



MSI PATCH SHEET

Reagan, Pres.
'Alien Threat' Speeches



* OUT OF TOTAL
72
↓

INVENTORY - SHIPMENT #1 (13 April 2004)

Total: 46 file folders as follows:

- Archives, National (U.S.)
- Autopen (device)
- Berkener, Dr. Lloyd
- Bissell, Dr. Richard
- Bronk, Dr. Detlev
- Bush, Dr. Vannevar
- Cancellations, Postal
- Cosmos Club
- Cutler, Robert (Cutler-Twining Memo)
- Eisenhower Presidential Library (Abilene, KS)
- Formats (paper sizes)
- Forrestal, Adm. James V.
- Goodpaster, Gen. Andrew (aide to Ike)
- Gray, Gen. Gordon
- Hastings, Robert (writer)
- Hillenkoetter, Adm. Roscoe H.
- Hoover, J. Edgar (8 July 1947 UFO memo)
- Hunsaker, Dr. Jerome C.
- Interplanetary Phenomena Unit (IPU), U.S. Army (1950s)
- Jacobus, Gilbert C. (NSRB, 1950-52; & later CIA w/ufo clearance)
- JASONS, THE (Black Project Think Tank)
- Lay, James S. (Asst. to Robt. Cutler)
- Leo, Stephen F. (Spec. Asst. to Sen. Symington)

To: ROBERT WOOD
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CA
92660

-Majestic, Plan (JCS, c.1952)

-Marshall, Gen. George C.

-McArthur, Gen. Douglas

-Menzel, Dr. Donald

-MJ-12, FBI & OSI

-Montague, Gen Robert M.

-NSC 5412/ ("Covert Activities/ Special Projects")

-NSC 5814/12 ("Space Council" c.late 1950s.)

-NSC (Misc.)

-Page, Dr. Thornton

-Randles, Jenny

-Reagan, Pres. Ronald

-Senior (as a Codename)

-SETI/MJ (Physics Project?)

-Snowbird, Project

-Souers, Sidney

-Steiger, Brad (writer)

-Truman, President. Harry S.

-Twining, Gen. Nathan (USAF)

-Vandenberg, Gen. Hoyt (USAF)

-Weaver, Col. Richard L. (USAF)

-Wescott, Dr. Roger

-Writing Styles (Analysis)

INVENTORY - SHIPMENT #2 (4 June 2004)

Total: 10 file folders as follows:

-“Estimate of the Situation” (USAF re UFOs, 1948) and so-called “Son of Estimate”

-Eisenhower, Pres./Gen. Dwight D.

-Smith, Wilbert Brockhouse / Sarbacher, Dr. Robert

-Jones, Cecil B. Scott (Aide to Sen. Claiborne Pell of RI)

-Walker, Dr. Eric W.

-Aquarius, Project

-Schulgen, Gen. George F. (1947 “Horton Bros.” Collection Memorandum)

-Smith, Gen. Walter Bedell

-Caveats (classification stamps)

-Tex-Mex UFO Crash (1950)

This leaves 14 folders (one more box about this same size) remaining.

Shipped to:

Dr. Robert Wood

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LANDSLIDE

THE UNMAKING OF
THE PRESIDENT,
1984-1988

Jane Mayer
and
Doyle McManus



Houghton Mifflin Company

B O S T O N

1988

- 30 Deaver's walking through glass: Marjorie Williams, in a July 13, 1987, profile in the *Washington Post*, reports that Deaver's brother Bill believed Deaver was fetching Mrs. Reagan a glass of water.
- 31 Possibility of racist image: For a fuller account of Deaver's and Baker's efforts against Meese in the Bob Jones University case, see Lawrence I. Barrett, *Gambling with History* (New York: Penguin, 1984), p. 415.
- 32 "If you think that was a go-ahead": Interview with a former senior NSC official, November 1987.
- 32 "Reagan is like a great race horse": Interview with Miller, November 1987.
- 33 "Reagan arguments": One of the earliest and best accounts of Reagan's operating style appeared in *Time*, December 13, 1982, reported by Doug Brew and John Stacks.
- 33 Politicizing intelligence: A good example can be found in David Stockman's account of Caspar Weinberger's distorted charts, exaggerating the peril of Soviet military strength in order to convince Reagan to fully back his proposed increases in defense spending; Stockman, *The Triumph of Politics* (New York: Harper & Row, 1986), p. 290.
- 33 "if he went one-on-one": Interview with Lake, August 1987.
- 33 "he was too loose": Speakes explained in an August 1987 interview that Deaver vetoed a proposed Q and A with high school students before the Geneva summit on the theory that Reagan would be "too loose" and speak too freely. Similarly, former White House aide Judi Bucklew said, "The staff was always trying to keep him away from these high school groups that would come in to have their pictures taken, because he'd stand around and answer all their questions, saying all kinds of things. The staff would literally tug him away from these kids."
- 34 Ghost in the Lincoln Bedroom: Interview with Maureen Reagan, January 1987.
- 34 Flying saucer: In the summer of 1974, Norman C. Miller, then a reporter for the *Wall Street Journal* and now national editor of the *Los Angeles Times*, was told by Governor Reagan about his having sighted an unidentified flying object on a flight in his private plane. Reagan had convinced his pilot to follow the object, which was heading toward Bakersfield. But then, he told Miller, "it went straight up!"

Reagan soon told his wife about what he had seen, and they did some personal research. Reagan related to Miller that they had found references to UFOs in Egyptian hieroglyphics. Reagan was extremely animated as he spoke, and it became clear to Miller that the governor really believed in flying saucers. But when Miller asked him, "Governor, are you telling me you saw a UFO?" he said that Reagan seemed to remember suddenly that he was talking to a reporter. "This look crossed his face," recalled Miller, who said that Reagan then replied, "Let's just say that I'm agnostic." This was also the answer Reagan gave in 1988 when questions arose about whether he shared his wife's belief in astrology. Interview with Miller, June 1988.

There is much evidence that the Reagans consulted astrologers regularly at least as early as 1952. In his autobiography, Reagan noted that they considered Hollywood stargazer Carroll Righter a good friend and started

America's Vision of the Future



(See last page)



United States Department of State
Bureau of Public Affairs
Washington, D.C.

Following is an address by President Reagan before the UN General Assembly, New York City, September 21, 1987.

Let me first welcome the Secretary General [Perez de Cuellar] back from his pilgrimage for peace in the Middle East. Hundreds of thousands have already fallen in the bloody conflict between Iran and Iraq. All men and women of good will pray that the carnage can soon be stopped, and we pray that the Secretary General proves to be not only a pilgrim but also the architect of a lasting peace between those two nations. Mr. Secretary General, the United States supports you, and may God guide you in your labors ahead.

Like the Secretary General, all of us here today are on a kind of pilgrimage. We come from every continent, every race, and most religions to this great hall of hope where, in the name of peace, we practice diplomacy. Now, diplomacy, of course, is a subtle and nuanced craft—so much so that it's said that when one of the most wily diplomats of the 19th century passed away, other diplomats asked, on reports of his death, "What do you suppose the old fox meant by that?"

But true statesmanship requires not merely skill but something greater, something we call vision—a grasp of the present and of the possibilities of the future. I've come here today to map out for you my own vision of the world's future—one, I believe, that in its essential elements is shared by all Americans. And I hope those who see

things differently will not mind if I say that we in the United States believe that the place to look first for the shape of the future is not in continental masses and seafarers, although geography is, obviously, of great importance. Neither is it in national reserves of blood and iron or, on the other hand, of money and industrial capacity, although military and economic strength are also, of course, crucial. We begin with something that is far simpler and yet far more profound—the human heart.

Movement Toward Democracy and Private Initiative

All over the world today, the yearnings of the human heart are redirecting the course of international affairs, putting the lie to the myth of materialism and historical determinism. We have only to open our eyes to see the simple aspirations of ordinary people writ large on the record of our times.

Last year in the Philippines, ordinary people rekindled the spirit of democracy and restored the electoral process. Some said they had performed a miracle, and, if so, a similar miracle—a transition to democracy—is taking place in the Republic of Korea. Haiti, too, is making a transition. Some despair when these new, young democracies face conflicts or challenges, but growing pains are normal in democracies. The United States had them, as has every other democracy on earth.

In Latin America, too, one can hear the voices of freedom echo from the peaks and across the plains. It is the song of ordinary people marching, not in uniforms and not in military file but, rather, one by one in simple, everyday working clothes—marching to the polls. Ten years ago, only a third of the people of Latin America and the Caribbean lived in democracies or in countries that were turning to democracy. Today over 90% do.

But this worldwide movement to democracy is not the only way in which simple, ordinary people are leading us in this room—we who are said to be the makers of history—leading us into the future. Around the world, new businesses, new economic growth, new technologies are emerging from the workshops of ordinary people with extraordinary dreams.

Here in the United States, entrepreneurial energy—reinvigorated when we cut taxes and regulations—has fueled the current economic expansion. According to scholars at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, three-quarters of the more than 13.5 million new jobs that we have created in this country since the beginning of our expansion came from businesses with fewer than 100 employees—businesses started by ordinary people who dared to take a chance. And many of our new high technologies were first developed in the garages of fledgling entrepreneurs. Yet America is not the only or perhaps even the best example of the dynamism and dreams that the freeing of markets set free.

In India and China, freer markets for farmers have led to an explosion in production. In Africa, governments are rethinking their policies, and where they're allowing greater economic freedom to farmers, crop production has improved. Meanwhile, in the newly industrialized countries of the Pacific rim, free markets in services and manufacturing, as well as agriculture, have led to a soaring of growth and standards of living. The ASEAN [Association of South East Asian Nations] nations, Japan, Korea, and Taiwan have created the true economic miracle of the last two decades, and in each of them, much of the magic came from ordinary people who succeeded as entrepreneurs.

In Latin America, this same lesson of free markets, greater opportunity, and growth is being studied and acted on. President Sarney of Brazil spoke for many others when he said that: "Private initiative is the engine of economic development. In Brazil, we have learned that every time the state's penetration in the economy increases, our liberty decreases." Yes, policies that release to flight ordinary people's dreams are spreading around the world. From Colombia to Turkey to Indonesia, governments are cutting taxes, reviewing their regulations, and opening opportunities for initiative.

There has been much talk in the halls of this building about the "right to development." But more and more the evidence is clear that development is not itself a right. It is the product of rights—the right to own property; the right to buy and sell freely; the right to contract; the right to be free of excessive taxation and regulation, of burdensome government. There have been studies that determined that countries with low tax rates have greater growth than those with high rates.

We're all familiar with the phenomenon of the "underground economy." The scholar Hernando de Soto and his colleagues have examined the situation of one country, Peru, and described an economy of the poor that bypasses crushing taxation and stifling regulation. This "informal economy," as the researchers call it, is the principal supplier of many goods and services and often the only ladder for upward mobility. In the capital city it accounts for almost all public transportation and most street markets. And the researchers concluded that, thanks to the informal economy, "The poor can work, travel, and have a roof over their heads." They might have added that, by becoming underground entrepreneurs themselves or by working for them, the

poor have become less poor and the nation itself richer.

Those who advocate statist solutions to development should take note—the free market is the other path to development and the one true path. And, unlike many other paths, it leads somewhere. It works. So this is where I believe we can find the map to the world's future—in the hearts of ordinary people; in their hopes for themselves and their children; in their prayers as they lay themselves and their families to rest each night. These simple people are the giants of the earth, the true builders of the world and shapers of the centuries to come. And if, indeed, they triumph, as I believe they will, we will at last know a world of peace and freedom, opportunity and hope, and, yes, of democracy—a world in which the spirit of mankind at last conquers the old, familiar enemies of famine, disease, tyranny, and war.

This is my vision—America's vision. I recognize that some governments represented in this hall have other ideas. Some do not believe in democracy or in political, economic, or religious freedom. Some believe in dictatorship—whether by one man, one party, one class, one race, or one vanguard. To those governments I would only say that the price of oppression is clear. Your economies will fall farther and farther behind. Your people will become more restless. Isn't it better to listen to the people's hopes now, rather than their curses later?

The Need for Peace

And yet, despite our differences, there is one common hope that brought us all to make this common pilgrimage—the hope that mankind will one day beat its swords into plowshares; the hope of peace.

Iran-Iraq War. In no place on earth today is peace more in need of friends than the Middle East. Its people's yearning for peace is growing. The United States will continue to be an active partner in the efforts of the parties to come together to settle their differences and build a just and lasting peace.

And this month marks the beginning of the eighth year of the Iran-Iraq war. Two months ago, the Security Council adopted a mandatory resolution demanding a cease-fire, withdrawal, and negotiations to end the war. The United States fully supports implementation of Resolution 598, as we support the Secretary General's recent mission. We welcomed Iraq's acceptance of that resolution and remain disappointed at Iran's unwillingness to accept it.

In that regard, I know that the President of Iran will be addressing you tomorrow. I take this opportunity to call upon him clearly and unequivocally to state whether Iran accepts 598 or not. If the answer is positive, it would be a welcome step and major breakthrough. If it is negative, the Council has no choice but rapidly to adopt enforcement measures.

For 40 years, the United States has made clear its vital interest in the security of the Persian Gulf and the countries that border it. The oil reserves there are of strategic importance to the economies of the free world. We're committed to maintaining the free flow of this oil and to preventing the domination of the region by any hostile power.

We do not seek confrontation or trouble with Iran or anyone else. Our objective is now, and has been at every stage, finding a means to end the war with no victor and no vanquished. The increase in our naval presence in the gulf does not favor one side or the other. It is a response to heightened tensions and followed consultations with our friends in the region. When the tension diminishes, so will our presence.

The United States is gratified by many recent diplomatic developments—the unanimous adoption of Resolution 598, the Arab League's statement at its recent meeting in Tunis, and the Secretary General's visit. Yet problems remain.

The Soviet Union helped in drafting and reaching an agreement on Resolution 598. But outside the Security Council, the Soviets have acted differently. They called for removal of our Navy from the gulf, where it has been for 40 years. They made the false accusation that somehow the United States—rather than the war itself—is the source of tension in the gulf. Well, such statements are not helpful. They divert attention from the challenge facing us all—a just end to the war.

The United States hopes the Soviets will join the other members of the Security Council in vigorously seeking an end to a conflict that never should have begun—should have ended long ago—and has become one of the great tragedies of the postwar era.

Afghanistan. Elsewhere in the region, we see the continuing Soviet occupation of Afghanistan. After nearly 8 years, a million casualties, nearly 4 million others driven into exile, and more intense fighting than ever, it's time for the Soviet Union to leave.

The Afghan people must have the right to determine their own future free of foreign coercion. There is no

excuse for prolonging a brutal war or propping up a regime whose days are clearly numbered. That regime offers political proposals that pretend compromise but really would ensure the perpetuation of the regime's power. Those proposals have failed the only significant test—they have been rejected by the Afghan people. Every day the resistance grows in strength. It is an indispensable party in the quest for a negotiated solution.

The world community must continue to insist on genuine self-determination, prompt and full Soviet withdrawal, and the return of the refugees to their homes in safety and honor. The attempt may be made to pressure a few countries to change their vote this year, but this body, I know, will vote overwhelmingly, as every year before, for Afghan independence and freedom.

We have noted General Secretary Gorbachev's statement of readiness to withdraw. In April I asked the Soviet Union to set a date this year when this withdrawal would begin. I repeat that request now, in this forum for peace. I pledge that, once the Soviet Union shows convincingly that it's ready for a genuine political settlement, the United States is ready to be helpful.

Let me add one final note on this matter. Pakistan, in the face of enormous pressure and intimidation, has given sanctuary to Afghan refugees. We salute the courage of Pakistan and the Pakistani people. They deserve strong support from all of us.

Nicaragua. Another regional conflict, we all know, is taking place in Central America—in Nicaragua. To the Sandinista delegation here today I say: your people know the true nature of your regime. They have seen their liberties suppressed. They have seen the promises of 1979 go unfulfilled. They have seen their real wages and personal income fall by half—yes, half—since 1979, while your party elite live lives of privilege and luxury.

This is why, despite \$1 billion in Soviet-bloc aid last year alone, despite the largest and best equipped army in Central America, you face a popular revolution at home. It is why the democratic resistance is able to operate freely deep in your heartland. But this revolution should come as no surprise to you. It is only the revolution you promised the people and that you then betrayed.

The goal of U.S. policy toward Nicaragua is simple. It is the goal of the Nicaraguan people and the freedom fighters as well: it is democracy—real,

free, pluralistic, constitutional democracy. Understand this: we will not, and the world community will not, accept phony "democratization" designed to mask the perpetuation of dictatorship.

In this 200th year of our own Constitution, we know that real democracy depends on the safeguards of an institutional structure that prevents a concentration of power. It is that which makes rights secure. The temporary relaxation of controls—which can later be tightened—is not democratization.

And, again, to the Sandinistas, I say: we continue to hope that Nicaragua will become part of the genuine transformation—democratic transformation—that we have seen throughout Central America in this decade. We applaud the principles embodied in the Guatemala agreement, which links the security of the Central American democracies to democratic reform in Nicaragua.

Now is the time for you to shut down the military machine that threatens your neighbors and assaults your own people. You must end your stranglehold on internal political activity. You must hold free and fair national elections. The media must be truly free—not censored or intimidated or crippled by indirect measures like the denial of newsprint or threats against journalists or their families. Exiles must be allowed to return to minister, to live, to work, and to organize politically. Then, when persecution of religion has ended and the jails no longer contain political prisoners, national reconciliation and democracy will be possible. Unless this happens, "democratization" will be a fraud. And until it happens, we will press for true democracy by supporting those fighting for it.

Freedom in Nicaragua or Angola or Afghanistan or Cambodia or Eastern Europe or South Africa or anyplace else on the globe is not just an internal matter. Some time ago, the Czech dissident writer Vaclav Havel warned the world that: "Respect for human rights is the fundamental condition and the sole genuine guarantee of true peace." And Andrey Sakharov, in his Nobel lecture, said:

I am convinced that international confidence, mutual understanding, disarmament, and international security are inconceivable without an open society with freedom of information, freedom of conscience, the right to publish, and the right to travel and choose the country in which one wishes to live.

New Prospects for U.S.-Soviet Relations

Freedom serves peace. The quest for peace must serve the cause of freedom. Patient diplomacy can contribute to a world in which both can flourish. We're heartened by new prospects for improvement in East-West and particularly U.S.-Soviet relations.

Last week Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze visited Washington for talks with me and with Secretary of State Shultz. We discussed the full range of issues, including my longstanding efforts to achieve, for the first time, deep reductions in U.S. and Soviet nuclear arms. It was 6 years ago, for example, that I proposed the "zero option" for U.S. and Soviet longer range intermediate-range nuclear missiles. I'm pleased that we have now agreed in principle to a truly historic treaty that will eliminate an entire class of U.S. and Soviet nuclear weapons. We also agreed to intensify our diplomatic efforts in all areas of mutual interest.

Toward that end, Secretary Shultz and the Foreign Minister will meet again, a month from now, in Moscow, and I will meet again with General Secretary Gorbachev later this fall.

We continue to have our differences and probably always will. But that puts a special responsibility on us to find ways—realistic ways—to bring greater stability to our competition and to show the world a constructive example of the value of communication and of the possibility of peaceful solutions to political problems.

And here let me add that we seek through our Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) to find a way to keep peace through relying on defense—not offense—for deterrence and for eventually rendering ballistic missiles obsolete. SDI has greatly enhanced the prospects for real arms reduction. It is a crucial part of our efforts to ensure a safer world and a more stable strategic balance.

We will continue to pursue the goal of arms reduction, particularly the goal that the General Secretary and I agreed upon—a 50% reduction in our respective strategic nuclear arms. We will continue to press the Soviets for more constructive conduct in the settling of regional conflicts. We look to the Soviets to honor the Helsinki accords. We look for greater freedom for the Soviet peoples within their country, more people-to-people exchanges with our country, and Soviet recognition in practice of the right of freedom of movement.

We look forward to a time when things we now regard as sources of friction and even danger can become exam-

ples of cooperation between ourselves and the Soviet Union. For instance, I have proposed a collaboration to reduce the barriers between East and West in Berlin and more broadly in Europe as a whole. Let us work together for a Europe in which force, whether in the form of walls or of guns, is no longer an obstacle to free choice by individuals and whole nations. I have also called for more openness in the flow of information from the Soviet Union about its military forces, policies, and programs so that our negotiations about arms reductions can proceed with greater confidence.

We hear much about changes in the Soviet Union. We're intensely interested in these changes. We hear the word *glasnost*, which is translated as "openness" in English. "Openness" is a broad term. It means the free, unfettered flow of information, ideas, and people. It means political and intellectual liberty in all its dimensions. We hope, for the sake of the peoples of the U.S.S.R., that such changes will come. And we hope, for the sake of peace, that it will include a foreign policy that respects the freedom and independence of other peoples.

The United Nations: Ideals and Reality

No place should be better suited for discussions of peace than this hall. The first Secretary General, Trygve Lie, said of the United Nations: "With the danger of fire, and in the absence of an organized fire department, it is only common sense for the neighbors to join in setting up their own fire brigades." Joining together to drown the flames of war—this, together with a Universal Declaration of Human Rights, was the founding ideal of the United Nations. It

is our continuing challenge to ensure that the United Nations lives up to these hopes.

As the Secretary General noted some time ago, the risk of anarchy in the world has increased because the fundamental rules of the UN Charter have been violated. The General Assembly has repeatedly acknowledged this with regard to the occupation of Afghanistan. The Charter has a concrete practical meaning today because it touches on all the dimensions of human aspiration that I mentioned earlier—the yearning for democracy and freedom, for global peace, and for prosperity.

This is why we must protect the Universal Declaration of Human Rights from being debased as it was through the infamous "Zionism is racism" resolution. We cannot permit attempts to control the media and promote censorship under the ruse of a so-called New World Information Order. We must work against efforts to introduce contentious and nonrelevant issues into the work of the specialized and technical agencies where we seek progress on urgent problems from terrorism to drug trafficking to nuclear proliferation, which threaten us all. Such efforts corrupt the Charter and weaken this organization.

There have been important administrative and budget reforms. They have helped. The United States is committed to restoring its contribution as reforms progress. But there is still much to do. The United Nations was built on great dreams and great ideals. Sometimes it has strayed. It is time for it to come home.

It was Dag Hammarskjöld who said: "The end of all political effort must be the well-being of the individual

in a life of safety and freedom." Well, should this not be our credo in the years ahead?

I have spoken today of a vision and the obstacles to its realization. More than a century ago, a young Frenchman, Alexis de Tocqueville, visited America. After that visit he predicted that the two great powers of the future world would be, on one hand, the United States, which would be built, as he said, "by the plowshare," and, on the other, Russia, which would go forward, again, as he said, "by the sword." Yet need it be so? Cannot swords be turned to plowshares? Can we and all nations not live in peace?

In our obsession with antagonisms of the moment, we often forget how much unites all the members of humanity. Perhaps we need some outside, universal threat to make us recognize this common bond. I occasionally think how quickly our differences worldwide would vanish if we were facing an alien threat from outside this world. And yet, I ask you, is not an alien force already among us? What could be more alien to the universal aspirations of our peoples than war and the threat of war?

Two centuries ago, in a hall much smaller than this one, in Philadelphia, Americans met to draft a constitution. In the course of their debates, one of them said that the new government, if it was to rise high, must be built on the broadest base—the will and consent of the people. And so it was. And so it has been.

My message today is that the dreams of ordinary people reach to astonishing heights. If we diplomatic pilgrims are to achieve equal altitudes, we must build all we do on the full breadth of humanity's will and consent and the full expanse of the human heart. ■

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From Ronald Reagan's speech to 42nd UN
General Assembly on 21 September 1987.

SLUG	FROM	MOVED	STATUS	LENGTH
AM-Reagan-SpaceInvader	App-----au	Wed May 4 12:53	WIRE	1:58

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AM-Reagan-SpaceInvaders 05-04 0312

AM-Reagan-Space Invaders,0349

Reagan Follows Astrological Flap With Comment on Space Invaders

With AM-Reagan Bjt

By TERENCE HUNT

AP White House Correspondent

CHICAGO (AP) One day after an uproar about the use of astrology at the White House, President Reagan said Wednesday he often wonders what would happen if the Earth were invaded by "a power from outer space."

Reagan made the comment during a question and answer session after a Chicago speech when someone asked what he felt was the most important need in international relations.

He spoke of the importance of frankness and for a desire for peaceful solutions, and went on to say that there have been "about 114 wars" since World World II, including conflicts between smaller nations.

"But I've often wondered, what if all of us in the world discovered that we were threatened by an outer a power from outer space, from another planet," Reagan said.

"Wouldn't we all of a sudden find that we didn't have any differences between us at all, we were all human beings, citizens of the world, and wouldn't we come together to fight that particular threat?" the president said.

Continuing, Reagan said, "Well, in a way we have something of that kind today, mentioning nuclear power again. We now have a weapon that can destroy the world, and why don't we recognize that threat more clearly and then come together with one aim in mind, how safely, sanely and quickly can we rid the world of this threat to our civilization and our existence."

The comment drew applause from the members of the National Strategy Forum, a non-partisan group that specializes in foreign policy and national security issues.

A day earlier, White House spokesman Marlin Fitzwater acknowledged that Nancy Reagan had consulted an astrologer about the president's travel and schedule plans.

Reagan said Tuesday he has never based any decision "in my mind" on astrological forecasts, but he avoided a question about astrological influence on his schedule.

The revelation that the Reagans follow astrology prompted taunts from Congress and harsh criticism from some scientists who consider astrology worthless.

AP-NY-05-04-88 1547EDT -

protocol officer rather than a Cabinet minister as would be customary.

Jaruzelski suffered another snub when the owner of a fleet of tourist boats refused to take him on board for a one-hour trip along the Seine.

L.A. TIMES 12/4/85 P9 2 PART 1

Reagan's 'Star Wars' Idea: U.S., Soviets vs. Spacemen

From Reuters

FALLSTON, Md.—President Reagan said today that he told Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev at their Geneva summit that they would surely quickly join forces and forget their differences if aliens attacked Earth from another planet.

Reagan did not characterize Gorbachev's response.

The President reached into the realm of science fiction in an off-the-cuff remark after addressing students at Fallston High School in Maryland about the summit.

In his speech, Reagan described Gorbachev as "a determined man, but one who is willing to listen" and called on the Kremlin to agree to people-to-people programs that would open up the closed Soviet society.

In his extemporaneous remark, Reagan said, "I couldn't help but

say to him, just think how easy his task and mine might be in these meetings that we held if suddenly there was a threat to this world from another species from another planet outside in the universe.

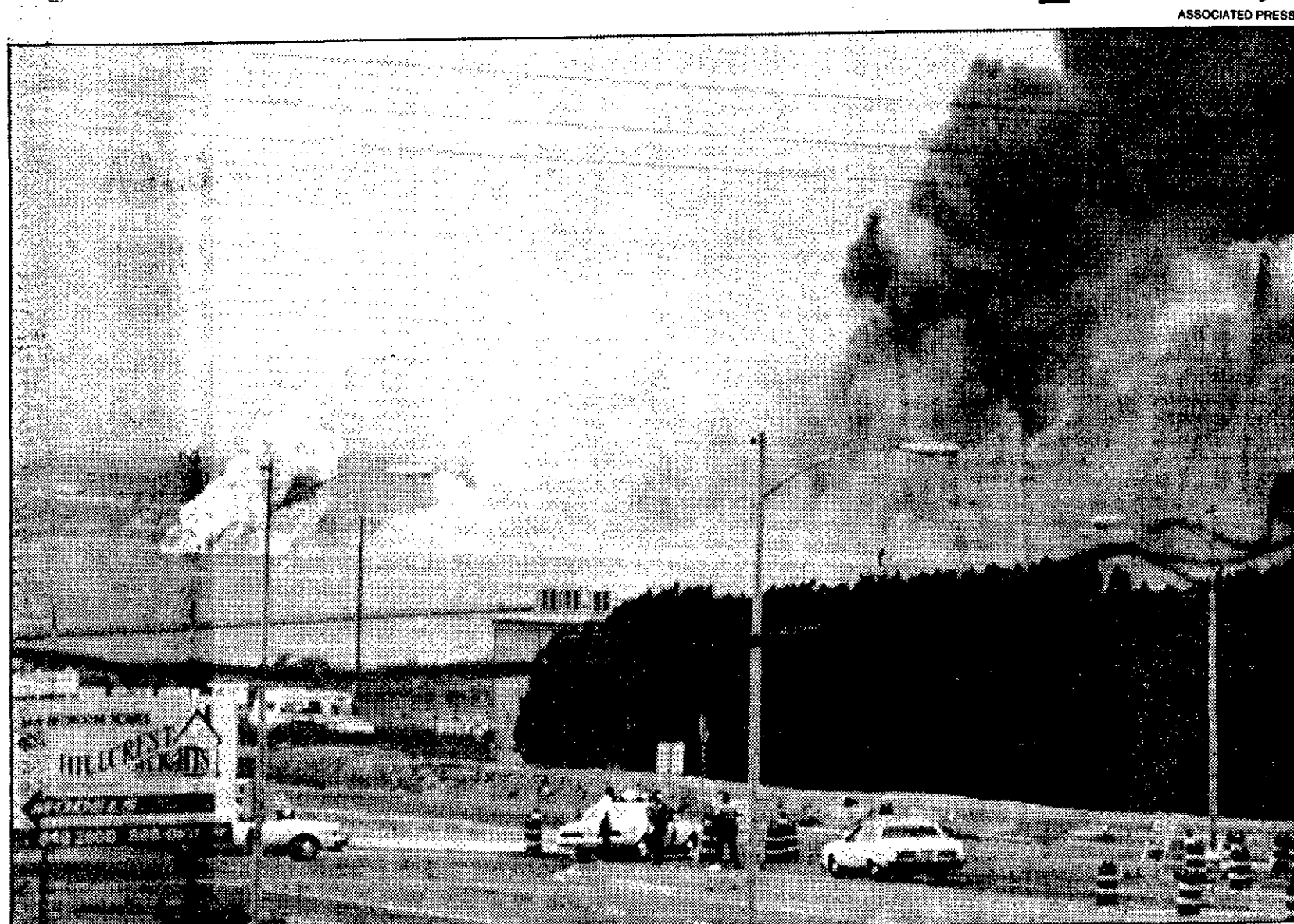
"We'd forget all the little local differences that we have between our countries and we would find out once and for all that we really are all human beings here on this Earth together."

In his speech, Reagan said he believes Gorbachev understood his sincerity when they discussed Reagan's "Star Wars" Strategic Defense Initiative research plan for developing a space-based missile defense.

Reagan said he hoped that an agreement announced at Geneva for people-to-people exchanges would lead to the Kremlin's willingness "to open up their closed society."

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Blasts level shuttle fuel plant, unleash fumes



Flames and smoke billow from the Pacific Engineering & Production Co. after explosions leveled the Henderson, Nev., fuel plant.



Lena Renaldi of Henderson, Nev., waits for her children Wednesday at a Red Cross relief facility at the Las Vegas Convention Center.

'It looked like a small atom bomb'

SCENE / From Page 1

producing explosive and toxic chemicals nearby.

The Pacific plant, located next to the Kidd Marshmallow Co., lies in a shallow valley between two residential neighborhoods. Police kept onlookers at a distance but people in the backyards of nearby homes could see that the plant was flattened by the blasts. A small plume of smoke was rising from the ruins hours after the giant toxic cloud had moved away and dissipated.

Only the skeleton of the nearby marshmallow factory remained standing.

After the first explosion, Behrens and other lab employees rushed out a side door and away from the plant.

"We took out across across open country," Behrens said.

Behrens got up and continued to flee but the third explosion blew him off his feet and into a pond that holds runoff water from the plant. He got up and kept going.

Behrens, who was one of 147 people treated in the emergency room at St. Rose De Lima Hospital in Henderson after the series of blasts Wednesday, suffered a chipped ankle bone and cuts on one hand.

Meanwhile, 10 miles northwest in Las Vegas, Tom Price, assistant manager at a downtown Vons grocery store, heard the first blast and thought one of the air conditioners on his roof had exploded.

"When he reached the roof, the second explosion hit."

"It looked like a small atom bomb — a mushroom cloud," he said. "My God, I thought that's where I live." So I headed down and came home."

At the Price home in a new tract called Green Valley sitting on a mesa overlooking the plant, the second

"Everybody was crying. We thought the school would blow up. Smoke was everywhere."

Brandon Leavitt
Whose second grade classmates ducked under their desks after the first blast.

explosion blew the front door off its hinges, knocked pictures and dishes off the wall and caved in the garage door.

"I thought, 'Oh my God — there's a bomb dropped,'" said Tom's wife Valerie, who was home with their two-year-old daughter Ashley, baking a cake, at the time of the blasts.

Like many people in the neighborhood, Valerie Price said he had no idea that the plants about a mile and a half away manufactured the fuel for the space shuttle.

After grabbing Ashley, Price jumped in her car and drove to the Vons through streets jammed with panicked residents.

"If there was a nuclear war, I was crying my head off. I still get upset when I talk about it now," Valerie Price said, more than five hours after the blast. "I thought the house was going to come apart."

Nearby, at Estes M. McDonnell Elementary School, frightened students also thought the explosions were bombs.

"Everybody was crying," said Brandon Leavitt, 8, whose second grade classmates ducked under their desks after the first blast. "We thought the school would blow up. Smoke was everywhere."

When the second explosion rocked the school, caving in the roofs of some classrooms, Brandon

and his classmates were evacuated to a nearby park.

Roger Camperi said he and his wife moved to Henderson, Nev., in January to get away from the earthquakes and the smog in the Los Angeles area.

On Wednesday he was sitting in his living room when the Pacific plant blew up. "It felt like the strongest earthquake I've ever felt except it only lasted about five seconds," Camperi said. "It shook the entire house."

"Up and down my street windows are broken, garage doors are off the hinges. You could see the smoke from just about everywhere, you could see it from Boulder City, over the mountains."

But Camperi said the explosion and the toxic cloud don't scare him as much as Southern California's frequent earthquakes and constant air pollution.

"At first it (the nearby chemical plant) kind of bothered me, there's another plant out here that has been making toxic chemicals for 30 to 35 years," he said. "It's just something that happens. I'll be the big talk for the next couple of weeks and then it'll be over. It's not like the earthquake where you have a little quake every couple of weeks."

Camperi's brother, Victor Camperi, said his first thought was of his wife when he heard the explosion while at work.

"I told my boss I'm going," Victor Camperi said. "I drove straight toward the cloud. I have a CB (radio) in my car and they said there was a possibility of toxic smoke, but I was just worried about my wife. I wasn't really worried about myself."

The Camperis gathered soon after the blast and left for Boulder City after authorities demanded an evacuation of Henderson. Roger Camperi later returned to help board up windows in a Henderson mall.

They had to take a four-wheel drive truck around roadblocks to get back to town, the brothers said. "There were a lot of blown off windows, doors were blown completely off the hinges," Roger Camperi said. "The streets are extremely empty. I haven't seen anyone."

Dick Balmer said he worked at the Kern Megee Chemical plant, which is only three miles from the blast site and produces the same chemicals as the plant that blew up, he said.

He said the explosions reminding him of the nuclear tests that were conducted in the nearby desert and made him think his own office was blowing up.

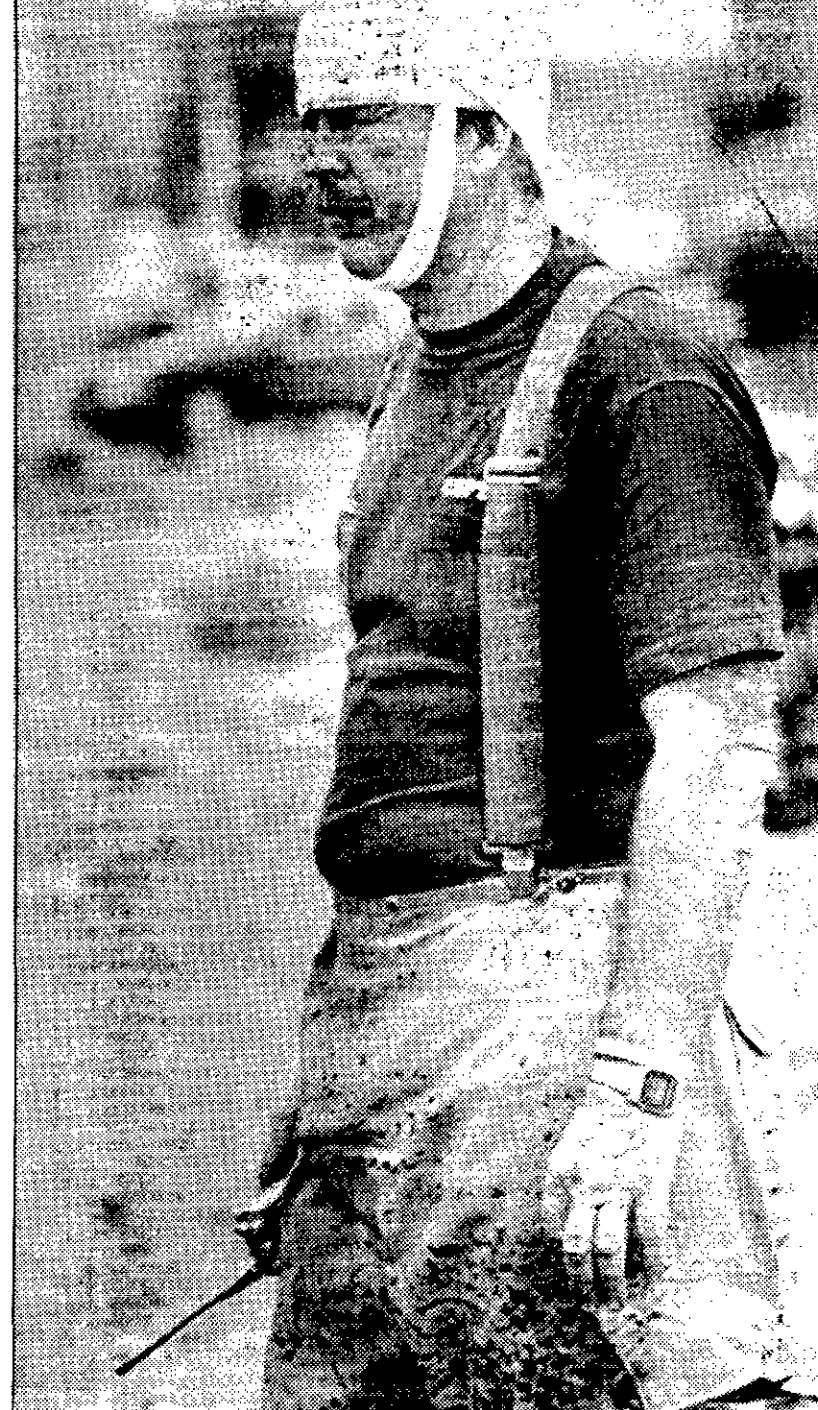
"All of a sudden there was a bomb blast and all of this stuff started to fall in my office, my ceiling fell in," said Balmer, 63, of Las Vegas.

Balmer rushed to the nearby St. Rose De Lima hospital where his wife, Barbara, worked in payroll. "I had to wait for her for two hours, it was awful," he said. "They kept coming with with ambulances and helicopters and everything. The hospital, about 80 percent of the windows were all smashed out and half the town of Henderson was the same."

Anna Hensley, 23, a student at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas, who lives outside of Henderson, spent the night at her boyfriend's parents' house in Las Vegas after the explosions damaged her apartment building.

"There's probably a broken window in every apartment," she said. "I had to go through and make sure that everything was intact. . . . The area's such a nice area and something like this doesn't happen very often. I wouldn't expect it will ever happen again. It's not something you worry about."

Daily News Staff Writer Tom Melory reported from Los Angeles.



Fire Capt. Louis Banning was among the injured in the fuel plant blast.

EXPLOSION / From Page 1

Hospitals reported treating more than 250 people, at least four of them listed in critical condition. Most others had cuts and bruises from flying glass and debris. Others suffered burns, broken bones or shock.

All roads to Henderson, a town of 54,590 people midway between Las Vegas and Hoover Dam, were closed. Emergency workers warned people away from the area as smoke billowed across the entire Las Vegas Valley. Area schools were evacuated, and United Blood Services of Las Vegas appealed for donations.

Firefighters went house-to-house to evacuate 20 blocks of the housing development closest to the plant and another residential area in the western portion of the city where the toxic cloud formed.

Most of Henderson's other residents left voluntarily. All residents were allowed back into their homes by 6 p.m., said Gary Bloomquist, city manager for the community of more than 54,000 people.

Two blasts, which leveled the fuel plant and the Kidd & Co. marshmallow factory next door, registered on earthquake seismographs 200 miles away at the California Institute of Technology in Pasadena, said spokesman Bob Finn.

The first blast, at 11:53 a.m., measured about 3.0 on the Richter scale of ground motion; the second at 11:57 a.m. had a magnitude of 3.5. "I find that absolutely amazing. That is extremely powerful," said Finn.

"We felt a little jolt," said John Conrad, 62, a passenger aboard America West Airlines Flight 46, which flew over the plant about the time of the blasts. "There was a tall column of smoke going up 20,000 feet."

Joe Hedrick, 30, a worker at the fuel plant, said he heard four explosions over several minutes, with the fourth sounding the most powerful. Others reported three explosions.

"The smoke was so thick it could choke you," said a tearful Hedrick, who had cuts on his arms.

The fuel plant manufactures ammonium perchlorate, an oxidizer used in fuel for the shuttle's solid rocket boosters, but NASA said the accident was not expected to delay resumption of shuttle flights.

The explosions followed a fire that began when "one of our pieces of equipment malfunctioned," Pacific president Fred Gibson Jr. said. "The fire spread quickly and there was an explosion."

The blast tipped doors from their hinges, broke windows and crumpled ceilings in homes in Green Valley, two miles away, said Jack London, spokesman at Desert Spring Hospital in Las Vegas.

Firefighters were unable to enter the site for nearly three hours after the explosions because of the threat of additional blast and the toxic cloud.

Two hundred people were believed to be at the fuel plant before the blasts, and 25 to 35 people on duty at the candy plant. Few employees of either plant had been seen at hospitals, authorities said.

Similar fuel banned from Valley roads

Daily News Washington Bureau

The manufacturing plant in Henderson, Nev., leveled by a powerful explosion Wednesday produced a rocket-fuel component similar to the one that was trucked through the San Fernando Valley until a public outcry last year.

Pacific Engineering and Production Co., site of Wednesday's explosion, manufactures ammonium perchlorate, a compound used in fuel for the space shuttle's solid rocket boosters. Ammonium perchlorate is an oxidizer, a compound that enhances the fuel's combustibility.

Dwayne Brown, a spokesman for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in Washington, D.C., said Pacific Engineering is one of two companies that make the compound in Henderson for Morton Thiokol, the prime contractor for the shuttle's solid rockets.

Ammonium perchlorate is not the same as rocket-fuel additive that was banned last year from being shipped across the San Fernando Valley. But the chemical that was banned — nitrogen tetroxide — is chemically similar to ammonium perchlorate and just as dangerous, officials said.

lied to be at the fuel plant before the blasts, and 25 to 35 people on duty at the candy plant. Few employees of either plant had been seen at hospitals, authorities said.

The toxic cloud, covering five square miles and moving to the northeast, contained hydrochloric acid and "it is very important that no one be within five miles of the smoke or fire," said Doug Bradford, a spokesman for the city of Las Vegas. "The strategy is to let it (the plant fire) burn."

The explosion in Nevada was not expected to affect the Space Shuttle program, a NASA spokeswoman said Wednesday.

Sarah Keegan, spokeswoman for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, said Pacific Engineering and Production Co. manufactures ammonium perchlorate plant, was one of two suppliers of the fuel to Morton Thiokol, NASA's prime contractor for the shuttle's rocket boosters.

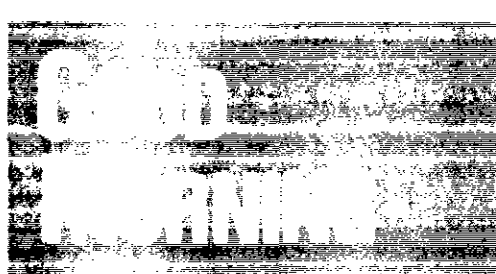
"We would not expect there to be an impact on the shuttle program based on what we know right now, since the production of both suppliers was planned to support a shuttle flight rate of 24 per year," Keegan said.

DRIVE-BY FEARS: Counselors aid students shaken by school attack/News, Pg. 3

Cinco de Mayo
Market in Montebello offers the foods, mood for celebrating
FOOD

Tangus employee Maria Garcia

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VALLEY EDITION

Cooler

Mostly cloudy today with a 30 percent chance of showers, highs 62 to 68. Partly cloudy tonight with a 20 percent chance of showers. Details, Nation/World, page 3



Threat dismissed: A Republican lawmaker's announced plan to oust Willie Brown Jr. as speaker of the Assembly lacks the necessary votes, legislators said Wednesday. Page 10

Dispute: Los Angeles city engineers are scurrying to avoid losing a \$25 million federal grant to expand the Hyperion sewage-treatment plant. Page 7

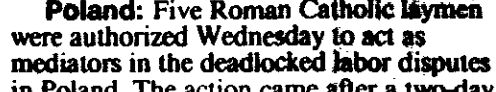
Showdown: The state museum board ordered its Coliseum commissioners to vote against a private management contract for the sports complex. Page 6



Meece: A congressional report says Edwin Meece III broke White House ethics rules on government contracts. Page 4

Hostages: Three French hostages held in Lebanon since 1985 were freed Wednesday. Page 8

Poland: Five Roman Catholic laymen were authorized Wednesday to act as mediators in the deadlocked labor disputes in Poland. The action came after a two-day meeting of all the country's bishops. Page 8

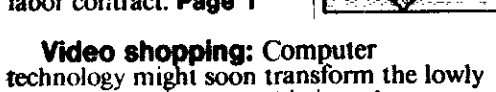


BUSINESS

Loss reported: Financial Corp. of America, parent of American Savings and Loan Association, reported a \$63.2 million quarterly loss Wednesday. Page 1

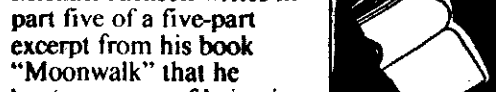
Settlement: Negotiations for the United Auto Workers and Chrysler Corp. reached a tentative settlement Wednesday on a two-year labor contract. Page 1

Video shopping: Computer technology might soon transform the lowly shopping cart into a sophisticated marketing device. Page 1



L.A. Life: Entertainer Michael Jackson writes in part five of a five-part excerpt from his book "Moonwalk" that he became weary of being in the public eye. Page 11

L.A. Life: Clothing designer Bob Mackie is far more reserved than his artistic flair might suggest. Page 4



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Daily News

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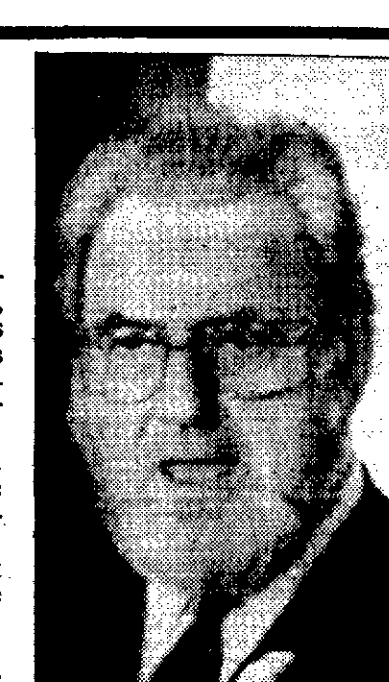
U.S. ready to mail AIDS pamphlets

By RICHARD A. KNOX
Boston Globe

Seven years after the federal government published reports on the first five AIDS cases, the Reagan administration announced Wednesday it is ready to mail basic information on how to avoid getting the disease to every household in the nation.

It will be the first time the government ever has done a universal mailing on any subject other than annual income-tax forms, federal officials said.

U.S. Surgeon General C.



C. Everett Koop
U.S. surgeon general

Everett Koop, the administration's leading AIDS educator, acknowledges on the brochure's cover that it contains references to sexual practices that Americans might be startled to hear about from the government.

"Some of the issues involved in this brochure may not be things you are used to discussing openly," Koop writes. "I can easily understand that. But now you must discuss them. We all must know about AIDS."

The brochure, written at a 7th-grade reading level, will go

Thousands seek last-day amnesty

Illegal aliens jam INS offices

By JANE ROBISON
Daily News Staff Writer

Thousands of illegal aliens jammed immigration offices throughout Los Angeles on Wednesday, beating a midnight deadline for seeking legal residency before doors closed on a year-long amnesty program.

An estimated 22,833 people dropped off applications at INS offices throughout Los Angeles as of 4 p.m. Elsewhere in the INS Western Region that includes California, Arizona, Nevada, Ha-

waii and Guam, 62,122 applicants visited INS offices, bringing the total number over the last year to 1.2 million, according to Ron Rogers, an Immigration and Naturalization Service spokesman in Los Angeles.

"We had a few people waiting at 5:30 this morning, but we're moving them through quickly. This is it," Rogers said.

As of Tuesday, 1.4 million applications had been filed nationwide, and 475,000 people were

See AMNESTY / Pg. 21

Blasts rip shuttle fuel plant



The ruins of a space shuttle fuel plant and a candy company are seen from the air after explosions in Henderson, Nev.

1 killed, more than 250 hurt at Nevada site

By TIM DAHLBERG
Associated Press

HENDERSON, Nev. — A series of thunderous explosions destroyed a space shuttle fuel plant and a candy factory Wednesday, generating a 5-square-mile toxic cloud, killing one person and injuring more than 250, authorities said.

"It flipped cars over, knocked pedestrians to the ground and windows in the whole town shattered," said Susan Russo, 37, of Henderson, who was outdoors when the first explosions occurred shortly before noon.

Flames and orange smoke rose into the sky, and buildings shook 10 miles away in Las Vegas after the explosions at the Pacific Engineering & Production Co. in the southern Nevada community of Henderson.

Fire Chief Roy Parrish said a body was found Wednesday night about 25 feet from the entrance to the fuel plant, but all 12 buildings leveled or severely damaged by the blasts had been searched and no other victims were found.

"The logical conclusion is we won't find any more bodies," Parrish said. "Everybody has been accounted for with the one deceased."

He said the fuel plant was evacuated seconds before the first explosion, a move that may have saved many lives. "There was a small fire in the complex. Employees tried to put the fire out but it got out of control. The supervisor then ordered the evacuation," Parrish said.

Most of the employees had exited the building or were in the foothills (around the plant) when the first explosion occurred. Seconds later, there was a second explosion that completely demolished the building," Parrish said.

See EXPLOSION / Back Pg.

Just enough time to run, worker says

By JIM TRANQUADA
and TOM MALLORY
Daily News Staff Writers

HENDERSON, Nev. — Ralph Behrens said the first indication of danger was the smoke coming from Pacific Engineering and Production Co.'s rocket fuel manufacturing area shortly before noon.

Behrens, Pacific's quality assurance manager, said the interval between that first sign of smoke and the three explosions that leveled his plant gave him just enough time to run out of his office and flee across the desert.

"I told people to get away from the windows because I thought we might have a small explosion," he said. "I started down the hall and then the thing went go."

The shock of the first blast knocked tiles and lighting fixtures off the plant ceiling.

The explosions — which were described by witnesses as similar to atomic blasts — made the people of Henderson and surrounding communities rush to be with their loved ones and alerted to them to the existence of a plant

See SCENE / Back Pg.

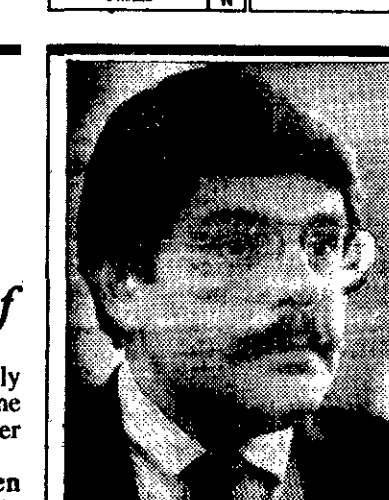
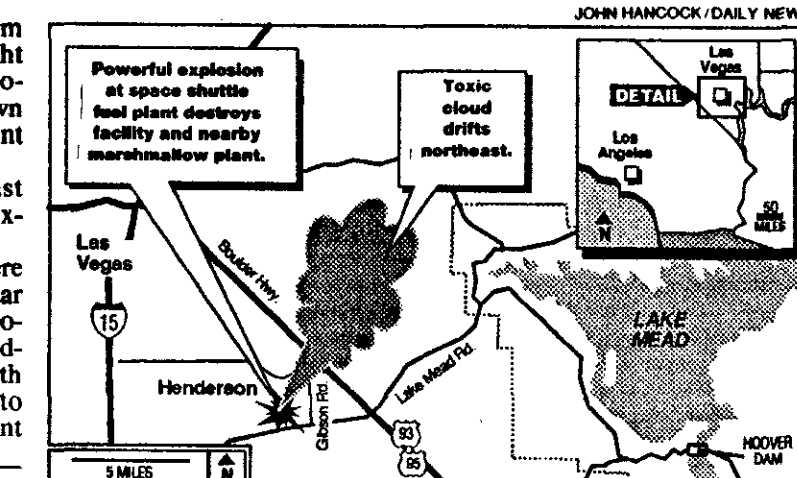
Tallest high-rise in L.A. hit by fire

Occupants stranded by blaze flee to roof

Daily News Staff and Wire Services

A fire on the ninth floor of the tallest building in Los Angeles sent black smoke pouring into the night sky Wednesday, and there were reports of people trapped on the roof, a fire official said.

The fire was reported at 10:37 p.m. at the First Interstate Bank building in the 600-block of West Wilshire Boulevard, city Fire Department spokesman Jim Wells said.



Budget battle

Councilman Zev Yaroslavsky, who is expected to run against Mayor Tom Bradley next year, has offered his own budget plan. News, page 4.

Reagan is down to earth about malicious spacemen

Knigh-Ridder News Service

CHICAGO — There were raised eyebrows here Wednesday when President Reagan started talking about a threat from "a power from outer space."

What with the revelations that the Reagans sometimes rely on astrology to set their schedules, some who were listening to a luncheon speech by the president wondered if he knew something they didn't about the alien hordes.

False alarm. He was merely trying to make a point about international relations.

"I've often wondered what if all of us in the world discovered that we were threatened by . . . a power from outer space, from another planet," Reagan said in response to a question after his speech.

Despite global differences, Reagan concluded, the nations of the world would "come together to fight that particular threat."

PEOPLE

Desperately seeking a good review

The play was praised, but the critics were not as kind to Madonna in their reviews of her Broadway debut in "Speed-The-Plow," David Mamet's scathing comedy about two Hollywood producers and a temporary secretary. "No, She Can't Act" headlined the New York Daily News. Its drama critic, Howard Kissel, called "Speed-The-Plow" "Mamet's clearest, wittiest play," but added "I bet it would be even funnier with an actress." Clive Barnes of the New York Post agreed. He

said the rock star "sounds more as if she were auditioning than acting, and the audition is scarcely for the big time." Frank Rich of The New York Times was more positive. He said Madonna "serves Mr. Mamet's play... with intelligent, scrupulously disciplined comic acting. She delivers the shocking transitions essential to the action and needs only more confidence to relax a bit and fully command her speaking voice," the Times said.

Compiled by Michael Coates



Cast members, from left, Ron Silver, Madonna and Joe Mantegna clown around during a party after the play's opening.

Just wait a minute

The one thing William Ennis doesn't want to do is in a doctor's waiting room is wait. So when he had to wait an hour to see Dr. G. Richard Cohen of Lake Worth, Fla., in August 1987, the Lantana plant nursery owner sued for \$90, to compensate him for lost time. Ennis said he had called twice to make sure his 8:45 a.m. appointment with Cohen to discuss corner lip-surgery would be on time. When it wasn't, Ennis got mad. Cohen said that he had five legitimate emergencies that morning and tried to apologize to Ennis. Ennis proposed a settlement:

If Cohen would donate \$90 to the Lion's Club, the matter would be forgotten. Cohen agreed to make the donation this month. "I did it just to avoid going to trial," said Cohen. "Next they'll be suing if they wait in line at Sears."

Stage mother's advice

Stage mother Teri Shields doesn't approve of daughter Brooke's new boyfriend, "Cheers" actor Woody Harrelson. "I just cannot understand my daughter. I mean, the man is way beneath her standing," Shields told the Boston Herald, which over the weekend

broke the story that Brooke, 22, is crazy about Harrelson, 25, who plays the hit series' sweet, dimwit bartender. "She could have any man in the world," Shields rants on. "But now she says she's in love and that's that." "I know we're from different backgrounds," Brooke told the Herald, "but what do I care? You always know where you stand with Woody." And, we might add, with Teri.

Cher's body work

OK, it's up to you to decide if Cher has demerol on this one. She's told William Norwich of the New York Daily News that,

contrary to reports in Paris Match, she has had breast surgery once, not twice; has never had bellybutton chin or rear-end work; did have a skin peel, but it was for an allergy to makeup, not for acne scars. "I bust my (rear) working out every morning in my gym to look like this," she tells Norwich, who did not ask her about the most amazing part of the Match report — that she had two lower ribs removed to achieve a more boyish waist.

Fiscal dynasty

Dall Forsythe, son of "Dynasty" television star John Forsythe, is

getting his own dynasty of sorts — New York state's budget. Gov. Mario Cuomo on Wednesday named him budget director. Forsythe, whose mother is actress Arlene Dahl, succeeds R. Wayne Diesel, who announced his resignation last week to join an investment bank. Forsythe joined the Cuomo administration as deputy budget director in January 1986 and became director of Cuomo's Office of Management and Productivity in September. Forsythe, 45, has a doctorate in political science from Columbia University and has taught political science and finance at Columbia. He will be paid \$92,059.

OFFBEAT

MIAMI — Neighbors caught a man suspected of purse-snatching after a quick-thinking woman dumped brown paint on him as he fled past her, police said. The man allegedly grabbed the purse of a 57-year-old woman as she prepared to enter her home Monday. The man ran off, pursued by neighbors who were alerted by the woman's screams. Another woman painting her home threw a bucket of paint at him as he ran past, thinking it would make him easier to spot. The paint-splattered man finally was caught and pinned down by the neighbors until police arrived.

QUOTABLE

"You're going to be a star."

— Tom Daubert

To his 1.75-inch cockroach, which was crowned Florida's heavy-weight Wednesday, edging out 74 other entries in the state finals of the Great American Roach-Off

ON THIS DAY

Associated Press
Today is Thursday, May 5, the 128th day of 1988. There are 240 days left in the year.
Today's highlight in history:
On May 5, 1961, astronaut Alan B. Shepard Jr. became America's first space traveler when he made a 15-minute suborbital flight in a capsule launched from Cape Canaveral, Fla.
On this date:
■ In 1494, during his second voyage to the New World, Christopher

Columbus first sighted Jamaica.
■ In 1818, political philosopher Karl Marx was born in Prussia.
■ In 1821, Napoleon Bonaparte died in exile on the island of St. Helena.
■ In 1891, Carnegie Hall (originally named Music Hall) had its opening night in New York, with a concert conducted by Peter Ilyich Tchaikovsky and Walter Damrosch.
■ In 1904, Cy Young pitched the American League's first perfect game as the Boston Red Sox defeated the Philadelphia Athletics, 3-0.

■ In 1925, John T. Scopes was arrested in Tennessee for teaching Darwin's theory of evolution.
Today's birthdays: Actress Alice Faye is 73. Actress Ann B. Davis is 62. Actress Pat Carroll is 61. Singer Tammy Wynette is 46.
Comedian actor Michael Palin is 45. Actor Jean-Pierre L  aud is 44.
Actress Tina Yothers is 15.
Thought for today: "What you see in news, what you know is background, what you feel is opinion." — Lester Markel
American editor (1894-1977)

GARFIELD By Jim Davis



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JACK W. GERMOND
JULES WITCOVER

Foreign-policy experience is not essential

WASHINGTON — To the surprise of absolutely no one, Vice President George Bush is signaling that he intends to make a special point in the presidential campaign of Gov. Michael S. Dukakis' lack of experience in foreign policy. Bush is even arguing that this lack could affect Dukakis' ability to deal with the economy. As he told a campaign audience in Indiana the other day: "Inexperience in foreign policy could hurt not only our national security but also our economic health." So, before the campaign is over, this inexperience should be portrayed as the cause of everything from gum disease to leaf blight.

At first blush, there is some primitive logic in such a case. The implication is that foreign policy is so arcane that a person of expertise should be granted those who have regularly attended meetings of the National Security Council or met foreign leaders or served on a House or Senate committee dealing with such issues. Under more careful examination, however, it is clear that presumption may be nonsense.

For one thing, simple exposure to the subject matter doesn't invest a politician with expertise or good sense. While it is clearly apparent that, for example, Sam Nunn has acquired a special knowledge of arms control issues through his service on the Senate Armed Services Committee, there are other members of that committee and its counterpart in the House whose principal function has been warming their chairs.

Insiders can err. Secondly, being an insider doesn't necessarily equate with the judgment to make the correct decision. Certainly President Reagan's five or six years' experience in the White House didn't prevent him from approving the Iran arms-for-hostages deal. Nor, as Dukakis likes to point out, did George Bush's resume at the time lead him to oppose the Vietnam War.

Similarly, it is legitimate to ask whether I was insider savvy or simply blind ideology that led Reagan to promulgate — and Bush now to defend — a runaway defense budget during the first term and then to promote — again with Bush's endorsement — the Strategic Defense Initiative that most expert opinion has discounted as a crippling expensive folly.

At the same time, presidents with little prior experience have shown the judgment, tenacity or both to carry out significant foreign policy initiatives. The case of President Jimmy Carter is instructive. Republicans like Bush love to depict Carter as a foreign policy naïf, citing the 1979 taking of the hostages in Iran and the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan as evidence of Carter's failures in that arena.

But in dealing with the hostage crisis, Carter's lack of experience didn't lead him into selling arms to the Ayatollah Khomeini.

Carter's accomplishments. Indeed, just as good a case can be made that Carter, with only the experience of a one-term governor of Georgia, was responsible for two of the major foreign policy accomplishments of our generation.

The first, obviously, was the success he enjoyed in bringing about the peace treaty between Israel and Egypt. The second was the success Carter managed in making the concept of human rights such an integral part of United States policy in dealing with both friends and adversaries.

Although a candidate like Bush doesn't want to admit it, the dirty little secret about a successful foreign policy and national security policy is that they require the same qualities in a president needed for a successful domestic policy. That means integrity, judgment and the ability to identify and enlist competent advisers.

The complexities of foreign policy are no more difficult to fathom than, for example, those of industrial policy. Dukakis is sensitive to the political vulnerability he may suffer because he has been running a state government rather than a State Department for the past 10 years. That lack is one of the reasons that his prime requirement for a vice presidential pick is someone with Washington experience and some credentials in national security policy.

What should be understood, however, is that Dukakis is recognizing a political reality rather than some special need of his own. After 25 years in politics, he knows that appearances are important. But he also knows that there are no mysteries in foreign affairs that intelligence and common sense cannot solve. Let's not kid the troops.

AN ADVANCE PEEK AT THE NEW BOMBER FROM CAPITOL TECHNOLOGIES, INC....



Trade veto is right, but message is wrong

ROWLAND EVANS
ROBERT NOVAK

WASHINGTON — The frail hope of free-traders that a lame-duck administration and a politicized Congress may yet turn away from jeopardizing the world economy will fade when President Reagan sends the wrong message in vetoing the trade bill.

The right message is that the bill is perilously close to protectionism. But bipartisan congressional leaders warn the White House they will not pass a "clean" second bill if the veto message is anything but a warning.

Rowland Evans and Robert Novak write a column distributed by North America Syndicate.

Brown-bashing may hurt GOP's Nolan, too

SACRAMENTO — Campaign billboards displayed in Southern California's Downey-Norwalk area are sure to anger Assembly Speaker Willie Brown. They say: "Willie Brown, Bruce Young, Bob Eppler... Had Enough? Vote for Pete Ohanesian for the Assembly."

Brown-bashing tactics once were common phenomena in Republican general-election campaigns for lower-house seats, but they fell into disuse in 1984, when Pat Nolan became Assembly minority leader. Now Brown's speakership is becoming a campaign issue again, although with an important difference. Brown has been made an issue in primary campaigns — and in Republican as well as Democratic primaries.

In the 63rd Assembly District, which includes the Downey-Norwalk area, the Democrats hope to wrest the seat from the seemingly vulnerable Republican incumbent, Wayne Grisham, but they're split over whom to nominate. Brown forces are supporting Eppler, while the speaker's measure, they threw in the name of Bruce Young, the last Democrat to represent the district and a one-time ally of Brown. Young chose not to seek re-election in 1984 after being implicated in the influence-buying scandal involving fireworks manufacturer Patrick Moriarty. Subsequently, Young was convicted on mail-fraud charges in connection with the Moriarty affair.

Nolan's position as minority leader has been enflamed by the control Brown allows him over Republican committee assignments. Nolan has returned the favor by limiting the GOP's guerrilla warfare against Brown's speakership that took place when Robert Naylor was minority leader. Nolan also has avoided wounding the speaker's pride with Brown-bashing tactics in Assembly election campaigns.

But the internal warfare among the Democrats is now proving an embarrassment to Nolan and his fellow Cave Men,

Martin Smith writes a column for the Sacramento Bee.

WILLIAM SAFIRE

Why the small investor still shuns stocks

WASHINGTON — Investor remains fearful of the stock market for good reason: Six months after the crash, the New York Stock Exchange's composite 500 key stocks. These sharp drops happened post-crash and cannot be blamed on public frenzy, as so many analysts did last year. Something is rotten in the market mechanism.

Reagan, a disciple of Gustav Levy and the wisest head of Wall Street, points to an unacknowledged danger caused by the market instability: "Equity underwriting... providing the new capital that is the life blood of plant construction, competition and job creation... has declined by almost 50 percent against the same period a year ago; in number of deals, the drop has been 75 percent."

If that is not changed soon, there goes what remains of our technological edge. That same erosion of investor confidence is the reason that the price of a stock does not follow earnings upward, and as a result of that lower price-earnings ratio, American corporations are increasingly vulnerable to foreign takeovers.

Trading like commodities

What is rotten is this: The creation of ghostly investments called "derivative securities" or "stock futures" has turned stock trading into the far more volatile commodity trading, and is turning the stock exchanges into casinos.

The initial margin on stocks is 50 percent, meaning the investor must put up at least half the "margin" required to buy the stock. The investor gets a call to put up more money, is about 30 percent. But the margin on the new stock futures is only 15 percent, and in many cases is as low as 10 percent. That creates a disparity between the margin on stocks and the margin on stock futures, which is a recipe for "good-bye" to the stock market.

The difference in margins is at the root of the sudden sell-off and the ensuing investor auction. What's been done to rectify it? Commissions charged with blue ribbons have been appointed, testimony has been taken, and the investment community seems to await another plunge to impart a sense of urgency.

In the meantime, we get proposals for "circuit breakers," a collection of illiquidity in which brokers head for the Hampdens when selling gets heavy. That's like a bank warning its depositors that in the event of a run, the bank will close until they come to their senses.

'Reform' hasn't worked

Or we get Wall Street "palladium," limiting the use of computers in program trading when the Dow industrials drop 50 points, but the flying buttresses of the program traders have shown "reform" to be a deceptive palliative.

The reason we get no improvement of margin equality is that the Metropolitan Exchange and the Board of Trade in Chicago like this new speculative stock market which is being profited by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

Chicago's trick is to keep treating stocks-in-bunches like pork chops or soybeans, under the commodity category to encourage more regular trading and away from the Securities and Exchange Commission; in the way, the Midwestern weight in agriculture improves the Eastern hell in securities.

In the House of Representatives, no Democrat wants to take on Chicago's Dan Rostenkowski, and no Republican wants to encourage more regular trading and away from the Securities and Exchange Commission; in the way, the Midwestern weight in agriculture improves the Eastern hell in securities.

Where is candidate Michael Dukakis in the protection of the little guy investor? Invisible; he cannot want to alienate Illinois, and a crash in October would help him. And George Bush? Dependent on Treasury's Jim Baker, who doesn't seem to see the danger in protectionism.

I'm coming to get back in the market (and coming from a pundit who predicted Jack Kemp would be running against Gary Hart, that may trigger some selling) on this assumption: Somewhere, in a presidential year, the party in power will make an effort to reassure small investors that their money will not go down the drain in another debacle triggered by program trading.

William Safire writes a column for The New York Times.



ASSOCIATED PRESS

President Reagan leaves the White House, en route to Chicago, where he said he wonders what would happen if the Earth were invaded from outer space.

Reagan Wonders If World Would Unite Vs. UFO Invasion

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

CHICAGO — One day after an uproar about the use of astrology at the White House, President Reagan said Wednesday he often wonders what would happen if the Earth were invaded by "a power from outer space."

Reagan made the comment during a question and answer session after a Chicago speech when someone asked what he felt was the most important need in international relations.

He spoke of the importance of frankness and for a desire for peaceful solutions, and went on to say that there have been "about 114 wars" since World War II, including conflicts between smaller nations.

"But I've often wondered, what if all of us in the world discovered that we were threatened by an outer — a power from outer space, from another planet," Reagan said.

"Wouldn't we all of a sudden find that we didn't have any differences between us at all, we were all human beings, citizens of the world, and wouldn't we come together to fight that particular threat?" the president said.

Continuing, Reagan said, "Well, in a way we have something of that kind today, mentioning nuclear power again. We now have a weapon that can destroy the world, and why don't we recognize that threat more clearly and then come together with one aim in mind, how safely, sanely and quickly can we rid the world of this threat to our civilization and our existence."

The comment drew applause from the members of the National Strategy Forum, a non-partisan group that specializes in foreign policy and national security issues.

A day earlier, White House spokesman Marlin Fitzwater acknowledged that Nancy Reagan had consulted an astrologer about the president's travel and schedule plans.

Reagan said Tuesday he has never based any decision "in my mind" on astrological forecasts, but he avoided a question about astrological influence on his schedule.

The revelation that the Reagans follow astrology prompted taunts from Congress and harsh criticism from some scientists who consider astrology worthless.

Peoria, Ill. 5-5-88

Reagan analogy includes space invaders

By the Los Angeles Times

CHICAGO — A day after denying he was under the sway of astrologers, President Reagan gave Chicagoans a start Wednesday when he presented them with an image of the world being threatened by "a power from outer space, from another planet."

It soon became clear, though, that Reagan was referring not to a "Star War" but to what it might take for

the superpowers to eliminate nuclear weapons.

Asked after a speech to address "the most important need in international relations," he said: "I've often wondered what if all of us in the world discovered that we were threatened by a power from outer space, from another planet."

"Wouldn't we all of a sudden find that we didn't have any differences between us at all and wouldn't

we come together to fight that particular threat?"

"Well, in a way we have something of that kind today . . . a weapon that can destroy the world."

"Why don't we recognize that threat more clearly and then come together with one aim in mind — how safely, sanely and quickly can we rid the world of this threat to our civilization and our existence?"

3 times in one YEAR!

Is he trying to tell us something.

Paul

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Fallston, Maryland)

Requid
J.A.

For Immediate Release

December 4, 1985

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT
TO FALLSTON HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS AND FACULTY

Fallston High School
Fallston, Maryland

10:17 A.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you, Alyson, and thank you all very much. Governor Hughes, Senator Mathias, Representative Bentley, and the representatives of the Board of Education, the administration, the faculty, and you, the student body -- believe me, it is good to be here.

It's great to be here at Fallston High School, home of the Cougars -- (laughter) -- and the Cougar cheerleaders who I understand will be competing in a big contest this evening. I hope you can all get out to Sunrise for that event. I wish I could be there. (Laughter.)

You know, I've only been out of school a few years, but -- (laughter) -- they tell me that things have changed quite a bit in the meantime. There's one thing that I bet, though, hasn't changed. When you heard that you'd have to cancel your scheduled class for a special assembly, well, I hope you weren't too disappointed. (Laughter.)

I know I've been looking forward to this chance to speak to you because I've got a very important mission that I want young Americans to be a part of. Let me first just give a little background.

As you know, Nancy and I returned almost two weeks ago from Geneva where I had several lengthy meetings with General Secretary Gorbachev of the Soviet Union. I had more than fifteen hours of discussions with him, including five hours of private conversation just between the two of us. I found him to be a determined man, but one who is willing to listen. And I told him about America's deep desire for peace and that we do not threaten the Soviet Union and that I believe the people of both our countries want the same thing -- a safer and better future for themselves and their children. You know, people don't start wars, governments do.

Our meeting should be of special importance to all of you. I know you're concerned about the future, about the growth in nuclear arsenals, about injustice and persecution of fellow human beings, and about threats to peace around the world. Well, it is because I shared that concern that I went to Geneva to begin a dialogue for peace with Mr. Gorbachev.

We talked about many things -- the need to cut the number of offensive nuclear weapons on each side, the wars of independence being waged by freedom fighters against Soviet-backed regimes around the world, human rights, and how we could improve our overall relationship.

I also stressed to Mr. Gorbachev how our nation's commitment to the Strategic Defense Initiative -- our research and development of a non-nuclear, high-tech shield that would protect us against ballistic missiles, and how we were committed to that. I told him that SDI was a reason to hope, not to fear -- that the advance of technology, which originally gave us ballistic missiles

MORE

may soon be able to make them obsolete. I told him that with SDI history had taken a positive turn, that men of good will should be rejoicing, that our deliverance from the awful threat of nuclear weapons may be on the horizon, and I suggested to him that I saw the hand of Providence in that. What could be more moral than a system based on protecting human life rather than destroying it? I could no more negotiate away SDI than I could barter with your future. As I told Mr. Gorbachev, as far as I'm concerned, a defense shield is an insurance policy for your future, and I think he understood our sincerity on this issue.

We were realistic going into these meetings with the Soviets. The United States and the Soviet Union are as different as any two nations can be. These differences are based on opposing philosophies and values, and no differences could be more profound or meaningful. It is virtually impossible for us to understand their system and how, over these more than 70 years it has imposed a way of thinking on their people.

So we didn't expect miracles. But we wanted these talks, if possible, to plant these seeds of hope in our relationship, a hope that some day, perhaps, might blossom into a real peace, a lasting peace, resting upon the only foundation on which a true peace can be built -- the indestructible foundation of human freedom. And I was determined to see if we could begin to narrow some of our differences and even come to some agreements where there was common ground. I believe we've made a good start.

This is the mission I've come to speak to you about. One of the most exciting developments to come out of Geneva was Mr. Gorbachev's agreement to people-to-people exchanges. We're still negotiating the specifics, and it remains to be seen how much the Soviets will be willing to open up their closed society. But our objective is massive exchange programs between private citizens in both countries -- between people, not government bodies. Let's allow the people of the Soviet Union and the people of the United States to get to know each other, without governments getting in the way.

And that's one reason I am here today -- to encourage young people like you from across the country to take part in these people-to-people exchanges as never before in our history. I believe such contacts are an essential part of our building a lasting foundation for peace, because true peace must be based on openness and people talking to each other rather than about each other, and the peace must also be based on understanding. And that is why I proposed to Mr. Gorbachev that we let young people from each country spend time in the other's schools, universities, summer camps, and homes. Americans would be able to see for themselves what life is like in the Soviet Union. And their young people could see for themselves the freedom and openness of our society -- and that we do not bear the people of the Soviet Union any ill will.

So, we'll establish scholarship funds to make it possible for the best and the brightest of both countries to take part in these exchanges. We will also exchange teachers to impart a deeper understanding of our respective histories, cultures, and languages -- where we have much to learn from one another. We'll resume cooperation in cancer research to combat one of the century's most hated diseases. And we can jointly prepare for the demands of the 21st century with a cooperative program for the development of educational software.

It won't be all work and no play: we'll have regular meets in various sports and increased television coverage of these sports events. We can't eliminate competition from our relationship, but we can channel some of it to the playing fields and courts rather than the international arena. These programs and others that may be worked out will not solve all the problems that exist between us. But they can be a beginning to building communities of trust and understanding. If Soviet mistrust of our country is at the bottom of

some of the tension between us, then I know that even a few hours spent with America's open and eager younger generation would dispel mistrust in even the most suspicious soul. So, those who participate in these programs will be our good will ambassadors to the Soviet Union.

I know that all of you have dreams and hopes for the future. For some, there are dreams of college and a challenging career. For others, a good job, a car, a house of your own. And most of you, I'm sure, plan to marry and raise a family. All these dreams can come true if we have peace.

Twice in my lifetime I have seen world wars that robbed our young people of their dreams. And the awesome power of nuclear weapons makes me even more determined to see that it doesn't happen again. As I've said many times before, a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought.

So, I went to Geneva to set a course for enduring peace. And while I can't say that the path is clear, we've made a start. Mr. Gorbachev and I agreed to press on in several arms control areas where there is common ground, especially to achieve deep reductions in nuclear arsenals. We will also continue talking about our differences on regional issues. And we had a heart-to-heart talk about human rights.

These are the cornerstones on which peace, and your future, rest. You and young people like you have a vital role in bringing about a better future by keeping America strong and by helping draw the people of the United States and the Soviet Union closer together. And we will continue the dialogue begun at Geneva to reach agreements for deep reductions in nuclear arsenals with strict compliance, to help support an end to the regional conflicts that carry the seeds of wider wars and to uphold the ideal of human rights and justice for all peoples.

Mr. Gorbachev, as the leader of the Soviet Union -- the new leader -- has held out the promise of change. He has said that he wants better relations between our two nations. Well, what better way than allowing people to travel freely back and forth? Let's begin, at the very least, to draw back the barriers that separate our peoples from one another.

We're asking for no more than what the Soviets have already agreed to in the Helsinki Accords. Freedom of movement and information, contact between peoples -- the Soviet Union has already signed its name to a commitment to these things.

We should have no illusions that people-to-people contact will solve all the problems, however, that exist between us. The Soviet Union is not a democracy. The hopes and aspirations of the Soviet people have little or no direct effect on government policy. But these changes are a beginning to building a better world, one based on better human understanding. You can have a vital role in bringing about this better future, in drawing the people of our two nations closer together. It's an exciting adventure, one that will not be completed this year or next. But we must begin somewhere. And with God's help, we may reach that free and peaceful world that we all desire.

I promise the young people of America that I will see to it that information on these people-to-people exchanges is widely disseminated. I want all of you, throughout America, to have a chance to meet and get to know your counterparts in the Soviet Union so that you can tell them all about this great country of ours.

And we'll continue our efforts to reach agreements for deep reductions in nuclear arsenals with strict compliance, to help support an end to regional conflicts, and to see to it that human rights are respected. Together, we can build a future that will be

safer and more secure for you and your children.

I couldn't but -- one point in our discussions privately with General Secretary Gorbachev -- when you stop to think that we're all God's children, wherever we may live in the world, I couldn't help but say to him, just think how easy his task and mine might be in these meetings that we held if suddenly there was a threat to this world from some other species from another planet outside in the universe. We'd forget all the little local differences that we have between our countries and we would find out once and for all that we really are all human beings here on this earth together.

Well, I don't suppose we can wait for some alien race to come down and threaten us. But I think that between us we can bring about that realization. Thank you all. God bless you all.
(Applause.)

END

10:31 A.M. EST



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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1985

Look up. Look way up

Some men look to the heavens for inspiration. U.S. President Ronald Reagan looks to the stars for invaders. Given the opportunity to represent the United States at a crucial summit meeting with the leader of the Soviet Union, Mr. Reagan shared with Mikhail Gorbachev his quiet certainty that humans would shape up and stop fighting each other if only aliens from outer space put us to the test.

"I couldn't help but say to him," he told students at Fallston High School in Maryland, "just think how easy his task and mine might be in these meetings that we held if suddenly there was a threat to this world from another species from another planet outside in the universe. We'd forget all the little local differences that we have between our countries and we would find out once and for all

that we really are all human beings here on this earth together."

For Mr. Gorbachev, this must have been the highlight of their fireside chat. We picture him knitting his brow, cupping his hands and gazing thoughtfully at the floor, rolling Mr. Reagan's remark over in his mind and wondering how to do it justice. Aliens from outer space, eh? This should give them pause at the arms talks.

It remains for political analysts to debate why Mr. Reagan thinks of aliens as invaders rather than friendly explorers — perhaps a half-remembered Orson Welles broadcast from 1938? — or why he needs to reach to outer space for a compelling reason to get human beings to curb their mutual aggression. Heaven knows we have enough at home.

Fredericton, N.B.

The Daily Gleaner, Friday, December 6, 1985

RETURNS WITH MOMENTO — U.S. President Ronald Reagan, cradling a stuffed cougar, strolls along the South Lawn of the White House after he re-

turned from Fallston, Md., where he addressed a group of high school students who presented him with a replica of their school mascot.

Space Invaders Would Unite U.S. and Soviets, Reagan Says

By ELEANOR CLIFT, Times Staff Writer

FALLSTON, Md.—President Reagan, trying to keep the spirit of the Geneva summit alive, told students at a Maryland high school Wednesday that Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev "has held out the promise of change" and that he believes the superpowers can live in peaceful competition.

Regaling the students with tales of his private conversations with Gorbachev at last month's "fireside summit," Reagan said: "I couldn't help but say to him, just think how easy his task and mine might be if suddenly there was a threat to this world from some other species from another planet outside in the universe."

He asserted: "We'd forget all the little local differences that we have between our countries and we would find out once and for all that we really are all human beings here on this Earth together."

Acknowledging that the superpowers cannot wait for "some alien race to come down and threaten us" before reaching accord, Reagan said that he stressed to Gorbachev the peaceful intent of his Strategic Defense Initiative, commonly

known as "Star Wars."

"I told him that men of good will should be rejoicing that our deliverance from the awful threat of nuclear weapons may be on the horizon," he told the students, adding: "I could no more negotiate away SDI than I could barter with your future."

In a 30-minute question-and-answer session with a small group of students after his formal talk, Reagan said that a recent Pentagon report showed 23 Soviet violations of the second Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty. Although the treaty, negotiated during the Carter Administration, has never been ratified by the Senate, the United States and the Soviet Union have informally agreed to abide by its terms.

The treaty expires at the end of the month, and Reagan must decide whether to extend it or to go forward with a second offensive missile system that is not permitted by the treaty—as he claims the Soviets have already done.

"There's no way that we could be so one-sided as to be destroying missiles and . . . stay within a limit

that they are violating," he said.

Except for his tough talk on SALT II, Reagan concentrated on the peaceful and positive aspects of his "fresh start" with the Soviet Union. He urged the students at Fallston High School, a prosperous facility that sprawls over 100 acres 20 miles north of Baltimore, to become "good-will ambassadors" and to participate in his proposed "people-to-people" cultural exchanges with the Soviet Union.

"We're still negotiating the specifics, and it remains to be seen how much the Soviets will be willing to open up their closed society," he said. "But our objective is massive exchange programs between private citizens in both countries." He said that scholarship funds will be established to enable "the best and the brightest" to participate.

He Attacks 'Pundits' to Cheers of Conservatives**Reagan: 'Saving Best Stuff for Last Act'**By PAUL HOUSTON, *Times Staff Writer*

WASHINGTON—President Reagan, chiding "pundits" for writing off his scandal-torn Administration two years before it ends, said Friday that "we're saving the best stuff for the last act."

Reagan's defiant declaration, reflecting characteristic optimism in the face of travail, elicited cheers and applause from conservative activists attending the 14th annual meeting of the Conservative Political Action Conference.

The President acknowledged that "the going may be a little rough at this moment" because of the scandal over the U.S. sale of arms to Iran and diversion of proceeds to rebels fighting the leftist regime of Nicaragua.

Emphasizes Resolve

However, he added, "let no one doubt our resolve. Six years ago, we won a great victory [by sweeping Democrats out of the White House], and we do not intend to let anyone again drag our beloved country back into the murky pit of collectivism and statism."

Reagan said that "the pundits told us we couldn't expect to get anything accomplished, even before we got to Washington. Now, they're trying to bring the curtain down even before the show is over. Well, I learned a lesson in my former profession, so let me give you a tip: We're saving the best stuff for the last act."

Many in the audience responded with chants of "four more years" to the remarks by the President, who provided no details of what the "last act" would contain.

Reagan drew laughter with this line: "The notion that government controls, central planning and bureaucracy can provide cost-free prosperity has now gone the way of the Hula Hoop, Nehru jackets and the all-asparagus diet."

Meanwhile, in an earlier speech to the umbrella group of about 40

conservative organizations, Rep. Jack Kemp (R-N.Y.) called for Secretary of State George P. Shultz to resign, charging that he had "nearly crippled" Reagan's foreign policy goals.

Kemp, seeking to build conservative support for a run at the 1988 Republican presidential nomination, alleged that Shultz had undermined "freedom fighter" rebellions in Nicaragua, Angola, Afghanistan, Cambodia, Laos, Ethiopia and Mozambique.

In addition, Kemp assailed Shultz for "rolling out the red carpet" for Oliver Tambo, whom the congressman described as the "communist head of the terrorist African National Congress." Shultz met recently here with Tambo, whose organization is the main guerrilla group fighting South Africa's white rule.

Shultz, who has said he plans to remain as secretary through the end of the Administration, had no comment on Kemp's attack.

In his remarks to the conservatives, Reagan sought to allay criticism from some in their ranks that he is doing too little on such social issues as abortion and school prayers.

The President said he is pushing for a permanent legislative ban against nearly all federally funded abortions. He urged the group to move "aggressively" to encourage adoption as an alternative to abortion.

"I would like to commend those in our movement who, while not easing up on applying political pressure, have been involved in providing counseling and services, especially to unwed mothers," he said. "Every time a choice is made to save an unborn baby's life, it is reason for joy."

The President also pledged that "we will not compromise in our commitment to restore the right to pray to the schoolchildren of

America."

Reagan has supported a constitutional amendment to allow for a moment of silent prayer in school. Congress last addressed the issue in 1985 when the Senate, then under Republican control, voted 62 to 36 to reject legislation aimed at permitting organized prayer in public schools.

3/15/88

Reagan Backs Action on 'Star Wars'

Cites Technological Advances in Urging Early Deployment

By JAMES GERSTENZANG, Times Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — President Reagan, marking the fifth anniversary of his "Star Wars" proposal, said Monday the United States would move to deploy elements of the space-based missile defense system as soon as they are ready, thereby denying the Soviets "confidence in their ability to achieve any objectives through the use of ballistic missiles."

But the President gave no indication of any scientific breakthroughs that would allow initial deployment before the early 1990s—a schedule that would leave to his successor the crucial decisions on implementing the system.

Reagan, while chastising Congress for not meeting his budget requests for the Strategic Defense Initiative, as the program is formally known, said technological advances have still come "more rapidly than many of us ever dreamed possible."

Delay 'Unconscionable'

"... Given the gravity of the nuclear threat to humanity, any unnecessary delay in the development and deployment of SDI is unconscionable. And that's why we'll move forward, when ready, with phased deployments of SDI," he said.

Reagan made his remarks in a speech to a conference organized by the Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis of Cambridge, Mass., a nonprofit research group that studies national security issues.

The President's address put his stamp, as has been expected, on plans disclosed by the Pentagon in September to push ahead with the phased deployment of the controversial, multibillion-dollar system before it is fully developed.

Last year, some in the Administration and defense community had discouraged partial deployment, arguing that putting up anything beyond a very rudimentary system would violate the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty and also would drain money away from research on the latter stages of the system.

However, former Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger argued strongly for early deployment as an important deterrent against nuclear aggression. Analysts also saw it as a method of undercutting any future efforts to terminate the

program.

Reagan is seeking \$4.5 billion for the program in fiscal 1989. Congressional cuts in the Pentagon's requests have led to a reassessment of the program's scope, and this summer a defense advisory panel will review its goals and make recommendations on shifting from research to development.

As envisioned by the Pentagon, the initial phase would entail six individual programs intended to track enemy missiles and warheads and intercept them at different stages of their intercontinental flight.

The system, however, would not include the more sophisticated weapons intended to destroy enemy missiles and warheads with lasers. If a fully operational network of anti-missile weapons can be achieved, it would not be ready until perhaps the next century, scientists have said.

White House spokesman Marlin Fitzwater on Monday described the missile defense program as "the top priority" for the President and said the speech amounted to the an-

nouncement of "the beginning of a Phase I implementation program."

But a Pentagon spokesman termed the address as less significant, noting that it revisited plans laid out by the department in the fall and discussed extensively since then. "It puts the presidential chop on the whole thing," said one White House official.

Reagan sought in his address to draw attention to the opposition the program faces in Congress and among others, including some scientists who question whether its goals are feasible.

"If we've learned anything in five years, it's that it's sometimes easier to bring into being new technologies than it is to bring about new thinking on some subjects. Breakthroughs in physics are sometimes easier than breakthroughs in psyches," the President said.

Picture on Page 1.

Los Angeles Times

A Times Mirror Newspaper

Times Mirror Company

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THE WHITE HOUSE

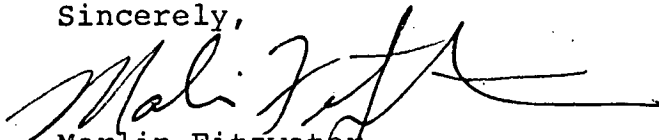
WASHINGTON

May 3, 1988

Dear Mr. Andrews:

In response to your recent letters concerning preparation of speeches by President Reagan, I have checked with the Speechwriters Office here at the White House. That office prepares drafts for the President to review when he makes public addresses. I have been informed that the President, himself, wrote the sections you questioned.

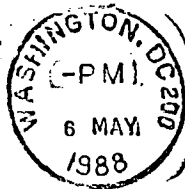
Sincerely,



Marlin Fitzwater
Assistant to the President
for Press Relations

Mr. John Andrews
8180 Santa Arminta
San Diego, CA 92126-1243

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON



Mr. John Andrews
8180 Santa Arminta
San Diego, CA 92126-1243

Office of the Press Secretary
The White House Press office
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

16 March 1988

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I have, repeatedly, asked your office for information pertaining to the authors(speechwriters) of parts of 2 speeches of President Reagan. And, you, repeatedly, have failed to reply.

I am a member of the Aviation and Space Writers Association and doing work on SDI. In the course of that research I have come across a page first published in 1974 and later used in a TV documentary called UFO's Past, Present and Future which had Rod Serling as narrator and was produced by Sandler Institutional Films. (Sandler, incidentally, has a reputation of being a production company with very pro-CIA connections.)

I supply that page from 1974 and the key paragraphs from the 2 Reagan speeches of interest. The similarity is obvious.

Again I ask, who is the speechwriter(s)? And, if not inserted by the speechwriter, who inserted these paragraphs in the Reagan speeches? These are simple questions. Why you have avoided an answer is beyond me.

I WANT ANSWERS and I want them now. I have spoken on numerous radio talk shows...you may begin to get requests like this from the general public. It is time your bureaucratic stonewalling cease. Please answer my request!!

Sincerely and thank you,



John Andrews

8180 Santa Armenta
San Diego, CA 92126-1243

Encls: cited paragraphs from 2 Reagan speeches; frontspiece and key page from UFO's Past, Present and Future: unanswered requests to Press Office to establish chrono. (3)

Speech 2/16/87 in Grand Kremlin Palace,
Moscow, to Central Committee of USSR Communist
Party.

" At our meeting in Geneva, the
U.S. President said that if the earth
faced an invasion by extraterrestrials,
the United States and the Soviet Union
would join forces to repel such an invasion.
I shall not dispute the hypothesis, though
I think it's early yet to worry about
such an intrusion "

M. Gorbachev.

Soviet Life Supplement p. 7-A.

At luncheon in the White House between
Pres. Reagan and Eduard Shevardnadze
during the Soviet Foreign Minister's visit to the
U.S. to sign the INF Treaty on 9-15-87:

"Near the end of his lunch with
Shevardnadze, Reagan wondered aloud
what would happen if the world faced
an "alien threat" from outer space.

"Don't you think the United States and
the Soviet Union would be together?"

Shevardnadze replied "Yes, absolutely...
And we wouldn't need our defense
ministers to meet".

Reported by Fred Barnes,
Senior editor of New Republic

THE SHOCKING TRUTH

RONALD REAGAN'S OBSESSION WITH AN ALIEN INVASION

By A. Hovni

Supermarket tabloids, that strange breed of sensationalistic American journalism, have been talking for most of the decade about Ronald Reagan's fascination with things like astrology and space aliens. Little attention was paid to the matter... after all, the stuff was printed in the tabloids and nobody sane is supposed to believe in them. Yet truth is becoming stranger than fiction in the case of Ronald Wilson Reagan and some of his more curious remarks.

For starters, he has become the first President of the United States to talk about the possibility of an alien invasion from outer space, and he has done so not once or twice but in three speeches. Reagan is also the only President to my knowledge, who admitted — in a 1984 Presidential debate against Walter Mondale — having had "philosophical discussions" about Armageddon in the White House with some rather well known fundamentalist preachers.

And then there was the explosion about

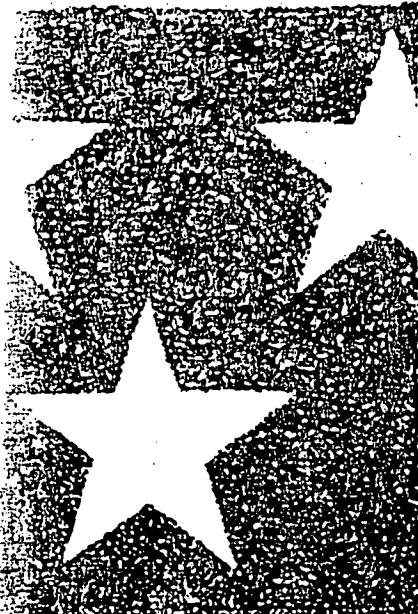
astrology in the White House, triggered by Don Regan's disclosures that Nancy had often consulted astrologers to arrange for appointments with the President. Everyone knows the details by now, yet we asked Marcello Galluppi, a well known astrologer and host of a psychic radio and TV talk show in Detroit, to give us another view. "It is very clear to me that the politicians in Washington have their psychics and astrologers," said Marcello, "at least some of them do." Furthermore, continued Marcello, there is evidence that the Reagans have used astrology for a long time if we consider that "he was sworn in at midnight as Governor of California, based on astro-

logy."

The media was having a field day with horoscopes at the White House when Reagan talked about the possibility of Earth uniting against a threat by "a power from outer space." Although the idea wasn't new for the President, as we shall soon see, this time everybody paid attention. More as a joke than a serious thought, however. The AP story on the speech, for example, had the headline, "Reagan follows astrological flap with comment on space invaders."

There might be a deeper reason for Reagan's apparent interest in the idea of an alien threat. There is an unconfirmed





The President first disclosed his recurrent thoughts about "an alien threat" during a December 4, 1985 speech at the Fallston High School in Maryland, where he spoke about his first Summit with General Secretary Gorbachev in Geneva. According to a White House transcript, Reagan remarked that during his 5-hour private discussions with Gorbachev, he told him to think, "how easy his task and mine might be in these meetings that we held if suddenly there was a threat to this world from some other species from another planet outside in the universe. We'd forget all the little local differences that we have between our countries..."

Except for one headline or two, people didn't pay much attention. Not then and not later, when Gorbachev himself confirmed the conversation in Geneva during an important speech on February 16, 1987, in the Grand Kremlin Palace in Moscow, to the Central Committee of the USSR's Communist Party. Not a High School in Maryland precisely! There, buried on page 7A of the 'Soviet Life Supplement,' was the following statement:

"At our meeting in Geneva, the U.S. President said that if the earth faced an invasion by extraterrestrials, the United States and the Soviet Union would join forces to repel such an invasion. I shall not dispute the hypothesis, though I think it's early yet to worry about such an intrusion..." Notice that Gorbachev doesn't say this is an incredible proposition, he just says that it's too early to worry about it.

If Gorbachev elevated the theme from a high school to the Kremlin, Reagan upped the stakes again by including the "alien threat" not in a domestic speech but to a full session of the General Assembly of the United Nations. Towards the end of his speech to the Forty-second session on September 21, 1987, the President said that, "in our obsession with antagonisms of the moment, we often forget how much unites all the members of humanity. Perhaps we need some outside, universal threat to make us recognize this common bond."

"I occasionally think," continued Reagan, "how quickly our differences worldwide would vanish if we were facing an alien threat from outside this world. And yet, I ask," — here comes the clincher — "is not an alien force *already* among us?" The President now tries to retreat from the last bold statement by posing a second question: "What could be more alien to the universal aspirations of our peoples than war and the threat of war?" Unlike the off-the-cuff remarks to the Fallston High School, we must assume that the President's speech to the General Assembly was written very carefully and likewise, it merits close examination.

Ronald Reagan has told us that he thinks often about this issue, yet nobody seems to be paying attention. When the President mentioned last May 4 in Chicago for the third time the possibility of a threat by "a

power from another planet," the media quickly dubbed it the "space invaders" speech, relegating it to a sidebar in the astrology flap. The ET remark was made in the Q&A period following a speech to the National Strategy Forum in Chicago's Palmer House Hotel, where he adopted a more conciliatory tone towards the Soviet Union.

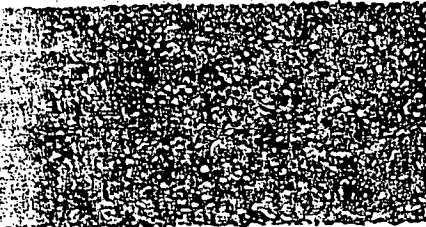

Significantly, Reagan's remark was made during his response to the question, "What do you consider to be the most important need in international relations?"

"I've often wondered," the President told us once again, "what if all of us in the world discovered that we were threatened by an outer — a power from outer space, from another planet." And then he emphasized his theme that this would erase all the differences, and that the "citizens of the world" would "come together to fight that particular threat."

There is still a fourth, unofficial, similar statement from Ronald Reagan about this particular subject. It was reported in the *New Republic* by senior editor Fred Barnes. The article described a luncheon in the White House between the President and Eduard Shevardnadze, during the Foreign Minister's visit to Washington to sign the INF Treaty on September 15, 1987. "Near the end of his lunch with Shevardnadze," wrote Barnes, "Reagan wondered aloud what would happen if the world faced an 'alien threat' from outer space. 'Don't you think the United States and the Soviet Union would be together?' he asked. Shevardnadze said yes, absolutely. 'And we wouldn't need our defense ministers to meet,' he added."

The fact that there are so many references in important speeches, off-the-cuff remarks, and just plain conversations, means that — for whatever reason or knowledge about deep UFO secrets that he may have as President — Ronald Reagan does think often about the possibility of an alien invasion, and how this event could become a catalyst for world unity. Talking about these UFO secrets, there is also an unconfirmed story of a special screening in the White House of the movie *ET* a few years ago, with director Steven Spielberg and a few selected guests. Right after the movie, Reagan supposedly turned to Spielberg and whispered something to the effect, "There are only a handful of people who know the truth about this."

Indeed, more than one ufologist has even suggested that the real target behind "Star Wars" — another of Reagan's cosmic obsessions — is this projected ET invasion and not the Russians. Others talk of wild "deals" between the U.S. Government and a race of gray dwarfs, better known for their appetite for abducting humans... Stop! We're entering the forbidden terrain of tabloid revelations, like the SUN's screaming headline that "Reagan will end his presidency by adding several planets as states." Just think about it. □

story that before he became Governor of California, Ron and Nancy had a UFO sighting on a highway near Hollywood. The story was broadcast last February on Steve Allen's radio show over WNEW-AM in New York. The comedian and host commented that a very well known personality in the entertainment industry had confided to him that many years ago, Ron and Nancy were expected to a casual dinner with friends in Hollywood. Except for the Roagans, all the guests had arrived. Ron and Nancy showed up quite upset half an hour later, saying that they had just seen a UFO coming down the coast. No further details were released by Steve Allen.

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary
(Chicago, Illinois)

For Immediate Release

May 4, 1988

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
TO MEMBERS AND GUESTS
OF THE NATIONAL STRATEGY FORUM

Grand Ballroom
Palmer House Hotel
Chicago, Illinois

12:51 P.M. CDT

THE PRESIDENT: (Applause.) Thank you all very much. (Applause.) Thank you. Thank you all very much. Thank you Morris Leibman, Governor Jim Thompson, Attorney General -- *Harding -- that's all right -- (laughter) -- and Michael Galvin, and someplace in the audience here I brought with me one of the congressmen so you'd know that it isn't true that we're totally separated -- your Congressman here, Dennis Hastert, and -- well, it's just a pleasure to be in Chicago. Chicago has always been my kind of town. And an honor to be able to speak to you, the members of the National Strategy Forum.

I'll keep my remarks brief today so that we'll have ample time for questions. I can't help but reflect here at the opening that it can be pretty tough in this state for a chief executive. In fact, let me tell you what the Illinois State Register had to say about the occupant of the White House. They said, and I quote, "the craftiest and most dishonest politician that ever disgraced an office in America." Of course, they weren't talking about me. That was Abraham Lincoln, they said. (Laughter.) It may have been that kind of treatment in the press that led Lincoln to answer this way when he was asked what it felt like to be president. "Well," he said -- you've heard Lincoln is supposed to have said -- about the man who was tarred and feathered and ridden out of town on a rail. And a man in the crowd asked him how he liked it, and his reply was that if it wasn't for the honor of the occasion, he'd rather walk." (Laughter.) Come to think of it, I must be doing something right.

As you know, our agenda for the U.S.-Soviet relations has four main parts -- regional conflicts, bilateral exchanges, arms reductions, and human rights. I've spoken elsewhere at some length about the first three. And today, I'd like to take a moment to discuss with you the subject of human rights.

We Americans, of course, often speak about human rights, individual liberties, fundamental freedoms. We know that the promotion of human rights represents a central tenet of our foreign policy; we even believe that a passionate commitment to human rights is one of the special characteristics that helps to make America, America. It was Lincoln himself who said that the Declaration of Independence granted liberty not to our nation alone, but "gave promise that in due time the weights should be lifted from the shoulders of all men." And it's important to note that this American emphasis on human rights represents much more than merely a vague respect for human dignity. No, part of our heritage as Americans is a very specific and definite understanding of human

* Neil F. Hartigan

MORE

rights -- a definition of human rights that we can assert to challenge ourselves and our own institutions, and that we can hold up as an example for all the world.

Ultimately, our view of human rights derives from our Judeo-Christian heritage and the view that each individual life is sacred. It takes more detailed form in the works of the French and English writers of the 18th-century Enlightenment. It is the notion that government should derive its mandate from the consent of the governed, this consent being expressed in free, contested, regular elections. And there you have a first human right, the right to have a voice in government -- the right to vote.

Elected governments would reflect the will of the majority, but the Enlightenment writers and our own Founding Fathers gave the concept of human rights still more definite, specific form. For they held that each individual has certain rights that are so basic, so fundamental to his dignity as a human being, that no government -- however large the majority it represents -- no government may violate them.

Freedom of speech. Freedom of religion. Freedom of assembly. Freedom of the press.

These and other rights enshrined in our Constitution and Bill of Rights consist in severe limitations upon the power of government. And this is another basic point -- they are rights that every citizen can call upon our independent court system to uphold. They proclaim the belief -- and represent a specific means of enforcing the belief -- that the individual comes first; that the government is the servant of the people, and not the other way around.

That contrasts with those systems of government that provide no limit on the power of the government over its people.

Within the Soviet Union, decision-making is tightly concentrated at the top. The authority of the communist party is not determined by a document -- a constitution, if you will -- but by the leadership who determine what is right for the people. Rights such as free speech, free press, and free assembly are granted if they are "in accordance with the interests of the people and in order to strengthen and develop the socialist system." And that last line I was quoting.

I have in the past stressed these contrasts between the United States and the Soviet Union -- the fundamental and profound differences between our philosophies of government and ways of life. And I have always said that our negotiations must be undertaken with precisely this sort of realism, this sort of candor. And yet while establishing this context is essential and reminding ourselves of these basic distinctions always useful, today I have something additional in mind. For in recent months, the Soviet Union has shown a willingness to respect at least some human rights. It is my belief that there is hope for future change, hope that in the days ahead the Soviets will grant further recognition to the fundamental civil and political rights of all.

But before discussing our hopes for the future, I'd like to turn for a moment to a subject that the Soviets themselves often raise.

The United States may recognize civil and political rights, but what of economic and social rights? The Soviets point out, for example, that the United States has an unemployment problem. Or they point to the American problem of homelessness. Or to racial discrimination. Well, it deserves a full response.

To begin with, so-called economic and social rights belong to an essentially different category from civil and political

MORE

rights. The economic and social conditions in any society are constantly changing -- new social groupings constantly taking shape, -- as yours did -- new markets forming as old markets disappear. And yet there's nothing shifting about civil and political rights like freedom of speech or worship -- they are constant and immutable, forever basic to the dignity of each human being. They are fundamental -- fundamental to everything.

Yes, the United States has social and economic shortcomings.

Unemployment, for one. As a free people, we've created an economic expansion that over the past five years has created nearly 16 million new jobs -- but we still recognize we need to do more.

Homelessness is indeed a problem, an agonizing one. To some extent, we are bound in dealing with it by our very commitment to liberty; for while we seek to help the homeless in every way possible, we must avoid at all costs coercive solutions. It's true that, as a free people, we spend hundreds of millions of dollars a year through our federal, state, and local governments to care for the homeless. As a free people, our churches, synagogues, and a host of volunteer organizations do much to provide the homeless with food, clothing, and medicines. And yet -- there is no denying that a problem remains.

Racial discrimination -- our strides as a free people during just the past three decades have been dramatic. Yet the problem lingers, and we continue to battle bigotry and prejudice.

The problems, as I said, are serious -- no one would seek to deny them. Yet in freedom we are constantly confronting them, criticizing ourselves, seeking to do better, in full view for all to see.

But consider, if you will, the economic conditions of the Soviet Union.

Now, I do not mean to suggest that the Soviet economy has made no progress. But the limited successes of the past arose largely from constant additions to the labor force and the availability of inexpensive resources. Now that these have been to a great extent depleted, there remains a gap between the Soviet Union and the West. Indeed, given the enormous advances in Western technology, that gap is likely to widen.

Now, I do not bring this up simply for the sake of sounding critical. I mention it here because in recent months -- and this is a development of tremendous significance -- in recent months they have begun to mention it themselves -- just like Americans do about their problems. Soviet economists have published articles about Soviet shortages -- one recent article dealt with the inadequacies of Soviet housing. The Soviet press now carries stories about the need for progress. And, of course, Soviet economic progress is one of Mr. Gorbachev's chief aims.

And this brings us back to the subject of the day, human rights. For I believe that the Soviets may be coming to understand something of the connection -- the necessary and inextricable connection -- between human rights and economic growth.

The connection between economic productivity and certain kinds of freedom is obvious. Private plots of land make up only three percent of the arable land in the Soviet Union, but on them is raised a quarter of all of the produce. The free flow of information, to provide another example, will clearly prove vital for Soviet science and technology to have hope of reaching new and higher standards.

And yet there's a still deeper connection. For it's the individual who is always the source of economic creativity -- the inquiring mind that produces a technical breakthrough, the imagination that conceives of new products and markets. And in order for the individual to create, he must have a sense of just that -- his own individuality, his own self-worth. He must sense that others respect him -- and yes, that his nation respects him -- enough to permit him his own opinions. Respects the relationship between the individual and his God enough to permit him to worship as he chooses. Even respects him enough to permit him, if he chooses to do so, to leave.

The Soviets should recognize basic human rights because it's the right thing to do. They should recognize human rights because they have accepted international obligations to do so, particularly in the Helsinki Final Act. But, if they recognize human rights for reasons of their own -- because they seek economic growth, or because they want to enter into a more normal relationship with the United States and other nations -- well, I want to say here and now, that's fine by me.

The indications, as I've said, have been hopeful. Over the past three years, some 300 political and religious prisoners have been released from labor camps. More recently, the incarceration of dissidents in mental hospitals and prisons has slowed and, in some cases stopped completely. And while the press remains tightly controlled by the party and state, we've seen the publication of stories on topics that used to be forbidden -- topics like crime, drug addiction, corruption, even police brutality.

Now, these changes are limited, and the basic standards contained in the Helsinki Accords still are not being met. But we applaud the changes that have taken place -- and encourage the Soviets to go further. We recognize that changes occur slowly; but that's better than no change at all. And if I may, I'd like to -- now to share with you a brief summary of the human rights agenda that I'll be discussing in my meetings in Moscow. It has four aims.

First, freedom of religion. Despite the recent relaxation of some controls on the exercise of religion, it is still true that the churches, synagogues, mosques, or other houses of worship may not exist without government permission. Many have been imprisoned in the past for acts of worship. And yet -- to quote the Universal Declaration of Human Rights -- "Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion." And General Secretary Gorbachev has indicated a willingness to consider "a new law" on the freedom of conscience.

Second is freedom of speech. There are still many serving long prison sentences for offenses that involve only the spoken or written word. Yet the clear, internationally recognized standard, as defined, once again, in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, is that -- and I quote -- "Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression." And today, there's more such freedom in the Soviet Union than two years ago. Many persons imprisoned for expressing dissenting views have been released from prison. This issue can be removed by granting full recognition to this basic human right. And I know you join me in urging the freeing of people imprisoned for nothing more than the expression of their views.

Emigration, third, has long represented a matter of great concern to us. The Universal Declaration states that, "Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country." Well, it's true that during the past 12 months, the rate of people permitted to leave the Soviet Union has been significantly higher than during the preceding six years. And it's true, as well, that the number of those permitted to leave for short trips -- often family visits -- has gone up. We're heartened by this progress. Our hope is that the Soviets grant all their peoples full

and complete freedom of movement.

And one point in particular. The Soviets refuse many the right to leave on the grounds that they possess secret information -- even though they had ended their secret work many years before, and whatever information they had has become public or obsolete. I hope such cases will be rationally reviewed -- and the decision will be made to free these people and their families.

And this brings me now to the fourth and final area I want to discuss, making the progress more permanent.

As I've said a number of times now, we welcome the human rights progress that the Soviets have made -- and believe there is good reason to hope for still more. Yet it's only being realistic to point out that we've seen progress in the Soviet Union before. Khrushchev loosened things up a bit. The intellectual and cultural life of the Soviet Union underwent a kind of thaw, a kind of springtime.

But it was a springtime followed by winter -- for Khrushchev's relaxations were reversed. And for the nearly three decades until our own day, oppression and stagnation once again became the determining characteristics of Soviet life.

And that's why those of us in the West both publicly and in direct conversation with the Soviets must continue to make candor and realism the basis of our bilateral relationship. My Chief of Staff Howard Baker told me recently of an old Tennessee saying, "Plain talk -- easy understood." Well, exactly. And just as previous hopeful moments in Soviet history ended all too soon, so, too, "glasnost" -- today's new candor -- will succeed if the Soviets take steps to make it permanent, to institutionalize it.

Freedom of religion, freedom of speech, freedom to emigrate -- and the willingness to make new freedoms permanent -- these are our hopes -- these are our prayers -- for the future of human rights in the Soviet Union, in the world, in our own country.

In granting greater liberty, I am confident that the Soviets will discover that they have made possible economic growth. But even more important, this recognition of human rights will advance the cause of peace. For in the words of Andrei Sakharov -- a man who suffered much under the Soviet system, but who has also experienced the benefits of "glasnost", he says, "I am convinced that international confidence, mutual understanding, disarmament, and international security are inconceivable without an open society with freedom of information, freedom of conscience, the right to publish, and the right to travel and choose the country in which one wishes to live. Peace, progress, and human rights -- these three goals are insolubly linked."

Well, since I've been speaking today about the relationship of human rights and economic progress, let me say a few words about the present situation in Poland, a nation with which millions of Americans share bonds of kinship. We hope and pray that the Polish government will hear the voice of the Polish people -- and that economic freedom -- reform and recovery will soon begin. The Polish have long been ready for it.

Now in concluding, I just want to say something that I've said many times to students. I delight in having an opportunity to speak on campuses or in high schools or something. And I like to point out something about our Constitution. And you'd be surprised how new the thought is to all of them, because they say all the other nations have constitutions, and I've read an awful lot of them. And many of them, most of them, contain some of the same clauses that ours do. But I said, the difference is so tiny in ours that it is overlooked, and yet it is so great it tells the entire difference. Three words -- "We the people." Our Constitution is a document in

which we the people tell the government what it can do, and it can do nothing that isn't contained in that document. All those other constitutions are documents in which the government is telling the people what it will let them do. And it's wonderful to see the look on their faces and to think that well, maybe you've established another little shingle on the roof of patriotism where they're concerned.

I said this -- told this -- one night at a dinner table in the White House when the person beside me was the Crown Princess of Japan. They were there on a trip to our country. And very quietly she said something to me, "I was only wrong in one respect. Since World War II, the Japanese constitution now also says 'We the people'," and they have copied us. And I was very happy to stay -- to be corrected. Well, thank you all, and God bless you. And now I'm very happy to take some questions. (Applause.)

END

1:12 P.M. CDT

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary
(Chicago, Illinois)

For Immediate Release

May 4, 1988

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
DURING QUESTION AND ANSWER SESSION
WITH MEMBERS OF
THE NATIONAL STRATEGY FORUM

Grand Ballroom
Palmer House Hotel
Chicago, Illinois

1:13 P.M. CDT

MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you, Mr. President. Mr. President, we all thank you for your remarks and now we come to the moment where we have a question and answer session.

The rules of engagement, Mr. President, are these: The members have had an opportunity to write written questions hopefully legibly. We've had ushers pass among the tables and the questions are now safely contained in a fishbowl.

THE PRESIDENT: All right.

MR. FRIEDMAN: And the reason for that is that it is very important that these questions be drawn on a random basis, which I shall do now.

The first question, Mr. President, is this: What will be the continued policy for a U.S. presence in the Persian Gulf?

THE PRESIDENT: What will be the --

MR. FRIEDMAN: What will be the continued policy --

THE PRESIDENT: Oh.

MR. FRIEDMAN: -- for a United States presence in the Persian Gulf?

THE PRESIDENT: What it has been since as far back as 1949. And that is, those are international waters and no nation has a right to interfere or block those international waters to the traffic of the world. And we're going to stay there as long as it takes to see that they're recognized by everyone as international waters. (Applause.)

MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you, Mr. President.

The second question is this: How will we dispose of nuclear wastes?

THE PRESIDENT: Oh. (Laughter.) Well, as you know, there were a number of target areas in states that were named for that. And then a commission is investigating everyone and then we'll name what they believe are the correct places and the best places for the safety of the people and the disposition of that nuclear waste. I realize that somebody's going to think it's too close to them when it happens, but you've got to put it someplace. (Laughter and applause.)

MR. FRIEDMAN: The third question, Mr. President, is this: In your judgment, what major objectives will Secretary

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Gorbachev be trying to achieve in the forthcoming Moscow summit?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, for one thing, we both do have and are awaiting ratification in both countries of the INF Treaty because they also have a ratification process, just as we do with our Senate, and I am hopeful, and I know he is, that a part of that time could be spent with our signing, or recognizing that it has been signed, and it's in action.

The START agreement, which is the desire to reduce strategic nuclear weapons, missiles, by half -- 50 percent, but down to parity -- that's something that most people -- some of those who are complaining about what we might be doing with that treaty. It's not just that each of us are going to come down 50 percent; we're going to come down to an equal number between the two nations of warheads and missiles -- missiles to carry them.

But it's far more complicated than the INF Treaty was. And it's doubtful if we are going to -- we, our people, and theirs, are working in Geneva all the time, and have been steadily. But there are many complex issues there having to do with verification and things of that kind. And so our desire that we would be able to sign the START treaty at this Moscow summit, as we did the other one at the Washington summit, may not happen. But then, what we have to say is, we must not be bound by a calendar date. We don't want a fast treaty; we want a good one. And if it is not properly worked out before we get there, then I think that that will be one of the things we will discuss while we're there and see if we can advance it a little, but eventually that we will sign that treaty.

I was very pleased when the Soviet Foreign Minister, on a recent visit to the United States, he didn't say he was quoting a line of mine, but he said it -- I say that in case Larry Speakes is in the audience -- (laughter and applause) -- he -- but the line that he said was, "A nuclear war can never be won and must never be fought." Well, I said that to the British House of Parliament and to the Japanese Parliament a few years ago.

But we will also be discussing the things that I mentioned in my speech here. We're trying -- I'm willing to give him the benefit of the doubt up to a point -- a point in which, as I say, is -- the only thing I can say in Russian is, "Doveriyai no proveryai," and he's tired of hearing me say it. It means: "Trust but verify." (Laughter.)

And -- but I give him the benefit of the doubt that, faced with the economic problems that he has, glasnost with him, he really is attempting to get that, and so I would hope that in our discussions, that maybe we could be helpful to him in suggestions as to how he might better bring that about. And it -- that, I think, is preferable to staging a kind of contest with him so that someone looks like a winner or loser. And we very definitely will be on that subject of human rights, because we are both signatories to a Helsinki pact that has us both pledging to observe those human rights. And I think that to go on with a better relationship between the two countries -- that is absolutely essential.

Yesterday, in the White House, I met with four individuals who had all been imprisoned in the Soviet Union, and we had a hand, I think, in getting them released, and they came here. You're talking to a man -- a clergyman who was in 18 years, and during the 18 years, his son was beaten to death, and we think there is some hope, and we're going to -- that's what we're going to deal with.

Is that all of them? (Applause.) Let's take one more.

MR. FRIEDMAN: The fourth question of five, Mr. President, is this -- well, there is always a good question, and this is the one: Would you autograph my book -- "I Was A Democrat For The

MORE

FBI And Other Selected Short Stories"

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, I'd be very pleased to do that autograph.

MR. FRIEDMAN: And also, Mr. President, I would be very happy to see the person who made that question. (Laughter.)

THE PRESIDENT: You don't see anyone volunteering.

MR. FRIEDMAN: Sam Donaldson.

MR. FRIEDMAN: Mr. President, the fifth and final question of this session is this: What do you consider to be the most important need in international relations?

THE PRESIDENT: The important --

MR. FRIEDMAN: What do you consider to be the most important need in international relations?

THE PRESIDENT: Oh, my goodness. (Laughter.) I would -- that is quite a question, and how to get at it? I think the need is -- well, just actual frankness and a desire for a peaceful solution. I think maybe I'd answer it this way: I keep -- in my frustration sometimes -- you know, actually, if you count some of the things going on in smaller countries and all, there have been about 114 wars since World War II. But I've often wondered what if all of us in the world discovered that we were threatened by an outer -- a power from outer space -- from another planet. Wouldn't we all of a sudden find that we didn't have any differences between us at all, we were all human beings, citizens of the world, and wouldn't we come together to fight that particular threat. Well, in a way we have something of that kind today -- mentioning nuclear power again. We now have a weapon that can destroy the world and why don't we recognize that threat more clearly and then come together with one aim in mind -- how safely, sanely and quickly can we rid the world of this threat to our civilization and our existence. (Applause.)

END

1:23 P.M. CDT

know," he said with animation, "but a great many theologians over a number of years . . . have been struck with the fact that in recent years, as in no other time in history, have most of these prophecies been coming together." When the official transcript of the interview was released, the comments about Armageddon were gone. The White House later suggested that they had been "accidentally" omitted.

Similarly, his aides went to great lengths to conceal potentially embarrassing quirks. They were secretive about such matters as the president's and his daughter Maureen's apparently sincere belief that a ghost haunted the Lincoln Bedroom (Maureen claimed it had a "red aura"), the president's assertion that he had seen a flying saucer, and his acquiescence to Mrs. Reagan's reliance on astrology to determine his schedule.

Press access to the president was more tightly controlled than ever before, but complaints from journalists stirred little sympathy, perhaps because the problem was as old as the office. The question of how open the presidency should be to the public in this most democratic of governments was contentious right from the start. When George Washington announced that he would open his doors to the general public only twice a week, one senator fumed, "For him to be seen only in public on stated times, like an eastern Lama, would be . . . offensive." Despite such grouching, the presidency has grown progressively more closed to public inspection ever since. Herbert Hoover was the last president to set aside time once a week to receive any citizen who wanted to shake his hand. After that, the public had to rely on the press to serve as its eyes and ears — and there, too, access was progressively narrowed. Franklin Roosevelt used to give two press conferences a week, Eisenhower averaged more than two a month. Kennedy turned his frequent news conferences into witty jousting matches and took some members of the press into his closest confidence, getting protection in the bargain. But Reagan was the most remote. He didn't socialize with the working press, and he only gave five news conferences during all of 1984. Although a rotating pool of reporters traveled with him on *Air Force One* during the campaign, he never once came back to talk with them, though occasionally he waved from the Secret Service compartment. David Hoffman of the *Washington Post* used to joke that "covering Reagan means having to say you never saw him."

Yet the staff devoted huge amounts of energy to controlling and shaping the little the public did see of Reagan. This, too, was only new in the degree to which it took place. Many presidents before Reagan had harnessed public relations techniques to promote the office: Theodore Roosevelt may have created the modern "photo opportunity" by staging a press trip out West simply to dramatize his interest in conservation. The Nixon White House, more than any before it, perfected the art of

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Book-of-the-Month Club

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- 30 Deaver's walking through glass: Marjorie Williams, in a July 13, 1987, profile in the *Washington Post*, reports that Deaver's brother Bill believed Deaver was fetching Mrs. Reagan a glass of water.
- 31 Possibility of racist image: For a fuller account of Deaver's and Baker's efforts against Meese in the Bob Jones University case, see Lawrence I. Barrett, *Gambling with History* (New York: Penguin, 1984), p. 415.
- 32 "If you think that was a go-ahead": Interview with a former senior NSC official, November 1987.
- 32 "Reagan is like a great race horse": Interview with Miller, November 1987.
- 33 "Reagan arguments": One of the earliest and best accounts of Reagan's operating style appeared in *Time*, December 13, 1982, reported by Doug Brew and John Stacks.
- 33 Politicizing intelligence: A good example can be found in David Stockman's account of Caspar Weinberger's distorted charts, exaggerating the peril of Soviet military strength in order to convince Reagan to fully back his proposed increases in defense spending; Stockman, *The Triumph of Politics* (New York: Harper & Row, 1986), p. 290.
- 33 "if he went one-on-one": Interview with Lake, August 1987.
- 33 "he was too loose": Speakes explained in an August 1987 interview that Deaver vetoed a proposed Q and A with high school students before the Geneva summit on the theory that Reagan would be "too loose" and speak too freely. Similarly, former White House aide Judi Buckelew said, "The staff was always trying to keep him away from these high school groups that would come in to have their pictures taken, because he'd stand around and answer all their questions, saying all kinds of things. The staff would literally tug him away from these kids."
- 34 Ghost in the Lincoln Bedroom: Interview with Maureen Reagan, January 1987.
- 34 Flying saucer: In the summer of 1974, Norman C. Miller, then a reporter for the *Wall Street Journal* and now national editor of the *Los Angeles Times*, was told by Governor Reagan about his having sighted an unidentified flying object on a flight in his private plane. Reagan had convinced his pilot to follow the object, which was heading toward Bakersfield. But then, he told Miller, "it went straight up!"

Reagan soon told his wife about what he had seen, and they did some personal research. Reagan related to Miller that they had found references to UFOs in Egyptian hieroglyphics. Reagan was extremely animated as he spoke, and it became clear to Miller that the governor really believed in flying saucers. But when Miller asked him, "Governor, are you telling me you saw a UFO?" he said that Reagan seemed to remember suddenly that he was talking to a reporter. "This look crossed his face," recalled Miller, who said that Reagan then replied, "Let's just say that I'm agnostic." This was also the answer Reagan gave in 1988 when questions arose about whether he shared his wife's belief in astrology. Interview with Miller, June 1988.

There is much evidence that the Reagans consulted astrologers regularly at least as early as 1952. In his autobiography, Reagan noted that they considered Hollywood stargazer Carroll Righter a good friend and started

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Williams, in a July 13, 1987, Deaver's brother Bill believed water.

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Green Reagan, January

Miller, then a reporter r of the *Los Angeles* ng sighted an uniden- eagan had convinced vard Bakersfield. But

, and they did some had found references mely animated as he or really believed in , are you telling me mber suddenly that e," recalled Miller, I'm agnostic." This estions arose about rview with Miller,

etrologers regularly in noted that they friend and started

- each morning by looking at their horoscopes. Ronald Reagan and Richard Heubler, *Where's the Rest of Me?* (New York: Dutton, 1965), p. 283, and Martin Gardner, "Seeing Stars," *New York Review of Books*, June 30, 1988.
- 34 "For him to be seen": In James Thomas Flexner, *George Washington and the New Nation* (Boston: Little, Brown, 1970), p. 105.
- 34 Herbert Hoover: Neustadt, "Approaches to Staffing the Presidency," p. 862.
- 34 Press conference habits: David Broder, *Behind the Front Page* (New York: Simon and Schuster, 1987), p. 153.
- 35 "death sentences": Interview with Larry Speakes, August 1987.
- 35 "to find out who was running": Interview with Terry Arthur, October 1987.
- 36 "To me, the White House": Alexander M. Haig, Jr., *Caveat: Realism, Reagan and Foreign Policy* (New York: Macmillan, 1984), p. 85.
- 36 "I've got 'fuck you' money": Interview with Regan by Johanna Neuman of *USA Today* and Owen Ullmann of the Knight-Ridder News Service, December 7, 1986.
- 36 \$40 million blind trust: Regan neither confirmed nor denied accounts suggesting that he came into government with a \$40 million fortune. Interview with Regan, June 1988.
- 36 "close enough to hear the whistle blow": Reagan's press conference, June 16, 1981, in Cannon, *Reagan*, p. 22.
- 36 the rich grew richer: According to the November 1987 Congressional Budget Office analysis, between 1977 and 1988, 80% of U.S. families saw their incomes decline (after adjustments for inflation). But the richest 10% had income increases of 16%, the top 5% had increases on the average of 23%, and the very highest 1% of the population saw its income rise a full 50%.
- 37 Donald Regan: By far the best newspaper account of Regan's early years is the two-part profile by Myra McPherson, *Washington Post*, February 13 and 14, 1985.
- 37 "Although I could walk home": Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr., *Man of the House* (New York: Random House, 1987), p. 6.
- 37 "Sure, they can do it": Interview with Regan by Jane Mayer and Ellen Hume of the *Wall Street Journal*, August 1986.
- 37 "I was never sure": Interview with Quint, August 1987.
- 38 "white men, gray men": Theodore White, *In Search of History* (New York: Warner, 1979), pp. 41-42.
- 38 "Daddy": Chris Welles, "The Making of a Treasury Secretary," *Institutional Investor*, March 1981.
- 39 "an absolute dictator": Ibid.
- 39 Clifford's help promoting Regan: Interview with Clifford, June 1988; Peter Brimelow, "The Real Donald Regan," *Barron's*, March 9, 1981, p. 31.
- 39 Regan as third choice for Treasury secretary: Barrett, *Gambling with History*, p. 67. He suggests Regan's name came up only after William Simon refused to take the post unless he was guaranteed to be the administration's top economic spokesman. Walter Wriston, the chairman of Citibank, also backed out. According to one administration source, a third choice, George

LANDSLIDE

THE UNMAKING OF
THE PRESIDENT,
1984-1988

Jane Mayer
and
Doyle McManus



Houghton Mifflin Company

B O S T O N

1988

FOR OUR PARENTS

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Shedding Clear Light on the Iran-Contra Affair

By CHRISTOPHER LEHMANN-HAUPT

This is the book that describes how in March 1987, when Howard H. Baker Jr. became President Reagan's third White House chief of staff, his advisers were so concerned with what they perceived as the President's depressed mental state that they briefly discussed invoking the 25th Amendment to relieve him of his powers.

This revelation certainly provokes one's curiosity over what else may be in Jane Mayer and Doyle McManus's "Landslide: The Unmaking of the President, 1984-1988." But since the story stands alone as the book's prologue and relates to a period only touched upon in the narrative, it turns out not truly to represent what the book is like.

What the book is really about is not so much the President's state of mind in 1987 and his staff's reaction to it as its ostensible causes, namely the events of the two preceding years. And the greatest virtues of "Landslide" lie less in its startling news and more in the clearer light it sheds on a story we already know in rough form: that of the Iran-contra affair.

Not that it lacks its share of arresting revelations. Ms. Mayer and Mr. McManus are respectively White House correspondent for The Wall Street Journal and the reporter who covered Iran-Contra for The Los Angeles Times. They have based their history "principally on more than two hundred interviews with Reagan administration officials, from cabinet members to White House clerks," but also on materials made available by the Tower Commission and the House and Senate select committees on the Iran-contra affair, as well as the dozen or so books published by members and observers of the Reagan administration.

After piecing together all their evidence, they believe that Vice President Bush had the entire arm-for-hostages deal with Iran "laid before him in clear, unsparring terms."

as early as July 29, 1986, and that while Mr. Bush "had a chance to intervene at that point... he did nothing."

They describe the incredulous reaction of John M. Pondek, the national security adviser to President Reagan's having nearly bargained away America's nuclear arsenal at the "slapdash" summit conference with the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, at Reykjavik, Iceland, in October 1986.

Mr. President, said Pondek, "we've got to clear up this business about you agreeing to get rid of all nuclear weapons." But John, replied Reagan, "I did agree to that."

No, persisted Pondek, "you couldn't have." John, said the President, "I was there and did."

They report that White House aides "were secretive about such matters as the President's and his daughter, Maureen's apparently sincere belief that a ghost haunted the Lincoln Bedroom (Maureen claimed it had a red aura)" and "the president's assertion that he had seen a flying saucer."

One of the great interests of "Landslide" lies in the extraordinary clarity of its complex narrative. As a result, the reader can follow the unfolding of the Iran-contra affair with an understanding of its details that no previous account that I know of has managed to convey. One can understand how it all could have happened.

According to the authors, it was a tragedy of character flaws concocted out of the egotism of the White House chief of staff, Donald T. Regan; the conspiracy-mindedness of the Director of Central Intelligence, William J. Casey; the ambition of the national security adviser, Robert C. McFarlane; the overzealousness of Lieut. Col. Oliver L. North; and the inattentiveness of the President, among many other human failings too

Landslide

The Unmaking of the President, 1984-1988

By Jane Mayer and Doyle McManus

Illustrated 468 pages Houghton Mifflin \$22.95



Jane Mayer



Doyle McManus

may be best for us to try to picture what it would be like if after [a] nuclear attack, a surviving Tatar became vice president; a recent-grad student became secretary of state; and a bookie became the interlocutor for all discourse with foreign countries. The incompetence of the Iranian Government, to do business, requires a rethinking on our part of why there have been so many frustrating failures to deliver.

A consideration of the events described in "Landslide" invites a comparable judgment of the American Government. What occurs, to Ms. Mayer and Mr. McManus is a portrait suggesting the Wizard of Oz. "The Great Communication" it turned out, was incommunicative, with those closest at hand, they write of what the scandal revealed about the President. "In critical policy decisions, Reagan often kept his thoughts to himself, leaving his aides to interpret his ambiguous signals, as they pleased. He exuded many bombast at a distance, yet seemed wooden and remote to those who worked with him. Magnetic in public and, sometimes inspirational on the stump, behind the scenes he was both amiable and friendless. Ill informed and incurious, trusting, and careless, stubborn and passive, larger than life yet less than imagined.

Many readers will savor "Landslide" simply for its high-level gossip. But the book has the far deeper value of exposing the ever-increasing discrepancy between substance and image in the American Presidency. In President Reagan's case, there remained a connection between the two: when the substance disintegrated, the image eventually dimmed, or so the authors would have us believe. Yet the scary implication remains that someday in the not too distant future, the image may be everything. Then we won't have any President at all, only a staff to interpret and execute commands that no one is giving. One can only pray this time does a better job than the one "Landslide" depicts: President Reagan's men all having done.

Open Government

Reagan faulted for growing secrecy

By Carl M. Cannon
Inquirer Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Blaming the Reagan administration for an "explosion" of government secrecy, a civil liberties group yesterday called on all 1988 presidential candidates to commit themselves to more open government.

In announcing its program to combat government secrecy, People for the American Way — founded as a counterweight to Christian fundamentalists of the New Right — released a 112-page report that it said discloses ways in which secrecy has become more prevalent under President Reagan.

"The most important message of this report is that excessive secrecy is becoming institutionalized and could become a permanent part of our government unless the people take notice and their elected officials take action," said Arthur Kropp, president of People for the American Way.

The report was accompanied by a Roper poll reporting that 68 percent of 1,017 adults surveyed Nov. 6-13 believed that the government was "not sufficiently open" with the American people. Twenty-seven percent said the government was sufficiently open, and 5 percent said they did not know or did not respond.

"During the 40 years since the passage of the National Security Act, there has been a growing tendency to classify more and more and operate in secret," said John Buchanan, chairman of the group and a former Republican congressman from Alabama. "But there has been an explosion during the seven years of the Reagan presidency."

Administration officials did not deny it.

"It's generally true," White House spokesman B.J. Cooper said. "The President had a concern over the laxity of handling these materials when he came into office, and the administration has acted to fix it."

The authors of the report concluded that, in many instances, national security is hardly the issue.

The report said the Office of Management and Budget, under the name of reducing waste in government, had squelched efforts by other government agencies to educate Americans about dangers in the workplace and the home.

Among the publications eliminated were pamphlets discussing household poisons, asbestos, mine safety, auto safety and the possible ill effects of video display terminals on pregnant women.

In addition, the report asserts that even when dealing directly with matters of potential national security, the administration's "zeal for classification ... has thwarted the democratic process." It cited numerous examples, including the following:

- The Pentagon's "black budget" or "secret budget" has increased from \$5 billion in 1981 to \$28 billion in 1988. Details of these projects are known to only a handful of members in Congress, and making them secret increases the chances of contractor fraud, the report said.

- The President has issued at least 280 "secret laws," also known as National Security Decision Directives, without congressional votes. One of these directives authorized the disinformation campaign directed against Libyan leader Moammar Gadhafi.

- The administration has increased the annual number of classified documents by as much as 40 percent, and some of the documents

classified are readily available in public libraries.

- The administration has attempted to institute lie detector tests for high-ranking government officials and has required federal workers to sign lifetime vows of silence.

- The administration has been at the forefront of efforts, some of them successful, to persuade Congress to weaken the Freedom of Information Act.

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Oct. 11, 1988

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REAGAN SEES UFO AND ORDERS HIS PILOT: FOLLOW IT!

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Secret Encounter Revealed Reagan Saw UFO While Flying — And Ordered His Pilot to Follow It

Ronald Reagan saw a UFO during an airplane flight while he was governor of California — and ordered his pilot to follow the mysterious object as it streaked and zigzagged across the night sky.

The phenomenal close encounter happened in 1974, and left Reagan so interested in UFOs that he researched the history of UFO sightings going back centuries!

There's a brief mention of Reagan's sighting in the new book "Landslide: The Unmaking of the President" — and now The ENQUIRER has uncovered the full, fascinating story in interviews with his former personal pilot and others in the know.

Veteran pilot Bill Paynter, who's still flying at 72, revealed:

"I was the pilot of the plane when we saw the UFO. Also on board were Gov. Reagan and a couple of his security people. We were flying in a Cessna Citation. It was maybe 9 or 10 o'clock at night.

"We were near Bakersfield when Gov. Reagan and the others called my attention to a big light flying a bit behind my plane.

"It appeared to be several hundred yards away. It was a fairly steady light until it began to accelerate, then it appeared to elongate.

"Then the light took off. It went up at a 45-degree angle — at a high rate of speed. Everyone on the plane was surprised.

"Gov. Reagan expressed amazement. I told the others I didn't know what it was."

The mysterious object definitely wasn't just another airplane, Paynter told The ENQUIRER.

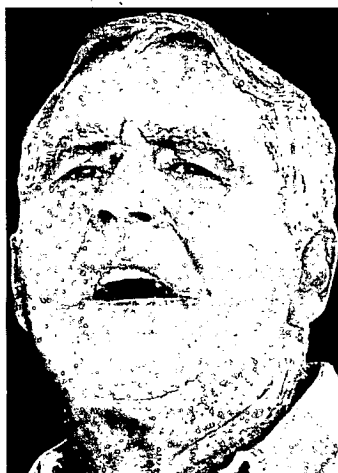
"The UFO went from a normal cruise speed to a fantastic speed instantly. If you give an airplane power it will accelerate — but not like a hot rod, and that's what this was like."

Reagan himself described the sighting one week later to Norman C. Miller, then Washington Bureau chief for the Wall Street Journal, according to Doyle McManus, coauthor of "Landslide."

McManus says Miller told him that during a flight with Reagan from Los Angeles to Sacramento, Reagan gazed

'We followed it several minutes. It was a bright white light . . . and all of a sudden to our utter amazement it went straight up into the heavens.'

— Ronald Reagan



PILOT Bill Paynter says Reagan was amazed by the UFO sighting.



NEWSMAN Norman C. Miller says Reagan told him about the sighting.

out the window and suddenly said to Miller:

"I was in a plane last week when I looked out the window and saw this white light. It was zigzagging around.

"I went up to the pilot and said, 'Have you ever seen



CLOSE ENCOUNTER: Ronald Reagan while flying at night in 1974. After the saw a bright UFO in the California skies sighting, he and Nancy researched UFOs.

anything like that?' He was shocked and he said, 'Nope.'

"And I said to him: 'Let's follow it!'

"We followed it several minutes. It was a bright white light. We followed it to Bakersfield, and all of a sudden to our utter amazement it went straight up into the heavens. When I got off the plane, I told Nancy all about it. And we read up on the long history of UFOs. You know, even the Egyptians referred to UFOs in their hieroglyphics!"

As Reagan was telling Miller about his sighting, "he was constantly pointing out the window and gesticulating about how the object went straight up in the air," author McManus disclosed.

McManus said Miller told him: "I sat there with my mouth wide open at what I was hearing. Then I said to Reagan: 'Are you telling me, Governor, that you believe in UFOs?'

"When I asked him that question, a look of horror came over him. It suddenly dawned on him what he was saying, the implications, and that he was talking to a reporter. He snapped back to reality and said, 'Let's just say that on the subject of UFOs I'm an agnostic (neither a believer nor a nonbeliever).'"

Miller, now national editor

of the Los Angeles Times, confirmed Reagan had told him about seeing a UFO.

"I didn't report the conversation at the time," he said. "I was writing a column at the Wall Street Journal then, and I could never figure out how to get a whole column out of it.

"Reagan didn't go into detail about the research he and his wife had done, because it was at that point that I asked him if he believed in UFOs and he clammed up."

In fact, Reagan had been a believer in UFOs for years before he actually saw one, according to Los Angeles Times reporter Bill Boyarsky.

The newsman said that in 1965, while he was covering

Reagan's campaign for governor, they were riding through a California valley one night when the subject of flying saucers came up.

"It was a beautiful night," Boyarsky remembered. "We were looking up at the stars in the sky, and Reagan told me he believed in flying saucers. He said he had a friend who'd actually seen one."

Pilot Paynter, who now owns a freight airline in Sacramento, said he and Reagan talked about their 1974 sighting "from time to time" after the night it happened.

"But we didn't file a report on the object because for a long time they considered you a nut if you saw a UFO."

**— ALAN BRAHAM SMITH
and KEN POTTER**

Look What's Happened Since You Last Read The Enquirer

LAST WEEK American thrill-seekers splashed and paddled their way through 38,000 white water raft trips. Ten years ago, Americans took only 480 trips a week.

LAST WEEK five more people sued the U.S. Air Force for damages caused by sonic booms — shock waves caused by jets breaking the sound barrier. Based on past

results, the Air Force will pay up on three of those claims.

LAST WEEK American industry used 135 million bolts and large screws to hold things together — that's more than 13,000 a minute. According to one study, about 30 percent of them — or some 40 million — were defective.

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Reagan Follows Astrological Flap With Comment on Space Invaders
With AM-Reagan Bjt

By TERENCE HUNT

AP White House Correspondent

CHICAGO (AP) One day after an uproar about the use of astrology at the White House, President Reagan said Wednesday he often wonders what would happen if the Earth were invaded by "a power from outer space."

Reagan made the comment during a question and answer session after a Chicago speech when someone asked what he felt was the most important need in international relations.

He spoke of the importance of frankness and for a desire for peaceful solutions, and went on to say that there have been "about 114 wars" since World War II, including conflicts between smaller nations.

"But I've often wondered, what if all of us in the world discovered that we were threatened by an outer a power from outer space, from another planet," Reagan said.

"Wouldn't we all of a sudden find that we didn't have any differences between us at all, we were all human beings, citizens of the world, and wouldn't we come together to fight that particular threat?" the president said.

Continuing, Reagan said, "Well, in a way we have something of that kind today, mentioning nuclear power again. We now have a weapon that can destroy the world, and why don't we recognize that threat more clearly and then come together with one aim in mind, how safely, sanely and quickly can we rid the world of this threat to our civilization and our existence."

The comment drew applause from the members of the National Strategy Forum, a non-partisan group that specializes in foreign policy and national security issues.

A day earlier, White House spokesman Marlin Fitzwater acknowledged that Nancy Reagan had consulted an astrologer about the president's travel and schedule plans.

Reagan said Tuesday he has never based any decision "in my mind" on astrological forecasts, but he avoided a question about astrological influence on his schedule.

The revelation that the Reagans follow astrology prompted taunts from Congress and harsh criticism from some scientists who consider astrology worthless.

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Reagan Backs Action on 'Star Wars'

Cites Technological Advances in Urging Early Deployment

By JAMES GERSTENZANG, Times Staff Writer

WASHINGTON—President Reagan, marking the fifth anniversary of his "Star Wars" proposal, said Monday the United States would move to deploy elements of the space-based missile defense system as soon as they are ready, thereby denying the Soviets "confidence in their ability to achieve any objectives through the use of ballistic missiles."

But the President gave no indication of any scientific breakthroughs that would allow initial deployment before the early 1990s—a schedule that would leave to his successor the crucial decisions on implementing the system.

Reagan, while chastising Congress for not meeting his budget requests for the Strategic Defense Initiative, as the program is formally known, said technological advances have still come "more rapidly than many of us ever dreamed possible."

Delay 'Unconscionable'

"... Given the gravity of the nuclear threat to humanity, any unnecessary delay in the development and deployment of SDI is unconscionable. And that's why we'll move forward, when ready, with phased deployments of SDI," he said.

Reagan made his remarks in a speech to a conference organized by the Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis of Cambridge, Mass., a nonprofit research group that studies national security issues.

The President's address put his stamp, as has been expected, on plans disclosed by the Pentagon in September to push ahead with the phased deployment of the controversial, multibillion-dollar system before it is fully developed.

Last year, some in the Administration and defense community had discouraged partial deployment, arguing that putting up anything beyond a very rudimentary system would violate the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty and also would drain money away from research on the latter stages of the system.

However, former Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger argued strongly for early deployment as an important deterrent against nuclear aggression. Analysts also saw it as a method of undercutting any future efforts to terminate the

program.

Reagan is seeking \$4.5 billion for the program in fiscal 1989. Congressional cuts in the Pentagon's requests have led to a reassessment of the program's scope, and this summer a defense advisory panel will review its goals and make recommendations on shifting from research to development.

As envisioned by the Pentagon, the initial phase would entail six individual programs intended to track enemy missiles and warheads and intercept them at different stages of their intercontinental flight.

The system, however, would not include the more sophisticated weapons intended to destroy enemy missiles and warheads with lasers. If a fully operational network of anti-missile weapons can be achieved, it would not be ready until perhaps the next century, scientists have said.

White House spokesman Marlin Fitzwater on Monday described the missile defense program as "the top priority" for the President and said the speech amounted to the an-

nouncement of "the beginning of a Phase 1 implementation program."

But a Pentagon spokesman termed the address as less significant, noting that it revisited plans laid out by the department in the fall and discussed extensively since then. "It puts the presidential chop on the whole thing," said one White House official.

Reagan sought in his address to draw attention to the opposition the program faces in Congress and among others, including some scientists who question whether its goals are feasible.

"If we've learned anything in five years, it's that it's sometimes easier to bring into being new technologies than it is to bring about new thinking on some subjects. Breakthroughs in physics are sometimes easier than breakthroughs in psyches," the President said.

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