## Interview Text: Reagan's Thoughts on Arms Talks, 'Star Wars'a

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The following is the transcript of the interview of President Reagan conducted Monday by Times Wash-ington Bureau Chief Jack Nelson, White House correspondent Eleanor City and assistant news editor Joel Havemann.

Giff and assistant news editor Joel Hoveman.

Question: Mr. President, Sen. Paul Laxalt, your old friend, said that early on in your Administration attempt, that he told you that the thought that the Lord saved you out there on the sidewalk, not so much to save the economy but to save the world, and he meant by that to reach some sort of an arms control agreement with the Soviets, and he said you didn't disagree with that. Now, you have recently in the speech as Giassboro said that arms reduction. I just wondered—the Soviets have made a proposal now for a deep reduction in offensive weapons in return for some restraint on deployment of space-based defense. Can you accept that in principle. There have been, you know, the—like figures and so know, the—like figures and so we chave chosen a different way to go—with what we call the triad—than they have. They've placed more reliance on the intercontinental, and so there are things that to work work that we call be negotiated and worked out.

have to be negotiated and mount out.

Now we're still in the process of studying their latest proposal. But I am encouraged because, not only this one, but the first proposal that they began making. It's to my knowledge the first time the Soviets have ever proposed actually reducing the number of weapons.

Q. Well, you may be able to accept that in principle, then? That

proposal?

A. Yes, but don't pin me down on this because, as I say, we're still studying this.

Q. Yeah. The other thing is, just what kind of priorities do you give—I mean, how high a priority do you give an arms control, or arms reduction? I know—would it

give—I mean, how high a priority do you give an arms control, or arms reduction? I know—would it be possible, for example, to raise he possible, for example, to raise an ambassadorial level to the level of foreign ministers to accelerate the progress there?

Ar Well, I don't know. Our negotlators there we think are very regable, and I assume the Soviets think theirs are too. But whatever way is necessary to get an agreement, well do. Bventually, or gapable, and a sound be a compared to the control of the contro

Q. Is it your highest priority for a

second term?

Al I think that this is probably—
could be as important a thing for
the world at large—if anything is
to remove this menace. For the world
to sit here with the MAD policy as
it's called—and it is mad, even
though it means mutual assured
destruction—the idea that we are
going to base our hopes for peace
on each being able to destroy the
one will suddenly go mad and push
the button.

the button.

Q. Mr. Reagan, I would like to see if I can't get you to be a little more specific on what it is that you don't like about the latest Soviet offer. Is it the level of reductions? Is it the level of reductions? Is it the length of the ABM Treaty? Is it verification? I mean, how and the length of the ABM Treaty? Is it verification? I mean, how and the late of the l

ination.

Q: So you do have problems in all those three areas? With the length of the ABM Treaty, I mean, that's a crucial part of their latest offer.

A: As I say, we're still studying those things, and I'm waiting for some of the people who are dealing with the exact terms to get together and sit down and see what our positions really are. positions really are.

Q: But, as a matter of principle, is some sort of hold-down on SDI, some sort of a delay in deployment of SDI, is that acceptable as part of

the package?

A: We know that this has been a

great oppear to them, the SDI. On the other hand, we believe that this is one of the most hopeful things that has come along in a long inten—the idea of making it possible for us mutually to depend more on defensive systems than on just the threat of overpowering offensives systems. And we have some ideas about that too, which we think will be forthcoming when we start responding to their latest proposal.

Q. On sort of a lighter note, if the summit with Mr. Gorbachev comes off, what is it you would like to do with him, you want to take him to the ranch, and the lagreement standing out in the parking lot in Geneva, which is where he and I made it all by ourselves, he'd opened the subject by saying that there were things he would like to show me in the Soviet Union. And knowing he had never visited our country, I said, well, there are some things I'd like to have you see. So I said, why don't we have a 1986 summit in the United States and I am hereby and he said, there are things of the late of the said, there are things, and he said, there are things, and he said, there are things, and he said, there are things, the say, that I would like you to see in the Soviet Union, and I said, I accept. Then we went into our respective teams and told them that, and I think they were astonished because they thought that there'd be a lot of debating and arguing and hassling to get agreement on future summits.

American, and I think there are an awful lot of things that I'd like to have him be able to see in our country, just as I would like you country, just as I would like to see things there. But I worry—I feel all little frustrated because how, for example, can I show him how Americans live and this sort of thing without there being suspicion that it's a Potemkin Village or it's been created as a display for him to see. How can we convince him that we're not staging something for him, that it's...?

og Maybe let him pick his spots?

Ay Yes, I've—ob. I've thought of
that. And them—they're going to
have to do it right away so
to couldn't be any time lapse in there
in which he would think having
chosen the spot, we're now doing
something about it.

something about it.

Q. Would you take him to the ranch?

A: We've talked about that. We don't know now what the time owner was a spring the same whether from an agricultural region, we had thought about his seeing our countryside and maybe the ranch.

ranch.

Q. Mr. President, if I can take you back to arms control for a moment—on the SALT treaty, you and your top advisers have used a variety of euphemisms to declare the treaty dead, but you've never.



"So I said (to Gorbachev) why don't we have a 1986 summit in the United States. . . . "

quite said so in so many words. Are you prepared to say that the SALT II treaty is dead?

A: You know, when you keep asking for things like that, I spent about a quarter of a century in labor management negotiations—for my own union—the Screen Actors Guild, and for much of that time I was in charge of the negotiations. I think I know something about regotiations and now I have about regotiations and now I have a melluctant to come out with some of the declarations that many of you want to hear, either way, because in a way you commit yourself in advance to things that may become issues in a negotiation. So I have—yes, I have tried to avoid that. But, in effect, what I was saying with regard to SALT II—the proposal, I understand, came from the Soviet Union price only arrival in office about on though our Senate would not an only arrival in office about on though our Senate would not an only arrival in office about on though our Senate would not an only on the proper of the mean of the property period of time and we've gone past that time, so it would have outlived tiesel by now.

But the Soviets were very choosy about their own observance

But the Soviets were very choosy about their own observance of the constraints of SALT. Some



things they did abide by and ob-serve, and others they ignored and violated the terms of SALT to go forward with their own arms build-up. We found ourselves the notion you that unilaterally was observing the constraints that were laid down in SALT treaties. Well, we can go on doing that. Well, we can go on doing that they were the Soviet Union. We seek a deterrent. But it must be a deterrent that is practical and real.

deterrent that is practical and real.

Q: Well, would the setting of a firm date for the summit, Mr. President, together with the latest Soviet arms control proposal, may-be persuade you that we should not exceed the SALT II limits as you then consider that we should not the end of the year?

A: We are in the process of a modernization program, long overdue and way behind theirs. Both sides have been modernizing, not you have a summer of the work of the work of the program of the year?

By a summer of the program of the year of have a must go forward with that program if we are to have an assurance that our national security is solid.

Q: Are we going to have a

Q: Are we going to have a summit this year, Mr. President?
A: I certainly—I believe so, and he has given every indication that he wants to have a summit.

ne has given every indication that he wants to have a summit.

Q: So, the chance—it probably will be in November or December!

A: Well, now, here again, I'm prepared to—we made a proposal. It obviously was too early for them because of their great national congress and so forth and a new administration just taking over. So we've recognized that, and we're—we have expressed our feeling about ourselves and the problems of our own elections coming up, that it would be better following that. And frankly, I'm waiting to see if he has a particular date that he could suggest. I'm quite sure that when it comes to 87 and they start inviting, they could for us because of our own commitments here, and we would come back with an alternate suggestion. So, whether they're waiting for us, we'll work that out. We'll have a summit. summit.

we'll work that out. We'll have a summit.

Q: U.S. Soviet relations seem to have been sort of up and down in your Administration, as in a lot of other administrations. How would have administrations as well as the seed of the seed of

Q: Are you betting that the Soviets will not respond to the

abandonment of the SALT treaty with more—an increase of their arms buildup because they can't afford it?

AI think they've got some very real economic problems. And this again is one of the reasons why I'm hopeful about getting together. We've all got problems, one kind or another, and they had some very real economic problems. So, I think that the—well, let me put it this way, I don't think that either one of the wants to engage in an arms race. I have made it plain that there's no way we're going to sit back and allow someone else to have a—build a great superfority. And I believe that they have other problems that they think might take they have the problems that they think might take build be great they then they've been doing it in the past.

• So, the time is right?

Q: So, the time is right? A: Yes.

Q. So, the time is right?
A. Yes.

Q. Mr. President, if I might ask you just a quick question on terrorism. There have been reports that Col. Kadaff has been in a very bad mental state since the bombing of Libya. Do you have any information yourself on what sort of situation he's in now and whether he's beginning to lose his grip on his own which we're seen these rumors and there have been reports, sometimes conflicting, but we are aware that he is—has not made any public appearances as he usually did. I don't think that one television speech could count as—out with he public as he's done in the past. He's been keeping a very low profile, and we do know that from some reports that some time back or shortly after our attack there was fighting in the streets in his country. And it's—I have to say, I think it's apparent that his Arab neighbors, while they dutifully said some things at the time, are more riess keeping their distance.

Q. Do you think the bombing of Jabra has had anything to do with

Q: Do you think the bombing of Libya has had anything to do with the drop in terrorists—terrorism in this world—in the country or in the world?

world?

A: I'm almost afraid to answer that. If I answer it, it might challenge somebody to perform some acts just to prove me wrong.

Q: But there has been a drop since the bombing, hasn't there? A: Yes, there has. Yes.

since the bombing, hasn't there?

A Yes, there has, Yes.

Qr Mr. President, I'd like to switch to South Africa. It's been reported that you made a personal uppeal to South African President, and the state of the switch of South African President and was do you do next?

At Welt, we—yes, we think that things would be better and we would be closer to—or they would be closer to getting to some kind of negotiations without this. We've made it plain that we disagree with this as the move that he made. In the Botha government has shown its willingness to take steps and has even expressed its desire to rid the country of apartheid. At the same seven expressed its desire to rid the country of apartheid. At the same time, he is faced, as anyone in this position is—as I am here in our government—with a faction in his own government that disagrees and doesn't go along with what he's trying to accomplish. But he has have and doesn't go along with what he's trying to accomplish. But he has have made some gains, the pass laws, well, things having to do with racial mixing in marriage and so forth, labor unions, black labor unions, that have been permitted there.

So I have to believe in the

sincerity that he wants to find an answer to his problem. We think the answer has to come from negotiation with some of the recognized black leaders. Hight now the properties of the properties

they're now fighting each other. And—

Q: Yes, but Mr. President, when you singled out the fact that blacks are now fighting each other and then point out, the advances that the point out, the advances that while you have ealled apartheid repugnant, your Administration has taken very few concrete steps, and you have sanctions against Nicaragua and Libya, and there's a feeling that you've treated South Africa with somewhat of a kid-glove approach.

A: We have sanctions also against South Africa. But they're not the kind of sanctions that, for example, were being talked about up on the floor of Congress the other day because what would punish the very people we're trying to help. There would be great unemployment there, there would be a terrible economic situation. But at the same time, we then would have removed ourselves. We would be on the outside and in longer able to communicate and try opersuade and talk, as we have been all this time.

Take, for example, the idea of

longer acid to communicate and try to persuade and talk, as we have been all this time.

Take, for example, the idea of American firms being ordered out the control of the

Q: But then how do we deal with the perception that you're some-how sympathetic with this regime, and what are you doing instead of sanctions?

and what are you doing instead or sanctions?

At Well, may I cite some of the statements that I ve made publicly about actions there and that the secretary of state has made—our disapproval of various things? That too is a part of negotiations and to disapprove as well as to try to be helpful.

Mr. President, if I can turn you to the domestic side of government. I wonder if you can tell us how you would like to see the addition of Judge Scalia to the Supreme Court and the elevation of Justice Rehnquist affect the court's rulings on the social issues like abortion and



". . I have never given a litmus test to anyone that I have appointed to the b

school prayer and so forth.

A. Well, I have never given a time with the spond of the bench, nor did I in this instance. I feel very strongly about those social issues, but I also place my confidence in the fact that the one thing that I do seek are judges that will interpret the law and not write the law. We've had too many examples in recent years of courts and judges legislating. They're not interpreting what the violated or not, In too many instances they have been actually legislating by legal decree what they think the law should be. And that I don't go for. And I think that the two men that we're just talking about here, Rehnquist and Scalia, are interpreters of the Constitution and the law.

Q. You didn't ask Judge Scalia

Q: You didn't ask Judge Scalia how he stands on abortion, for example? A: No.

**Q:** Mr. President, Pat Buchanan has said that if you got two appointments to the Supreme Court, it could make more difference on your social agenda in achieving it than 20 years in Congress. Do you agree with that—that it could?

A: Yes, I think there are a great many things, particularly these social things, that the Congress has debated off and on and over the? years. And—the interpretation of the law, for example, You means to something that is taking and so something that is taking and privilege from womanhood, between the cause I don't think that a womanhod should be considering murder action of the considering murder actions and the considering murder actions are the considering murder actions and the considering murder actions are the considering murder actions and the considering murder actions are the considering murder actions and the considering murder actions are the considering murder actions and the considering murder actions are the considering murder actions and the considering murder actions are the considering murder actions and the considering murder actions are the considering murder actions are

should be considering murder an privilege.

The situation is, is the unbounder privilege.

The situation is, is the unbounder child a living human being? Now, every bit of the medical evidences, that I have come across says that it are to society and under our law, you can only take a human life, law, you can only take a human life, would respect very much the right, of a prospective mother if told that, of a prospective mother if told that, of a prospective mother with a pregnancy, then the properties of the p

have lo consider that it is.

Q. There have been sugastioned though by people in your Administ though by people in your Administ though by people in your Administ tration that while you feel strongly about these subjects—abortion, school prayer, busing and soft forth—that you haven't pushed them as much as you might have because of the other more pressing, matters—the taxes, budget and soft forth—and that you've almost given up setting them through Congress but you expect the Supremed them, to help nearly the subject of the supremed to the subject of the subject of

sensol of in a public building is just not in keeping with the Constitution at all.

Q. Mr. President, I think the predictions are that Judge Scaliacas and Justice Rehnquist will sailout through their confirmations, button you've had a couple of other nominution attentions that have been stailed on, a smahp. If the ABA has given both had Manion and Sessions the lowest, had not not seen the season of their confirmations of the season of the season

Q: So you think "qualified" have been declared and the should be good enough?

A: Yes, and in this one particular it case in the now. I think there have been well, one senator openly and in a committee meeting expressed himself to my nominee as that he are specified to my nominee as that he active the shadown of the sha

Please see TEXT, Page 19

### **REAGAN: President Tells** Flexibility on 'Star Wars'

Coginued from Page 1
more solid footing than they've
beefs for a long time."
And although the Soviets have
yet fo propose a date for a second
Reggan-Gorbachev summit that
the two leaders agreed would be
held this year in the United States,
the President expressed confidence
that the summit would be held,
probably after the Nov. 4 congressional elections.
Whether the Soviets will suggest
a date or "whether they're waiting
for light he said, "we'll work that
out. We'll have a summit."
AV the "forthcoming summit,"
the President suggested, he and
Gorbachev might arrive at
frankework for arms control the
negotiators to put it down on paper
and work out the details."
Robust, Forceful

#### Robust, Forceful

Robust, Forceful
The 75-year-old President, who lass Friday had two non-cancerous polyps removed from his colon, looked robust and spoke forcefully during the interview. He smiled when the protter mental process of the smiled when the protter mental process of the smiled when the carbon the performed the CAT scan in Friday's physical exam told him the sang thing he had told him last year, after surgeons removed a two-foot section of the colon in a cancer operation. "Inside I'm 25 years's younger than my age." Reagan refused to declare the JTS SALT II arms limitation treaty dead, even though he has an output his intention later this process of the process of

When pressed on the issue, Reagan, indicating that his threat to exceed SALT II limits may be a bargaining tactic in arms negotiations, said: "I think I know something about negotiations." and i just am reluctant to come out with some of the declarations that many of you want to hear, either way, because in a way you commit yourgeft in advance to things that may become issues in a negotiation."

inay become issues in a negotiation."

He emphasized, however, that the Unifed States would not continue to abide by the SALTI limits unitaterally if the Soviets continued to violate it.

On the recent violence in South Africa, Reagan said he "made it plain" to Botha that he opposes the current state of emergency in that country. But he said he still believes in Bothas "sincerniy" in attempting to reach a negotiated settlement to bring apartheid to an eventual end.

settlement to bring spartheld to an eventual end.

He praised Botha for the limited steps he has taken in recent months. Any application of U.S. sanctions against the South African government, he said, would "punish the very people were trying to help" and relegate the United States to an obtsider s' role in trying to reform the regime. States to an obtsider's role in trying to reform the regime would be truly counterproductive and disastrous for us out of clear pique or anger to star more wo unserviews and lose all contact with that government," the President said. He added that he thinks the answer to apartheld must grow out

answer to apartheid must grow out of negotiations between the gov-ernment and recognized black

leaders in South África. He placed the blame for what he called 'the big setback' in moving toward those negotiations on 'the literally civil war in the black community where they're now fighting each other."

#### Sympathy for Botha

Sympathy for Botha
At the same time, he expressed
sympathy for Botha as he battles
political factions in his country
over even the most modest steps
toward ending apartheid.
On his recent nominations to the
Supreme Court, Reagan said his
main criterion in making the selections was to find judges who "will
interpret the law and not write the
law." Although he said he felt
'very strongly' about social issues
such as abortion and school prayer,
he insisted he hay never give a
appointed to the bench, nor did I in
this instance."
Reagan maintained that there
have been 'too many instances' in
recent years of judges "actually
legislating by legal decree what
they think the law should be, and
that don't go for." He said he was
convinced that Scalia and Justice
William It, Reihouist, whom he
has nominated as Chief justice,
were "interpreters of the Constitution."

Money Spenton AIDS

Money Spent on AIDS

When asked about the growing menatee of AIDS, Reagan said the Administration has been spending a tremendous arise budgetaryon traints. "I don't know how much more leeway there is for us," he said, "but we've been doing all that we can do because of the threat this represents."

Reagan offered what he called "a practical answer" to one aspect of the AIDs threat—the danger of contracting AIDS from a blood transfusion. "Why don't healthy and well people give blood for themselves!" he wondered, by a blood transfusion. "Why don't healthy and well people give blood for themselves!" he wondered, by the wondered with the walk of the wondered wondered with the walk of the wondered with the walk of the wondered wondered with the walk of the wondered with the walk of the Williams with the walk of the U.S. bombing raids on suspected terrorist outposts in April. When asked if he thinks the bombing were responsible for a fail official was lossed to the wondered with the walk of the U.S. bombing raids on suspected terrorist outposts in April. When asked if he thinks the bombing were responsible for a fail official was considered that the wondered with the walk of the U.S. bombing raids on suspected terrorist outposts in April. When asked if he thinks the bombing were responsible for a fail official was considered with the walk of the U.S. bombing raids on suspected terrorist outposts in April. When asked if he thinks the bombing were responsible for a fail official was considered the wondered with the walk of the U.S. bombing raids on suspected terrorist outpost in April. When asked if he thinks the bombing were responsible for a fail official was considered with the wondered with the walk of the U.S. bombing raids on the walk of

Trial Held Fair for Man Called 'Animal' by Prosecutor By PHILIP HAGER, Times Staff Writer

By PHILIP HAGER, Times Staff W.
WASHINGTON—Over bitter
dissent, the Supreme Court on
Monday upheld the murder conviction and death sentence imposed on
a Florida defendant whom the
prosecutor cailed an "animai" who
should have had his own face
in a decision marked by unusually harsh exchanges between the
justices, the court voted 5 to 4 to
reject an appeal by Death Row
inmate Willie Jasper Darden. It
was the fourth time that the grisly
12-year-old case had come before
the justices,
Darden was accused of shooting
a Florida store owner at close
range, ordering the victim's wife to
remand lay dying and then severely wounding a 16-year-old boy
who had sought to help the couple.

Remarks Called Improper

#### Remarks Called Improper

who had sought to help the couple.

Remarks Called Improper
The court majority, in an opinion
by Justice Lewis F. Powell Jr.
concluded that, although the prosecutor's remarks were improper,
they were not sufficient to have
depended to the court of the court of
the court of the court of tolerating a "level of fairness" in a
riminal trail "so low it should
make conscientious prosecutors
cringe."
Blackmun, joined by Justices
William J. Brennan Jr., Thurgood
Marshall and John Paul Stevens,
criticized the court for its "impatience" with Darden's repeated appeals—and assailed Chief Justice
Warren E. Burger for taking the
rare step last fall of publicly disclosing in coposite and the court for the
warren E. Burger for taking the
rare step last fall of publicly disclosing in coposite and the court for the
warren about 95 federal and state
judges already had reviewed the
case, had called Darden's claims
'meritless.' The chief justice repeated that observation in a concurring opinion Monday—and added that "at some point, there must
be finality."

Blackmun, in turn, accused Burger of undermining public respect
for the courts casereview process
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for the case was fully presented
to the court.

Darden was charged in the 1973
shooting death of Call Turnan.

before the case was fully presented to the court.

Darden was charged in the 1973 shooting death of Carl Turman, a Lakeland furniture store owner. At

riter

trial, a state prosecutor referred to
Darden as an "animal" who should
not be let out of his cell without "a
leash" held by a guard. "I wish
hand... and had a shotgun in his
hand... and had blown (Darden's) face off," the prosecutor
said. "I wish I could see him sitting
here with no face, blown away by a
shotgun."

In a subsequent appeal of his
conviction, Darden asserted that
prosecutorial misconduct had deprived him of a fair trial. Ethical
oddes bar prosecutors from expressing personal opinions or from

4th Ruling Issued in Death Sentence

#### 'We agree ... that Darden's trial was not perfect-few are-but neither was it fundamentally unfair.'

seeking to inflame a jury.

Darden contended also that he had been decive assisted and that a prospective jurof had been improperly excluded because of the jurof's views on capital punishment.

The court majority rejected all three of Darden's contentions. Clarden's Wainwright, 85-5319). The justices acknowledged that the prosecutor's comments, deserved the condemnation they received that not one of those courts concluded that he remarks had made that the condemnation they received the case—but they note that he remarks had made that they have been considered that her emarks had made that they have been considered that her emarks had made that her emarks had made that they have been considered the crime "would have to be a vicious animal." Further, Powell said, there was strong evidence against Darden, reducing the likelihood that they jury would be influenced by a prosecutor's mere argument.

We agree ... that Darden's treatment of the prosecution of disented that the trial outcome rested heavily on whether the jurors believed Darden's claims of innocence. The prosecution's attack on Darden's

"very humanity" could well have 30 affected the jury's evaluation of his 33 credibility, depriving him of a fair trial, Blackmun said.

#### Other Decisions

Other Decisions

In other actions, the court.
—Saved the government whaled the Reagan Administration said could have been hundreds of millions of dollars in revenue by ruling tattors may be taxed on income from group insurance they provide for their members.

The court by a fell year again.

The court, by a 6-1 vote, said.

The court, by a 6-1 vote, said.

The court, by a 6-1 vote, said.

That the American Bar Endowment, where the signed to the organization by the signed with the signed dividends—calculated at \$19 million over a recent four-year perfect and od—are used by the endowment to the principle of the organization organization of the organization of the

cation projects.

Marshall, writing for the colinical said that Congress had intended to the colinical said that Congress had intended to the colinical said that Congress had intended to the colinical said that the congress of the colinical said that the colinical said

ownent, 85-590.

Ordered a federal appeals court in San Francisco to reconsider a 1885 decision that private landholders are entitled to "just dicompensation" for water rights, discompensation" for water rights, discompensation, for water rights, discompensation, acquired by the state of Hawaii, flawaiian officials, backed by nine discompensation, and the state of Hawaii, and the discompensation for the state of Hawaii, and the state of Hawaii and Hawaii and the state of Hawaii and Hawai

#### Man Slated to Die Today Given Stay by Texas Court

Given Stay by Jexas Court

HUNTSVILLE, Tex. (UPI)— Na
Death Row inmate Calvin J. Willians received a stay of execution-vil
Monday from a Texas appeals court
pending a hearing on his claim that to
minority members had been uncroatitutionally kept off of his jury.
Williams, 25, had faced execution-vil
today for the fulling of a woman
during a 1980 robbery in Houston.

## that is as titular head of the party, until the party has decided on a nominee—and then I will support that nominee all out. I cannot take sides in the primary.

**TEXT: Reagan Interview** 

br.
Continued from Page 18
tural of the other party in the
majority. And you'd be surprised
how difficult, as it got down toward
the last couple of years, it was for
me' to appoint anyone requiring
Senate confirmation in the state, to
get them qualified because they
just 'decided they'd wait—outlest
me' now and let all these things'
remain for—if their fellow got
elected.

Q. So you have to make a stand against this or you could be rele-gated into lame duck as far as— AcYes.

Aryes.

de I wanted to ask you about
AIDS.

While House spokesman Larry
Speakes: We're out of time, Mr.
President I think maybe it might
be a good idea to revisit this
U.S. Soviet "accept in principle."
and be sure you've got the President's thinking on that.

GOK, but if you will, Larry, we did have a couple of important questions we'd like to give to the President. One of them is on AIDS, if you don't mind.

A All right.

if you don't mind.

A All right.

A In the Public Heaith Service has presented some pretty scary figures about AIDS, and it says that it will stain the existing health resources of the nation. First of all, do you think of AIDS as kind of public health enemy No. 1. And do you think of AIDS as kind of public health enemy No. 1. And do you think it's time for a stepped-up AI Well, we have been spending a tremendous amount of money on AIDS research. You know our financial problems. I don't know how much more leeway there is for up, but we've been doing all that we can'do because of the threat this represents. As a matter of fact, why suggesting to people, because of another problem—and that is the problem of blood donors and sonder problem—and that is the problem of blood donors and sorth. You know, there's a practical ansiver to that if someone would just announce it. Why, don't healthy and well people give blood for themselves! And it can then be kept in case they can be a supplied to the problem of the property of the problem don't have to gamble on-

6, Mr. President, can I ask you one, very quick political question. You, one time said the vice presidency reminded you of an old rule of dog sledding—only the lead dog gets a change of scenery.

At Yes, I remember.

At res. I remember.

Q. Now, you've had Vice President, Bush as your vice president, for all these years. Do you still look on the vice presidency that way?

A. Well, you know, I said that in aliging about he—well, a talking about the—well. I know as a light of the well. I know as a well well with the leutenant governor. But I've done here the same thing I did with the lieutenant governor in California, and that is, our down sied—we're running double harnes. The vice president is a party to gain part of every decision and every meeting that we have.

Q: If both he and your good friend Paul Laxalt run for the nomination, what are you going to

As I'm going to do—even without that—what I'm forced to do. And

sides in the primary.

Q. Let me go back and ask you since Larry suggested it, Mr. President, that we get straight how you feel on arms control process with the Soviets. Do you accept' in A. Well, let me define principle. As I have said, for the first time, hey are—as representatives of the Soviet Union—are proposing actual reductions and have even announced their desire that these lead to an eventual elimination of such weapons. That 'principle, yes uneagons. That 'principle, yes uneagons. That 'principle, yes uneagons. That 'principle, yes uneagon. I said in 1982 in made the proposal, and I'd still like to see happen—of the intermediate-range weapons that were based in Europe—almed at each other—that threat be taken away.

The principle of starting meaningful reductions of weapons and with the ultimate goal of eliminate with wholeheartedly.

Q. But if the Soviets insist on

with the ultimate goal of eliminating them entirely—yes; I agree with wholeheartedly.

Q: But if the Soviets insist on linking that with some sort of a constraint on SDI deployment?

A. Well, you know, there's one that should look at. First of all, research is not violating any agreements or freaties. If research develops that there is such a weapon, wouldn't that be—wouldn't there be a practical reason then to say to all the world, here it is and why don't we have this? Just as when, after World War I, we ruled out gas as a weapon of war, but no one threw away their gas masks because we always—you've always got to think that you know how to make it. The world cannot forget that it knows how to make it. The world cannot forget that it knows how to make it. The world cannot forget that it knows how to make it. The world cannot forget that it knows how to make a make it. The world cannot forget that it is not begin and it's practical, then you can all go to sleep and rest easy at night, knowing that if somebody tries to cheat, it won't work because you have that system.

Q: But going back to what you and are arrive this also could be not.

Q. But going back to what you said earlier, this also could be part of your negotiations on arms control generally?

A: That's right. Yes.

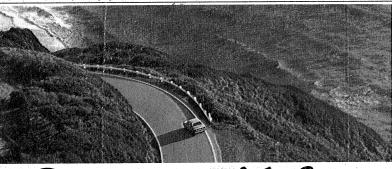
Q: In that answer you addressed research and not deployment. I believe Mr. Gorbachev now has aken the position that he'll allow research to go ahead.

Q: It's the next step that seems to be the sticking point. A: All right, but now allow me to hold back on some things because, as I said before, I am in a position of having to negotiate.

naving to negotiate.

d. Mr. President, thank you very much. I was going to ask you a health question, but it isn't really good because obviously you're in very goof health.

A Yes, and I'll tell you't was one that nobody seemed to mention—he personally did the CAT scan, asid the same thing that he said a year ago. Inside I'm 25 years year ago. Inside I younger than my age.



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