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WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. case file (218405CU)	memo from D. Edward Wilson to Richard Hauser, re PPSSCC-possible Gannett Newspaper story	3/19/84	B5 non 1/11/01
COLLECTION: WHORM: Subject File			smf
FILE LOCATION: PR 016 Public Relations: Publicity ²¹⁶⁰⁰¹ (213001-221000)			5/1/92

RESTRICTION CODES

A. National security classified information.

B. Presidential Records Act

- B1. Release would violate a Federal statute.
- B2. Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information.
- B3. Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.
- B4. Relating to appointment to Federal office.
- B5. Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors.

B6. Release could disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency.

B7. Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes.

B8. Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions.

B9. Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells.

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

216224PD
PR016

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 8, 1984

LD

MEMORANDUM FOR JACK SVAHN ✓
GEORGE KEYWORTH
FROM: MIKE BAROODY *MB*
SUBJECT: OMNI QUESTIONNAIRE

President Reagan is most willing to do an interview for Omni Magazine as requested in the attached.

In my view, however, the proposed questionnaire is too lengthy and, in some instances, quite technical.

Could you please draft responses to those questions which you believe are appropriate for Presidential response. I will work with Omni Magazine to negotiate an appropriate compromise.

Because of the tight deadline, could I please have your draft responses no later than c.o.b. Wednesday, June 13. Thank you for your assistance in this matter.

cc: R. Darman
M. McManus

Thomas A. Bolan
Gurney Williams III

THOMAS A. BOLAN, P. C.

COUNSELLOR AT LAW

39 EAST 68TH STREET

NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10021

(212) 472-1400

May 14, 1984

Hon. Michael A. McManus
Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Attention: Ms. Marjorie Crawford

Dear Mike:

In connection with previous correspondence concerning Omni Magazine, I am enclosing copy of letter from Omni dated May 10, 1984, transmitting a set of questions for the President.

You will note that the deadline for a response is June 22. Any help you may be able to give on this will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,



Thomas A. Bolan

TAB:sds
encls.

10 May 1984

Frederick J. Ryan, Jr.
Director, Presidential
Appointments and Scheduling
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Ryan:

Thank you for your letter of March 13 offering the possibility that the President will respond to a written set of questions from Omni. I enclose a set of questions. We would like very much to use the President's responses in our October anniversary issue. To appear in October, material from the White House would have to be in our hands no later than June 22.

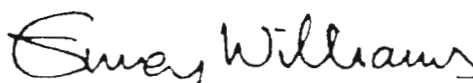
At the same time, I would ask again that you consider allowing us to interview the President in person. As you may know, we are read by almost 5 million people, most of them influential and well-educated. Our reader spends a great deal more time with Omni than most readers spend with other magazines. High curiosity guarantees close attention to the President's words. Further, the President's support for the space program has already struck a sympathetic chord with our readers. They will be receptive to all of his views -- and they'll tell their friends.

Whatever comes of this, I hope you will convey our good wishes to the President and our hopes for his continued good health in a strenuous year.

I also enclose a copy of a column George Keyworth wrote for our June issue, and a copy of our latest book, The Omni Interviews.

Thank you for your help.

Sincerely,



Gurney Williams III
Executive Editor

cc: K. Keeton
B. Corson
G. Keyworth
T. Bolan

GW/bn

Questionnaire for President Reagan

Life in the 21st Century

1. The theme for our October issue is "Love, Work, and Play in the 21st Century." What is the single most significant change you expect to see in patterns of work in America? How will the change affect human relationships and recreation in the century ahead?
2. You've talked of your commitment to keeping America "the technological leader of the world now and into the 21st century." What specific new plans would you have if you win reelection to bolster our leadership in technology and build a foundation for the next century?
3. Robots and computers promise to reduce our workloads dramatically in the decades ahead, providing us more leisure time. Some social psychologists warn that the transition away from the prevailing work ethic will be difficult. What should this country do now to prepare for the influx of electronic servants into our lives?
4. Physicist Freeman Dyson writes in our July issue that at several times in history, societies have turned away from advanced technology they found unpalatable or dangerous. The rejection of such technologies, he writes, has always come from conservative groups within the society, such as well-respected military leaders. What are the chances that the advanced countries of the world will be able jointly to dismantle the technology of nuclear war before the turn of the century?

Space/Defense

1. You've been a consistent supporter of the American space program---some say the strongest advocate since President Kennedy. What interests you about space? How would you respond to an invitation to ride in a space shuttle?
2. The Strategic Defense Initiative revealed in your speech of last March will cost billions of dollars: Republican Malcolm Wallop's plan for 24 laser stations, for example, would run at least \$28 billion. What change would you foresee in spending for civilian space projects if the United States proceeds with such a project?
3. The distinguished space writer James Oberg will warn in our July issue of a serious threat to our satellites in geosynchronous orbit. With a single pass, a hostile craft could wipe out all of our vital defense satellites there. The attack would require sending a spacecraft around the moon, under the guise of scientific exploration. On returning to Earth, the ship would enter an orbit opposite that of our satellites, like a car

going the wrong way on a superhighway. At that point, destroying our satellites with small, conventional projectiles would be simple. What can we do to counter this threat? A copy of this story is attached. We would appreciate your keeping the report confidential.

International Issues

1. The Export Control Act that prohibits the export of certain high-technology to some countries serves a useful purpose at the same time that it inhibits open scientific discussion. There is constant friction between the Pentagon and the scientific community about what kinds of technology can be exported and what cannot. How could this friction be reduced, while still preserving national security?
2. Canada and the United States have become adversaries over the issue of acid rain and its lethal effect on fish, timber, and other natural resources. The National Academy of Sciences reports that circumstantial evidence is "overwhelming" that power plant emissions are linked to acid rain, and Canada plans to reduce sulphur-dioxide emissions---one such powerplant byproduct---by half within ten years. You have declined so far to propose a similar program in this country. What new initiatives to combat acid rain do you foresee if you are reelected?
3. Saudi Arabia's Sheik Yamani recently said that Arab oil would again be used as a political weapon, possibly as early as 1987. Do you have any plans to combat such a strategy? For instance, would you dip into the Strategic Petroleum Reserve to fight an Arab price increase the Western world found excessive?

Domestic Issues

1. Among today's students who will graduate from high school, eighty-four percent do not study physics, and forty-eight percent do not study geometry. In the Soviet Union, all students are required to take 10 years of geometry. What would your administration do in a second term to correct America's deficiencies in science education?
2. Apple Computer in California has given away 9,000 computers to schools under a state program permitting them a 25 percent tax credit on the fair market value of the equipment. That means that at a minimal cost to California taxpayers, many thousands of children have begun using the technology of tomorrow. Similar legislation on the national level has gotten sidetracked in Congress. Would your next administration push for a "Kids Can't Wait" computer program, similar to the one in California, for the country?
3. Not long ago, an organism was created in a laboratory to spray on oranges to protect them from frost. A disease-free

tobacco plant has emerged from another laboratory. Yet neither of these organisms has reached the marketplace because of lawsuits blocking their release. Should there be new federal regulations governing the deliberate release of lab-created organisms? Should we pass new laws governing the creation of life in the laboratory? How can we permit vital genetic research aimed at fighting inherited disease while protecting ourselves against dangerous new man-made life forms?

4. Nuclear adherents now say they know how to turn radioactive waste into manageable form, and they know how to bury the waste safely. But a serious problem remains. No state wants the wastes transported across its borders. Should the federal government intervene and---for the sake of energy independence---force the states to accept shipments of radioactive waste from state to state?

5. Stanford University recently ruled that it would no longer do Pentagon-sponsored research if the Pentagon insisted on prepublication review of research results. That's a sign of a growing concern among scientists about doing classified research. What impact does a decision like this have on national security? What is your response to a scientist who argues that the government tends to overclassify, preventing the spread of scientific knowledge?

6. Organ transplants have become far more common as doctors have moved beyond the research stage. Yet the operations are still too expensive for most people to afford easily. Do you favor any kind of government support to allow people in need to get a transplant of a vital organ like a heart, kidney, liver, or lung?

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 13, 1984

Dear Mr. Teresi:

This is in further response to your request for an interview with the President for Omni magazine.

As I mentioned earlier, the pressing commitments on the President's schedule prevent us from arranging a personal interview. However, if you wish to submit written questions, we would be happy to consider the possibility of the President preparing written responses.

Again, thank you for your interest.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "F. J. Ryan, Jr.", written in a cursive style.

FREDERICK J. RYAN, JR.
Director, Presidential
Appointments and Scheduling

Mr. Dick Teresi, Editor
Omni
1965 Broadway
New York, New York 10023-5965

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 19, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR MICHAEL BAROODY

FROM: ROGER B. PORTER *RBP*
SUBJECT: Proposed Questionnaire for OMNI Magazine

We have reviewed the proposed responses for the President to the OMNI magazine questionnaire. All of our suggested changes are indicated on the attached.

I particularly want to call your attention to Bill Roper's request that we delete the last paragraph of the final answer which appears at the bottom of page 23 and the top of page 24.

If you have any questions, please let me know.

cc: Bill Roper

216224PD
PR 016
Close

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 19, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR ROGER PORTER

FROM: JUDY JOHNSTON

SUBJECT: Proposed Article for OMNI Magazine

Attached are all the comments relating to the OMNI article.

I have revised your memo to Mike Baroody slightly to indicate comments made by Lehman Li, (red ink) and Randy Davis (ps. 14,15, 16).

Recommendation: That you sign the attached memorandum to Mike Baroody forwarding the comments.

OFFICE OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT

MEMORANDUM

DATE: 6/18/84 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 6/19 12:00 noon
 SUBJECT: PROPOSED QUESTIONNAIRE FOR OMNI MAGAZINE

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
SVAHN	☐	☐	UHLMANN	☐	☐
PORTER	☐	☐	WALTERS	☐	☐
ANDERSON	☐	☐	ADMINISTRATION/	☒	☐
BLED SOE	☐	☐	JOHNSTON		
BRADLEY	☐	☐	DRUG POLICY	☐	☐
CHAO	☐	☐	TURNER	☐	☐
COY	☐	☐	OFFICE OF POLICY INFORMATION		☐
DAVIS	☐	☐			
GALEBACH	☐	☐	PROPERTY REVIEW BOARD	☐	☐
GUNN	☐	☐	OTHER		
HAYS	☐	☐		☐	☐
HOBBS	☐	☐		☐	☐
B. LEONARD	☐	☐		☐	☐
LI	☐	☐		☐	☐
McALLISTER	☐	☐		☐	☐
McCAFFREY	☐	☐		☐	☐
ROPER	☐	☐		☐	☐
SIMMONS	☐	☐		☐	☐
SMITH	☐	☐		☐	☐
SWEET	☐	☐		☐	☐

RESPONSE TO:

PAUL SIMMONS, BILL ROPER, LEHMANN LI, MARTY SMITH, RANDY DAVIS, BOB SWEET

May I pls have any changes by noon TUES.

Judy J

☐ John A. Svahn
 Assistant to the President

Note change in
DDSD

☐ Roger B. Porter
 Director

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUMDATE: 6/15/84 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 6/19 - 12:00 NOONSUBJECT: PROPOSED QUESTIONNAIRE FOR OMNI MAGAZINE

ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI		
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☐	McMANUS	☐	☒
MEESE	☐	☒	MURPHY	☐	☒
BAKER	☐	☒	OGLESBY	☒	☐
DEAVER	☐	☒	ROGERS	☐	☐
STOCKMAN	☒	☐	SPEAKES	☐	☒
DARMAN	☒	☒	SVAHN	☒	☐
FELDSTEIN	☒	☐	VERSTANDIG	☐	☐
FIELDING	☒	☐	WHITTLESEY	☒	☐
FULLER	☒	☐	<u>BAROODY</u>	☐	☒
HERRINGTON	☐	☐	<u>TUTWILER</u>	☒	☐
HICKEY	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐
McFARLANE	☒	☐	_____	☐	☐

REMARKS:

Please provide any edits/comments directly to Mike Baroody, with a copy to my office, by 12:00 Noon ~~Monday, June 18~~. Thank you.

Tuesday, 6/19

RESPONSE:

Richard G. Darman
Assistant to the President
Ext. 2702

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20508

June 13, 1984

Interview with the President--OMNI Magazine

Life in the 21st Century

1. The theme for our October issue is "Love, Work, and Play in the 21st Century." What is the single most significant change you expect to see in patterns of work in America? How will the change affect human relationships and recreation in the century ahead?

The President: In general, I see an acceleration of a trend that's become evident in the past few years-- the recognition that all workers play critical roles in assuring the success of an organization. Increasingly it's going to be apparent that there are no unimportant jobs, that each person is a critical link in the process, whatever it is--factories, schools, hospitals, and let's not forget government offices.

We see that trend today in the way Americans are responding to the industrial challenges from abroad. As individuals we're taking increasing pride in our own work and showing our commitment to producing superior ~~products~~^{goods} and services. We're refining the work ethic into a success ethic--and we're finding that it's far more satisfying to work that way. Just as we talk about "quality time" with our families, we're discovering the satisfaction of

✓

quality time on the job.

That pride in performance is already spilling over into our private lives too. We see it especially in America's new determination to educate and train young people so they can take their places in that changing workplace, a workplace where they'll be expected not to work harder, but to work smarter.

Finally, I don't see how those kinds of emphases can help but enrich the quality of people's relationships with each other, not only in the obvious arena of the workplace and in families, but in wider ways too. People who are essential parts of productive enterprises are, simply, happier, better adjusted people, people with the inner strength both to cope with adversity and to reach out to help others. And as for 21st century recreation, I intend to stick to horseback riding and chopping wood.

###

2. You've talked of your commitment to keeping America "the technological leader of the world now and into the 21st century." What specific new plans would you have if you win reelection to bolster our leadership in technology and build a foundation for the next century?

The President: I can't think of anything we could do that would have greater impact on our future technological leadership than to continue our emphasis on developing new knowledge and on training new technical talent.

Many people don't realize this, but over the past four years we've increased federal support for frontier research--the kinds of studies done in universities--by more than 55 percent. In fact, one of the achievements of our Administration that gives me the most satisfaction is the remarkable turnaround in the government's renewed emphasis on university research. That kind of research produces the new knowledge that leads to new industries and new jobs--such as the booming microelectronics industries of today and the emerging biotechnology industries of tomorrow. But just as important, that university research also creates the training ground for our next generation of scientific and technical leaders. So if we're given the opportunity to continue for another four years, we intend to maintain this federal emphasis on support for the most advanced research possible.

But it should be pretty obvious by now that leadership in science doesn't automatically translate into leadership in industrial technology; that requires someone to translate new knowledge into something practical. In our society those are the innovators and entrepreneurs. Certainly the government can't step in and decree that such and such an industry is going to blossom, and no one in Washington can legislate that certain technological breakthroughs

be invented. But government can create a climate where those industrial innovators and entrepreneurs have a better chance--and have more encouragement--to take advantage of research done in universities and in our many fine federal laboratories.

You know, a few years ago some people ridiculed our encouragement of new kinds of industrial-university "partnerships." They seemed to think that only government, wielding research grant checks, could speak the language of the universities. Well, time has shown that these new partnerships, which are multiplying each year, offer tremendous potential for improving the flow of knowledge from the campus to the factory. And even more interesting in some ways, industrial perspectives and expertise are invigorating the campus in return. That's not a bad payoff for a "crazy" idea. But I always knew these partnerships were neither crazy nor very profound--they're just something that's been getting harder to find in American life in recent years--the common sense progress that comes from direct involvement between the thinkers and the doers.

Perhaps the most important factors improving the climate for widening research are keeping inflation low and economic growth healthy so that the private sector has sufficient incentive to invest in development. I am committed to keeping our economy growing at a healthy non-inflationary pace.

3. Robots and computers promise to reduce our workloads dramatically in the decades ahead, providing us more leisure time. Some social psychologists warn that the transition away from this prevailing work ethic will be difficult. What should this country do now to prepare for the influx of electronic servants into our lives?

The President: I'm not at all sure that the continuing technological revolution is going to reduce the amount of time we work on the job so much as it will change the way we work--making us more efficient and maybe even letting us do our work without having to waste all that time slogging through rush hour traffic. I've heard it suggested that instead of commuting to work in the future, some people may be computing to work. After all, not very many people have the benefit of living quite so close to the office as the President does.

But I don't look for any dramatic shift away from the work ethic--or the success ethic, as I prefer to think of it. Look, let's not get ahead of ourselves. The incorporation of new technology into our lives isn't some kind of bonus to let us live easier. Instead, it's the single most effective tool we Americans can use to compete effectively with other countries. Our standard of living will continue to exceed everyone else's not because we'll build robots to wash the windows or take out the garbage but because we'll consistently use new technologies

to generate industrial successes.

4. Physicist Freeman Dyson writes in our July issue that at several times in history, societies have turned away from advanced technology they found unpalatable or dangerous. The rejection of such technologies, he writes, has always come from conservative groups within the society, such as well-respected military leaders. What are the chances that the advanced countries of the world will be able jointly to dismantle the technology of nuclear war before the turn of the century?

The President: I agree that [man]^{humanity} can, and on some occasions ✓

has, kept some technical advances under control
until [he]^{we} knew how to handle them. Our caution with ✓
new drugs attests to that. But nuclear weapons are
not an infant technology. They're highly developed
and distributed, and it will be very difficult to
simply discard them. For one thing, we're dealing
with many countries. Yes, there are only six countries
who've actually built and tested nuclear weapons,
but it was recently speculated in the press that
there are at least ten more countries who could
build a weapon now and another ten who might be able
to do so before the decade is out.

My point is that the cat's out of the bag. Too many
countries see the nuclear weapon the centerpiece of
their national defense. And since there's no real defense
against nuclear weapons today, although the U.S. Army's
demonstration last June of a defense against an ICBM
holds out real hope, some aggressive smaller nations

view the bomb as a great equalizer. So how can we simply sweep this one under the rug and wish it had never happened?

This certainly doesn't mean we have no hope, but we're going to have to be realistic about what confronts us. That means continuing good-faith attempts to negotiate serious arms reductions with the other nuclear powers and the eventual elimination of today's huge arsenals. Realism also means that the nuclear powers have to make a concerted effort to develop new technologies to defend against nuclear weapons. That step would discourage other countries from trying to enter the nuclear game because their new weapons would be of little use. But more important, it would let the superpowers reduce their present reliance on nuclear weapons, and that's something that seems unlikely to be attained otherwise.

I'm not going to try to predict our circumstances at century's end. After all, that's fifteen years away, and we have four decades of arms build-up to reverse. But I think we will someday approach the prospect you suggest--dismantlement of the technology of nuclear war.

###

Space/Defense

1. You've been a consistent supporter of the American space program--some say the strongest advocate since President Kennedy. What interests you about space? How would you respond to an invitation to ride in a space shuttle?

The President: What interests me about space is quite simple:

Space is the future, and it's a future that captures the imagination of young and old alike. Think of the remarkable achievements of the American space program--the moon landing, the spectacular probes to Jupiter and Saturn, the Shuttle. In what other areas have American science and technology succeeded so well in literally moving us from one age to the next? Our space successes have proved that although all but a handful of us are physically bound to the earth, our spirits and our national pride can soar along with astronauts and spacecraft. To me that's the ultimate spinoff of the space program, the elevation of the human spirit as we demonstrate our unmatched capability to reach out to new worlds.

Now as to the question of whether I want to reach out personally--in becoming President I've already had the greatest thrill anyone could have, one that even some astronauts aspire to. To tell you the truth, if such a trip becomes possible, I'd much rather give my ticket to some aspiring youngster

and experience the event through his or her excitement afterwards. Space and youth--I can't think of a more exhilarating combination.

2. The Strategic Defense Initiative revealed in your speech of last March will cost billions of dollars: Republican Malcolm Wallop's plan for 24 laser stations, for example, would run at least \$28 billion. What change would you foresee in spending for civilian space projects if the United States proceeds with such a project?

The President: First of all, let me make it absolutely clear that there's no connection at all between the Strategic Defense Initiative and the civilian space program. So I certainly don't foresee the two efforts competing for funds any more than any two programs will have to compete for scarce federal resources. As I indicated earlier, we want a vigorous space program because it represents a challenge, an avenue to the future. SDI represents our survival in a dangerous nuclear age. Two quite different things.

SDI's objective is to allow the superpowers to drastically reduce--and possibly someday eliminate--our overwhelming reliance on huge arsenals of nuclear weapons. At this point SDI is a long-term research program to investigate every possible avenue of defensive technology. I'm not concerned so much with where we might use SDI technologies--on earth or in space--

as I am concerned that we start now to develop some options for our future defense.

Because right now the only option we have is the very uncomfortable situation of mutual nuclear stand-off. Those huge nuclear arsenals hang as a constant shroud over our future. Arms control so far has moved at an agonizingly slow pace because the stakes are so high and because there's little recourse if one side were to default on an agreement. That's why I'm convinced that effective defenses are the key that's been missing to the kinds of arms reductions that will make a material difference in how our children view their futures. I cannot, I will not, leave the present hopeless prospect of mutual annihilation as a legacy to our children and grandchildren.

###

3. The distinguished space writer James Oberg will warn in our July issue of a serious threat to our satellites in geosynchronous orbit. With a single pass, a hostile craft could wipe out all of our vital defense satellites there. The attack would require sending a spacecraft around the moon, under the guise of scientific exploration. On returning to Earth, the ship would enter an orbit opposite that of our satellites, like a car going the wrong way way on a superhighway. At that point, destroying our satellites with small, conventional projectiles would be simple. What can we do to counter this threat?

The President: I think Mr. Oberg has pointed out a serious area of concern, one that we share. While I don't

believe his specific "scenic-route" satellite killer could be an effective military weapon, it does dramatize the difficulty we face in negotiating a ban on antisatellite weapons. How can we dependably verify compliance with a treaty when there are so many opportunities to develop and deploy ASATs under the cover of other programs?

And remember, this isn't a situation where a treaty that our opponent complies with 90-percent of the time is better than none. There are relatively few "space assets," perhaps a dozen, on which our defenses are vitally dependent. Even "small" treaty violations could put us at great risk if we relied on the banning of ASATs for our sole protection. So, frankly, our first priority has to be to assure that those vital satellites will be protected under any circumstances. We can do that by making them survivable and making sure we can quickly replace them should they be lost.

International Issues

1. The Export Control Act that prohibits the export of certain high-technology to some countries serves a useful purpose at the same time that it inhibits open scientific discussion. There is constant friction between the Pentagon and the scientific community about what kinds of technology can be exported and what cannot. How could this friction be reduced, while still preserving national security?

The President: Let me approach this question by offering an analogy between civilian and defense technologies. Our free enterprise industrial system, in conjunction with universities and government labs, has led the world in the development of remarkable technological advances. And we see how the products of those advances--such as microelectronics, to choose just one example--enrich our lives and our economy, and also bring benefits to people throughout the world. At the same time, U.S. industries protect the investments they've made to develop products by controlling access to their manufacturing know-how.

Well, we have a similar situation with regard to weapons, because high technologies such as microelectronics have important military applications as well. Because of this, the Soviets maintain a massive effort to acquire computers and other technology from the West, since the Communist system has proven very inefficient at such development. So as with

corporations, we Western nations have to protect our proprietary defense advantages. In particular, we're challenged to do that without unduly interfering with Western trade or with the very free-enterprise system that makes us so strong.

I've heard some people suggest that a few simple rules could take care of this problem, but, believe me, balancing industrial and national security objectives is a very, very complex issue. Moreover, whatever we do can't be really effective unless we have the cooperation of our western allies who produce and export similar technological goods. My own preference would be to approach this problem by assigning the highest possible control to those relatively few technologies with unquestioned strategic value and perhaps worrying less about the more commonly available technologies. But in any case, I don't think export controls have or are likely to have any significant impact on the goal we all have--preserving the climate for the continued flourishing of our world leadership in science and technology.

###

2. Canada and the United States have become adversaries over the issue of acid rain and its lethal effect on fish, timber, and other natural resources. The National Academy of Sciences reports that circumstantial evidence is "overwhelming" that power plant emissions are linked to acid rain, and Canada plans to reduce sulphur-dioxide emissions--one such powerplant byproduct--by half with ten years. You have declined so far to propose a similar program in this country. What new initiatives to combat acid rain do you foresee if you are reelected?

The President: Acid rain is a real problem. It's also a perplexing one. While ~~you're reasonably sure that~~ acid rain ^{may be} ~~is partially~~ the result of emissions from power plants and industrial smokestacks, our scientific knowledge lets us down when it comes to understanding the links between, for example, smokestacks in Ohio and acid rain falling in Massachusetts. At this point we don't intend to ask the people of America to spend many billions of dollars without any assurance that their sacrifice would significantly improve the most troubling acid rain problems.

Fortunately--if there can be anything fortunate about an environmental problem--we're not dealing with anything life-threatening. We ^{must} ~~can~~ take the time--only a few years--to do the careful research needed for an effective and economical acid rain reduction program. And we're doing just that. The federal government is increasing its research on the causes and effects of acid rain, as well as developing better methods

for cleaning up the coal before it's burned in the furnace.

And let's remember that we're doing this in the context of a strong federal effort to improve environmental quality. For the past 15 years we've been steadily reducing air pollution, and I might add that we impose stricter standards on our industries than our Canadian friends do on theirs. ~~But the point is that no one expects Americans or Canadians to have to live indefinitely with acid rain.~~ I'm confident that, just as we've developed cost-effective treatments for other air and water pollution problems, we'll soon have a scientifically sound basis for making substantial inroads on this problem.

may be beyond our ability to control.

3. Saudi Arabia's Sheik Yamani recently said that Arab oil would again be used as a political weapon, possibly as early as 1987. Do you have plans to combat such a strategy? For instance, would you dip into the Strategic Petroleum Reserve to fight an Arab price increase the Western world found excessive?

The President: Fortunately, our situation today is less vulnerable to interruptions to the Middle East oil supply than it's been in many years. Our supplies of foreign oil are more diverse, and we're far less dependent now on imported oil, especially oil from Arab OPEC nations. Moreover, our Strategic

Petroleum Reserve is a comforting insurance policy against any disruptions.

But the most important cushion comes as a direct result of the classical way the free market worked in recent years. When prices for oil jumped, consumers chose to use energy more efficiently. Conservation reduced the worldwide demand for oil, ^{consumption} ~~production~~ declined, and prices began to fall. That means there's excess energy-producing capacity around the world that would quickly come into play if supplies in the Middle East were disrupted. These forces tend to make a long-term oil shortage or large price increase unlikely. Of course, we recognize that our Allies are more dependent than we are on oil from that region. We're discussing ^{with our Allies} ~~the~~ sharing of our strategic reserves should that ever be necessary. *actions that we might jointly take should ~~not~~ ever be necessary.*

Major political problem left in.

Domestic Issues

1. Among today's students who will graduate from high school, eighty-four percent do not study physics, and forty-eight percent do not study geometry. In the Soviet Union, all students are required to take 10 years of geometry. What would your administration do in a second term to correct America's deficiencies in science education?

The President: I'm surprised to hear it takes Soviet students ten years to learn geometry; maybe they're not as advanced

as we think. But in all seriousness, I'm convinced that we do have cause to be worried about the relatively low priority we've given in recent years to excellence in education--not just in the technical subjects, which are terribly important--but excellence across the board.

Now, the important thing is that those priorities are changing, and changing rapidly. Are they changing because of some massive new programs to pump still more federal money into our local schools? No, and in fact there never has been much correlation between the amount of money spent by Washington and the performance of students. What we're seeing today is a grassroots revolution: Local communities, teachers, parents, even students, God bless them, are demanding high-quality educations that will be relevant to the world ahead of us.

We hear a lot about educational requirements in the Soviet Union. But government-imposed standards can't match the educational impact of truly dedicated teachers, parents, ✓ and students. So I see the most important thing the federal government can do during this period of change--in addition, of course, to its ongoing responsibilities under existing programs--as responding to that revolution. We can, and are, devising new programs to improve the resources teachers can draw on with computers and new information technologies. And we'll continue to

keep the pressure on this issue, to make it clear that education has to be right up there at the top of our national priorities.

2. Apple Computer in California has given away 9,000 computers to schools under a state program permitting them a 25 percent tax credit on the fair market value of the equipment. That means that a minimal cost to California taxpayers, many thousands of children have begun using the technology of tomorrow. Similar legislation on the national level has gotten sidetracked in Congress. Would your next Administration push for a "Kids Can't Wait" computer program, similar to the one in California, for the country?

The President: I think the potential of computers throughout our society is almost unbounded, but computers are not the only solution to our education problems. In fact, although it's an exciting opportunity, we have a long way to go before we really begin to see major impacts on the educational process of putting computers into schools.

First we're going to have to learn how to use computers better in the educational process. The idea, as I understand it, is not just that students should learn to use the computer, but that the computer should be able to help students learn about other things. To me that's the real advantage of the technology, to extend what we can do.

This is another case where the federal government is ready to respond to good ideas for using new technologies

in education. Wouldn't it be great if a decade from now the computer were as much a part of the instructional process as the blackboard? Well, we've all got our work cut out for us to make that happen. But for now it hasn't been demonstrated to us that a direct subsidy to established manufacturers is necessary either to stimulate the market for computers in schools or to assure their availability for student needs, even in less affluent school districts.

###

3. Not long ago, an organism was created in a laboratory to spray on oranges to protect them from frost. A disease-free tobacco plant has emerged from another laboratory. Yet neither of these organisms has reached the marketplace because of lawsuits blocking their release. Should there be new federal regulations governing the deliberate release of lab-created organisms? Should we pass new laws governing the creation of life in the laboratory? How can we permit vital genetic research aimed at fighting inherited disease while protecting ourselves against dangerous new man-made life forms?

The President: As a layman, I've been following the developments in this new biotechnology and find it to be about the most exciting and potentially beneficial area of science today. It also seems to be a perfect example of the kind of progress that emerges from collaboration among government, university, and industrial scientists.

Naturally, any new technology, especially one of this magnitude, has to be examined for potential risks. In

spite of our almost unrestrained enthusiasm for what it can do for us in medicine, in agriculture, and even in heavy industries, we're exercising a lot of caution.

Still, I can't help but reflect that over the past decade we've had a superb record for safety and responsibility in the laboratory stages of biotechnology-- and much of that credit has to go to the scientists for policing themselves. But we're seeing a lot more activity now, especially in the private sector. Because the federal government has been so much a part of the development of biotechnology, we're taking a comprehensive look at existing regulations to see if they're adequate to assure public safety without being unnecessarily restrictive to a beneficial new industry.

4. Nuclear adherents now say they know how to turn radioactive waste into manageable form, and they know how to bury waste safely. But a serious problem remains. No state wants the wastes transported across its borders. Should the federal government intervene and--for the sake of energy independence--force the states to accept shipments of radioactive waste from state to state?

The President: I certainly agree that the nuclear waste problem can be solved and that we have the technology in hand to bury the waste quite safely. But while the issue of transportation of the waste has been controversial, the Supreme Court recently ruled that states can't

prohibit the shipment of radioactive wastes. So with that issue behind us, now we can turn our efforts to implementing the Nuclear Waste Policy Act passed by the Congress two years ago.

5. Stanford University recently ruled that it would no longer do Pentagon-sponsored research if the Pentagon insisted on prepublication review of research results. That's a sign of growing concern among scientists about doing classified research. What impact does a decision like this have on national security? What is your response to a scientist who argues that the government tends to overclassify, preventing the spread of scientific knowledge?

The President: Well, I think this issue got blown out of proportion over a period of several years. The universities have been worried about what they feared might happen. But let me tell you why it never did. It's no accident that American scientists have won over 70 percent of the Nobel Prizes over the past decade, including every single one in the sciences last year. Our higher education-research system is the strongest in the world, and one of the reasons it's strong is because we don't restrain good--or bad--new ideas from widespread scrutiny. Anyone who's attended an academic meeting can testify to the excitement that characterizes the environment of free communication in American universities. Even someone who had his run-ins with the academic world when he was Governor

of California cherishes the value of our wide-open university research and teaching traditions.

As it happens, only a very small amount of campus-based work is classified, and we have no intention of increasing that. But, really, very little academic research, which is usually pretty far-out stuff, has direct military value to the Soviets. In those very few areas that do, such as the mathematics of code-breaking, most of the new academic scientists doing that work cooperate with the government to make sure no highly sensitive research results are released. So, as I said, there really is no serious conflict between national security and the free and open exchange of scientific information in the academic world.

###

6. Organ transplants have become far more common as doctors have moved beyond the research stage. Yet the operations are still too expensive for most people to afford easily. Do you favor any kind of government support to allow people in need to get a transplant of a vital organ like a heart, kidney, liver, or lung? ✓

The President: Our successes with organ transplantation are one of the great wonders of modern medicine--and we see exciting progress almost every day. I read recently that there are more than 50,000 people living today with successful kidney transplants, and we all hope that research will enable us to see similar life-saving advances in other

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 18, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR ROGER B. PORTER

FROM: WILLIAM L. ROPER *WR*

SUBJECT: Proposed Questionnaire for OMNI Magazine

I have reviewed the proposed responses for the President to the OMNI magazine questionnaire.

The final question, which begins on page 22, deals with the subject of organ transplantation, and the issue of who shall pay for these extraordinarily expensive medical procedures. I strongly urge a change in the draft answer, the deletion of the last paragraph, which says:

Finally, let me make a general statement about health care. As a general policy the U.S. medical care system today is one in which those in need are never turned away for lack of ability to pay. Transplants will be no exception.

In January the President decided to authorize HHS to say that liver transplantation is no longer considered experimental for some children with a specific disease, biliary atresia. The above-quoted paragraph goes well beyond this policy in two respects: First, it makes no distinctions as to diagnosis or age, and second, it appears to commit the federal government to being the financier of last resort for organ transplantation. I feel that both of these are extensions of present policy.

Therefore, I recommend that the paragraph be removed, from the bottom of page 23 and the top of page 24.

organ transplants.

As it happens, the federal government already bears the major expenses of organ transplant programs through its support of the many research centers where the pioneering work is being done. And most of the costs to individual patients--and their shares of the costs can be very high--are covered now by a combination of government funds and medical insurance. Our experience with earlier medical breakthroughs has shown that those costs will come down as we gain more experience with transplantation medicine, but they'll never be cheap. So, obviously, we'll have to address how individuals will be able to afford this kind of medical care. That's a problem not just for the federal government, but one to be shared with the states, the health insurance providers, and the hospitals.

We'll also have to address the equally important issue of the supply of organs, which in many cases today is the limiting factor on transplants, more than cost. Nancy and I are very concerned about this and have made provisions in our wills to be organ donors, and I would urge other people to consider doing the same.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 15, 1984

TO: JACK SVAHN

FROM: **MIKE BAROODY**
Director of Public Affairs

Re: Omni Magazine Interview

Would you take a look at this.

Does it change or convert your earlier judgment? Do you think we should do it or not?

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 13, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR MIKE BAROODY

FROM: JAY KEYWORTH 
SUBJECT: INTERVIEW FOR OMNI MAGAZINE

I agree that the offer from Omni offers us a good opportunity to get the President on record with regard to a number of issues where his actions will elicit positive responses from the Omni readers. I've attached our proposed responses to the questions, which, as you'll see, we've tried to take out of the realm of "technical" answers and cast instead in broader policy areas.

If you wanted to suggest dropping any of the questions, I would identify: (1) the one on oil supplies (October is a long way off, and the Middle East situation is volatile); and (2) the one on radioactive waste (which seems unaware of a recent Supreme Court ruling). I think all the others give us good opportunities to say the things we want to.

Let me know if we can be of any more help. If you can't reach me, Bruce Abell in my office has been following this project closely.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

June 13, 1984

Interview with the President--OMNI Magazine

Life in the 21st Century

1. The theme for our October issue is "Love, Work, and Play in the 21st Century." What is the single most significant change you expect to see in patterns of work in America? How will the change affect human relationships and recreation in the century ahead?

The President: In general, I see an acceleration of a trend that's become evident in the past few years-- the recognition that all workers play critical roles in assuring the success of an organization. Increasingly it's going to be apparent that there are no unimportant jobs, that each person is a critical link in the process, whatever it is--factories, schools, hospitals, and let's not forget government offices.

We see that trend today in the way Americans are responding to the industrial challenges from abroad. As individuals we're taking increasing pride in our own work and showing our commitment to producing superior products and services. We're refining the work ethic into a success ethic--and we're finding that it's far more satisfying to work that way. Just as we talk about "quality time" with our families, we're discovering the satisfaction of

quality time on the job.

That pride in performance is already spilling over into our private lives too. We see it especially in America's new determination to educate and train young people so they can take their places in that changing workplace, a workplace where they'll be expected not to work harder, but to work smarter.

Finally, I don't see how those kinds of emphases can help but enrich the quality of people's relationships with each other, not only in the obvious arena of the workplace and in families, but in wider ways too. People who are essential parts of productive enterprises are, simply, happier, better adjusted people, people with the inner strength both to cope with adversity and to reach out to help others. And as for 21st century recreation, I intend to stick to horseback riding and chopping wood.

###

2. You've talked of your commitment to keeping America "the technological leader of the world now and into the 21st century." What specific new plans would you have if you win reelection to bolster our leadership in technology and build a foundation for the next century?

The President: I can't think of anything we could do that would have greater impact on our future technological leadership than to continue our emphasis on developing new knowledge and on training new technical talent.

Many people don't realize this, but over the past four years we've increased federal support for frontier research--the kinds of studies done in universities--by more than 55 percent. In fact, one of the achievements of our Administration that gives me the most satisfaction is the remarkable turnaround in the government's renewed emphasis on university research. That kind of research produces the new knowledge that leads to new industries and new jobs--such as the booming microelectronics industries of today and the emerging biotechnology industries of tomorrow. But just as important, that university research also creates the training ground for our next generation of scientific and technical leaders. So if we're given the opportunity to continue for another four years, we intend to maintain this federal emphasis on support for the most advanced research possible.

But it should be pretty obvious by now that leadership in science doesn't automatically translate into leadership in industrial technology; that requires someone to translate new knowledge into something practical. In our society those are the innovators and entrepreneurs. Certainly the government can't step in and decree that such and such an industry is going to blossom, and no one in Washington can legislate that certain technological breakthroughs

be invented. But government can create a climate where those industrial innovators and entrepreneurs have a better chance--and have more encouragement--to take advantage of research done in universities and in our many fine federal laboratories.

You know, a few years ago some people ridiculed our encouragement of new kinds of industrial-university "partnerships." They seemed to think that only government, wielding research grant checks, could speak the language of the universities. Well, time has shown that these new partnerships, which are multiplying each year, offer tremendous potential for improving the flow of knowledge from the campus to the factory. And even more interesting in some ways, industrial perspectives and expertise are invigorating the campus in return. That's not a bad payoff for a "crazy" idea. But I always knew these partnerships were neither crazy nor very profound--they're just something that's been getting harder to find in American life in recent years--the common sense progress that comes from direct involvement between the thinkers and the doers.

###

3. Robots and computers promise to reduce our workloads dramatically in the decades ahead, providing us more leisure time. Some social psychologists warn that the transition away from this prevailing work ethic will be difficult. What should this country do now to prepare for the influx of electronic servants into our lives?

The President: I'm not at all sure that the continuing technological revolution is going to reduce the amount of time we work on the job so much as it will change the way we work--making us more efficient and maybe even letting us do our work without having to waste all that time slogging through rush hour traffic. I've heard it suggested that instead of commuting to work in the future, some people may be computing to work. After all, not very many people have the benefit of living quite so close to the office as the President does.

But I don't look for any dramatic shift away from the work ethic--or the success ethic, as I prefer to think of it. Look, let's not get ahead of ourselves. The incorporation of new technology into our lives isn't some kind of bonus to let us live easier. Instead, it's the single most effective tool we Americans can use to compete effectively with other countries. Our standard of living will continue to exceed everyone else's not because we'll build robots to wash the windows or take out the garbage but because we'll consistently use new technologies

to generate industrial successes.

4. Physicist Freeman Dyson writes in our July issue that at several times in history, societies have turned away from advanced technology they found unpalatable or dangerous. The rejection of such technologies, he writes, has always come from conservative groups within the society, such as well-respected military leaders. What are the chances that the advanced countries of the world will be able jointly to dismantle the technology of nuclear war before the turn of the century?

The President: I agree that man can, and on some occasions has, kept some technical advances under control until he knew how to handle them. Our caution with new drugs attests to that. But nuclear weapons are not an infant technology. They're highly developed and distributed, and it will be very difficult to simply discard them. For one thing, we're dealing with many countries. Yes, there are only six countries who've actually built and tested nuclear weapons, but it was recently speculated in the press that there are at least ten more countries who could build a weapon now and another ten who might be able to do so before the decade is out.

My point is that the cat's out of the bag. Too many countries see the nuclear weapon the centerpiece of their national defense. And since there's no real defense against nuclear weapons today, although the U.S. Army's demonstration last June of a defense against an ICBM holds out real hope, some aggressive smaller nations

view the bomb as a great equalizer. So how can we simply sweep this one under the rug and wish it had never happened?

This certainly doesn't mean we have no hope, but we're going to have to be realistic about what confronts us. That means continuing good-faith attempts to negotiate serious arms reductions with the other nuclear powers and the eventual elimination of today's huge arsenals. Realism also means that the nuclear powers have to make a concerted effort to develop new technologies to defend against nuclear weapons. That step would discourage other countries from trying to enter the nuclear game because their new weapons would be of little use. But more important, it would let the superpowers reduce their present reliance on nuclear weapons, and that's something that seems unlikely to be attained otherwise.

I'm not going to try to predict our circumstances at century's end. After all, that's fifteen years away, and we have four decades of arms build-up to reverse. But I think we will someday approach the prospect you suggest--dismantlement of the technology of nuclear war.

###

Space/Defense

1. You've been a consistent supporter of the American space program--some say the strongest advocate since President Kennedy. What interests you about space? How would you respond to an invitation to ride in a space shuttle?

The President: What interests me about space is quite simple:

Space is the future, and it's a future that captures the imagination of young and old alike. Think of the remarkable achievements of the American space program--the moon landing, the spectacular probes to Jupiter and Saturn, the Shuttle. In what other areas have American science and technology succeeded so well in literally moving us from one age to the next? Our space successes have proved that although all but a handful of us are physically bound to the earth, our spirits and our national pride can soar along with astronauts and spacecraft. To me that's the ultimate spinoff of the space program, the elevation of the human spirit as we demonstrate our unmatched capability to reach out to new worlds.

Now as to the question of whether I want to reach out personally--in becoming President I've already had the greatest thrill anyone could have, one that even some astronauts aspire to. To tell you the truth, if such a trip becomes possible, I'd much rather give my ticket to some aspiring youngster

and experience the event through his or her excitement afterwards. Space and youth--I can't think of a more exhilarating combination.

###

2. The Strategic Defense Initiative revealed in your speech of last March will cost billions of dollars: Republican Malcolm Wallop's plan for 24 laser stations, for example, would run at least \$28 billion. What change would you foresee in spending for civilian space projects if the United States proceeds with such a project?

The President: First of all, let me make it absolutely clear that there's no connection at all between the Strategic Defense Initiative and the civilian space program. So I certainly don't foresee the two efforts competing for funds any more than any two programs will have to compete for scarce federal resources. As I indicated earlier, we want a vigorous space program because it represents a challenge, an avenue to the future. SDI represents our survival in a dangerous nuclear age. Two quite different things.

SDI's objective is to allow the superpowers to drastically reduce--and possibly someday eliminate--our overwhelming reliance on huge arsenals of nuclear weapons. At this point SDI is a long-term research program to investigate every possible avenue of defensive technology. I'm not concerned so much with where we might use SDI technologies--on earth or in space--

as I am concerned that we start now to develop some options for our future defense.

Because right now the only option we have is the very uncomfortable situation of mutual nuclear stand-off. Those huge nuclear arsenals hang as a constant shroud over our future. Arms control so far has moved at an agonizingly slow pace because the stakes are so high and because there's little recourse if one side were to default on an agreement. That's why I'm convinced that effective defenses are the key that's been missing to the kinds of arms reductions that will make a material difference in how our children view their futures. I cannot, I will not, leave the present hopeless prospect of mutual annihilation as a legacy to our children and grandchildren.

###

3. The distinguished space writer James Oberg will warn in our July issue of a serious threat to our satellites in geosynchronous orbit. With a single pass, a hostile craft could wipe out all of our vital defense satellites there. The attack would require sending a spacecraft around the moon, under the guise of scientific exploration. On returning to Earth, the ship would enter an orbit opposite that of our satellites, like a car going the wrong way way on a superhighway. At that point, destroying our satellites with small, conventional projectiles would be simple. What can we do to counter this threat?

The President: I think Mr. Oberg has pointed out a serious area of concern, one that we share. While I don't

believe his specific "scenic-route" satellite killer could be an effective military weapon, it does dramatize the difficulty we face in negotiating a ban on antisatellite weapons. How can we dependably verify compliance with a treaty when there are so many opportunities to develop and deploy ASATs under the cover of other programs?

And remember, this isn't a situation where a treaty that our opponent complies with 90-percent of the time is better than none. There are relatively few "space assets," perhaps a dozen, on which our defenses are vitally dependent. Even "small" treaty violations could put us at great risk if we relied on the banning of ASATs for our sole protection. So, frankly, our first priority has to be to assure that those vital satellites will be protected under any circumstances. We can do that by making them survivable and making sure we can quickly replace them should they be lost.

###

International Issues

1. The Export Control Act that prohibits the export of certain high-technology to some countries serves a useful purpose at the same time that it inhibits open scientific discussion. There is constant friction between the Pentagon and the scientific community about what kinds of technology can be exported and what cannot. How could this friction be reduced, while still preserving national security?

The President: Let me approach this question by offering an analogy between civilian and defense technologies. Our free enterprise industrial system, in conjunction with universities and government labs, has led the world in the development of remarkable technological advances. And we see how the products of those advances--such as microelectronics, to choose just one example--enrich our lives and our economy, and also bring benefits to people throughout the world. At the same time, U.S. industries protect the investments they've made to develop products by controlling access to their manufacturing know-how.

Well, we have a similar situation with regard to weapons, because high technologies such as microelectronics have important military applications as well. Because of this, the Soviets maintain a massive effort to acquire computers and other technology from the West, since the Communist system has proven very inefficient at such development. So as with

corporations, we Western nations have to protect our proprietary defense advantages. In particular, we're challenged to do that without unduly interfering with Western trade or with the very free-enterprise system that makes us so strong.

I've heard some people suggest that a few simple rules could take care of this problem, but, believe me, balancing industrial and national security objectives is a very, very complex issue. Moreover, whatever we do can't be really effective unless we have the cooperation of our western allies who produce and export similar technological goods. My own preference would be to approach this problem by assigning the highest possible control to those relatively few technologies with unquestioned strategic value and perhaps worrying less about the more commonly available technologies. But in any case, I don't think export controls have or are likely to have any significant impact on the goal we all have--preserving the climate for the continued flourishing of our world leadership in science and technology.

###

2. Canada and the United States have become adversaries over the issue of acid rain and its lethal effect on fish, timber, and other natural resources. The National Academy of Sciences reports that circumstantial evidence is "overwhelming" that power plant emissions are linked to acid rain, and Canada plans to reduce sulphur-dioxide emissions--one such powerplant byproduct--by half with ten years. You have declined so far to propose a similar program in this country. What new initiatives to combat acid rain do you foresee if you are reelected?

The President: Acid rain is a real problem. It's also a perplexing one. While we're reasonably sure that acid rain is partially the result of emissions from power plants and industrial smokestacks, our scientific knowledge lets us down when it comes to understanding the links between, for example, smokestacks in Ohio and acid rain falling in Massachusetts. At this point we don't intend to ask the people of America to spend many billions of dollars without any assurance that their sacrifice would significantly improve the most troubling acid rain problems.

Fortunately--if there can be anything fortunate about an environmental problem--we're not dealing with anything life-threatening. We can take the time--only a few years--to do the careful research needed for an effective and economical acid rain reduction program. And we're doing just that. The federal government is increasing its research on the causes and effects of acid rain, as well as developing better methods

for cleaning up the coal before it's burned in the furnace.

And let's remember that we're doing this in the context of a strong federal effort to improve environmental quality. For the past 15 years we've been steadily reducing air pollution, and I might add that we impose stricter standards on our industries than our Canadian friends do on theirs. But the point is that no one expects Americans or Canadians to have to live indefinitely with acid rain. I'm confident that, just as we've developed cost-effective treatments for other air and water pollution problems, we'll soon have a scientifically sound basis for making substantial inroads on this problem.

###

3. Saudi Arabia's Sheik Yamani recently said that Arab oil would again be used as a political weapon, possibly as early as 1987. Do you have plans to combat such a strategy? For instance, would you dip into the Strategic Petroleum Reserve to fight an Arab price increase the Western world found excessive?

The President: Fortunately, our situation today is less vulnerable to interruptions to the Middle East oil supply than it's been in many years. Our supplies of foreign oil are more diverse, and we're far less dependent now on imported oil, especially oil from Arab OPEC nations. Moreover, our Strategic

Petroleum Reserve is a comforting insurance policy against any disruptions.

But the most important cushion comes as a direct result of the classical way the free market worked in recent years. When prices for oil jumped, consumers chose to use energy more efficiently. Conservation reduced the worldwide demand for oil, production declined, and prices began to fall. That means there's excess energy-producing capacity around the world that would quickly come into play if supplies in the Middle East were disrupted. These forces tend to make a long-term oil shortage or large price increase unlikely. Of course, we recognize that our Allies are more dependent than we are on oil from that region. We're discussing the sharing of our strategic reserves should that ever be necessary.

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Domestic Issues

1. Among today's students who will graduate from high school, eighty-four percent do not study physics, and forty-eight percent do not study geometry. In the Soviet Union, all students are required to take 10 years of geometry. What would your administration do in a second term to correct America's deficiencies in science education?

The President: I'm surprised to hear it takes Soviet students ten years to learn geometry; maybe they're not as advanced

as we think. But in all seriousness, I'm convinced that we do have cause to be worried about the relatively low priority we've given in recent years to excellence in education--not just in the technical subjects, which are terribly important--but excellence across the board.

Now, the important thing is that those priorities are changing, and changing rapidly. Are they changing because of some massive new programs to pump still more federal money into our local schools? No, and in fact there never has been much correlation between the amount of money spent by Washington and the performance of students. What we're seeing today is a grassroots revolution: Local communities, teachers, parents, even students, God bless them, are demanding high-quality educations that will be relevant to the world ahead of us.

We hear a lot about educational requirements in the Soviet Union. But government-imposed standards can't match the educational impact of truly dedicated teachers and students. So I see the most important thing the federal government can do during this period of change--in addition, of course, to its ongoing responsibilities under existing programs--as responding to that revolution. We can, and are, devising new programs to improve the resources teachers can draw on with computers and new information technologies. And we'll continue to

keep the pressure on this issue, to make it clear that education has to be right up there at the top of our national priorities.

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The President: I think the potential of computers throughout our society is almost unbounded, but computers are not the only solution to our education problems. In fact, although it's an exciting opportunity, we have a long way to go before we really begin to see major impacts on the educational process of putting computers into schools.

First we're going to have to learn how to use computers better in the educational process. The idea, as I understand it, is not just that students should learn to use the computer, but that the computer should be able to help students learn about other things. To me that's the real advantage of the technology, to extend what we can do.

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3. Not long ago, an organism was created in a laboratory to spray on oranges to protect them from frost. A disease-free tobacco plant has emerged from another laboratory. Yet neither of these organisms has reached the marketplace because of lawsuits blocking their release. Should there be new federal regulations governing the deliberate release of lab-created organisms? Should we pass new laws governing the creation of life in the laboratory? How can we permit vital genetic research aimed at fighting inherited disease while protecting ourselves against dangerous new man-made life forms?

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Naturally, any new technology, especially one of this magnitude, has to be examined for potential risks. In

spite of our almost unrestrained enthusiasm for what it can do for us in medicine, in agriculture, and even in heavy industries, we're exercising a lot of caution.

Still, I can't help but reflect that over the past decade we've had a superb record for safety and responsibility in the laboratory stages of biotechnology-- and much of that credit has to go to the scientists for policing themselves. But we're seeing a lot more activity now, especially in the private sector. Because the federal government has been so much a part of the development of biotechnology, we're taking a comprehensive look at existing regulations to see if they're adequate to assure public safety without being unnecessarily restrictive to a beneficial new industry.

###

4. Nuclear adherents now say they know how to turn radioactive waste into manageable form, and they know how to bury waste safely. But a serious problem remains. No state wants the wastes transported across its borders. Should the federal government intervene and--for the sake of energy independence--force the states to accept shipments of radioactive waste from state to state?

The President: I certainly agree that the nuclear waste problem can be solved and that we have the technology in hand to bury the waste quite safely. But while the issue of transportation of the waste has been controversial, the Supreme Court recently ruled that states can't

prohibit the shipment of radioactive wastes. So with that issue behind us, now we can turn our efforts to implementing the nuclear waste policy act passed by the Congress two years ago.

###

5. Stanford University recently ruled that it would no longer do Pentagon-sponsored research if the Pentagon insisted on prepublication review of research results. That's a sign of growing concern among scientists about doing classified research. What impact does a decision like this have on national security? What is your response to a scientist who argues that the government tends to overclassify, preventing the spread of scientific knowledge?

The President: Well, I think this issue got blown out of proportion over a period of several years. The universities have been worried about what they feared might happen. But let me tell you why it never did. It's no accident that American scientists have won over 70 percent of the Nobel Prizes over the past decade, including every single one in the sciences last year. Our higher education-research system is the strongest in the world, and one of the reasons it's strong is because we don't restrain good--or bad--new ideas from widespread scrutiny. Anyone who's attended an academic meeting can testify to the excitement that characterizes the environment of free communication in American universities. Even someone who had his run-ins with the academic world when he was Governor

of California cherishes the value of our wide-open university research and teaching traditions.

As it happens, only a very small amount of campus-based work is classified, and we have no intention of increasing that. But, really, very little academic research, which is usually pretty far-out stuff, has direct military value to the Soviets. In those very few areas that do, such as the mathematics of code-breaking, most of the few academic scientists doing that work cooperate with the government to make sure no highly sensitive research results are released. So, as I said, there really is no serious conflict between national security and the free and open exchange of scientific information in the academic world.

###

6. Organ transplants have become far more common as doctors have moved beyond the research stage. Yet the operations are still too expensive for most people to afford easily. Do you favor any kind of government support to allow people in need to get a transplant of a vital organ like a heart, kidney, liver, or lung?

The President: Our successes with organ transplantation are one of the great wonders of modern medicine--and we see exciting progress almost every day. I read recently that there are more than 50,000 people living today with successful kidney transplants, and we all hope that research will enable us to see similar life-saving advances in other

organ transplants.

As it happens, the federal government already bears the major expenses of organ transplant programs through its support of the many research centers where the pioneering work is being done. And most of the costs to individual patients--and their shares of the costs can be very high--are covered now by a combination of government funds and medical insurance. Our experience with earlier medical breakthroughs has shown that those costs will come down as we gain more experience with transplantation medicine, but they'll never be cheap. So, obviously, we'll have to address how individuals will be able to afford this kind of medical care. That's a problem not just for the federal government, but one to be shared with the states, the health insurance providers, and the hospitals.

We'll also have to address the equally important issue of the supply of organs, which in many cases today is the limiting factor on transplants, more than cost. Nancy and I are very concerned about this and have made provisions in our wills to be organ donors, and I would urge other people to consider doing the same.

Finally, let me make a general statement about health care. As a general policy the U.S. medical care system today is one in which those in need are never turned away

for lack of ability to pay. Transplants will be no exception.

###

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WS

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
July 23, 1984

Dear Captain Eaves,

Appreciation letter re:
I have just seen the results of the interviews
with the military service journals which you
helped arrange. I appreciate all your good
work on this project and enjoyed meeting
you.

Sincerely, H

Ronald Reagan

Captain J. S. Eaves, USN
Director, American Forces Press
and Publications Services
Department of Defense
1735 North Lynn Street
Arlington, Virginia 22209

840723

21663055

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Arlington, Virginia 22209

AUTOPENNED AND RETURNED TO
NOT REVIEWED BY ORM.

Darman

ON

840723

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 23, 1984

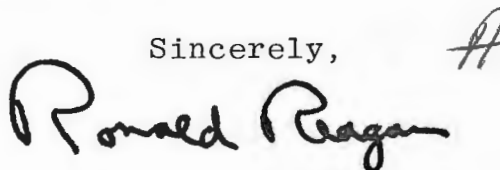
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I always look forward to any opportunity to meet with members of our military. Although our time together was much too brief, I enjoyed meeting such a fine representative of the the Marine Corps.

I wish you continued success in your military career.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Ronald Reagan". To the right of the signature is a small, stylized handwritten mark that looks like "H".

Staff Sergeant William G. Wright, USMC
Public Affairs Office, Okinawa
Marine Corps Base
Camp S. D. Butler
FPO Seattle 98773

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Ronald Reagan

Master Sergeant Lorenzo D. Harris, USAF
AIRMAN Magazine
HQ, AFSINC/IIC
Kelly Air Force Base, Texas 78241

840723

THE WHITE HOUSE

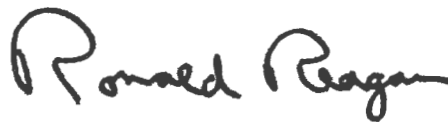
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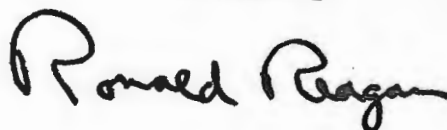
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Master Chief Petty Officer David L. Cipra, USCG
Editor, COMMANDANT'S BULLETIN
Headquarters, United States Coast Guard (G-BPA)
Washington, D. C. 20593

840723

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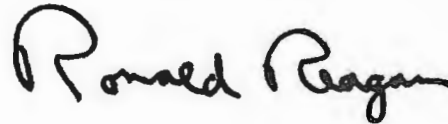
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Sincerely,

 A

Sergeant Cecil M. Stack, USA
SOLDIERS Magazine
Building 2, Door 11
Cameron Station
Alexandria, Virginia 22314

840723

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Dorman

ON

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July 23, 1984

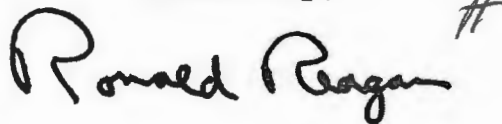
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Petty Officer First Class Gary M. Hopkins, USN
ALL HANDS Magazine
NIRA (Print Media Division)
200 Stovall Street
Hoffman #2
Alexandria, Virginia 22332-2200

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Alexandria, Virginia 22332-2200

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Dorman

ON 840723.

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUMDATE: 7/20/84 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 7/23/84SUBJECT: PROPOSED MILITARY SERVICE JOURNAL LETTERS

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☐	MURPHY	☐	☐
MEESE	☐	☐	OGLESBY	☐	☐
BAKER	☐	☐	ROGERS	☐	☐
DEAVER	☐	☐	SPEAKES	☐	☐
STOCKMAN	☐	☐	SVAHN	☐	☐
DARMAN	☐ P	☒ S	VERSTANDIG	☐	☐
FIELDING	☐	☐	WHITTLESEY	☐	☐
FULLER	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐
HERRINGTON	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐
HICKEY OK 7/23	☒	☐	_____	☐	☐
McFARLANE	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐
McMANUS	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐

REMARKS:

For your clearance. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

Richard G. Darman
 Assistant to the President
 Ext. 2702

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

2) files
1) 2) per

MEMORANDUM FOR DICK DARMAN

FROM: LARRY SPEAKES *S*

SUBJECT: Military Service Journal Letters

The President was interviewed in February by enlisted men reporting for five military journals. All the magazines had excellent coverage. I would, however, like to call the President's attention to one particular article in AIRMAN Magazine inside the front cover.

I have prepared letters for his signature to the enlisted men who conducted the interview and also to the naval officer who assisted Bob Sims with this project.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: LARRY SPEAKES *S*

SUBJECT: Military Service Journal Interviews

You were interviewed in February by enlisted men reporting for five military journals. The magazines containing the interviews all have excellent coverage, but AIRMAN MAGAZINE was particularly good. I thought you would like to see, in particular, Master Sergeant Harris' article "A Memorable Event!" inside the front cover.

Attached also are letters to each of the military reporters complimenting their work and the naval officer who helped Bob Sims with this project.

Rm -

Please send attached
letters out — they need to
be dated

Thank
— Jan

1984 JUL 23 AM 11:55

Document No. _____

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 7/20/84 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 7/23/84

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HERRINGTON	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐
HICKEY	☒	☐	_____	☐	☐
McFARLANE	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐
McMANUS	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐

REMARKS:

For your clearance. Thank you.

Recommend that the President sign the letters.

RESPONSE:

E. V. Hickey

Edward V. Hickey, Jr.
20 July 1984

Richard G. Darman
Assistant to the President
Ext. 2702

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Editor, COMMANDANT'S BULLETIN
Headquarters, United States Coast Guard (G-BPA)
Washington, D. C. 20593



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION
Washington, D.C. 20503

March 19, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR RICHARD A. HAUSER
Deputy Counsel to the President

FROM: D. EDWARD WILSON, JR. *D.E.W.*
General Counsel

SUBJECT: PPSSCC - Possible Gannett Newspaper Story

As we discussed on Saturday, March 17, 1984, J.P. Bolduc, the "Executive Director" of the Private Sector Survey called me on Friday, March 16, 1984 concerning a story he said the Gannett News Service was prepared to run on the PPSSCC. The gist of the story, according to J.P., is that the PPSSCC agreed to drop the SEC in return for the SEC either (1) stopping an investigation of a task force co-chairman or (2) not referring that investigation to the Department of Justice (J.P. was not sure which).

From a review of the files, the genesis of the story appears to be that Robert Pritzger was initially proposed to be a co-chair of the Boards and Commissions - Business Task Force, which included the SEC. When his PDS was sent for clearance, the SEC responded that Pritzger (and his company, the Marmon Group, Inc.) had been the subject of two prior SEC investigations. (see Pritzger file, attached.) Rather than remove Pritzger from the Business Task Force, the SEC, as an initial response, was shifted to the Boards and Commissions - Banking Task Force. (See October 4, 1982 memorandum from Janet Colson to Ed Wilson in SEC file, attached.)

This solution did not work as the co-chairmen of the Banking Task Force (Fletcher Byrom, J.H. Tyler McConnell & Robert T. Powers) also proved difficult to clear at the SEC. These clearances, due to the late date on which they were started, were done telephonically by me with Myrna Siegal, Ethics Counsel, SEC. The result was that the SEC was dropped from the Survey; Janet Colson decided there was not enough time to try to clear yet another set of task force chairmen.

J.P.'s office called on Monday, March 19, 1984, asking me for the name of the person who had not been cleared by the SEC due to his having been under investigation. I responded by explaining that I am no longer on FFF's staff, could not give out this information, and that J.P. should call you directly if he wants it.

cc: Fred F. Fielding (w/o attachments)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 10, 1984

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Please DACOM IMMEDIATE to:

THE PRESIDENT

VIA DAVID FISCHER

FROM: Richard G. Darman

Notes for Interview for Southeast Reporters

March 9, 1984

NOTES FOR INTERVIEW WITH SOUTHEAST REPORTERS

School Prayer -- current push just to please conservatives?

- o Current push just the latest in continuing effort by RR to secure passage of school prayer amendment (RR first sent proposed constitutional amendment to Congress in May 1982).
- o Polls show overwhelming majority agrees that children ought to have the right to pray in school.
- o Time for Congress to catch up with people on this -- and RR feels chances for passage are better than ever. No guarantees though, and so we'll keep working on it.

Dems say you seldom go to Church. Response?

- o Found that if I did, the security procedures that would be necessary would terribly inconvenience the congregation.
- o Don't want others to have to go through all that -- delays, metal detectors and the like -- before they can get into their own church.

UNEMPLOYMENT

We know national unemployment is dropping, but what can you say to people in our states where it's still high?

NOTE: Each of the States represented by this group of reporters has unemployment higher than the national average.

However, the pattern in these states is the same as the national trend -- substantial drops from peak recession levels of unemployment.

- o Our first priority was recovery so that we could get Americans back to work, and they'd get paychecks that weren't eaten up by inflation.
- o Recovery is doing its work of creating jobs. True that some states and regions still have very high jobless rates, but even these show real improvement from a year ago -- and that will continue as recovery keeps up.
- o We've got more Americans at work now than ever, almost 104 million.
- o In the last 15 months almost 5 million have found jobs, more than in the first 15 months of any previous post-war recovery.
- o Answer is not pump-priming, make-work programs. On the eve of recovery, Democrats in Congress offered one -- at cost of \$3.5 billion. They said it would put 300,000 to work. We stopped it, saved the money and recovery started putting more than to work every month.

State jobless figures:

	<u>Latest</u> <u>rate</u>	<u>Peak</u> <u>rate</u>	<u>percentage</u> <u>point drop</u>
Alabama	12.3	16.7	4.4
Arkansas	9.4	11.3	1.9
Florida	7.5	10.4	2.9
Georgia	6.6	6.6	0
Mississippi	10.0	13.8	3.8
South Carolina	7.9	11.6	3.7
Tennessee	10.3	13.7	3.4
West Virginia	15.7	21.0	5.3

FARMERS

- o RR knows that recovery is not as strong yet for many on the farm as for people in other sectors of the economy.
- o No one was hit harder by high interest rates of the late 1970s.
- o Inflation too, put a heavy burden on farmers. Their costs of production rose about 30 percent in 1979-80.
- o We're coming back now, but it's taking time.
- o Costs are down though -- and interest rates.
- o PIK program has helped to ease surpluses and contribute to more stable farm price situation.
- o With recovery continuing and general improvement in the economy nation-wide, the demand for farm products will make for a brighter picture for agriculture.
- o In addition, farm trade is increasingly an export trade. As the rest of the world recovery takes hold, we can expect the export picture to improve.

POLITICS

Rather face Hart or Mondale?

- o That choice not mine to make -- up to Democrats.
- o Whomever they choose, RR expects tough, spirited contest. That's good, because the voters deserve a full airing of issues.

Changing your speeches so they don't single out Mondale?

- o Issue isn't just Carter-Mondale administration. Never was. It's decades of Democrats in the White House and in Congress taking this country in the wrong direction.
- o People voted for change in 1980 and they've seen positive results
- o That's what I say in my speeches and it won't change.
- o Speeches try to put more stress though, on where we go from here -- do we go back to era of limits with Dems or forward to era of opportunity?

Poll out Friday says Hart's ahead of RR. Reaction?

- o Can't rely too heavily on polls. They can change pretty quickly (as Mondale is learning).

EDUCATION

All your focus is on prayer, discipline, higher standards.
Don't you think more money is needed, too, for books,
buildings etc?

- o We're spending more as nation for education every year. The federal government spent over \$15 billion last year (the most ever) and spending by states and localities is also rising.
- o Per pupil expenditures rose almost 10 percent in the last school year, according to NEA figures.
- o RR knows money is important in assuring quality education -- but it's also important where the money comes from.
- o The long and proper tradition of state and local control of education policy would be threatened if the Federal share got too big.
- o But more money isn't the answer so we're trying to refocus the debate on how much students learn, not how much government spends.

Reminder on key recommendations of Excellence Commission

- longer school day, longer school year;
- emphasis on New Basics
- higher standards for teachers, stiffer graduation requirements for students.
- better pay for better teachers.

DEFICITS

Status of downpayment negotiations?

- o RR still hopeful progress can be made.
- o Need to agree that \$100 billion downpayment can be achieved by agreeing to package of relatively small items.
- o Don't need (and couldn't agree now anyway) on huge defense cuts or tax increases of the sort the Democrats have proposed.

NOTE: Current information on the status of negotiations with Senate Republicans on the deficit will be provided on Monday.

FAIRNESS

Is RR concerned that tax and budget policies are alienating the poor?

- o Some politicians trying to make that true. But poor are better off with lower inflation, unemployment falling instead of rising.
- o Inflation hits the poor hardest; they spend most or all of their money on necessities. Democrats' double-digit inflation robbed a \$10,000 fixed income family of over \$2000 in purchasing power in just 2 years.
- o Now that we've got the economy growing again, there are more jobs -- and economic growth and jobs are the best way to get Americans out of poverty. Social program spending which creates dependency has kept too many of them in poverty.
- o Still, we're spending more than a half trillion on programs to help people directly -- about \$80 billion of that to assist the needy with food, housing, basic income supports.

MONETARY POLICY -- HAPPY WITH VOLCKER?

- o Fed's targets for economic growth, inflation, etc. are basically the same as ours.
- o RR has talked with Chairman Volcker. Suggested to him we will be happy with a monetary policy that ensures a money supply sufficient to maintain recovery and continued economic growth.
- o Haven't tried to twist arms -- don't plan to. Federal Reserve Board is independent and we respect that.

Q. -- What are the prospects for a summit meeting with Chernenko?

A. -- As I have said before, I would be pleased to have a meeting if it were well prepared and would improve our relations. I am not sure these conditions exist now. I think we should look at a meeting not as an end in itself, but from the point of view of whether it would permit us to make progress in resolving some of the important issues between us. That has been my position and continues to be.

WS
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 12, 1984

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MEMORANDUM FOR JAMES BAKER
MICHAEL DEEVER
RICHARD DARMAN
MICHAEL McMANUS
CRAIG FULLER ✓
JACK SAVHN
SHEILA TATE
JAMES LAKE
LEE ATWATER

FROM: Larry Speakes ✓

Attached is a summary of the President's
interview with the seven Southeastern newspapers
yesterday.

It strikes me that the President's remarks were right on target and enabled us to place his message in newspapers with state-wide circulation in all seven states -- appearing on Super Tuesday. .

84 MAR 14 A9:47

Coverage of President Reagan's meeting with Southeastern Newspapers:

REAGAN WON'T ADJUST STRATEGY FOR HART

Front page story plus four pictures Charleston, S.C., News & Courier

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PRESIDENT SUGGESTS TAX RELIEF TO AID W. VA.'S ECONOMY

Front page story with picture of President Charleston, W.V. Daily Mail

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REAGAN DEFENDS ECONOMIC POLICIES, BLASTS CRITICAL DEMOCRATS

Front page banner headline Jackson, Miss. Clarion-Ledger

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REAGAN ACCUSES FOES OF "DEMAGOGUERY"

Front page banner headline Ft. Lauderdale Sun-Sentinel

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DEMOCRATS SOURED TALKS ON DEFICITS, REAGAN SAYS

Front page story Arkansas Gazette

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REAGAN STRESSES HIS DIFFERENCES WITH DEMOCRATS

Front page story with picture Birmingham News

- - -

REAGAN DEFENDS HIS ECONOMIC RECORD

Page 7 story Atlanta Constitution

- - -

National AP story filed from Jackson, Mississippi

Local UPI story filed in South Carolina

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REAGAN WON'T ADJUST STRATEGY FOR HART

Front page headline

by Mary Glass

Charleston News & Courier

There are three pictures of President Reagan on the front page and a picture of the reporters and the President on page 2

President Reagan told a group of Southern reporters Monday he sees no need to adjust his political strategy in the face of Senator Gary Hart's primary victories over Walter Mondale.

"I think I can understand," Reagan told the Post-Courier, when asked if he had been surprised by Hart's emergence as a strong contender with Mondale, but Reagan added, "I still think it's too early to name any front runners, there's a long way to go."

(The next three paragraphs are on the deficit with the President saying he was counting on talks with Party leaderships to produce a proposal for a deficit reduction before the election. Also, proposals to close tax loopholes and simplification of the tax code.)

(In the 10th paragraph the President rebuts charges that he helps the rich at the expense of the poor and the middle-class.)

(The next three paragraphs dealt with unemployment, noting that the President had unemployment rates for states represented at the interview. S.C. figures are given.)

(The final five paragraphs dealt with a balanced budget and the President's promise to balance the budget by 1984. The President stated that the economy had deteriorated so much before he took office after he made the statement that he was not able to fulfill his promise. The balanced budget promise was also affected by the fact that the President's budget cuts and tax reductions did not go into effect until July 1981.)

But he added, "I have to say all the recovery has taken place" after his program went into effect.

(Story totaled 18 paragraphs.)

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PRESIDENT SUGGESTS TAX RELIEF TO AID W. VA.'S ECONOMY

by David Greenfield

Front page 2 column headline
picture of President in oval office

Charleston Daily Mail

Tax incentives to encourage business development could help states like West Virginia join the rest of the nation in "a surge in reducing unemployment, which is greater than any thing we've seen in the last 30 years." President Reagan said in a White House interview yesterday.

Reagan said that "more will have to be done" to boost areas that have yet to see the full effects of a national recovery, although he did not specify what steps his Administration would take.

But he suggested that West Virginia and other states create so-called enterprise zones that offered tax and regulatory relief to business to hike employment in blighted rural areas and towns.

The 73-year-old Reagan, dressed in a brown plaid suit, looked relaxed and fit as he fielded a variety of questions from reporters sitting in a circle around him.

(Succeeding paragraphs deal with support for public prayer...The President accused Congressional Democrats of balking at budget negotiations to reduce the federal deficit and said his Administration should not be held responsible for the recent national recession)

(The next paragraphs are on the economy...The President said he came into office saddled with Carter's budget... "So, nothing of what happened in the great surge to 10.8 percent (national) unemployment, none of that could be attributed to our program because our program hadn't started.")

(The President said he did not receive all the spending cuts he asked for...recovery took place after his program was in effect...discouraged in his attempt to hammer out bipartisan agreement with congress on federal deficit. Democratic congressmen did not negotiate in good faith...now talking with GOP congressional leaders...tax code simplification...he is seriously looking at the 2500 cost cutting recommendations by Grace Commission.)

(Pre-election budget cuts...Defense spending less than under Kennedy... Democratic Congress had doubled taxes in the five years before his Administration. He said he hoped the prayer in schools issue will be settled before he hits campaign trail. Prayer would not be compulsory...He avoided making predictions on the Democratic primaries saying the battle is far from over...no generational struggle.)

(Story is 26 paragraphs.)

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REAGAN DEFENDS ECONOMIC POLICIES, BLASTS CRITICAL DEMOCRATS

by Top Oppel

Front page -- banner headline

Jackson Clarion-Ledger

Poor Americans, particularly blacks, who've been told by Democrats that they've been unfairly penalized by Reagan Administration budget cutting efforts are "victims of demagoguery," President Reagan said Monday.

On the eve of today's eleven Super-Tuesday Democratic primaries and caucuses, Reagan defended his economic policies, as "benefitting to everyone," saying federal spending on "help for the needy" was higher than ever before.

The President stated he won't predict a winner among the Democrats.

(The next three paragraphs are on politics with the President commenting on arm wrestling with Gary Hart, stating age is not an issue.)

(The next eight paragraphs deal with the federal deficit, with the President saying..."Frankly I've lost a little faith in the bipartisan approach because the other side seemed more interested in politics."

He also charged the Democratic leaders with looking only at tax hikes and cuts in defense.

He mentioned cutting tax loopholes and blamed the deficit on Congress because they agreed to only half of the spending cuts he wanted. He also mentioned a pre-election downpayment on the deficit.)

"The President said that his focus on the need for a pre-election "down payment" of up to \$100 billion on the deficit was not inconsistent with his consistently optimistic forecast of the nation's economic future. He said warnings by numerous economists and Wall Street about the risks presented by the deficit represented attempts "to scare the Congress" into action, adding that economics "isn't an exact science."

(The final two paragraphs deal with the drop in the unemployment rate, figures relating to Mississippi, and school prayer.)

(Story totaled 18 paragraphs.)

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REAGAN ACCUSES FOES OF "DEMAGOGUERY"

Front page banner headline by William Gibson Ft. Lauderdale Sun-Sentinel

One the eve of nomination contests throughout the South, President Reagan accused his political opponents Monday of "demagoguery" and of generally creating false perceptions of his policies.

The President:

. Asserted that he has lost a little faith in finding a bipartisan plan to cut budget deficits, forcing him to come up with his own plan.

. Indicated he wouldn't cut Social Security benefits for present retirees but that the system may need to be changed for younger workers who would have plenty of time and warning with regard to such changes.

. Defended his plans to seek funding to build chemical weapons to force negotiations with the Soviet Union.

.. Claimed the drug enforcement strategy in Florida is a success despite reports of increasing supplies of illegal drugs.

(Story is 12 paragraphs.)

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DEMOCRATS SOURED TALKS ON DEFICITS, REAGAN SAYS

Front page story

by Carol Matlack

Arkansas Gazette

President Reagan said Monday that Democratic leaders had effectively derailed bipartisan talks on controlling the federal deficit, forcing Republicans to come up with their own deficit-reduction proposal. "Frankly, I've lost a little faith in the bipartisan approach to this because the other side seemed more interested, I think, in politics than they did in meetings," Mr. Reagan told Reporters.

The President was relaxed and cheerful as he fielded questions that focused mostly on the economy and other domestic problems. (He deflected queries about the Democratic race, but he joked about arm wrestling Gary Hart.)

The President's comments were peppered with criticism of Democrats.

(Story totaled 26 graphs.)

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REAGAN STRESSES HIS DIFFERENCES WITH DEMOCRATS

by Olivia Barton

Front page headline with picture

Birmingham News

President Reagan met in the oval office Monday with reporters from seven Southern newspapers in an interview session designed to coincide with today's Super Tuesday primaries and caucuses but Reagan had little to say about the race for the Democratic presidential nomination.

"I'll let them have that all to themselves," Reagan said.

Asked if he was surprised at the surge in Gary Hart's campaign, Reagan said, "I can understand...a kind of new face," but he said he thinks it's too early to be naming any front runners.

Press Secretary Lary Speakes said the President plans to hold similar press conferences prior to primaries and caucuses in the Midwest and far West to point out differences between himself and Democratic candidates as he did in Monday's 45-minute conference.

Reagan, speaking in a raspy voice, that he said was the result of hay fever and allergies, strongly defended his economic policies and described them as "beneficial" for everyone.

He said he listened to the Democratic candidates debate Sunday and knew of the charges that his policies had penalized people dependent on government aid.

"This is a falsehood," said Reagan, adding that the Federal government is spending more for the needy than ever. His Administration has been cutting spending increases, not spending less, he said.

"I've been held up as eating my young...that we have been hostile to the poor and our tax program benefits the rich," he said. "How can a program that cuts taxes eventually, percentage-wise, across-the-board...be beneficial to the rich and detrimental to the others? How can it be unfair to the people of lower income or the poor to reduce inflation from double-digits?"

(Succeeding paragraphs deal with the budget, taxes, deficits, Alabama's unemployment picture, and school prayer.)

(Story is 26 paragraphs.)

Reagan defends his economic record

By Greg McDonald
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — On the eve of Democratic primaries in three Southern states, President Reagan steadfastly defended his economic programs Monday, claiming that they have benefited "everyone" and that the nation's poor blacks "have been the victims of a lot of demagoguery that has portrayed us of being guilty of things that we haven't done."

The president, in an interview with reporters representing seven Southern newspapers, expressed outrage at charges leveled by Democratic presidential candidates and party leaders that his policies have cheated or hurt people dependent on welfare.

"That is a falsehood," Reagan declared. "Even before the campaign started, this has been pretty much the theme of the other side. I've been held up as eating my young, that we have been hostile to the poor, that our tax program benefits the rich. How can a tax program that cuts taxes evenly ... how can that be beneficial to the rich and detrimental to the poor?"

"I just hope that in the campaign we can reveal to them that they have not been given the truth," the president added.

The interview with reporters from seven states, six of which are holding primaries or caucuses on Tuesday or Saturday, was scheduled to offset criticism directed at the presi-

dent's policies and to steal "some of the spotlight that's being focused on the Democrats right now during their nomination fight," said one Reagan campaign official.

The president lost no time during the interview, which took place in the Oval Office, in launching an attack on the Democrats. He again blamed the problem of the deficit on the Democratic leadership in Congress.

Story from South Carolina UPI....

S.C. Reagan discusses Democratic race

WASHINGTON (UPI) President Reagan told a group of Southern reporters he sees no need to adjust his political strategy in the face of Gary Hart's string of Democratic primary victories over Walter Mondale.

"I still think it is too early to name a front runner. There's a long way to go," Reagan said in an interview, published today in The News and Courier of Charleston.

The president said he sees no need to gear up for a "generational struggle" between himself and Hart in a general election campaign.

"If there is (a need) maybe we could settle for an arm wrestling" contest, Reagan quipped.

Reagan made the comments during an interview with seven Southern reporters, including three from states holding Democratic primaries today and three more from states holding caucuses Saturday. The seventh reporter was from West Virginia, which has caucuses scheduled June 2.

White House spokesman Larry Speakes said the interview format is new and grants access to reporters who ordinarily don't get

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PM-REAGAN INTERVIEW:820

REAGAN DEFENDS HIS ADMINISTRATION

JACKSON; MISS. (AP) - PRESIDENT REAGAN SAYS POOR AMERICANS WHO ARE TOLD BY DEMOCRATS THAT THEY HAVE BEEN UNFAIRLY PENALIZED BY THE ADMINISTRATION'S BUDGET CUTS ARE VICTIMS OF DEMAGOGUERY.

REAGAN; INTERVIEWED BY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE JACKSON CLARION-LEDGER AND SIX OTHER SOUTHERN NEWSPAPERS ON MONDAY; DEFENDED HIS ECONOMIC POLICIES AS "BENEFITING TO EVERYONE."

"I KNOW THAT THERE ARE CHARGES BEING MADE . . . THAT SOMEHOW OUR ATTEMPTS AT ECONOMIES HAVE BEEN PENALIZING PEOPLE WHO ARE DEPENDENT ON GOVERNMENT AID," REAGAN SAID IN THE INTERVIEW WHICH TOOK PLACE IN WASHINGTON.

"THIS IS A FALSEHOOD," HE SAID.

HE SAID HIS ADMINISTRATION DID NOT CUT SPENDING FOR SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROBLEMS; BUT REDUCED THE AMOUNT OF INCREASE PLANNED.

THE MEETING WITH NEWSPAPER REPRESENTATIVES FROM MISSISSIPPI; ALABAMA; ARKANSAS; GEORGIA; FLORIDA; SOUTH CAROLINA AND WEST VIRGINIA WAS THE FIRST IN A SERIES WITH REPORTERS FROM VARIOUS REGIONS "SELECTED IN CONNECTION WITH THE (PRESIDENTIAL) PRIMARIES," WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY LARRY SPEAKES SAID AFTER THE SESSION.

CONCERNING THE PRESIDENTIAL RACE; REAGAN SAID IT WAS STILL TOO EARLY TO BE NAMING ANY FRONT-RUNNERS FOR THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION. HOWEVER; HE SAID HE COULD UNDERSTAND THE APPEAL OF SEN. GARY HART OF COLORADO AS "KIND OF A NEW FACE."

REAGAN; 73; GAVE NO INDICATION OF HOW HE MIGHT RESPOND STRATEGICALLY IF THE 47-YEAR-OLD HART WINS THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.

ON OTHER MATTERS; REAGAN NOTED HIS CONTINUING EFFORTS TO ACHIEVE A "DOWNPAYMENT" ON A FEDERAL BUDGET DEFICIT ESTIMATED TO GROW BY NEARLY \$200 BILLION; DESPITE WHAT HE DESCRIBED AS RELUCTANCE BY DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL LEADERS TO COOPERATE.

HE SAID HE WAS WORKING WITH GOP LEADERS ON A PLAN HE HOPED TO PRODUCE SOON THAT WOULD DRAW BIPARTISAN SUPPORT. HE SAID IT PROBABLY WOULD INCLUDE SOME EFFORTS TO CLOSE TAX LOOPHOLES AND SIMPLIFY THE TAX STRUCTURE RATHER THAN AN ACTUAL TAX INCREASE.

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