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ID # 157693
OS

BG

**WHITE HOUSE
 CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET**

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

Date Correspondence Received (YY/MM/DD) 83,07,24

Name of Correspondent: Richard Sigismund

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

Subject: The 470 Phenomenon

ROUTE TO:

ACTION

DISPOSITION

Office/Agency	(Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Code	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>JC Deaver</u>	<u>ORIGINATOR</u>	<u>83,07,28</u>		<u>C</u>	<u>83,08,10</u>
	<u>Doz</u>	Referral Note:	<u>R 830801</u>			<u>83,08,10</u>
		Referral Note:	<u>Per Deaver sent</u>			
		Referral Note:				
		Referral Note:				
		Referral Note:				

ACTION CODES:

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

DISPOSITION CODES:

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

FOR OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE:

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

Comments: Per Mr. Deaver's instructions, a reply is requested within 10 days.

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

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CLASSIFICATION SECTION

No. of Additional Correspondents: _____ Media: L Individual Codes: 4000 _____

Prime Subject Code: OS _____ Secondary Subject Codes: PW _____

PRESIDENTIAL REPLY

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

SIGNATURE CODES:

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

CLn - First Lady's Correspondence

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

CBn - Presidential & First Lady's Correspondence

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

MEDIA CODES:

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

recd: 8/16/83

SIGISMUND, RICHARD

SAFLLI/LTCOL MARSH/jw/Aug 10.

Deaver

11 AUG 1983

Mr. Richard Sigismund
1337 8th Street
Boulder, CO 80302

Dear Mr. Sigismund:

Thank you for your recent letter to Mr. Michael Deaver requesting information about Unidentified Flying Objects (UFOs) investigations policy.

In the course of a single week, the President and his staff receive many thousands of communications. As he and his immediate staff cannot possibly respond to each one, many are necessarily referred for answer to the cognizant Executive agency. There, an official designated as the White House liaison officer gives correspondence such as yours the same careful consideration they would, were they able to do so themselves. This is my responsibility in the Air Force and the reason I am answering.

As you are undoubtedly aware, the United States Air Force ended its 21-year long UFO examination, Project Blue Book, in December 1969 because no evidence could be found that the sightings represented visits from outer space or were a threat to national security. In 1977, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) was asked by the President to look into the possibility of resuming UFO investigations. After studying all the facts available, NASA decided that nothing would be gained by further investigation. The Air Force agrees with that decision.

At the conclusion of Project Blue Book, all documents related to the investigation were sent to the National Archives where they are available for public inspection.

Sincerely,

W. R. DRIGGERS, JR.
Colonel, USAF

OSDWH 04937
SAF/PACC

T H E W H I T E H O U S E O F F I C E

REFERRAL

AUGUST 1, 1983

TO: DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE *1/8*

ACTION REQUESTED:

DIRECT REPLY, FURNISH INFO COPY

REMARKS: PER MR. DEAVER'S INSTRUCTIONS, A REPLY IS REQUESTED WITHIN
10 DAYS

DESCRIPTION OF INCOMING:

ID: 157693

MEDIA: LETTER, DATED JULY 21, 1983

TO: MICHAEL DEAVER

FROM: MR. RICHARD SIGISMUD
1557 9TH STREET
BOULDER CO 80302

SUBJECT: THE UFO PHENOMENON

PROMPT ACTION IS ESSENTIAL -- IF REQUIRED ACTION HAS NOT BEEN
TAKEN WITHIN 9 WORKING DAYS OF RECEIPT, PLEASE TELEPHONE THE
UNDERSIGNED AT 456-7486.

RETURN CORRESPONDENCE, WORKSHEET AND COPY OF RESPONSE
(OR DRAFT) TO:
AGENCY LIAISON, ROOM 91, THE WHITE HOUSE

SALLY KELLEY
DIRECTOR OF AGENCY LIAISON
PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE

W04937

1557 - 9th Street
Boulder, CO 80302
(303) 447-9170
July 21, 1983

157693

Mr. Michael Deaver
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

RE: The UFO Phenomenon

Summary:

A social psychologist with broad background in education, media, and UFO research, writes to advise that the government policy of UFO secrecy is rapidly becoming counterproductive and untenable. An erosion of government credibility is noted with the public and the media giving evidence of increasing awareness of the reality of the UFO phenomenon and the existence of long-term coverup.

A meeting is requested to discuss the present need for a national educational program to gradually condition the American people to the nature of the UFO presence and its possible significance for the country. It is observed that the proposed educational program would fulfill what is perceived as a government obligation to respond to the growing need of the people for information, thereby reducing the present risk of mass anxiety and culture shock in the event of any escalation in the present level of UFO activity.

It is further observed that the proposed program would deflect rising criticism of the Defense Department and the National Security Agency for the present and long-maintained state of secrecy. The writer asserts that the educational initiative suggested is capable of being designed to function with due consideration for the military nuance of the UFO problem and without compromising the military concern for national security.

The writer finally notes the existence of a very large reservoir of national and international interest in the

UFO phenomenon, a body of interest which it is felt will insure that any action taken in line with the recommended educational program would be very favorably received by the American people, the national media, and the international community of nations.

Dear Mr. Deaver:

I am a social psychologist, educator and businessman,* also one of the country's leading investigators of the UFO phenomenon. I am writing to inquire if you might have an interest in the UFO subject and if you might be amenable to a meeting to discuss the possible sociological and psychological significance which this phenomenon may hold for our nation and for mankind. I am writing on the assumption that in your position as a key advisor to the President you are aware of the reality of UFOs and the existence of high level military and government interest in the phenomenon. Perhaps you are also aware of the world-wide extent of the sightings.

If your interest in the UFO subject permits, I would especially like to discuss with you the role of government secrecy in this matter, specifically the military desire for continuing secrecy versus the growing need of the people for information.

As a social scientist who has made a long and careful study of the UFO problem, I believe that the policy of total secrecy is no longer in the best interests of the people. It has failed to make provision for the necessary education and conditioning of the public in the face of a persistent and significantly increasing level of UFO activity. I believe that the present policy exposes the American people to the possibility of massive anxiety and severe culture shock should UFO activity escalate beyond the present level, a level of activity which is already cause for concern.

With UFO sightings on the increase, I feel we have a responsibility to the American people to reevaluate the policy of secrecy and consider at this time a new approach to the complex UFO problem. If a meeting is possible to arrange, Mr. Deaver, I would like to discuss the advisability of establishing a national educational and conditioning program to gradually inform the public of the fact of the UFO presence and what it may portend for our society. Such a program is

*Founder and president of AQUARIUS MINING COMPANY, an active exploration and development company with silver and gold mines located in Colorado.

needed for it would greatly decrease the likelihood of mass anxiety and shock.

It would also stem criticism building against the executive branch of government and the National Security Agency for maintaining a policy which has completely isolated both Congress and the people from the facts of the UFO situation.

Many indications are present which strongly suggest that the isolation of Congress and the American people from information concerning UFOs may no longer be possible to maintain. A critical indicator is revealed in the attitude of the media which has changed dramatically during the past twelve months. From a former position of skepticism regarding the reality of the UFO phenomenon, the media now increasingly gives evidence that it suspects that some secret agency, in conjunction with the executive branch, knows much more about the UFO subject than has been let on.

A recent Westinghouse Broadcasting Company television documentary on the UFO subject, shown in San Francisco, Boston, Washington, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, and other cities (for which the writer was principal consultant) addresses the issue of secrecy, as will a new Prentice Hall book and a major Time/Life television documentary on UFOs to be released nationally in about six months.

We cannot be assured that the reaction of either the media or Congress will be at all temperate when it becomes finally apparent that the entire nation has been kept essentially in a state of total ignorance regarding the reality of the UFO phenomenon. All indications suggest the contrary; even today we are beginning to hear the term "Cosmic Watergate" being used by the media. With the coming release of the highly critical new Prentice Hall book, Clear Intent, followed shortly thereafter by Time/Life's national television documentary on the subject, we may see a strong reaction by both the public and the media. This reaction may easily provoke a Congressional demand for an investigation, greater yet than what happened in April of 1966. At that time during an earlier strong surge of UFO interest in the nation reported extensively by the media, then House Minority Leader Gerald Ford called the House Armed Services Committee into session with the statement "... I think we owe it to the people to establish credibility on the subject of UFOs."

Although this 1966 call by Congress for a full investigation of the UFO issue was handled by the Air Force at that time in such a way as to insure that public disclosure of the reality of the UFO phenomenon would not occur, we cannot be sure that

this will be possible today. The public and Congress are much more sophisticated and critical than was the case in 1966. Last year's Freedom of Information Act suit against the National Security Agency, an action heard in U.S. District Court, Washington, D.C., in which a citizen group demanded release of some 131 secret UFO documents prepared by the NSA and held by that agency in top secret files, revealed to the public the extent of government interest in the subject and the degree of secrecy maintained. In the event you are unfamiliar with this suit, please see the attached Washington Post news release for additional information on this FOIA action; also please find an earlier news item attached concerning the 1979 limited release of UFO information which followed another lengthy FOIA lawsuit.

Perhaps it is important at this point to clearly state that I recognize the delicate and difficult situation which the UFO phenomenon has created for the military and the NSA. The UFO presence from the very beginning created both military and societal problems of unprecedented nature. The policy of secrecy appears to have been originally conceived as an effective short-term response to this unique and truly perplexing phenomenon, a phenomenon without parallel in the history of the nation. Secrecy clearly allowed the military and intelligence community time to evaluate the national security aspects of the UFO presence and also insured that the public would not be exposed to information which might have caused severe national anxiety and possible panic. However, a generation of time has now elapsed since the early days of the UFO phenomenon. We no longer live in the early 1950's and the policy of secrecy, in the face of a persistent level of UFO activity and a growing sophistication on the part of the public, cannot be expected to remain without serious challenge and great loss of government credibility.

Beyond these considerations, however important they may be, as I noted earlier, there remains the inescapable and overriding fact that the policy of secrecy has not permitted the proper education and conditioning of the American people. This process is essential to begin if we are to prevent severe culture shock in the event of any large escalation in UFO activity. There is at present no visible government office or agency which is addressing the important societal problems which are raised by the fact of the UFO presence and the possibility of culture contact with the advanced alien societies to which this presence relates.

I feel it is my responsibility as a social scientist to warn, at the risk of being redundant, that the presence of several scientifically highly advanced alien societies observing our

nation (and our planet) must not be addressed solely as a military issue.

However baffling the behavior of UFOs may presently appear to us, the possibility that the nation may soon be exposed to culture contact with a highly advanced alien society, or societies, cannot be lightly dismissed or evaded. When we reflect upon the full range of what the UFO phenomenon implies, what culmination we may expect from the ever-increasing level of UFO activity, this very real possibility must be spoken to. Whether the UFO timetable includes provision for such contact we can only speculate, but to be unprepared is to risk that the public suffer at the very least great anxiety, and for some conservative and very fundamentalist segments of our society, possible panic. We have only to consider what might happen if UFOs attempt a mass landing or execute low level overflights of some of our major cities to see at what great disadvantage the present policy leaves the public.

It is an obvious truth that continuing secrecy does not permit the problems of culture contact to be adequately dealt with. I believe that failure to speak to this issue is not in the best interests of the people since culture shock, as we have historically seen during the Colonial Period and occasionally in our present era as well, is a societally devastating phenomenon undercutting all the major institutions of the lesser developed culture. Unfortunately, we find ourselves precisely in the position of a lesser developed society vis-a-vis the UFO phenomenon.

Culture contact, however, need not be a totally negative experience provided that a society is sufficiently conditioned in advance. If a society is adequately prepared, the phenomenon of culture shock, although never totally avoidable, is capable of being reduced to manageable proportions. Only then may benefit (and possibly great benefit) be derived from culture contact with a very highly advanced society.

As a final note, I firmly believe that any administration which has the courage to break the code of silence set by past administrations, at the apparent behest of the military, will perform not only a service to the public but will at the same instant be the recipient of a great deal of respect and favorable publicity from both the people and the media. This is because the UFO phenomenon now commands by far the most attention, indeed, fascination, of any anomaly of our time both nationally and internationally, as rightly it should. Any President who has the courage to address this complex and formidable issue I am certain will make for himself and his administration an indelible mark in history. Although I am

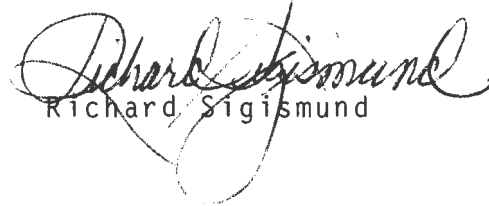
Mr. Michael Deaver

Page 6

not proposing that this should be the reason for considering the recommendations contained in this communication, it will nonetheless be one of the inevitable favorable consequences of any such action.

Thank you for your consideration in this matter. I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,



Richard Sigismund

RS:lh

Enc:

This FOIA suit was ruled upon by the U.S. Court of Appeals in early 1982. The Appeals Court upheld the District Court's findings; it was then appealed to the Supreme Court which declined to review. The litigation is currently being publicized in new books and television documentaries.

Suit Seeks to Lift Secrecy Veil

From Agency's UFO Documents

UFOs Don't Exist, Government Says, Without Telling Why

By WARD SINCLAIR
Washington Post

WASHINGTON — The U.S. government says it keeps no records on unidentified flying objects, because they don't exist.

But 131 secret documents about UFOs in the files of the National Security Agency have become the subject of an intense legal battle.

Would the documents disclose startling details about the flying saucers, or UFOs, that more than 10 million Americans claim to have seen?

Would disclosure compromise NSA's sophisticated eavesdropping techniques?

Is it all buncombe?

Or is it all too frightening to contemplate?

Apparently only NSA can answer those questions and NSA isn't talking. NSA, in fact, refuses to talk and its reticence is being challenged in the federal courts.

Eleven months ago, a U.S. District Court judge here, Gerhard A. Gesell, held that the documents were so sensitive that their public release might endanger national security. Gesell did not review the documents. His decision was based on a 21-page top-secret affidavit given him in chambers by NSA.

The battle last week reached the U.S. Court of Appeals, where a small organization known as Citizens Against UFO Secrecy (CAUS), arguing for release of the NSA documents, told a three-judge panel that the government cannot have it both ways.

If UFOs do not exist, CAUS attorney Peter A. Gersten of New York told the court, then Uncle

(Continued on Page 12)

UFOs

(From Page 1)

Sam has nothing to hide. If they do exist, then we may be in big trouble and we ought to know about it.

But NSA's lip stays buttoned.

The suit brought by CAUS under the Freedom of Information Act is another in a series of challenges to the powers of spy outfits such as NSA, the Central Intelligence Agency and the Defense Intelligence Agency to withhold virtually anything they want under the guise of national security.

"The government position is that UFOs are not a threat and that the government does not study UFOs," Gersten told the appeals panel. If the panel does not order disclosure, he said, Gesell at least should be directed to review the 131 UFO documents and decide for himself just how sensitive they really are.

Arguing for NSA, attorney Cheryl M. Long said there is no way the documents, no matter what they show, could be released without exposing and compromising the intelligence-gathering techniques of the agency, which include global electronic snooping and code-breaking.

CAUS' appetite for government documents was whetted by the 1978 release of Air Force and CIA reports on UFO sightings that were deemed to have no national security implications. Ground Saucer Watch, a Phoenix-based UFO monitoring organization, forced the release through freedom-of-information suits.

Those documents revealed that in October,

November and December of 1975, reliable military personnel saw unconventional and unexplained aerial objects hovering around nuclear weapons storage sites, aircraft alert areas and missile control complexes at installations across the northern United States.

In some instances, as radar sightings of the objects were made, Air Force fighter planes were sent aloft in unsuccessful pursuit, although the records gave no indication that the fighters fired on the intruders.

Gersten said CAUS intends to file another freedom of information suit against the Air Force this month in an effort to force disclosure of more data on the series of still unexplained 1975 sightings over Strategic Air Command bases.

U.S. Reports Visits Of UFOs to Bases

(C) 1979 Denver Post—Washington Post

WASHINGTON—During two weeks in 1975, a string of the nation's supersensitive nuclear missile launch sites and bomber bases were visited by unidentified, low-flying and elusive objects, according to Defense Department reports.

The sightings, made visually and on radar by air and ground crews and sabotage-alert forces, occurred at installations in Montana, Michigan and Maine, and led to extensive but unsuccessful Air Force attempts to track and detain the objects.

Air Force and Defense Department records variously describe the objects as helicopters, aircraft, unknown entities

and brightly lighted, fast-moving vehicles that hovered over nuclear weapons storage areas and evaded all pursuit efforts.

IN SEVERAL INSTANCES, after base security had been penetrated, the Air Force sent fighter planes and airborne command planes aloft in unsuccessful pursuit. The records don't indicate if the fighters fired on the intruders.

The documents also give no indication that the airspace incursions provoked much more than local command concern.

But a Nov. 11, 1975, directive from the office of the secretary of the Air Force instructed public information staffers to avoid linking the scattered sightings unless specifically asked.

The Defense Department position, cited in that memo and reiterated Thursday by a departmental spokesman, is that formal investigation of unidentified flying objects ended in 1969 and that there were no plans for renewed Air Force investigation.

Yet another Air Force intelligence report indicated extensive interest in a 1976 incident over Iran, when two Iranian Air Force F-4 Phantom fighter planes were scrambled to encounter a brightly lighted object in the skies near Tehran.

The object was tracked by Iranian ground radar, seen independently by the crew of a commercial airliner and pursued by the F-4s, which, according to the report, experienced a breakdown of their electronic communications devices when they neared the object.

THE REPORT, COMPILED by American officials, said that the electronic weapons system of one of the planes went dead when its pilot prepared to fire an AIM-9 missile at a smaller object that appeared to roar out from the larger vehicle.

The planes' electronic equipment reportedly became operative after they veered

Continued on page 16.

U.S. Releases Reports On UFO Visits to Bases

FROM PAGE 1

away from the smaller object, which had returned to the larger light, the report said. Iranians described the larger object, with colored, fast-flashing lights, as the size of a Boeing 707 jetliner.

The information on the 1975 and 1976 sightings—records from the Air Force and the North American Air Defense Command—was turned over to Ground Saucer Watch, a Phoenix-based organization that monitors UFO reports.

The GSW obtained the information through a Freedom of Information request to the Air Force, one of a number it has made to government agencies involved in UFO investigations.

A similar request to the CIA, made by both GSW and The Washington Post, resulted in the CIA's turning over almost 900 pages of documents related to its monitoring of UFO reports since the 1950s.

The CIA was directed by a U.S. District

Court judge here last year to turn over to Ground Saucer Watch UFO data unrelated to national security.

THE CIA'S POSITION, reiterated Thursday by a spokesman, is that it has had no involvement with UFOs since 1953, when a special study panel concluded that they presented no threat to national security.

While memos from as recently as 1977 are included in the 879 pages, the CIA spokesman said the agency continues to be "a passive recipient" of UFO data, even though none of the material is analyzed.

Todd Zechel, a GSW investigator and director of another organization, Citizens Against UFO Secrecy, and William Spaulding, a Phoenix engineer and director of GSW, said the Defense Department, the Air Force and the National Security Agency have refused to turn over certain other information that would shed more light on military encounters with unidentified flying objects.

ID # 158550

WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

03
PL more

- O - OUTGOING
 - H - INTERNAL
 - I - INCOMING
- Date Correspondence received (YY/MM/DD) 83108108

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: Harford D. Stafford

PL Mail Report User Codes: (A) _____ (B) _____ (C) _____

SUBJECT: Circulating info re Colonel Stafford to Commemorate Space Shot

ROUTE TO:	ACTION	DISPOSITION
Office/Agency (Staff Name)	Action Code Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response Code Completion Date YY/MM/DD
<u>PLMORE</u>	<u>DDI</u> <u>83108108</u>	<u>C</u> <u>8312100</u>
<u>PLTILL</u>	<u>R</u> <u>83108108</u>	<u>C</u> <u>83108111</u> <u>DD</u>
<u>99 NASA</u>	<u>R</u> <u>83108115</u>	<u>A</u> <u>8311130</u>
	<u>1 1</u>	<u>1 1</u>

ACTION CODES: A - Appropriate Action C - Comment/Recommendation D - Draft Response F - Furnish Fact Sheet to be	I - Info Copy Only/No Action Necessary R - Direct Reply w/Copy S - For Signature X - Interim Reply	DISPOSITION CODES: A - Answered B - Non-Special Referral C - Completed S - Suspended	FOR OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE: Type of Response = Initials of Signer Code = "A" Completion Date = Date of Outgoing
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COMMENTS: _____

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National Aeronautics and
Space Administration

Washington, D.C.
20546

LFC

November 30, 1983

Dr. Hanford Stafford
Executive Director
National Consortium for Black
Professional Development
1359 S. 3rd Street
Louisville, KY 40208

Dear Dr. Stafford:

This is in response to your letter to President Reagan concerning reprints of the interview with Lt. Colonel Guion Bluford.

I have tried to reach you for several months concerning your proposal. As you rightfully guessed, NASA does not have funds to reprint and circulate these interviews. We have printed some 100,000 copies of a litho of Guy Bluford and have made it available to young people across the nation. I think that may be all we can do.

It has been several years since we have talked. If there is a better number than (502) 451-8199, please forward it to me. I can be reached at (202) 755-0816.

Sincerely,

ORIGINAL SIGNED BY

Curtis M. Graves
Deputy Director
for Academic Services
Public Affairs Division

T H E W H I T E H O U S E O F F I C E
REFERRAL

AUGUST 15, 1983

TO: NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

ACTION REQUESTED:
DIRECT REPLY, FURNISH INFO COPY

DESCRIPTION OF INCOMING:

ID: 158550
MEDIA: LETTER, DATED JULY 29, 1983
TO: PRESIDENT REAGAN
FROM: DR. HANFORD D. STAFFORD
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
NATIONAL CONSORTIUM FOR BLACK
PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT
1359 SOUTH 3RD STREET
LOUISVILLE KY 40208

SUBJECT: CIRCULATING INFORMATION ON COLONEL BLUFORD
TO COMMEMORATE SPACE SLOT

PROMPT ACTION IS ESSENTIAL -- IF REQUIRED ACTION HAS NOT BEEN
TAKEN WITHIN 9 WORKING DAYS OF RECEIPT, PLEASE TELEPHONE THE
UNDERSIGNED AT 456-7486.

RETURN CORRESPONDENCE, WORKSHEET AND COPY OF RESPONSE
(OR DRAFT) TO:
AGENCY LIAISON, ROOM 91, THE WHITE HOUSE

SALLY KELLEY
DIRECTOR OF AGENCY LIAISON
PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE

37

NATIONAL CONSORTIUM FOR BLACK PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

**1359 SOUTH 3RD STREET
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY 40208
(502) 637-1481**



Juan Morici

7/29/83

The Honorable Ronald Reagan
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, DC 20301

Dear Mr. President:

As as you are aware, Colonel Guion Bluford is scheduled to go up in space sometimes in late August. There are several school children across America, both black and white, who would like to have copies of this interview. We here think it would be appropriate to have additional copies printed up, especially since the Administration's interest in science is at an all time high at this point; but more importantly, such a reprint and circulation could elevate the Administration's image among the school people. In any event, we just recently printed 5,000 copies of this issue for NASA, but I don't think they have the funds to print and circulate the number I have in mind. I would like to print up and circulate 100,000 to be handed out and circulated among school children (of all colors and creeds) in selected cities and states and to circulate among public and secondary school libraries. The costs are as follows:

100,000 reprints @ 75¢	\$ 75,000
Postage and handling @ 6¢	6,000
Total	<u>\$ 81,000</u>

Of course, if you feel more copies will be appropriate, please add the desired number and multiply by the rates listed. Any purchase order submitted should be arranged to have here within seven (7) days. We promise fourteen (14) days delivery. If you desire to talk to me further about this, please call at (502) 451-8199 (bus.) or (502) 228-4012 (res.) Please note that a similar is being sent also to Secretary Weinberger for his involvement. However, only one contract from either of you will suffice. I look forward to hearing from you.

With warm regards,
Manford D. Stafford
Manford D. Stafford, Ph.D.
Executive Director

By the way, if we print it, some of the pictures will have to be "cleaned" up a bit.

A40599

NASA

National Aeronautics and
Space Administration



Dr. Guion S. Bluford, Jr.
NASA Astronaut
First Black American
in Space

*The following interview is reprinted from the Fall 1980 issue of the **SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING NEWSLETTER**, Vol 4, No. 1. The **NEWSLETTER** is published by the National Consortium for Black Professional Development, Inc., 2307 Taylorsville Road, Louisville, Kentucky 40205. All rights reserved; this interview may not be reproduced in whole or in part without prior written permission from the publisher.*

THE NATIONAL CONSORTIUM FOR BLACK PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT . . .

A Louisville-based non-profit educational services organization composed of industrial corporations and institutions of higher education committed to the development and implementation of a national program to substantially increase the pool of Black professionals in several areas of critical employment demand, including the applied and natural sciences, business administration, communications technology, engineering, and law.

Supported by contributions from varied sources, but more substantially by annual fees from its constituent members, the NCBPD thrust comprises a comprehensive career development program beginning with career awareness and exploration at the late elementary level; intensive career counseling and information regarding career preparation at the secondary level; undergraduate and graduate professional training at the college and university level; and identification, recruitment, and counseling coupled with placement, retention, and promotion at the employment level.

The NCBPD program, which became operational on a national basis in September 1974, is structured into three basic components which address short-range, intermediate-range, and long-range objectives respectively. The publication of the **SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING NEWSLETTER** is one of the NCBPD's activities to achieve these objectives.

The **NEWSLETTER** is directed toward science-gifted Black students in Grades 4-12. The publication, which is viewed as an open-line kind of continuing contact with its readers, features pictorial profiles of active Black scientists and engineers, practical kinds of career development information relating to science and engineering fields, tips for strengthening academic and test-taking skills, and well-researched and -illustrated articles designed to stimulate interest in scientific and technical matters. Subscriptions and advertising rates available upon request.

Introducing . . .

Dr. Guion S. Bluford, Jr.

NASA MISSION SPECIALIST



Photo courtesy NASA

Ever wondered what it takes to become an astronaut? Find out in this interview with Dr. Guion S. Bluford, Jr., who is scheduled to be a mission specialist aboard the third flight of the Orbiter Challenger, STS-8, which is scheduled to be launched during the late summer of 1983.

A native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Dr. Bluford acquired a doctorate degree in aerospace engineering before he became a NASA astronaut. To learn more about Dr. Bluford and the Shuttle program, read on!

Q. Dr. Bluford, would you please begin by telling us about the purpose of the Space Shuttle program?

A. Well, the purpose of the Space Shuttle program is to get things into space and to take things out of space. It's supposed to replace the expendable boosters and the rockets that we now use to put things into space. The advantage of using the Space Shuttle instead of rockets is that the Shuttle is a lot cheaper.

Q. Would you briefly describe the design of the Space Shuttle?

A. The Space Shuttle consists of a crew-and-cargo-carrying craft which looks very much like an airplane about the size of a DC9 aircraft. Attached to it is a large external tank which carries about a million and a half gallons of fuel. Attached to the tank are two solid-rocket boosters. That's the launch configuration of the Shuttle. Once it gets into orbit, the Shuttle will look like the DC9 aircraft; it will also look that way when it comes in for landing.

Q. And the only part that is lost is the tank?

A. That's the only "throw-away" part. The solid-



Photo Courtesy NASA

An artist's conception of the Space Shuttle about to deploy a Landsat satellite.

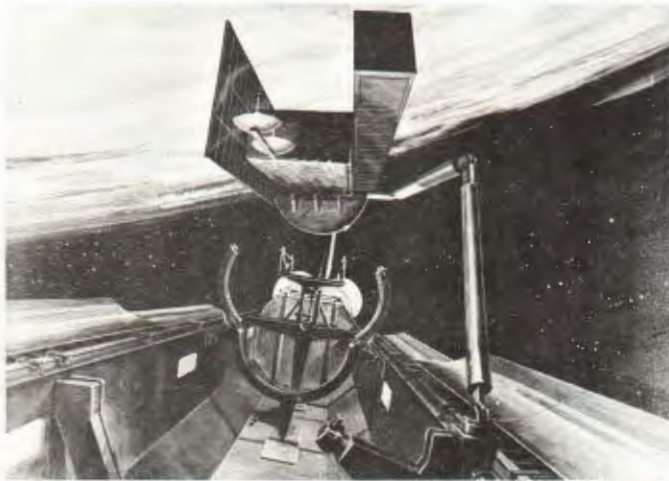


Photo Courtesy NASA

An artist's conception of satellite deployment as viewed from the cargo bay.

rocket boosters are jettisoned after lift-off and they're parachuted into the ocean, where they are picked up and used again. So the external tank is the only non-reusable portion of the Shuttle system.

Q. I see. Would you describe the crew that is intended to use this vehicle?

A. Well, there are three types of crew members. First of all, there's an astronaut-pilot. There will be two of these; their job will be to fly the Shuttle into orbit, maneuver the craft on orbit, and return the craft to land. There'll be a mission specialist; this person will be responsible for monitoring orbiter systems and managing payload operations. Mission specialists will be doing the work with the payload on orbit. If we have a payload that requires a specialty which the mission specialist is not able to do, then we will have a payload specialist, who will be a non-astronaut whose only job will be to work with that particular payload.

Q. What are some of the payloads that the Space Shuttle might carry?

A. We plan to carry a wide variety of payloads, primarily satellites and orbiting laboratories. The types of satellites we'll be carrying will include com-

munications satellites, defense satellites, and earth resources satellites. We'll also be carrying a laboratory in the back of the payload bay called the *Space Lab*.

Q. Is that the European Space Lab?

A. It's being built by the European Space Agency, but it's going to be a space lab that will be used both by the Europeans and by ourselves.

Q. I see. As a mission specialist, could you describe for us some of the things you anticipate being called to do?

A. Well, I'll be required to work with the various payloads, which means that I'll be required to deploy the payload into space by opening the payload bay doors, checking out the payload, grappling the payload with a remote manipulator arm and actually positioning the payload into orbit.

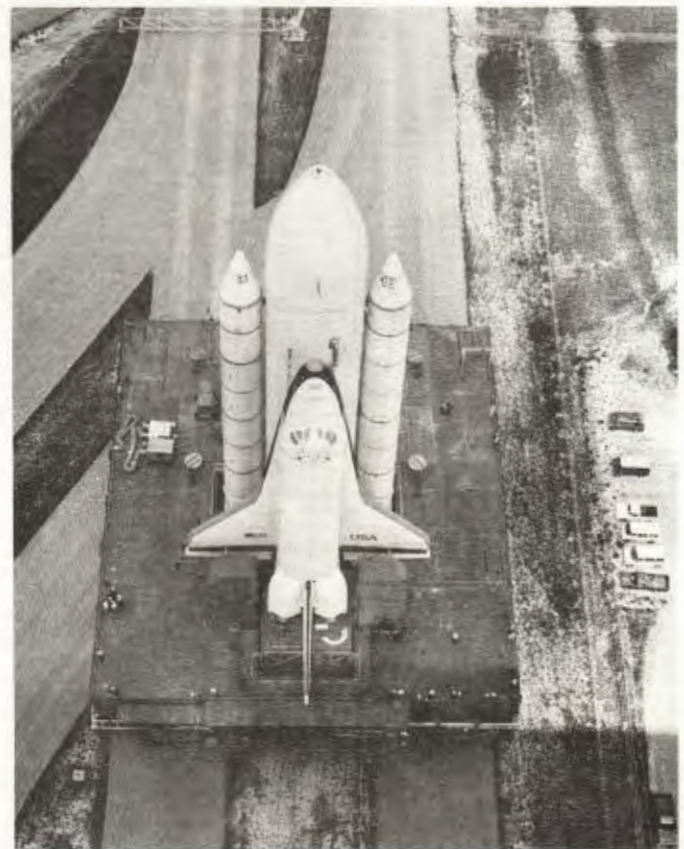


Photo Courtesy NASA

The Space Shuttle Orbiter 101 Enterprise.

Another job that I will have will be to retrieve satellites. If we have a satellite up there that needs to be brought back, then I will work with the remote manipulator arm to grapple the satellite and return it to the payload bay for the return to Earth. I'll also help with the experiments in the *Space Lab*. These experiments range a wide gamut from materials processing to astronomy to earth resources.

Q. *Materials processing* — is that developing alloys and growing crystals?

A. Materials processing could be developing alloys. I



Photo Courtesy NASA

Dr. Bluford with fellow astronaut candidates and U. S. Air Force trainees about to undergo water survival training exercises in Florida.

have done some work in Space Lab Three, which is a materials processing laboratory that we will be orbiting. In that particular laboratory, we'll be doing crystal growing, and we'll be developing some materials in space that we can't develop as well on the ground.

Q. Why is that?

A. In space, without the influence of gravity, there are crystals that we can grow a lot purer than on the ground. The growth of crystals is deformed by the constant "pull" of gravity.

Q. I see. Have you completed your astronaut training program?

A. Yes, so to speak. I have completed the candidacy portion of the program, and I'm considered an astronaut. I am still learning about being an astronaut as well as learning how the Shuttle works.

Q. How many astronauts are there in this country?

A. Right now we have 62, and we recently brought in 19 new astronaut candidates.

Q. How many of these are Black?

A. Three of the astronauts are Black, and one of the astronaut candidates is Black.

Q. Are there any females?

A. Yes, there are six female astronauts, and two of the astronaut candidates are female, for a total of eight altogether.

Q. Do female astronaut candidates undergo the same training as males? Are they being prepared for the same responsibilities?

A. Yes, we're being trained in the same way. All of the female astronauts are mission specialists; they'll be doing the same types of jobs that I'll be doing.

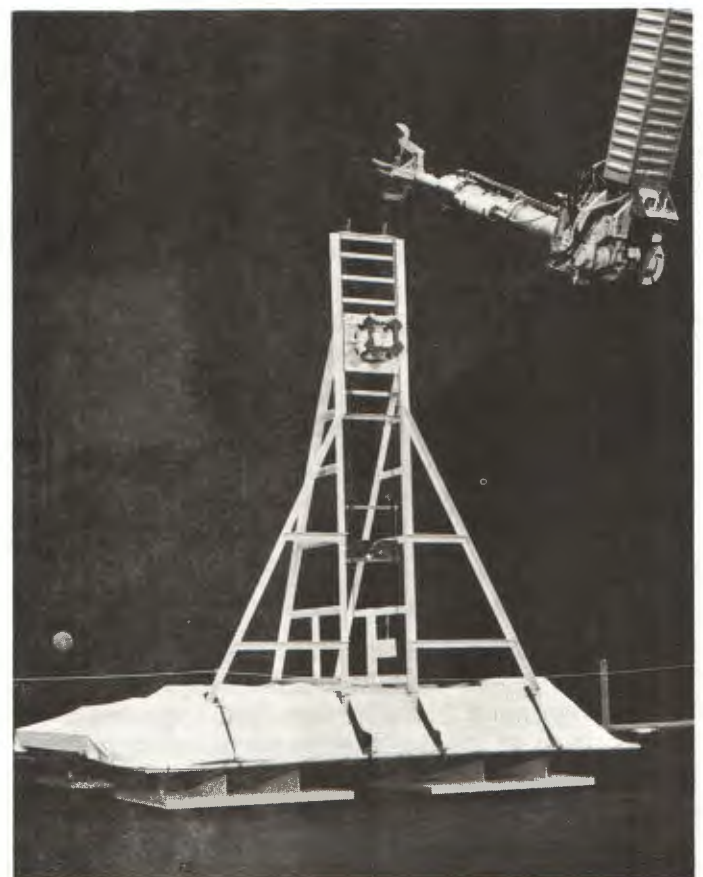


Photo Courtesy NASA

A prototype of the Shuttle manipulator arm is tested at NASA's LBJ Space Center near Houston, Texas.

Q. Do you foresee a time when an ordinary civilian or non-scientifically trained person will be placed into orbit?

A. Well, I see a time when an ordinary civilian will be

placed into orbit, but he will have to have a job which needs to be done in orbit. We are calling those people *payload specialists* — people whose expertise will be needed for payloads in orbit. Right now, though, I don't see a need for non-technical personnel in the near future. The jobs that I see in space, at least in the early phases of the Shuttle program, are primarily geared for pilots and technically-trained people.

Q. How long do you think it will be before you are scheduled for a specific mission? Do you have any way of gauging that?

A. No, I don't. But I anticipate that it will be several years, since currently we are concerned with demonstrating the operation of the system. In other words, we have to test out the Shuttle to make sure it works properly before we go into an operational phase. The testing phase will last at least two years, so it will be at least that long before I will have a feel as to what types of missions I might have.

Q. Will you continue to study as an astronaut with the Space Shuttle program for the next two years?

A. Yes, for at least that long. I am not only learning about the system, I am also helping the people at the Center in preparation for the first launch.

Q. How do you spend your time now?

A. Right now, I am verifying some of the hardware and software on the Shuttle. I am checking out the computer program to insure that it will do what it's supposed to do when we actually fly the Shuttle. I spend a great deal of time working in a Shuttle simulator, actually flying ascents and doing on-orbit work.

Q. Could you tell us a little about what a Shuttle simulator is?

A. A Shuttle simulator is a cockpit of the Shuttle on the ground, in which all the switches and knobs function as if the Shuttle were flying in space.

Q. And you test the computers that will be helping the pilots in the Shuttle?

A. Yes. The Shuttle is a highly computerized vehicle and we can't really fly the Shuttle without the computers. We need to make sure that the computers are performing the way they're supposed to perform and to try to catch any mistakes in the computer programs before we actually begin flying in the vehicle for real.

Q. What would happen in the event of a severe medical emergency in space, such as appendicitis or something of that nature?

A. Well, in that case, we would probably terminate the mission and bring the Shuttle back in. Since the Shuttle is an aircraft type of vehicle, we'll probably be able to bring it in within a 12-hour or 24-hour time period after an emergency has been declared on or

bit. Another thing that we could possibly do is to send another vehicle up to rescue people in the first vehicle, but I think that in the case that you've described, we would terminate the mission and bring the injured or sick individual back to Earth.

Q. I see. You yourself have a Ph.D. degree. Do most of the astronauts have an advanced degree of that nature?

A. Pilot astronauts are primarily test pilots, but most of the mission specialist astronauts have advanced degrees.

Q. If the degrees were comparable, how would you say the salary of an astronaut compares with a scientist or an engineer working in another field?

A. I would say they're on par. The military people, like myself, are getting the same pay as our military counterparts. I would say that the civilians are getting comparable pay based on the amount of experience they have.

Q. Your doctoral degree is in aerospace engineering. Would you define that field for our readers?

A. It's the engineering field which specializes in aircraft aviation and space technology.

Q. What sort of things did you work on in getting your degree?

A. My Ph.D. work was in computational aerodynamics, which means that I worked with computers. I developed computer programs to calculate the forces and moments* on various aircraft parts. I worked with preparing computer codes which calculate how an airplane flies and how it responds while it's flying.

Q. And you have a minor in laser physics. What sort of work did you do in that field?

A. The work that I did was primarily classroom work. There was no laboratory work of any kind. The Ph.D. program that I went through required that I minor in another field; the field that I chose was laser physics.

Q. You also have flown 144 combat missions. It is interesting that you opted to be a mission specialist rather than a pilot.

A. Well, I am better qualified to be a mission specialist than I am to be an astronaut pilot. The pilots who were selected were test pilots, and I am not a test pilot.

Q. Could you briefly explain the difference between flying a jet fighter and flying the Shuttle?

A. They're pretty much the same, except that the jet airplane has jet engines on it, whereas the Shuttle does not. The Shuttle will be a glider attached to two rocket engines. On lift-off, the characteristics of the Shuttle and an airplane are similar in reference to control. But during approach and landing, the Shut-

tle will be coming in without an engine, so you won't have the "go around" capability that you have with regular airplanes.

Q. So it lands just like a glider?

A. Yes.

Q. Can the Shuttle, when it's landing as a glider, land on water?

A. We have built a 15,000 foot runway at Cape Kennedy and the Shuttle will land on that runway. So, no, it's not geared to land on water.

Q. I see. What do you find most exhilarating about training as an astronaut?

A. I like the whole program. It's a very interesting program because it gives me the opportunity to



Photo Courtesy NASA

Dr. Bluford in fabric rescue sphere in which astronauts could be evacuated from a stricken spacecraft.



Photo courtesy NASA

Dr. Bluford taking part in water survival training at Homestead Air Force Base in Florida.

delve into several areas of strong personal interest. On the engineering side, I'm learning how the space program works — the principles, development, and testing behind the spacecraft. Also, I'm given the opportunity to maintain my flying proficiency by flying trainer aircraft here at the LBJ Space Center. So I like both the ground portion of the program and the flying portion of the program.

Q. Have you ever found any aspects of the program frightening to go through?

A. No, not really, I'm a seasoned pilot. My background has prepared me well for this type of program.

Q. I understand you also have a FAA commercial pilot license. What does that qualify you to pilot?

A. I can fly private airplanes, and I can also fly private airplanes for hire.

Q. Do you have any major goals beyond the Space Shuttle as far as your own future is concerned?

A. Right now, no. My primary interest now is to do my best to help make sure that the Space Shuttle program is successful, and I hope to have an opportunity to actually fly in the Shuttle.

Q. Would you hazard any forecasts of what you think space travel might be like in the year 2000?

A. I think that by the year 2000 we will be fairly experienced in using the Shuttle. I anticipate that the Shuttle will last 10 to 15 years and may go as far as the year 2000. But I think that our work in space will be primarily in Earth orbit, trying to improve life here on Earth up to the year 2000 and even beyond.

Q. Do you have any thoughts about the possibility of the use of the Shuttle to build a permanent space station?

A. That's a very strong possibility. There is some thought being given to that and I anticipate that maybe after the year 2000 we will end up building large space structures which could culminate in an actual space station.



Dr. Bluford with fellow astronauts Dr. Ron McNair and Major Frederick Gregory.

Photo courtesy NASA

Q. Will these orbit the Earth like giant satellites?

A. Yes. They'll start off as small structures in space, and we'll continue to build onto them until we have a space station.

Q. How many Shuttle crafts are being constructed now?

A. Well, right now we have one that is built, that's down at Cape Kennedy, and we have a second that's in the process of being built by Rockwell International near Los Angeles, California. We have budgeted four vehicles with a possibility of five.

Q. What would you say are the chief skills that an astronaut should have?

A. Well, I think an astronaut should have a technical background in one of the sciences or engineering fields, so that he can grasp some of the principles behind space flight as well as how the hardware and software systems work. I think that's the primary educational background that he should have.

Q. How would you characterize the personality traits an astronaut should have?

A. I think that he should be able to work with other people well, and he should be able to perform under stress.

Q. Being a mission specialist, Dr. Bluford, do you

think of yourself as being a scientist or as being an astronaut?

A. I look at a mission specialist as a multi-talented person. He has to be a scientist; he has to be



Photo courtesy NASA

Dr. Bluford being measured for helmet visor at LBJ Space Center.

capable of doing the experiments that the scientists on the ground need to have done. He also needs to be a flight crew member; he needs to be capable of serving as a backup to the pilot. He needs to know how the Shuttle system works and to be able to respond to emergencies. And then, the mission



Photo courtesy NASA

Dr. Bluford with his wife Linda and their sons Guion Stewart and James Trevor.

specialist needs to be able to work with the cargoes that we will be carrying into space, such as satellites, and be able to operate the various systems that support a satellite. So he needs to be not only a scientist, but also a crew member — as well as an engineer.

Q. Dr. Bluford, I want to ask you something I'm sure many people have wondered about; I know I have. How hard is it to become an astronaut? How is the field weeded down to 19 candidates?

A. I went through several selection processes before I made it. Being in the military, I applied through the Air Force. There were a lot of Air Force officers, I think 1,000 officers, that applied. Only 133 of us were selected. Our names were then combined with those of all the civilians that applied to the program. About 8,000 civilians applied. Out of that group, a finalist group was selected, which was about 200 people. We actually came down to Houston and were interviewed, given physicals and psychological tests, that sort of thing. From that finalist group, 35 people were selected as candidates.

Q. What sort of stress testing did you undergo in the candidacy program? Anything like being cooped up in small areas for long periods of time?

A. None that I can think of. They gave us a battery of psychological tests, but I can't remember any stress testing.

Q. What would you say were the most important criteria all the way down the line of selection?

A. I'm not sure. I think there were a lot of criteria that were important. One, you had to be highly motivated to get into the program. That was one of the things they were looking for when they selected people. Two, you had to get through the physical which was fairly rigorous. And then, you had to have the technical background and experience in order to be successful as an astronaut.

Q. Switching focus to when you were growing up, what were your favorite subjects in school?

A. When I was growing up, my favorite subject was math. Math and science were my *forte*, and I enjoyed both of them very much.

Q. Would you characterize yourself as a good student from junior high on up?

A. I would characterize myself as a good, or average-to-good student in junior high and high school.

Q. What were your favorite leisure activities as an 11 year old?

A. I was fairly active in quite a few activities in school; the chess team, the pingpong team, and the science club. I was very interested in aviation in general. I did a lot of reading on aviation and on aircraft model building.

Q. Did your family motivate you toward a career in aviation or science?

A. My father was a mechanical engineer so I was inclined toward the engineering field, maybe because I knew what an engineer did. Also, the reason I was inclined toward space engineering was that I felt a strong interest in aviation and aircraft, and I coupled that with my interest in science and math and came up with aerospace engineering.

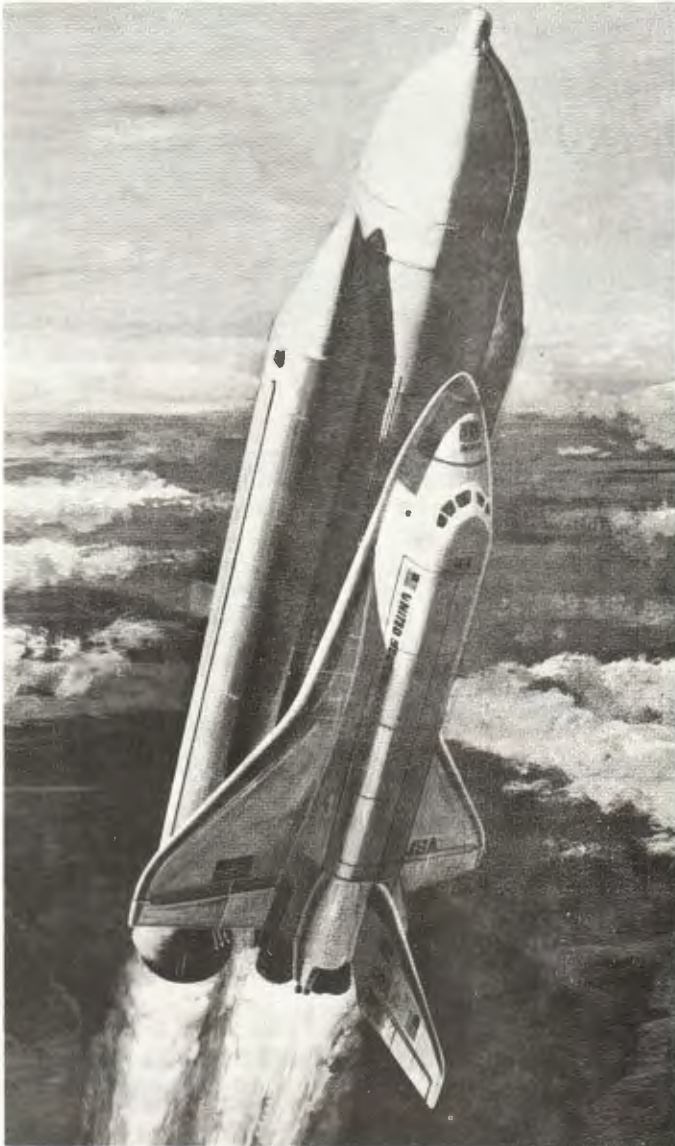


Photo courtesy NASA

Q. Let's turn now to your family life and your leisure activities. Do you have your own family now?

A. Yes, I am married. I've got two sons; one is 14 and the other is 16.

Q. What are their interests?

A. My older son, Guion Stewart, is interested in computers and playing the saxophone. My younger son, James Trevor, is interested in sports and in hi-fi equipment. My wife Linda has an MBA degree; she is an accountant. Her favorite home activities are reading and raising plants.

Q. How do you like to spend your free time?

A. I do a lot of outside reading. I'm a big fan of Arthur Conan Doyle's Sherlock Holmes, but I mostly read non-fiction, such as Kissinger's recent book. I also like to play racquetball, handball, and tennis.

Q. Would you have any advice to young aspiring scientists either in the areas of aerospace engineering or as an astronaut?

A. Let me talk about the engineering field in particular. I think the career opportunities for Blacks are wide open in engineering. My experience has been that Blacks represent a very small minority in the engineering field, less than 1%. There's a strong demand for talented Blacks and the field is wide open.

There are a lot of opportunities out there for growth and opportunities for advancement. I would pass on the word to do your best and to keep striving to achieve your highest goals. Set high goals for yourself and stay with them until you achieve them.



Photo courtesy NASA

America is Still No. 1 In Space At NASA, We're Working Hard To Keep It That Way!

If you have your B.S. in engineering or science and U.S. Citizenship, NASA probably has a place for you on the winning team.

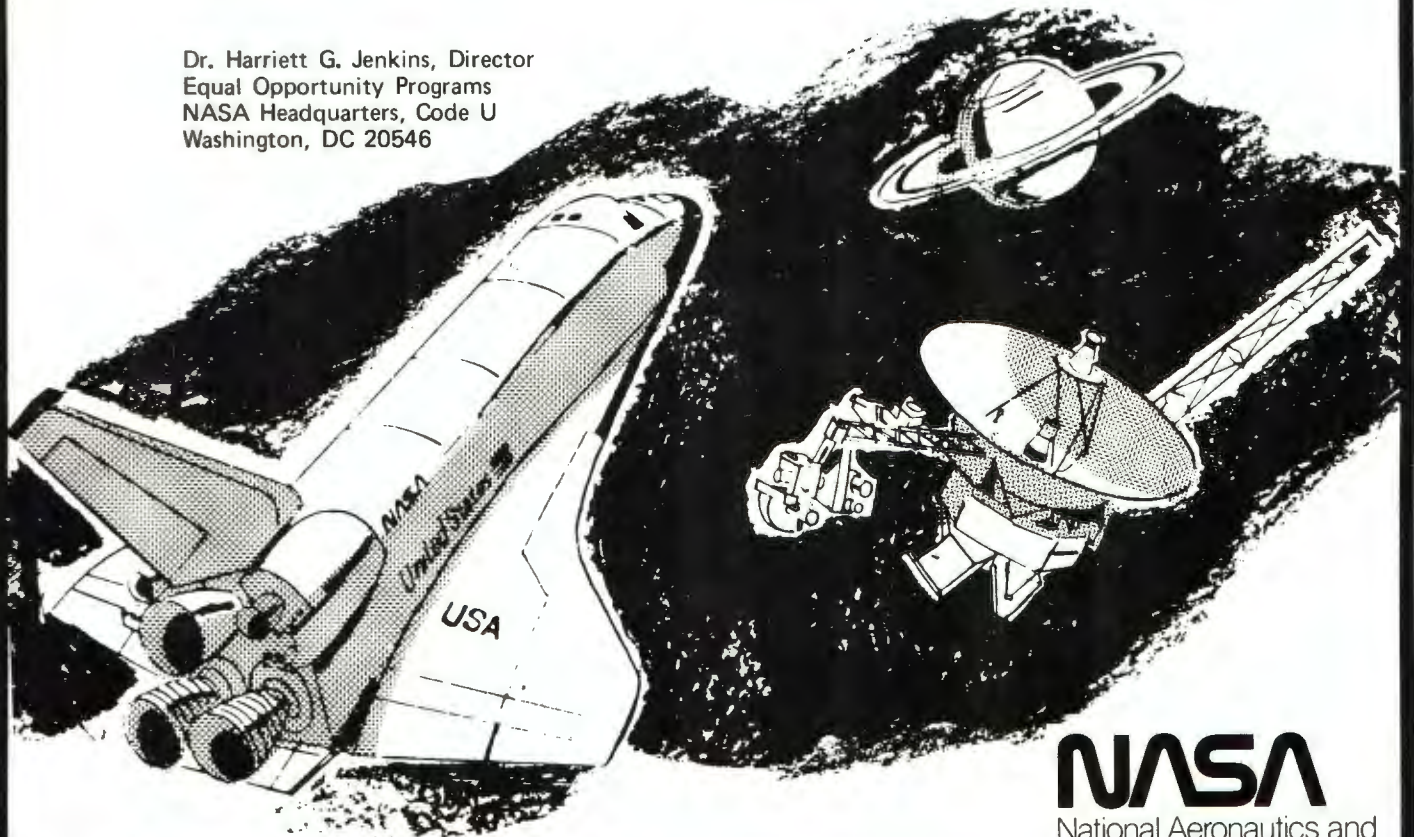
If you are still studying for your degree, NASA has an active COOP Program to assist you in earning your way while you learn.

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- Dryden Flight Research Center, Edwards, CA 93523
- Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, MD 20771
- Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX 77058
- Kennedy Space Center, FL 32899
- Langley Research Center, Hampton, VA 23665
- Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, OH 44135
- Marshall Space Flight Center, AL 35812
- National Space Technology Laboratory, MS 39529
- Wallops Flight Center, Wallops Island, VA 23337

If you are interested, please send a copy of your Federal SF-171 or resume to:

Dr. Harriett G. Jenkins, Director
Equal Opportunity Programs
NASA Headquarters, Code U
Washington, DC 20546



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NASA
National Aeronautics and
Space Administration



National Aeronautics and
Space Administration

Washington, D.C.
20546

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- O - OUTGOING
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NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: Antonio Savoca

PS Mail Report User Codes: (A) _____ (B) _____ (C) _____

SUBJECT: Delta Launch Vehicle System

ROUTE TO: Office/Agency (Staff Name)	ACTION		DISPOSITION		
	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Code	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
<u>DC COYN</u>	<u>C¹</u>	<u>83/08/11</u>	<u>JKC</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>83/08/22</u> <u>E</u>
<u>DC HILT</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>83/08/11</u>		<u>A</u>	<u>83/08/22</u> <u>C¹</u>
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ACTION CODES: A - Appropriate Action C - Comment/Recommendation D - Draft Response F - Furnish Fact Sheet to be	I - Info Copy Only/No Action Necessary R - Direct Reply w/Copy S - For Signature X - Interim Reply	DISPOSITION CODES: A - Answered B - Non-Special Referral C - Completed S - Suspended	FOR OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE: Type of Response = Initials of Signer Code = "A" Completion Date = Date of Outgoing
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- business SCIOAA ✓ 03

August 23, 1983

Dear Tony:

Thank you for your kind letter of August 8. It was equally my pleasure to meet with you and David Grimes and to learn of your efforts on behalf of the commercialization of the Delta Launch Vehicle System.

I hope you will keep me apprised of further developments pertaining to this project. You have my best wishes for every continued success.

Sincerely,

JAMES K. COYNE
Special Assistant to the President
for Private Sector Initiatives

Mr. Antonio L. Savoca
President
Transpace Carriers, Inc.
7833 Walker Drive
Post Office Box 366
Greenbelt, Maryland 20770

cc: Outgoing Correspondence file
Appointments file
Central Files w/ incoming

JKC:hh

158572



Transpace Carriers Inc
7833 Walker Drive
P.O. Box 366
Greenbelt MD 20770

301-621-9229

*Heidi
FYI -
Not from
JC*

August 8, 1983

Honorable James K. Coyne
Special Assistant to the President
For Private Sector Initiative
The White House
Room 134
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Jim:

Dave Grimes and I really appreciated having the opportunity to discuss our company, Transpace Carriers, Inc. with you and the role we hope to play in the pending commercialization of the Delta Launch Vehicle System.

The formal process of the transition cycle is about to start and the next three or four months will be very exciting and significant for us.

We appreciate the opportunity created by this administration to form a new industry in the United States, utilizing the space technology developed under government funded programs. We believe we have formulated an acquisition plan which will best meet the governments' requirements and which will firmly establish the first commercial space industry in the United States.

Until we move into our new Greenbelt headquarters, we are located in temporary rental space in the GSA building on 7th and D streets. The telephone number there is 646-1289 should you have a need to contact us.

Once again, thank you for the time you spent with us and we hope we can visit with you again should the need arise.

Sincerely,

Antonio L. Savoca
President



National Aeronautics and
Space Administration

Washington, D.C.
20546

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Reply to Attn of: **LFF-10**

July 25, 1983

Ms. Becky Norton Dunlop
Special Assistant to the President and
Deputy Director of Presidential Personnel
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Becky:

I hope this letter, which outlines NASA's policy on guest arrangements for Space Shuttle launches will help to answer some of the concerns in your July 15 memo to Mr. Beggs.

NASA has long made it a practice to issue special guest passes, upon request, to elected officials at the local, state and national levels. These passes are also issued to constituents of Members of Congress at their request and to NASA customers and contractors, as well as to citizens interested in the space program. Under our open policy, more than 3,500 people are issued these routine guest passes for each launch of the Space Shuttle.

In addition to the routine issuance of these guest passes, the NASA Administrator traditionally invites a select group of dignitaries to important NASA events. It was this group which you and other White House guests joined for the last Shuttle flight.

Because of the historical significance of the last Shuttle flight and Sally Ride's role in it, we made a decision (which was described to your office) to invite predominately women. The basic reason behind this decision was that the presence of leading American women in the business, professional and academic communities at the launch could pave the way for NASA to build a new constituency for our program. NASA had never made any special outreach efforts to build support among women.

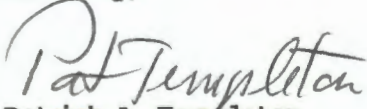
For lists of potential guests, we enlisted the help of Dee Jepson's White House office; the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor; NASA program offices; the Pentagon; the Small Business Administration; the Committee of 200, a group of women heading businesses grossing \$10 million or more annually and Catalyst, a resource organization for businesses wishing to name distinguished women to their boards. The bulk of those on our list of 3,500 received special guest invitations which gave them an opportunity to come to Florida at their own expense, receive a briefing, take a tour of the launch facilities at the Kennedy Space center and attend a NASA-hosted reception. By joint White House/NASA agreement, all government employees eventually invited to the launch as the NASA Administrator's guests were chosen and invited by the White House.

For the next Space shuttle flight (STS-8), which will mark the ascent of the first black American into space (Guion Bluford), we are planning a similar effort. Lists of prospective guests representing a broad cross section of the national Black community have been solicited from the White House, the NASA Equal Opportunity Program Office and major minority organizations such as the Tuskegee Airmen.

Our proposed list also includes recommended non-minority officials, members of the international community and prominent persons recommended by the Republican National Committee.

As you know, Dan W. Morris, formerly of the White House staff, recently joined NASA as Deputy Director of Public Affairs for Public Services. He is working closely with the White House in developing a prospective STS-8 guest list and making appropriate guest activity arrangements. We are extremely pleased to have Dan with us and are certain that his experience and expertise will be of tremendous benefit to the Program.

Sincerely,



Patrick A. Templeton
Associate Administrator for
External Relations

1982 JUL 20 10 28

RECEIVED

For the next three months (8/28-9/1), which will mark the centennial of the first black
African into space (Orlando Bland), we are launching a similar effort. That is
progressive guests representing a broad cross-section of the national black community
have been solicited from the White House, the NARA Equal Opportunity Program Office
and major minority organizations such as the League for Urban Affairs.

Our proposed list also includes several non-minority officials, members of the
international community and prominent persons recommended by the Republican
National Committee.

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activity arrangements. We are extremely pleased to have Dan with us and are certain
that his experience and expertise will be of the greatest benefit to the program.

Sincerely,

[Handwritten Signature]
Richard A. Taylor
Associate Administrator for
External Relations

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1983 JUL 26 AM 10 58

send to Katherine

BM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

tickler

July 15, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR JAMES BEGGS

FROM: BECKY NORTON DUNLOP *BND*
SUBJECT: NASA VIP Guests at STS-7 Launch

As a result of a number of reports we received and events witnessed at the recent Shuttle launch, we feel it incumbent to request some information regarding NASA clearance process and decisions regarding invited guests. It would be helpful if you could provide the following:

- ° Complete invitation list clearly marked with acceptances and regrets, with name, address, and name of organization.
- ° Notations on the list of the specific office within NASA which submitted the names for invitation.
- ° Notation of highest official within NASA who cleared each name for invitation.

If you could please provide this information by COB July 22, 1983, it would be most helpful in responding to our inquiries. Please use the attached format in responding. .

Thank you for your cooperation.

*send to Katherine
Anderson - did we
send her the answer.*

BND

*KA: did we? I can't
remember! sm*

<u>Invitee (Name and Address)</u>	<u>Organization</u>	<u>NASA Office</u>	Highest Clearance <u>Official</u>	<u>Accept</u>	<u>Regret</u>
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Telephone
202-543-2239

NEWS Release

Washington Memorial Building
Veterans of Foreign Wars of the US
200 Maryland Avenue, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20002



"THE VOICE OF TWO AND ONE HALF MILLION MEN AND WOMEN OF THE VFW AND ITS AUXILIARY"

FOR RELEASE:

IMMEDIATELY
(18 JULY 1983)

John Busby
FYI
Manella

JANE FONDA: AN ADMINISTRATION VIP?

WASHINGTON, D. C. -- Mr. James R. Currieo, National Commander-in-Chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, today called upon James M. Beggs, Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), "to explain fully and promptly" just what NASA thought it was doing when Jane Fonda and her husband were given red carpet VIP treatment at the recent launching of the space shuttle "Challenger."

Currieo continued by expressing his "distaste and contempt" for this callous NASA publicity ploy.

The VFW leader concluded by associating himself "totally and proudly" with a recent Congressional Record insertion by Arizona's Congressman Bob Stump, which follows.

(MORE)

1983 JUL 21 PM 12 30

RECEIVED

NASA'S VIP LIST

HON. BOB STUMP
OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1983

Mr. Stump. Mr. Speaker, the planned landing site of the Space Shuttle was not the only aspect of this recent and historic mission to be overcast by dark clouds.

I would like to enter in the RECORD and bring to the attention of my colleagues and the American people the following article from the Arizona Republic regarding VIP's at the shuttle launch.

THE OTHER JANE FONDA

Millions of fawning Americans have lionized actress Jane Fonda by buying her diet and exercise book, thereby adding to her considerable wealth and making her a best-selling author.

There is another Jane Fonda, however, one that she might want to forget, but one whom others cannot forget.

Fonda was the darling of extreme left wing groups who took her anti-American venom deep into the enemy camp in North Vietnam during the war, and willingly consorted with communists to aid and abet their propaganda, even as American prisoners of war were rotting and being tortured in nearby camps.

Arizona Rep. John McCain is one whom will never forget.

McCain, a third generation naval hero, was a prisoner of the North Vietnamese (his Navy jet having been shot down while on a mission) when Fonda arrived in Hanoi for a visit with her communist hosts.

McCain refused to meet with Fonda when she was in Hanoi with the communist hosts, and thereby contribute to the communist propaganda triumph.

For refusing to share the spotlight with Fonda, McCain's captors broke both of his arms.

McCain has now written the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, protesting NASA's decision to "showcase" Fonda and her husband, radical Tom Hayden, as Very Important Persons at last Saturday's launching of the space shuttle CHALLENGER.

(OVER)

McCain does not argue the right of Fonda and Hayden to attend the space launching.

But he correctly questions the judgment of NASA in honoring Fonda and Hayden, given her record as a willing and unapologetic propagandist for a wartime enemy.

McCain will always carry a deformed arm as a result of Fonda's visit to North Vietnam.

As for Fonda, she merely has become more famous and immensely wealthier.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 30, 1983

NOTE FOR JANICE BARBIERI

FROM: KAREN HART *Karen*

FYI --

See Fuller's notation -- he called Louise Hardee and told her that the White House had not and would not interfere.

Guess you can send this to "Files" now.

Thanks for calling it to our attention.

*note not sent -
dz - told her by phone*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

JULY 27, 1983

TO: CRAIG FULLER
FROM: JANICE BARBIERI - SPEAKERS BUREAU

We received the attached mailgram today. It would seem inappropriate for us to handle -- can you help?

Attachment:

Mailgram from Louise Hardee

159656

1110

09

FG

ED

The National Organization for Women for
South Carolina invited Selby Rich to
speak at their conference, she accepted, then
cancelled. They blame the White House
for the cancellations

50 J. K. HARDEE
335 GEDDES AVE
CHARLESTON SC 29407 25PM



1-0667139206 07/25/83 ICS IPMMTZZ CSP WWSA
8037666235 MGM TDMT CHARLESTON SC 235 07-25 0857P EST

Red 7/27
S. B.

RONALD REAGAN
WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON DC 20500

To Debbie Stutton
(can you handle?)
Thank -
very
Louise

Scheduling - other
Aug. 10, 1983

I AM STATE CONFERENCE COORDINATOR FOR THE NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR WOMEN FOR SOUTH CAROLINA WE HAVE INVITED DR SALLY RIDE ASTRONAUT TO SPEAK AT THE CONFERENCE ON AUGUST 10 IN CHARLESTON NASA CONFIRMED HER TO COME ON JULY 6 AND JULY 18 THEY CANCELLED BY SAYING THAT THE CHALLENGER 8 SHUTTLE FLIGHT IS GOING UP THAT DAY THIS IS NOT SO GENERAL ABRAHAMSON ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR FOR SPACE FLIGHT OFFICE SAID THERE WAS NO DATE SET BUT IT PROBABLY WOULDN'T GO UP THAT DAY WE ARE TOLD BY AN OFFICIAL VERY HIGH UP AT NASA THEY CANCELLED BECAUSE OF PRESSURE FROM THE WHITE HOUSE I DON'T UNDERSTAND THIS I VOTED REPUBLICAN AND AM A REGISTERED REPUBLICAN IN SOUTH CAROLINA AND WOULD LIKE TO KNOW WHY A PRESIDENT I VOTED FOR WOULD DO THIS WE HAD RELEASED NEWS OF SALLY'S APPEARANCE TO THE PRESS WE ARE MOST EMBARRASSED BY THIS WE HAVE SENT OUT OVER 3000 INVITATIONS SINCE HEARING THE NEWS HAVE RECEIVED PREREGISTRATION FEES FROM PEOPLE WHO ARE COMING JUST TO DR RIDE PLEASE HELP US TO STRAIGHTEN THIS OUT AND EXPLAIN WHY THE WHITE HOUSE GOT INVOLVED WE WOULD LIKE YOUR HELP TO GET HER HERE

RESPECTFULLY

LOUISE HARDEE 8037666235 335 GEDDES AVE CHARLESTON SC 29407

PS I SUPPORT YOU AND YOUR POLICIES PLEASE HELP AND SUPPORT US BY GETTING HER HERE FOR US I WOULD LIKE TO HEAR FROM YOU AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

20:59 EST

MGMCCMP

7/28 7:20pm
called & told
her that WH
had not & would not
interfere.
CF

5241 (R 7/82)

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