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June 1, 1987

Dear Mr. Ullmann:

Thanks for your note. I hope the interview was helpful. I'll try to find you in the crowd at the next news conference. We'll also see that Tom Griscom gets a copy of your letter, in the event there's anything else that can open up in the days ahead.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

RONALD REAGAN

Mr. Owen Ullmann
Knight-Ridder, Inc.
700 National Press Building
Washington, D.C. 20045

RR:AVH:pps

cc: Thomas Griscom with/copy of incoming.

870601

492109
4620
PR016
PR007-0
SP387

WS

(Ullmann)

Dear Mr. Ullman:

Thanks for your note. I hope the interview was helpful. I'll try to find you in the crowd at the next news conference. We'll also see that Tom Griscom gets a copy of your letter, in the event there's anything else that can open up in the days ahead.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

RR

NOTE - is this correct last name? yes pps

cc: Tom Griscom

9/128
JL

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Anne:

Liz from the Press Office brought this down today, 5-05 and said that she ran it by Cathy Osborne and was told that it should go through the proper channels, so she said that you should see it first.

Thanks,

Debbie

Washington Bureau
700 National Press Building
529 14th Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20045
(202) 383-6000

April 29, 1987

President Ronald Reagan
The White House

Dear President Reagan:

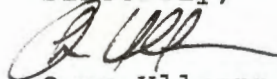
I want to thank you for taking the time Tuesday to be interviewed by me and my newspaper colleagues.

I found it especially gratifying to have an opportunity to question you because in the three years that I have followed you around Washington, the country and the globe, you have never called on me at a news conference or granted me a personal interview.

You and your staff should be commended for inaugurating these interviews and I hope you continue them on a regular basis. I believe they benefit you, the news media and the public.

Of course, if you'd prefer something more intimate, such as a one-on-one session with me...

Sincerely,



Owen Ullmann
White House Correspondent

Thanks/press!
from a
WH
correspondent

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

5/15/87

492532
PF 016
FOUO-03
PR 11 01

MEMORANDUM

TO: MARLIN FITZWATER (Coordinate with NSC)

FROM: FREDERICK J. RYAN, JR. *FRJ*

SUBJECT: APPROVED PRESIDENTIAL ACTIVITY

Time reserved for Interview with Foreign Print Journalists

MEETING: 11:00 am - 30 minutes - briefing
11:30 am - 30 minutes - interview

DATE: May 26, 1987

TIME:

DURATION:

LOCATION: Oval Office

BACKUP LOCATION:

REMARKS REQUIRED:

MEDIA COVERAGE:

FIRST LADY
PARTICIPATION:

NOTE: PROJECT OFFICER, SEE ATTACHED CHECKLIST

W. Ball
J. Lamb
R. Dawson
J. Courtemanche
M. Coyne
E. Crispen
F. Donatelli
T. Griscom
D. Dellinger
A. Dolan
J. Erkenbeck
L. Faulkner
C. Fuller

W. Henkel
J. Hooley
N. Risque
J. Kuhn
M. Archambault
J. Miller
R. Riley
R. Shaddick
B. Shaddix
M. Fitzwater
G. Walters
WHCA Audio/Visual
WHCA Operations

492650
1111
1-7-01/6
1111

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

AB

June 17, 1987

Dear Reid:

Thanks for your letter and for the quote -- I had it translated. Who knows, I might have a need for it somewhere along the line. I've always thought that if what I had with the press was a honeymoon, then romance was dead in the District of Columbia.

All the best to you.

Sincerely,

Ronald Reagan

Mr. Reid Buckley
"Casa Santa"
Camino de Ruisenada
Comillas, Prov. de Cantabria
Spain

870618

HANDWRITING FILE

June 17, 1987

Dear Reid:

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All the best to you.

Sincerely,

RONALD REAGAN

Mr. Reid Buckley
"Casa Santa"
Camino de Ruisenada
Comillas, Prov. de Cantabria
Spain

RR's own/KO/AVH/efr (6PMND)

870618

To Mr. Reid Buckley
Dear Reid

Thanks for your letter & for the quote - I had
it translated. Who knows I might have a need for it
some where along the line. I've always thought that
if ~~the~~ what I had with the press was a honeymoon
then romance was dead in the District of Columbia.

All the best to you.

Sincerely RR

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

"A love strike is crossed legs"

[K-PC/WS-H/L-JUNE. '87]

10 June, 1987

President Ronald Reagan
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

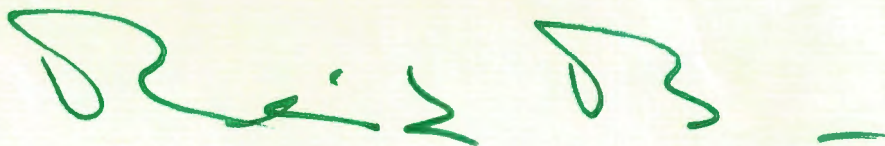
Bill sent me a copy of your note to him about the book we put out on Mother.

Many thanks. We're tickled you enjoyed it. She was one in a million---or ten.

Some commentator the other night suggested that your "honeymoon" with the Press had "finally come to an end." Yeah. I was put in mind of the old Spanish proverb, which delicacy prohibits me from translating:

*Una huelga en amor
Es de piernas cruzadas.*

Cordially, and good luck,



Reid Buckley
"Casa Santa"
Camino de Ruisenada
Comillas, Prov. de Cantabria
Spain

OK/frb:11-VI-87
FRB/mjp

THE WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

PR 016

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: JUNE 10, 1987

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: MR. WALTER CRONKITE

SUBJECT: WRITES URGING THE VETO OF S.742 WHICH WOULD
CODIFY THE SO-CALLED "FAIRNESS" DOCTRINE,
UNDER WHICH THE FCC REGULATES THE ADEQUACY
AND FAIRNESS OF BROADCASTERS' TREATMENT OF *

		ACTION		DISPOSITION	
ROUTE TO:		ACT	DATE	TYPE	C COMPLETED
OFFICE/AGENCY	(STAFF NAME)	CODE	YY/MM/DD	RESP	D YY/MM/DD
MARLIN FITZWATER		ORG	87/06/10	MF	A 87/06/19 AB
REFERRAL NOTE:					
REFERRAL NOTE:					
REFERRAL NOTE:					
REFERRAL NOTE:					
REFERRAL NOTE:					

COMMENTS: * CONTROVERSIAL PUBLIC ISSUES

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: MEDIA:L INDIVIDUAL CODES: _____

MI MAIL USER CODES: (A) _____ (B) _____ (C) _____

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*ACTION CODES:          *DISPOSITION          *OUTGOING          *
*                      *                      *CORRESPONDENCE:   *
*A-APPROPRIATE ACTION  *A-ANSWERED          *TYPE RESP=INITIALS *
*C-COMMENT/RECOM       *B-NON-SPEC-REFERRAL  *          OF SIGNER *
*D-DRAFT RESPONSE     *C-COMPLETED        *          CODE = A   *
*F-FURNISH FACT SHEET  *S-SUSPENDED        *COMPLETED = DATE OF *
*I-INFO COPY/NO ACT NEC*                      *          OUTGOING  *
*R-DIRECT REPLY W/COPY *                      *                      *
*S-FOR-SIGNATURE       *                      *                      *
*X-INTERIM REPLY       *                      *                      *
*****

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REFER QUESTIONS AND ROUTING UPDATES TO CENTRAL REFERENCE
(ROOM 75, OEOB) EXT-2590
KEEP THIS WORKSHEET ATTACHED TO THE ORIGINAL INCOMING
LETTER AT ALL TIMES AND SEND COMPLETED RECORD TO RECORDS
MANAGEMENT.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

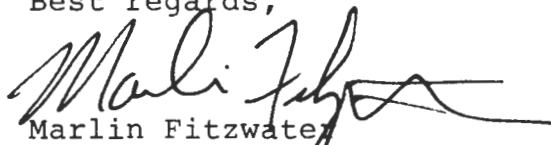
June 19, 1987

Dear Walter:

The President shared with me your letter urging veto of the "fairness doctrine" legislation.

As you know, the President will make his decision on the bill soon, perhaps before you receive this note. But, I wanted to assure you that I passed your comments to all the appropriate policy people working on the issue. Thanks for sending them to us.

Best regards,



Marlin Fitzwater
Assistant to the President
for Press Relations

Mr. Walter Cronkite
CBS Inc.
51 West 52nd Street
New York City, New York 10019

Washington, D.C. 20
(202) 457-4501
Robert A. McConnell
Vice President
CBS Washington

Dear Tom:

June 10, 1987

By the time you see this, we may have already talked as I have left a message with your secretary.

Enclosed is a copy of a letter to the President from Walter Cronkite regarding S. 742, the codification of the "fairness" doctrine.

I wanted you to be aware of this and to have a copy.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'R. McConnell', written over a horizontal line.

Mr. Thomas C. Griscom
Assistant to the President
for Communications and Planning
The White House
Washington, DC 20500



CBS Inc., 51 West 52 Street
New York, New York 10019
(212) 975-4321

493914

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

June 9, 1987

My dear Mr. President:

As a journalist with nearly 40 years of experience in broadcasting, I am writing to **urge you to veto S.742.** This bill, recently passed by Congress, would codify the so-called "**fairness**" doctrine, under which the FCC regulates the adequacy and fairness of broadcasters' treatment of controversial public issues. The enactment of such a law in this, the 200th anniversary of our great Constitution, would be bitterly ironic. For the effort of the government to regulate the "fairness" of the press is directly contrary to one of the Founding Fathers' most profound and most inspired visions: a free and independent press, protected from government censorship and supervision.

"Fairness" in news coverage is, of course, an important and laudable objective. What is fundamentally wrong with the fairness doctrine, however, is that it assumes for government the power and responsibility to regulate the adequacy and "fairness" of broadcasters' coverage of controversial issues. The First Amendment was added to our Constitution in 1791 to ensure that the government not engage in this sort of supervision of the press. We need only look at the history of the Amendment itself to confirm this view.

In 1791, a handful of newspapers provided information to the citizens of the fledgling nation. These newspapers were, by today's journalistic standards, remarkably partisan and, indeed, filled, as Jefferson noted, with "falsehoods, calumnies, and audacities." Yet our Founders, in their wisdom, did not attempt to impose standards of fairness, or balance, on the press. Nor did they suggest the establishment of a governmental agency to monitor the press' editorial content for bias or abuse. As much as they may have regretted the biases and excesses of the press of their time, the drafters of our Constitution and Bill of Rights nevertheless considered such things, in Jefferson's words, "an evil for which

June 9, 1987
Page Two

there is no remedy, [since] our liberty depends on the freedom of the press, and that cannot be limited without being lost." In the end, they made the determination, in the First Amendment, that "Congress shall make no law ... abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press."

Yet, here we are, 200 years later, confronting a law, passed by Congress, abridging the freedom of speech and of the press. The Founders would be astonished and dismayed, I think, to learn that a major segment of the American press -- indeed, the media on which the public most relies for news and information -- must now answer to a government agency's review of the fairness, balance, and responsibility of its news reporting.

Mr. President, you have often noted the tendency of government regulation to have unintended -- and unfortunate -- effects. Just so here. The fairness doctrine was designed to enhance the depth and variety of broadcast coverage of controversial issues. Yet, it has had just the opposite effect: it breeds timidity and caution. When a news report about a controversial issue may entangle a broadcaster in time-consuming and costly government proceedings, the natural tendency of many broadcasters is to steer clear of controversy. Regulation of "fairness", in other words, inhibits rather than encourages a robust discussion of the issues of our day.

There is also simply no need for governmental regulation of "fairness" to assure a diversity of views. Unlike the situation 50, or perhaps even 25 years ago, when there were far fewer broadcast stations, the American public today has available to it an extraordinary range of choice in the sources of its news and information, from broadcasters, newspapers, magazines and cable television. Broadcast journalists no less than journalists in the print media, strive to be responsible in their coverage of public issues. We seek to govern ourselves by a standard of journalistic ethics which requires us to present both sides of controversial issues. No one will ever be able to assure that we always achieve that goal. We do not. We inevitably make mistakes. But I respectfully submit that the nation can better tolerate some limited number of journalistic abuses than government oversight of the journalistic process with all its attendant risks.

Mr. President, your administration for many years has supported the view that this country is best served by a free market in our economic commerce. I urge that even

June 9, 1987

Page Three

more important is the free market of ideas, as Justice Holmes so eloquently termed it. Government regulation of our commerce in news and information is inconsistent with our most basic beliefs. The fairness doctrine injects a government agency into the editorial room, where government should have no place. It subjects journalistic decisions to government second-guessing and intimidation. And it treats broadcasters as second-class journalists, depriving them of the full freedoms rightfully accorded their print brethren.

I have spoken to many of my colleagues in broadcast journalism, and I know that they share my views. As a former broadcaster yourself, I hope that you also share our concern with protecting the freedom of broadcast journalists.

I respectfully urge you to veto this legislation.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Walter Cronkite", written in dark ink.

Walter Cronkite

ID # 493914 CU

PR016

WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET☐ O - OUTGOING☐ H - INTERNAL☐ I - INCOMINGDate Correspondence
Received (YY/MM/DD) 1/1/Name of Correspondent: Rhett Dawson☐ MI Mail Report

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

Subject: Letter from Walter Cronkite on the Fairness
Doctrine

ROUTE TO:

ACTION

DISPOSITION

Office/Agency (Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Code	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
<u>Cutrell</u>	ORIGINATOR	<u>8710617</u>			<u>@8710617</u>
<u>Cuculo</u>	Referral Note:	<u>8710617</u>			<u>@8710617</u>
	Referral Note:	<u>1/1/</u>			<u>1/1/</u>
	Referral Note:	<u>1/1/</u>			<u>1/1/</u>
	Referral Note:	<u>1/1/</u>			<u>1/1/</u>
	Referral Note:	<u>1/1/</u>			<u>1/1/</u>

ACTION CODES:

A - Appropriate Action
C - Comment/Recommendation
D - Draft Response
F - Furnish Fact Sheet
to be used as EnclosureI - Info Copy Only/No Action Necessary
R - Direct Reply w/Copy
S - For Signature
X - Interim Reply

DISPOSITION CODES:

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

FOR OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE:

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

Comments: _____

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

RECORDS MANAGEMENT ONLY

CLASSIFICATION SECTION

No. of Additional Correspondents: _____ Media: _____ Individual Codes: _____

Prime Subject Code: _____ Secondary Subject Codes: _____

PRESIDENTIAL REPLY

Code	Date	Comment	Form
C		Time:	P.
DSP		Time:	Media:

SIGNATURE CODES:

CPn - Presidential Correspondence
 n - 0 - Unknown
 n - 1 - Ronald Wilson Reagan
 n - 2 - Ronald Reagan
 n - 3 - Ron
 n - 4 - Dutch
 n - 5 - Ron Reagan
 n - 6 - Ronald
 n - 7 - Ronnie

CLn - First Lady's Correspondence
 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:

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

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 6/17/87

ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: _____

SUBJECT: LETTER FROM WALTER CRONKITE ON THE FAIRNESS DOCTRINE

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☐	FITZWATER	☐	☒
BAKER	☐	☒	GRISCOM	☐	☒
DUBERSTEIN	☐	☒	HENKEL	☐	☐
MILLER - OMB	☐	☒	HOBBS	☐	☐
BALL	☐	☒	KING	☐	☐
BAUER	☐	☒	MASENG	☐	☐
CARLUCCI	☐	☐	RISQUE	☐	☒
CRIBB	☐	☒	RYAN	☐	☐
CRIPPEN	☐	☐	SPRINKEL	☐	☐
CULVAHOUSE	☐	☒	TUTTLE	☐	☐
DAWSON	☐	☒	_____	☐	☐
DONATELLI	☐	☒	_____	☐	☐

REMARKS:

The attached is for your information.

RESPONSE:

1987 JUN 17 AM 9:42

1000000

1000000

Date: 6/15/87

FOR: RHETT DAWSON

FROM: TOM GRISCOM

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

Please circulate the attached
letter on Fairness and fact
that Cronkite received veto.

Date: June 11, 1987

TO: TOM GRISCOM

FROM: ARTHUR B. CULVAHOUSE, JR.
Counsel to the President

FYI: _____
Counsel's Office Staff
handling the issue

COMMENT: _____

ACTION: _____



CBS Inc., 51 West 52 Street
New York, New York 10019
(212) 975-4321

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

June 9, 1987

My dear Mr. President:

As a journalist with nearly 40 years of experience in broadcasting, I am writing to urge you to veto S.742. This bill, recently passed by Congress, would codify the so-called "fairness" doctrine, under which the FCC regulates the adequacy and fairness of broadcasters' treatment of controversial public issues. The enactment of such a law in this, the 200th anniversary of our great Constitution, would be bitterly ironic. For the effort of the government to regulate the "fairness" of the press is directly contrary to one of the Founding Fathers' most profound and most inspired visions: a free and independent press, protected from government censorship and supervision.

"Fairness" in news coverage is, of course, an important and laudable objective. What is fundamentally wrong with the fairness doctrine, however, is that it assumes for government the power and responsibility to regulate the adequacy and "fairness" of broadcasters' coverage of controversial issues. The First Amendment was added to our Constitution in 1791 to ensure that the government not engage in this sort of supervision of the press. We need only look at the history of the Amendment itself to confirm this view.

In 1791, a handful of newspapers provided information to the citizens of the fledgling nation. These newspapers were, by today's journalistic standards, remarkably partisan and, indeed, filled, as Jefferson noted, with "falsehoods, calumnies, and audacities." Yet our Founders, in their wisdom, did not attempt to impose standards of fairness, or balance, on the press. Nor did they suggest the establishment of a governmental agency to monitor the press' editorial content for bias or abuse. As much as they may have regretted the biases and excesses of the press of their time, the drafters of our Constitution and Bill of Rights nevertheless considered such things, in Jefferson's words, "an evil for which

June 9, 1987
Page Two

there is no remedy, [since] our liberty depends on the freedom of the press, and that cannot be limited without being lost." In the end, they made the determination, in the First Amendment, that "Congress shall make no law ... abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press."

Yet, here we are, 200 years later, confronting a law, passed by Congress, abridging the freedom of speech and of the press. The Founders would be astonished and dismayed, I think, to learn that a major segment of the American press -- indeed, the media on which the public most relies for news and information -- must now answer to a government agency's review of the fairness, balance, and responsibility of its news reporting.

Mr. President, you have often noted the tendency of government regulation to have unintended -- and unfortunate -- effects. Just so here. The fairness doctrine was designed to enhance the depth and variety of broadcast coverage of controversial issues. Yet, it has had just the opposite effect: it breeds timidity and caution. When a news report about a controversial issue may entangle a broadcaster in time-consuming and costly government proceedings, the natural tendency of many broadcasters is to steer clear of controversy. Regulation of "fairness", in other words, inhibits rather than encourages a robust discussion of the issues of our day.

There is also simply no need for governmental regulation of "fairness" to assure a diversity of views. Unlike the situation 50, or perhaps even 25 years ago, when there were far fewer broadcast stations, the American public today has available to it an extraordinary range of choice in the sources of its news and information, from broadcasters, newspapers, magazines and cable television. Broadcast journalists no less than journalists in the print media, strive to be responsible in their coverage of public issues. We seek to govern ourselves by a standard of journalistic ethics which requires us to present both sides of controversial issues. No one will ever be able to assure that we always achieve that goal. We do not. We inevitably make mistakes. But I respectfully submit that the nation can better tolerate some limited number of journalistic abuses than government oversight of the journalistic process with all its attendant risks.

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June 9, 1987
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Sincerely,

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Walter Cronkite

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

ZIT001

1 E

---LECCJ

FG 11

DATE: 6/17/87

ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY:

SUBJECT: LETTER FROM WALTER CRONKITE ON THE FAIRNESS DOCTRINE

FG 128

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☐	FITZWATER	☐	☒
BAKER	☐	☒	GRISCOM	☐	☒
DUBERSTEIN	☐	☒	HENKEL	☐	☐
MILLER - OMB	☐	☒	HOBBS	☐	☐
BALL	☐	☒	KING	☐	☐
BAUER	☐	☒	MASENG	☐	☐
CARLUCCI	☐	☐	RISQUE	☐	☒
CRIBB	☐	☒	RYAN	☐	☐
CRIPPEN	☐	☐	SPRINKEL	☐	☐
CULVAHOUSE	☐	☒	TUTTLE	☐	☐
DAWSON	☐	☒		☐	☐
DONATELLI	☐	☒		☐	☐

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RESPONSE:



CBS Inc., 51 West 52 Street
New York, New York 10019
(212) 975-4321

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Washington, D.C. 20500

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June 9, 1987
Page Three

more important is the free market of ideas, as Justice Holmes so eloquently termed it. Government regulation of our commerce in news and information is inconsistent with our most basic beliefs. The fairness doctrine injects a government agency into the editorial room, where government should have no place. It subjects journalistic decisions to government second-guessing and intimidation. And it treats broadcasters as second-class journalists, depriving them of the full freedoms rightfully accorded their print brethren.

I have spoken to many of my colleagues in broadcast journalism, and I know that they share my views. As a former broadcaster yourself, I hope that you also share our concern with protecting the freedom of broadcast journalists.

I respectfully urge you to veto this legislation.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Walter Cronkite".

Walter Cronkite

THE WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

PRU16

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: JUNE 10, 1987

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: MS. KATHERINE FANNING

SUBJECT: WRITES URGING A VETO OF S.742, WHICH WRITES
INTO LAW THE "FAIRNESS DOCTRINE" - A DOCTRINE
THAT SERVES TO INHIBIT BROADCAST MEDIA
COVERAGE OF CONTROVERSIAL ISSUES

		ACTION	DISPOSITION
ROUTE TO:		ACT	DATE
OFFICE/AGENCY	(STAFF NAME)	CODE	YY/MM/DD
SUE MATHIS	RICHARD	ORG	87/06/10
	REFERRAL NOTE:		
	REFERRAL NOTE:		
	REFERRAL NOTE:		
	REFERRAL NOTE:		
	REFERRAL NOTE:		
	REFERRAL NOTE:		

COMMENTS:

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: MEDIA:L INDIVIDUAL CODES: _____

MI MAIL USER CODES: (A) _____ (B) _____ (C) _____

*ACTION CODES:	*DISPOSITION	*OUTGOING	*
*	*	*CORRESPONDENCE:	*
*A-APPROPRIATE ACTION	*A-ANSWERED	*TYPE RESP=INITIALS	*
*C-COMMENT/RECOM	*B-NON-SPEC-REFERRAL	* OF SIGNER	*
*D-DRAFT RESPONSE	*C-COMPLETED	* CODE = A	*
*F-FURNISH FACT SHEET	*S-SUSPENDED	*COMPLETED = DATE OF	*
I-INFO COPY/NO ACT NEC		* OUTGOING	*
*R-DIRECT REPLY W/COPY *			*
*S-FOR-SIGNATURE *			*
*X-INTERIM REPLY *			*

REFER QUESTIONS AND ROUTING UPDATES TO CENTRAL REFERENCE
(ROOM 75, OEOB) EXT-2590
KEEP THIS WORKSHEET ATTACHED TO THE ORIGINAL INCOMING
LETTER AT ALL TIMES AND SEND COMPLETED RECORD TO RECORDS
MANAGEMENT.

Santa Barbara

August 26, 1987

Dear Ms. Fanning:

Thanks for your input regarding the "Fairness in Broadcasting Act of 1987."

As I'm sure you know, I vetoed that legislation on June 20. While I've had my disagreements with the way events and opinions are presented by the broadcast media, I share your strong belief that fairness cannot be imposed by government.

Thanks again, and God bless you.

Sincerely,

RONALD REAGAN

A

Ms. Katherine Fanning
President
American Society of
Newspaper Editors
Post Office Box 17004
Washington, D.C. 20041

870821

RR:ST:KC:AVH:ckb (8PMND)

DRAFT/Date

8/14/87

RR /

9

(Drafter)

HC

(Rev. I)

✓

(Rev. II)

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS:

Enclosures:

Other:

AVH /

_____/_____

ST.870811.1.870811

\$DATE\$

Dear Miss Fanning:

S/AR
SH

9
6

7

**AMERICAN
SOCIETY OF
NEWSPAPER EDITORS**



P.O. Box 17004
Washington, D.C. 20041
(703) 620-6087

493916

KATHERINE FANNING
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
President

EDWARD R. CONY
WALL STREET JOURNAL
Vice President

LOREN GHIGLIONE
SOUTHBRIDGE NEWS
Secretary

JOHN SEIGENTHALER
NASHVILLE TENNESSEAN
Treasurer

June 9, 1987

President Ronald Reagan
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

The American Society of Newspaper Editors strongly believes in full First Amendment rights for all news media.

We, therefore, urge you to veto S 742, which writes into law the "fairness doctrine" — a doctrine that serves to inhibit broadcast media coverage of controversial issues. New technologies now afford ample opportunity for diversity in broadcasting.

ASNE opposed the fairness doctrine when it was merely a policy of the Federal Communications Commission. To write this unwarranted infringement of free speech into law is a step backwards, a move toward restricting free speech at a time when we are celebrating our 200 years of liberty under the U.S. Constitution.

As was stated by your Office of Management and Budget, this legislation "...does not promote but actually inhibits the free and open discussion of important and controversial issues." Fairness is subjective. It cannot be legislated. This bill would spawn a multitude of lawsuits, keeping the media constantly embroiled in litigation.

We urge you to veto this unfair measure not only on the grounds that it is bad public policy, but also because it violates important First Amendment principles.

Sincerely,

Katherine Fanning
Editor, The Christian Science Monitor
ASNE President

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS CONSISTS OF THE OFFICERS AND THE FOLLOWING:

LARRY ALLISON
Long Beach Press-Telegram

JUDITH G. CLABES
Kentucky Post, Covington

LINDA GRIST CUNNINGHAM
Trenton Times

JOHN O. EMMERICH
Greenwood Commonwealth

JOHN FINNEGAN
St. Paul Pioneer Press Dispatch

ALBERT E. FITZPATRICK
Knight-Ridder Inc.

MICHAEL G. GARTNER
Louisville Courier-Journal

WILLIAM A. HILLIARD
Portland Oregonian

DAVID LAWRENCE Jr.
Detroit Free Press

SUSAN MILLER
Scripps Howard

ROLFE NEILL
Charlotte Observer

BURL OSBORNE
Dallas Morning News

JEAN OTTO
Rocky Mountain News, Denver

ARNOLD ROSENFELD
Austin American-Statesman

JAMES D. SQUIRES
Chicago Tribune

SEYMOUR TOPPING
New York Times

Dear Phyllis:

I'm happy to say it's not often we disagree on an issue so I thought I'd share with you some of my thinking on S. 742, the "Fairness in Broadcasting Act of 1987." This bill would have codified the requirement that owners of local radio and TV stations devote a certain amount of airtime to coverage of public issues and present differing viewpoints on those issues. As you know, my deeply held belief that content regulation of broadcast journalism by the government cannot be reconciled with the freedom of speech and the press, rights secured by the First Amendment, has led me to veto S. 742.

I realize that your support of the Fairness in Broadcasting Act comes from your strong belief that the American broadcasting media, as a group, is hostile to the principles for which we both stand. I have often sought to take our message directly to the American people through a variety of media -- radio, television, and print. But history has shown that government control of ideas is a greater threat to liberty than a biased media. That is why the Framers wisely forbade Congress to legislate in a way that would abridge freedom of the press, no matter how benign the purpose. Instead of greater government control, we need to address the problem of public access to broadcast media by continuing the deregulatory policies which have encouraged the recent proliferation of media alternatives.

Phyllis, we have long shared a common commitment -- to renew America's moral strength, its dedication to freedom, and its commitment to our constitutional order. My personal conviction that the Constitution forbids content regulation of the broadcast media has led me to veto the Fairness in Broadcasting Act. Although we're on different sides on this issue, I know we will continue to work together for a strong America.

Very best personal regards.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Phyllis Schlafly
President
Eagle Forum
68 Fairmont
Alton, Illinois 62002

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TO:

Anne Higgins

*K C-
pls
ask me
abt
a*

FROM: OFFICE OF MEDIA RELATIONS

Jeannie Scott

*It's still a Presidential
letter in response to this
letter and to the one from
Ernie Schultz. Elizabeth
Board (Room 170) would like
to see a copy of the draft
Thanks.*

*get long for Patsy S. re: Phyllis Schlafly
letter.*

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

June 20, 1987

TO THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

I am returning herewith without my approval S. 742, the "Fairness in Broadcasting Act of 1987," which would codify the so-called "fairness doctrine." This doctrine, which has evolved through the decisional process of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), requires Federal officials to supervise the editorial practices of broadcasters in an effort to ensure that they provide coverage of controversial issues and a reasonable opportunity for the airing of contrasting viewpoints on those issues. This type of content-based regulation by the Federal Government is, in my judgment, antagonistic to the freedom of expression guaranteed by the First Amendment.

In any other medium besides broadcasting, such Federal policing of the editorial judgment of journalists would be unthinkable. The framers of the First Amendment, confident that public debate would be freer and healthier without the kind of interference represented by the "fairness doctrine," chose to forbid such regulations in the clearest terms: "Congress shall make no law . . . abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press." More recently, the United States Supreme Court, in striking down a right-of-access statute that applied to newspapers, spoke of the statute's intrusion into the function of the editorial process and concluded that "[i]t has yet to be demonstrated how governmental regulation of this crucial process can be exercised consistent with First Amendment guarantees of a free press as they have evolved to this time." Miami Herald Publishing Co. v. Tornillo, 418 U.S. 241, 258 (1974).

I recognize that 18 years ago the Supreme Court indicated that the fairness doctrine as then applied to a far less technologically advanced broadcast industry did not contravene the First Amendment. Red Lion Broadcasting Co. v. FCC, 395 U.S. 367 (1969). The Red Lion decision was based on the theory that usable broadcast frequencies were then so inherently scarce that government regulation of broadcasters was inevitable and the FCC's "fairness doctrine" seemed to be a reasonable means of promoting diverse and vigorous debate of controversial issues.

The Supreme Court indicated in Red Lion a willingness to reconsider the appropriateness of the fairness doctrine if it reduced rather than enhanced broadcast coverage. In a later case, the Court acknowledged the changes in the technological and economic environment in which broadcasters operate. It may now be fairly concluded that the growth in the number of available media outlets does indeed outweigh whatever justifications may have seemed to exist at the period during which the doctrine was developed. The FCC itself has concluded that the doctrine is an unnecessary and detrimental regulatory mechanism. After a massive study of the effects of its own rule, the FCC found in 1985 that the recent explosion in the number of new information sources such as cable television has clearly made the "fairness doctrine" unnecessary. Furthermore, the FCC found that the doctrine in fact inhibits broadcasters from presenting controversial issues of public importance, and thus defeats its own purpose.

more

(OVER)

Quite apart from these technological advances, we must not ignore the obvious intent of the First Amendment, which is to promote vigorous public debate and a diversity of viewpoints in the public forum as a whole, not in any particular medium, let alone in any particular journalistic outlet. History has shown that the dangers of an overly timid or biased press cannot be averted through bureaucratic regulation, but only through the freedom and competition that the First Amendment sought to guarantee.

S. 742 simply cannot be reconciled with the freedom of speech and the press secured by our Constitution. It is, in my judgment, unconstitutional. Well-intentioned as S. 742 may be, it would be inconsistent with the First Amendment and with the American tradition of independent journalism. Accordingly, I am compelled to disapprove this measure.

RONALD REAGAN

THE WHITE HOUSE,

June 19, 1987.

#

THE WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

PR 016

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: JUNE 15, 1987

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: MR. ROBERT H. WILLS

SUBJECT: ON BEHALF OF THE SOCIETY OF PROFESSIONAL
JOURNALISTS, SIGMA DELTA CHI, URGES VETOING
S. 742, THE BILL WHICH WOULD MAKE THE SO-
CALLED "FAIRNESS DOCTRINE" INTO LAW

		ACTION		DISPOSITION	
ROUTE TO:		ACT	DATE	TYPE	C COMPLETED
OFFICE/AGENCY	(STAFF NAME)	CODE	YY/MM/DD	RESP	D YY/MM/DD
MARLIN FITZWATER		ORG	87/06/15	M7	A87/06/16 AB
REFERRAL NOTE:					
REFERRAL NOTE:					
REFERRAL NOTE:					
REFERRAL NOTE:					
REFERRAL NOTE:					

COMMENTS: ALSO ASSOCIATED EDITORIAL DIRECTOR OF USA
TODAY

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: 1 MEDIA:L INDIVIDUAL CODES: _____

MI MAIL USER CODES: (A) _____ (B) _____ (C) _____

*ACTION CODES:	*DISPOSITION	*OUTGOING	*
*	*	*CORRESPONDENCE:	*
*A-APPROPRIATE ACTION	*A-ANSWERED	*TYPE RESP=INITIALS	*
*C-COMMENT/RECOM	*B-NON-SPEC-REFERRAL	* OF SIGNER	*
*D-DRAFT RESPONSE	*C-COMPLETED	* CODE = A	*
*F-FURNISH FACT SHEET	*S-SUSPENDED	*COMPLETED = DATE OF	*
I-INFO COPY/NO ACT NEC		* OUTGOING	*
*R-DIRECT REPLY W/COPY *			*
*S-FOR-SIGNATURE			*
*X-INTERIM REPLY			*

REFER QUESTIONS AND ROUTING UPDATES TO CENTRAL REFERENCE
(ROOM 75, OEOB) EXT-2590
KEEP THIS WORKSHEET ATTACHED TO THE ORIGINAL INCOMING
LETTER AT ALL TIMES AND SEND COMPLETED RECORD TO RECORDS
MANAGEMENT.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 16, 1987

Dear Mr. Wills and Mr. Prichard:

The President asked me to respond to your letter urging a veto of S. 742, which would codify the fairness doctrine.

Your thoughtful discussion of the issue is especially timely, since the President will make a decision about this legislation very soon, perhaps before you receive this note. But, I wanted to assure you that I have passed your comments on to the appropriate policy people working on this issue.

Thank you for taking the time to share your views on this very important issue.

Best regards,



Marlin Fitzwater
Assistant to the President
for Press Relations

Mr. Robert H. Wills, President
Mr. Peter S. Prichard, Chairman of the
Freedom of Information Committee
Society of Professional Journalists
USA Today
P. O. Box 500
Washington, D.C. 20044



Martin Fitzwater
The Society Of Professional Journalists
Sigma Delta Chi
Freedom of Information Committee
Peter Prichard
Associate Editorial Director //
USA Today

494257

June 11, 1987

President Ronald Reagan
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear President Reagan:

On behalf of the more than 21,000 members of the Society of Professional Journalists, Sigma Delta Chi, the nation's oldest and largest organization of journalists, we are writing to urge you to veto S. 742, the bill which would make the so-called "Fairness Doctrine" law.

We believe it would be a grave mistake for you to sign this bill, because it infringes on the First Amendment rights of broadcasters. The government has no business forcing broadcast journalists to cover this or that political candidate, or this or that controversial issue. That is the sort of governmental control of the media that is routine in the Soviet Union and other totalitarian nations; it should never happen here.

And there is ample evidence that the Fairness Doctrine has encouraged broadcast journalists to avoid controversial issues rather than exploring them in depth as they ought to.

Another argument that has sometimes been used to support the need for the Fairness doctrine, i.e., that there were so few TV stations that the government had to force those stations to cover both sides of controversial issues, is obsolete. Today, 71 percent of homes with TV sets can receive at least nine TV stations, and many homes receive many more. Add that to the more than 10,000 radio stations and the thousands of newspapers and magazines, and you have the greatest profusion of media outlets in the world. Every controversial issue imaginable is covered in great depth; there is no need at all for a law ordering broadcast journalists to air opposing views.

We urge you again to veto this unnecessary bill. The United States of America must stand for freedom of the press and freedom of expression, not government control of the airwaves.

Sincerely,

Robert H. Wills

Robert H. Wills
President

Peter S. Prichard

Peter S. Prichard
Chairman,
Freedom of Information Committee

aj

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

496107
0082

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PY

FG006-12

ACTION

January 6, 1987

MEMORANDUM FOR FRANK C. CARLUCCI

FROM: PAUL W. HANLEY *WJH*

Natl Sec Advisor
has seen

SUBJECT: Media Backgrounding

Recommend that we set up a background brief with the networks today to cover the same kind of material as Chris Wallace received last night. The other three networks, as well as the print folks, will likely be in a state of high dudgeon when they see the NBC special tonight. We can reduce their indignation by:

- 1) completing the backgrounders on Larry's list ASAP.
- 2) accommodating requests for exclusive interviews as much as your schedule permits.

RECOMMENDATION

1. That you agree to backgrounders for other networks today.

Approve ✓ Disapprove _____

2. That you schedule backgrounders for the print tabloids as soon as possible.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

Attachment

Tab A Speakes list of media interview recommendations

NSC #8700082

Jackie Murphy

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 5, 1987

MEMORANDUM FOR FRANK CARLUCCI

FROM: Larry Speakes

Here are the groupings of White House media that I recommend for a series of 20 minute interviews on your role with the National Security Council.

Major Newspapers

Washington Post	Lou Cannon, David Hoffman
New York Times	Bernie Weinraub, Gerald Boyd
Baltimore Sun	Bob Timberg, Steve Broening
Chicago Tribune	George DeLama
Los Angeles Times	Jim Gerstenzang, Mike Wines

Wires and
Large Regional / Group Newspapers

AP	Mike Putzel, Terry Hunt
UPI	Helen Thomas, Norm Sandler
Wall Street Journal	Jane Mayer
USA Today	Johanna Neuman
Knight Ridder	Owen Ullman
Cox	Andrew Glass

Other Newspapers

Chicago Sun-Times	Jerry Watson
Boston Globe	Walter Robinson
Christian Science Monitor	Charlotte Saikowski
Newsday	Saul Friedman
New York Daily News	Bruce Drake
Washington Times	Jerry O'Leary

Magazines

Newsweek
Time
U.S. News and World
Report

Tom DeFrank, Margaret Warner
Dave Beckwith, Barry Seaman
Ken Walsh, Dennis Mullen

Network Correspondents

ABC
NBC
CBS
CNN
INN

Sam Donaldson, Sheilah Kast
Chris Wallace, Andrea Mitchell
Bill Plante, Jacqueline Adams
Charles Bierbauer, Frank Sesno
John Aubuchon

Radio Correspondents

AP Radio
Mutual
National Public Radio
UPI Audio
United Stations
Sheridan
Voice of America

Mark Knoller
Peter Maer
Jim Angle
Bill Small
Steve Taylor
Bob Ellison
Phil Jurey

**National Security Council
The White House**

AC

37 JA 6 A 9 39

System # _____

Package # 0082

DOCLOG AC A/O _____

	SEQUENCE TO	HAS SEEN	DISPOSITION
Bob Pearson	<u>1</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>A</u>
Grant Green	<u>2</u>	<u>has seen</u>	
Colin Powell	<u>3</u>	<u>✓</u>	
Frank Carlucci	<u>4</u>	<u>Has seen</u>	<u>A</u>
Grant Green			
NSC Secretariat	<u>5</u>		<u>N</u>
Situation Room			
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

I = Information	<u>A = Action</u>	R = Retain	D = Dispatch	N = No further Action
-----------------	-------------------	------------	--------------	-----------------------

cc: VP Regan Buchanan Other gsg, CLP

COMMENTS

Should be seen by: _____
(Date/Time)

*Disposal passed to
Honey.*

RECEIVED 06 JAN 87 19

TO CARLUCCI

FROM HANLEY

DOCDATE 06 JAN 87

KEYWORDS: MEDIA

SUBJECT: MEDIA BACKGROUNDING

=====

ACTION:	NOTED BY CARLUCCI	DUE:	STATUS C	FILES WH
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FOR ACTION	FOR CONCURRENCE	FOR INFO
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COMMENTS

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ACTION OFFICER (S)	ASSIGNED	ACTION REQUIRED	DUE	COPIES TO
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DISPATCH W/ATTCH FILE (C)

496137
PR 016
0333
FG00012

9.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

PY

INFORMATION

January 21, 1987

MEMORANDUM FOR FRANK C. CARLUCCI

Natl Sec Advisor
has seen

FROM: PAUL W. HANLEY *lu*

SUBJECT: Offer From CONUS TV

Rebecca Bell of CONUS TV (the TV arm of the AP) met you Saturday night, January 10, at Marvin Kalb's. Her husband, Martin, is the BBC correspondent in Washington. She has offered the services of CONUS' chain of 50 TV stations nationwide for whenever you feel that they would be useful. I told her that we might very well be interested, particularly after Cap Weinberger had had such a positive experience with them recently, but that we would probably not take advantage until there was a pressing issue to address. She said that was fine.

cc: Dan Howard

NSC # 8700333

JM

National Security Council
The White House

87 JAN 21 22

P 2: 21

System # _____

Package # 0333

DOCLOG JM A/O _____

	SEQUENCE TO	HAS SEEN	DISPOSITION
Bob Pearson	1	P	✓
Grant Green	2	✓	
Colin Powell	3	✓	
Paul Thompson	4	✓	
Frank Carlucci	5	✓	2
Situation Room			
NSC Secretariat	6		N

I = Information A = Action R = Retain D = Dispatch N = No further Action

cc: VP Regan Buchanan Other _____

COMMENTS

Should be seen by: _____
(Date/Time)

I liked both of them. Lets look for an opportunity for further contact.
A

NSC/S PROFILE

UNCLASSIFIED

ID 8700333

RECEIVED 21 JAN 87 15

TO CARLUCCI

FROM HANLEY

DOCDATE 21 JAN 87

KEYWORDS: MEDIA

BELL, REBECCA

BELL, MARTIN

SUBJECT: OFFER FM CONUS TV

ACTION: FOR INFORMATION

DUE:

STATUS IX FILES WH

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

CARLUCCI

COMMENTS

REF#

LOG

NSCIFID

(DR *Dr*)

ACTION OFFICER (S)

ASSIGNED

ACTION REQUIRED

DUE

COPIES TO

C 1/24

Noted by Carlucci

Pu)H

DISPATCH

W/ATTCH

FILE

(C) *Dr*

496840CU

PCV16

Date: 6/15/87

FOR: RHETT DAWSON

FROM: TOM GRISCOM

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

Please circulate the attached
letter on Fairness and fact
that Cronkite received veto.



6425 Rte. 1600 Main St. N.E.
Suite 200 North
Washington, D.C. 20036
(202) 457-4501

Robert A. McConnell
Vice President
CBS Washington

Dear Tom:

June 10, 1987

By the time you see this, we may have already talked as I have left a message with your secretary.

Enclosed is a copy of a letter to the President from Walter Cronkite regarding S. 742, the codification of the "fairness" doctrine.

I wanted you to be aware of this and to have a copy.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be "R. McConnell".

Mr. Thomas C. Griscom
Assistant to the President
for Communications and Planning
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

100-4501
Senator A. McConnell
1000 President
1000 Washington

Dear A.B.:

June 10, 1987

Since we had discussed briefly the legislation (S. 742) to codify the "fairness" doctrine, I enclose here a copy of a letter just sent to the President by Walter Cronkite.

I thought that it might be of interest.

Sincerely,



The Honorable A.B. Culvahouse
Counsel to the President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500





CBS Inc., 51 West 52 Street
New York, New York 10019
(212) 975-4321

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

June 9, 1987

My dear Mr. President:

As a journalist with nearly 40 years of experience in broadcasting, I am writing to urge you to veto S.742. This bill, recently passed by Congress, would codify the so-called "fairness" doctrine, under which the FCC regulates the adequacy and fairness of broadcasters' treatment of controversial public issues. The enactment of such a law in this, the 200th anniversary of our great Constitution, would be bitterly ironic. For the effort of the government to regulate the "fairness" of the press is directly contrary to one of the Founding Fathers' most profound and most inspired visions: a free and independent press, protected from government censorship and supervision.

"Fairness" in news coverage is, of course, an important and laudable objective. What is fundamentally wrong with the fairness doctrine, however, is that it assumes for government the power and responsibility to regulate the adequacy and "fairness" of broadcasters' coverage of controversial issues. The First Amendment was added to our Constitution in 1791 to ensure that the government not engage in this sort of supervision of the press. We need only look at the history of the Amendment itself to confirm this view.

In 1791, a handful of newspapers provided information to the citizens of the fledgling nation. These newspapers were, by today's journalistic standards, remarkably partisan and, indeed, filled, as Jefferson noted, with "falsehoods, calumnies, and audacities." Yet our Founders, in their wisdom, did not attempt to impose standards of fairness, or balance, on the press. Nor did they suggest the establishment of a governmental agency to monitor the press' editorial content for bias or abuse. As much as they may have regretted the biases and excesses of the press of their time, the drafters of our Constitution and Bill of Rights nevertheless considered such things, in Jefferson's words, "an evil for which

there is no remedy, [since] our liberty depends on the freedom of the press, and that cannot be limited without being lost." In the end, they made the determination, in the First Amendment, that "Congress shall make no law ... abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press."

Yet, here we are, 200 years later, confronting a law, passed by Congress, abridging the freedom of speech and of the press. The Founders would be astonished and dismayed, I think, to learn that a major segment of the American press -- indeed, the media on which the public most relies for news and information -- must now answer to a government agency's review of the fairness, balance, and responsibility of its news reporting.

Mr. President, you have often noted the tendency of government regulation to have unintended -- and unfortunate -- effects. Just so here. The fairness doctrine was designed to enhance the depth and variety of broadcast coverage of controversial issues. Yet, it has had just the opposite effect: it breeds timidity and caution. When a news report about a controversial issue may entangle a broadcaster in time-consuming and costly government proceedings, the natural tendency of many broadcasters is to steer clear of controversy. Regulation of "fairness", in other words, inhibits rather than encourages a robust discussion of the issues of our day.

There is also simply no need for governmental regulation of "fairness" to assure a diversity of views. Unlike the situation 50, or perhaps even 25 years ago, when there were far fewer broadcast stations, the American public today has available to it an extraordinary range of choice in the sources of its news and information, from broadcasters, newspapers, magazines and cable television. Broadcast journalists no less than journalists in the print media, strive to be responsible in their coverage of public issues. We seek to govern ourselves by a standard of journalistic ethics which requires us to present both sides of controversial issues. No one will ever be able to assure that we always achieve that goal. We do not. We inevitably make mistakes. But I respectfully submit that the nation can better tolerate some limited number of journalistic abuses than government oversight of the journalistic process with all its attendant risks.

Mr. President, your administration for many years has supported the view that this country is best served by a free market in our economic commerce. I urge that even

June 9, 1987

Page Three

more important is the free market of ideas, as Justice Holmes so eloquently termed it. Government regulation of our commerce in news and information is inconsistent with our most basic beliefs. The fairness doctrine injects a government agency into the editorial room, where government should have no place. It subjects journalistic decisions to government second-guessing and intimidation. And it treats broadcasters as second-class journalists, depriving them of the full freedoms rightfully accorded their print brethren.

I have spoken to many of my colleagues in broadcast journalism, and I know that they share my views. As a former broadcaster yourself, I hope that you also share our concern with protecting the freedom of broadcast journalists.

I respectfully urge you to veto this legislation.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Walter Cronkite", written in dark ink.

Walter Cronkite

sg

ID # 49-6840 CU

PRO16

WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

☐ O - OUTGOING

☐ H - INTERNAL

☐ I - INCOMING

Date Correspondence
Received (YY/MM/DD) 1/1/1

Name of Correspondent: Robert A. McConnell

☐ MI Mail Report

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

Subject: A. 742, which would codify the "fairness" doctrine under which the FCC regulates the adequacy and fairness of broadcasters' treatment of controversial public issues

ROUTE TO:

ACTION

DISPOSITION

Office/Agency (Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
<u>ctrl</u>	ORIGINATOR	<u>870610</u>		<u>8710611</u>
	Referral Note:			
<u>cu at 29</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>8710610</u>		<u>8710611</u>
	Referral Note:			
<u>cu ctrl</u>	<u>I/A</u>	<u>870610</u>		<u>870611</u>
	Referral Note:	<u>June 11 87 ABC note to John Buser</u>		
		<u>1/1</u>		<u>1/1</u>
	Referral Note:			
		<u>1/1</u>		<u>1/1</u>
	Referral Note:			

ACTION CODES:

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

I - Info Copy Only/No Action Necessary
R - Direct Reply w/Copy
S - For Signature
X - Interim Reply

DISPOSITION CODES:

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

FOR OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE:

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

Comments: _____

Keep this worksheet attached to the original incoming letter.

Send all routing updates to Central Reference (Room 75, OEOb).

Always return completed correspondence record to Central Files.

Refer questions about the correspondence tracking system to Central Reference, ext. 2590.

CLASSIFICATION SECTION

Prime Subject Code: PR 016 - Secondary Subject Codes: FG 128 -

<u>Code</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Comment</u>	<u>Form</u>
C _ _		<u>Time:</u>	<u>P.</u>
DSP		<u>Time:</u>	<u>Media:</u>

CPn - Presidential Correspondence
n - 0 - Unknown
n - 1 - Ronald Wilson Reagan
n - 2 - Ronald Reagan
n - 3 - Ron
n - 4 - Dutch
n - 5 - Ron Reagan
n - 6 - Ronald
n - 7 - Ronnie

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

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

n - 1 - Ronald Reagan - Nancy Reagan
n - 2 - Ron - Nancy

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date: June 11, 1987



TO: TOM GRISCOM

FROM: ARTHUR B. CULVAHOUSE, JR.
Counsel to the President

FYI: _____
Counsel's Office Staff
handling the issue

COMMENT: _____

ACTION: _____





CBS Inc., 1800 M Street, N.W.
Suite 300 North
Washington D.C. 20036
(202) 457 4501

Robert A. McConnell
Vice President
CBS Washington

493914CA

Dear A.B.:

June 10, 1987

Since we had discussed briefly the legislation (S. 742) to codify the "fairness" doctrine, I enclose here a copy of a letter just sent to the President by Walter Cronkite.

I thought that it might be of interest.

Sincerely,

The Honorable A.B. Culvahouse
Counsel to the President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

JUN 10 1987

1987 JUN 10 PM 2: 37



CBS Inc., 51 West 52 Street
New York, New York 10019
(212) 975-4321

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

June 9, 1987

My dear Mr. President:

As a journalist with nearly 40 years of experience in broadcasting, I am writing to urge you to veto S.742. This bill, recently passed by Congress, would codify the so-called "fairness" doctrine, under which the FCC regulates the adequacy and fairness of broadcasters' treatment of controversial public issues. The enactment of such a law in this, the 200th anniversary of our great Constitution, would be bitterly ironic. For the effort of the government to regulate the "fairness" of the press is directly contrary to one of the Founding Fathers' most profound and most inspired visions: a free and independent press, protected from government censorship and supervision.

"Fairness" in news coverage is, of course, an important and laudable objective. What is fundamentally wrong with the fairness doctrine, however, is that it assumes for government the power and responsibility to regulate the adequacy and "fairness" of broadcasters' coverage of controversial issues. The First Amendment was added to our Constitution in 1791 to ensure that the government not engage in this sort of supervision of the press. We need only look at the history of the Amendment itself to confirm this view.

In 1791, a handful of newspapers provided information to the citizens of the fledgling nation. These newspapers were, by today's journalistic standards, remarkably partisan and, indeed, filled, as Jefferson noted, with "falsehoods, calumnies, and audacities." Yet our Founders, in their wisdom, did not attempt to impose standards of fairness, or balance, on the press. Nor did they suggest the establishment of a governmental agency to monitor the press' editorial content for bias or abuse. As much as they may have regretted the biases and excesses of the press of their time, the drafters of our Constitution and Bill of Rights nevertheless considered such things, in Jefferson's words, "an evil for which

June 9, 1987
Page Two

there is no remedy, [since] our liberty depends on the freedom of the press, and that cannot be limited without being lost." In the end, they made the determination, in the First Amendment, that "Congress shall make no law ... abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press."

Yet, here we are, 200 years later, confronting a law, passed by Congress, abridging the freedom of speech and of the press. The Founders would be astonished and dismayed, I think, to learn that a major segment of the American press -- indeed, the media on which the public most relies for news and information -- must now answer to a government agency's review of the fairness, balance, and responsibility of its news reporting.

Mr. President, you have often noted the tendency of government regulation to have unintended -- and unfortunate -- effects. Just so here. The fairness doctrine was designed to enhance the depth and variety of broadcast coverage of controversial issues. Yet, it has had just the opposite effect: it breeds timidity and caution. When a news report about a controversial issue may entangle a broadcaster in time-consuming and costly government proceedings, the natural tendency of many broadcasters is to steer clear of controversy. Regulation of "fairness", in other words, inhibits rather than encourages a robust discussion of the issues of our day.

There is also simply no need for governmental regulation of "fairness" to assure a diversity of views. Unlike the situation 50, or perhaps even 25 years ago, when there were far fewer broadcast stations, the American public today has available to it an extraordinary range of choice in the sources of its news and information, from broadcasters, newspapers, magazines and cable television. Broadcast journalists no less than journalists in the print media, strive to be responsible in their coverage of public issues. We seek to govern ourselves by a standard of journalistic ethics which requires us to present both sides of controversial issues. No one will ever be able to assure that we always achieve that goal. We do not. We inevitably make mistakes. But I respectfully submit that the nation can better tolerate some limited number of journalistic abuses than government oversight of the journalistic process with all its attendant risks.

Mr. President, your administration for many years has supported the view that this country is best served by a free market in our economic commerce. I urge that even

June 9, 1987

Page Three

more important is the free market of ideas, as Justice Holmes so eloquently termed it. Government regulation of our commerce in news and information is inconsistent with our most basic beliefs. The fairness doctrine injects a government agency into the editorial room, where government should have no place. It subjects journalistic decisions to government second-guessing and intimidation. And it treats broadcasters as second-class journalists, depriving them of the full freedoms rightfully accorded their print brethren.

I have spoken to many of my colleagues in broadcast journalism, and I know that they share my views. As a former broadcaster yourself, I hope that you also share our concern with protecting the freedom of broadcast journalists.

I respectfully urge you to veto this legislation.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Walter Cronkite", with a stylized, flowing script.

Walter Cronkite



CBS Inc., 1800 M Street, N.W.
Suite 300 North
Washington, D.C. 20036
(202) 457-4501

Robert A. McGonn II
Vice President
CBS Washington

Dear Jay:

June 10, 1987

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I thought that it might be of interest.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be "B. McGonn II".

The Honorable Jay B. Stephens
Deputy Counsel to the President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

1987 JUN 10 6 15:32

1987 JUN 10 PM 12: 23



CBS Inc., 51 West 52 Street
New York, New York 10019
(212) 975-4321

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

June 9, 1987

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June 9, 1987
Page Two

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June 9, 1987
Page Three

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I respectfully urge you to veto this legislation.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Walter Cronkite", with a stylized, flowing script.

Walter Cronkite

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

WAS

17016

FG006.2

ACTION

March 12, 1987

MEMORANDUM FOR FRANK CARLUCCI

FROM: DAN HOWARD *DH*

SUBJECT: James Reston

Scottie Reston's staff assistant, Miss Hilary Stout (phone 862-0320), called to say that he would like to meet with you at your convenience in the near future. Although I tend to think columnists are a waste of time, this is a special case. Scottie does not have any particular subject in mind, he obviously just wants to have a bull session. I don't know what your personal relationship is with him, but unless you have some strong objection, I think you should do it.

RECOMMENDATION

That you schedule a 20 minute session with Scottie Reston.

Approve

[Signature]

Disapprove

de.

By Batjis

NSC #8701795

**National Security Council
The White House**

87 MAR 13 17
P 3: 09

System # I
Package # 1795
DOCLOG TC AIO

	SEQUENCE TO	HAS SEEN	DISPOSITION
Bob Pearson	<u>1</u>	<u>✓</u>	<u>A</u>
Grant Green	<u>2</u>	<u>G</u>	
Colin Powell	<u>3</u>	<u>OK</u>	
Paul Thompson	<u>4</u>	<u>T</u>	
Frank Carlucci	<u>5</u>	<u>JK</u>	
Situation Room			
NSC Secretariat	<u>6</u>		<u>N</u>

I = Information A = Action R = Retain D = Dispatch N = No further Action

cc: VP Regan Buchanan Other _____

COMMENTS

Should be seen by: _____
(Date/Time)

NSC/S PROFILE

UNCLASSIFIED

ID 8701795

RECEIVED 14 MAR 87 13

DOCDATE 12 MAR 87

TO CARLUCCI FROM HOWARD

KEYWORDS: PRESS

AFC

RESTON, SCOTT

SUBJECT: APPT REQUEST W/ CARLUCCI FOR RESTON

ACTION: FOR DECISION DUE: STATUS C FILES WH

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

CARLUCCI

COMMENTS

REF# LOG NSCIFID (DR TC)

ACTION OFFICER (S)	ASSIGNED	ACTION REQUIRED	DUE	COPIES TO
	C 3/16	Carlucci Approved		JDH, Ehren

DISPATCH

W/ATTCH FILE (C)

File

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 4, 1987

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PR016
PR001
11600600

WLS

Dear Peggy:

Thanks for your letter and for letting us know of your interest in participating in the interviews of the President by small groups of the media. We will keep you in mind for the next such event.

Sincerely,

Marlin

Marlin Fitzwater
Assistant to the President
for Press Relations

Ms. Peggy Robinson
Senior Producer
National Politics
The MacNeil/Lehrer Newshour
3620 27th Street South
Arlington, Virginia 22206

The MacNeil/Lehrer NEWSHOUR

April 24, 1987

Mr. Marlin Fitzwater
Assistant to the President and
Principal Deputy Press Secretary
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

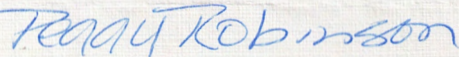
Dear Mr. Fitzwater:

Per our conversation with the White House Press Office earlier today, we would like to request an opportunity for either Judy Woodruff or Jim Lehrer to represent our program on Tuesday, April 28 at the White House when the President will be interviewed by several members of the media.

If it is not possible for Ms. Woodruff or Mr. Lehrer to participate in Tuesday's event in the Oval Office, we would appreciate being considered when the President's next interview session is scheduled.

I appreciate your cooperation in this matter. Please do not hesitate to contact me or our political reporter, John O'Rourke at 998-2858, if you have any questions.

Sincerely yours,



Peggy Robinson
Senior Producer
National Politics

PR:scl

560802

Alaska State Legislature

CF
CJ
Senator Paul A. Fischer
Senate District D
Box 784
Soldotna, Alaska 99669
(907) 262-9420 W
262-9269 H



State Senate

NR

While in Juneau
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-3791

2800

PROILE

April 22, 1987

HECCG-01

45-02

LL

PRG 7-01

Mrs Nancy Reagan
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mrs Reagan:

I want to thank you personally for your help in my effort to get the possession of marijuana recriminalized in the State of Alaska. I appreciated your presentation during our video teleconference on SB 32. Knowing how busy your personal schedule is, I can appreciate the difficulties you must have encountered in coordinating this event.

It was, however, a very worthwhile effort. I believe that this testimony touched the lives of many of our young people. I am encouraged by the solid trend that I see for children and youth to reject substance use and abuse as a viable means of dealing with their often confusing world. I am convinced that much of this attitude change can be directly attributed to your efforts.

My bill, SB 32, calling for penalties for the possession of marijuana, is scheduled to receive what I hope will be its final hearing in Senate Judiciary Tuesday, April 28. I had hoped to be able to report that the bill had passed out of the Senate by now. However, as we all know, the legislative system moves slowly at best.

Thank you again for all your help. I consider it a privilege to be your ally in this endeavor. If I can ever assist you, I hope that you will feel free to let me know.

Cordially,

Paul Fischer

Paul Fischer
Senator

PF:mal

17

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20508

500751
3500
PRC16
F000503
P1007
00009

December 30, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR PAT BUCHANAN

FROM:

JAK
JAMES A. KELLY

SUBJECT:

Request for Presidential TV/Press Interview by
Paul Kelly for The Australian and Murdock's TV
Network

Sorry to have been so slow to reply.

I think the idea of written Q's and A's, together with a Photo Op, is the way to go. It will involve the least amount of the President's time, and should go over well in Australia. I continue to think that the hazards of a live interview on the tricky nuclear issues would require too much of the President's time in preparation, although Kelly would obviously prefer it. Moreover, a live interview may create problems for us with other correspondents.

If this is agreeable to you, I'll work up a joint schedule proposal.

JAK: okay! 90
ahead
BB

Dec 1 86 letter to Paul Kelly from Buchanan

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

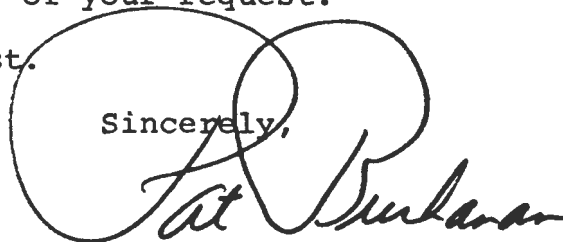
December 1, 1986

Dear Mr. Kelly:

Sorry for the long delay; we have in the interim had an election, some unfortunate results, and a minor embroglio over arms to Iran. Am looking, again, into the feasibility of your request.

All the best.

Sincerely,

A large, stylized handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Pat Buchanan". The signature is written over the word "Sincerely," and extends to the right.

Patrick J. Buchanan
Assistant to the President

Mr. Paul Kelly
The Australian,
Press Gallery
Parliament House
Canberra, A.C.T. 2600
Australia

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 1, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR JAMES KELLY

FROM: PAT BUCHANAN 

We talked with this fellow about doing a post-election interview with the President, dealing with the controversies surrounding ANZUS, New Zealand, U.S. warships carrying nuclear weapons etc. We told him to write us around election time; and we would consider his idea for the new year. If NSC is amenable to doing this interview -- or having a written Q and A for him -- with a photo op, can you let me know, and I will work up a joint scheduling proposal.



THE AUSTRALIAN

AUSTRALIA'S
NATIONAL
DAILY
NEWSPAPER

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Incorporated in A.C.T.

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Advertising Representative
HOBART
The Media Centre
9 Liverpool Street
HOBART TAS 7000
Telephone: (002) 34 8588
Telex: 58249

Mr. P. Kelly,
The Australian,
Press Gallery,
Parliament House,
CANBERRA. A.C.T. 2600 AUSTRALIA.

Monday, 27th October, 1986.

Mr. Patrick J. Buchanan,
Assistant to the President,
and Director of Communications,
White House,
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue,
WASHINGTON. D.C. 20500 U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Buchanan,

Thankyou for your letter of September 29, explaining
that the President is too busy at present to meet my interview request.

You suggest there may be an opportunity after the
Congressional elections and perhaps in the new year. As I stressed in
my first letter we are very anxious to interview the President and will
adjust any plans to meet the pressures of his program.

I would therefore like to submit a request for an
interview in 1987 perhaps in the early months if this suits best. I
believe such an interview would have a tremendous impact in Australia
where the bilateral relationship as well as wider U.S. policies are much
discussed at present.

Yours sincerely,

PAUL KELLY

EP

TODAY'S NEWS EVENTS

Tuesday, April 28, 1987

✓ 500897

1216

PRE-16-01

FG001

Major White House News Stories

- 9:30 a.m. The President meets with GOP Congressional Leadership. Oval Office.
- 1:45 p.m. The President meets with Senator Gordon Humphrey. Oval Office.
- 2:30 p.m. The President meets with Group of Reporters. Oval Office.

Other News Events

- Morning television shows: NBC "Today Show": Ambassador Yeutter interviewed.
- The Vice President participates in the Carlson Lecture Series. Minneapolis, Minnesota.
- Secretary Shultz to address the Newspaper Farm Editors of America.
- Secretary Dole to address the Waterloo Chamber of Commerce. Iowa.
- Secretary Bennett to address the Dade County Partnerships Group. Florida.
- Secretary Herrington to testify before the Senate Energy Natural Resources Committee.

Issues of the Day

1. Dollar: Dollar rebounds after White House reiterates Jim Baker statement that a further fall would be harmful. (Wall Street Journal)
2. Trade: Rep. Dingell reveals Japan cable that calls for U.S. supercomputer manufacturers to either be nationalized or taken over by industry giants. (Washington Post) ... House Rules Committee clears way for vote on amendment that would cancel federal dairy price support cuts. (Washington Post)
3. Airline Safety: NTSB head Burnett calls for summer airline flight cutbacks because of safety concerns. (Washington Post)

4. Arms Control: Edward Rowny joins Nixon and Kissinger in expressing doubts over Soviet INF proposals; says Chief of Staff Baker jumped the gun by saying Soviet offer was too good to pass up. (Scripps-Howard) ... Soviet negotiators to outline draft Euromissile treaty today in Geneva, while West European defense and foreign ministers to meet today to discuss issue. (Reuters) West Germans still divided over how to respond to Soviet offer. (Washington Post)
5. Budget: Senate debating FY 1988 budget; Domenici to propose plan calling for smaller tax increases than Chiles budget, along with more domestic spending cuts and boost to military spending. (AP) White House reaction?

Personnel Announcements

-- None expected today

Events for Wednesday, April 29

-- Joint EPC/DPC Meeting
-- Meeting with Secretary Shultz
-- President's Dinner

TODAY'S NEWS EVENTS

Friday, April 24, 1987

Major White House News Stories

- 10:50 a.m. The President signs Victims of Crime Proclamation. (Press Coverage) Oval Office.
- 11:00 a.m. The President attends NSPG Meeting. Situation Room.
- 1:00 p.m. The President meets with Personal Representatives for Venice Economic Summit. Oval Office.
- 7:00 p.m. The President and Mrs. Reagan host dinner for Ronald Reagan Library Foundation. Residence.

Photo
out. →

Other News Events

- Economic Indicators:
 - Consumer Price Index rose 0.4% in March, the same increase as in February.
 - Personal Income increased 0.2% in March, following increases of 1.3% in February and 0.3% in January.
- The Vice President to be traveling in Alabama and Louisiana.
- Secretary Shultz to meet with the International Foreign Affairs Council of the Democratic Union and Ford's Foundation Bi-National Commission on the Future of U.S.-Mexican Relations.
- Secretary Baker to address AEI conference on "Competitiveness and Trade Policy."
- Attorney General Meese will hold a press conference on international terrorism in Brussels, Belgium.
- Secretary Herrington to address the Americans for Energy Independence.
- Secretary Dole to receive the "Pioneer Woman of the Year Award." Ponca City, OK.
- Secretary Weinberger to address the Society of Military Engineers. San Francisco.

Issues of the Day

- Supplemental: House passes \$8.5 billion supplemental spending bill with arms control restrictions; bill would cut many programs across-the-board and eliminate foreign aid spending entirely. (AP)
- Senate Foreign Assistance Bill: Senate Foreign Relations Committee cuts Administration request by more than \$4 billion; votes to penalize Pakistan for its efforts to acquire nuclear bombs...Committee also votes to overturn Helms measure that would tie family planning policy to foreign assistance.
- Summit: Secretary Shultz hopes for autumn summit; cautions allies against proposing deployment of short-range nuclear missiles in fear of destroying chances for INF accord (Washington Times).
- Ross Perot: Perot holds secret POW-MIA talks in Hanoi, saying President wants to send John Vessey as envoy. Confirms that White House knew of and "tacitly approved" trip (Washington Post).
- Aids: President's advisers to recommend next week that he create a blue-ribbon commission to devise strategy for dealing with AIDS (Washington Times).
- Dan Crippen: Chief of Staff recruiting former aide Dan Crippen for budget advice (Washington Post).
- Agriculture: Senate passes relief bill for wheat and feed grain farmers, but USDA warns of possible veto after conference with House. (Washington Post).
- Reagan Library: Foundation gives up on Stanford University as site for library and agrees to begin search for new Southern California location (Washington Post).

Personnel Announcements

- Steven A. Merksamer of California, to be a member of the President's Export Council, vice Mae Sue Talley.
- The following to be Members of the National Advisory Council on Indian Education for terms expiring 9/29/89:
 - Andrea L. Barlow of Idaho, vice Robert B. Brewington, term expired.

Robert Keams Chiago of Arizona, reappointment.
James Albert Hunt of North Carolina, vice Grace
Goodeagle, term expired.

- Charles H. Turner of Oregon, to be reappointed as the United States Attorney for the District of Oregon for the term of four years.
- Philip N. Hogen of South Dakota, to be reappointed as the United States Attorney for the District of South Dakota for the term of four years.
- Daniel B. Wright of New York, to be United States Marshal for the Western District of New York for the term of four years.
- Ralph J. Erickstad of North Dakota, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the State Justice Institute for a term expiring September 17, 1989. New position.

SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1987

12:06 p.m. The President makes Radio Address to the Nation.
Oval Office.

SUNDAY, APRIL 26, 1987

Sunday News Shows

11:00 a.m. NBC "Meet the Press": Ambassador Yeutter to be interviewed from Tokyo.

11:30 a.m. CBS "Face the Nation": Secretary Shultz is tentatively scheduled to be the guest.

11:30 a.m. ABC "This Week with David Brinkley": Secretary Baldrige to be interviewed from Hong Kong.

TODAY'S NEWS EVENTS

Tuesday, April 7, 1987

Major White House News Stories

- 11:00 a.m. The President attends NSPG Meeting. Situation Room.
- 12:30 p.m. The President hosts luncheon for Corporate Sponsors of the Commemoration of the Bicentennial of the Constitution. Residence.
- 2:30 p.m. The President attends Cabinet Meeting. Cabinet Room.
- 4:00 p.m. The President has photo taken with Departing U.S. Ambassadors. Oval Office.

Other News Events

- The Vice President meets with Zaid Risai, Prime Minister of Jordan.
- Secretary Weinberger to address the Electronic Industries Association dinner.
- Secretary Bowen to address the American Society of Abdominal Surgeons.
- Ambassador Yeutter to address the Chicago International Business Center.

Issues of the Day

1. Nuclear Testing: Soviets agree to go ahead with two limited test ban treaties and postpone total test ban negotiations for the present. (New York Times)
Administration reaction?
2. AIDS: U.S. government accuses Soviet Union of disinformation campaign in its allegations that AIDS was created in a biological warfare experiment in Army laboratory. (AP)
3. Semiconductors: Prime Minister Nakasone will formally ask Administration to cancel chip sanctions ...
Administration officials say secret CIA analysis of Japanese high-tech strategy shows Japanese threatening domestic research base needed by Pentagon. (Washington Post)

4. Defense Spending: House Armed Services Subcommittee votes to deny funding for new Seawolf attack submarine. (Washington Post)
5. Markets: DOW closes over the 2400 mark for first time.
6. Agriculture: GAO says government should take over failing Farm Credit System; Move could cost billions. (Wall Street Journal)

Personnel Announcements

- M. Peter McPherson, to be Deputy Secretary of the Treasury, vice Richard Darman.
- Carl D. Covitz, to be Under Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, vice Lee L. Verstandig.
- Victor H. Frank, Jr., to be U.S. Director of the Asian Development Bank, with the rank of Ambassador, vice Joe O'Neal Rogers.
- Jack R. Lousma, to be a Member of the General Advisory Committee of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, vice William R. Graham.
- Archie C. Purvis, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting for a term expiring 3/26/91, vice Sonia Landau.
- Kenneth L. Nordtvedt, Jr., to be a Member of the National Science Board, National Science Foundation, for the remainder of the term expiring 5/10/90, vice Simon Ramo.
- The following to be Members of the Advisory Committee for Trade Negotiations for terms of two years:

John F. Akers, vice Warren S. Chase
Lawrence A. Bossidy, vice Barbara H. Franklin
Donald Butler, vice Richard E. Heckert
James R. Houghton, vice Francis P. Graves, Jr.
Hamish Maxwell, vice Gerald E. Kremkow
N. J. Nicholas, Jr., vice Lloyd I. Miller
Paul F. Orefice, vice Thomas C. Theobald
John M. Richman, vice Peter C. Murphy, Jr.
James D. Robinson III, vice John R. Opel
George A. Schaefer, vice Michael S. Robertson
Frank A. Shrontz, vice J. Gary Shansby
Edson W. Spencer, vice Jo Ann D. Smith

Events for Wednesday, April 8

- Meeting with U.S./Canada Free Trade Group
- Meeting with Joint Chiefs of Staff. The Pentagon.
- Meeting with Secretary Shultz
- Drop by Briefing for Advisory Committee on Trade Negotiations
- Unveiling of Harvey Cushing Stamp, with Reception to follow

TODAY'S NEWS EVENTS

Thursday, April 2, 1987

Major White House Stories

- 10:00 a.m. The President meets with Lord Carrington, Secretary General of NATO. Oval Office.
- 10:20 a.m. The President meets with Co-Sponsors of NATO Cooperation Legislation. Roosevelt Room.
- 1:30 p.m. The President greets University of Tennessee Lady "Volunteers", NCAA Women's Basketball Champions. Rose Garden.
- 2:00 p.m. The President meets with Economic Policy Council. Cabinet Room.

Other News Events

- Secretary Weinberger to address Best Business Practices Forum.
- Ambassador Yeutter to testify before Senate Finance Committee on pending trade bills.
- OMB Director Miller to testify before House Government Operations Committee on user fees.
- Secretary Lyng addresses the National Cattlemen's Association.
- Representative Claude Pepper addresses National Press Club on catastrophic health insurance.

Issues of the Day

1. Highway Bill: After winning first round, President faces another Senate attempt to override his veto of Highway Bill; Senator Sanford vows to switch vote to support override.
2. Budget: Senate Budget Committee defeats Chiles budget blueprint calling for over \$13 billion in ~~new~~ taxes, but House Budget Committee -- voting along party lines -- sends similar plan to House floor. (Washington Post)
3. Soviet Spying: Administration concerned that Soviet spy threat so great that Shultz may not be able to hold private conversations in Moscow embassy when he visits Soviet Union April 13. (New York Times)

4. Pollard Case: Israelis refuse to allow third American suspect, Harold Katz, to come to U.S. for questioning. (Washington Post)
5. Waldheim: Office of Special Investigations again urging Attorney General to bar Austrian President from visiting U.S. (Washington Post)
6. Webster Nominatino: CIA nominee to face tough questioning on Hill for his role in Iran affair. (Washington Post)

Personnel Announcements

- Alison Brenner Fortier, to be Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs.

Events for Friday, April 3

- Lunch with Ronald Reagan Library Foundation
- Greet Members of the University of Indiana basketball team, NCAA men's champion.
- Meeting with Secretary Shultz

TODAY'S NEWS EVENTS

Wednesday, April 1, 1987

Major White House News Stories

11:45 a.m. The President departs for Philadelphia. Events include:

1:10 p.m. Forum with College of Physicians of Philadelphia Council Members.

2:10 p.m. Address to College of Physicians of Philadelphia luncheon.

3:05 p.m. Address to Volunteers and Staff of "We the People".

4:50 p.m. The President returns to the White House.
(Open Press Coverage) South Lawn.

Other News Events

- The Vice President to attend luncheon given by Prime Minister Chirac.
- Secretary Dole to address the New Hampshire Association of Commerce and Industry. Nashua, New Hampshire.
- Secretary Lyng to address the Royalty Management Advisory Board and the Bureau of Land Management team. Denver, Colorado.
- Secretary Baker to testify before the House Subcommittee on Treasury and the Postal Service.
- OMB Director Miller to testify before the House Republican Study Committee on the Democrat's proposed tax increases.

Issues of the Day

1. Congress: House votes 350-73 to override President's veto of Highway Bill; Senate set to vote as early as this morning ... Senate ignores strong Administration objections in passing \$38.3 billion Housing Bill. (Washington Post)
2. Economy/Markets: Two large banks raise prime rate to 7.75% raising expectations of stocks coming under heavy selling pressure today; bonds and stock market futures tumble. (Wall Street Journal). Secretary Baker says U.S. policy on dollar will continue to follow February G-6 agreement in Paris. (Washington Post)

3. AIDS: President to speak on AIDS in Philadelphia today; says last night that he supports AIDS education in schools so long as abstinence is counseled. (Washington Post)
4. South Africa: Secretary Shultz to send potentially explosive report on how Israel and NATO countries are arming South Africa. (AP)
5. Soviet Jews: Soviets send consular delegation to Israel to discuss further emigration of Soviet Jews; Sakharov tells Prime Minister Thatcher of need for West to back Soviet moves toward open society. (New York Times)
6. Soviet Embassy Security: Second-ranking member of Marine Corps security guard identified as third suspect in investigation of security breaches ... Soviet spokesman Gerasimov taunts U.S. about scandal: "It is really funny that 28 staunch Marines .. unable to withstand the charms of blond spies." (Washington Post)

Personnel Announcements

- Frank L. McNamara, Jr., to be U.S. Attorney for the District of Massachusetts for the term of four years vice William F. Weld.

Events for Thursday, April 2

- Meeting with Lord Carrington, Secretary General of NATO
- Meeting with Co-Sponsors of NATO Cooperation Legislation
- Economic Policy Council Meeting

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 16, 1987

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PR007-01

MEMORANDUM FOR SENATOR HOWARD BAKER

THROUGH: Tom Griscom

FROM: Marlin Fitzwater

Mal

Press Coverage at the White House

Tuesday, March 17, 1987

10:00 am Daily White House Press Briefing by Marlin Fitzwater - Briefing Room

11:15 pm The President greets crew of Komsomolets Kirgizii and presents Commendations to Coast Guard Rescuers - Rose Garden
Open press coverage

12:30 pm The President participates in events at the
to Residence of Irish Ambassador and on Capitol Hill-
2:05 pm South Lawn
Travel Pool coverage
Remarks of President at
Irish Embassy piped into
Briefing Room

Tuesday, March 17, 1987

- RR greets the crew of Komsomolets Kirgizii and presents commendations to the Coast Guard rescuers
- RR attends St. Patrick's Day events at the Irish Embassy and on Capitol Hill
- RR meets with Senator Pressler (R-SD)
- VP visits St. Petersburg, Clearwater, and Palm Beach, Florida
- Secretary Lyng addresses the National Grain and Feed Association - J.W. Marriott Hotel
- Secretary Bennett is interviewed for the New Republic
- Secretary Herrington releases the Department of Energy's National Energy Security Policy Plan, followed by a press conference at the Department's headquarters
- Ambassador Yeutter addresses the Council on Foreign Relations steering committee - New York City
- Economic Indicators: Housing starts and building permits; summary of international transactions
- Senator Steve Symms (R-ID) and Representative Jim Hanson (R-UT) hold a press conference on the speed limit vote - U.S. Capitol
- The "Salute to the President" committee, a coalition of Asian, Arabic and Hispanic Americans, announces a March 26 banquet saluting the President - Heritage Foundation
- The County Supervisors Association of California holds a press conference in "opposition" to President Reagan's 1988 budget - Quality Inn Hotel

Hearings

- Secretary Shultz testifies before the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Subcommittee on International Operations - Rayburn HOB
- Secretary Baker testifies before the House Appropriations Committee, Subcommittee on Foreign Assistance - U.S. Capitol

Tuesday, March 17, 1987 (continued)

- Rear Admiral Poindexter and Ken deGraffenreid testify before the Government Operations Committee, Subcommittee on Legislation and National Security - Rayburn HOB
- The Senate Armed Services Committee, Subcommittee on Readiness, Sustainability and Support, holds a closed hearing on Defense Department authorizations for FY '88 and '89 - Russell SOB
- The Senate Budget Committee marks up the concurrent budget resolution for FY '88 with hearings continuing all week - Dirksen SOB
- The Senate Environment and Public Works Committee, Subcommittee on Superfund and Oversight, holds hearings on dumping of PCBs - Dirksen SOB
- The Senate Finance Committee considers provisions on enforcing trade agreements in pending trade bills - Dirksen SOB
- The Senate Foreign Relations Committee continues hearings on the foreign assistance request focusing on the Bureau for International Broadcasting and USIA - Dirksen SOB
- The House Agriculture Committee holds hearings on farm trade - Longworth HOB
- The House Armed Services Committee holds hearings on national security policy with relation to Southwest Asia - Rayburn HOB
- The House Education and labor Committee holds hearings on the Economic Dislocation and Worker Adjustment Assistance Act - Rayburn HOB
- The House Foreign Affairs Committee, Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East, marks up FY'88 foreign assistance requests - Rayburn HOB
- The House Ways and Means Committee marks up the Democratic trade bill - Longworth HOB

**WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET**

PRO16

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

Name of Correspondent: Paul S. Stevens

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

Subject: Letter to Editor, New York Times, regarding editorial "The Judge Who Became a Partisan" - (Abraham D. Sofaer and meaning of the ABM Treaty)

ROUTE TO:		ACTION		DISPOSITION	
Office/Agency	(Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
<u>cu holl</u>		ORIGINATOR	<u>87106106</u>		<u>C 87106106</u>
		Referral Note:	<u>A 87106106</u>		<u>C 87106106</u>
<u>cu culv</u>		Referral Note:	<u>June 8 87 ABC handled verbally</u>		
			<u>1 / 1</u>		<u>1 / 1</u>
		Referral Note:			
			<u>1 / 1</u>		<u>1 / 1</u>
		Referral Note:			
			<u>1 / 1</u>		<u>1 / 1</u>
		Referral Note:			

ACTION CODES:

- A - Appropriate Action
 C - Comment/Recommendation
 D - Draft Response
 F - Furnish Fact Sheet to be used as Enclosure
 I - Info Copy Only/No Action Necessary
 R - Direct Reply w/Copy
 S - For Signature
 X - Interim Reply

DISPOSITION CODES:

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

FOR OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE:

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

Comments: _____

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

RECORDS MANAGEMENT ONLY

CLASSIFICATION SECTION

No. of Additional Correspondents: _____ Media: X Individual Codes: _____

Prime Subject Code: PR 016 Secondary Subject Codes: PU ND 018
FO 009 _____

PRESIDENTIAL REPLY

Code	Date	Comment	Form
C		Time: _____	P.
DSP		Time: _____	Media: _____

SIGNATURE CODES:

CPn - Presidential Correspondence
 n - 0 - Unknown
 n - 1 - Ronald Wilson Reagan
 n - 2 - Ronald Reagan
 n - 3 - Ron
 n - 4 - Dutch
 n - 5 - Ron Reagan
 n - 6 - Ronald
 n - 7 - Ronnie

CLn - First Lady's Correspondence
 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:

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

Hand
to Paul S

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

504483 CH

Time 6

A.B. - Hues letter to Times
about Sotom. Two versions - NSC +
personal. I would very much
like to send it out + on the
former. Abe's been feeling very
defensive on this score -- +
needs support.

Press Office (Roman
Popadink) has given Messing.
Powell's reviewing also.

Pls let me know what
you think ASAP - 1st thing
Monday if not sooner.

Thanks.

— Paul.

1987 JUN -6 AM 11: 24

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

June 5, 1987

THE NEW YORK TIMES
Attn: Letters to the Editor
229 West 43rd Street
New York, N.Y. 10036

Dear Sir:

Rather than critically examine the issues joined in the debate about the meaning of the ABM Treaty, the New York Times in its June 4 editorial chose to attack Abraham D. Sofaer, the Legal Adviser of the Department of State. Fair-minded people who have studied his works, no matter their point of view on the Treaty, know what a disservice the Times' editorial does to an important public dialogue. Ad hominem argument comes cheap. Wading through the scholarly reports written by Mr. Sofaer on the ABM Treaty, sorting out the complicated questions of law and fact that they treat, or closely scrutinizing the merits of his legal analysis -- that takes work. It also requires the courage to test cherished hypotheses against the evidence. One only hopes there will always be government lawyers willing to do so.

Readers of the Times' editorial might be interested to learn that the official transmittal of the Treaty to the Senate only said that deployment of future ABM systems "based on other physical principles" was barred; and that the Senate voted a resolution recommending ratification that did not condition its consent on the "narrow" interpretation. They might be surprised to learn that the negotiating record shows that the Soviets consistently opposed including in the main body of the Treaty any limitations on ABM systems consisting of other components than ABM interceptor missiles, AMB launchers, and ABM radars. And they might be amazed to learn that Mr. Sofaer's bottom line on the Treaty was that the United States could not expect to enforce the narrow -- if you will, the New York Times -- interpretation on the Soviet Union.

We all lose when rejoinder on important and complex issues is reduced to personal attack. Those familiar with Mr. Sofaer's record as a scholar, judge, and Legal Adviser, know just how unfair the Times' criticisms are, and how groundless. Your readership has come to expect, and plainly deserves, better.

Sincerely,

Paul Schott Stevens
Special Assistant to the President
and Legal Adviser, NSC

PAUL SCHOTT STEVENS

3370 Elmore Drive
Alexandria, Virginia 22302

June 5, 1987

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Attn: Letters to the Editor
229 West 43rd Street
New York, N.Y. 10036

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Sincerely,

Paul Schott Stevens

ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER, Publisher

Letters

The New York Times

Founded in 1851

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher 1896-1935
 ARTHUR HAYS SULZBERGER, Publisher 1935-1961
 ORVILLE G. BRIDGES, Publisher 1961-1963

The Judge Who Became a Partisan

When Abraham Sofaer left his Federal judgeship two years ago to become legal adviser to the State Department, some people wondered why. After making such a name for himself on the bench in New York, why become a low-profile Government lawyer? One answer soon became clear: Mr. Sofaer didn't see the new job quite that way. Indeed, he has turned the position into an aggressive policy-making job.

He has, for instance, shaped the controversial reinterpretation of the Antiballistic Missile Treaty that would allow the Reagan Administration to pursue Star Wars virtually unrestrained. He also drew up the U.S. position repudiating World Court jurisdiction over U.S. actions in Nicaragua. Certainly the new job required that Mr. Sofaer shed his judicial impartiality. That he has gone at it with such extreme partisanship has cost him, and the State Department, credibility as well.

The legal adviser is the Secretary of State's chief counsel. He is also responsible for determining whether U.S. foreign policy conforms to international law. Like any lawyer, he is obliged to offer the best legal defense available for positions the Secretary might wish to take. That leaves him balancing two sometimes opposing responsibilities. Mr. Sofaer's remarkably imaginative readings of international law have carried him right over this difficulty and landed him in the middle of others, including international outcries and Congressional fury.

The ABM reinterpretation is the prime exam-

ple. Mr. Sofaer, barely into the job, in late 1985 helped develop a new reading of the treaty that would permit the Reagan Administration to test new space-based technologies for its Strategic Defense Initiative. Apparently without consulting Mr. Shultz, he took the new reading to Robert McFarlane, then the national security adviser, who announced the new reading as policy.

Mr. Shultz, reportedly angry, quickly retracted the new policy. While the reinterpretation was legally justified, he said, the Administration would conduct its testing in compliance with the traditional interpretation. But the reinterpretation he had already provoked alarm at home and abroad. Re-examinations have shown just how extreme Mr. Sofaer's reading; it's opposed by almost all who negotiated the treaty and by the record as presented to the Senate.

Why does the Administration end up with so remote policy readings? Perhaps because the legal adviser puts his emphasis on coming up with some way to justify whatever comes before him. The U.S. has long shaped policy to comply with international law, hoping thereby to strengthen it. Mr. Sofaer's technique is the opposite, to find ways to shape law to fit the U.S. policy of the moment.

These legal acrobatics have produced poor policies and weakened Mr. Sofaer's credibility as legal adviser. What's more dismaying is what it says about America's word abroad and its commitment to the rule of law.

MEMORANDUM

Typical questions on organ transplants
from the media.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 23, 1986

004810

PY

PR016

MEMORANDUM FOR MICHAEL BATTEN

FROM: SUE MATHIS RICHARD *Jmk*
SUBJECT: US MAGAZINE QUESTIONS

Here are questions from the call you referred to us from Andy Carol at US magazine. I will talk to him, but I need answers to these questions.

- on organ transplants*
- 1) How many appeals for organ transplants have been made in the past year?
 - 2) How have the families gotten through to the White House?
 - 3) How does the President choose from requests?
 - 4) Have the President or the First Lady made particular stands concerning national organ procurement?

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 25, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR SUE MATHIS RICHARD

FROM: MIKE BATTEN

SUBJECT: Responses to US Magazine Questions

Some of the questions overlap, and the last one isn't appropriate.

1 -- How many appeals for organ transplants have been made in the past year?

It's impossible to break the appeals down on a yearly basis, but over the last four years, more than 900 cases have been logged in. The avg., then, is about 225 per year. Appeals cover the range of transplants and include heart, livers, heart-lung, pancreas, bone marrow, kidneys, and corneas. Heart, liver, and bone marrow requests for help are most frequent. Generally, it is the emergency, life-threatening cases that trigger communications to the WH

2 -- How have families gotten through to the White House?

Most requests come through a combination of letters to the Pres. or phone calls to the WH which are then followed by letters or telegrams. Other referrals come from groups such as the American Liver Foundation, the Heart Association, the Children's Transplant Association, etc. Still other requests come from Congressional offices which have constituents needing help.

3 -- How does the President choose from requests?

There is no set pattern, and direct Presidential involvement is rare. Rep. Charles Stenholm and Bill Nelson made direct appeals and got through for Ashley Bailey and Ryan Osterblum. The children mentioned by the President in a radio address were selected by speech writers from background material. The overwhelming majority of cases are handled by Agency Liaison which will deal with cases on the basis of seriousness. Most are referred to HHS, which develops written responses or manages the request for help by phone.

4 -- Has the President or the First Lady made particular stands concerning national organ procurement?

They have promoted organ donorship by Americans on a good number of occasions. The technical aspects of organ procurement is a matter for HHS and the organ transplant community.

PARADE'S SPECIAL

Intelligence Report

Because of volume of mail received, Parade regrets it cannot answer queries.

President Reagan's Greatest Enjoyment



High school students from Edenton, N.C., get Presidential welcome to White House in May

Ronald Reagan, who likes to engage in question-and-answer sessions with high school students, was asked by Rob Miller of Holmes High School in Edenton, N.C.: "What do you enjoy most about being President of the United States?"

Reagan's reply:

"Oh, there are so many things, and many you don't enjoy, also. I think the greatest is that every once in a while something comes to your attention—maybe it's something you read in the paper about some unfortunate person, or you get a letter that someone managed to get through about

some problem that, evidently, there isn't any regular program to solve, and you find you can solve it.

"And I know of one case of a baby that had to have a transplant and we were able to arrange that. And then, just a short time ago, I had the pleasure of seeing that little girl who had been a baby at the time of the transplant, and she came here with her parents to the White House.

"But it's things like that, where you find that being in this position enables you to reach out and touch and get something of that kind done. And you go home feeling 10 feet tall and very happy."

Investigate Before Investing

Mutual funds are proliferating like rabbits. There are more than 1600 in existence, promising the public every profitable maneuver and bright financial future that their innovative copywriters can conjure.

Before you invest a dollar in any mutual fund, you should read ultra-carefully its prospectus and be sure you can answer the following fundamental questions:

- Is the fund a load or no-load?
- How much will it cost me to buy into it? (front-load)

- How much will it cost me to leave it? (back-load)
- How much will I have to pay management to supervise the fund?
- Does the fund operate on a 12(b-1) plan, which permits management to spend some of its supervision fee to further market, advertise and promote the fund?
- How much will management charge to reinvest my dividends?

Some mutuals charge loading and unloading fees, and a fee each time they invest your dividends. If you have invested in such a fund, ask that your monthly dividends be disbursed to you by check. Some mutual funds are greedier than others. *Caveat emptor!*

Sunday Freebie

If you're considering a journalism career, you'll surely be interested in two publications available at no cost from the Dow Jones Newspaper Fund. Dept. P, Box 300, Princeton, N.J. 08543-0300.

One is *The Journalism Career and Scholarship Guide*, a 190-page book listing every college in the U.S. that offers majors in journalism and communications studies. The second is *The Journalism Guide for Minorities*, which includes a list of newspaper recruiters for college students who are looking for work as reporters and editors.

Both publications contain practical information about preparation for a journalism career, jobs and salaries, intern programs and almost everything you may want to know about the field of newspapering, whether you're a member of a minority or not.

Stamp Collectors, Take Notice

Saint Vincent, an island in the Caribbean supposed to have been sighted by Columbus in 1498, is turning out postage stamps bearing portraits of Michael Jackson and the late Elvis Presley. Also available from the island's postal department—in color, of course—are first-day covers, souvenir sheets and special postcards.



ST. VINCENT



ST. VINCENT \$1

Michael Jackson (l) and Elvis sing for fans on new St. Vincent stamps

Typical Letter sent to family seeking
President's help for a member needing
an organ transplant.

September 19, 1986

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Jodoin:

I have learned about little Philip and his need for a liver transplant. Although these are difficult times, keep your faith strong and your hopes high. Americans are a generous people and will give the gift of life once they are aware of the needs of others such as Philip.

I have often urged Americans to become organ donors, and do so once again. May God bless you and your infant son.

Sincerely,

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Jodoin
8 Hastings Court
Clinton, Massachusetts 01510

RR:AVH:MB:pps

cc: Don Clarey
Johnathan Miller

Arnold Freedman Management

Typical letter thanking the President for caring about an American in need of an organ transplant.

May 29, 1986

The President of the United States
& Mrs. Nancy Reagan
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

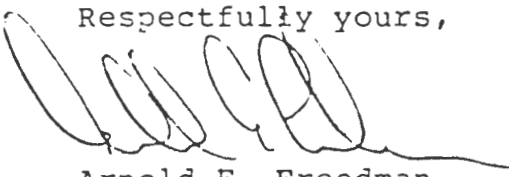
Dear Mr. President & Mrs. Reagan,

A few weeks ago I called the White House and asked for your help in trying to save the life of 9 month old Alex Kevin Girard.

Alex was in desperate need of a liver. Shortly after I spoke with your office a liver donor was located in Texas. Unfortunately, as I know you are aware, the donor was located 24 hours to late, Alex died.

I want you to know I appreciate all you did and thank you for your time and energy.

Respectfully yours,



Arnold E. Freedman

AEF:EKM



Appreciation of Transplant Center for WH help.

LOYOLA UNIVERSITY MEDICAL CENTER

CARDIAC TRANSPLANT PROGRAM

2160 South First Avenue, Maywood, Illinois 60153

John B. O'Connell, M.D.
Medical Director
531-4810

Roque Pifarre, M.D.
Surgical Director
531-3160

Kathleen L. Grady, RN, MS
Clinical Nurse Specialist
531-4810

May 7, 1985

Michael Battan
Room 91 - OEOB
Agency Liaison
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Re: Martha Johnson
MR #574633

Dear Mr. Battan^e:

This is a follow-up letter regarding Martha Johnson. Martha Johnson underwent, as I mentioned, orthotopic cardiac transplantation at Loyola on March 26, 1985 and despite two independent bouts of rejection which were successfully treated, she was able to complete her rehabilitation program and was discharged from our hospital on April 30, 1985. We will continue to manage her outpatient care and hope that she will continue to do well with close monitoring of her rejection by frequent endomyocardial biopsies. Thank you once again for your kind support of this patient and her family. It is clear that there is no other form of therapy that can result in a similar dramatic response that was seen with the heart transplant procedure. If I can be of any further help with patients in this area who may benefit from cardiac transplantation, please don't hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

John B. O'Connell, M.D.
Medical Director
Cardiac Transplant Program

JBO'C/ao

President's Radio Address to the Nation--July 23, 1983
encouraging Americans to become organ donors.

RADIO ADDRESSES OF
PRESIDENT RONALD W. REAGAN
TO THE NATION
JULY 2, 1983 - SEPTEMBER 24, 1983



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

International Monetary Fund/Organ
Donorship
July 23, 1983

The Oval Office

My fellow Americans:

Before I get to the heart of my remarks today, I want to mention some important legislation currently before the Congress. I'm sure you're all aware of the difficulties some countries are having in meeting payments on their debts. Their problem touches all of us in a very real way and, indeed, poses a threat to the stability of the world financial order. For that reason, something called the International Monetary Fund was created some years ago. It's better known as the IMF and that's how I'll refer to it.

Nations, including our own, contribute to IMF and countries with temporary balance-of-payment problems borrow from it on a short-term basis. In order to get a loan, they have to agree to terms the fund managers lay down with regard to correcting the practices and policies that contribute to their financial difficulties.

I've asked the Congress to approve an \$8.5 billion contribution to the fund. Some in the Congress and a great many citizens think this is a giveaway which will increase our deficit. The IMF is not foreign aid and the \$8.5 billion is not being given away. We will have additional drawing rights in that amount from the IMF. In fact, in its entire history, the two countries that have borrowed the greatest amounts from the fund have been the United Kingdom and the United States. The sum we're asking Congress to approve does not increase our budget and is returned with interest as loans are repaid.

In addition, it creates jobs because it keeps the wheels of world commerce turning. Exports account for one out of five manufacturing jobs in the United States. The IMF and its programs help keep Americans at work. This is important legislation for international economic stability and I hope you'll support it.



But today, I want to speak only of -- or not speak, I should say, of great national issues. Instead, I'm taking to the airwaves in hopes we can save one little 11 month-old girl from Texas and many others like her. The young girl from Texas is Ashley Bailey. And all eleven pounds of her are in critical condition at the University of Minnesota Hospital in Minneapolis. She is now fed intravenously and has but two or three weeks to live unless she receives a liver transplant.

Back in May, Congressman Charlie Stenholm of Texas wrote me of the plight of this baby girl who must receive a transplant to survive. The surgery was estimated to cost \$140,000. The Congressman said there'd been a tremendous outpouring of community and business support in the Abilene, Texas area and about \$75,000 already had been raised.

A week or so after I received the letter, the Texas and Federal Medicaid programs contributed \$82,000 toward the operation, and medical expenses were no longer a problem for little Ashley. What she needed then, and needs now, is a donor. Time is running out. I'm issuing a plea to the nation to find Ashley a donor.

Once one is found, an Air Force jet is standing ready in case immediate commercial transportation is not available. Have a pencil ready -- I'll give you a phone number in just a few seconds.

Right now, somewhere in America, there might be a pair of stunned and grief-stricken parents whose own baby has died in an accident or is sadly near death. I know if these parents were aware their baby could make it possible for Ashley to live, they would have no hesitation in saying: "Save that little girl."

I urge any of you who know of a possible liver donor for Ashley to call The Living Bank in Houston. The number is 800-528-2971. I'll repeat the number: 800-528-2971. Please call.

There are many other children like Ashley. We're looking for donors for them as well. Right here in the White House we have an electrician, Stuart Thomas, whose daughter Candi -- another eleven-month-old girl -- is waiting for a transplant. The helicopter squadron at Andrews Air Force Base is alerted to transport Candi and her mother to Pittsburgh as soon as a suitable liver is found.

In the last few days we lost little Courtney Davis from Beaumont, Texas and Michelle Heckard from Shenandoah Heights, Pennsylvania because we couldn't find livers to save their lives.

Nancy and I receive so many requests from families in need of organ donors, that I directed the Surgeon General to conduct a conference on organ transplants. The major recommendation was to develop a public awareness program on organ donorship. This is underway and I hope my broadcast today adds to the momentum. The project will stress education for doctors, state highway police, hospital officials, and others on the need to consider organ donorship when accidental death occurs.

America has faced shortage in the past of everything from cyclons during World War II to oil in the 1970's. But modern medical science has provided us with a new shortage -- a shortage of living organs: livers, hearts, lungs, eyes, kidneys. I urge all Americans to fill out donor cards -- little cards you carry in your wallet or purse that, in the event of your death, offer the hope of life to others. You can obtain these cards by simply calling your local kidney, heart or lung associations.

Americans are giving people. In many of the cases where these very expensive operations are essential, local citizens have raised money to help the families in need. I've already mentioned the community support given to Ashley. Well, not far from Washington, Morningside, Maryland raised over \$100,000 for the Goode family, whose little Nicky needs a transplant.

That kind of caring should make us all proud to be American. We can save more of our children and adults through organ donorship. Organ donors offer the greatest gift of all -- the gift of life. Right now Ashley Bailey, as well as other desperately ill children, are waiting for that gift. Please help us find donors for these children.

Until next week, thanks for listening, and God bless you.

Politics of Incumbency

Reagan Is Adept in Using Office

By RICH JAROSLOVSKY

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

WASHINGTON—The scene has become a familiar one. Someone is critically ill. A suitable organ donor can't be found. Or perhaps bureaucratic red tape is preventing needed care.

Just then, the White House steps in. In a blaze of publicity, President Reagan issues a nationwide appeal. The obstacles are cleared. The patient gets help, and the president gets the headline ("White House Intervenes to Get Mom a Transplant").

These things don't happen by themselves. In fact, the White House employs a full-time "caseworker," Michael Batten, to handle such appeals. Mr. Reagan, often a target for charges that he lacks compassion, is seen as concerned and caring.

Presidents often rely on government grants and other forms of political largesse to sell themselves to the voters. In 1980, candidate Ronald Reagan railed that "I have never seen an incumbent use the incumbency as blatantly as President Carter has." In this period of budget austerity, the Reagan administration has found itself with somewhat fewer goodies to give out. But the Reagan White House is proving both adept and inventive in its use of the incumbency as a political weapon.

"There are two ways you use the incumbency," says Gene Eidenberg, a former Carter White House aide who helped organize Mr. Carter's efforts to do so in 1980. "One is the symbolic—Air Force One swooping down and that sort of thing. The other is making sure that when grants and things are coming down the pipeline, your friends know" and are in position to take credit. Although the Reagan administration has fewer social program grants to use at its discretion, he says, it has compensated "brilliantly" in other ways.

Publicity Less Costly

In many cases the White House has substituted publicity for election-year spending.

While Mr. Batten seeks organ donors on a case-by-case basis, the administration strongly opposed a bill to set up a national network to match organ donors and recipients. Instead, Mr. Reagan backed, and last week signed, a measure calling for a commission to study the problem. Also, the administration continues to oppose the use of federal Medicare funds for many organ transplant operations, even though Mr. Batten often pressures state governments into funding the procedure.

"It's the political aspect of medicine," says Dr. Harvey Fineberg, dean of the Harvard School of Public Health. While he is glad that lives are being saved, he contends that the White House's case-by-case activities don't "address the underlying problem."

Several cabinet departments have stepped up their public relations efforts to sell Reagan policies. Through speeches and media events, Mr. Reagan has assiduously sought to link his campaign with such non-partisan causes as the U.S. Olympic team. Buttressing Mr. Reagan's campaign appeal to Democratic voters, he has staged White House events honoring Hubert Humphrey and Eleanor Roosevelt.

But critics charge that the White House also has been quick to claim credit where credit isn't due. President Reagan staged a campaign appearance at a senior citizens housing project, even though his administration had sought to reduce federal funds for the program under which it was built.

A highly touted administration program to aid economically stricken farmers included funds Congress was already in the process of adding to the agriculture appropriations bill—a bill the White House was opposing. "They had to throw us a sop" for the election year, says Robert Mullins, lobbyist for the National Farmers Union, an agriculture group.

Targeting Funds

When money is available, it seems targeted for maximum effect. The administration recently announced it had found money for the long-stalled cleanup of a Missouri toxic waste dump. The move came only days before Democratic presidential candidate Walter Mondale was to visit the site.

Presidential spokesman Larry Speakes swears it was a coincidence. "All agencies are under strict orders to let things flow naturally," he insists. Mr. Mondale, who accuses the administration of dragging its feet on toxic waste cleanup, isn't buying that. "If I only had 761 days to go in this campaign, I'd go to a dump every day and clean them all up," he said while visiting the waste dump site.

Just yesterday, Housing and Urban Development Secretary Samuel Pierce held a rare news conference to announce a list of cities that will share \$288 million in housing grants.

Since the Reagan budget cuts haven't reached the Pentagon, the defense budget is still a good source of federal largesse. Last week, the White House alerted Massachusetts GOP Senate hopeful Ray Shamie about two routine defense contracts being issued to companies in the state. Mr. Shamie

rushed out an announcement, bringing out raged howls from Democrats.

The White House says it doesn't see anything wrong in letting friendly candidates get a little mileage out of such announcements. "Ray Shamie has some good friends in the White House," says White House spokesman Anson Franklin.

The administration's reactivation of several old battleships also has provided an opportunity to spread economic benefits. In recent months, the Navy has been tantalizing cities on the West and Gulf coasts by hinting they may become a home port for a battleship, a move that could pump millions into the local economy.

In September, the Army, caught between demands that it base a new "light" division in Alaska or New York, decided to create two such units, one in each of those states. Each will have about 10,000 troops and a sizable local budget.

The administration also has stepped up activities it calls "public outreach" or "public liaison" operations. A staple of all recent administrations, these activities feature meetings between top officials and groups of leading citizens in various fields. The White House office of public liaison, headed by Faith Ryan Whittlesey, a hard-nosed politician from suburban Philadelphia, has organized sessions with groups ranging from law enforcement officers to fundamentalist Christians.

At HUD, officials have launched a nationwide series of "seminars," some drawing crowds of 500 to 1,000, to crow about its success in promoting "affordable" housing. HUD spokeswoman Jayne Gallagher says the sessions are "totally unrelated" to the political campaign, but says that Secretary Pierce "has gotten marvelous press locally whenever he shows up for one."

