**WHITE HOUSE**
**CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET**

**Date Correspondence Received (YY/MM/DD):** __________

Name of Correspondent: ____________________________

**Subject:** FOIA Request

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<th>ROUTE TO: Office/Agency/Office/Agency (Staff Name)</th>
<th>ACTION</th>
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**ACTION CODES:**
- A - Appropriate Action
- C - Comment/Recommendation
- D - Draft Response
- F - Furnish Fact Sheet
to be used as Enclosure

**DISPOSITION CODES:**
- A - Answered
- B - Non-Special Referral
- C - Completed
- S - Suspended

Comments: __________________________________________

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

#### CLASSIFICATION SECTION

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#### PRESIDENTIAL REPLY

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#### SIGNATURE CODES:

- **CPn**: Presidential Correspondence
  - n - Unknown
  - 1 - Ronald Wilson Reagan
  - 2 - Ronald Reagan
  - 3 - Ron
  - 4 - Dutch
  - 5 - Ron Reagan
  - 6 - Ronald
  - 7 - Ronnie

- **CLn**: First Lady's Correspondence
  - n - Unknown
  - 1 - Nancy Reagan
  - 2 - Nancy
  - 3 - Mrs. Ronald Reagan

- **CBn**: Presidential & First Lady's Correspondence
  - n - Ronald Reagan - Nancy Reagan
  - 2 - Ron - Nancy

#### MEDIA CODES:

- B - Box/package
- C - Copy
- D - Official document
- G - Message
- H - Handcarried
- L - Letter
- M - Mailgram
- O - Memo
- P - Photo
- R - Report
- S - Sealed
- T - Telegram
- V - Telephone
- X - Miscellaneous
- Y - Study
Dear Mr. Graham:

This is in response to your Freedom of Information Act request to Peter Keisler, Associate Counsel to the President.

As I explained in my letter to you dated November 23, 1987, the White House, as an entity whose "sole function is to advise and assist the President," is not an "agency" subject to the Freedom of Information Act. Kissinger v. Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press, 445 U.S. 136, 156 (1980). Accordingly, we respectfully decline to comply with your request.

Moreover, the White House is not in a position to "authenticate" upon private request documents which purport to be governmental records. The White House records of prior Administrations are stored at private libraries or at the National Archives and Records Administration. Other departments and agencies of the government are responsible for the storage of their own historical documents. I suggest that you contact those repositories if you wish to pursue your inquiry.

Sincerely,

Jay B. Stephens
Deputy Counsel to the President

Mr. Lee M. Graham
526 W. Maple
Monrovia, CA 91016
January 5, 1988

MEMORANDUM FOR JAY B. STEPHENS

FROM: PETER D. KEISLER

SUBJECT: Freedom of Information Act Request from Mr. Lee Graham

Mr. Lee Graham wrote to me at the suggestion of the Freedom of Information Office at the Air Force. He is seeking information on UFOs, and has in his possession several documents which have the appearance of declassified government records and which refer to UFOs.

Mr. Graham sought information on these matters from the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board by filing a Freedom of Information Act request. By letter dated November 23, 1987, you informed him that PFIAB was part of the White House and that the White House is not an "agency" subject to FOIA.

His letter to me is styled as a FOIA request, but he is in fact requesting information, not records. Specifically he wants to know whether the documents he has on UFOs are authentic, and which agency he can turn to for "complete uncensored copies."

I have attached for your review and signature a draft letter in response.

Attachment
27 May 1987
Freedom of Information Act Request
(5 U.S.C. 552)
ATTN: PETER KEISLER
Associate Counsel to the President
Culmahouse
Washington, D.C.
20500

Dear Mr. Keisler:

Sir, I have been referred to you by Anne W. Turner, Freedom of Information Manager, Department of the Air Force (see enclosure D).

Please note the enclosed documentation (see enclosure A-A7) which is currently being circulated within the Aerospace community in which I am employed.

This document (see enclosure A) confirms the existence of an "NSC/MJ-12 Special Studies Project" and may be authenticated by contacting Mr. Edward Reese at the National Archives in Washington, D.C. His number is 202-523-3220.

The release of THIS memo/document (see enclosure A) ostensibly authenticates THESE other documents which contain references to the "MJ-12" "Group" (see enclosure A2, A3, and A4).

This CIA document (see enclosure A3) relates the existence of an Executive Order #EO 01156 which was ostensibly cited to prohibit me from acquiring documentary proof that an extraterrestrial intelligence exists (see enclosure B-B1). The "Satellite System" that I here (see enclosure B #3) make reference to HAS been widely publicized (see enclosure C)! I understand that there IS an OPSEC Department of Defense Directive #5200.1 TH that prohibits the circulation of disinformation and/or improperly declassified material. THAT Directive would obviously apply to this documentation (see enclosure A2, A3 and A4); I, therefore, respectfully request-

1. An "OFFICIAL" declaration as to the authenticity of THIS documentation (see enclosure A2, A3, and A4).
And if authentic—

2. The identity of the SPECIFIC agency to whom I should make a request for a complete uncensored copy of THESE records/documents (see enclosure A2, A3, and A4).

Thank you for your time Sir.

Sincerely

Lee M. Graham
526 W. Maple
Monrovia, CA
July 14, 1954

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL TWining

SUBJECT: NSC/MJ-12 Special Studies Project

The President has decided that the MJ-12 SSP briefing should take place during the already scheduled White House meeting of July 16, rather than following it as previously intended. More precise arrangements will be explained to you upon arrival. Please alter your plans accordingly.

Your concurrence in the above change of arrangements is assumed.

ROBERT CUTLER
Special Assistant
to the President

[Handwritten notes: "TOP SECRET  RESTRICTED SECURITY INFORMATION" and "鼹 857 03" on page bottom right.]

COPY

from
THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES
Record Group No. 112,
Records of the Headquarters United States Air Force
THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1954.

8.50 - The President will receive the Governor of
the Farm Credit Administration and the
Members of the Federal Farm Credit Board

9.00 - Cabinet Meeting

11.00 - The President will sign S. 3291, An Act
"Authorizing the President to present
a gold medal to Irving Berlin"

12.15 - The President will receive a group of
Congressmen, who wish to pay their res-
pects and pledge their continuing support
of the President's program.

1.00 - (LUNCH)
SUBJECT: OPERATION [REDACTED] PRELIMINARY BRIEFIN FOR

DOCUMENT PREPARED [REDACTED]

BRIEFIN OFFICER: ADM. ROSCOE H. HILLENKOETTER (MJ-1)

NOTE: This document has been prepared as a preliminary briefing only. It should be regarded as introductory to a full operations briefing intended to follow.

* * * * * *

OPERATION [REDACTED] is a TOP SECRET Research and Development Intelligence operation responsible directly and only to the President of the United States. Operations of the project are carried out under control of the [REDACTED] Group which was established by special classified executive order of President Truman on 24 September, 1947, upon recommendation by Dr. Vannevar Bush and Secretary James Forrestal. (See Attachment "A"). Members of the [REDACTED] Group were designated as follows:

Adm. Roscoe H. Hillenkoetter
Dr. Vannevar Bush
Secy. James V. Forrestal
Gen. Nathan F. Twining
Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg
Dr. Detlev Bronk
Dr. Jerome Hunsaker
Mr. Sidney W. Souers
Mr. Gordon Gray
Dr. Donald Kennedy
Gen. Robert H. Mountague
Brig. Gen. E. Bentner

The death of Secretary Forrestal on 32 May, 1949, created a vacancy which remained unfilled until 01 August, 1950, upon which date Gen. Walter B. Smith was designated as permanent replacement.

* * * * * * *

[REDACTED] TOP SECRET

T52-EXEMPT (E)
SUBJECT: OPERATION PRELIMINARY BRIEFING FOR

DOCUMENT PREPARED

BRIEFING OFFICER: ADM. ROSCOE H. HILLENKOETER (MJ-1)

NOTE: This document has been prepared as a preliminary briefing only. It should be regarded as introductory to a full operations briefing intended to follow.

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Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg
Dr. Detlev Bronk
Dr. Jerome Rumsaker
Mr. Sidney V. Bowles
Mr. Gordon Gray
Mr. Donald Nelson
Gen. Robert E. Montague
Mr. Earl L. Beckner

The death of Secretary Forrestal on 22 May, 1949, created a vacancy which remained unfilled until 01 August, 1950, upon which date Gen. Walter B. Smith was designated as permanent replacement.

* * * * *

T52-EXEMPT (E)
On 24 June, 1947, a civilian pilot flying over the Cascade Mountains in the State of Washington observed nine flying disc-shaped aircraft traveling in formation at a high rate of speed. Although this was not the first known sighting of such objects, it was the first to gain widespread attention in the public media. Hundreds of reports of sightings of similar objects followed. Many of these came from highly credible military and civilian sources. These reports resulted in independent efforts by several different elements of the military to ascertain the nature and purpose of these objects in the interests of national defense. A number of witnesses were interviewed and there were several unsuccessful attempts to utilize aircraft in efforts to pursue reported discs in flight. Public reaction bordered on near hysteria at times.

On 07 July, 1947, a secret operation was begun to assure recovery of the wreckage of this object for scientific study.
Executive Briefing {Memo}

Yesterday R2 requested briefing on Project "A". In particular, he wanted updated info from MJ'. MJ advised that that info was not available to P2. Apparently, White House requested info because of . Can't seem to make those fools realize that info is not available for any dissemination, per EO [redacted], regardless of who requests info. Contact T-2P and see if he can assume custody of the matter.

Don't allow AF to evaluate IDENT info. They may open up a little too much. KEND-3 can assist to some extent.
This is a retyped copy of an original copy obtained by L.M. Graham. No data/information/conjecture has been added. The original copy is available for review. This information is provided courtesy of W.L. Moore Publications & Research.

TOP SECRET

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE

EXECUTIVE BRIEFING

SUBJECT:

PROJECT AQUARIUS (TS)

ATTENTION

THIS DOCUMENT WAS PREPARED BY MJ12. MJ12 IS SOLELY RESPONSIBLE FOR ITS SUBJECT MATTER.

DOCUMENT CONTROL: ECN 0001

CLASSIFIED BY: MJ12 XXXXXXX
DECLASSIFY ON: EXEMPT

TOP SECRET

This is the first page of the copy. It is, admittedly, of very poor quality. Unknown data/information are indicated on this, and subsequent pages, by "XXXX" indicating not only that data/information are missing, but also the best estimate of the physical size of the missing/undecipherable text.
TOP SECRET

PROJECT AQUARIUS

(TS/ORCON) (PROWORD): XXXXXX Contains 16 volumes of documented information collected from the beginning of the United States' Investigation of Unidentified Flying Objects (UFOs) and Identified Alien Crafts (IAC). The Project was originally established in 1953, by order of President Eisenhower, under control of XXXXX and MJ12. In 1960, the Project's name was changed from Project XXXXX to Project Aquarius. The Project was funded by XXX confidential funds (non-appropriated). The Project XXXX(for 1 full line)XXX Dec 1969 after Project Blue Book was closed. The purpose of Project Aquarius was to collect all scientific, technological, medical and intelligence information from UFO/IAC sightings and contacts with alien life forms. This orderly file of collected information has been used to advance the United States' Space Program.

(TS/ORCON) The preceeding briefing is an historical account of the United States Government's investigation of Aerial Phenomenas, Recovered Alien Aircraft, and contacts with extraterrestial Life Forms.
2. (TS/ORCON) PROJECT SIGMA: (PROWORD: XXXXXXXX). Originally established as part of Project XXXX in 1954. Became a separate project in 1976. Its mission was to establish communication with Aliens. This Project met with positive success (sic) when in 1959, the United States established primitive communications with the Aliens. On April 25, 1964, a USAF intelligence officer met two aliens at a pre-arranged location in the desert of New Mexico. The contact lasted for approximately three hours. XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX the Air Force officer managed to exchange basic information with the two Aliens (Atch 7). This project is continuing at an Air Force base in New Mexico. (OPR: XXXXXXXXXX)

3. (TS/ORCON) PROJECT SNOWBIRD: (PROWORD: XXXXXX) Originally established in 1972. Its mission was to test fly a recovered Alien aircraft. This project is continuing in Nevada (sic). XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

4. (TS/ORCON) PROJECT XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX Originally established in 1968. Its mission was to evaluate all UFOXXXX information pertaining to space technology PROJECT POUNCE continues XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

The above is a declassified version of a once-marked "TOP SECRET" page from a USAF PROJECTS document. Probability of authenticity = 90%.
6 June 1984

INFORMATION
Freedom of Information Act Officer
Department of the Air Force
Headquarters Foreign Technology Division
Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio
45433

Dear Sir:

I am writing this letter as a Freedom of Information Act request (which I understand permits a person access to non-classified pictures and data about various aircraft), to you because the Foreign Technology Division is alleged to be the origin of much of the following.

With the crash of Lt. Gen. Robert M. Bond (See "A"), there are now circulating within the Aerospace Industry a number of very curious rumors. They are-

1. That Lt. Gen. Bond was flying a company configured derivative of the Lockheed F-19 "Stealth" fighter featured in the movie- "Deal of the Century", as the F-19X. See "B". Is this correct and are any specifications and further pictures available of this F-19X?

2. That the Lockheed F-19 "Stealth" fighter (See "C") was developed out of a project code named "Have Blue" (See "D"), from the study of crashed "Flying Saucer" artifacts, under the code name "Blue Room" (See "E") which were sequestered at FTD from Senator Barry Goldwater (See "F"). Is this correct and are photographs of the Lockheed F-19 "Stealth" fighter available yet?

3. That the Satellite System detailed in "G" can and has detected UFOs, and that FTD has analyzed records of same, which could demonstrate the existence of extraterrestrial intelligence. Is this correct?

4. That the General Dynamics Corp. has developed a MACH 5-6 (now operational) reconnaissance aircraft (about to be released), replacement for the Lockheed SR-71 Blackbird, which it is now flying out of Tonopah, Nevada. See "A", arrow. Is this correct and when will pictures of this aircraft be available to the public?

5. What does the code name "Black Brant" CURRENTLY refer to?

I would appreciate a response to these questions.

Thank you for your time, Sir.

Most Sincerely

Lee M. Graham
526 W. Maple
Monrovia, Calif.
91016
Mr. Lee M. Graham
526 W. Maple
Monrovia CA 91016

Dear Mr. Graham

This responds to portion of question in paragraph 3 of your June 6, 1984, Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request to Foreign Technology Division: "That the satellite system detailed in "G" can and has detected UFOs... is this correct?" The Space Division of Air Force Systems Command referred that portion of your request to us.

As regards this subject matter, mere existence or non-existence is currently and properly classified per Executive Order and exempt from mandatory disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act because it would reveal defense capability or lack thereof. Knowledge of our capability in this area would give nations whose interests are inimical to ours an insight into our capability and would give them a military advantage they otherwise might not possess. We are withholding confirmation of existence or non-existence for these reasons. The authority for this action may be found in the United States Code, Title 5, Section 552(b)(1) and Air Force Regulation 12-30, Paragraph 10a.

Should you decide that an appeal to this decision is necessary, you must write to the Secretary of the Air Force within 45 days from the date of this letter. Include in the appeal your reasons for reconsideration, and attach a copy of this letter. Address your letter as follows:

Secretary of the Air Force
THRU: HQ Space Command/DAF
Peterson AFB CO 80914-5001

Sincerely

JAMES H. RIX, Colonel, USAF
Director of Administration

cc: HQ USAF/DAQD
PROJECT AQUARIUS

TS/GC/CR: [PROJ01]: [PROJ02] contains in volumes of documented information and
and from the beginning of the United States investigation of unidentified phenome-
non and unidentified alien crafts (UAC). The project was originally estab-
lished in 1960 by order of President Eisenhower, under control of.

In 1969 the project's name was changed from Project [PROJ01] to Project [PROJ02].

The project was funded by [PROJ03] confidential funds (non-appropriated).

Dec 1969 after Project Blue Book was closed. The purpose of
collect all scientific, technological, optical and intelligence
UFO/UAC sightings and contacts with alien life forms. Dis-
seminated information has been used to advance the United States

(TS/GC/CR) The preceding briefing is an historical account of
Government's investigation of Aerial Phenomena. Recovered alien
Contact with Extraterrestrial Life Forms.
JJNCLASSJf"JEO

PROJECT SIGNATURE: (PROJECT)

The current mission is to test IV or recovery type.
The project is continuing at an Air Force base in New Mexico.

Officer managed to exchange basic information with the Ufos. This project is continuing at an Air Force base in New Mexico.

When in 1954, the United States established primitive communications with the Aliens. On April 15, 1954, a U.S. intelligence office met the Aliens at a new location in the desert of New Mexico. The contact lasted for approximately three hours.

Originally established

PROJECT ALIEN PROJECT

PROJECT UNCLASSIFIED

TOR SECRE1

UNCLASSIFIED
SOVIET LAUNCH CAPABILITY

Soviets Test Massive New Booster For Station, Shuttle Missions

By Craig Covault

Washington—The Soviet Union's first flight test of a Saturn V class booster May 15 will accelerate the launch schedule of the country's space shuttle, and gives the USSR the capability to launch 220,000-lb. space station modules and military satellites.

The 6.6-million-lb.-thrust Energia, the world's largest operational booster, will support planning of future USSR manned missions to the Moon or Mars, White House officials said.

The vehicle eventually will launch elements of a new heavy Soviet space station expected to house a dozen or more cosmonauts, Defense Dept. officials said. It also is expected to be used for large military space and strategic defense operations. Additional test flights are planned for the vehicle, designated the SL-W by the U.S.

Payload Malfunction

A massive test payload carried piggyback on the Energia had a malfunction unrelated to the booster, and was observed by U.S. Air Force infrared missile warning satellites as a fireball falling into the Pacific Ocean.

Launch of the Energia capped a week of intense activity at the Baikonur Cosmodrome at Tyuratam, including a visit to the site by Soviet General Secretary Mikhail S. Gorbachev. The Soviet leader was there May 11-13 and witnessed as many as three Soviet space launches, two of them only 15 min. apart. Gorbachev toured the Energia pad and saw the Soviet space shuttle undergoing checkout, but left before the heavy-lift vehicle was launched.

Development of a heavy-lift booster has extended the Soviets' lead in space over the U.S., which abandoned its Saturn V operations in 1973. The Energia payload capability is about 10 tons greater than the two-stage Saturn V that launched the Skylab space station 15 years ago.

The U.S. will not be able to regain a heavy-lift booster capability until its Advanced Launch System (ALS) becomes operational in about seven years. "It is a tremendous achievement for the Russians. It reinforces the need for this country to move ahead with the ALS," NASA Deputy Administrator Dale D. Myers told AVIATION WEEK & SPACE TECHNOLOGY. "It gives the Soviets the opportunity to put up some very significant increases in space capability and if we do not chase them hard they are really going to establish a tremendous lead in space."

Energia boosters will be able to orbit a payload five times as great as that of the Soviet's next largest rocket, the Proton. Energia can launch more than three times the payload of the U.S. space shuttle.

The Soviet Union attempted development of a Saturn V class vehicle during the late 1960s, but it failed in three launch attempts in 1969, 1971 and 1972, preventing the USSR from challenging the U.S. in manned lunar exploration.

The Soviet heavy-lift project was revived at least seven years ago (AWST June 16, 1980, p. 26). The vehicle's first flight was expected following a recent static firing test (AWST Mar. 16, p. 21).

The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, National Security Agency, Defense Intelligence Agency and U.S. Space Command were prepared for the Soviet flight, and mobilized analysts to study data from a variety of ground and space-based radio and imaging intelligence systems.

Liftoff of the 198-ft.-tall vehicle came less than 24 hr. after the Soviet Union broke years of secrecy on the project and announced that it was about to test "a new powerful rocket that could put in orbit reusable spacecraft and other heavy space vehicles." Announcement in advance of a high-risk Soviet space test was unprecedented.

The Soviets then released television views of the Energia, its launch pad and liftoff of the 4.4-million-lb. vehicle in darkness at 9:30 p.m. Moscow time.

Those views confirmed earlier U.S. reconnaissance satellite imagery that showed the new booster uses a large core element much like the external tank on the U.S. space shuttle. However, the Energia core has four large engines in its base.

Mounted piggyback on the core between the two sets of boosters was a large cargo pod that will be used to carry payloads up to 220,000 lb. on unmanned missions, although Defense officials said the

Soviet Energia booster and launch complex at Tyuratam (above) shows the 6.6-million-lb.-thrust vehicle from the side opposite its piggyback payload. The core is 198 ft. tall with four oxygen/hydrogen engines. Four strap-on boosters using oxygen/kerosene are in two sets on either side of the core. Picture at right shows pad swing arms, the oxygen tank portion of the core and upper part of the strap-on boosters. The Energia will launch 220,000-lb. payloads and the Soviet space shuttle.
vehicle ultimately could carry more than 300,000-lb. payloads.

On manned missions, the pod will be replaced by the Soviet space shuttle. This combination shuttle/unmanned heavy-lift approach provides the USSR with more commonality and operational flexibility than comparable U.S. systems.

U.S. intelligence analysts reaffirmed last week that the Soviet shuttle could be launched on its first mission by the Energia as early as late 1987 and that the booster flight is a key Soviet shuttle test milestone in its own right. Unlike the U.S. shuttle, all of the boosters and main engines for the Soviet shuttle are mounted on the Energia, so the May 15 test proved the Soviet shuttle propulsion system in flight.

U.S. reconnaissance satellites photographed Soviet shuttle/booster mate tests several months before Energia's reconfiguration for its first flight in the unmanned mode.

The Energia core vehicle has four liquid oxygen/liquid hydrogen-powered rocket engines that Soviet officials described as "the most powerful engines in the world."

The use of high-thrust oxygen/hydrogen engines represents a major technical achievement in Soviet propulsion. The Energia marks the first use by the Soviets of oxygen/hydrogen powerplants, in contrast with U.S. development of Saturn V oxygen/hydrogen second and third stages more than 20 years ago. The new Soviet engines have a higher thrust than the 400,000 lb. produced by the U.S. space shuttle main engines, but the Soviet powerplants are not reusable.

Intelligence sources said the Energia's four strap-on boosters, however, are not powered by oxygen and hydrogen, but instead use advanced high-thrust liquid oxygen/kerosene powerplants like those in the new Soviet SL-16 medium booster. The Soviets characterized Energia's liftoff thrust as 170 million horsepower.

After liftoff the vehicle was powered through Mach 4-6 by the strap-on boosters and the core. The strap-on boosters then separated and the core vehicle with its cargo pod continued the ascent, much like the U.S. space shuttle operates during second-stage flight.

The core vehicle achieved its propulsion and guidance objectives, shut down its four engines and then separated the payload in a complex, previously untested sequence.

The payload was supposed to ignite its own rocket engines and continue into orbit while the core fell into the Pacific Ocean. At this point the serious payload malfunction occurred, unrelated to the Energia booster.

"The satellite model was supposed to be put into orbit by its own engine," the Soviets said. "However, it failed to go into orbit because of inadequate performance of on-board equipment and landed in the Pacific."

In spite of the payload failure, the Soviets said the primary mission objective of testing the Energia booster was achieved, an assertion supported by U.S. intelligence officials.

**Full Mock-Up**

The Soviets stressed that the payload was a "full size and weight mock-up of a satellite," indicating the spacecraft may have been in the 220,000-lb. class. U.S. intelligence sources said, however, they doubted the Soviets attempted to launch a maximum-weight payload on the vehicle's first flight.

The mission of the satellite payload is unknown but it was complex enough to have its own large propulsion capability and other systems.

Intelligence analysts also interpreted the Soviet statement that the payload had "various problems" as another indication of satellite complexity.

**Using large infrared telescopes, USAF Space Command/TRW missile early warning satellites in geosynchronous orbit over the Pacific Ocean were able to observe the reentry of the payload.**

**Infrared data from these USAF Defense Support Program spacecraft showed the payload as an "intense" hot object for an unusually long period of time as the satellite reentered the atmosphere. The data indicate the vehicle may have had a shallow reentry angle, and could have had significant mass or a large propellant load that caused the unusually bright and lengthy fireball.**

The Soviets also highlighted the use of a new computerized launch processing system to fuel and check the booster on its pad. Soviet descriptions indicated the system is similar to the computerized shuttle launch processor at Kennedy Space Center and Vandenberg AFB, Calif. U.S. officials said the Soviets have at least two Energia pads at Tyuratam.

The Soviets said the number of comput-
ers and software used to process the Energy is double the number used on their previous booster programs. During the countdown, the Soviets said ground-based computers monitored 2,000 critical parameters on the vehicle.

Launch observers included Defense Minister Sergei L. Sokolov, and the Soviets acknowledged military participation in development of the vehicle. They also stressed the Energia development helped to stimulate work on new materials and other technologies and involved hundreds of Soviet research, test and analysis facilities and organizations.

Launch officials demonstrated the potential capability of the Soviet space program to Gorbachev during his three-day visit.

On May 11, the Soviets launched a Proton booster that placed a Gorizont spacecraft into geosynchronous orbit.

On May 13, the Soviets launched a large electronic intelligence satellite designated Cosmos 1,844 on an SL-16 booster, and used a different pad 15 min. later to launch an SL-6 booster carrying a reconnaissance satellite designated Cosmos 1,845.

On May 19, the Soviets conducted another major launch of an SL-4 booster carrying the Progress 30 tanker toward the Mir space station.

Before returning to Moscow Gorbachev delivered a speech on the Soviet space program at Leninsk, the city adjoining the launch site.

"Everything here at the cosmodrome, from sophisticated launching structures, testing stands and laboratories to the powerful carrier rockets, space vehicles and their life support systems are fitted with modern computers and highly sensitive instruments. All of this is Soviet-made, everything is of a high quality and modern technological standard," Gorbachev said.

"Everything I saw here once again deeply convinces me..." Gorbachev said.

Proton Marketing Team Finds U. S. Interest, Opposition

Washington—A USSR space team touring the U. S. to market launch services on Soviet boosters found strong opposition from the U.S. government to such endeavors, but some U.S. satellite sponsors plan to evaluate the concept.

A six-member team representing the Soviet Glavkosmos space agency and Licensintorg, the Soviet foreign trade agency, met with numerous satellite manufacturers and users as well as federal officials in Washington, Houston and New York on a trip that concluded last week.

The U.S. marketing swing is part of an international effort by the Soviets to market not only launch services but materials processing payload space on unmanned Soyuz missions and on the Mir space station. The Soviets said a large materials processing module will be docked to Mir within two years.

International Meetings

The Soviets have just conducted similar marketing trips through Japan, France, and Australia, and a Glavkosmos meeting with an international group of corporate space executives was set for May 21 in Geneva.

In addition, a Glavkosmos science team was in Los Angeles last week trying to interest an international group of scientists in flying research payloads on Soviet boosters.

U.S. officials rejected the idea that an export license would be granted to any U.S. sponsor seeking launch of a satellite on a Soviet booster.

U.S. officials said the transport of any U.S. spacecraft to the Soviet Union for launch is illegal under current export regulations. The officials also said that to allow the Soviets to launch U.S. satellites would be politically naive and would damage the U.S. commercial launch vehicle base.

Daniel Santos of the State Dept.'s Office of Munitions Control said all satellites, regardless of their commercial applications, are on the U.S. government's list of munitions and other technologies prohibited for export to the USSR.

He noted that the Soviets have offered guarantees that customers using Proton or other boosters could create and protect their satellites to assure that Western technology would not be compromised. But the State Dept. is aware, he said, that significant technology must be exchanged before any satellite and booster could be mated.

Courtney Stadd, the director of Commercial Space Transportation for the U.S. Transportation Dept., took a similar view. "There is no interest in allowing an adversary that type of access to U.S. technology," he said. "The U.S. launch situation is not so desperate that we have to turn to an adversary state for servicing of our commercial payloads.

The Soviets are quoting launch prices of about $30 million for a 4,000-lb. spacecraft to geosynchronous orbit—a rate no more than half of what U.S. commercial booster companies or Europe's Ariane-space can offer.

Another senior U.S. trade official said the U.S. government will not recognize a lower launch price quoted by the Soviets as the reason for allowing U.S. satellite sponsors an export license.

"The Soviets view price as their ticket into the market," he said. "We [in the Administration] view their price as a key reason we do not want anybody to fly with them."

'Market Price'

"The Soviet price is not a market price, but a Soviet government subsidy to beat any Western competitor. That is not free and fair trade, and U.S. companies that fall into that trap just because they want a cheap ride would be doing it to the detriment of the commercial U.S. launch industry," the senior official said.

Dimitry Polteev, head of the Soviet delegation and chief of the Glavkosmos Launch Dept., said his team did not come to the U.S. to negotiate any agreements but rather provide booster technical data and start a dialogue on the possibility of lessening U.S. export restrictions.

"The U.S. position not only affects U.S. satellite sponsors but indirectly influences other governments to be restrictive as well," he said.

"I believe the U.S. government must

Intelsat Board Files Suit To Recover Funds From Colino


Intelsat alleges that Colino obtained the funds while arranging refinancing of a real estate loan and expansion of the organization's headquarters. The complaint said Intelsat suffered nearly $5 million in direct losses and may lose another $6 million in replacing William P. Lipscomb Co., Inc., of Arlington, Va., as contractor for an expansion of Intelsat's headquarters.

Board Chairman Tadashi Nishimoto said Intelsat had reached agreement with former Deputy Director General Joseph L. Alegrett, who returned more than $1 million that he controlled with Colino in a Swiss bank account. Lipscomb waived $800,000 in claims and repaid Intelsat $250,000. Capital Hill Associates of Washington returned $100,000. All agreed to cooperate with Intelsat.
Mr Lee M. Graham  
526 W. Maple  
Monrovia CA 91016  

Dear Mr Graham  

On May 14 we received your letter dated May 10, 1987 in which you cite the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) and request authenticity and statements.

Your letter indicated a misunderstanding of the operation of the FOIA. The FOIA requires Federal agencies to search for and determine the releasability of records, i.e., existing documents which are held by that agency. The FOIA does not require any agency to analyze and/or interpret documents for a requester.

The following statements correspond to the items in your letter.

1. This is not a valid FOIA request.

2. That record was not released from offices within our jurisdiction. We suggest you contact the source from which you obtained it.

2. This is not a valid FOIA request.

3. Executive Orders are issued by the President, we suggest you write to: Associate Counsel to the President, Culzahouse, Washington DC 20500 ATTN: Peter Keisler.

4 thru 7. These are not valid FOIA requests.

8. Those records were not released from offices within our jurisdiction.

Sincerely  

[Signature]  
ANNE W. TURNER  
Freedom of Information Manager
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
May 22, 1987

MEMORANDUM FOR GARY BAUER

FROM: ARTHUR B. CULVAHOUSE, JR.
COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Request for Inspection -- Financial Disclosure Statement -- Form SF 278

We have received a request from the following person to inspect and obtain a copy of your Financial Disclosure Statement:

Ellen Hume
Wall Street Journal
1025 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Since this request satisfies the requirements of 5 U.S.C. App. § 205(b)(2), we have made your Financial Disclosure Statement available to the requesting individual.
REQUEST TO INSPECT OR RECEIVE COPIES OF SF 271,
FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE REPORT

### I. APPLICATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. Applicant's name and address:</th>
<th>2. Date:</th>
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<td>5/20/87</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wash DC 20036</td>
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<td>3. If application is for or on behalf of any other person or organization give the other's name:</td>
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<td>4. Address of the other person or organization:</td>
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**IMPORTANT NOTICE**

Section 205 of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 provides in part that it is unlawful for any person to obtain or use a report:

a. for any unlawful purpose;
b. for any commercial purpose, other than by news and communications media for dissemination to the general public;
c. for determining or establishing the credit rating of any individual; or
d. for use, directly or indirectly, in the solicitation of money for any political, charitable, or other purpose.

The Attorney General may bring a civil action against any person who obtains or uses a report for any such prohibited purpose as set forth above. The court may assess against such a person a penalty in any amount not to exceed $5,000. Such penalty shall be in addition to any other remedy available under statutory or common law.

**PRIVACY ACT STATEMENT**

The Ethics in Government Act of 1978, Public Law 95-521 as amended, authorizes the solicitation of the information in this form. Failure to furnish the information will result in the agency's inability to allow access to, or to provide the financial disclosure forms requested. Otherwise, furnishing the requested information is voluntary. The information may be publicly disclosed pursuant to section 205 (b) of the Act, or as otherwise authorized by law.
WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

☐ O - OUTGOING
☐ H - INTERNAL
☐ I - INCOMING

Date Correspondence Received (YY/MM/DD)

Name of Correspondent: Anthony P. Y. Boothwell

☐ MI Mail Report

Subject: FOIA Request Relative to President Nixon and Vice President Humphrey

ROUTE TO:

Office/Agency (Staff Name)

ACTION

Action Code

ORIGINATOR

Tracking Date YY/MM/DD

Disposition Type of Response Code

Completion Date YY/MM/DD

Referral Note:

Referral Note:

Referral Note:

Referral Note:

Referral Note:

ACTION CODES:
A - Appropriate Action
C - Comment/Recommendation
D - Draft Response
F - Furnish Fact Sheet

DISPOSITION CODES:
A - Answered
B - Non-Special Referral
C - Completed
S - Suspended

FOR OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE:
Type of Response = Initials of Signer
Code = "A"
Completion Date = Date of Outgoing

Comments:

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RECORDS MANAGEMENT ONLY

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Prime Subject Code: **FE 010-01**

Secondary Subject Codes:

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<td>Time:</td>
<td>P.</td>
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<td>DSP</td>
<td>Time:</td>
<td>Media:</td>
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PRESIDENTIAL REPLY

SIGNATURE CODES:

- **CPn** - Presidential Correspondence
  - n-0 - Unknown
  - n-1 - Ronald Wilson Reagan
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  - n-3 - Ron
  - n-4 - Dutch
  - n-5 - Ron Reagan
  - n-6 - Ronald
  - n-7 - Ronnie

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  - n-0 - Unknown
  - n-1 - Nancy Reagan
  - n-2 - Nancy
  - n-3 - Mrs. Ronald Reagan

- **CBn** - Presidential & First Lady's Correspondence
  - n-1 - Ronald Reagan - Nancy Reagan
  - n-2 - Ron - Nancy

MEDIA CODES:

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- L - Letter
- M - Mailgram
- O - Memo
- P - Photo
- R - Report
- S - Sealed
- T - Telegram
- V - Telephone
- X - Miscellaneous
- Y - Study
Dear Mr. Bothwell:

Your letter to the "Freedom of Information Officer" at the White House was referred to my office for a response. There is no Freedom of Information Officer at the White House because the White House, as an entity whose "sole function is to advise and assist the President," is not an "agency" subject to the Freedom of Information Act. Kissinger v. Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press, 445 U.S. 136, 156 (1980).

You requested copies of communications from 1967 between former President Nixon and former Vice President Humphrey regarding the People's Republic of China. We do not maintain at the White House copies of the White House records generated during previous Administrations. Papers from the Nixon White House are stored and managed by the National Archives and Records Administration. Accordingly, if you wish to pursue your inquiry, I recommend that you write to Mr. James Hastings, Director, Nixon Presidential Materials Project Staff, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, D.C., 20408.

I hope this information is helpful to you.

Sincerely,

Jay B. Stephens
Deputy Counsel to the President
MEMORANDUM FOR JAY B. STEPHENS
FROM: PETER D. KEISLER
SUBJECT: Freedom of Information Act Request by Mr. Anthony Bothwell

In the attached letter to the "Freedom of Information Officer" at the White House, Mr. Anthony P. X. Bothwell requests "copies of communications pertaining to President Nixon's request, and former Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey's agreement, that Humphrey go on an unpublicized visit to the People's Republic of China on behalf of Nixon in 1969."

I have attached for your review and signature a draft letter in response which explains that the White House is not subject to the Freedom of Information Act and suggests that he contact the Nixon Library at the National Archives and Records Administration.

Attachment
May 26, 1987

Freedom of Information Officer
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20500

Greetings:

I am writing in order to request copies of communications pertaining to President Nixon's request, and former Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey's agreement, that Humphrey go on an unpublicized visit to the People's Republic of China on behalf of Nixon in 1969. According to information I have, a message from President Nixon making the request, and a message from Humphrey agreeing to it, passed through the White House Communication Service and were seen by its officers at the time.

If this information is not available through the White House, please advise me whom I might contact, at the Nixon Library or elsewhere, to obtain copies of the requested material.

Thank you in advance for your courtesy in this matter.

Cordially yours,

Anthony P. X. Bothwell
### WHITE HOUSE
### CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

**Date Correspondence Received (Y/M/D):**

**Name of Correspondent:** Alan M. Kranowitz

**Subject:** Joseph Weis requests a copy of President and Mrs. Reagan's 1986 income tax return

**ROUTE TO:**

<table>
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<th>ACTION</th>
<th>DISPOSITION</th>
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- A - Appropriate Action
- C - Comment/Recommendation
- D - Draft Response
- F - Furnish Fact Sheet
to be used as Enclosure

**DISPOSITION CODES:**
- A - Answered
- B - Non-Special Referral
- C - Completed
- S - Suspended

**FOR OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE:**
- Type of Response = Initials of Signer
- Code = "A"
- Completion Date = Date of Outgoing

**Comments:** Copy of 9/87 Alan Kranowitz letter to Cong. Anthony Beilenson attached

Keep this worksheet attached to the original incoming letter.
Send all routing updates to Central Reference (Room 75, OEOB).
Always return completed correspondence record to Central Files.
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RECORDS MANAGEMENT ONLY

CLASSIFICATION SECTION

No. of Additional Correspondents: _______ Media: _______ Individual Codes: _______ _______ _______ _______ _______ _______
Prime Subject Code: FE 010-01 Secondary Subject Codes: LL 006 _______ _______ _______

PRESIDENTIAL REPLY

Code Date Comment Form
C ______ Time: ____________ P- _______
DSP ______ Time: ____________ Media: _______

SIGNATURE CODES:
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O - Memo
P - Photo
R - Report
S - Sealed
T - Telegram
V - Telephone
X - Miscellaneous
Y - Study
Dear Mr. Trott:

In response to your letter of June 2, 1987, to Alan Kranowitz, Deputy Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs, enclosed please find a copy of the President and Mrs. Reagan's 1986 federal income tax return. I hope this will respond to whatever questions your constituent, Mr. Joseph Weiss, may have regarding this matter.

Thank you for your courtesy and interest in writing.

Sincerely,

Arthur B. Culvahouse, Jr.
Counsel to the President

Enclosure

Mr. John Trott
Staff Assistant to
The Honorable Anthony C. Beilenson
U.S. House of Representatives
11000 Wilshire Boulevard
Los Angeles, California 90024

cc: Alan M. Kranowitz
MEMORANDUM FOR ARTHUR B. CULVAHOUSE, JR.
FROM: C. CHRISTOPHER COX
SUBJECT: Request for Copy of the President's 1986 Federal Income Tax Return

As requested, the attached letter is for your signature.
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: June 9, 1987

FOR: White House Counsel

FROM: Alan M. Kranowitz

ACTION:

☐ For your information
☐ For your review and comment
☐ As we discussed
☐ For your files
☐ Please see me
☐ Return to me after your review

COMMENTS:

Please provide a response to Congressman Beilenson with a copy to Legislative Affairs, 112 East Wing.

Thank you.

__________________________
__________________________
__________________________
__________________________
June 9, 1987

Dear Congressman:

Thank you for your recent correspondence requesting information for your constituent, Mr. Joseph Weiss.

I was pleased to forward this request to the appropriate White House office for prompt attention.

With best wishes.

Cordially,

Alan M. Kranowitz
Deputy Assistant to the President

The Honorable Anthony Beilenson
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515
Mr. Alan Kranowitz  
Deputy Assistant to the President  
for Legislative Affairs  
112 East Wing, The White House  
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Kranowitz:

I am writing to request a copy of President and Mrs. Reagan's 1986 income tax return and refund for our constituent, Mr. Joseph Weiss. We will greatly appreciate it if you can send a copy of this document to our West Los Angeles office so that we can forward it to Mr. Weiss. If you have any questions in this regard, please feel free to call me at FTS 793-7801.

Thank you very much for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

John Trott  
Staff Assistant to  
ANTHONY C. BEILENSON  
Member of Congress
WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

□ O - OUTGOING
□ H - INTERNAL
□ I - INCOMING

Date Correspondence Received (Y/Y/MM/DD) __ __ __ __ __ 

Name of Correspondent: Alan Greenspan

□ MI Mail Report

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

Subject: Constituent Congressman Anthony Beilenson, Joseph Weiss, requests information regarding whether President and Mrs. Reagan received Social Security benefits in 1986

ROUTE TO:

ACTION CODES:
A - Appropriate Action
C - Comment/Recommendation
D - Draft Response
F - Furnish Fact Sheet
I - Info Copy Only/No Action Necessary
R - Direct Reply w/Copy
S - For Signature
X - Interim Reply

DISPOSITION CODES:
A - Answered
B - Non-Special Referral
C - Completed
S - Suspended

FOR OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE:
Type of Response = Initiator of Signer
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Comments: Copy of outgoing correspondence attached

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DSP

Time: ___________ Media: ________

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n - 3 - Mrs. Ronald Reagan

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n - 2 - Ron, Nancy

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L - Letter
M - Mailgram
O - Memo
P - Photo
R - Report
S - Sealed
T - Telegram
V - Telephone
X - Miscellaneous
Y - Study
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 23, 1987

Dear Mr. Trott:

Thank you for your letter dated June 29, 1987, addressed to Alan Kranowitz, Deputy Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs, in behalf of your constituent, Mr. Joseph Weiss, concerning the President and Mrs. Reagan's 1986 Social Security benefits. Your letter has been referred to this office for response.

In response to Mr. Weiss's inquiry, neither the President nor Mrs. Reagan received any Social Security benefits in 1986.

I hope this information will be helpful to Congressman Beilenson's constituent. Your courtesy and interest in writing are very much appreciated.

Sincerely,

Original Signed by ABC

Arthur B. Culvahouse, Jr.
Counsel to the President

Mr. John Trott
Staff Assistant to
The Honorable Anthony C. Beilenson
U.S. House of Representatives
11000 Wilshire Boulevard
Los Angeles, California 90024

cc: Alan M. Kranowitz
MEMORANDUM FOR ARTHUR B. CULVAHOUSE, JR.

FROM: C. CHRISTOPHER CONX

SUBJECT: Inquiry Regarding the President and Mrs. Reagan's Social Security Benefits

As requested, the attached letter is for your signature.
Dear Congressman:

Thank you for your recent correspondence concerning your constituent, Joseph Weiss.

Your special interest is appreciated, and I was pleased to direct your letter to the appropriate White House office for careful consideration.

Cordially,

Alan M. Kranowitz
Deputy Assistant to the President

The Honorable Anthony Beilenson
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515
Mr. Alan Kranowitz  
Deputy Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs  
112 East Wing, The White House  
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Kranowitz:

Thank you for your assistance in getting President and Mrs. Reagan's 1986 income tax return for our constituent, Mr. Joseph Weiss. Mr. Weiss has subsequently inquired as to whether or not President and Mrs. Reagan had received any Social Security benefits in 1986, and if so, the amount. We will greatly appreciate it if you can send this information to our West Los Angeles office so that we can forward it to Mr. Weiss.

If you have any questions in this regard, please feel free to call me at FTS 793-7801. Thank you very much for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

John Trott
Staff Assistant to  
ANTHONY C. BEILENSON  
Member of Congress
**WHITE HOUSE**  
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

- **O** - OUTGOING  
- **I** - INCOMING

Date Correspondence Received (YY/MM/DD): [ ]

Name of Correspondent: [ ]

Mail Report User Codes: (A) [ ] (B) [ ] (C) [ ]

Subject: [ ]

ROUTE TO:

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Comments: [ ]

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Prime
- Subject Code: \[FE 010-01\]

Secondary
- Subject Codes: 
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#### PRESIDENTIAL REPLY

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- V - Telephone
- X - Miscellaneous
- Y - Study
President Ronald Reagan
Executive Office of the President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Re: Freedom of Information Act

Dear Mr. President,

Under the provisions of Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. 552, I am requesting access to documents relating to the purpose and goals of the National Security Council.

If there are any fees for searching for, or copying, the records I have requested, please inform me before you fill the request.

I am requesting this information in order to better inform myself on a school project. If all or any part of this request is denied, please cite the specific exemption that you think justifies your refusal to release the information and inform me of the appeal procedures available to me under the law.

I would appreciate your handling of this request as quickly as possible, and I look forward to hearing from you within 10 days, as the law stipulates.

Sincerely,
Larry Cross
8875 Buckmore Drive, Atlanta, GA 30338
Dear Mr. Cross:

This letter responds to your Freedom of Information Act request for "access to documents relating to the purpose and goal of the National Security Council." Please be advised that the White House Office, as an entity whose "sole function is to advise and assist the President," is not an "agency" subject to the Freedom of Information Act. Kissinger v. Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press, 445 U.S. 136, 156 (1980).

As a matter of general policy, however, the White House regularly provides information of the sort you have requested. The National Security Council was established by the National Security Act of 1947, and its members include the President, the Vice President, the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of Defense. The President presides over the National Security Council, and he may invite other officials, such as the Director of Central Intelligence or the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, to participate in its meetings.

According to the National Security Act, "[t]he function of the Council shall be to advise the president with respect to the integration of domestic, foreign, and military policies relating to the National Security so as to enable the military services and the other departments and agencies of the government to cooperate more effectively in matters involving the national security." Furthermore, it is the duty of the National Security Council "to assess and appraise the objectives, commitments, and risks of the United States in relation to our actual and potential military power, in the interest of national security, for the purpose of making recommendations to the President in connection therewith" and "to consider policies on matters of common interest to the departments and agencies of the government concerned with the national security, and to make recommendations to the President in connection therewith."

I hope this information is helpful to you.

Sincerely,

Jay B. Stephens
Deputy Counsel to the President

Mr. Larry Cross
8875 Buckhorn Drive
Atlanta, GA 30338
MEMORANDUM FOR JAY B. STEPHENS

FROM: PETER D. KEISLER

SUBJECT: Freedom of Information Act Request from Mr. Larry Cross

In the attached correspondence to the President, Mr. Larry Cross requests under the Freedom of Information Act "access to documents relating to the purpose and goal of the National Security Council." It appears that he is a child or a teenager. He has nevertheless mastered Freedom of Information Act legalese, as you can see from his letter.

I have attached for your review and signature a draft letter in response explaining that the White House is not subject to the Freedom of Information Act but providing him with some general information on the subject of his letter.

Attachment