunities for political and economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and the United States in the Pacific will be focused by the work of the North Pacific Economic Roundtable that will precede the Leadership Conference. National policy changes that will facilitate regional cooperation and economic opportunity will be identified and discussed.

Proposed Papers for Circulation Prior to the Conference

- 1. Projected Economic Development in the Pacific Region and Consequences for the U.S. and the Soviet Union.*
- 2. Prospects for Economic Cooperation between the Soviet Union and the U.S. in the Pacific.*
- 3. Soviet and U.S. Security Issues in the Pacific.*

II. North Pacific Economic Roundtable

The Participants

A second major leadership event will bring together governors and leaders from the states and provinces of Alaska, British Columbia, Alberta, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Montana and their Soviet counterparts from Primore, Khabarovsk, Magadan, Kamchatka, Sakhalin, Amursky, and Yakutsk. The North Pacific Economic Roundtable will be co-chaired by Governor Booth Gardner of Washington and one of the Soviet governors. Each governor will be asked to bring three aides or representatives with special expertise in one or more of the substantive areas to be addressed in separate seminars during the roundtable.

The Pacific Northwest, Alaska, and Canada, and the Soviet Union are natural partners in the development of the Pacific. The peoples of these nations have in common huge land masses in the far Northern Hemisphere; similar climates; relatively sparse populations and similar mineral, fisheries, forestry, and agricultural resources. As neighbors, they are only separated by the narrow Bering Straights and the Arctic Ocean.

An ex-officio active "roundtable" relationship between the state and provincial governments of Washington, Oregon, Alaska, Montana, Idaho, British Columbia, and Alberta and the seven regional governments of the Soviet Far East: Primore, Khabarovsk, Magadan, Kamchatka, Sakhalin, Amursky, and Yakutsk would serve to enhance and accelerate regional cooperation. This cooperation can take many forms that range from sister city relationships to specific economic development and trade proposals, and over time, to possible trade offices.

Movement along these lines is already taking place. Bellingham, Washington, is an official sister city of Nakhodka. The Mayor of Bellingham, who speaks Russian, has led two delegations to Nakhodka in the past year. Khabarovsk is now the sister city of Portland, Oregon. Alaska has a sister region relationship with Khabarovsk Krai; Tacoma, Washington wants to be the sister city of Vladivostok; and Washington State has asked for a special relationship with the Primore Krai. Last year, high-level delegations from each of the four Pacific Coast states visited the Soviet Far East. There are similar plans for this year.

Program Description

The program will run from the evening of July 30 through August 3rd. The first day will be devoted to learning more about the jurisdictions represented at the Roundtable (basic geographic, economic, historic, and personal information) and to addressing the differences (socialist/capitalist; developed/developing; capital surplus/capital deficit) that complicate and challenge the development of understanding and productive relationships.

The second day will involve discussions on topics of common interest to all participants. Specific subjects will be determined in consultation with Soviet members of the steering committee. The topics may include: State administrators' roles in facilitating project development; fundamentals of project development; case studies of successful and unsuccessful projects; and discussion of policy issues important to the region (such as the "doughnut hole," environmental protection, education, inter-regional communication, and transportation). The second day's session will end early to allow participants to attend other Goodwill Games functions, including the International Trade Exhibition which will take place from August 1 - 3.

The third day will be devoted to industry specific seminars/field trips organized by U.S. and Canadian industry representatives after consultation with the Soviet participants who will be attending. These seminars/fieldtrips may include: fisheries; forest resources; medicine; education; banking; transportation; communication; agriculture; housing; media; mining; oil and gas exploration; food processing; consumer goods; and manufacturing.

The final day is purposefully left open for discussions between individual conference participants or groups that have identified areas of interest. The Roundtable will end with a reception, dinner and reports/comments from the participants.

B. Human Rights Conference

C. Citizen Initiatives Conferences

Citizen Initiatives Conferences: U.S./U.S.S.R.

Background

The Seattle Goodwill events will occur at a time when the U.S.S.R. is opening its doors to the world to an unprecedented degree and the Cold War is showing signs of coming to an end. Such a time provides an important opportunity for the citizens of the Seattle area, the State of Washington, and indeed the entire world. New vistas are emerging for improved trade and for closer associations between Soviet and American professionals, scientists, artists, and people from all walks of life. The Goodwill Conferences will explore these vistas and further the overall mission of "Uniting the World's Best."

Purpose

The Goodwill Games conference series will be held July 23-27, 1990. The participants in the conference will be citizens from throughout the United States and the Soviet Union. The purposes are:

first, to enhance mutual understanding between U.S. and Soviet citizens, and

second, to identify and take steps toward further initiatives that advance common interests.

Examples of further initiatives might include: staff exchanges, joint research projects, professional sabbaticals, information exchanges, common ventures, improved trading relations, and technology exchanges.

Staff And Organization

The Citizen Initiatives Conferences will begin and end with plenary sessions. There will be conferences held in ten topic areas. The opening day conference and final banquet are being organized by the Goodwill Games staff and volunteers. Staff and volunteers are also serving as overall "conference coordinators." The ten topic areas are being organized by committees made up of individuals from the Seattle/Tacoma area.

The staff and volunteers of the Goodwill Games work in support of the conference committees to confirm participants and agendas, arrange visas and transportation for Soviet participants, raise funds, make logistical arrangements, find translators, and provide a summary record of the proceedings.

Participants

Each of the conferences will include 10 - 15 participants from the Soviet Union and a comparable number of participants from the United States who have specific background and expertise on the topic. Participants will be selected by conference committees and formally invited by the Seattle Organizing Committee of the Goodwill Games. Soviet participants will be hosted in private homes as part of the Goodwill Games Homestay Program.

Agenda

The conferences will be conducted Monday, July 23 - Friday, July 27. The schedule is as follows:

Monday, 9:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.

An opening plenary session will be held for all conference participants. It will include a welcome, an overview of the week's activities, a key-note address, and a short planning meeting among each of the conference topic areas.

Tuesday - Friday, 9:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.

Conference committees will conduct meetings at selected locations. Written reports summarizing conference discussions will be developed.

Monday - Friday afternoons:

Soviet conference participants will participate in selected Goodwill Game events or other cultural activities.

Friday evening, 6:00 p.m.

All conference participants will attend a final banquet that will include summary reports from each of the conference topic areas and closing remarks.

Topics

The Goodwill Games conference staff has accepted proposals from committees representing ten conference topic areas. The topics are:

- 1. Business: Working Toward More Successful U.S. Soviet Economic Partnerships**
- 2. Rehabilitation: Meeting the Needs of the Physically Challenged**
- 3. Juvenile and Family Law: Supporting and Enforcing Juvenile and Family Interests**
- 4. Volunteerism and Philanthropy: Exploring the Voluntary Initiative**
- 5. Environment: Improving and Protecting Our Environment**
- 6. Sports Psychology: Its Role In The Athletic Experience**
- 7. Intellectual Properties: Patents, Trademarks, and Copyrights**
- 8. Communications Exchange: Journalism and Allied Media**
- 9. Women's Issues: Roles and Expectations in the Changing Economic Environment**
- 10. Planned Change: Identifying and Diffusing Principles and Models of Planned Change**

Business: Working Toward More Successful U.S. Soviet Economic Partnerships

Purpose

To provide the business communities of each country with improved information about the ways and the reasons for doing business together, and to begin the process of making contacts for potential trade.

Conference Description

The Business conference will occur over a two-week time frame (two - four days during the week of July 16 - 20 and five days during the week of July 23 -27). During the first week 15 Soviet businesspeople will be hosted by 15 American companies. The goal is to provide opportunities for one-on-one contact in a place of business that encourages more in-depth, unstructured discussions. Participants can determine areas of mutual interest and then use the resources of the organization to extend their exploration.

On Monday of the second week, the 30 Soviet and American participants will join the Citizen Initiatives plenary session. On Tuesday and Wednesday, they will divide into three smaller groups to discuss their experiences during the on-site visits. While exact topics will be determined by participants, possible topics include: legal issues; worker motivation; marketing strategies; accounting methods; government regulation; and public-sector support activities. The goal of these discussions is to better understand how business is done in the U.S. and U.S.S.R., and to then use this information and explore ways to do business between the two countries.

The Business conference will also host a meeting for the Seattle area business community. The conference will conclude with the Friday evening banquet at which participants from the Business conference will share their accomplishments with individuals from the other Citizen Initiatives conferences.

Long-Term Impact

The goal is for Soviet and American businesspeople to learn firsthand how the two countries can better work together. Possibilities of expanded trade, economic cooperation, business initiatives and the beginning of long-term relationships are only a few of the valuable outcomes that might result.

Conference Committee Members

Carol Vipperman
Foundation for Soviet/American Economic
Cooperation

Thomas Hobson
Communications Manager
Greater Seattle Chamber of Commerce

Elisa B. Miller, Ph.D.
Department of Marketing and International
Business
University of Washington School of Business

Margaret A. Niles
Garvey, Schubert and Barer

James Lowe
Vice President and General Counsel
Seattle Goodwill Games

Rehabilitation: Meeting the Needs of the Physically Challenged

Purpose

To identify rehabilitation strategies and services that can enable physically challenged people to become active participants in society.

Conference Description

The Rehabilitation conference will involve 8-10 Soviets and 8-10 Americans involved in the field of physical rehabilitation. Representatives will include members of both the medical community and the vocational training community. The focus is on exploring the barriers that prevent physically challenged (handicapped) persons from employment and from greater participation in society.

The conference will begin on Monday with the Citizen Initiatives plenary session. On Tuesday through Friday participants will meet in small groups. The discussions will include a historical review of the development of rehabilitation in the United States and the Soviet Union. Emphasis will be on the simple and often inexpensive programs, techniques and technologies that can lead to greater involvement of physically challenged people in the workforce and society. Topics such as vocational rehabilitation, accessible housing, and accessible work sites will be explored.

In addition to discussions, participants will receive tours of selected rehabilitation facilities, vocational training centers and businesses which employ the physically challenged. The conference will conclude with the Friday evening banquet at which participants from the Rehabilitation conference will share their accomplishments with individuals from the other Citizen Initiatives conferences.

Long-Term Impact

The main thrust of the conference will be to establish relationships between Soviets and Americans involved in rehabilitation. Emphasis will be on developing contacts that lead to an on-going transfer of ideas, techniques, and technologies that ultimately improve the lives of the physically challenged in both the U.S. and the U.S.S.R.

Conference Committee Members

Donald R. Silverman, M.D.
Rehabilitation Medicine
Providence Medical Center

Rich Walsh
Executive Director
Resource Center for the Handicapped

George Kraft, M.D.
Rehabilitation Medicine
University of Washington Medical Center

Sherwood Young, M.D.
Green Mountain Rehabilitation

Diane Burgher, M.P.A.
Administrative Director, Rehabilitation Services
Providence Medical Center

Barbara Allen
Easterseal Society

Ernest F. La Palm
Deputy Commissioner
State of Washington

Juvenile and Family Law: Supporting and Enforcing Juvenile and Family Interests

Purpose

To explore issues of mutual concern in the areas of juvenile and family law. Topics of interest include methods of incarceration, roles of government in providing for children and families, and a comparison of available services.

Conference Description

The Juvenile and Family Law conference will bring together approximately 15 Soviets and 15 Americans with an expertise and interest in the special concerns facing children and families, particularly those concerns which often have legal implications. The focus is on exploring the challenges that local, regional, and national institutions must address to better meet the needs of children and families.

The conference will begin on Monday with the Citizen Initiatives plenary session. On Tuesday through Friday participants will meet in small groups. The discussions will begin with an introductory orientation. Participants will assess the the needs and problems confronting children and families in both the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. Concentration will be upon children who fall into one of the following three categories: (1) abused and neglected children and their families; (2) children who are from families in conflict; and (3) juvenile offenders. What are the similarities? What are the differences? The focus will then turn to how countries are attempting (both successfully and unsuccessfully) to meet the needs and address the problems. Areas of discussion might include: the legal rights of children and families, when and how the legal system gets involved, methods of incarceration/rehabilitation, and the protection of such children.

The conference will end with the Friday evening banquet at which participants from the Juvenile and Family Law conference will share their accomplishments with individuals from the other Citizen Initiatives conferences.

Long-Term Impact

The main thrust of the conference will be to establish relationships with Soviets involved in Juvenile and Family Law. Common problem areas will be explored for common ideas and solutions. Strategies for on-going exchanges of information will be pursued.

Conference Committee Members

Judge Terrence A. Carroll
King County Superior Court

Larry Fehr
Executive Director
Washington State Council on Crime and
Delinquency

John LeVeque
Executive Director
Alliance for Children, Youth and Families

Judge Rosanne Buckner
Pierce County Superior Court

Harold Delia
Director
King County Department of Youth Services

Jim Austin
Attorney at Law
Karr, Tuttle, and Campbell

Robert Aisdorf
Attorney at Law

Honorable June Leonard
Washington State Representative

Robert Morrow
Attorney at Law

Tom Tanaka
Attorney at Law
Port of Seattle

Brian Linn
Attorney at Law

Volunteerism and Philanthropy: Exploring the Voluntary Initiative

Purpose

To exchange information on organizing, coordinating, and managing voluntary initiatives. Topics of interest include agency startup, fundraising, management, and community involvement.

Conference Description

The Volunteerism and Philanthropy conference will involve approximately 15 Soviets and 15 Americans with backgrounds in the creation and management of volunteer organizations.

The conference will begin on Monday morning with the Citizen Initiatives plenary session. On Tuesday through Friday participants will meet in small groups. The groups will visit a variety of community-service agencies and discuss approaches to common problems. Emphasis will be on identifying successful models that are transferable between the two countries.

The conference will end with a Friday evening banquet at which participants from the Volunteerism and Philanthropy conference will share their accomplishments with individuals from the other Citizen Initiatives conferences.

Long-Term Impact

The week of discussions will help involved people from both nations better understand volunteerism in each culture. Professional relationships will be established to begin an organizing process that will continue with the United Way International conference planned for this fall in the Soviet Union.

Conference Committee Members

Mary Gates
Boardmember and Past Chair,
United Way International

Roberta van der Voort
President,
United Way of King County

Environment: Improving and Protecting Our Environment

Purpose

To explore common concerns in the areas of energy futures, biodiversity, and global change and to address strategies to work together toward solutions in these areas.

Conference Description

The Environment conference will involve approximately 15 Soviets and 15 Americans in a week of discussions about how to improve and protect the environment. Emphasis will be on addressing successful "grassroots" or community-based approaches that have led to the advancement of knowledge and/or the preservation of the environment.

The conference will begin on Monday with the Citizen Initiatives plenary session. On Tuesday through Friday participants will meet in small groups for discussion of grassroots strategies that have been employed by individuals or groups within a community. A list of critical problems confronting each country will be explored and ideas for improvement will be developed.

The conference will conclude with the Friday evening banquet at which participants from the Environment conference will share their accomplishments with individuals from the other Citizen Initiatives conferences.

Long-Term Impact

The main thrust of the conference will be to establish relationships between Soviets and Americans who are working at the grass-roots level to improve and protect the environment. Emphasis will be on developing contacts that lead to an on-going transfer of ideas, techniques, and technologies.

Conference Committee Members

Gordon Orians
Director, Institute of Environmental Studies
University of Washington

Edward Miles
Director, Institute for Marine Sciences
University of Washington

Richard Gamman
Professor of Chemistry and Oceanography
University of Washington

Kai Lee
Department of Political Science
University of Washington

Sports Psychology: Its Role In The Athletic Experience

Purpose

To exchange ideas concerning the diverse roles of psychology in enhancing the athletic experience.

Conference Description

The Sports Psychology conference will work with the Washington State Psychological Association, the Association for the Advancement of Applied Sports Psychology, Group Health Cooperative, and University of Washington to host a meeting of 10-15 sports psychologists from the U.S.S.R. and a comparable number from the U.S. The conference will begin on Monday with the Citizen Initiatives plenary session. On Tuesday through Friday participants will meet in small groups.

The participants will initially come together for informal discussions and background information about the field of Sports Psychology in the two countries. Which strategies have been effective? Which have not worked? One area of interest will be to explore a potential "model delivery system" for providing sports psychology services at major athletic competitions. In addition to these small-group discussions, the general public will be invited to listen to a major address by a prominent Soviet and/or American sports psychologist regarding the "state of the profession."

The conference will conclude with the Friday evening banquet where participants from the Sports Psychology conference will share their accomplishments with individuals from the other Citizen Initiatives conferences.

Long-Term Impact

The week of activities can lay the groundwork for future academic and professional conferences and sabbatical exchanges. Ideas for improving the delivery of sports psychology services at major athletic events could lead to an improvement in athletic performance and a furthering of the role of sports psychology.

Conference Committee Members

Hubert E. Armstrong, Ph.D.
Associate Professor
Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences
University of Washington

David B. Coppel, Ph.D.
Clinical Psychologist/Sports Psychologist

Vicki Boyd, Ph.D.
Clinical Psychologist
Group Health Cooperative of Puget Sound

Intellectual Properties: Patents, Trademarks, and Copyrights

Purpose

To address the questions concerning intellectual properties that will result from trade and technology exchanges between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Conference Description

The Intellectual Properties conference will focus on the exchange of computer software between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. and the challenges of establishing and enforcing copyright laws.

The conference will bring together approximately 5-10 Soviets and a comparable number of Americans for discussions. Participants will include representatives from the business, legal, and governmental communities which have a background in intellectual properties and an interest in furthering the conference goals.

The conference will conclude with the Friday evening banquet where participants from the Intellectual Properties conference will share their accomplishments with individuals from the other Citizen Initiatives conferences.

Long-Term Impact

The goal is to lay the groundwork for further discussions and agreements to enhance the transfer of technologies and copyrighted material between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. Further meetings, proposals, and agreements would be encouraged.

Conference Committee Members

Michael Mines
Betts, Patterson, and Mines, P.S.

Harry M. Cross, Jr.
Patent Attorney
Dowrey, Cross and Cole

David Curtis
Senior Corporate Attorney
Microsoft Corporation

Communications Exchange: Journalism and Allied Media

Purpose

To help American and Soviet citizens understand one another better through the disciplines of communication media, and to develop a program of continuing exchanges and working relationships among our colleagues in Uzbekistan and elsewhere in the U.S.S.R.

Conference Description

The Communications conference will open on Monday with the overall plenary session. The communications participants will then hold an initial program to discuss the week's activities and introduce the U.S. and U.S.S.R. participants.

Each Soviet participant will spend Tuesday - Friday working alongside an American counterpart. American participants will include representatives from print, radio, television and other communications media. The pairs will spend their time learning about the similarities and differences of the respective communications area. On Wednesday and Friday, all participants will come together and meet as a group to discuss their experiences. A formal report will be developed and opportunities for further exchanges explored.

The conference will conclude with the Friday evening banquet where participants from the Communications conference will share their accomplishments with individuals from the other Citizen Initiatives conferences.

Long-Term Impact

The opportunity for Soviet and American communications professionals to meet and work together promises to help set the stage for a program of ongoing communication exchanges. These exchanges could be complemented by other forms of cooperative relationships and joint ventures.

Conference Committee Members

Anne Stadler
TV Producer
KING-TV

David Endicott
Vice President
Communication Northwest, Inc.

Happi Mikki McQuirk
Small Business Consultant

Randy Coplen
President, Printing Control

Alan Boyle
Foreign Desk Editor
Post Intelligencer

Mike McGloin
Director of Operations, Goodwill Games
Turner Broadcasting System, Inc.

Laurie Ludwick
TRADEC

Roseanne Royer
Seattle Sister Cities

Women's Issues: Roles and Expectations in the Changing Economic Environment

Purpose

To exchange ideas concerning the similarities and differences between the roles of women in the U.S. and the U.S.S.R.; to examine the influence of government, economics and culture on these roles; and to explore strategies for women from the two countries to work together.

Conference Description

The Women's Issues conference will involve 30 women, 15 from the Soviet Union and 15 from the United States, who have demonstrated themselves to be role models and leaders for improving the lives of women. These women will come from a variety of backgrounds and cultures so as to represent the diverse roles of and important challenges for women in both countries.

The conference will begin on Monday with the Citizen Initiatives plenary session. On Tuesday through Friday participants will meet in small groups. The discussions will begin by exploring common roles women play in each country ranging from roles within families to roles within business and the community. Participants will then identify challenges facing women. Examples of anticipated topics will be health issues, child care, employment, education, and job training. Common problems will be explored for common solutions.

The conference will conclude with the Friday evening banquet where participants from the Women's Issues conference will share their accomplishments with individuals from the other Citizen Initiatives conferences.

Long-Term Impact

The main thrust of the conference will be to establish relationships between Soviet and American women who are interested in improving the lives of women in both countries. Conference participants will identify possibilities for further exchanges and share ideas for encouraging joint problem-solving. These exchanges and opportunities for continued interaction will help enable women to take a leadership role and become better aware of the problems that diminish the lives of women, and better aware of the strategies for addressing these problems.

Conference Committee Members

Cecilia Funkhouser
Executive Director
Washington Women's Employment
and Education

Barbara Annis
Washington State Business and
Professional Women

Nancy Dudacek Lopez
Regional Manager
AAA Travel

Judie Fortier
Director
Human Rights, City of Tacoma

T.K. Knickerbocker
Owner, Publisher
Puget Sound Women's Digest

Zoya Walker
Education Coordinator
Washington Women's Employment
and Education

Nancy Mendoza
Executive Director
BASH

Linda BeMiller
Program Officer
Forest Foundation

Jeannie Darnielle
Director
Pierce County Aids Foundation

Dawn Lucien
Community Leader
Tacoma

Planned Change: Identifying and Diffusing Principles/Models of Planned Change

Purpose

To identify and share principles and models involved in responding to and managing organizational, community, and societal change. Topics of interest could include managing the shift to free-market and market-driven economies, ethics of planned change, and participative management.

Conference Description

The Planned Change conference will involve approximately 6 Soviets and 6 Americans with backgrounds as practitioners, consultants, and scholars of change in organizations, communities, and society.

The conference will begin on Monday morning with the Citizen Initiatives plenary session. On Tuesday through Friday participants will meet in small groups. The groups will present papers and discuss approaches to managing large-scale change. Emphasis will be on identifying successful principles and models that are transferable between the two countries.

The conference will end with a Friday evening banquet at which participants from the Planned Change conference will share their accomplishments with individuals from the other Citizen Initiatives conferences.

Long-Term Impact

As the relationship between the U.S. and U.S.S.R. improves, society and organizations will need to adapt to fit the new reality. This week of discussions can lead to joint projects and research focussed on improving this transition process.

Conference Committee Members

Hy Resnick, Ph.D.
Professor of Social Work
University of Washington

Nancy Freeman
Director of Division Operations
The Casey Family Program

William Hershey, Ph.D.
Executive Director
The Lutheran Social Service

Ben Lindekugel
Director of Community Affairs
United Way of King County

Teresa Raphael
Executive Vice President
Western Washington Regional Director
Childrens Home Society

Thomas McWhinnie
Director, Human Resource Development
Group Health Cooperative

Nora Stabler
Associate Director
Seattle Day Center for Adults

Conference Organizing Committee

Conference Chair

Herb Ellison, Ph.D.
Jackson School of International Studies
University of Washington

Advisory Committee

Charles Schmid
Honeywell, Inc.

Priscilla Collins
Owner
Stimson-Green Mansion

Jim Gustafson
Senior Vice President
Washington Natural Gas Company

Hidde Van Duym, Ph.D.
Executive Director
Washington Commission for the Humanities

Kingsley McComber
Contractor

Anne Stadler
TV Producer
KING-TV

Judge Terrence Carroll
King County Superior Court

Michael Mines
Betts, Patterson, and Mines, P.S.

Conference Staff

Emory Bundy
1990 Goodwill Games

Kathy Becker
1990 Goodwill Games

II. Athlete/Artist Hosting

Athlete/Artist Hosting

Background

A series of special opportunities to learn more about the United States and its people will be provided to the athletes and artists attending the Games from more than fifty nations. The Seattle Organizing Committee expects Soviets to have eight hundred athletes and sports officials and three hundred performing and visual artists and cultural officials here for the 1990 events. While some of these people will be experienced travelers in the United States, many will have had little direct exposure to Americans. A program has been planned which will afford each visitor opportunities to meet with Americans, be involved in sports and arts events, visit places of interest in the State of Washington, and learn more about the people and culture of the United States.

Organization

The Seattle Organizing Committee plans to work with the YMCA of Greater Seattle and other local organizations to coordinate the Athlete Hosting Program. A blue-ribbon executive committee will represent the sponsoring organizations and the interests of competitive sports, arts, entertainment and tourism, and ethnic communities. The executive committee will prepare a general plan and guidelines for the hosting program.

Subcommittees will address each of the twenty-one Goodwill Games sports areas. The sports subcommittees will involve the Goodwill Games Commissioner for the designated sport and forward their plans to the National Governing Body for approval. The subcommittees will plan the schedule, locations and logistics of hospitality activities and involve appropriate sports, arts, recreation, or ethnic organizations. They will invite participation by the visiting athletes, coaches, trainers, and artists. In addition, sightseeing, shopping, and social events will be offered. The support of local organizations and availability of translation services will be important components of the hosting program.

International artists who will be involved in Goodwill Games activities will be hosted by Washington-area peer organizations. A variety of activities and social interactions will be planned .

Program Components

Sightseeing and shopping trips will be offered on a daily basis by volunteers from sports and ethnic organizations. Visitors will be transported in YMCA vehicles and/or private cars. A schedule will be planned for each day, based on other event demands. The coordinator for each day's trips will maintain close contact with the Seattle Organizing Committee staff and security staff as well as with other officials such as representatives of national sports teams.

Sports clinics and picnics will be planned for many of the sports areas. These clinics/picnics will be organized in conjunction with sports and recreational programs in schools, park departments, the YMCA, sports leagues, athletic, recreation clubs, etc. Visiting coaches and athletes will be invited to participate in the clinics so as to provide local youth with access to world-class performers.

Private dinners will be offered and hosted by individuals in the community with similar backgrounds as the visiting athletes/artists. This will provide the visitors with an opportunity to experience "home hospitality" while offering the local host a chance to become acquainted with world-class athletes, coaches, and artists. Receptions will be hosted by local ethnic organizations to provide contact between athletes and local organizations representing similar national origins.

Recruitment and Training of Hosts

The executive committee will involve representatives of various ethnic communities and others acquainted with the cultures and languages of the visiting sports/arts delegations. A broad cross-section of youth, sports, and recreational organizations will be included. This involvement will afford very distinguished visitors the opportunity to be graciously hosted, and afford members of the community an opportunity to interact with and learn from their guests.

All volunteers involved in hosting activities will participate in a special training prior to the Goodwill Games. This training will address the issues pertinent to assuring a successful hospitality experience.

Goals

The hosting program will provide visiting artists, athletes, and coaches with exposure to the community, including informal interactions with a cross-section of people. .

III. American Homestays For Soviets

American Homestays For Soviets

Background

In conjunction with the 1990 Goodwill Games, Seattle and other Washington State communities will host the largest number of Soviet citizens ever to visit the United States. In addition to large contingents of sports and arts personnel—participants in the Goodwill games athletic events and the Goodwill Arts Festival—approximately 1,000 Soviet tourists will arrive at Seattle-Tacoma International Airport on Aeroflot charter flights from the Soviet Union. They will stay in the homes of Americans for about ten days.

Thousands of individuals/families will participate as “hosts” enabling Americans and Soviets alike to build understanding across the barriers that have divided them. The hosts will provide the visitors with accommodations and access to the lives and work of typical Americans. The purpose of the Soviet homestay program is to graciously host visitors in our communities, promote greater understanding between citizens of the US and USSR, cultivate new friendships, and lay the foundation for the pursuit of common interests in the future. The invitation extended to the Soviet visitors, and their government’s response, portend a hopeful future for the citizens of the US and the USSR.

Rotary International District 503

The Soviet homestay program is being organized by the Rotary International District 503 (Seattle-area Rotary chapters) under a contract between Rotary and the Seattle Goodwill Games Organizing Committee. The program is called the Rotary Goodwill Exchange. Rotary District 503 has extensive experience with exchange programs, hosting foreign students and businesspeople in the Seattle area. With this experience has come a wealth of knowledge about the components of a successful exchange program including the organization, selection, and training requirements.

Recruitment of Host Families

Rotary will recruit, train and organize over 5,000 individuals/families to host the Soviet visitors. The hosting will extend to other communities in the State of Washington where there will be Goodwill Games events: Tacoma, Spokane, and the Tri-Cities.

The hosting will be organized on a “team” basis with a target of five families per team. A team coordinator will serve as liaison between the guest, host families and the Rotary Goodwill Exchange program. During the course of the ten-day visit a typical visitor will stay in two homes. This will moderate the demands on the host families and provide the visiting Soviet with additional exposure to family life in America. The team of five families will comprise a support group to provide the guest with sightseeing opportunities, visits to workplaces,

attendance at the sports and arts events of the Goodwill Games, and social occasions. The use of multiple host families also will broaden the opportunities for Americans to have first-hand encounters with the Soviet visitors.

The mechanics of the recruitment include activating Rotary's own membership and promotional publicity throughout the broader community. Extensive coverage has been provided in District Rotary's monthly newspaper and presentations are a prominent feature of each chapter's program this year. For the general public, a central telephone number, 768-2791 (dial "ROTARY 1") begins the process of application and selection. Pertinent information required of the prospective host includes a description of available accommodations, language skills and occupation.

A special effort is underway to ensure that the ethnic diversity of the US is represented. This will give the visitors a more accurate exposure to the American people, and distribute the benefits of hosting throughout the community. We have also asked the Soviets to select tourists from diverse regions of their country.

Selection of Soviet Visitors

The coordinating agency in the Soviet Union is Goskomsport (Ministry of Sports). In turn, the selection of the 1,000 visitors has been parceled out to several organizations. Of the total, 250 will be selected by the Seattle Organizing Committee of the Goodwill Games in order to accommodate the Goodwill Conferences and other particular needs such as opening events. Goskomsport will select many figures from the sports world – former athletes, coaches who are not on the official team, Ministers of Sport from the 15 Soviet Republics, families of athletes, etc. The All Union Council will choose members eager to learn more about their vocational counterparts in the US. The Friendship Society will select citizens from Soviet communities with formal "sister city" relationships in the Northwest US, especially citizens from Tashkent. (Seattle and Tashkent formed the first US/USSR sister cities.) Sputnik will select a contingent of young people and Intourist will round out the delegation. Most of these individuals will be arriving in the U.S. for their very first time. Rotary hopes to have specific information on the guests well in advance in order to facilitate the optimal assignment of host families.

Staff and Organization

The Seattle Organizing Committee (SOC) staff will work closely with the Rotary to develop a program which fully serves the mutual interests and commitments of Rotary and the Goodwill Games. The SOC will extend the formal invitations to the USSR and handle the necessary travel arrangements with the Soviets (represented by Goskomsport).

Rotary District 503 is organizing the Rotary Exchange program at its own expense, drawing on its rich tradition of exchange programs for the benefit of world peace and understanding. A steering committee is responsible for planning the exchange and an operating committee is organizing the forty Rotary chapters which comprise District 503. Each of these 40 chapters has a Rotary Goodwill Exchange coordinator responsible for recruiting and organizing the host teams.

Each of the 1000 host teams will include a leader who is selected by the Rotary chapters. Team leaders will inspect the prospective accommodations and act as a liaison with the Rotary Goodwill Exchange program. Other team members will provide the Soviet guests with housing, interaction with their families, transportation, sightseeing opportunities, and other cultural and social experiences.

Rotary's operations committee will take the lead role in matching hosts and guests, training host families, arranging insurance coverage, preparing emergency plans and procedures, and organizing a computer-aided service to track the whereabouts of every Soviet citizen. This daily tracking will enable a prompt response should a guest have a home emergency or other important reason for immediate contact.

Training

There will be mandatory training for all families in the Rotary Goodwill Exchange program. Four training sites have been selected for the metropolitan area. Training will be offered at each site on several occasions during May 1990. There will be additional sites established to serve host teams in Tacoma, Spokane, and the Tri-Cities.

A training manual has been developed by the American Cultural Exchange that will address topics related to being a host in the Rotary Goodwill Exchange program. Each host will have a manual available for ready reference. Puget Sound Power and Light Company has agreed to print the manuals.

The Seattle Organizing Committee, through its Language Service, will provide round-the-clock translation services by telephone for any need, especially in the event of a medical emergency. As a part of the training, Rotary will require every team leader to identify one or more accessible individuals to translate between the guest and hosts.

Each Soviet guest will be assigned a five-digit identifying number signifying the specific Rotary chapter, team leader, and host families. This will be centrally maintained by computer. Each chapter coordinator will have the printout for the chapter. Team leaders will be responsible for keeping the information updated and accurate for the central operation.

Suggested Activities

The Rotary chapters will provide tickets for the Soviet guests to attend Goodwill sports and arts activities. General sightseeing, involvement in family gatherings, and neighborhood social events will be encouraged. Chapters will be encouraged to help the host teams plan innovative ideas for hosting activities. The Emerald City Rotary chapter offered a list of "Fifty Ways to Entertain a Soviet." Ideas ranged from the predictable – visits to the Space Needle, zoo, Ballard Locks and salmon ladder, or Public Market – to the surprising – a trip to a workplace or video games center. Other activities that will be encouraged include:

1. Participation in family meals, talks, and traditions.
2. Interaction with people from diverse ethnic, cultural, professional, etc. backgrounds.
3. Attendance at Goodwill Games sports and cultural activities.
4. Interactions that lead to long-term friendships and further exchanges.

Anticipated Outcomes

As described by the chair of the Rotary Goodwill Exchange steering committee, Dr. Leroy Jacques, "Rotary seeks to promote world peace and understanding through citizen exchanges." This program hopes to create more accurate and better understanding and communications between Soviet and American citizens. Relations between the two countries are rapidly improving. The Rotary Goodwill Exchange promises to play a part in this improvement.

The exchange program will give a large and diverse contingent of Soviet citizens—tradespeople, local dignitaries, coaches and other sports figures, professionals, government officials, Peoples Deputies, and young people—an intimate look at American life and a close association with many American citizens. The hope is that these guests will in turn share their experiences with other Soviets upon their return. The Rotary Goodwill Exchange will provide an opportunity to open doors between the people of the US and the USSR. Some of these doors will remain open as many of the guests and their hosts maintain contact following the Goodwill Games. The full impact of the exchange experience is not likely to be known for many years.

IV. Friendship Center

Friendship Center

Background

A special program is being organized to allow large numbers of Americans to meet the Soviets who will be in Seattle for the Goodwill Games events. A central gathering will be established at which Americans and Soviets can sit together, converse using the assistance of a translator, and enjoy a snack. The Seattle Organizing Committee has invited thea corporation to sponsor this gathering place.

Site Location and Purpose

The Friendship Center will be designed and managed by the Seattle Organizing Committee and be open during the 1990 Goodwill Games. It will be located at the Seattle Center, a major tourist attraction and gathering place for the Seattle area. A large tent will provide a meeting place for citizens of the USA and USSR. The principal activity at the Friendship Center will be friendly, informal conversations between Americans and Soviets.

The Friendship Center will be open from noon until eight in the evening for the seventeen days of the 1990 Goodwill Games. The role of the Center will be incorporated into the training of the American hosts. Soviet visitors will be scheduled to spend specified hours at the Center. As this will be a major convening place for the Soviet visitors, a number of services will be made available at the tent. The services may include a departure point for group tours, free tickets to places and events in the Seattle area, and additional tickets to the Goodwill sports and Arts events. The fact that Seattle Center is one of the premier gathering sites for citizens of the Seattle area will ensure strong American participation.

Multicultural Emphasis

The Goodwill Exchange Program will emphasize the diversity of people that together make the Seattle area and the entire United States a land of opportunity. A cross-section of seventeen ethnic, civic and religious groups will be selected to act as hosts – one group per day – and will be trained by the Goodwill Exchange Program for that purpose.

This emphasis will provide an organized cadre of people anxious to meet the Soviet visitors and to host both the Soviets and Americans who frequent the Center. In addition, the local groups will provide entertainment that reflects their culture or community once or twice a day. Examples might include choirs, dance groups, or instrumental ensembles.

In addition to the involvement of local organizations, the Friendship Center will include welcomes and appearances by various dignitaries such as the Mayor of Seattle, King County Executives, Soviet and US officials, athletes and artists. As with the entertainment, these events will be scheduled sparingly so as not to defeat the central purpose of the Friendship Center: informal discussions between ordinary Americans and Soviets.

Conclusion

The opportunity to have a central gathering place during the Goodwill Games will afford an unprecedented opportunity for large numbers of Soviets and Americans to exchange ideas and gain understanding. Such exchanges – person to person – will receive significant coverage in both the U.S. and Soviet media.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 21, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR MICHAEL K. DEEVER

FROM: KENNETH J. HILL *KJH*

SUBJECT: 1984 Olympic Games

Attached is my closing report for the 1984 Olympic Games. I have focused on the role of the White House Coordinator, the White House Task Force, and the Federal Security Coordinator. With an eye to the Archives and future events, I attempted to explain what we did in the planning process and why.

Each individual Agency is in the process of submitting a final report, but only a few have been received to date. These reports gathered as part of a package will tell the whole story.

Of overriding interest, however, is that while not all the figures are in yet, it appears that not more than \$35 million of the \$50 million Department of Defense appropriation was actually spent. All the equipment lent to local law enforcement has been, or soon will be, recovered and replaced in DOD inventory.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Now that the applause and congratulations have concluded over what has to have been an Olympics that succeeded beyond anyone's wildest dreams, it is wise to address some issues that arose that are specific to managing and coordinating an event of the magnitude of the 1984 Olympics and the attendant responsibilities of the Federal Government.

Each individual agency is presently in the process of preparing a closing report that will deal with the specifics of that agency's involvement, including expenditures, personnel commitments, programs, and future recommendations. In assembling a final report for the Federal Government, each individual agency's report should be incorporated in the overall package, something not done after our involvement in the 1980 Winter Olympic Games at Lake Placid, New York. The intention of this report is to comment upon the White House's participation in the planning process and how the coordination effort was carried out.

It has become obvious that the single most important issue that must be addressed in coming to grips with an unusual event such as the Olympics which were in Los Angeles, or the Pan Am Games may be in Indianapolis in 1987, is whether such an event is deemed in the national interest.

This was the decision that was made at an early date for Los Angeles, and now with the luxury of hindsight we can readily see that it was correct, as the dramatic impact that these Games had on the psyche and well-being of America is readily apparent. A special event that can be such a force, positive or negative should not be readily dismissed. Clearly the encouragement of President Reagan and the support of the Federal Government went a long way in assuring the success of the Games, something with which the directors and staff of the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee have admitted on several occasions.

Certainly the "national interest" decision should be one that the White House reaches in concert with the Congress, enabling the full resources of both the Executive and Legislative branches to be brought to bear on any event. Again, in Los Angeles this proved to be a vital point as the monies appropriated by Congress were critical in supporting the overall security effort, and without which, would have undermined the years of effort and planning on the parts of thousands of law enforcement personnel.

The White House, by necessity, must take the lead Federal role in preparing and coordinating an effort the size of what was envisioned for Los Angeles. It was prudent that a single individual be nominated by the President to be responsible for all Executive branch activities that would be contemplated for the 1984

Olympic Games, and be able to address with a single voice, the numerous issues and problems that were to arise on almost a daily basis.

In 1983, with the appointment of Presidential Assistant, Michael K. Deaver, this responsibility was undertaken. At this time, a crucial step was taken to transmit the President's firm commitment for the Olympics to the Cabinet Secretaries and enlist, in no uncertain terms, their total support for our effort. Passing this message was key towards getting the planning process flowing on a national scale, as, left to their own devices, some agencies may not necessarily develop the same priorities and may not participate with the level of vigor and enthusiasm for which one might wish. With Mr. Deaver setting the tone, a vast majority of Federal agencies were behind this national effort and provided an appropriate level of assistance and interest befitting the White House's objectives.

An important tool in preparing and coordinating the Federal activities was the Interagency Task Force on the 1984 Olympic Games. Chaired by Mr. Deaver and meeting regularly at the White House, this Task Force provided a forum for all critically involved agencies to become acquainted with their counterparts, look for policy guidance, and stay abreast of the Olympic Planning efforts in general. As a practical matter, most of the agency representatives had occasion to contact White House or Olympic representatives on a regular basis,

but the presence of the task force was worthwhile in addressing broader policy questions and in reinforcing the White House's control over the total Federal effort.

Agencies participating on the Task Force were:

- White House staff
- State Department
- Justice Department
- Treasury Department
- U.S. Customs
- INS
- FBI
- USSS
- Coast Guard
- DOD
- Department of Agriculture
- Department of Commerce
- GSA
- FAA
- FEMA
- U.S. Post Office

Despite the initial efforts of the Task Force, planning on the national level necessarily lagged behind that going on in Los Angeles by local jurisdictions and field offices of the Federal agencies. Obviously, the Olympics was only one of a myriad of daily responsibilities facing Mr. Deaver and his staff. Likewise, the Task Force representatives from each agency had other duties to perform, resulting in no one in Washington working full time on the Olympics and possible Federal participation.

An area that was developing into one of growing concern was that of security. With the image of the tragedy of Munich in the back of everyone's mind, a determination was made that everything appropriate within the Federal Government's power to preclude an incident occurring in Los Angeles would be attempted.

At the same time reports were appearing in the news media and comments were being made in law enforcement circles that the security planning effort in Los Angeles was less than perfect. Accusations of lack of cooperation and coordination were numerous. Certainly not an atmosphere that would assure success, if true.

Recognizing the need to have an independent assessment made on exactly what was going on in Los Angeles, Deaver contracted with Colonel (Ret.) Charlie Beckwith to undertake an examination of the status of security planning. Col. Beckwith, over the course of several months in early 1983, determined that the question of cooperation and coordination in Los Angeles was moot. He found in fact that up to 50 different jurisdictions and agencies were working closely together with the Olympic Organizing Committee and cooperation was excellent.

What was also apparent to Col. Beckwith was the fact that the Federal Government had no one to speak for them as a group and did not have someone that could preclude or settle potential jurisdictional disputes. The FBI was designated the lead Federal agency in responding to terrorist incidents, but it was unclear whether they could, or would, be able to task other federal agencies in planning for a massive preventive security effort. Clearly this was something that would have to come from the White House in regard to a major event of "national interest." Bearing this in mind,

ordinator be selected. This individual would serve on the White House staff and report directly to Mr. Deaver. Acting on this advice, Deaver selected Kenneth Hill, a State Department officer, to fill this role.

The Reagan Administration's philosophy on support to the Olympics, was that each Federal agency would fulfill its normal functions and responsibilities and limit the creation of as few new entities or committees as possible in attempting to deal with this security effort. The role of Federal Security Coordinator was to be simple. He was not there to be operational, per se. It was not necessary to tell the Secret Service how to protect the President, or tell the FBI how to conduct a criminal investigation. These normal duties were left to the expertise and professionalism of each agency. However, among the key responsibilities with which the Security Coordinator was charged with were:

- 1) Regularly brief Mr. Deaver on all facets of security for the 1984 Olympics
- 2) Ensuring that the Federal community is coordinating its security efforts in Los Angeles
- 3) Ensuring all appropriate agencies are involved and giving the Olympics a priority
- 4) Serves as member of Olympic Law Enforcement Coordinating Council in Los Angeles, representing the White House and other Federal agencies
- 5) Monitoring the monies being used by Department of Defense in support of local law enforcement in Los Angeles.

disputes between Federal agencies and local/state governments relating to law enforcement/intelligence activities at the Summer Games.

To be frank, the position of Federal Security Coordinator was not one welcomed by all Federal agencies. One or two of those that had become accustomed to operating with minimal supervision were wary of anyone attempting to dictate the level of participation they should provide for an event such as the Olympics. However, for the vast majority of agencies, the role of coordinator provided them with the ability to get quick, decisive action on a wide range of issues. As with many things at the highest levels of government, reaching a decision is often less troublesome than getting specific topics on the decision makers' agenda. The Federal Coordinator was able to accomplish this.

A decision was made early in the program to not physically locate the Security Coordinator in Los Angeles, as many people suggested. An office was set up in the Old Executive Office Building. This was done on the assumption that while the actual operational planning was being done in Los Angeles, the Coordinator could do more for everyone by assisting in Washington on the budget process, liaison with Congress, reviewing DOD's assistance to law enforcement, monitoring Federal agencies' policy decisions, and maintaining close proximity to the White House staff. This worked quite well, although necessitating frequent travel to Los Angeles, on the average of twice a month.

Approximately three weeks prior to opening of the Olympic Games, the Coordinator moved to Los Angeles and maintained an office at Forward Military Support quarters in Piper Center. As the overall planning process was deemed satisfactory and the plan went into effect just prior to the arrival of athletes, the Coordinator's role evolved to that of liaison. During the course of the Games, his responsibilities were basically:

- 1) Serve as senior White House representative to the Olympic effort
- 2) Represent Mr. Deaver at the site of any incident, terrorist or otherwise, that might adversely impact on the United States
- 3) Brief White House officials as necessary
- 4) Be prepared to resolve any disputes arising between Federal/State or Federal/Local agencies or jurisdictions

In preparation for the event of a terrorist incident, White House Communications installed both a secure voice system and a regular Signal switch between Hill's LA Office and Mr. Deaver in Santa Barbara, where he was travelling with the President. Of course, these communications could also be routed to the White House and Situation Room.

Aside from the normal duties and responsibilities of the Coordinator previously outlined, three programs evolved that were of particular value to the overall security planning effort. They were 1) ensuring Federal participation in Command Post Exercises 2) Liaison with Congress and 3) Liaison with Department of Defense.

the Olympic Law Enforcement Coordinating Council (OLECC) sponsored two command post exercises. The first, in October 1983, was a desk top exercise, and the second, in June 1984, was a more ambitious effort. On each occasion the participation of the Federal agencies was vital. As occurred throughout the Olympic effort, enthusiasm varied from agency to agency, and it proved to be very important to have White House support in order to ensure a proper level of participation.

These exercises were important in addressing problem areas. During the June 1984, exercise, an attempt was made to exercise the national mechanism for responding to a terrorist incident. To highlight the White House commitment to this effort, the National Security Advisor to the President, Robert McFarlane, and the White House Situation Room staff, involved themselves in the preparation and actual game playing. This was viewed by those local/state/federal personnel in Los Angeles as an example of the White House's serious attitude towards law enforcement and its resolve in ensuring a safe and successful Olympic Games. Toward the principal of only being involved operationally in the event of a dire emergency, the Security Coordinator did not actually participate in the exercises, but was on hand as an observer.

The second role of dealing with Congress was less concrete. A spirit of bi-partisanship had arisen

concerning the Olympic Games and commitment to precluding a serious security incident was obvious. Interest was apparent at an early date from Senator Jeremiah Denton and his subcommittee on Security and Terrorism. Twice he scheduled closed hearings on the status of Olympic planning, soliciting testimony from a wide range of public and private agencies. Ken Hill, in conjunction with Joe Wright of OMB, testified at each hearing, representing the White House. Senator Denton's and his staff's support was important toward facilitating our efforts and lending them increased credibility.

In another vein, as basically being a foreign affairs event, the Olympics stirred immense interest among those dealing with the diplomatic community and our interests abroad. Consequently, the Coordinator's role expanded to include briefings of both the Senate and House Foreign Affairs Committees and almost daily contact with the various bureaus of the Department of State. Support from this diverse foreign affairs community was helpful in fulfilling other missions and goals of our planning process.

The desire of Congress to aid our efforts wherever appropriate, led to the third major program involving the Security Coordinator's expanded duties. This was in the area of the Department of Defense. Based upon our experience at the 1980 Olympic Games at Lake Placid, it was obvious that local jurisdictions would have an extremely difficult time in coping with the massive financial outlays required to provide a comprehensive

security package to an event with the magnitude of the Olympic Games. Sensing that Federal support would be required to alleviate some of this burden, and recognizing successful Games were indeed in the "national interest", Congress set about determining what would be both appropriate and feasible.

With the support provided by the military at Lake Placid in mind, and recognizing they had both unique experience and equipment available, Congress determined that the Department of Defense should be used as the executive agent in assisting local law enforcement in Southern California in meeting the unusual challenge of hosting the 1984 Olympic Games. Towards this end, \$50 million was appropriated toward the DOD budget for this support.

These monies were administered by DOD, with the Director of Intergovernmental Affairs, Ms. Jeanne Fites, having final approval/disapproval authority over requests for DOD assistance. In practical terms, the White House Security Coordinator generally reviewed most requests as they were received and any single request for more than \$100,000 was subject to a second review by OMB. Stringent guidelines and a system of accountability were put in place early in the process to assure that this support system would be effective yet at the same time, meet the spirit of intent that both the White House and Congress had in mind.

By all accounts, this program was a resounding success. While local law enforcement had the option to appeal to the Security Coordinator in the event a request for assistance was denied, in fact, this was a very rare occurrence. The Department of Defense established a military liaison office in Los Angeles during early 1983, and through the efforts of their personnel on-site, reasonable and appropriate support was provided without serious disagreement occurring. For future events of national stature, the consideration of such support is imperative toward potential success or failure.

While the 1984 Olympics may be unique in our lifetimes, the precedent of the interagency support to the Games and the side issue of an unprecedented security planning effort, will serve as a model for future events of national importance. The success we experienced was based upon the thousands of people who displayed a total commitment to these efforts and expanding the "realm of the possible." Doubters were not in short supply early in these endeavors. But, based on the support and accomplishment of this whole Administration, we persevered.

End Note: Much discussion occurred early in the program over what size staff the Federal Security Coordinator should have. The decision, and not clearly the right one until the Games were over, was to not have a large staff. Bearing in mind

the non-operational nature of his role (barring an incident of national consequences) a staff of any size would only serve to interfere with the daily planning of any number of agencies. Supporting Mr. Hill was his Administrative Assistant, Mary Jane Regan, and to her goes his thanks for a difficult task performed in an exceptional manner.



Uniting The World's Best

AC HAS SEEN 2/2

David Gogol
Washington Office
(202) 223-0956
FAX: (202) 223-1393

February 12, 1990

Mr. Andrew H. Card, Jr.
Deputy Chief of Staff
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Andy:

Just a note to thank you for your time last week. It was kind of you to discuss a few of the issues with me. Your reactions have made it clear that we need to either make a case on the charter issue more compelling or rethink our position.

You may not know it, but you have a sports event expert on the White House staff. Robert Marbut is a White House Fellow assigned to the Office on National Service. He ran the local organizing committee when the Junior Olympics were in San Antonio last year. More importantly, he helped change the nature of that event from a lackluster, money losing event to a really terrific youth participatory event. He had the vision and the ability to really make a difference. He is excited about the Goodwill Games (the White House Fellows are participating in one of our exchange programs) and would be willing to help if you need any assistance. I thought you would be interested in this resource.

Sincerely,


David U. Gogol

DUG:dm

GOODWILL GAMES TASK FORCE MEETING
Tuesday, January 16, 1990

Attendees

<u>Name</u>	<u>Dept./Agency</u>	<u>Phone Number</u>
ANDY CARD	WH	456-2533
Jim Lobmaster	GSA	535-0800
Cary Weil	State	647-6098
Bernard Engel	STATE	647-6401
KEN COWELL	US Postal Service	268-3388
ANTONIO LOPEZ	FEMA	696-2828
STEVE GUBACK	PRES. COUNCIL on PhyFIT & SPORTS	272-3421
STEVE BARACCENTI	TREASURY	566-5887
Percy Reynolds	Transit & Development Admin	875-4357
Bob RAUNER	DEFENSE	697-9155
Jeff Hathaway	DOT	366-5742
BART HOUSE	DOT	343-7566
D. JERRY RUBINO	DOJ	633-2094
Tom Collamore	Commerce	377-4951
Tom Komarek	DOL	523-9086
Ann Brooks	DoD	695-1802
Jim Arthur	GSA	566-0689
Julianne Davis	NEA	682-5506
Jonathan Stolt	USIA	485-8742

Goodwill Games Venues/Sports

The games are scheduled for July 20– Aug. 5, 1990.

Source: Seattle Organizing Committee for the 1990 Goodwill Games

Shilshole Bay ■ Yachting	Husky Stadium ■ Opening ceremonies ■ Track and field ■ Marathon start/finish
Seattle Center Coliseum ■ Men's basketball ■ Women's basketball	Hec Edmundson Pavilion ■ Wrestling ■ Men's volleyball
Seattle Center Arena ■ Team handball ■ Boxing	Marymoor Park Velodrome ■ Cycling
Seattle University ■ Judo	Mount Baker Rowing Center ■ Rowing
Aquatics Center ■ Swimming ■ Synchronized swimming ■ Water polo ■ Diving	Tacoma Dome ■ Figure skating ■ Ice hockey ■ Men's gymnastics ■ Women's gymnastics
Cheney Stadium ■ Baseball	King County Fairgrounds ■ Modern pentathlon
Tri-Cities Arena ■ Ice hockey	Spokane Coliseum ■ Women's volleyball ■ Rhythmic gymnastics ■ Weightlifting

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Randee S. Fox, Rob Kemp / Seattle Times

U.S. OLYMPIC GOLD: A TBS SPORTS EXCLUSIVE

U.S. Olympic Gold: A TBS Sports Exclusive presents some of the finest programming in international amateur sports competition. Among the highlights for the remainder of the summer are coverage of cycling's *Tour of Texas* (July 22, 9:50 p.m.); swimming competition from the *Santa Clara Invitational* (July 29, 9:50 p.m.); *USA/USSR Gymnastics* exhibition (July 29, 9:50 p.m.); *The Alamo Cup* (Aug. 26, 5:05 p.m. live), a dual swimming competition between the USA and USSR; and the *IAAF World Cup of Track and Field* (Sept. 2, 9:50 p.m.). The new time for U.S. Olympic Gold, 9:50 p.m., is an approximate time and fills the slot immediately following Atlanta Braves baseball. ★

Goodwill Games Facts

Description:

The Goodwill Games is an international multi-sport invitational uniting approximately 2,500 of the world's best athletes from more than 50 countries for 17 days of competition, July 20–August 5, 1990 in Seattle, Washington.

Invitations to compete will be extended to the top eight athletes and teams in each event by the participating U.S. sports federations, based on performances at the 1988 Olympics, World Championships and other international competitions.

Sports:

- | | |
|---|---|
| Athletics (Track & Field)
Baseball
Basketball
Boxing
Cycling
Diving
Figure Skating
Gymnastics
Ice Hockey
Judo
Modern Pentathlon | Rhythmic Gymnastics
Rowing
Swimming
Synchronized Swimming
Team Handball
Volleyball
Water Polo
Weightlifting
Wrestling
Yachting |
|---|---|

Venues:

Cheney Stadium, Connolly Center, Hec Edmundson Pavilion, Husky Stadium, King County Aquatics Center, King County Fairgrounds, Marymoor Park Velodrome, Mt. Baker Rowing Center, Seattle Center Coliseum and Arena, Shilshole Bay, Spokane Coliseum, the Tacoma Dome, and Tri-Cities Coliseum.

Organization:

The Seattle Organizing Committee (SOC) is responsible for planning and staging the Games. United States sports federations are responsible for technical aspects and the issuance of invitations. Turner Broadcasting System, Inc. (TBS) holds the worldwide broadcast rights and is the official host broadcaster.

The 1990 Goodwill Games are jointly presented by the SOC, the participating U.S. sports federations, TBS, the USSR State Committee for Physical Culture and Sport (Goskomsport) and the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio (Gosteleradio).

Vol. 2, No. 3. COUNTDOWN is the official newsletter of the 1990 Goodwill Games.

Please send all inquiries, information, comments and address corrections to:

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 Vice President
 Director of Media Relations
 1990 Goodwill Games
 225 Park Avenue South, 17th Floor
 New York, NY 10003
 (212) 598-3618

Bill Sears
 SOC Director of Media Relations
 Seattle Organizing Committee
 909 First Avenue
 Seattle, WA 98174
 (206) 554-1990

5 to Chicago 260 miles Seattle to Kenosha

40 Charter flights from Soviet Union
interfere

Open city issue

FBI - not devoted

Hostage response team - local police request

High Level - Soviet visitors

State Dept Security

Guests of the United States (all participants)

not a political event - no problems.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Wednesday, January 17, 1990

7:15 am
(15 min)

Sununu/Ed

7:30 am
(30 min)

Senior Staff

9:00 am
(15 min)

* Steve Murphy/USIA re courtesy

10:00 am

Arrival Ceremony/President Babangida

6:45 pm

Cocktails/Dinner/Screening of
remake of "Treasure Island"
Loc: Motion Picture Assn.
1600 Eye Street

01/08/90
6:00 pm

CLOSE
HOLD

Update



A MONTHLY REPORT FROM THE INTEGRATED POLICE PLANNING GROUP

VOL. 2, NO. 1

JANUARY 1990

1990 GOODWILL GAMES LAW ENFORCEMENT SECURITY PLAN IS COMPLETED

Regular publication of Update has been interrupted for the past few months because much of the Integrated Police Planning Group's work has been focused on completing the 1990 Goodwill Games Law Enforcement Security Plan.

Under the direction of the Joint Forces Coordinating Committee, IPPG has prepared a comprehensive summary of joint and agency-specific missions addressing support and special operations, venue and athlete village planning and preliminary personnel requirements.

In many ways, the plan is unprecedented.

No other inter-agency police planning effort has before produced such a detailed compilation of information in advance of a major international sporting event.

In addition to serving as the Joint Forces model for the overall Goodwill Games security program, the Law Enforcement Security Plan was also instrumental in the state Department of Community Development's evaluation of Joint Forces security operations. It provided a foundation for budget analysis for both agency-specific and coordinated efforts and was used to justify requests for legislative appropriations and disbursement of state funds.

Portions of the Law Enforcement Security Plan text are reprinted in this issue of Update. Copies of the entire plan are available for review through IPPG and JFCC representatives.

INSIDE THIS ISSUE:

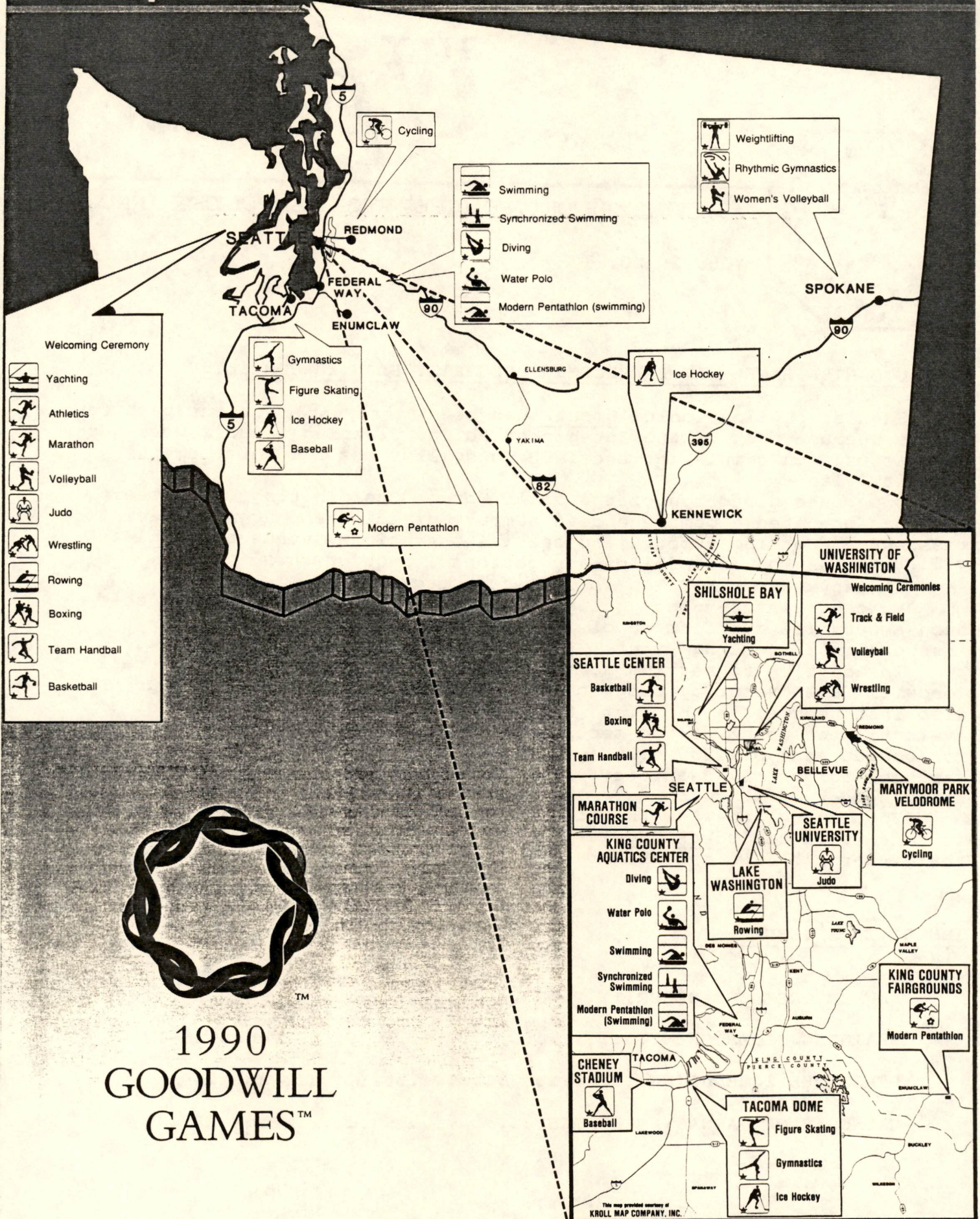
LAW ENFORCEMENT SECURITY PLAN.....Pages 2-14

TRAINING MILESTONES.....Pages 15-17

PERSONNEL SCHEDULING.....Page 20

CALENDAR OF JANUARY MEETINGS.....Page 23

Competition Sites



1990
GOODWILL
GAMES™

GOODWILL GAMES: AN OVERVIEW

Established and presented as a world-class sports competition and source of international goodwill through sports, the first Goodwill Games were held in Moscow in 1986.

Pursuant to an agreement with the Turner Broadcasting System, the Goodwill Games Seattle Organizing Committee (SOC) has the responsibility for organizing and implementing the 1990 Games in Seattle and other locations throughout the State of Washington. The SOC has been chartered in Washington as a non-profit corporation "organized exclusively for the purpose of fostering international understanding by conducting international amateur sports competition, and in particular, by organizing, implementing and hosting the 1990 Goodwill Games, and by sponsoring international cultural activities in connection with the Goodwill Games."



Uniting The World's Best

Although the Games are open to qualifying athletes from any nation, the Games have a character that is distinctly American and Soviet. The Games are to be staged every four years, alternating between cities in the US and USSR, and each event will have at least one American and one Soviet participant. Likewise, Goodwill Games cultural events and exchanges will involve primarily American and Soviet musicians, performers and artists.

In the summer of 1990, the Goodwill Games will bring a variety of sports and cultural events and associated activities to Washington State.

The Goodwill Games will be the largest international sports competition to be held in the US until the end of the next decade. It will involve competition in 22 sports to be held in 15 locations across the state from July 20 through Aug. 5, 1990.

Each event will involve eight athletes or teams; one each from the US and USSR, with invitations extended to the six best from the rest of the world. Except for team events, there will be no preliminary rounds, just finals.

Goodwill Games organizers predict that 2500 athletes from more than 50 countries will participate in the Games.

The Turner Broadcasting System holds the worldwide broadcasting rights to the Games and will broadcast them throughout the US and the world. The SOC reports that up to one billion people will be reached by television broadcasts of the Games.

CULTURAL EVENTS ARE A SIGNIFICANT PART OF THE GOODWILL GAMES

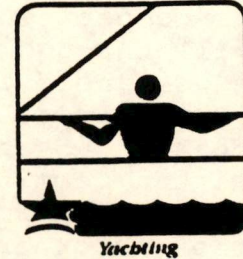
A Goodwill Arts Festival to include a number of music, performing and visual arts programs, are planned before, during and after the Games.

Many of these events will appear on the west coast for the first time, and some will be a first for the US. Never have there been as many US-USSR cultural events occurring at the same time in one place in the world. Festival organizers are predicting total attendance at these events will exceed 600,000.

THE GOODWILL GAMES ARE MORE THAN SPORTS AND THE ARTS

In addition to sports and cultural events, the Goodwill Games will serve as the catalyst for a number of other activities, which will take place in Washington State.

These include conferences on topics of international concern, a major trade show to promote US exports, visits by Soviet cruise ships and direct flights by the Soviet national airline. Other possibilities include visits by the President of the US, Soviet leaders and other dignitaries.



The Goodwill Arts Festival will have the attention of the arts community and spectators around the world. The various associated activities have the potential for overshadowing even the athletic competition in terms of public attention. Finally, the interaction between athletes, artists and citizens from the US and USSR will be on a scale never before experienced. Ultimately, the Goodwill Games may very well be more of a showcase for US-USSR relations than a showcase for athletic competition.

During a recent visit to Seattle, Alexander Kozlovsky, a Soviet statesman, identified the Games as the most important international sports event to take place anywhere in the world over the next two years. That is according to the Seattle Organizing Committee's newsletter, "1990." Kozlovsky said the relationship that is developing between the US and USSR transcends the athletic competition in importance.

THE JFCC HAS EVALUATED THE SITUATION AND IS PLANNING ACCORDINGLY

The combination of Goodwill Games sports competition, cultural programs and other activities related to the Games constitute an event that is unprecedented in the history of Washington State in terms of character, scope and potential significance.



Since the tragedy at the 1972 Summer Olympics in Munich, the potential for acts of terrorism has played a dominant role in security planning for international sporting events, and has required extraordinary security measures to provide for the safety of athletes, spectators and other persons associated with the event.

The international character and scope of the Goodwill Games places the Games in the category of events with sufficient national and international significance and visibility to make the Games an attractive terrorist target.

On any given day, for a variety of reasons, acts of terrorism take place throughout the world, making the issue of terrorism a high national priority for law enforcement agencies at all levels. The Pacific Northwest has a wide and varied population base and is located adjacent to an unguarded international border, which is crossed daily by thousands of persons. The Northwest also has a large number of sensitive military and civilian installations engaged in classified work for the US Government. (continued)

(continued)

In response to this situation, in January 1989, the US Department of Justice certified that there are terrorist infrastructures deployed in the US with sufficient capability to carry out an act of terrorism against the Goodwill Games and that the Games have sufficient visibility and international interest to make them an attractive target.

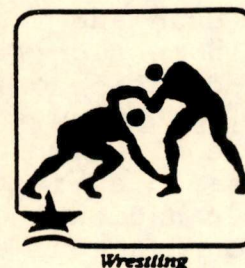
Potentially serious security issues are also raised by persons other than terrorists who may target or attempt to take advantage of the highly visible, internationally significant character of the Games. In fact, experience in the US shows a clear potential for event related incidents by such persons.

An example: Demonstrators who may attempt to advance a political or social cause not related to the Games by taking advantage of the world forum and audience the Games will provide. Another is demonstrators, who may make a participating nation or individual or the Games itself the subject of a protest. Such a demonstration occurred at the 1987 Pan American Games in Indianapolis, when anti-Cuban Americans burned a Cuban flag at the boxing venue. The Cuban boxing team responded by rushing into the spectator area and attacking the demonstrators and several bystanders.

Just as outside parties may cause disruptions in the Games, planners of international events have also had to be alert for potential problems within the Games community caused by national antipathies. In terms of the number of athletes and nations involved, the Goodwill Games is second only to the Olympic Games. Based upon current projections, at least ten invited nations have historically antipathetic relationships. This does not include antipathy directed at either the US or the USSR, the co-sponsors of the Games.

A less predictable and less defined problem that is disturbingly random and very significant, is the threat posed by persons, who for whatever personal reason, are triggered by the Games or something unrelated to the Games and commit a serious criminal act against participants or spectators. The only significant incident that occurred during the 1984 Summer Olympics in Los Angeles was caused by a disturbed individual who used his car to run over scores of pedestrians on a crowded sidewalk near the Olympic Village on the eve of opening ceremonies. The person was not a terrorist, nor was he attempting to make an anti-Olympic statement. For reasons unknown, he simply appeared to have chosen the Olympics as his forum. Although the police presence in the area did not prevent the incident, it did facilitate a level of immediate police response that resulted in the saving of lives and the apprehension of the offender. This would not have occurred in the absence of the heightened level of security that was in place for the Games.

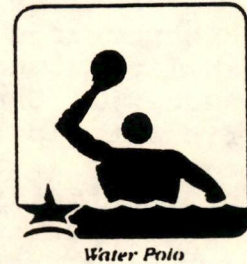
In addition to the above described threats, which play a major role in police planning and operations for a unique event like the Goodwill Games, there are a variety of other security, enforcement and service functions traditionally provided by the police at all special events. These include crowd control, traffic control, enforcement of laws, crime prevention, pro-active patrols, fixed post security at perimeter points of entry and exit and interior points of limited access, security for participants, emergency response, property security, coordination with other affected agencies, (continued)



(continued)

and public service functions such as assisting lost children and staffing for these ordinary operations would be significant for any event the size, scope and duration of the Goodwill Games.

Many law enforcement agencies in Washington State already have experience in policing threat assessed events such as visits by the President and other national and international leaders, demonstrations and nationally and internationally significant conferences. These events have required an intensive level of police planning, resources and special operations.



Water Polo

However, none of these events have approached the magnitude and duration of the Goodwill Games. When considering the large number of Goodwill Games events and associated activities, the international and political importance of the Games, the dispersal of venues across the state, the athlete village and satellite housing for athletes, the number of athletes, participants and spectators, and the nations to be involved, the scope and significance of the Goodwill Games exceeds the 1987 Pan American Games in Indianapolis and is comparable to the 1984 Summer Olympic Games in Los Angeles. The situation becomes even more extraordinary when unknown factors associated with the Goodwill Games are considered. Some possibilities include visits by the President of the US, the President of the Soviet Union and other national and international leaders, the arrival of Soviet cruise ships, and direct flights by Soviet airlines.

In assessing the situation presented by the Goodwill Games it is important to remember that the Games will not occur in a vacuum. Non-Games related demands for police service will not stop and law enforcement agencies must continue to provide the level of service to the public that would be available in the absence of the Games.



Swimming

This is not an easy task since local and state law enforcement agencies already face unprecedented demands for police services. Year-by-year, law enforcement agencies in Washington have experienced significant, ever increasing calls for service, investigative caseloads and other demands. On an annual basis, the workload traditionally reaches its peak in the summer during the same period the Goodwill Games are scheduled to occur.

In addition to peak demands for ordinary police services, the months of July and August bring a variety of other special events that require an additional amount of police planning and resources. In Seattle these events include the Seafair Festival, Fourth of July Celebration, Bumbershoot music festival, Mariners baseball games and a variety of community events. In Kennewick the Water Follies and the hydroplane races on the Columbia River are concurrent with the Goodwill Games. Every agency in the State faces similar summer events immediately before, after and during the Goodwill Games.

Law enforcement agencies in Washington can respond to all of these demands in the summer of 1990, but only with the most efficient and judicious use of resources and an unparalleled degree of inter-agency cooperation and coordination between federal, state and local agencies.

LAW ENFORCEMENT'S RESPONSE

A number of federal, state and local law enforcement agencies are directly and indirectly affected by the Goodwill Games.

Federal agencies are affected because the international character and scope of the Games and the threat assessment present issues that fall within the jurisdiction of federal agencies. These agencies have and will continue to devote a significant amount of personnel and resources to security planning and operations. In addition, the US Congress has appropriated \$5 million FY 89 and is in the process of appropriating \$14.6 million FY 90 to the US Department of Defense. These funds are to be used for logistical support and security equipment for state and local law enforcement agencies involved in providing security for the Games.

A number of state and local agencies are affected by the Goodwill Games because of the dispersal of venues, cultural events and associated activities across the state.

Security planning and operations for the Games are an enormous and complex undertaking. Four general areas of focus can be defined. There are interagency organization and planning, venue security, athlete village security and support and special operations. The following provides an overview of each of these areas.

INTERAGENCY ORGANIZATION AND PLANNING

The involved federal, state and local law enforcement agencies have recognized the need for close interagency cooperation and coordination in providing security for the Games while respecting each agency's jurisdictional autonomy.

This cooperation and coordination is necessary because of the complexities in security planning and other issues of concern presented by the Games. Furthermore, it will allow the involved agencies to avoid duplication of effort, gaps in the planning process and the unnecessary use of limited police resources.



In order to facilitate planning, cooperation and coordination, a four-level planning and organizational structure has been created and in operation since the winter of 1987. It consists of the Law Enforcement Council, Joint Forces Coordinating Committee, Integrated

Police Planning Group and Advisory Subcommittees.

Law Enforcement Council: The LEC consists of the chiefs of the Washington State Patrol, King County Department of Public Safety, and the University of Washington, Port of Seattle, Seattle, Kennewick, Spokane, Tacoma and Bellevue Police Departments; a representative of the King County Association of Chiefs and Sheriffs; representatives from the FBI, US Secret Service, US Coast Guard, US Customs Service, US Immigration and Naturalization, US Marshal's Service, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, the US Postal Inspector and the President of the Seattle Organizing Committee. (continued)

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The LEC makes major policy decisions on matters such as jurisdictional responsibilities, federal, state and local interrelations, mutual assistance agreements, and those issues forwarded to the LEC by the JFCC.

Joint Forces Coordinating Committee: The JFCC consists of command and supervisory level representatives from the same agencies that constitute the LEC. A representative from the Seattle Organizing Committee is also on the JFCC. The JFCC is charged with overall planning and implementation of security procedures for the Games.

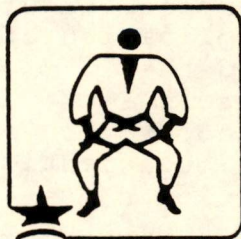
Integrated Police Planning Group: The IPPG consists of representatives from the Washington State Patrol, King County Department of Public Safety, and the Port of Seattle, Kennewick, Seattle, Spokane, Tacoma and University of Washington Police Departments; the US Department of Defense, Federal Bureau of Investigation and US Coast Guard; and a representative from the Seattle Organizing Committee.

The IPPG is the central staff for the JFCC. In addition to providing staff support to the various advisory subcommittees and developing operations guidelines for the JFCC, the IPPG ties together the work of the subcommittees, drafts resolutions and official actions, prepares requests to the Department of Defense, does research on a variety of issues, coordinates mutual assistance planning, develops budgets, coordinates computer personnel forecasting and scheduling and maintains archival and after-action information.

Advisory Subcommittees: There are 13 Advisory Subcommittees: Accreditation, Air Support, Bomb/EOD, Communications, Crime Suppression, Dignitary Protection, Emergency Response, Intelligence, Media, Off-Venue, Training, Village/Venue and Volunteer Services.

Each Subcommittee is made up of a number of representatives from the various federal, state and local agencies and in some cases the Seattle Organizing Committee. Many subcommittee members have been assigned to subcommittees on the basis of their expertise in a particular area of police support and special operations.

The subcommittees have the responsibility for developing security plans and procedures for their respective areas of support and special operations. In many cases, subcommittee members will assume a functional role corresponding to their subcommittee role during the actual staging of the Games.



Judo



Track & Field

VENUE SECURITY

The Goodwill Games will involve 15 sports venues and six non-sports venues, not including the athlete village, located in six different jurisdictions in Washington State.

Sports venues are sites where Goodwill Games athletic events will be staged. Non-sports venues are sites of significant security-sensitive activities directly related to the Games.

Because police jurisdiction is based primarily on geographic borders, the local law enforcement agency in which jurisdiction (continued)

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a venue resides, will be the agency that has primary police authority and responsibility for the venue.

Generally, each venue will be treated as an operational entity, with police command falling under a venue commander. A venue specific police command, as opposed to a more generalized multi-venue police command, is necessary due to the large number of venues; the details of planning venue security and the complexity and volume of work that will be involved managing day-to-day police operations at each venue.



Rhythmic Gymnastics

Each agency has already chosen ranking command-level officers to serve as venue commanders. These commanders have been actively involved in the process of planning security and police operations for their respective venues since the winter of 1989. This process has included: Briefings; review of reports and practices at other major threat-assessed special events such as the 1986 Pan American Games, the 1986 Winter Olympics and the 1984 Summer Olympics; meetings and liaison with the Seattle Organizing Committee, US Department of Defense, and venue property owners and managers; visits to venues and review of venue plans; on-site security assessments; potential for physical changes to the facility and use of specialized security equipment; and ongoing meetings with other venue commanders, the various subcommittees and the IPPG.

Although the Goodwill Games present unique circumstances and conditions, venue security planning has benefited by the experience that the involved agencies already have in special event security planning and operations. This includes ordinary special events, threat assessed special events and familiarity with policing most of the facilities that will serve as Goodwill Games venues.

Differences in venue security operations between jurisdictions can be expected. This is due to factors such as differences in jurisdiction-specific methods of operation, command-specific methods of operation, character of the event that will be staged at venue and physical differences in venues.



Modern Pentathlon

However, a number of concepts of operation are common to all Goodwill Games venues. These include plans and operations common to all special events such as traffic control, crowd control, proactive patrol, control of perimeter and interior access points, coordination with other affected agencies, property security, participant security, emergency response and providing other ordinary public safety services.

The threat-assessed dimension of the Goodwill Games presents a host of other issues that require enhanced, ordinary event planning and operations and also special plans and operations common only to threat-assessed events. These include special plans and operations for venue-sited command posts, sanitization and 24-hour security for the venue, accreditation, specialized training, dignitary protection, participant protection, intelligence coordination and dissemination, off-venue escort coordination, specialized communications, special emergency response contingencies, volunteer supervision and coordination and air support and bomb planning and operations.

THE ATHLETE VILLAGE

Goodwill Games athletes and their support staffs will be housed at the Athlete Village on the University of Washington campus.

The Village will comprise 31 acres in the northeast corner of the campus, with housing, recreational, dining and administrative facilities located in existing dormitories and adjacent buildings. The Montlake parking lot to the east of the main campus will serve as the sanitation site for athlete buses and other vehicles. It is anticipated that on opening day of the Village, July 16, the census will be 420, with peak census during the Games rising to 1800.

Security planning and operations for the Village will be co-managed and staffed by the University of Washington Police Department and the Washington State Patrol. Each agency will adhere to their own internal command and general non-Games specific operational policies and procedures. The University of Washington Police Department will retain primary jurisdiction over criminal matters. The Washington State Patrol will take the lead in matters concerning emergency response, bombs, and management and staffing of the Village sanitation zone.

The Athlete Village will be subject to extremely high security measures, due to its size and potential exposure in the absence of appropriate measures, the presence of athletes 24 hours a day, and its inherent attractiveness as a target of outside threats.

Security will be provided by officers and volunteers on fixed posts and roving patrols. The Village will also rely heavily upon a number of physical security measures, such as security fences, electronic intrusion detection systems, closed circuit monitors, vehicle and pedestrian control points with weapon detection capability, additional lighting and alarm systems.



Rowing

SUPPORT AND SPECIAL OPERATIONS

Ice Hockey

All police field operations, such as patrol and investigations, are backed by a variety of support and special operations, such as communications, emergency response and intelligence.

Although crucial to the success of field operations, support and special operations do not take precedence over field operations. Rather, they complement and facilitate them. In this sense, Goodwill Games security operations are the same as

other police operations with the venues and Athlete Village representing a precinct or other front-line operation.

Thirteen categories of police support and special operations have been identified for Goodwill Games security planning and operations. These are accreditation, air support, bomb/EOD, communications, crime suppression, dignitary protection, ERT, intelligence, media relations, off-venue security, training, volunteer services and the Joint Operations Center. (continued)

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Advisory subcommittees, which are responsible for planning and operations in each of these areas, have been established by the Joint Forces Coordinating Committee as delegated by the Law Enforcement Council. Subcommittee members have been chosen based largely on their experience and expertise in a specific area of support and operations. Many subcommittee chairmen and subcommittee members will assume a functional role corresponding to their subcommittee role during the actual staging of the Games.

The law enforcement agencies involved in providing security for the Goodwill Games already have extensive experience and expertise in most areas of support and special operations for the Games. However, the unique situation presented by the Games does require increased coordination and integration and enhancement in these areas. To this end, all involved law enforcement agencies are directly or indirectly involved in the planning being carried out by the subcommittees, and major support and special operations decisions and procedures must be ratified by the Joint Forces Coordinating Committee.

MISSION STATEMENTS OF THE 13 SUBCOMMITTEES

ACCREDITATION: To develop a process whereby vendors, service personnel, volunteers and employees of the 1990 Goodwill Games receive an appropriate criminal history background check through state and federal records, providing the subcommittee the ability to make recommendations to the Seattle Organizing Committee on the suitability of hiring or providing access to said individuals. The committee has no responsibility for the official credentialing of athletes, volunteers, or employees of the Games: this is the sole responsibility of the SOC. In order to accomplish the stated goals, the subcommittee is made up of representatives from the SOC, law enforcement agencies and other government agencies directly involved in security planning for the 1990 Goodwill Games.

AIR SUPPORT: To design and implement specific Air Support services, principally reconnaissance surveillance/observation, airborne transport for EOD, ERT and Dignitary Protection, as well as Medivac, and management of venue related airspace during the Games.

BOMB/EOD: To develop and implement a plan to facilitate the handling of any real or suspected explosive device or materials during the Games. Additionally, the Bomb/EOD Subcommittee will assist in the development of procedures and standards relative to explosive device issues, for example, the sanitation of buildings and vehicles.

COMMUNICATIONS: To design, based upon specifications and needs analysis by the Joint Forces, a radio and telephonic communications system for law enforcement operations during the Goodwill Games; to formulate a request for Department of Defense support based upon the finalized communications concepts; to provide liaison and technical support to the DoD during the bid, procurement, contract and systems installation phases; to test the system and design a training program; to facilitate the execution of loan agreements; to provide management oversight at the joint dispatch center.

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DIGNITARY PROTECTION: To plan for the protection of US and foreign dignitaries consistent with established policy. The subcommittee will interface with local and federal agencies and the Seattle Organizing Committee on coordination of issues of jurisdiction, resource logistics and communications.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE: To plan and implement the organized and controlled deployment of specially trained and equipped tactical personnel to major incidents or high-risk situations related to the Goodwill Games without detracting from each agency's ability to continue to provide ERT (SWAT-negotiator) coverage for non-Goodwill Games related incidents.

INTELLIGENCE: To collect, process, analyze and disseminate information of interest to law enforcement on threats, actions or anticipated activity that will impact venues, athletes, delegations or surrounding jurisdictions during the 1990 Goodwill Games.

MEDIA RELATIONS: To develop lines of communication between law enforcement agencies involved in Goodwill Games security planning and all media sources having an interest in reporting on Goodwill Games events and activities. Additionally, the subcommittee will establish a means to disseminate information relative to security planning within those law enforcement agencies involved and to coordinate press releases addressing both routine and critical situations under the auspices of the Joint Forces Coordinating Committee.

OFF-VENUE SECURITY: To establish operational standards for the inspection of all athlete transportation vehicles to ensure the vehicles are free of any explosive, hazardous device or major mechanical defect that may present a potential or suspected danger to athletes or others. In addition, Off-Venue will provide and maintain a secure transportation escort for the athletes in the event of threats to their safety. Transportation security will be in effect while the athletes are traveling to and from the Village and other venues while participating in scheduled events and practices.

TRAINING: To provide a centralized planning group responsible for coordinating, standardizing and facilitating the production and distribution of all Joint Forces training; to oversee the production of manuals, guides and other Joint Forces resource material, as well as Joint Forces command post, table top and field exercises.

VOLUNTEER: To identify security functions that can be filled by volunteers, and recruit, train and supervise volunteers to fill those identified positions.

CRIME SUPPRESSION: To reduce and prevent criminal activity in and around Goodwill Games venue sites prior to and during the Games operational period by means of employing special police missions and publicizing police presence. Directed patrol missions will emphasize street crime such as prostitution and drug sales, public indecency, drunkenness, pedestrian interference and other interpersonal crimes.

GOODWILL GAMES JOINT OPERATIONS CENTER

The Goodwill Games law enforcement Joint Operations Center (JOC) will be located in the old Federal Office Building at 909 1st Ave., in downtown Seattle, the current offices of the Integrated Police Planning Group.

The mission of the JOC will be to support Village/Venue commanders and other affected Goodwill Games law enforcement mission commanders in assessing concerns and addressing incidents that exceed the scope of their resources.

Pursuant to this mission, a functional joint operations center will be established under the direction and control of the Joint Forces Coordinating Committee; communications procedures will be created to link the JOC with the Athlete Village, venues, Specialized Management Centers (ERT, Bombs/EOD, Air Support, etc.) and other elements in order to provide the best information available in a timely and complete fashion; and to establish mechanisms to address region-wide critical situations that exceed the resources of individual agencies. For example, the procedures to back-fill resources from Specialized Management Centers if resources have been deployed for missions will be developed and implemented by the JOC.

The JOC will be staffed by the eight executive members or their designees of the Joint Forces Coordinating Committee, who represent the Seattle, Tacoma, Port of Seattle and University of Washington Police Departments, the King County Department of Public Safety, the Washington State Patrol, the FBI and the US Coast Guard.

Other Joint Forces members as well as representatives from public works, DoD, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, etc. may also provide staff support to the JOC, as determined by the Joint Forces Coordinating Committee.

The JOC will include five Specialized Management Centers: ERT, Bomb/EOD, Dignitary Protection, Off-Venue Security and Air Support. Each will be staffed 24 hours a day by a coordinator having direct supervisory control over the individual specialized resources. The Specialized Management Centers will be linked to a forward staging area at Boeing Field, where the majority of special teams will be standing by with air support helicopters and other field units. In the event of a call-out, the Specialized Management Center commanders will initiate deployment and coordinate with the forward staging area, venue commander requesting the resources and the Joint Forces watch commander.

Separately secured and located adjacent to the JOC is the Coordinated Threat Assessment Group (CTAG). The CTAG will be the intelligence center for law enforcement during the Games. Through centralized analysis of domestic and international intelligence, the CTAG will provide 24-hour collection, analysis and timely dissemination of risk assessments that could impact the security of the Games. Much of the information that will be analyzed will be collected by on-site Situational Assessment Teams (SAT teams). The FBI is the lead agency for the CTAG.

The JOC will also house a computerized central scheduling system, a VIP viewing and conference room, a press briefing area and the nexus of the JOC, the Goodwill Games communications center.

GOODWILL GAMES VENUE COMMANDERS

<u>VENUE</u>	<u>EVENTS</u>	<u>COMMANDER</u>
Tacoma Dome	Figure Skating Gymnastics	Capt. Walt Copeland, Tacoma Police
Cheney Stadium	Baseball	Lt. Paul Meilbrecht, Tacoma Police
Aquatics Center	Swimming and Diving	Maj. Oliver Moore, King County Police
Tyee High School	Accreditation Center	Maj. Dick Kraske, King County Police
Enumclaw	Modern Pentathlon	Maj. Terry Allman, King County Police
Marymoor Park	Bicycling	Maj. Jackson Beard, King County Police
Husky Stadium/ Edmundson Pavilion	Opening Ceremony Track and Field Volleyball Wrestling	Capt. Larry Farrar, Seattle Police
Shilshole Bay	Yachting	Capt. Larry Farrar, Seattle Police
Seattle Center	Basketball Team Handball Boxing	Lt. Fred Hill, Seattle Police
Seattle University	Judo	Capt. John Pirak, Seattle Police
Stan Sayers Pits	Rowing	Capt. John Pirak, Seattle Police
Downtown Seattle	Dignitary Hotels	Capt. Mike O'Mahony Seattle Police
US West Marathon	Marathon	Capt. John Moffat, Seattle Police
Spokane	Weight Lifting Volleyball Gymnastics	Sgt. Al Odenthal, Spokane Police
Kennewick	Hockey	Chief Bob Farnkoff, Kennewick Police

TRAINING EXERCISES TO BE DEVELOPED IN PREPARATION FOR THE GAMES

To supplement and bring together the preparations and training of individuals and agencies responsible for providing security for the 1990 Goodwill Games, exercises are being developed to instill a sense of confidence among the participants that the security system will work under stress.

The participants will also gain an understanding for the complexities involved in planning security responses at 18 venues; protecting land, water and air movements; and coordinating the involvement of numerous local, state and federal law enforcement and support agencies.

The exercises will provide training for all participants in a comprehensive, realistic environment. They validate the security concept and system; test facilities and procedures; potentially expose unanticipated interface and problems; and build an experience base that justifies any needed repairs or fine tuning to the security system before the Games' operational period begins.

The Training Subcommittee has considered many levels and types of training exercises. A total program can build on a series of individual agency and venue exercises and on preliminary and partial exercises at the system level.

The minimum program suggested consists of a table-top exercise, a communications exercise and a total system exercise.

For Goodwill Games planning purposes, the requirement for two table-top exercises and a final or total system exercise has been determined. The communications exercise will be included as a preamble to the final exercise.

Additionally, an exercise to test the exercise will be conducted using IPPG personnel and will precede the first table-top exercise. To assist in the development and refinement of procedures, each JFCC subcommittee will be afforded the opportunity to review scenario events each time they meet between January and June of 1990. One event per subcommittee meeting will be presented for discussion by the members. A resolution should be arrived at within about 15 minutes. Each session may be coordinated and controlled and observed by the Training Subcommittee.

The following are definitions for the three types of training exercises.

Table-Top: A simulation exercise in seminar format, played by selected senior representatives of major security organizations. Its purpose is to ensure that policies and procedures for information flow and/or joint action (verses single agency action) and support are mutually understood or clarified.

Communications: A technical exercise to ensure all Goodwill Games installed equipment works and all systems integrate properly. Its purpose is to ensure information can flow quickly throughout the entire network.

Final: A full-dress rehearsal involving as many people as possible performing their actual Games duties and responsibilities while using the planned communications network.

PROPOSED TRAINING MILESTONES

January 4, 1990: Discussion of Joint Forces exercises with subcommittee chairs. Assign tasking for Feb. 1 and Feb. 15 milestones.

February 1, 1990: Identification of 10 "worst scenarios" by each of the subcommittees for purposes of developing master scenario list.

February 15, 1990: Formal development of written standard operating procedures for each of the subcommittees.

March 1, 1990: In January and February the Joint Operations Center will be developed and constructed and a standard operating procedures manual will be written. Project Staff: Pat Vezetinski, (DoD), Clark Kimerer (IPPG), Dick Thurston (FBI). JFCC will develop and ratify the SOP for the JOC no later than March 1, 1990.

March 19, 1990: IPPG table-top shakedown exercise, preparatory to the first table-top March 28, 1990.

March 28, 1990: KFCC-Specialized Management table-top exercises.

April 30, 1990: IPPG table-top shakedown exercise, preparatory to the May 9, 1990 table-top exercise.

May 9, 1990: JFCC-Specialized Management-Venue (limited) table-top exercise.

June 20, 1990: Communications table-top/field test exercise.

July 10, 1990: IPPG shakedown exercise for July 12, 1990, full field Joint Forces exercise.

July 11, 1990: Final communications test/exercise.

July 12, 1990; Joint Forces full field exercise.

OVERALL CONSIDERATIONS:

These exercises belong to the law enforcement agencies. The designated law enforcement official (Chairman of the Training Subcommittee) is responsible for the entire exercise program and will have full control. The US Department of Defense will assist the Training Subcommittee in designing and developing the requested exercises. For a successful exercise program, early collaboration of all agencies is needed to ensure willing participation. Also, training of participants is required to ensure enthusiastic play. Finally, realistic scenarios and control measures are needed to keep players engaged and stressed.

TRAINING EXERCISES TASKS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- Subcommittees:**
- Development of 10 "worst scenarios" list
 - Development for formal SOP for the operational period of Games
- JFCC:**
- Identification and formalization of agency-specific SOP, based upon each agency's policies and procedures
 - Development of Joint Operations Center SOP
- IPPG/Training Subcommittee:**
- Provide staff support to JFCC and subcommittees
 - Compile and develop comprehensive SOP manual, both Joint Forces/Specialized Management and agency specific
 - Construct table-top and field exercises based on the master scenario list
 - Act in the capacity of controllers, facilitators, role players and assessors during the scenarios
 - Compile and develop the after-action reports
 - Develop "Officers' Pocket Manual", JOC-Venue operations manuals and other SOP manuals as needed
- Department of Defense:**
- Lead contact: Ted Paterson via Pat Vezetinski
 - Facilitate development and execution of scenario exercises
 - Provide support equipment, as needed
 - Provide outside personnel, including independent assessors/facilitators, as needed
 - Construct table-top and field exercises in conjunction with IPPG, Training Subcommittee and consultants from the Joint Forces (e.g. communications, as needed)
 - Interface with Spokane, Kennewick, FEMA and federal representatives

GOALS TO MEET IN ORDER TO PREPARE AND EXECUTE TRAINING PROGRAM

- Research, coordinate and write overall exercise plans
- Build and operate an exercise management system
- Write scenarios and master incident list
- Train exercise support staff and participants
- Provide exercise control staff
- Provide a situation cell to provide realistic stimulus and feedback in free-play situations
- Provide an exercise assessment team

IN BRIEF

Seattle Police Capt. Pat Munter is the new chairman of the Crime Suppression Subcommittee, replacing King County Maj. Jackson Beard. Maj. Beard, who was recently promoted, has been named commander of the Marymoor Park venue.

Carol Butler has been added to the IPPG's secretarial support staff, joining Vera Dewey. Ms. Butler, who worked for the City of Seattle for the past five years in a variety of temporary positions, is well-acquainted with the interdepartmental workings of city government. Her flexibility has proved invaluable to the planners. She replaces Terrie Johnston, who was promoted and is now working in the Seattle Police Crime Prevention unit.

Seattle Police Officer Margie O'Hare was recently assigned to the IPPG staff. A 12-year veteran of the department, she has served in a variety of positions in the patrol and communications divisions. Her duties as an IPPG planner will include acting as a venue and agency liaison in matters of computerized personnel scheduling.

As of January 1, 1990, there are 200 days left until the Goodwill Games begin.

The Law Enforcement Volunteer Hotline number is 554-4812.

President Bush has formed a White House task force for the Goodwill Games, according to Vice President Dan Quayle, who visited Seattle this past October. Fifteen federal departments and agencies are working on the Games, and \$23 million has been set aside for the event. Quayle also said either he or the President will attend the Games.

Although the Seattle Organizing Committee has sent President Bush and Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev invitations to the Goodwill Games, it seems unlikely the leaders will meet in Seattle, according to a Seattle newspaper. During the Malta summit this past November, Bush and Gorbachev agreed to hold another summit in the US in June, reducing the chance that the two might meet again only a month later.

All visitors to the Seattle Organizing Committee offices must now have an accreditation badge to enter. Bob Agnew, Vice President of SOC Security, advises that visitors check in at the reception desk to obtain a visitor's pass before entering.

The cutoff date for the last batch of background investigation inquiries is June 27, 1990. The data disk must be in the hands of the Washington State Patrol no later than the morning of June 28, according to Accreditation Subcommittee Chairman Capt. John Tierney, of WSP.

Tacoma Police Officer Fred Dryer and Washington State Patrol Trooper Tim Walters will be trained by the Los Angeles Police Department to develop a curriculum and instruct more than 30 potential police air observers for the Goodwill Games.

SOC NAMES MANAGERS FOR GOODWILL GAMES VENUES

The Seattle Organizing Committee has hired venue managers for each Goodwill Games athletic venue.

The managers will be meeting regularly with venue commanders to brief them regarding SOC venue operations.

For King County venues, Beverly Hawkins will manage swimming and diving events at the Aquatics Center; Dale Verdugo will manage the modern pentathlon at King County Park; Barclay Kruse will direct the cycling events at Marymoor Park; and Dave Maider will manage the Accreditation Center at Tyee High School.

For the Seattle venues, Leslie Brown is the athlete village and dignitary hotels manager; John Ryan will manage opening ceremonies, track and field, wrestling and volleyball events at Husky Stadium and Hec Edmundson Pavilion; Rick Lockhard has judo at Seattle University; Linda Rasmussen will manage basketball, team handball and boxing at the Seattle Center; and Dale Verdugo has rowing at Mount Baker Beach. A manager has yet to be named for the Shilshole Bay venue, the location for the yachting events.

For the Tacoma venues, Cynthia Fair will manage ice skating and gymnastics at the Tacoma Dome and Mark Pajak will manage baseball at Cheney Stadium.

All of the SOC venue managers may be reached by calling the SOC's main number, 554-1990.

FROM THE OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

Gov. Booth Gardner announced in November that he would request an additional \$3.6 million in state funds from the Legislature to help pay for the cost of providing security for the 1990 Goodwill Games.

The funds would be in addition to the \$3.5 million appropriated by the Legislature earlier this year, bringing the total state commitment to the Goodwill Games to \$7.1 million to help finance and Washington State Patrol and local security costs. The legislature included \$200,000 in last year's appropriation for administration costs for the state Department of Community Development, which is responsible for submitting a security plan evaluation to the state.

Gov. Gardner said the direct revenues from the Games will raise \$7.4 million in state revenue.

The Governor said the state will continue to make the availability of its funds contingent on local government security also being funded by \$2 million from the Seattle Organizing Committee and local governments using their estimated \$1.9 million in revenue generated from the Games. With state funds, the total reimbursible security costs will be \$10.8 million.

Of the \$10.8 million, about \$3.7 million will go directly to local governments and WSP for personnel costs to staff athletic venue sites. Another \$2.2 million is for planning costs, \$900,000 is for indirect costs, such as backfilling staff, \$950,000 is for joint police support operations and \$330,000 is for miscellaneous costs. A proposed fund of \$2.6 million has also been set aside to pay for training, vehicle costs, the Joint Operations Center, dignitary protection and athlete transportation, once plans for those expenses have been further defined. (continued)

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Local governments originally requested about \$2.2 million than Gov. Gardner is proposing.

The Governor will include his request for additional state funds in the supplemental budget to go before the Legislature in this month.

PERSONNEL SCHEDULING ISSUES ARE ADDRESSED

During the past few months IPPG has made progress toward providing participating agencies with access to an Automated Manpower On-line Scheduling (AMOS) system.

The purpose of AMOS is to assist in collecting information on personnel resources and assignment requirements, and to provide a system that will efficiently match people to posts using priorities provided by the participating agencies. In addition, the system will provide structured roll call sheets with post assignment information, a selection of summarized management and other reports to be used for advanced schedule reporting.

Seattle Police Sgt. Alan Bernstein will address the venue commanders at their monthly meeting at 1000 hours on Jan. 12, 1990, at the Boeing Field Annex, to explain how the system will work.

Each agency providing personnel for use in Goodwill Games assignments will determine the availability of its personnel. to ensure each agency meets the needs of its non-Games related responsibilities. Each agency will also assist in determining how officers will be scheduled, whether it be by shift, rank, sex, current assignment, specialized training, etc.

Individual subcommittees will select and schedule the personnel required for their functions as those assignments often require personnel with specialized training and/or equipment.

Each venue requiring personnel assignments will complete a request form that specifies the type of personnel needed and information of the assignment itself. These assignments will be filled automatically based on the personnel available and the criteria specified on the request form.

Each agency will be provided with management reports summarizing the manpower resources that have been scheduled for Goodwill Games activities. These reports will be available on a daily, event and operational period basis.

Each agency with venue responsibilities may designate a prioritized list of other agencies whose personnel will be used at the venue when its own personnel resources are depleted.

The manpower scheduling system will not be a timekeeping or payroll system. All reports produced will be based on the hours that personnel are scheduled to work and not on the actual hours worked. Actual hours worked should be reported to the employees' department on standard overtime or special event forms.

Within the next few months, IPPG members will contact all of the agencies that have indicated an interest in participating in the AMOS system. Questions about the system should be directed to Sgt. Bernstein in the IPPG offices, 554-4800.

SEVERAL OFFICERS JOIN DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE STAFF

Additional military officers have been added to the staff of Col. Ted Paterson, the US Department of Defense liaison to the Goodwill Games.

Lt. Commander Pat Vezetinski has been appointed to the IPPG. In addition to his management responsibilities there, he also provides staff support to the Coordinated Threat Assessment Group, the Joint Operations Center, and the Media Relations Subcommittee. He is assisted by Yeoman Willie Trammell.

Capt. Bobby Wells has been named the supply and logistics officer, Master Sgt. Ricardo Valencia is in charge of personnel and administration and Radioman Chief Roseann Higgins provides technical and computer support in addition to her public relations responsibilities. All three are stationed at McChord Airforce Base.

The new appointees join Lt. Col. Buryl Dooley, the air support project manager; Maj. Andy Campbell, the training and communications projects manager; Col. Ray Stephens, who is Col. Paterson's deputy director and liaison to the Tacoma and Aquatics Center venues; and Lt. Chuck Mingonet, the liaison to the rest of the King County venues.

In addition to overseeing the DoD staff, Col. Paterson provides liaison support to the Seattle, Spokane and Kennewick venues.

The central point of contact for all of the DoD support staff members is Lt. Commander Vezetinski, in the IPPG offices.

FORMER MEDINA POLICE CHIEF JOINS SOC

Al Anglin, the former chief of the Medina Police Department, is the most recent addition to the Seattle Organizing Committee's security staff.

Mr. Anglin's duties will include assisting Vern Thomas, Vice President of SOC security, with managing security volunteers during the Goodwill Games. He will also sit on the Joint Forces Volunteer and Training Subcommittees.

Mr. Anglin joins Dave Maider, who is the SOC Accreditation Manager, and Bob Agnew, Assistant Vice President of SOC Security.

AIR FORCE VIDEO CREW DUE HERE IN APRIL

A video crew from the US Airforce will return in April to continue production of Goodwill Games training video tapes.

In preparation for the crew's arrival, the following deadlines have been set for the police technical advisors:

Jan. 15, 1990:	First Draft of script due
Feb. 01, 1990:	Second draft of script due
Mar. 01, 1990:	Final script due
Apr. 04, 1990:	Technical advisors meet with Airforce crew
Apr. 09, 1990:	Production of tapes begins
May 15, 1990:	All masters and copies of tapes completed

(continued)

TAPES TO BE PRODUCED THIS SPRING

<u>Production</u>	<u>Advisor</u>
In-Transit Security	Hans Kwast, Washington State Patrol
Computer Access and Automated Scheduling	Mike Dillion, King County Police
Access Control/Credentials	Jack Humphrey, Washington State Patrol
Media Relations Overview	Dick Thurston, FBI
Orientation to CTAG	Stephanie Gleason, FBI
Husky Stadium Venue	Dennis Zimnisky, Seattle Police
Seattle Center Venue	Joe Nicholas, Seattle Police
Aquatic Center Venue	Lt. Max Osborne, King County Police
Tacoma Venues	Darrell Larsen, Tacoma Police
Kennewick Venues	Bob Farnkoff, Kennewick Police
Multi-Agency Cooperation	Al Noel, Seattle Fire Department

TAPES PRODUCED BY THE AIR FORCE LAST FALL

Traffic Control Training	Goodwill Games Update
Emergency Medical Procedures	Volunteer Operations
Air Support Orientation	Bomb Threat Procedures
Vital Point Security	
Stadium Sanitation Procedures	
US Identification Issued to Foreign Nationals	
Asylum Defection Procedures	
Explosive Team Overview	
Bomb Threat	
Vehicle Sanitation	
Sea-Tac Airport Orientation	
Personal Protection for Volunteers	
Village Venue Orientation	

JANUARY MEETINGS

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY
1	2	3	4 JFCC General Membership 1000 hrs at IPPG	5
8	9 Media Relations 1000 hrs WSP at Bellevue	10 JFCC Exec. 1000 hrs at IPPG Commo 1300 hrs at IPPG	11 Crime Suppression 1300 hrs at Boeing Field Annex	12 Village/Venue 1000 hrs at Boeing Field Annex
15	16 * Accreditation 0900 hrs at IPPG Bombs/EOD 1030 hrs at Boeing Field Annex	17 ERT 1000 hrs at Boeing Field Annex Training 1300 hrs at CJTC	18 Intelligence 1000 hrs at IPPG	19
22	23 Dignitary Protection 1000 hrs at Boeing Field Annex	24 JFCC Exec 1000 hrs at IPPG Off-Venue 1000 hrs at Boeing Field Annex	25 Air Support 1000 hrs at Boeing Field Annex	26 No Village/Venue meeting scheduled
29 Volunteers 1000 hrs at Boeing Field Annex	30	31		

*Volunteer Subcommittee is also meeting at 1000 hours on Jan. 16 at the Dept. of Transportation, 6431 Corson S. in room 205.

1990 Games
UPDATE

VOL. 2, NO. 1

JANUARY 1990

909 First Ave.
Room 1300
Seattle, WA 98174

206-554-4800

Update is the monthly newsletter of the Integrated Police Planning Group, which was appointed by federal, state and local law enforcement agencies to assist in planning security for the 1990 Goodwill Games. Submissions to Update are welcome, but must be received no later than a week before the first day of publication month. Address correspondence to: Chris Tate, 909 First Ave., Room 1300, Seattle, WA 98174.

The Integrated Police Planning Group
909 First Ave., Room 1300
Seattle, WA 98104

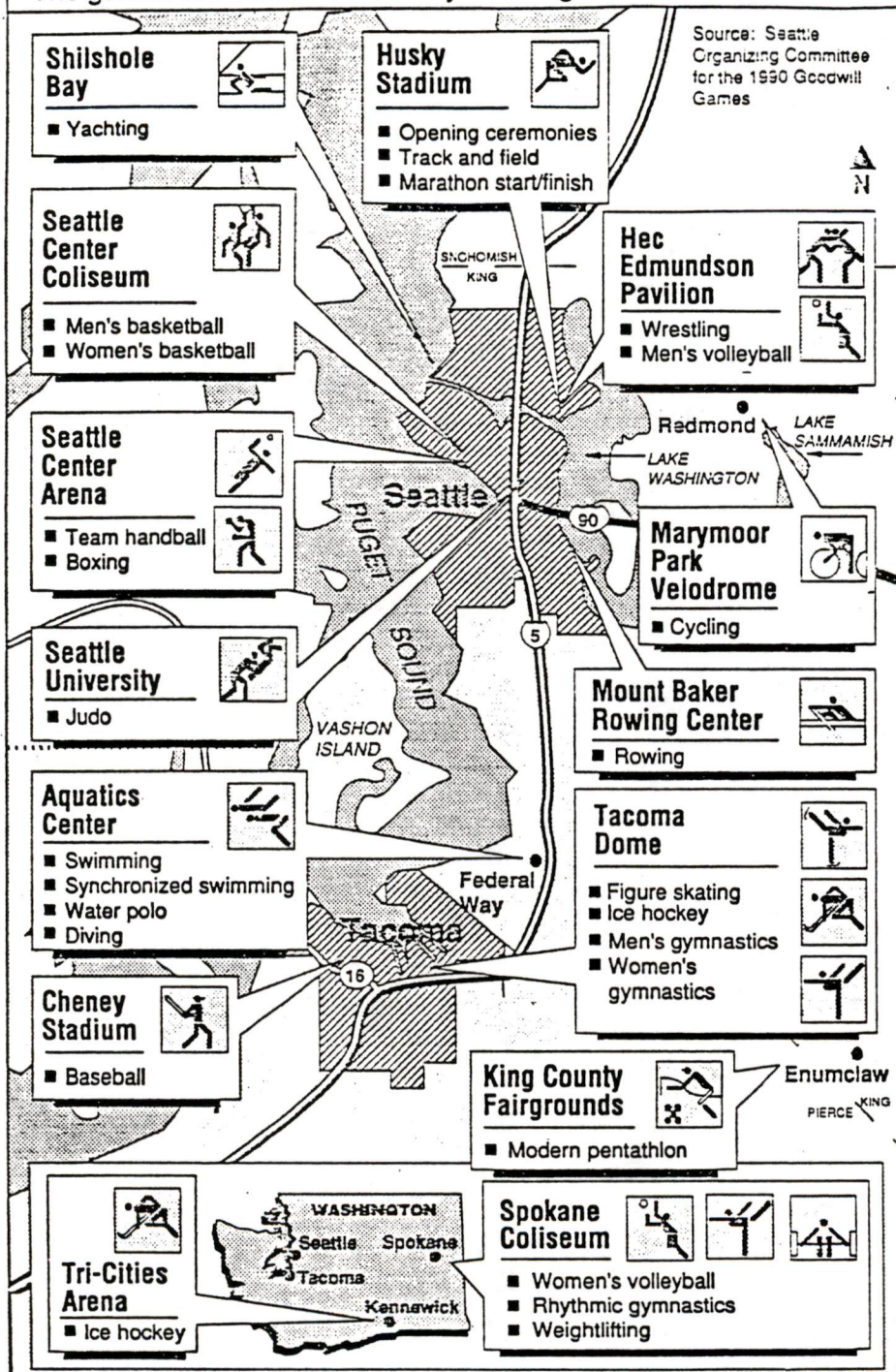
GOODWILL GAMES TASK FORCE MEETING
Tuesday, January 16, 1990

Attendees

<u>Name</u>	<u>Dept./Agency</u>	<u>Phone Number</u>
ANDY CARD	WH	456-2533
Jim Jobmaster	GSA	535-0800
Cary Weil	State	647-6098
Bernard Engel	STATE	647-6401
KEN COWELL	US Postal Service	268-3388
ANTONIO LOPEZ	FEMA	646-2828
STEVE GUBACK	PRES. COUNCIL on PhyFIT & SPORTS	272-3421
STEVE BRADDENT	TREASURY	566-5847
Percy Reynolds	Trans & Development Program	875-4357
Bob RAUNER	DEFENSE	697-9155
Jeff Hathaway	DOT	366-5742
Bart House	DOT	343-7566
D. JERRY RUBINO	DOJ	633-2094
Tom Collamore	Commerce	377-4951
Tom Komarek	DOL	523-9086
Ann Brooks	DoD	695-1802
Jim Arthur	GSA	566-0689
Julianne Davis	NEA	682-5506
Jonathan Stout	USIA	485-8742

Goodwill Games Venues/Sports

The games are scheduled for July 20– Aug. 5, 1990.



Goodwill Games Facts

Description:

The Goodwill Games is an international multi-sport invitational uniting approximately 2,500 of the world's best athletes from more than 50 countries for 17 days of competition, July 20–August 5, 1990 in Seattle, Washington.

Invitations to compete will be extended to the top eight athletes and teams in each event by the participating U.S. sports federations, based on performances at the 1988 Olympics, World Championships and other international competitions.

Sports:

Athletics (Track & Field)	Rhythmic Gymnastics
Baseball	Rowing
Basketball	Swimming
Boxing	Synchronized Swimming
Cycling	Team Handball
Diving	Volleyball
Figure Skating	Water Polo
Gymnastics	Weightlifting
Ice Hockey	Wrestling
Judo	Yachting
Modern Pentathlon	

Venues:

Cheney Stadium, Connolly Center, Hec Edmundson Pavilion, Husky Stadium, King County Aquatics Center, King County Fairgrounds, Marymoor Park Velodrome, Mt. Baker Rowing Center, Seattle Center Coliseum and Arena, Shilshole Bay, Spokane Coliseum, the Tacoma Dome, and Tri-Cities Coliseum.

Organization:

The Seattle Organizing Committee (SOC) is responsible for planning and staging the Games. United States sports federations are responsible for technical aspects and the issuance of invitations. Turner Broadcasting System, Inc. (TBS) holds the worldwide broadcast rights and is the official host broadcaster.

The 1990 Goodwill Games are jointly presented by the SOC, the participating U.S. sports federations, TBS, the USSR State Committee for Physical Culture and Sport (Goskomsport) and the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio (Gosteleradio).

Vol. 2, No. 3. COUNTDOWN is the official newsletter of the 1990 Goodwill Games.

Please send all inquiries, information, comments and address corrections to:

Donn Bernstein
Vice President
Director of Media Relations
1990 Goodwill Games
225 Park Avenue South, 17th Floor
New York, NY 10003
(212) 598-3618

Bill Sears
SOC Director of Media Relations
Seattle Organizing Committee
909 First Avenue
Seattle, WA 98174
(206) 554-1990

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Randee S. Fox, Rob Kemp / Seattle Times

U.S. OLYMPIC GOLD: A TBS SPORTS EXCLUSIVE

U.S. Olympic Gold: A TBS Sports Exclusive presents some of the finest programming in international amateur sports competition. Among the highlights for the remainder of the summer are coverage of cycling's *Tour of Texas* (July 22, 9:50 p.m.); swimming competition from the *Santa Clara Invitational* (July 29, 9:50 p.m.); *USA/USSR Gymnastics*

exhibition (July 29, 9:50 p.m.); *The Alamo Cup* (Aug. 26, 5:05 p.m. live), a dual swimming competition between the USA and USSR, and the *IAAF World Cup of Track and Field* (Sept. 2, 9:50 p.m.). The new time for U.S. Olympic Gold, 9:50 p.m., is an approximate time and fills the slot immediately following Atlanta Braves baseball. ★

5 to Chicago 260 miles Seattle Kenosha

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01. Form	Request for Appointments, Re: Goodwill Games Task Force; Personal Identifiable Information redacted. (1 pp.)	01/16/90	(b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Chief of Staff, Office of the
Series: Card, Andrew A., Files
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Goodwill Games 1990: Goodwill Games [2]

Date Closed: 2/26/2025	OA/ID Number: 02718-011d
FOIA/SYS Case #: 2025-0373-S	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #:	Appeal Disposition:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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]
(b)(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
(b)(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
(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]
(b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

REQUEST FOR APPOINTMENTS

To: Officer-in-charge
 Workers and Visitor Entrance System
 Room 065, OEOB

Please admit the following appointments on Tuesday, January 16, 1990
 for Andrew H. Card, Jr. of Chief of Staff
(name of person to be visited) (agency)

<u>NAME</u>	<u>DATE OF BIRTH</u>	<u>SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER</u>
Jim Lobmaster	(b)(6)	Adds
James Arthur	(b)(6)	Bernie Engel
Jack Sloat	6-19-28	Carey Weil
Julie Davis	(b)(6)	Tony Lopez
Tom Collamore	(b)(6)	Bob Runner
D. Jerry Rubino	(b)(6)	Ann Brooks
Tom Komarek	(b)(6)	1-25-25 ✓
Jeff Hathaway	(b)(6)	(b)(6) ✓
Barton R. House	(b)(6)	
Steve Broadbent	(b)(6)	
Steve Guback	1-14-27	
Kenneth Cowell	(b)(6)	
Percy Reynolds	(b)(6)	

MEETING LOCATION

Building West Wing Requested by Linda Gambatesa
 Room No. Roosevelt Room Room No. WW-1 Telephone 2533
 Time of Meeting 10:00 am Date of request 1-12-90

Additions and/or changes made by telephone should be limited to five (5) names or less.

WAVES Center: SIG/OEOB — 395-6046 or WHITE HOUSE — 456-6742

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 29, 1989

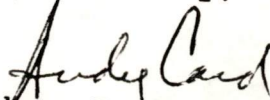
Dear Senator Gorton:

Thank you for the letters from Senator Adams, Congressman Dicks and you regarding the Goodwill Games and the associated Contemporary Soviet Arts Exhibit. Your follow-up to our earlier telephone conversation is appreciated.

I will follow-up with the Director of the U.S.I.A regarding your interest.

Please keep in touch.

Sincerely,



Andrew H. Card, Jr.
Assistant to the President
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff

The Honorable Slade Gorton
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 29, 1989

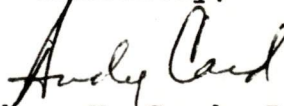
Dear Senator Adams:

Thank you for the letters from Senator Gorton, Congressman Dicks and you regarding the Goodwill Games and the associated Contemporary Soviet Arts Exhibit. Your follow-up to our earlier telephone conversation is appreciated.

I will follow-up with the Director of the U.S.I.A regarding your interest.

Please keep in touch.

Sincerely,



Andrew H. Card, Jr.
Assistant to the President
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff

The Honorable Brock Adams
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

11/24/59

THE WHITE HOUSE

Dear Congressman Dick -

Thank you for the letter from Senators Adams and Gordon and you regarding the Goodwill Games and the associated Contemporary Soviet Arts Exhibit. Your follow-up to our earlier telephone conversation is appreciated.

I will follow-up with the Director of the U.S.I.A. regarding your interest.

Please keep in touch. Sincerely,
Andy Card

Andy Card
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

The Honorable Norm Dirks
Member of Congress
House of Representatives
Washington, DC
20515

Congress of the United States
Washington, DC 20515

AC HAS SEEN ✓
11/24

November 21, 1989

Mr. Andrew Card
Assistant to the President and
Deputy to the Chief of Staff
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20501

Dear Mr. Card:

We are writing to thank you for taking a personal interest in the 1990 Goodwill Games and to commend the President on the leadership he has shown in establishing a White House task force to facilitate federal assistance for the Games. Having the Vice President make the announcement during his recent visit to Seattle provided a tremendous boost toward making the Games a success.

As you know, the Games' international amateur athletic competition incorporates the most comprehensive U.S./Soviet cultural, arts, athletic, trade, and tourism exchange in the history of the two countries. More Soviets, including over 1,000 athletes, will be visiting our country than at any other time in modern history.

The broad scope of the activities associated with the Games and the wide variety of sponsorship possibilities has made competition for private funds very intense. One of the projects that has tremendous potential, but is currently underfunded, is the Contemporary Soviet Arts Exhibit that will be shown at the Tacoma Art Museum. This will be the first exhibit of Soviet contemporary art in the United States and the largest Soviet art exhibit to be displayed in the U.S. for several decades.

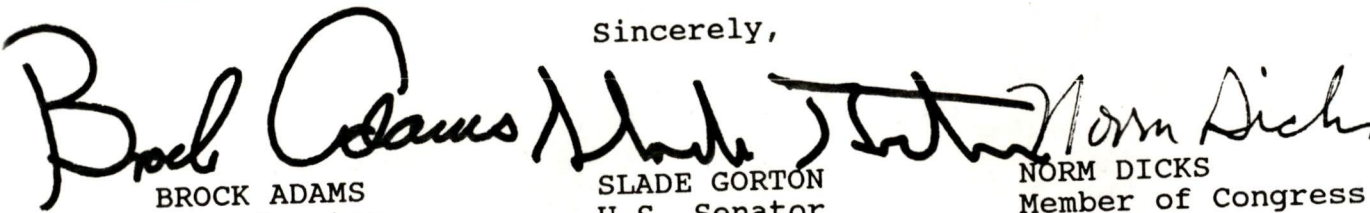
To date, with Congressional assistance, the United States Information Agency has provided critical financial assistance to the Games. Some of these funds have been used to organize and produce this special art exhibit. We had anticipated that an additional \$250,000 would be earmarked for the exhibit in this year's USIA appropriations, but unfortunately, budget considerations did not make this possible.

It is our hope that through the grant process, USIA will be able to meet the remaining funding needs for this special art exhibit. Your assistance in working with the task force and USIA

Page Two
Mr. Bruce Gelb
November 21, 1989

We appreciate the previous assistance of USIA which has been extremely helpful and look forward to working with you in the future.

Sincerely,

Handwritten signatures of Brock Adams, Slade Gorton, and Norm Dicks. The signatures are written in black ink and are positioned above their respective printed names.

BROCK ADAMS
U.S. Senator

SLADE GORTON
U.S. Senator

NORM DICKS
Member of Congress

cc Mr. Bill Glade
Associate Director for Educational
and Cultural Affairs

Mr. Andrew Card
Assistant to the President and
Deputy Chief of Staff

Date: 11-24-89

FOR: *Gen. Scowcroft*

FROM: ANDY CARD *Andy*

- Action
- Your Comment
- Let's Talk
- FYI

Not reference to Malta mtg.



1990
GOODWILL
GAMES
SEATTLE

November 21, 1989

Andy Card
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20050

Dear Andy:

We have just returned from seven days of meeting in Moscow in preparation for next summer's Goodwill Games. Our discussions are progressing well and the support for the Games from the Soviet Union remains overwhelmingly strong.

As you know the Gorbachev Administration views the Games as a very important project in their program for the coming year. This point was reinforced in meeting after meeting.

I was contacted separately by Mr. Rusak, the new Chairman of Goskomsport, by his Vice Chairman Alexander Kozlovsky and by Gennadi Garasamov of the Foreign Affairs Ministry regarding the possibility of General Secretary Gorbachev visiting the Goodwill Games in Seattle. The central theme in each contact was that an invitation by President Bush to the General Secretary to attend the Games would be well received. There is no question in my mind that they hope such an invitation from the White House will occur during the talks in Malta next month.

It appears the Soviets have a strong interest in having the previously announced Summit for next year scheduled with some proximity to the Games thus allowing Mr. Gorbachev to attend while in the United States for the Summit.

Once again, on behalf of the Board of Directors, thank you for your tremendous support, particularly your role in Vice President Quayle's trip to Seattle and his announcement of a task force to assure the success of the 1990 Goodwill Games.

Sincerely,

Bob Walsh, President
Seattle Organizing Committee



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 13, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR BILL KRISTOL

FROM:

ANDY CARD 

SUBJECT:

Goodwill Games Task Force Announcement

For insertion in Vice President's speech in Seattle

I am pleased to announce that today the President is forming a White House Task Force on the Goodwill Games to ensure inter-agency support for the Games' success. It will be coordinated directly out of the White House, and a member of my staff will serve on the Task Force.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: October 13, 1989

TO: Jim Cicconi

FROM: ANDY CARD 

The Vice President will be announcing the formation of the WH Task Force on the Goodwill Games on Monday while he is in Seattle.

Please make sure that a corresponding press release is prepared for Monday.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 11, 1989

Dear Senator Gorton:

On behalf of Governor Sununu, thank you for your letter of October 5th regarding the Goodwill Games.

We are working on the possibility of having the Vice President make the announcement while he is in Seattle next week. We appreciate your input.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,



Andrew H. Card, Jr.
Assistant to the President
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff

The Honorable Slade Gorton
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

Action?

I spoke w/ John
and agreed to
set up mtg by
mid Nov. AHC

October 19, 1989

(Includes Bolton
on the committee.)

Dear Mr. Card:

I understand that you have been charged with following through on the Vice President's initiative of creating a task force to coordinate Federal Government activities in support of the 1990 Goodwill Games.

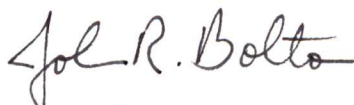
The Games - along with the associated exchange and cultural program - represent a major undertaking that will involve a number of Federal agencies.

In the State Department it is the Bureau of International Organization Affairs (IO) that has the responsibility for international athletic issues and events, and I wish to assure you that we are prepared to provide whatever support we can to your efforts.

Within the IO Bureau Bernard Engel serves as the Coordinator of our International Athletic Program. He can be reached at 647-6401. Mr. Engel has already begun to work with the Goodwill Games' Washington office.

Mr. Engel and I - as well as the rest of the IO Bureau - look forward to working with you.

Sincerely yours,



John R. Bolton
International
Organization Affairs

Andrew H. Card, Jr.
Assistant to the President and
Deputy to the Chief of Staff
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500.

October 26, 1989

Hold

To: AC
Fr: LG

Call from Ellen Monrad w/Cong. John Miller's Office (Washington)
206-672-4224

Subject: American Indian participation in Goodwill Games

Chairman Robert Joe - Swinomish Tribe
and Mr. Hughes, Executive Director of American Indian
Goodwill Commission
and Mr. William Black, National Coordinator, BIA

would like to meet with you next week.

Concerned about Indians thinking everything is given to
them by Democrats...need pluses from Republicans.
(will also be applying for a grant from DOI)

Are you willing to meet with them?

Y _____
N _____

Do you want Deb to meet with them?

Y _____
N _____

October 17th

To: AC

Fr: LG

Re: Goodwill Games

You received 2 calls today re the Goodwill Games.

1. Bernie Engel, Dept. of State, Bureau of International Organization Affairs.
(647-6660)

He is the Director/Coordinator for International Sports and should be key point of contact for the Dept. of State for the Goodwill Games. Was looking for more information - any upcoming meetings?

2. Bill Black, Bureau of Indian Affairs. (391-8796)
He is the National Coordinator for American Indian involvement. Wanted to set up a meeting with you.

Do we need to set up an interagency meeting to get this going?
Do you want to task this to someone else?

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 9, 1989

MEMORANDUM:

TO: BILL CRISTAL *Andy Card*
FROM: RON KAUFMAN *rk*
SUBJ: GOODWILL GAMES

I vaguely remember the Vice President saying that he had promised some West Coast folks that he would task force this.

If you aren't the right person, it's too bad. I promised I'd pass this along.

*VP rep: Jon Hassman
Deputy Ass't Dir Nat'l
Security*



THE OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301-4000

FORCE MANAGEMENT
AND PERSONNEL

OCT 30 1989

Mr. Ron Kaufman
Deputy Assistant to the President
Old Executive Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20500

NOV - 2

Dear Mr. Kaufman:

Thank you for the opportunity to meet and discuss our involvement with the 1990 Goodwill Games planning effort. Enclosed is a list of the White House Task Force members from the 1984 Olympics.

We have searched our files and have not come up with a published list of names from the similar Task Force set up for the 1987 Pan American Games. However, based on my records from the meetings, the attendees and the offices involved were very similar to those during the Olympics.

In both instances, the Task Force proved to be very worthwhile in activating and channeling appropriate Federal support to the events and in establishing a channel for resolving issues with political significance.

We also discussed steps to promote continuity across the Federal Agencies at the working level for special events. We will forward some ideas to you on this in the near future. My office has already initiated a working level meeting relative to the 1990 Goodwill Games on November 3, and we will begin to flesh out the idea with this group.

Sincerely,

David J. Berteau
Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense
(Resource Management & Support)

Enclosure
as stated

Washington

Federal Inter-Agency Task Force on the OlympicsDepartment of Agriculture

William C. McMillan
Assistant Secretary for Marketing
and Inspection Services
Department of Agriculture
Room 242 E
12th St. and Jefferson Drive, SW
Washington, D.C. 20250
202-447-4256

James O. Lee, Jr.
Associate Administrator, Animal
and Plant Health Inspection Service
Department of Agriculture
Room 312E
12th Street and Jefferson Drive, SW
Washington, D.C. 20250
202-447-3861

Patricia A. Madson
Confidential Assistant to
the Administrator
Department of Agriculture
APHIS
Office of Legislative and
Intergovernmental Affairs
Room 1147, South Building
Washington, D.C. 20250
202-447-2511

Department of Commerce

Heidi Eddy
Office of the Secretary
Department of Commerce
Room 5854
14th & Constitution Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20230
202-377-2112

Department of Defense

Lawrence J. Korb
Assistant Secretary for Manpower,
Reserve Affairs and Logistics
Department of Defense
Room 3E808
The Pentagon, Washington, D.C. 20301
202-695-5254

Department of Defense - continued

Jeannie Fietz
- Director, Intergovernmental
Affairs
Department of Defense
ASD (MRA&L)
PI-IA
The Pentagon, Washington, D.C. 20301
202-697-0617

Department of Justice

Robert A. McConnell
Assistant Attorney General
Office of Legislative Affairs
Department of Justice
Room 1630
10th & Constitution Ave., NW
Washington, D.C. 20530
202-633-2141

Department of Health and Human ServicesPublic Health Service

Dr. Michael McGinnis
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Health,
Disease Prevention and Health Promotion
Department of Health and Human Services
Room 719H
HHH Building
Washington, D.C. 20201
202-245-7611

Food & Drug Administration

Dr. Stuart Nightingale
Associate Commissioner for
Health Affairs
Food & Drug Administration
Room 14-57
5600 Fishers Lane
Rockville, MD 20857
301-443-6143

Department of Labor

Francis X. Lilly
Deputy Solicitor
Department of Labor
Room S-2002
200 Constitution Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20210
202-523-7684

Department of State

Edward J. Derwinski
Counselor of the Department
Department of State
Room 7250
2201 C Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20520
202-632-4404

John W. Kimball
Executive Assistant to
the Counselor
Department of State
Room 7250
2201 C Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20520
202-632-4404

Susan Clark
Special Assistant to
the Counselor
Department of State
Room 7250
2201 C Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20520
202-632-4404

Department of TransportationUrban Mass Transportation Administration

Ralph Stanley
Special Assistant to the
Administrator
Department of Transportation
UMTA, Room 9328
400 Seventh Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20590
202-426-4040

Federal Aviation Administration

B. Keith Potts
Manager Airspace
Rules & Aeronautical Information
Division
Department of Transportation
FAA
AAT-200
800 Independence Ave., S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20591
202-426-3731

Department of Transportation - continued

U.S. Coast Guard

Captain Jules Peebles
U.S. Coast Guard
U.S. Coast Guard Headquarters (G-WPE)
2100 Second Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20539
202-426-1934

Department of the Treasury

Robert E. Powis
Deputy Assistant Secretary
for Enforcement
Department of the Treasury
Room 4308
1500 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20220
202-566-5054

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Wayne Gilbert
Deputy Assistant Director
Criminal Investigative Division
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Room 5012
9th & Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20535
202-324-4262

Federal Communications Commission

Charles Turner
Chief, Operations Review Branch
Federal Communications Commission
Room 5114
2025 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20554
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 General Services Administration
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 Washington, D.C. 20530
 202-633-1900

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 Associate Commissioner
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 INS, Room 7114
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 Washington, D.C. 20530
 202-633-2982

National Park Service

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 National Park Service
 1100 Ohio Drive, S.W.
 Washington, D.C. 20242
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Office of Management and Budget

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 252 Old Executive Office Building
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U.S. Customs

Gene Mach
 Deputy Assistant Commissioner
 Office of Enforcement
 U.S. Customs Service
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 Washington, D.C. 20029
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U.S. Customs Service - continued

- John O'Mally
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Washington, D.C. 20229
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Director, Office of Consumer
Marketing
U.S. Postal Service
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Edward Pollard
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Washington, D.C. 20547
202-485-8619

Robert Jones
Executive Director
USIA Olympic Task Force
Room 816
400 C Street, S.W.
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202-485-8619 or 7900

AC HAS SEEN ✓



David Gogol
Washington Office
(202) 223-0956
FAX: (202) 223-1393

October 12, 1989

The Honorable Andrew Card
Deputy Chief of Staff
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Andy:

Thank you for taking the time to see Bob, Bernie, Mike, and me last week. We are, of course, delighted that plans for the task force are moving along so well. The Task Force will bring a more coordinated federal response to the planning process. Thank you again for your efforts toward that end.

The folks in Seattle are now busily planning a great event for Vice President Quayle's visit. The announcement of a task force has been kept under wraps. The Vice President will certainly bring pleasing news. Thanks for making it happen.

Sincerely,


David U. Gogol

DUG:dm

GOGOL & ASSOCIATES

JLB

June 15, 1989

Honorable Andy Card
Deputy to the Chief of Staff
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Andy:

In the nick of time, like the proverbial U.S. Cavalry, the President's letter supporting Buffalo's bid for the World University Games in 1993 was delivered to Buffalo a few hours before the bidding delegation left for Europe. The letter will add greatly to the community's bid. Thank you for shepherding the letter through the White House in the midst of your other work.

Fortunately, the President's support has come as other events have helped Buffalo's effort. The principal competition to Buffalo's bid has been China. We now feel confident that the China bid will not be very strong. The Organizing Committee was also able to secure the necessary \$500,000 letter of credit that was required to accompany the bid. Thus the Buffalo delegation will arrive armed with a strong bid, with a bid supported by the President, and with their principal competition facing a national emergency.

We appreciate your help, as always, and look forward to working with the new Sports Czar of the Bush Administration. We should know whether Buffalo has won by Saturday. We will let you know.

Sincerely,

DUG

David U. Gogol

DUG:dm



Uniting The World's Best

David Gogol
Washington Office
(202) 223-0956
FAX: (202) 223-1393

April 28, 1989

Honorable Andrew Card
Assistant to the President and
Deputy to the Chief of Staff
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Andy:

As always, it was good to see you on Monday. Thank you for taking the time to see Bob Walsh and Bernie Russi while they were in town. Your interest in and support of the Goodwill Games becomes increasingly essential as we get closer to the event.

As you know, the federal perspective on the Games encompasses a wide variety of sensitive and complicated issues. With your guidance, our agenda is streamlined and, more importantly, cohesive. We are very enthusiastic about the possibility of the Task Force, and equally appreciative of your efforts to have one appointed.

Also, Linda Gambatesa has been very helpful. She has been a pleasure to work with -- friendly, informed, and able. Again, thank you. Please do not hesitate to call any time we can be of any help to you.

Sincerely,

David U. Gogol

3/22

Andy:

Nick howery dropped this
off for you -

Has Fred McClure mentioned this
to you? No

Document Originally
Attached to
Following Page

for Andy?



David Gogol
Washington Office
(202) 223-0956
FAX: (202) 223-1393

February 24, 1989

Mr. Fred McClure
Assistant to the President
for Legislative Affairs
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

FEB 29 1989

Dear Fred:

Recently you wrote to Senator Gorton in response to his letter to the President requesting the establishment of a White House Task Force to coordinate the Federal Government's involvement with the 1990 Goodwill Games. Your letter indicated that the request was under consideration. Because I run the Washington office of the Goodwill Games, I thought you might appreciate a little history on the subject.

There is long precedent for the establishment of such a task force. Moreover, the establishment of a task force is virtually essential to solve and avoid the problems that are inevitable with massive international sports events. The 1980 Winter Games (Lake Placid), the 1984 Summer Olympics (Los Angeles), and the 1987 Pan American Games (Indianapolis) all had White House Task Forces established to coordinate the 25-35 federal agencies that are involved with these events. Mike Deaver staffed the LA Task Force and Mitch Daniels staffed the Indianapolis Task Force. In our case, we would love it if Andy Card could have the staff responsibility.

I have attached more information than you will ever read about the Goodwill Games. But briefly: these Games are organized by a non-profit organization in Seattle; 2500 athletes from about 60 countries will participate; more Soviet athletes will be competing than have ever been in the United States before; the other competitors will be the world's best in 21 sports. The Washington State delegation is extremely supportive of the Goodwill Games and has helped ensure that more than \$21 million in federal security and other support will be available to assist the Games. Just to add to the complexity, there is every indication that Gorbachov is likely to attend (he opened the Games in 1986 when the Games were held in Moscow).

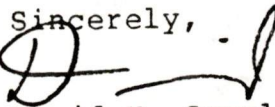
A White House Task Force will not be a controversial or particularly time-consuming staff function. There will be occasional inter-agency dispute to referee. There will be policy

Fred McClure
February 24, 1989
Page Two

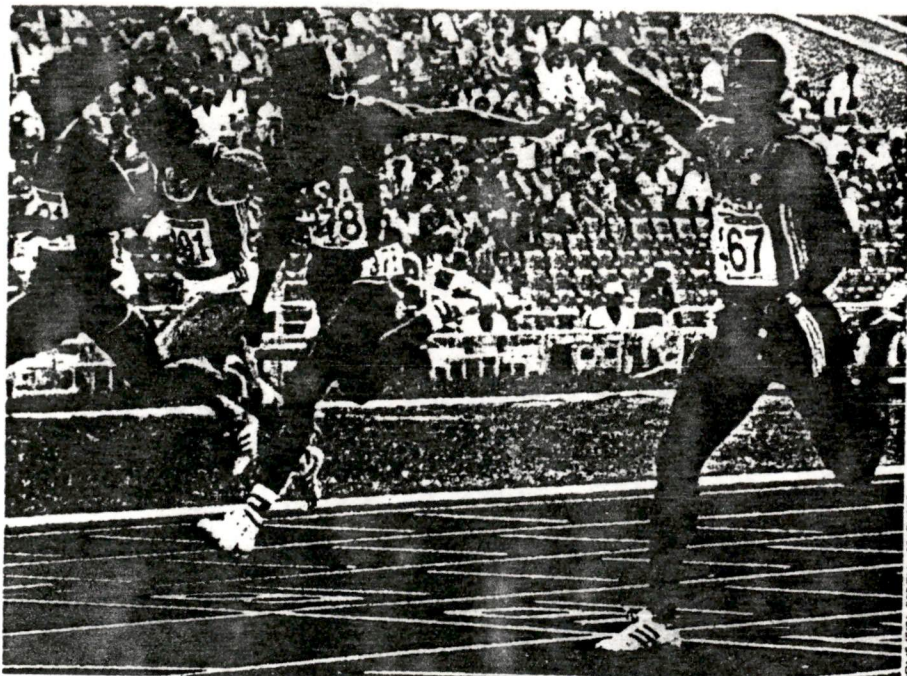
decisions that are important only because of Soviet or other foreign involvement in a very visible event. From a proactive perspective, a White House focus will provide opportunities to give the Vice-President or the President visibility in the Northwest (and during the Games on a world-wide basis) and create positive press through involvement with this major event.

In addition to taking this opportunity to give you a little background on the Goodwill Games, let me also have the good sense to wish an old friend my sincere best wishes for success in your exciting new job. The President picked wisely and well.

If you have any questions, give me a call.

Sincerely,

David U. Gogol

DUG:dm



Johnson winning the gold: record performances and thousands of empty seats

SPORTS

The future of the games

Like the man who conceived them, the Goodwill Games are ambitious, grandiose and financially troubled. The 17-day made-for-TV event reached its midway point in Moscow at week's end with its creator, 47-year-old U.S. broadcasting maverick Ted Turner, confronting losses in the tens of millions, TV sets tuned to other channels, and thousands of empty seats at 18 Moscow venues. Despite a number of stirring performances, including world records, the opening week of the first Goodwill Games fell well short of Turner's prediction that they would be "bigger than the Olympics." And while Turner reluctantly admitted that "these Games are not going to solve all the world's problems," they may eventually solve some of his.

Turner earned the nickname Captain Outrageous while piloting his 12-m yacht *Courageous* to victory in the 1977 America's Cup. His empire includes the first satellite TV superstation, WTBS in Atlanta, Ga., the first all-news 24-hour cable-TV network, CNN, and MGM's film library, which contains such epics as *Gone*

With the Wind. He also owns the Atlanta Hawks of the National Basketball Association and the Atlanta Braves of baseball's National League. And because he is given to lengthy pronouncements on everything from arms and population control to better relations with the Soviet Union, Turner has earned the nickname Mouth of the South. He was typically unabashed in promoting the first multisport meeting of Soviet and U.S. athletes since the 1976 Olympics: "This is the biggest joint effort between the Soviet Union and the United States since the Second World War."



Turner: \$2-billion debt

Indeed, the enterprise is massive. The Games cost approximately \$100 million (U.S.) to stage, of which the Soviets put up \$65 million. Turner paid \$7.5 million to the Soviet sport council, \$5.4 million to the U.S. Athletics Congress to ensure a strong U.S. contingent and \$1.4 million to Soviet radio and television for facilities. His total expenditure is expected to exceed \$35 million. While the Soviets will reap any propaganda value as hosts, Turner retained the broadcasting rights outside the Soviet bloc. By

the closing ceremonies on July 20, WTBS will make 129 hours of the competition—involving 3,500 athletes from 60 countries in 18 sports—available to 70 million U.S. TV households via 10 communications satellites. And Canada's cable sports network, TSN, will have relayed WTBS's coverage to 833,000 subscribers. Still, Turner will lose between \$10 million and \$20 million (U.S.). But for a man who claims to be \$2 billion (U.S.) in debt—mainly because of the MGM purchase—with daily interest payments of \$1 million (U.S.), the loss is relative. Said Turner: "Jesus Christ didn't make money, neither did Martin Luther King."

One man who does is U.S. track star Carl Lewis. The 24-year-old has turned his four gold medals at the 1984 Olympics into a personal fortune. But Lewis became a pauper in his 100-m showdown with Canada's Ben Johnson last week. The 24-year-old Jamaican-born Johnson won the gold medal in a time of 9.95 seconds—the second-fastest 100 m ever run—and claimed the title of the fastest man in the world. Lewis finished third. Said Johnson: "The last time I beat Lewis he had some complaints. I just wonder what he has to say this time." Said Lewis: "I don't care about being number 1 in the world as much as Ben does." Among the other exciting performances was American Jackie Joyner's world-record 7,148 points in the women's seven-event heptathlon. American Edwin Moses won his 111th consecutive 400-m high hurdles race since 1977 and Soviet Sergei Bubka broke his world record with a pole vault of 19 feet, 8¾ inches.

Yet for all of Turner's 18 months of negotiating, planning and promoting, the Games were ill-timed. Many of the world's top athletes were busy competing in national meets and preparing for the Commonwealth Games in Edinburgh July 24 to Aug. 2 and the world swimming and diving championships Aug. 13 to 23 in Madrid. Still, the 1986 Goodwill Games may prove to be a pilot for a long-running TV series. Following the U.S. boycott of the 1980 Moscow Olympics, the Soviet boycott of the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics and growing concern over an Eastern Bloc boycott of the 1988 Seoul Olympics, the Goodwill Games could possibly become a permanent summer replacement for the troubled Olympics. In that case, Turner's show would be worth millions, helping to stabilize his turbulent financial situation. By 1990, when the second Goodwill Games are scheduled for Seattle, Wash., the Mouth of the South may have added another epic for his superstation.

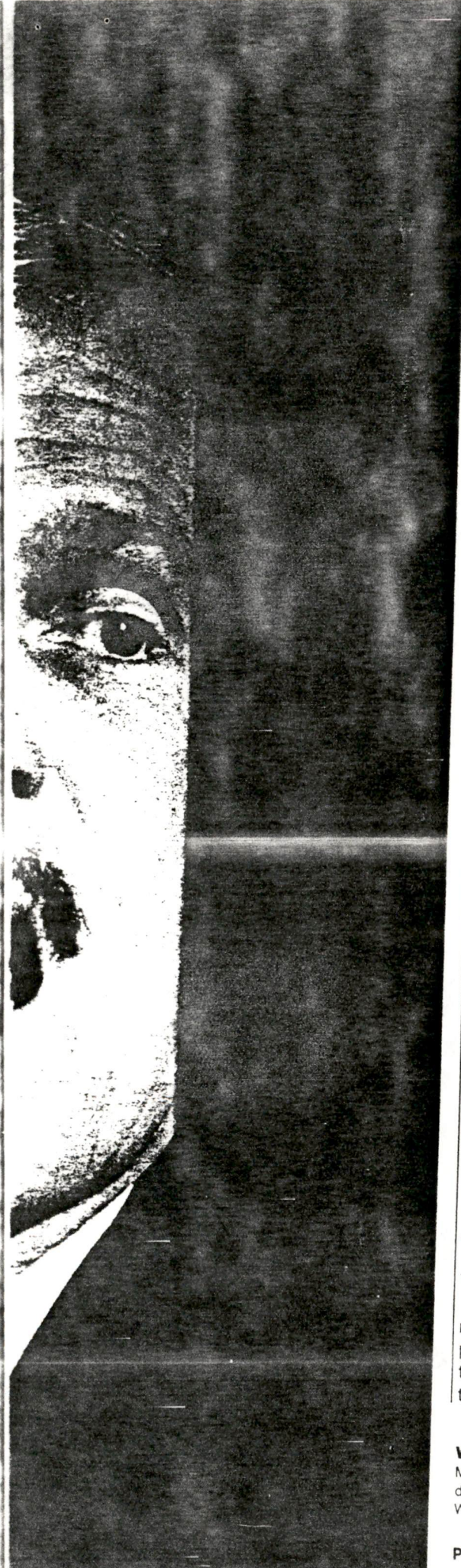
—HAL QUINN with KEITH CHARLES in Moscow

TO THE **Top**

**TED TURNER STAGES HIS
OWN OLYMPICS—AND TRIES
TO RESCUE THE PLANET**

by Michelle Green





It's not as though Ted Turner has nothing to do besides sit around and think about nuclear war. At 47, he is the owner of a global cable network, a domestic SuperStation, two sports teams and a very expensive chunk of MGM. This month he is staging the largest private Olympiad in history—the \$100 million Goodwill Games in Moscow—and he undoubtedly is hatching a plan for yet another bold-stroke acquisition. At this moment, however, he is less concerned with his billion-dollar empire than with the notion that he would be as dead as the rest of us if the bomb were dropped.

Three o'clock on a Monday afternoon, and Ted's mental tape loop is coming around again to his dead-of-night fears. The setting is his aerie at Turner Broadcasting's becolumned Atlanta headquarters, a den that befits a monied rakehell: silver sporting trophies; stuffed mallards, mounted fish and snakeskins; oils of great yachts; a war bonnet casually draped on a coat rack; and a velvet couch that converts into a bed. On the massive desk are significant bibelots: crystal dice from Tiffany and a plaque that adjures, "Lead, Follow or Get Out of the Way."

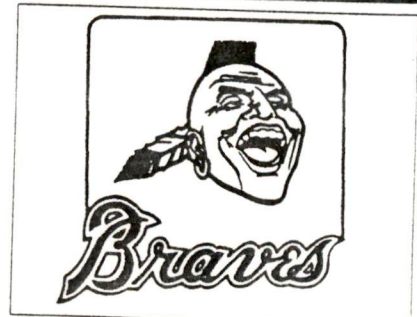
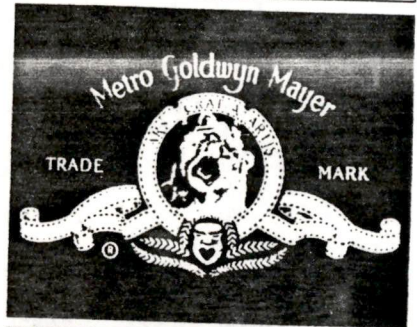
Playing to an audience of one, the dashing, mercurial Turner (in shirt-sleeves and a CNN tie) is delivering a manic soliloquy. "This is the most powerful antinuclear statement you've ever seen," he announces, brandishing a video cassette. "It's so beautiful it'll blow your mind." Sliding it into one of the VCRs stacked on the carpet, he punches a button with his foot, stands before the oversized TV screen and sweeps his arms up in a let-there-be-light gesture—introducing *Trumpet of Conscience*, a treacly WTBS paean to Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and non-violence. Scenes of dying soldiers, steaming warships and goose-stepping Hitler Youth are interspersed with shots of a multiracial children's choir warbling a spiritual. Foxholes, bombers, parachutes, jackboots, gunfire, strafing. "It's . . ." begins his visitor.

"Don't talk, just watch," commands Turner, who has settled into his chair.

Finally, a great blossoming mushroom cloud, a firestorm and a hellish post-bomb Nagasaki. "It goes on about the civil rights movement and everything," says Turner, leaping up to snap

CONTINUED

While Turner borrowed \$1.6 billion to add MGM to his empire (right), he says, "The debt doesn't bother me as much as the arms race. What's a few dollars one way or the other?"



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Birds can't call for help when the woods are on fire.

But you can help.
Get the number of your
fire department.

Then call if
you need help.

Birds can't.



Ad
Gard

Top

off the machine. He sighs briefly, then seizes a photograph from the bookshelf. "See these Russians with their big smiles?" It is a photo of a recent hunting party in the U.S.S.R. with Ted and son Teddy IV, 23, among comrades. "I mean, these people are *people*. The Russians are just human beings and nobody's taken the time to KNOW 'em. So we've got different political systems, so WHAT? That's just like saying all the Jews should be dead, you know, because they don't believe the way we do.

"When you see mothers walking down the streets in Russia pushing their children, you see it's the same over there, and then you think there are 20,000 nuclear warheads pointing at each other, then you wonder—why do we need nuclear weapons?

"A nuclear war is only gonna happen once. I'll tell you, just stand back from it and look at it dispassionately, like you were an extraterrestrial being that was flying over this beautiful planet, and you'd say that we're mad. M-A-D."

Ted Turner, you see, is thinking on a global scale these days. Not content to tend to his own aggressively capitalistic business, he is masterminding grandiose events on the order of the Goodwill Games—a 15-day exercise in athletic diplomacy. Reasoning that a nuclear exchange is less likely between countries whose jocks have met on the playing fields, he is making a major investment to bring Carl Lewis and Debi Thomas together with athletes from 60 other nations and beam the lovefest around the world. Never mind that he will probably lose money, or that most people doubt it will become the quadrennial affair that he envisions. Ted reckons that you can't put a price on peace—or, for that matter, on a reputation as a man for whom no move is too audacious.

Robert Wussler, executive vice-president of Turner Broadcasting and Ted's pinstriped aide-de-camp, shouldered the task of actually mounting the Games. During the 1984 Summer Olympics, says Wussler, "Ted walked into my office and said, 'We've got to do this better. . . . The Russians should be there.' " Four days later Wussler flew to Moscow to present the idea to a Soviet broadcasting official. And while the initial reaction was "nyet, nyet, nyet," Wussler gradually changed that to "da." The Soviet

sports and broadcasting agencies agreed to organize and co-sponsor the games, contributing \$70 million to Turner's \$35 million. The Games (which will be broadcast on WTBS in the afternoons and evenings, and on other stations nationally and overseas) were scheduled to open at the revamped Lenin Stadium on July 5.

While Turner flew to Moscow to preside over his Games, it is unlikely that the execution of his scheme will prove as thrilling as the act of putting it in motion. High on hubris, haunted by the notion that life is finite, he is "more excited by the hunt than by the kill," according to Taylor Glover, his stockbroker and hunting companion. "MGM, for example, is absolutely history with him," says Glover. "He's gone on to not telling what else now. I think he's in a hurry to get everything done. He says, 'I'll rest when I die.' "

The scope of his empire testifies to Turner's voraciousness. Turner Broadcasting (which includes WTBS, CNN and his sports teams) is valued at more than \$1 billion. Having incurred a \$1.6 billion debt to purchase MGM/UA, Turner already has agreed to sell most of the MGM studio back to United Artists and its real estate to Lorimar for a total of \$490 million. The only part of the studio Ted will keep is MGM's phenomenal library of 3,650 films, from *Gone With the Wind* to *The Wizard of Oz* to *2001: A Space Odyssey*. Annual income from the MGM library is expected to match the \$100 million that the cable networks will bring in this year. "I've never seen a deal that was too bold for him," says Mark Bedner, one of Ted's Atlanta bankers. "Every time one of his ideas comes up it's on the edge of the financial envelope."

As friends see it, Ted's impulse to chisel a place in history was fueled by the early deaths of his father (who committed suicide at 53, when Ted was 24) and only sister (who had succumbed to lupus a few years earlier). His passion for the classics was similarly important. At Brown he immersed himself in Virgil and Homer and came to see himself as a kind of latter-day Odysseus, whose life is being spun out by the fates. "Ted really feels his life will end before its time—probably by assassination," says Gerda Dymsha, his college sweetheart.

Turner is not one to discuss such stuff. Armchair psychoanalysis makes him peevish: "I don't want to look back," he says. To Ted, death and

CONTINUED

doom fall into the broad category of Bad News—something he abhors. One of his heroes is the ever-optimistic Jiminy Cricket. Like Jiminy, Turner often bursts into snatches of upbeat song: "You've got to accentuate the positive, eliminate the negative . . . and don't mess with Mr. In-Between."

By all accounts, Turner's perpetual search for new conquests extends beyond the boardroom. He has been wed to second wife Janie Smith Turner for 22 years, and "the marriage has seen more than its share of tests," says a friend. Turner's sexual ambition is said to be boundless, and he takes little trouble to conceal it. In 1983, for example, a *Playboy* interviewer was invited to accompany Ted and traveling companion Liz Wickersham (a onetime model, now a CNN anchor) on a flight to Las Vegas.

Turner doesn't deny the tales. But he won't confirm them, either. "That's my private life," he explains.

"We all make compromises, and I think long ago Janie accepted Ted for what he is," says Peter Dames, an Atlanta businessman who is Turner's best friend. "They both get something out of the relationship. Ted needs that place to go."

Their lives together are peripatetic: Turner owns a lake house in the Atlanta suburb of Roswell, the 5,000-acre Hope Plantation (a moss-hung domain with a menagerie assembled by Ted) and an island, both in South Carolina. Janie is most often found at the family seat, the 8,000-acre Avalon Plantation near Tallahassee, Fla. On weekends, Ted also retreats to Avalon in his six-seater Merlin IIB airplane. Plantations and the private plane aside, theirs is not an extravagant existence. Turner—who proclaims, "I nearly got run over the other day trying to pick up a dime in a revolving door"—saves money by having Janie cut his hair, banning air conditioning in his houses and driving a Toyota. He often wears unremarkable clothing given to him by Hathaway and other manufacturers whose goods he has promoted. In May he signed a million-dollar-plus contract with Simon and Schuster to dictate an autobiography—partly, he says, because "I need the money."

"How can you raise five children and be a pessimist?" asks Ted (at a Braves game with wife Janie, son Beau, 18, and daughter Jennie, 17).

The Braves trail Pittsburgh 6-0 in the sixth, but Turner is shouting only token insults at his team. In his open-air enclave at Atlanta-Fulton County Stadium, he is simultaneously enduring photographers, playing to a coterie of family and friends and delivering pronouncements on the state of the planet. He is not, however, too busy to keep watch on the bottom line: When a foul ball plops into the stands nearby, he calls to a souvenir hunter, "Hey, give that back." (The man does.)

"My hobby? Peace and population control," he is saying. "I'm putting on the full-court press now—to stop the arms race, control the population, protect the environment. I want to be successful with business so I can communicate with people. God, how can that fat slob pitch? . . . Hey, that's a joke.

"It's true that everything I do is a war. It's a war between the forces of good and evil, hatred and stupidity, greed and materialism versus the forces of light."

Son Beau leans over to ask, "Hey, Dad, is that a hole in your shirt?"

"It's an old shirt," says Turner. It can't be a fresh burn: Ted claims to have given up smoking on a bet last fall.

A telephone is brought to the box; daughter Jennie and Beau want to call Hope Plantation, where pet bear Yogi has just gone on a minor rampage. "Bill it here," Ted commands.

This leads to a soliloquy about farming. "We raise our own rice. We eat everything we kill on the farm. Waste not, want not. Write that down."

Which segues, inevitably, to the arms race: "If we don't stop the arms race, you don't have to worry about



Ted's father (with his only son in 1940) was a driven, demanding man who, says a close friend, "was always pushing Ted to do more."

the population and the environment and the water supplies. But we're the same people who created the Winged Victory of Samothrace, and if we can make it through this crisis, we'll make it through anything. I'd say our chances of pulling out are 50-50. But that's better than nothing."

Turner takes a sip from a sweating plastic cup ("Atlanta's water, with chemicals and piss in it") and watches as the Braves score their first run. In the bottom of the seventh, it is Braves 1, Pittsburgh 8. "Rally, rally, rally!" he yells, but the Jiminy Cricket boosterism is reflexive. The Braves may win or lose, but Citizen Turner is still playing against time. □



ROGER ALLEN GRIGG

'That hot little biotech company you spend so much time following—she left her tennis dress in your laundry'



HAMILTON FOR US&WR

BUSINESS BRIEFING

Ted Turner's Goodwill Games—a high hurdle

Ted Turner, who bids on companies he can't afford to buy (CBS) and buys companies he can't afford to keep (MGM), has another idea—his own version of the Summer Olympics. Called the Goodwill Games, it will put American and Soviet athletes head to head for the first time since 1976. The July 5-20 event in Moscow will attract athletes from 50 nations, and may be great for sports. But it doesn't look good for Turner Broadcasting System.

The extravaganza will cost anywhere from \$35 million to \$50 million. Turner hoped to bring in up to \$100 million in revenues. But when TBS got rolling on the project last October, most advertisers had made their 1985-86 buys. Then TV ad costs headed down. "If advertisers can get superb buys from major networks now, their few dollars will go there—leaving Turner nickels and dimes," says Bill Croasdale, director of network programming at ad agency BBDO. The network chief at another big agency, afraid the games would not draw a large audience, declined to buy any time. "Few agencies steered clients their way," he adds.

Sponsorships by PepsiCo, Stroh's Brewery, Mars and Gillette for promotional rights and commercial time reportedly brought less than \$10 million—some of it refundable if the event doesn't attract enough viewers. More than 20 other companies agreed to advertise, most spending less than \$500,000. Says one ad-agency executive: "I'm guessing they've booked no more than \$15 million. They could lose up to \$25 million on this."

Turner Broadcasting people insist losses will be manageable. Jerry Hogan, who heads TV sales for TBS, still forecasts revenues of \$30 million and claims Turner is more than half way toward that goal. "Any new venture is always rough," Hogan says. His staff will sell spots right through the closing days of the games, which will be broad-

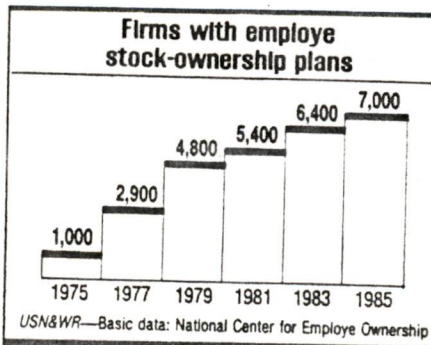
cast on cable via WTBS, Turner's Atlanta superstation, and on 62 other TV outlets, which have syndication rights. **The payoff could come** at the 1990 Goodwill Games in Seattle. If the event captures public attention, profits could conceivably be enormous. But that presupposes amiable East-West relations that no one can foretell. Right now, having flubbed his bid for CBS in 1985 and sold most of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer back to its previous owner in June, Ted Turner's own score won't win medals.

■ **OPEC fiddles, Hunts burn**

Oil wildcatter H. L. Hunt began a family fortune that became as immense as Texas—perhaps \$10 billion at its peak. He died in 1974, and today sons Bunker, Herbert and Lamar are trying to preserve what's left. In late June, as OPEC's ministers sought to reverse the collapse of oil prices, the Hunts sued 23 banks, accusing them of trying to destroy the family by refusing to renegotiate \$1.5 billion in debt.

The lawsuit may open to public scrutiny a Lone Star dynasty that has been kept intensely private. Known already is that the Hunts were hit by a triple whammy. Led by Bunker, the brothers amassed perhaps 80 million ounces of silver worth \$4 billion in 1980. But silver prices tumbled, and today that horde

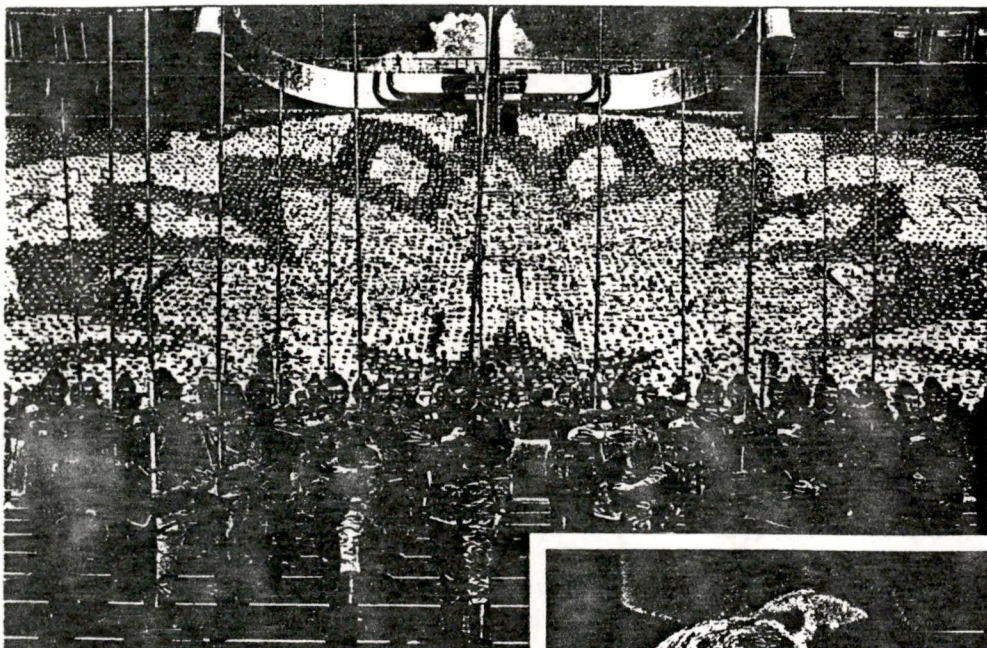
Firms with employe stock-ownership plans



US&WR—Basic data: National Center for Employee Ownership

Turner's Goodwill Gamble

A TV man and the Soviets stage a mini-Olympics



PETER TURNLEY FOR NEWSWEEK

Anybody watching? A Moscow rehearsal

So what if Ted Turner loses millions of dollars in Moscow this week. "Money isn't everything, man," he says. "Jesus Christ didn't make money, neither did Martin Luther King." So what if most big sponsors have steered clear of the TV maverick's latest extravaganza—after all, "nobody ever accused them of being the smartest people in the world." The fact is, 3,500 athletes from about 70 countries are chasing gold medals in a Soviet capital decked out for Turner's first Goodwill Games. His superstation in Atlanta, along with other outlets, is beaming 129 hours of events to about 70 million American TV households. Not that Turner is trying to top the Olympics, exactly, but because of the American boycott in 1980 and the Soviet boycott in 1984, his Goodwill Games feature the first major U.S.-Soviet competition in 10 years, and as he says, "That's something, ain't it?"

Like most of Turner's projects, the Goodwill Games started out half baked. His original idea was that the Turner Broadcasting System and the Soviets would purchase television rights to the 1988 Olympics in Seoul, thus ensuring against another Soviet boycott. But Moscow countered with the idea of a new U.S.-Soviet event, and early last year Turner eagerly agreed to a joint venture, as long



ROBERT MAASS—PHOTOREPORTERS

'Money isn't everything, man': Atlanta's high roller

as other countries participated. Turner sank \$35 million into the project and helped recruit the Western team. For one thing, he gave \$6 million to The Athletics Congress, an organization of track-and-field athletes, which in turn paid top American stars \$3,000 each to perform. Above all, Turner wanted to create a class act. "It's another one of those pipe dreams of Ted's," says a TBS insider. "We're still the blue-collar network, and we know that. But if we pull this off, we have shown Europe and the rest of the world that we are first rate."

Turner's strategy was to attract star athletes in 18 telegenic sports, including track, swimming, boxing, volleyball and even July figure skating. He pointedly bypassed the U.S. Olympic Committee, mere

"amateurs," according to TBS executive vice president Robert Wussler, but Turner and the USOC have now reached a "mutual understanding" about planning future Goodwill Games, USOC president Robert Helmick says. The games should become a U.S.-Soviet competition, he added, not an alternative to the Olympics.

Turner also has reached a comradely understanding with the Soviet bureaucracy. "When somebody says, 'Don't you think he's crazy?' I say, 'No, I don't think he's crazy,'" says Henrikas Yushkiavitshus, head of Soviet television operations for the games. The Soviets built a huge studio for the TBS visitors and had no complaints when Turner posted a 24-hour watch over his sophisticated special-effects computers, which are prohibited for export to the Soviet Union. Turner has also completed a deal swapping a subscription to his Cable News Network for the East-bloc Intervisio service. His crews are shooting a documentary, "A Portrait of the Soviet Union," and Turner also hopes to film a movie there.

Friendly atmosphere: To present Moscow's best face and to limit local contacts with foreign visitors, the city doubled its police force to 1,138 militiamen and all but closed access to Soviets living beyond its limits. Street banners heralded the games' official theme: sports, friendship and peace. "I can't say that these games are political," says Yushkiavitshus, "but they are creating an atmosphere. Sports are important for relations between countries."

The 17 days of friendly atmosphere between July 4 and 20 will cost Turner an estimated \$10 million or more in losses. Although advertising sales picked up as the Goodwill Games neared, the buildup was all but swamped by celebrations of the Statue of Liberty.

People "will tune in if the competition is good," says Richard Kostyra of the J. Walter Thompson advertising agency, "particularly if the Americans are winning." That leaves Turner dependent on the fortunes of his special blue-chip recruits, including such Olympic champions as hurdler Edwin Moses, triple jumper Willie Banks and sprinter Carl Lewis—and hurt by the Pentagon's decision to bar 11 military members of the U.S. boxing team from his "commercial" venture. Turner must look for real profits at the next Goodwill Games scheduled for Seattle in 1990—if his grandiose elaboration on Ping-Pong diplomacy can last that long.

STEVEN STRASSER with VERN E. SMITH in Atlanta, JOYCE BARNATHAN in Moscow and KAREN SPRINGEN in New York



David Gogol
Washington Office
(202) 223-0956
FAX: (202) 223-1393

Rec'd
9/12/89
AKK

September 7, 1989

Mr. Andrew H. Card, Jr.
Assistant to the President and
Deputy to the Chief of Staff
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Andy:

I hope the summer has ended with you rested and ready for the travails of the fall. As you know, the Goodwill Games Task Force has not been officially announced although John Sununu apparently told Senator Gorton that it was a "done deal". The President will be in Spokane in September and Senator Gorton has decided that his visit would be an opportune time to announce the creation of the White House Task Force. You may anticipate an inquiry from Senator Gorton in the next few days.

On a personal note, my firm has been acquired by Baker and Daniels of Indianapolis, largely due to the urging of Mitch Daniels (he is a partner in the law firm as well as President of the Hudson Institute.) Although he will not be terribly active on behalf of the non-Indiana clients, he will be helping from time to time with Goodwill Games items.

Hope to see you soon.

Sincerely,

David U. Gogol
President

DUG:brc

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date: 9/13

FOR: Gov. S.

FROM:

ANDY CARD

Andy

Action



Your Comment

Let's Talk

FYI

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 3, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR ANDREW H. CARD, JR.
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT AND
DEPUTY TO THE CHIEF OF STAFF

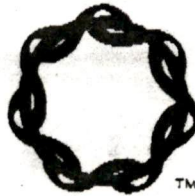
FROM: C. BOYDEN GRAY *CBG*
COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Formation of Interagency Task Force Headed
by White House for 1990 Goodwill Games

Pursuant to your request of April 19, 1989, Counsel's Office has reviewed the above-referenced request for you to form an Interagency Task Force for the 1990 Goodwill Games and to serve on behalf of the White House as its coordinator. Unlike the Olympics and Pan American Games, the Goodwill Games were conceived and organized by Ted Turner at least in part to turn a profit. In fact, as evidenced by the attached newspaper article, concerns have been raised that Turner's Goodwill Games represent the commercialization of amateur athletics.

As we understand it, however, the Task Force would coordinate the efforts of the federal Departments and agencies that are already (or will become) involved with these games in some manner. Given the nature of this coordinating role, we can see no legal objection or "commercialization" concern with either an Interagency Task Force or a White House coordinator for that Task Force. Of course, we defer to your judgment, and that of the Chief of Staff and the concerned Departments and agencies, as to the need for and advisability of either such an interagency group or such a coordinating role for the White House.

5/8 Sent to Boyden
for review.



1990
GOODWILL
GAMES
SEATTLE

Determined NOT to be
National Security Classified Marking
By SM (NLGB) on 02/26/25

~~Confidential & Privileged~~

MEMORANDUM

DATE: April 27, 1989
TO: David Gogol
FROM: Jim Lowe *JML*
RE: SOC Corporate Independence and Games Responsibilities

I. SOC Organizational and Tax Attributes

- a non-profit corporation, incorporated in May, 1986 under Washington State law.
- Board of Directors - all Washington State residents, none appointed by or affiliated with Turner Broadcasting.
- Federally tax-exempt status granted by Internal Revenue Service in December, 1987 under Code Section 501(C)(3).
- Corporate purpose: to foster international understanding by conducting international amateur sports competition, in particular the 1990 Goodwill Games, and by sponsoring international cultural activities (per SOC's application for tax-exempt status).

II. Responsibilities for Producing and Staging 1990 Goodwill Games

- The SOC will produce and stage the Games in 1990 in Washington State.
- The SOC is the entity responsible for (among other things):
 - (1) providing general management personnel for Games;
 - (2) arranging and managing competition venues and other facilities, including Athletes' Village;



- (3) implementing Opening and Closing Ceremonies;
- (4) providing security and accreditation services;
- (5) managing necessary construction and public permits;
- (6) relations with local governments, businesses, labor and the general public;
- (7) liaison with U.S. Government and agencies of foreign governments;
- (8) ticket systems/sales;
- (9) protocol; and
- (10) support services, such as transportation, press operations, publications.

- . SOC is the final decision-maker in those areas of its responsibility.

III. SOC/TBS Relationship

- . TBS started the Goodwill Games in 1986, owns certain Goodwill Games trademarks, and has ongoing rights with respect to future Goodwill Games.
- . For 1990 the Games and TBS relationship to the Games have been completely restructured from 1986.
- . As holder of worldwide media rights, TBS pays the SOC a fee of approximately \$16.8 million.
- . Total costs of staging the Athletic events in Washington State are approximately \$101.5 million, of which TBS' fee amounts to 16.7%.
- . The SOC's budget for staging the athletic events is approximately \$60 million, of which the TBS fee amounts to 28%.
- . The SOC is producing the Goodwill Arts Festival and Cultural Exchange Programs without TBS budgetary support; TBS is providing some television promotional support to the Arts Festival.

MEMO

- 3 -

4/27/89

- Athletes are being selected and invited by the U.S. National Governing Bodies for each sport in coordination with the International Federation for each sport.

cc: Bob Walsh
Kathy Scanlan
Bernie Russi

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 18, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR GOVERNOR JOHN SUNUNU

FROM: ANDREW H. CARD, JR. 

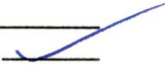
SUBJECT: 1990 Goodwill Games

I have been asked to facilitate a coordinated federal effort for the 1990 Goodwill Games by forming an Interagency Task Force. Toward that end, attached are a draft letter to Cabinet Secretaries of departments and agencies that are or will be playing a role asking them to designate a liaison to the Task Force and a list of agencies involved.

The precedents for a White House coordinating role relating to international sports events extend back to the Lake Placid Winter Games in 1980 with Carter's involvement. In 1982, Mike Deaver established a White House Task Force for the 1984 Olympics. In 1985, Max Friedersdorf and Mitch Daniels established the White House Task Force on the 1987 Pan American Games.

The Goodwill Games will involve 60 countries, 2500 athletes, thousands of press and hundreds of hours of television coverage.

Approve _____

Disapprove 

Attachments

See me


DRAFT

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 18, 1989

Dear Mr. Secretary:

As you may be aware, in July 1990, Seattle, Washington will host the 1990 Goodwill Games. This event will be the largest international sports event held in the United States since the 1987 Pan American Games and the largest event scheduled to be held in the United States in the 1990's.

There will be extensive international coverage of this event which is comparable to Olympic finals in 21 sports with the best teams and athletes from approximately 60 countries participating.

There is and will be a large federal role in security, logistics, and other related support for the Games. Over 15 federal departments and agencies will spend in excess of \$23 million in support or involvement with the Games. This large federal role and extensive international attention requires careful coordination and high-level supervision from each of the agencies and departments that are or will be involved. To help ensure that this coordination and planning occur, the President has asked that an informal task force be established to supervise the federal response to and involvement with the organizing committee of the 1990 Goodwill Games. To this end, we would appreciate the appointment of a representative from your department to serve on this task force and as a point of contact for issues relating to your involvement with the Goodwill Games. We will assemble the representatives shortly to establish the procedures and the agenda for the task force.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Andrew H. Card, Jr.
Assistant to the President
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff

**Departments and Agencies with Responsibilities
Related to the Goodwill Games**

DOD - providing security and other support with \$20 million authorization and appropriation for this purpose

State Department - visa, protocol, security, asylum, and policy issues

United States Information Agency - supporting cultural and exchange program with one million dollar grant

Department of Labor - extensive involvement with the Job Corps which is providing labor for construction projects

General Services Administration - providing surplus office space, furniture, and other assistance to the Games

Justice Department - has responsibility for determining security threat facing the Games. FBI and INS are also involved in security and entry issues

Treasury Department - Secret Service, Customs, BATF, and Office of Asset Control are all involved with the Games.

National Endowment for the Arts - Providing funds for performing arts festival

Department of Transportation - FAA, Coast Guard, and Overflight Security Committee are involved in security and charter issues

Postal Service - providing specialized postal service during the games, assisting with mail security, ceremonial aspects

Department of Health and Human Services - Involved in drug, medical and other certification issues. Bureau of Native American Affairs will be involved in Indian programs

Interior Department - Bureau of Indian Affairs is assisting with Indian programs related to the Games.

Commerce Department - US Travel and Tourism Administration should be involved in promoting tourism related to the Games.

Federal Emergency Management Agency - involved in security and disaster planning

Department of Agriculture - The Forest Service manages several Job Corps centers that will be involved in construction and other projects with the Games

4/14/89

THE WHITE HOUSE

David -

Thank you for your letter, meeting with me and for your understanding. (It was a hectic day!)

I am glad to help facilitate a more coordinated Federal response to the Goodwill Games. It seems appropriate that the White House form an interagency task force on the Goodwill Games. Time is of the essence, so I'll move quickly.

Keep in touch.

Andy

AC:

Did you commit to this?

Yes

Do you want me to do the memo/letter to agencies in accordance w/draft provided? Y N

also a decision memo for JAS

LG



Uniting The World's Best

David Gogol
Washington Office
(202) 223-0956
FAX: (202) 223-1393

April 13, 1989

Mr. Andrew Card
Office of the Chief of Staff
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Andy:

Thank you for devoting time to our very small matter on a very hectic day. It was kind of you to focus on our request when there are so many competing issues.

The precedents for a White House coordinating role relating to international sports events extend back at least as far as the Lake Placid Winter Games in 1980. The Carter White House was deeply involved in the planning of the Lake Placid Games (largely because the White House was trying to counter the impression that it was anti-Olympic following the reaction to Afghanistan). Anne Wexler staffed the task force and supervised the expenditure of the \$110 million the federal government spent to support that competition.

Mike Deaver established a White House Task Force for the 1984 Olympics in 1982. By 1983, he was holding monthly meetings with agency representatives to keep track of issues and had established a two-person office to staff the task force.

In 1985, Max Friedersdorf and Mitch Daniels established the White House Task Force on the 1987 Pan American Games. After an initial meeting with the agency representatives and organizing committee officers (copy of my invitation attached), there was only one later meeting. There were a few mailings done to establish the status of issues and concerns. There were also phone calls to agencies from time to time to nudge decisions along or to help resolve interagency disputes. Mitch served the President and Vice-President well by creating a number of very positive press opportunities and avoiding several politically sensitive incidents. He also used the task force to create tremendous good will with a number of Members of Congress.

The past precedents apply directly to the Goodwill Games. The Games involve 60 countries, 2500 athletes, thousands of press, and hundreds of hours of television coverage. The

Honorable Andrew Card
April 13, 1989
Page Two

participants will come from all the potentially controversial countries, Cuba, USSR, China, Bulgaria, etc.

The federal government is already heavily involved with the Games. The attached list provides a brief description of the role the 15 departments and agencies are already playing. The federal government will spend over \$23 million on various elements of the Games. The federal role was further legitimized this winter when the Attorney General certified that there was a security threat of sufficient scale to warrant federal participation.

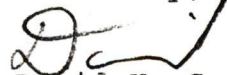
The Games have been re-formatted to avoid the issues of 1986. Turner Broadcasting has purchased the television rights to the Games but the non-profit Seattle Organizing Committee is organizing the Games. The USOC and the amateur sports groups of the United States are participating in the planning and organization of the event.

Unless issues develop that I have not yet identified, I do not expect any great controversy to develop. There will be several issues that deserve some consideration for their political or international implications, but these should not be tremendously difficult issues. There will, however, be a number of ways in which the Administration can create international goodwill and national attention through participation in Games related activities.

I have enclosed a list of the agencies that should be asked to appoint a Goodwill Games liaison or representative, a draft letter to the agencies, and a briefing book that describes the Games. I have also attached a copy of the letter Senator Gorton sent to the President.

Thank you for your consideration. Call if you have any questions.

Sincerely,



David U. Gogol

DUG:dm

SLADE GORTON
WASHINGTON

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

January 24, 1989

The Honorable George Bush
The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Re: Goodwill Games
Seattle, Washington
July 20 to August 5, 1990

My dear Mr. President:

The second quadrennial Goodwill Games will take place in Seattle, Washington, from July 20 to August 5, 1990. The first such games were played in Moscow in 1986. They are designed to bring together the world's finest athletes in a wide range of sports in the summer equidistant between Olympic years, and their first appearance in the United States will be one of the major events of Seattle's history.

Planning for the games has proceeded with a resounding degree of success, but will obviously require the cooperation and assistance of the Federal Government.

I earnestly request that you create a White House Task Force, with a specific Chairman in the White House, to coordinate federal involvement in preparation for the games. They have already been recognized by the Congress and an appropriation for security purposes in the current budget and all federal offices have, to this point, been most cooperative. Nevertheless, because the games will be dealing with so many federal offices, a White House coordinator will be vital to their success.

Thank you very much for your consideration of this request.

Sincerely,



Slade Gorton
United States Senator

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 10, 1985

Dear Dave:

Please allow this letter to serve as your formal invitation to the Interagency Task Force Meeting to coordinate the federal role in the Pan American games. The first meeting of this Task Force will be held on July 24th from 3:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. in the Roosevelt Room of the White House. Vice President Bush will open the meeting promptly at 3:00 p.m.

Sincerely,



Mitchell E. Daniels, Jr.
Deputy Assistant to the President
and
Director of Intergovernmental Affairs

Mr. David Gogol
1015 - 15th Street, N.W.
Suite 1200
Washington, D.C. 20005