

Ronald Reagan Presidential Library
Digital Library Collections

This is a PDF of a folder from our textual
collections.

Collection: President, Office of the: Presidential
Briefing Papers: Records, 1981-1989

Folder Title: 01/18/1982 (Case File: 056757)

Box: 12

To see more digitized collections visit:

<https://reaganlibrary.gov/archives/digital-library>

To see all Ronald Reagan Presidential Library
inventories visit:

<https://reaganlibrary.gov/document-collection>

Contact a reference archivist at:

reagan.library@nara.gov

Citation Guidelines: <https://reaganlibrary.gov/citing>

WHITE HOUSE
OFFICE OF RECORDS MANAGEMENT
WORKSHEET

- X - MEDIA
- H - INTERNAL

Subject Codes:
PR 007.01

Name of Document: BRIEFING PAPERS FOR
PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULED
APPOINTMENTS FOR JAN 18 82

1. Subject: Meeting with representatives of
The Fellowship of Christian athletes
RE
RM
- 2 Interview with T.V. Guide magazine PR 016
- 3 Gd Gray memorandum regarding
possible questions/answers
for interview
EG 128
PR 016.01
UT 001.01
BE 003.04
- 4 copy of June 1980 article from
Broadcasting magazine regarding
CARTER / REAGAN attitudes on
regulation of broadcasting.
5. List of invitees/attendees at meeting
with SHINTARO ABE, Japanese
Minister of International Trade
and Industry
CO 078

ROUTE TO:		ACTION		DISPOSITION	
Office/Agency	(Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
RMMATT		RSZ	82 02 12		C 8210212

Referral Note: _____

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE
Monday, January 18, 1982

9:00 am Staff Time Oval Office
(30 min) (Baker, Meese, Deaver)

9:30 am National Security Briefing 9:28 - Oval Office
(15 min) (William P. Clark), JB, EM, MKO, NANCE

~~9:45 am~~ ~~Staff Time~~ ~~Oval Office~~
(~~30 min~~)

10:00 am Personal Staff Time Oval Office
(1hr45min) 11:30 - 11:44 MKO, BACKSHIAN, WILLIAMSON, FULLER, GERGEN

11:45 am Courtesy Call by John Erickson, National Oval Office
(5 min) Chairman, Fellowship of Christian Athletes
(Kenneth Duberstein) 11:45 - 11:58

12:00 m Issues Briefing Lunch 12:02 - Cabinet Room
(60 min) (Richard Darman/Craig Fuller)

1:15 pm Meeting with Amb. Mike Mansfield Oval Office
(15 min) (William Clark/Craig Fuller) PHOTO OPP.

1:30 pm Meeting with the Minister of International Oval Office
(15 min) Trade & Industry of Japan, Shintaro Abe
(William Clark/Craig Fuller) 1:34 - 1:50

1:45 pm Personal Staff Time Oval Office
(90 min) * 2:46 - 3:08 - LEGISLATIVE STRATEGY - CAB. Rm.
3:10 - 3:18 JOHN JACOBS (URBAN LEAGUE) DOLE, M. BRADLEY

3:15 pm Briefing for TV Guide Interview 3:36 3:55 Oval Office
(30 min) (David Gergen/Larry Speakes)

4:00 pm TV Guide Interview 4:15 - 4:54 Oval Office
(30 min) (David Gergen/Larry Speakes)
4:56 - 5:10 CLARK

~~5:30 pm~~ ~~Staff Time~~ ~~Oval Office~~
(~~30 min~~)

5:12 RESIDENCE

* RR, BUSH, EM, JB, MKO, A. GEN. SMITH,
DARMAN, FULLER, GERGEN, T. GARRICK,
M. BRADLEY, F. FIELDING, DUBERSTEIN
+ 3 TREASURY & JUSTICE STAFF MEMBERS
Ed Schmults

UNPUBLISHED
January 15, 1982
11:00 am

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE
Monday, January 18, 1982

9:00 am (30 min)	<u>Staff Time</u> (Baker, Meese, Deaver)	Oval Office
9:30 am (15 min)	<u>National Security Briefing</u> (William P. Clark)	Oval Office
9:45 am (15 min)	<u>Senior Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
10:00 am (75 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
11:15 am (20 min)	<u>Meeting with Sen. Howard Baker and Cong. Robert Michel</u> (Kenneth Duberstein)	Oval Office
11:45 am (10 min)	<u>Courtesy Call by Representatives of the Fellowship of Christian Athletes</u> (Kenneth Duberstein)	Oval Office
12:00 m (60 min)	<u>Issues Briefing Lunch</u> (Richard Darman/Craig Fuller)	Cabinet Room
1:15 pm (15 min)	<u>Meeting with Amb. Mike Mansfield</u> (William Clark/Craig Fuller)	Oval Office
1:30 pm (15 min)	<u>Meeting with the Minister of International Trade & Industry of Japan, Shintaro Abe</u> (William Clark/Craig Fuller)	Oval Office
1:45 pm (90 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
3:15 pm (30 min)	<u>Briefing for TV Guide Interview</u> (David Gergen/Larry Speakes)	Oval Office
4:00 pm (30 min)	<u>TV Guide Interview</u> (David Gergen/Larry Speakes)	Oval Office
5:30 pm	<u>Staff Time</u> (Baker, Meese, Deaver)	Oval Office

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 15, 1982

MEETING WITH JOHN ERICKSON, NATIONAL PRESIDENT, AND
ANTHONY WAUTERLEK, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD
OF TRUSTEES, FELLOWSHIP OF CHRISTIAN ATHLETES

DATE: Monday, January 18, 1982

LOCATION: The Oval Office

TIME: 11:45 a.m. (10 Minutes)

FROM: Kenneth M. Duberstein *Kar D.*

I. PURPOSE

To accommodate the request of John Erickson, National President of the Fellowship of Christian Athletes, to meet personally with the President.

II. BACKGROUND

John Erickson, National President of the Fellowship of Christian Athletes (FCA), requested through Congressman Jack Kemp (R-New York) the opportunity to meet personally with the President to express support of the Administration and offer the assistance of the organization.

FCA, which was founded in 1954, is comprised of approximately 25,000 high school, college, and professional athletes, coaches, and administrators, who have as their purpose the promotion of Christianity and its ideals. The organization capitalizes on the notoriety of its sports figures to attract public attention to their message.

Erickson feels that many of the FCA's interests are identical with those of the Administration; for example, drug abuse. For this reason, Erickson suggests that athletes and coaches are a natural platform to espouse many of the Administration's programs.

Included in the organization's membership are Frank Broyles, television sports commentator and University of Arkansas Athletic Director; Carl Erskine, former Brooklyn Dodgers pitcher; Bowie Kuhn; Dallas Cowboys football coach,

Tom Landry; Joe Rodgers of Nashville, Tennessee; and Dr. Daniel L. Towler, former Los Angeles Rams All-Pro; all of whom serve as FCA trustees. A number of FCA members, such as former Dallas Cowboys quarterback, Roger Staubach, actively supported the President's candidacy.

Erickson has been FCA President since 1972. Prior to that time, he served nine years as head basketball coach at the University of Wisconsin and as Vice President and General Manager of the Milwaukee Bucks of the National Basketball Association from 1968 to 1970. In 1970, Erickson ran unsuccessfully for the United States Senate against incumbent Senator William Proxmire.

Tony Wauterlek, who is Chairman of the Fellowship's Board of Trustees, is a former University of Illinois football star and a former partner in the bond brokerage firm of Wauterlek and Brown of Hinsdale, Illinois.

Congressman Kemp, due to a conflicting commitment, is not able to attend today's meeting.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President
John Erickson
Tony Wauterlek

Staff

~~John Dressendorfer~~/John Dressendorfer

IV. PRESS PLAN

✓ White House Photographer only.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Mr. Erickson and Mr. Wauterlek will arrive at the West Lobby through the Northwest Gate and will be escorted to the Oval Office.

Attachment: Talking Points

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 15, 1982

FOR: DAVE FISCHER
NELL YATES

FROM: MARY WENGRZYNEK *Mary*

SUBJECT: Participants -- President's Meeting
with Shintaro Abe, Japanese Minister
of International Trade and Industry
Monday, January 18 -- 1:30 p.m.

✓ United States: The President
The Vice President
Secretary Haig
William Brock, USTR
William Clark
Ambassador Mansfield
John Holdridge, Assistant Secretary of State
Donald Gregg, NSC

✓ Japan: ~~INTERNATIONAL~~
Shintaro Abe, Minister of International
Trade and Industry
Ambassador Yoshio Okawara

INTERNATIONAL

SPEAKERS

COOPER

CLARK

BUSBY

AND.

FULLER

DUBNER

MAY

JB

EM

S. ROZMAN

(Issues luncheon attendees)

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 15, 1982

INTERVIEW WITH T.V. GUIDE

DATE: Monday, January 18, 1982

PLACE: Oval Office

TIME: 4:00 pm (30 minutes)

FROM: Larry Speakes

I. PURPOSE

To be interviewed by T. V. Guide on the President's views on the medium.

II. BACKGROUND

Several months ago T.V. Guide requested to interview you on a number of questions of interest to their 42 million readers.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President

David Sandler - Editor, T. V. Guide

John Weisman - Washington correspondent

IV. PRESS PLAN

There will be no press coverage of the interview. T.V. Guide will take pictures the first few minutes of the interview.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

After brief introductions and photographs, the interview will proceed.

Attachments: Potential questions to be asked by T.V. Guide
Material on telecommunications policy

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE
Monday, January 18, 1982

9:00 am (30 min)	<u>Staff Time</u> (Baker, Meese, Deaver)	Oval Office
9:30 am (15 min)	<u>National Security Briefing</u> (William P. Clark)	Oval Office
9:45 am (15 min)	<u>Senior Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
10:00 am (1hr45min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
11:30 11:45 am (5 min)	<i>MKO. Alan Bakshi am' Woods SPEAKIT</i> <u>Courtesy Call by John Erickson, National Chairman, Fellowship of Christian Athletes</u> (Kenneth Duberstein) <i>Book - see off and taking call of +y.</i> (TAB A)	Oval Office
12:00 m (60 min)	<u>Issues Briefing Lunch</u> (Richard Darman/Craig Fuller)	Cabinet Room (distributed separately)
1:15 pm (15 min)	<u>Meeting with Amb. Mike Mansfield</u> (William Clark/Craig Fuller)	Oval Office (distributed separately)
1:30 pm (15 min)	<u>Meeting with the Minister of International Trade & Industry of Japan, Shintaro Abe</u> (William Clark/Craig Fuller)	Oval Office (distributed separately)
1:45 pm (90 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
2:45 3:15 pm (30 min)	<i>MKD, CM</i> <u>Briefing for TV Guide Interview</u> (David Gergen/Larry Speakes)	Oval Office
4:00 pm (30 min)	<u>TV Guide Interview</u> (David Gergen/Larry Speakes)	Oval Office (TAB B)
5:30 pm	<u>Staff Time</u> (Baker, Meese, Deaver)	Oval Office

A

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 15, 1982

MEETING WITH JOHN ERICKSON, NATIONAL PRESIDENT, AND
ANTHONY WAUTERLEK, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD
OF TRUSTEES, FELLOWSHIP OF CHRISTIAN ATHLETES

DATE: Monday, January 18, 1982
LOCATION: The Oval Office
TIME: 11:45 a.m. (10 Minutes)

FROM: Kenneth M. Duberstein *KMD*

I. PURPOSE

To accommodate the request of John Erickson, National President of the Fellowship of Christian Athletes, to meet personally with the President.

II. BACKGROUND

John Erickson, National President of the Fellowship of Christian Athletes (FCA), requested through Congressman Jack Kemp (R-New York) the opportunity to meet personally with the President to express support of the Administration and offer the assistance of the organization.

FCA, which was founded in 1954, is comprised of approximately 25,000 high school, college, and professional athletes, coaches, and administrators, who have as their purpose the promotion of Christianity and its ideals. The organization capitalizes on the notoriety of its sports figures to attract public attention to their message.

Erickson feels that many of the FCA's interests are identical with those of the Administration; for example, drug abuse. For this reason, Erickson suggests that athletes and coaches are a natural platform to espouse many of the Administration's programs.

Included in the organization's membership are Frank Broyles, television sports commentator and University of Arkansas Athletic Director; Carl Erskine, former Brooklyn Dodgers pitcher; Bowie Kuhn; Dallas Cowboys football coach,

Tom Landry; Joe Rodgers of Nashville, Tennessee; and Dr. Daniel L. Towler, former Los Angeles Rams All-Pro; all of whom serve as FCA trustees. A number of FCA members, such as former Dallas Cowboys quarterback, Roger Staubach, actively supported the President's candidacy.

Erickson has been FCA President since 1972. Prior to that time, he served nine years as head basketball coach at the University of Wisconsin and as Vice President and General Manager of the Milwaukee Bucks of the National Basketball Association from 1968 to 1970. In 1970, Erickson ran unsuccessfully for the United States Senate against incumbent Senator William Proxmire.

Tony Wauterlek, who is Chairman of the Fellowship's Board of Trustees, is a former University of Illinois football star and a former partner in the bond brokerage firm of Wauterlek and Brown of Hinsdale, Illinois.

Congressman Kemp, due to a conflicting commitment, is not able to attend today's meeting.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President
John Erickson
Tony Wauterlek

Staff

Elizabeth Dole/John Dressendorfer

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House Photographer only.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Mr. Erickson and Mr. Wauterlek will arrive at the West Lobby through the Northwest Gate and will be escorted to the Oval Office.

SUGGESTED TALKING POINTS FOR MEETING
WITH JOHN ERICKSON AND TONY WAUTERLEK

- Express appreciation for the support of the Fellowship of Christian Athletes and its offer of assistance.

- Indicate that the Office of Public Liaison (Elizabeth Dole) will work closely with FCA on matters of mutual interest, such as the issue of drug abuse.

- An important aspect of the Administration's program on private sector initiatives involves private organizations, such as FCA, to address the needs of those who require assistance.

- Commend the Fellowship for its work to promote Christian ideals and beliefs among America's youth.

B

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 15, 1982

INTERVIEW WITH T.V. GUIDE

DATE: Monday, January 18, 1982

PLACE: Oval Office

TIME: 4:00 pm (30 minutes)

FROM: Larry Speakes

I. PURPOSE

To be interviewed by T. V. Guide on the President's views on the medium.

II. BACKGROUND

Several months ago T.V. Guide requested to interview you on a number of questions of interest to their 42 million readers.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President
David Sandler - Editor, T. V. Guide
John Weisman - Washington correspondent

IV. PRESS PLAN

There will be no press coverage of the interview. T.V. Guide will take pictures the first few minutes of the interview.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

After brief introductions and photographs, the interview will proceed.

Attachments: Potential questions to be asked by T.V. Guide
Material on telecommunications policy

POTENTIAL QUESTIONS FOR T.V. GUIDE INTERVIEW

1. How do you feel about the way television networks cover you and the White House?
2. The Administration is clamping down on news leaks. How will this affect television?
3. How do you feel about your press conferences?
4. How do you feel about TV's coverage of such major stories as the hostages' return and the attacks on you and the Pope?
5. How has the medium helped and/or hurt your Presidency?
6. How much government regulation of TV should there be?
7. What do you think about TV sex and violence?
8. You have said you don't think law enforcement comes across properly on TV. What should be done?
9. What is your opinion of funding of public television?
10. What are your fondest memories of your days in television, and what are your impressions of TV today?
11. What TV fare do you watch -- and why?

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 17, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: EDWIN J. GRAY ~~ESG~~

SUBJECT: Possible questions and suggested answers for Interview with T. V. Guide on January 18, 1982.

1. Is there too much gratuitous sex and violence on television today?

Ans. What I said in an interview with T.V. Guide in October of 1980 still holds true. I am concerned about some of the programming on television, particularly as it relates to violence and sex. Broadcasters are entrusted by the public with an awesome responsibility. Good taste should always prevail in selecting material for programs and advertising. Broadcasters have to keep in mind that every audience includes children. We owe them the care and consideration they deserve.

2. Do you think that the FCC ought to do something to police TV programming better?

Ans. I don't think the role of the FCC should be that of policeman. Broadcasters have a responsibility to the public to exercise good taste in programming and we have a right to expect such.

3. What do you think about the Moral Majority's current TV monitoring and product boycott plans?

Ans. People feel very strongly about what is aired on TV. Advertisers feel strongly about the kinds of programs their products are associated with. The Moral Majority, or anyone else, clearly has the right to complain about the things they do not like.

4. Are you in favor of further cuts in Federal spending on public (non-commercial) broadcasting?

Ans. Federal funds only account for about a quarter of the money public television receives each year. The percentage has been going down for the past five years. The growth of federal spending is one of the nation's biggest problems. Public television should bear its fair share of these spending cuts. Emphasis on private sector support is important (see attached chart) and healthy to the future of public broadcasting.

Attachments

SUPPORT OF NON-COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING

(Dollars in Millions)

<u>FISCAL YEAR</u>	<u>FEDERAL CONTRIBUTION</u>	<u>TOTAL SUPPORT</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE OF SUPPORT</u>		
			<u>FEDERAL</u>	<u>STATE AND LOCAL GOV'TS.</u>	<u>PRIVATE & OTH</u>
1983	137*	(***)			
1982	172**	(***)			
1981	162	(***)			
1980	152	(696)	27	38	34
1979	120	(603)	27	40	33
1978	119	(552)	29	40	31
1977	103	(482)	28	40	32
1976	96	(433)	30	41	29
1975	79	(345)	25	43	32
1974	62	(290)	23	47	30

* Not for publication until budget announcement

** Estimate

*** Not available

Carter, Reagan outline attitudes on regulation of broadcasting

Two presidential contenders answer NAB questionnaire with answers that show they prefer hands-off government approach

Both President Carter and White House hopeful Ronald Reagan generally support the positions and issues espoused by broadcasters. That is the over-all tone of responses that the Carter-Mondale Presidential Committee, in behalf of Carter, and the apparent Republican presidential nominee made May 30 to a questionnaire submitted by the National Association of Broadcasters.

On some issues there was not total agreement. Carter reiterated his support for public funding of private groups that participate in proceedings before federal agencies; Reagan saw no need for such funding at the taxpayer's expense. The President would not comment on performer's royalties and cable copyright until he could study the matters further. Carter also declined to comment on the Justice Department suit against the NAB revision code, deeming it inappropriate to express an opinion while the question is

currently being litigated by Justice.

Text of the replies follow. The Carter response is shown with the NAB specific questions (latter inserted by BROADCASTING). The Reagan responses were in a more general letter form.

Carter

I. If elected, describe what you would do to deregulate broadcasting, particularly radio. What action would your administration take to decrease paperwork requirements?

The President's general views on broadcast deregulation were set forth in his speech to the NAB's Dallas convention last year, and his position remains the same. He is in favor of responsible deregulation, where the public interest would not be harmed. As to the reduction of paperwork requirements, this is an important goal of the Carter administration. Since 1977, government paperwork burden imposed on the private sector has been cut by 15%. The President has stressed that all agencies and departments, including the FCC, should take a careful look at their regulations to insure that unnecessary and ineffective paperwork is eliminated.

II. We believe it is obvious that the free enterprise system of broadcasting in this country is superior to the state-run system of any other nation. What would you do to make certain that government does not intrude in broadcast programming decisions and continues the system that has worked so well?

President Carter's respect for the American broadcast community remains very high. Our country has the strongest broadcasting

system of any country on earth. A major theme of the administration in the broadcasting area is to insure that First Amendment rights are protected. The President has firmly supported insulating public broadcasting from any political interference, has proposed legislation that would protect the broadcast and print press from surprise searches and seizures that might result from the *Stanford Daily* Supreme Court decision.

III. The present policy of encouraging locally-oriented broadcast service is a longstanding one, based in both law and our economic system. Do you anticipate changes in this policy and if so, in what way?

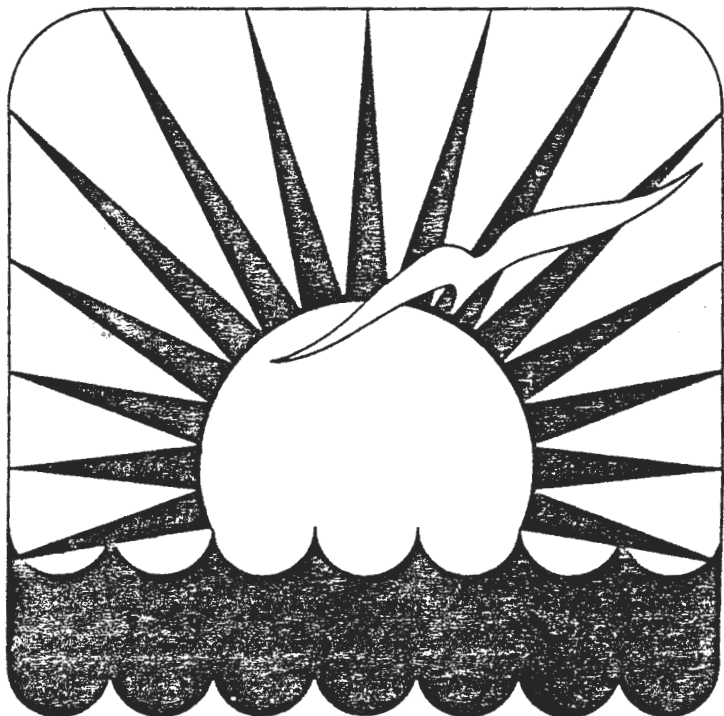
The administration anticipates no statutory change in the present policy of encouraging locally-oriented broadcast service, which is embodied in Section 307(b) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended.

IV. What would you do to increase the stability of broadcast licenses? What should the license term be and why?

The President believes that a vital aspect of maintaining our broadcasting system is assuring stability for broadcast licensees who have rendered meritorious service to their public.

V. An issue likely to face the next President of the United States, which could endanger the future of locally oriented broadcast service, is Comsat's proposal to start satellite-to-home broadcasts. We believe that the policy implications of such a new service regardless of who offers such a service are so far-reaching that the Congress should first decide whether,

FREE PUBLIC SURFACE ANNOUNCEMENTS



Useful and humorous tips on boating safety and boat theft prevention are yours for the asking from one of America's most recognized radio and TV voices (Gary Owens) and State Farm Fire and Casualty Company.

There are four 60-second and four 30-second spots designed to help your listeners prevent the problems boatowners can have — on and off the water.

For a free audio tape and scripts, return the coupon below or call us at 309-662-6402.

Richard E. Kepler
Public Relations Department
State Farm Insurance Companies
One State Farm Plaza
Bloomington, Illinois 61701
Please send me your public service series
on boating safety and boat theft prevention.
I understand there is no charge.



Name _____
Station _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____
(No P.O. Box Numbers, please)

and if so on what conditions, it may be authorized. Would you agree with this position? Do you believe that Comsat has the power in its legislative charter to go ahead with this service without congressional approval? Please give your reasons.

Since there is no pending proposal for satellite-to-home broadcasting, the administration has not been in a position to evaluate the substantive merits of the issue. It is obviously an important one, and the administration is certain that it will generate appropriate scrutiny when the dimensions of an actual system are developed and submitted for FCC approval.

VI. Do you believe that any government official or agency, in the absence of national emergency conditions, should censor or otherwise determine the content of broadcast programming? Are there any situations where you believe the government should have the right to censor broadcasts?

The President strongly believes that as a general proposition, no government official or agency should censor or determine the content of broadcast programming. The obvious exception, as noted in the question, might be in a national emergency situation. Of course, there are some other narrow exceptions such as obscenity, to the extent allowed by judicial standards and safeguards.

VII. Broadcasters have a long history of effective self-regulation. Recently some members of the Congress and the Justice Department have indicated a desire to have the government regulate advertising. Explain your views on such government regulation and describe how you would deal with federal efforts to regulate broadcast advertising problems.

Since the subject matter raised by this question is presently being litigated by the Justice Department, it would be inappropriate for the administration to comment at this time.

VIII. Broadcasters already pay authors and publishers for the right to use their music. Do you see any need for the creation of a performer's royalty to be paid to performing artists and record companies by broadcasters? Please explain your position.

Since the President has not had the opportunity to personally study the issues raised in questions 8 and 10, it would be inappropriate to set forth judgments there.

IX. Broadcasters have found that today there are many organized special interest groups who spend a great deal of time trying to tell broadcasters, other businessmen and government officials how to do their jobs. What is your attitude toward suggestions that the federal government provide funds to these groups in order for them to participate in regulatory proceedings?

The President's position on public participation funding has been set forth in a message sent to Congress on April 11, 1977. In that message he supported "congressional efforts to assist citizen groups to participate in the proceedings of federal agencies, where their participation may lead to a more balanced decision." The President has also reiterated support for the establishment of

public participation funding programs in a memorandum to all executive agencies dated May 16, 1979. President Carter believes that citizens or citizen groups should participate on the basis of providing responsible input and not for purposes of harassment or frivolous complaint.

X. Do you agree that the Copyright Act of 1976 is inconsistent with a policy of fair competition insofar as it allows the cable industry to use all of the television industry's programs for inconsequentially small compulsory license payments? Doesn't this amount to a federal subsidy, favoring the cable industry over the competing broadcast television and program production industries? If you do not consider this to be proper, how would you propose to change this unfair competitive situation?

Since the President has not had the opportunity to personally study the issues raised in questions 8 and 10, it would be inappropriate to set forth judgments there.

Reagan

I sense an attitude of indifference on the part of some at the FCC toward the business environment in which broadcasters must operate. Several years ago, in response to complaints from broadcasters about the burden of FCC regulations, the present chairman of the FCC was quoted as saying he saw no "majesty" in meeting the "bottom line." I could hardly disagree more. As I said when I spoke before the 1978 NAB convention, meeting the bottom line means serving the public's needs effectively, and providing jobs and careers for men and women and incomes for themselves and their families. It means creating new jobs and capital plant in other supporting businesses and industries. Meet the bottom line, and the broadcaster may provide income, even a feast, for himself and his family; fail, and he has only a bitter pill to swallow. So, there is majesty in the bottom line. It is a noble endeavor.

Many steps can be taken to deregulate broadcasting. Hearing procedures at the FCC are in need of substantial revision, particularly the pleading processes. Questions on FCC application forms can either be eliminated or streamlined, to reduce the burden on the applicant and speed application processing. Attention should be given to reducing the number of reporting requirements, which are another source of unnecessary paperwork. I support current efforts to eliminate ascertainment requirements for radio; consideration should be given to reducing or eliminating such requirements for television, as well. At this time, I understand that the FCC is considering imposing greater financial reporting requirements on broadcasters. In my judgment, new reporting requirements are not needed; rather, a study should be made to determine whether present reporting requirements can be reduced. On this same subject, I believe that financial information reported to the FCC by broadcasters should not normally be made public, unless a compelling public interest need in a specific case requires it. Commission procedures and manpower requirements should be adjusted to eliminate the present intolerable delays in reaching decisions in hearing cases and in granting uncontested applications.

I agree with the position implicit in your

question that government should not intrude in broadcast programming decisions. There are two reasons for my belief. First, I believe that the marketplace works well in broadcasting, and that it is the best and surest means of determining what a particular broadcaster's format should be. This also assures the broadcaster maximum flexibility in changing his format, and attempting new and innovative programming, should the needs and interests of the marketplace so dictate. Secondly, a line of court decisions requiring the FCC to intrude upon choice of format may well have the opposite effect of what is intended by the courts. A broadcaster will be reluctant to attempt a particular format if the law is perceived by him to freeze him in that particular format for all time or make any subsequent change in format difficult to achieve. On the other hand, the marketplace does not impinge upon the listening public's freedom of choice. If a listener does not like a particular programming format of a station, he is free to seek out other stations which may provide a programming format more attuned to his particular tastes. Government intrusion in this sensitive area has the capacity to impinge on the freedoms of both broadcaster and listener alike.

I believe in our present system of locally-oriented broadcast service. Indeed, this is consistent with my general philosophy of government. There are many new and exciting technologies on the horizon, but I do not see them as necessarily incompatible with our present broadcast system. To increase the stability of our present broadcast system, I support proposed legislation, such as that of Senator Goldwater, to improve the certainty of the license renewal process. I support the lengthening of the term of broadcast licenses.

Comsat's proposal to initiate satellite-to-home broadcasting has not yet been submitted by Comsat, and therefore no assessment presently can be made. When submitted, the proposal is a matter for evaluation by the expertise of the regulatory agency and Congress. In any evaluation, we would want to insure that the public is not deprived of quality programming obtained from over-the-air broadcast sources.

I believe that the government should never be a censor of broadcast programming except in time of war or national emergency.

There is no need to expand present federal law, which, properly administered, is ample to deal with false and misleading advertising. With regard to broadcasters, the media should not be regulated, but rather the advertisers responsible for the advertising broadcast.

I see no need for the federal government to fund participation by private groups in regulatory proceedings. Every group should have the right to organize and speak its piece to the best of its ability, but there is no need to burden the taxpayer to pay for new programs to fund private participation.

Under our free enterprise concept, our broadcast system has become the most creative and least restricted of any in the world. It is no accident that where economic freedom thrives, so too do civil and personal freedoms. Any regulatory scheme of the broadcast industry must endeavor to preserve and strengthen each of these freedoms.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE
Monday, January 18, 1982

9:00 am (30 min)	<u>Staff Time</u> (Baker, Meese, Deaver)	Oval Office
9:30 am (15 min)	<u>National Security Briefing</u> (William P. Clark)	Oval Office
9:45 am (15 min)	<u>Senior Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
10:00 am (1hr45min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
11:45 am (5 min)	<u>Courtesy Call by John Erickson, National Chairman, Fellowship of Christian Athletes</u> (Kenneth Duberstein) (TAB A)	Oval Office
12:00 m (60 min)	<u>Issues Briefing Lunch</u> (Richard Darman/Craig Fuller)	Cabinet Room (distributed separately)
1:15 pm (15 min)	<u>Meeting with Amb. Mike Mansfield</u> (William Clark/Craig Fuller)	Oval Office (distributed separately)
1:30 pm (15 min)	<u>Meeting with the Minister of International Trade & Industry of Japan, Shintaro Abe</u> (William Clark/Craig Fuller)	Oval Office (distributed separately)
1:45 pm (90 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
2:45 3:15 pm (30 min)	<u>Briefing for TV Guide Interview</u> (David Gergen/Larry Speakes)	Oval Office
4:00 pm (30 min)	<u>TV Guide Interview</u> (David Gergen/Larry Speakes) (TAB B)	Oval Office
5:30 pm	<u>Staff Time</u> (Baker, Meese, Deaver)	Oval Office

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 15, 1982

MEETING WITH JOHN ERICKSON, NATIONAL PRESIDENT, AND
ANTHONY WAUTERLEK, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD
OF TRUSTEES, FELLOWSHIP OF CHRISTIAN ATHLETES

DATE: Monday, January 18, 1982
LOCATION: The Oval Office
TIME: 11:45 a.m. (10 Minutes)
FROM: Kenneth M. Duberstein *Kar D.*

I. PURPOSE

To accommodate the request of John Erickson, National President of the Fellowship of Christian Athletes, to meet personally with the President.

II. BACKGROUND

John Erickson, National President of the Fellowship of Christian Athletes (FCA), requested through Congressman Jack Kemp (R-New York) the opportunity to meet personally with the President to express support of the Administration and offer the assistance of the organization.

FCA, which was founded in 1954, is comprised of approximately 25,000 high school, college, and professional athletes, coaches, and administrators, who have as their purpose the promotion of Christianity and its ideals. The organization capitalizes on the notoriety of its sports figures to attract public attention to their message.

Erickson feels that many of the FCA's interests are identical with those of the Administration; for example, drug abuse. For this reason, Erickson suggests that athletes and coaches are a natural platform to espouse many of the Administration's programs.

Included in the organization's membership are Frank Broyles, television sports commentator and University of Arkansas Athletic Director; Carl Erskine, former Brooklyn Dodgers pitcher; Bowie Kuhn; Dallas Cowboys football coach,

Tom Landry; Joe Rodgers of Nashville, Tennessee; and Dr. Daniel L. Towler, former Los Angeles Rams All-Pro; all of whom serve as FCA trustees. A number of FCA members, such as former Dallas Cowboys quarterback, Roger Staubach, actively supported the President's candidacy.

Erickson has been FCA President since 1972. Prior to that time, he served nine years as head basketball coach at the University of Wisconsin and as Vice President and General Manager of the Milwaukee Bucks of the National Basketball Association from 1968 to 1970. In 1970, Erickson ran unsuccessfully for the United States Senate against incumbent Senator William Proxmire.

Tony Wauterlek, who is Chairman of the Fellowship's Board of Trustees, is a former University of Illinois football star and a former partner in the bond brokerage firm of Wauterlek and Brown of Hinsdale, Illinois.

Congressman Kemp, due to a conflicting commitment, is not able to attend today's meeting.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President
John Erickson
Tony Wauterlek

Staff

Elizabeth Dole/John Dressendorfer

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House Photographer only.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Mr. Erickson and Mr. Wauterlek will arrive at the West Lobby through the Northwest Gate and will be escorted to the Oval Office.

SUGGESTED TALKING POINTS FOR MEETING
WITH JOHN ERICKSON AND TONY WAUTERLEK

- Express appreciation for the support of the Fellowship of Christian Athletes and its offer of assistance.

- Indicate that the Office of Public Liaison (Elizabeth Dole) will work closely with FCA on matters of mutual interest, such as the issue of drug abuse.

- An important aspect of the Administration's program on private sector initiatives involves private organizations, such as FCA, to address the needs of those who require assistance.

- Commend the Fellowship for its work to promote Christian ideals and beliefs among America's youth.

B

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 15, 1982

INTERVIEW WITH T.V. GUIDE

DATE: Monday, January 18, 1982

PLACE: Oval Office

TIME: 4:00 pm (30 minutes)

FROM: Larry Speakes

I. PURPOSE

To be interviewed by T. V. Guide on the President's views on the medium.

II. BACKGROUND

Several months ago T.V. Guide requested to interview you on a number of questions of interest to their 42 million readers.

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President
David Sandler - Editor, T. V. Guide
John Weisman - Washington correspondent

IV. PRESS PLAN

There will be no press coverage of the interview. T.V. Guide will take pictures the first few minutes of the interview.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

After brief introductions and photographs, the interview will proceed.

Attachments: Potential questions to be asked by T.V. Guide
Material on telecommunications policy

POTENTIAL QUESTIONS FOR T.V. GUIDE INTERVIEW

1. How do you feel about the way television networks cover you and the White House?
2. The Administration is clamping down on news leaks. How will this affect television?
3. How do you feel about your press conferences?
4. How do you feel about TV's coverage of such major stories as the hostages' return and the attacks on you and the Pope?
5. How has the medium helped and/or hurt your Presidency?
6. How much government regulation of TV should there be?
7. What do you think about TV sex and violence?
8. You have said you don't think law enforcement comes across properly on TV. What should be done?
9. What is your opinion of funding of public television?
10. What are your fondest memories of your days in television, and what are your impressions of TV today?
11. What TV fare do you watch -- and why?

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 17, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: EDWIN J. GRAY ~~EG~~

SUBJECT: Possible questions and suggested answers for Interview with T. V. Guide on January 18, 1982.

1. Is there too much gratuitous sex and violence on television today?

Ans. What I said in an interview with T.V. Guide in October of 1980 still holds true. I am concerned about some of the programming on television, particularly as it relates to violence and sex. Broadcasters are entrusted by the public with an awesome responsibility. Good taste should always prevail in selecting material for programs and advertising. Broadcasters have to keep in mind that every audience includes children. We owe them the care and consideration they deserve.

2. Do you think that the FCC ought to do something to police TV programming better?

Ans. I don't think the role of the FCC should be that of policeman. Broadcasters have a responsibility to the public to exercise good taste in programming and we have a right to expect such.

3. What do you think about the Moral Majority's current TV monitoring and product boycott plans?

Ans. People feel very strongly about what is aired on TV. Advertisers feel strongly about the kinds of programs their products are associated with. The Moral Majority, or anyone else, clearly has the right to complain about the things they do not like.

4. Are you in favor of further cuts in Federal spending on public (non-commercial) broadcasting?

Ans. Federal funds only account for about a quarter of the money public television receives each year. The percentage has been going down for the past five years. The growth of federal spending is one of the nation's biggest problems. Public television should bear its fair share of these spending cuts. Emphasis on private sector support is important (see attached chart) and healthy to the future of public broadcasting.

Attachments

SUPPORT OF NON-COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING

(Dollars in Millions)

<u>FISCAL YEAR</u>	<u>FEDERAL CONTRIBUTION</u>	<u>TOTAL SUPPORT</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE OF SUPPORT</u>		
			<u>FEDERAL</u>	<u>STATE AND LOCAL GOV'TS.</u>	<u>PRIVATE & OTHE</u>
1983	137*	(***)			
1982	172**	(***)			
1981	162	(***)			
1980	152	(696)	27	38	34
1979	120	(603)	27	40	33
1978	119	(552)	29	40	31
1977	103	(482)	28	40	32
1976	96	(433)	30	41	29
1975	79	(345)	25	43	32
1974	62	(290)	23	47	30

* Not for publication until budget announcement

** Estimate

*** Not available

Carter, Reagan outline attitudes on regulation of broadcasting

Likely presidential contenders answer NAB questionnaire with answers that show they prefer a hands-off government approach

Both President Carter and White House hopeful Ronald Reagan generally support the stances and issues espoused by broadcasters. That is the over-all tone of responses that the Carter-Mondale Presidential Committee, in behalf of Carter, and the apparent Republican presidential nominee made May 30 to a questionnaire submitted by the National Association of Broadcasters.

On some issues there was not total agreement. Carter reiterated his support of public funding of private groups that participate in proceedings before federal agencies; Reagan saw no need for such funding at the taxpayer's expense. The President would not comment on performer's royalties and cable copyright until he could study the matters further. He also declined to comment on the Justice Department suit against the NAB television code, deeming it inappropriate to express an opinion while the question is

currently being litigated by Justice.

Text of the replies follow. The Carter response is shown with the NAB specific questions (latter inserted by BROADCASTING). The Reagan responses were in a more general letter form.

Carter

I. If elected, describe what you would do to deregulate broadcasting, particularly radio. What action would your administration take to decrease paperwork requirements?

The President's general views on broadcast deregulation were set forth in his speech to the NAB's Dallas convention last year, and his position remains the same. He is in favor of responsible deregulation, where the public interest would not be harmed. As to the reduction of paperwork requirements, this is an important goal of the Carter administration. Since 1977, government paperwork burden imposed on the private sector has been cut by 15%. The President has stressed that all agencies and departments, including the FCC, should take a careful look at their regulations to insure that unnecessary and ineffective paperwork is eliminated.

II. We believe it is obvious that the free enterprise system of broadcasting in this country is superior to the state-run system of any other nation. What would you do to make certain that government does not intrude in broadcast programming decisions and continues the system that has worked so well?

President Carter's respect for the American broadcast community remains very high. Our country has the strongest broadcasting

system of any country on earth. A major theme of the administration in the broadcasting area is to insure that First Amendment rights are protected. The President has firmly supported insulating public broadcasting from any political interference, has proposed legislation that would protect the broadcast and print press from surprise searches and seizures that might result from the *Stanford Daily* Supreme Court decision.

III. The present policy of encouraging locally-oriented broadcast service is a longstanding one, based in both law and our economic system. Do you anticipate changes in this policy and if so, in what way?

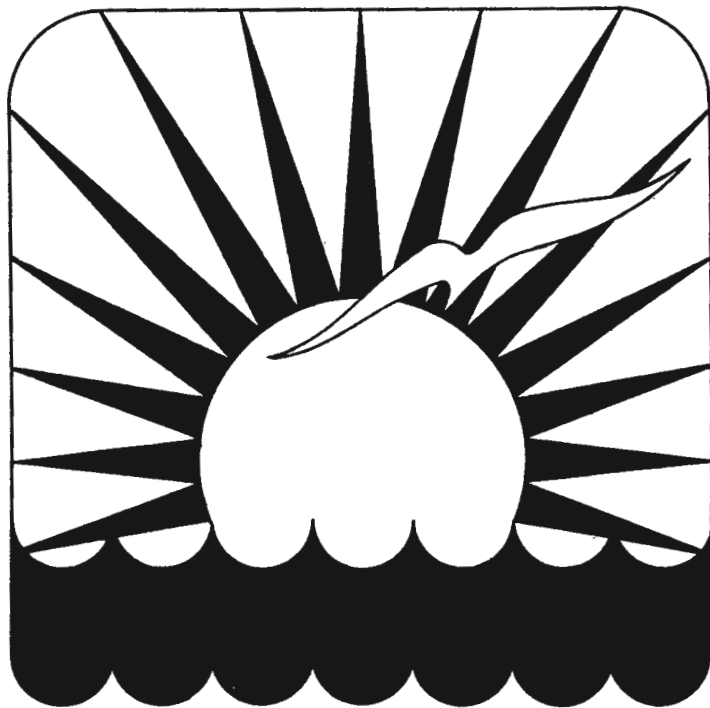
The administration anticipates no statutory change in the present policy of encouraging locally-oriented broadcast service, which is embodied in Section 307(b) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended.

IV. What would you do to increase the stability of broadcast licenses? What should the license term be and why?

The President believes that a vital aspect of maintaining our broadcasting system is assuring stability for broadcast licensees who have rendered meritorious service to their public.

V. An issue likely to face the next President of the United States, which could endanger the future of locally oriented broadcast service, is Comsat's proposal to start satellite-to-home broadcasts. We believe that the policy implications of such a new service regardless of who offers such a service are so far-reaching that the Congress should first decide whether,

FREE PUBLIC SURFACE ANNOUNCEMENTS



Useful and humorous tips on boating safety and boat theft prevention are yours for the asking from one of America's most recognized radio and TV voices (Gary Owens) and State Farm Fire and Casualty Company.

There are four 60-second and four 30-second spots designed to help your listeners prevent the problems boatowners can have — on and off the water.

For a free audio tape and scripts, return the coupon below or call us at 309-662-6402.

Richard E. Kepler
Public Relations Department
State Farm Insurance Companies
One State Farm Plaza
Bloomington, Illinois 61701
Please send me your public service series on boating safety and boat theft prevention. I understand there is no charge.



Name _____
Station _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____
(No P.O. Box Numbers, please)

and if so on what conditions, it may be authorized. Would you agree with this position? Do you believe that Comsat has the power in its legislative charter to go ahead with this service without congressional approval? Please give your reasons.

Since there is no pending proposal for satellite-to-home broadcasting, the administration has not been in a position to evaluate the substantive merits of the issue. It is obviously an important one, and the administration is certain that it will generate appropriate scrutiny when the dimensions of an actual system are developed and submitted for FCC approval.

VI. Do you believe that any government official or agency, in the absence of national emergency conditions, should censor or otherwise determine the content of broadcast programming? Are there any situations where you believe the government should have the right to censor broadcasts?

The President strongly believes that as a general proposition, no government official or agency should censor or determine the content of broadcast programming. The obvious exception, as noted in the question, might be in a national emergency situation. Of course, there are some other narrow exceptions such as obscenity, to the extent allowed by judicial standards and safeguards.

VII. Broadcasters have a long history of effective self-regulation. Recently some members of the Congress and the Justice Department have indicated a desire to have the government regulate advertising. Explain your views on such government regulation and describe how you would deal with federal efforts to regulate broadcast advertising problems.

Since the subject matter raised by this question is presently being litigated by the Justice Department, it would be inappropriate for the administration to comment at this time.

VIII. Broadcasters already pay authors and publishers for the right to use their music. Do you see any need for the creation of a performer's royalty to be paid to performing artists and record companies by broadcasters? Please explain your position.

Since the President has not had the opportunity to personally study the issues raised in questions 8 and 10, it would be inappropriate to set forth judgments there.

IX. Broadcasters have found that today there are many organized special interest groups who spend a great deal of time trying to tell broadcasters, other businessmen and government officials how to do their jobs. What is your attitude toward suggestions that the federal government provide funds to these groups in order for them to participate in regulatory proceedings?

The President's position on public participation funding has been set forth in a message sent to Congress on April 11, 1977. In that message he supported "congressional efforts to assist citizen groups to participate in the proceedings of federal agencies, where their participation may lead to a more balanced decision." The President has also reiterated support for the establishment of

public participation funding programs in a memorandum to all executive agencies dated May 16, 1979. President Carter believes that citizens or citizen groups should participate on the basis of providing responsible input and not for purposes of harassment or frivolous complaint.

X. Do you agree that the Copyright Act of 1976 is inconsistent with a policy of fair competition insofar as it allows the cable industry to use all of the television industry's programs for inconsequentially small compulsory license payments? Doesn't this amount to a federal subsidy, favoring the cable industry over the competing broadcast television and program production industries? If you do not consider this to be proper, how would you propose to change this unfair competitive situation?

Since the President has not had the opportunity to personally study the issues raised in questions 8 and 10, it would be inappropriate to set forth judgments there.

Reagan

I sense an attitude of indifference on the part of some at the FCC toward the business environment in which broadcasters must operate. Several years ago, in response to complaints from broadcasters about the burden of FCC regulations, the present chairman of the FCC was quoted as saying he saw no "majesty" in meeting the "bottom line." I could hardly disagree more. As I said when I spoke before the 1978 NAB convention, meeting the bottom line means serving the public's needs effectively, and providing jobs and careers for men and women and incomes for themselves and their families. It means creating new jobs and capital plant in other supporting businesses and industries. Meet the bottom line, and the broadcaster may provide income, even a feast, for himself and his family; fail, and he has only a bitter pill to swallow. So, there is majesty in the bottom line. It is a noble endeavor.

Many steps can be taken to deregulate broadcasting. Hearing procedures at the FCC are in need of substantial revision, particularly the pleading processes. Questions on FCC application forms can either be eliminated or streamlined, to reduce the burden on the applicant and speed application processing. Attention should be given to reducing the number of reporting requirements, which are another source of unnecessary paperwork. I support current efforts to eliminate ascertainment requirements for radio; consideration should be given to reducing or eliminating such requirements for television, as well. At this time, I understand that the FCC is considering imposing greater financial reporting requirements on broadcasters. In my judgment, new reporting requirements are not needed; rather, a study should be made to determine whether present reporting requirements can be reduced. On this same subject, I believe that financial information reported to the FCC by broadcasters should not normally be made public, unless a compelling public interest need in a specific case requires it. Commission procedures and manpower requirements should be adjusted to eliminate the present intolerable delays in reaching decisions in hearing cases and in granting uncontested applications.

I agree with the position implicit in your

question that government should not intrude in broadcast programming decisions. There are two reasons for my belief. First, I believe that the marketplace works well in broadcasting, and that it is the best and surest means of determining what a particular broadcaster's format should be. This also assures the broadcaster maximum flexibility in changing his format, and attempting new and innovative programming, should the needs and interests of the marketplace so dictate. Secondly, a line of court decisions requiring the FCC to intrude upon choice of format may well have the opposite effect of what is intended by the courts. A broadcaster will be reluctant to attempt a particular format if the law is perceived by him to freeze him in that particular format for all time or make any subsequent change in format difficult to achieve. On the other hand, the marketplace does not impinge upon the listening public's freedom of choice. If a listener does not like a particular programming format of a station, he is free to seek out other stations which may provide a programming format more attuned to his particular tastes. Government intrusion in this sensitive area has the capacity to impinge on the freedoms of both broadcaster and listener alike.

I believe in our present system of locally-oriented broadcast service. Indeed, this is consistent with my general philosophy of government. There are many new and exciting technologies on the horizon, but I do not see them as necessarily incompatible with our present broadcast system. To increase the stability of our present broadcast system, I support proposed legislation, such as that of Senator Goldwater, to improve the certainty of the license renewal process. I support the lengthening of the term of broadcast licenses.

Comsat's proposal to initiate satellite-to-home broadcasting has not yet been submitted by Comsat, and therefore no assessment presently can be made. When submitted, the proposal is a matter for evaluation by the expertise of the regulatory agency and Congress. In any evaluation, we would want to insure that the public is not deprived of quality programming obtained from over-the-air broadcast sources.

I believe that the government should never be a censor of broadcast programming, except in time of war or national emergency.

There is no need to expand present federal law, which, properly administered, is ample to deal with false and misleading advertising. With regard to broadcasters, the media should not be regulated, but rather the advertisers responsible for the advertising broadcast.

I see no need for the federal government to fund participation by private groups in regulatory proceedings. Every group should have the right to organize and speak its piece to the best of its ability, but there is no need to burden the taxpayer to pay for new programs to fund private participation.

Under our free enterprise concept, our broadcast system has become the most creative and least restricted of any in the world. It is no accident that where economic freedom thrives, so, too, do political and personal freedoms. Any regulatory scheme of the broadcast industry must endeavor to preserve and strengthen each of these freedoms.