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WASHINGTON

July 6, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR RICHARD A. HAUSER

FROM:

JOHN G. ROBERTS

SUBJECT:

Briefing Paper for Lunch With Regional

Editors Concerning Domestic Issues

Richard Darman has asked that comments on a series of briefing notes for the President be sent directly to Mike Baroody as soon as possible. I have reviewed the various briefing papers — on the economic recovery, the environment, civil rights enforcement, and steel imports — and have only one objection. The last item in the civil rights paper contends that this Administration has filed more school desegregation cases than the previous one. According to the Justice Department, this is inaccurate. Using June 1980 and June 1984 as the cut-off points, the Carter Administration filed 12 complaints to our 4, 20 motions to our 3, and obtained 13 consent decrees to our 21. The Education Department may well have initiated more administrative actions, but that is not what most people think of as "cases."

In view of the time demands, I have already communicated this objection to Baroody's office, and they have agreed to delete the item. As I advised you earlier, Baroody's office also asked for a page on recent Supreme Court criminal law decisions. The page I provided them is attached.

Attachments

WASHINGTON

July 6, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR MICHAEL E. BAROODY

DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

DIRECTOR, PUBLIC AFFAIRS

FROM:

RICHARD A. HAUSER Original signed by RAH

DEPUTY COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT:

Briefing Paper for Lunch With Regional

Editors Concerning Domestic Issues

Counsel's Office has reviewed the above-referenced briefing papers. The last bullet item in the civil rights enforcement paper is inaccurate and should be deleted. According to the Justice Department, this Administration has not filed more school desegregation cases than the previous one. The Education Department may have filed more administrative actions, but that is not what is usually meant by desegregation cases. Also attached is a briefing paper on the recent Supreme Court criminal law decisions, which your office requested that we prepare.

Attachment

cc: Richard G. Darman

RAH: JGR: aea 7/6/84

bcc: FFFielding/RAHauser/JGRoberts/Subj/Chron

RECENT SUPREME COURT DECISIONS IN CRIMINAL LAW AREA

- Note: In recent weeks the Supreme Court has issued several decisions cutting back on some of the protections for criminal defendants imposed by the Warren Court. In three of the most prominent of these decisions the Court adopted the "reasonable good faith" exception to the exclusionary rule for searches conducted pursuant to a warrant later found to be invalid, ruled that in emergency situations police need not give Miranda warnings before asking the suspect questions to solve the emergency, and ruled that illegally seized evidence could be admitted at trial if the evidence would inevitably have been discovered by legal means.
- o The Administration is pleased with these decisions, which are helping to restore balance to a criminal justice system that had become tilted too heavily in favor of the rights of the accused at the expense of the rights of the innocent.
- o These decisions should not be seen as defeats for civil liberties. On the contrary, they promote the most basic civil liberty of all -- the right of the innocent to be protected from those who would prey upon them.
- o In many of those cases the Supreme Court agreed with the arguments presented by our Justice Department. We will continue to advocate positions in court that promote effective law enforcement without infringing on the basic civil liberties all Americans hold dear.
- o It is still necessary for Congress to act on our crime package. The Court's recent decisions, important as they are, do not begin to solve all of the problems in this area. The Court is acting responsibly; it is time for the House to do the same.

July 6, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR MICHAEL E. BAROODY

DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

DIRECTOR, PUBLIC AFFAIRS

FROM:

RICHARD A. HAUSER

DEPUTY COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT:

Briefing Paper for Lunch With Regional

Editors Concerning Domestic Issues

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cc: Richard G. Darman

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- o The Administration is pleased with these decisions, which are helping to restore balance to a criminal justice system that had become tilted too heavily in favor of the rights of the accused at the expense of the rights of the innocent.
- These decisions should not be seen as defeats for civil liberties. On the contrary, they promote the most basic civil liberty of all -- the right of the innocent to be protected from those who would prey upon them.
- o In many of those cases the Supreme Court agreed with the arguments presented by our Justice Department. We will continue to advocate positions in court that promote effective law enforcement without infringing on the basic civil liberties all Americans hold dear.
- o It is still necessary for Congress to act on our crime package. The Court's recent decisions, important as they are, do not begin to solve all of the problems in this area. The Court is acting responsibly; it is time for the House to do the same.

WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

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WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

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Please forward any edits/comments on the attached briefing paper directly to Mike Baroody in room 160 OEDB by NOON FRIDAY, JULY 6, with an information copy to my office.

Thank you.

RESPONSE:

75 12 W/ 8- 700 tsa

NOTES ON DOMESTIC ISSUES FOR LUNCHEON QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS WITH REGIONAL EDITORS ON MONDAY, JULY 9, 1984

General points:

- o Americans are far better off than they were four years ago. The economy has recovered from the stagnation we inherited, and is going strong.
- o The doubters said it couldn't be done, but we've achieved growth with low inflation.
- o A good yardstick is the "misery index" (a measure of the combined inflation and unemployment rates).
- o Today, it stands at 11.6 -- that's the lowest since 1972. (4.1 per cent inflation + 7.5 per cent unemployment).
- o That compares favorably to a misery index of 19.5 the year before we took office -- the highest since World War II.
- o Skeptics said "Reaganomics" wouldn't work, but it's given us a 5.7% second quarter growth rate, following 9.7% first quarter growth -- without high inflation.
- o Growth means jobs: the recovery is putting a third of a million Americans to work a month. In the past 18 months, 6.5 million Americans have found work.
- o That includes nearly 3 million women, a million blacks and 650,000 Hispanics with new jobs.
- o Friday's latest employment numbers show continued progress: unemployment's down to per cent.
- o In your 14 states combined, 1.8 million people have found jobs since the recovery began in December, 1982...

[Caution: Pennsylvania shows a drop in employment since December, 1982].

- Our <u>economic miracle</u> is creating so many jobs, other nations are awed by it, as I discovered during my trip to Europe last month.
- o 106 million Americans are working -- more than ever in history.
- o Those who are concerned about <u>fairness</u> should look at how our policies have helped low and middle income Americans.
- o Double digit inflation hit the poor hardest -- what was fair about that? Workers' paychecks go farther today, thanks to lower inflation.
- o <u>Tax cut</u> was fair -- 25 per cent for everybody. Lower income workers are taking home more, paying less in taxes than they would without the cut.
- o <u>Indexing</u> is especially fair for lower and middle income taxpayers. Repealing indexing would raise the average family's taxes \$3500 over the next 5 years. What would be fair about that?
- o Those Americans who cannot work are well provided for by social programs under our budget. Spending on human needs over the next five years would reach \$2.6 trillion under our budget proposals.
- O Another point on fairness: the largest budget isn't the Pentagon, it's the Department of Health and Human Services.

ENVIRONMENT

- Note: The appointment of Ann Burford to an environmental advisory panel has stimulated a considerable amount of media attention to the Administration's environmental record. Following is a reminder of a few highlights of your record on the environment.
- o We seek a balance -- to use our resources for the betterment of man without abusing them.
- o America's air and water are cleaner than they've been in a long time.
- o For example, concentrations of all major <u>air pollutants</u> are on a downward trend, after a national expenditure of \$150 billion on air pollution controls.
- o In three years, we've tripled funding to clean up abandoned hazardous waste dumps (from \$210 million in 1983 to \$640 million proposed for 1985).
- o We've doubled funding for acid rain research in each of the past two years, trying to get a clear, scientific understanding of its causes and effects.
- o We've launched a billion dollar program to repair and restore <u>national parks</u> that suffered from years of neglect.
- o We've proposed almost \$160 million in Fiscal Year 1985 to acquire new national park and wildlife refuge lands.

CIVIL RIGHTS ENFORCEMENT

- Note: In recent weeks, both at the NAACP Convention and in the Citizen's Civil Rights Commission Report released last week your civil rights record has met heavy criticism. Following are some of your achievements in the civil rights arena.
- o Those who criticize our civil rights record are ignoring the facts.
- o We've filed over 112 new criminal civil rights cases. That's more than any other Administration during a comparable period.
- o We've been involved in more than 100 cases aimed at correcting discrimination at workplaces.
- o In one record-making sex and race discrimination case we won \$2.7 million in back pay for 685 persons.
- o We've filed more new school desegregation cases than the previous Administration.

WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

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WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

(prepared b	y Baroody)				
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Please forward any comments directly to Mike Baroody, with a copy to my office, by 2:00 p.m. today. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

19 21 113 9- 701 4861

RISING STEEL IMPORTS/ITC DE

- o The International Trade Commission (by a 3-2 vote) that U.S. steelmakes by imports.
- o But ITC hasn't yet sent recommendation RR (that will be done later this more
- o RR has 60 days to act on ITC recomme receiving them. Can't comment until to study findings and recommendation
- o RR committed to free trade principle
- Have to avoid temptation to raise or
 -- keep focus on trying to bring oth
- Consumers would be the first to suffice.

 ism. Our own exporters would be hur
- o We have worked with American industry continue to do so -- to take appropriate offset subsidies and other unfair to other countries.
- o Have conducted over 100 investigation steel dumping and unfair trade pract (countervailing duties).
- o Also negotiated steel trade agreement market countries. They were success from Europe were down 27% last year
- o Steel Advisory Committee we set up and labor and will work with us in deal with the problem.

August 13, 1984 :

MEMORANDUM FOR MIKE BAROODY

DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

DIRECTOR, PUBLIC AFFAIRS

FROM:

FRED F. FIELDING Orig. signed by FFF

COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Mother Earth News Questionnaire

Counsel's Office has reviewed the above-referenced candidate questionnaire response and finds no objection to it from a legal perspective.

co: Richard Darman

FFF/JGR/lmp 8/13/84 cc: FFF/JGR/Subj/Cron August 14, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR MIKE BARGODY

DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

DIFFCTOR, FUELIC AFFAIRS

Original signed by RAH\FFF TREE F. FIELDING FROM:

COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Femper Group Questionnaire

Coursel's Cifice has reviewed the above-referenced candidate questionnaire. The response to the airbags question is inaccurate and must be changed. The Department of Transportation Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard -Occupant Crash Protection specifies that automatic occupant restraints must be required only if a sufficient number of states do not pass mandatory seathelt use laws to cover two-thirds of the population of the country by April 1. 1989. The TOT rule clearly states that such mandatory seathelt use laws are preferable to airbags or other passive restraints, and the phase-in period (1986-1989) permits development of new passive restraint systems that do not rely or airbaos (such as the so-called "friendly interiors"). See generally 49 Fed. Reg. 28962-28963. The draft response, in addition to the "three quarters of the states error, is too unqualified in its support for airtacs.

We suggest something along the following lines:

The Department of Transportation issued its final rule on occupant crash protection on July 17, 1984. The rule would require that passive restraints be phased in between 1986 and 1989, but this requirement would be rescinded if a sufficient number of states pass mandatory seatbelt use laws to cover two-thirds of the population of the country. As the Department of Transportation has noted, effectively enforced mandatory seatbelt use laws would provide the greatest safety benefits most quickly. If such laws are not passed, however, automatic protection must be required. During the phase-in period automakers could develop systems providing automatic protection to occupants that do not necessarily rely on airbags, such as the so-called "friendly interiors" approach.

cc: Richard Darman

FFF/JGR/1mp 8/14/84 cc: FFF/JGR/Subj/Cron

WASHINGTON

August 20, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR FRED F. FIELDING

FROM:

JOHN G. ROBERTS

SUBJECTS:

Questionnaire: Physics Today

Richard Darman has asked that comments on the abovereferenced candidate questionnaire be sent to Mike Baroody
by close of business today. In his draft response the
President expresses support for federal funding of basic
research and peer review in establishing research
priorities, continued resistance to technology transfer to
the Soviets as opposed to exchange of scientific information
by scientists, and support for efforts to improve scientific
and technological education. I have reviewed the draft
responses and have no objections.

WASHINGTON

August 20, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR MIKE BAROODY

DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

Original signed by RAHLETE AND DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

FROM:

FRED F. FIELDING

COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT:

Questionnaire: Physics Today

Counsel's Office has reviewed the above-referenced draft responses to the Physics Today candidate questionnaire, and finds no objection to them from a legal perspective.

cc: Richard Darman

FFF/JGR/lmp / 8/20/84 cc: FFF/JGR/Subj/Cron

WASHINGTON

August 24, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR FRED F. FIELDING

FROM:

JOHN G. ROBERTS

SUBJECT:

Questionnaire: Associated Builders and Contractors / Manufactured Housing Digest

Richard Darman has asked for comments by close of business today on draft responses to candidate questionnaires from Manufactured Housing Digest and Associated Builders and Contractors. The responses were prepared by HUD and OPD, respectively. This is inconsistent with the procedures outlined in your memorandum of November 28, 1983. Candidate questionnaires sent to the White House should be forwarded to Margaret Tutwiler for transmittal to the Reagan-Bush campaign. The campaign should then prepare responses, to be reviewed by the White House.

The attached memorandum for Darman notes the improper handling of these questionnaires, and advises that the questionnaires be sent to Tutwiler for proper processing.

WASHINGTON

August 24, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR RICHARD DARMAN

ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

AND DEPUTY TO THE CHIEF OF STAFF

FROM:

FRED F. FIELDING Orig. signed by FFF

COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT:

Questionnaire: Associated Builders and Contractors / Manufactured Housing Digest

You have asked for our comments on draft responses to candidate questionnaires from Manufacturing Housing Digest and Associated Builders and Contractors. The responses were prepared by HUD and OPD, respectively. This is inconsistent with the procedures outlined in my memorandum of November 28, 1983 on candidate questionnaires. Questionnaires received by the White House should be forwarded to Margaret Tutwiler for transmittal to the Reagan-Bush campaign. The campaign should prepare any responses, which may then be reviewed by appropriate White House officials. This procedure should be followed with respect to the instant questionnaires.

cc: Margaret Tutwiler

FFF/JGR/1mp 8/24/84 cc: FFF/JGR/Subj/Chron

WASHINGTON

September 7, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR FRED F. FIELDING

FROM:

JOHN G. ROBERTS 976

SUBJECT:

Questionnaire: Physics Today (Prepared by Reagan-Bush '84)

Richard Darman has asked that we send any comments on the above-referenced candidate questionnaire to Mike Baroody by September 17. The responses were prepared by Reagan-Bush '84 in accordance with your November 28, 1983 memorandum on candidate questionnaires. The responses discuss the Administration approach to funding scientific research, reaffirm a commitment to peer review in deciding which projects to fund, support the free flow of scientific information while affirming opposition to the transfer of technology to the Soviets, and review Administration efforts to promote science and math education. I have reviewed the draft responses and have no objections.

Attachment

WASHINGTON

September 7, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR MICHAEL E. BAROODY

DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

DIRECTOR, PUBLIC AFFAIRS

FROM:

FRED F. FIELDING Orig. signed by FFF

COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT:

Questionnaire: Physics Today

(Prepared by Reagan-Bush '84)

Counsel's Office has reviewed the above-referenced candidate questionnaire, and finds no objection to it from a legal perspective.

FFF:JGR:aea 9/7/84

cc: FFFielding/JGRoberts/Subj/Chron

WASHINGTON

September 7, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR MICHAEL E. BAROODY

DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

DIRECTOR, PUBLIC AFFAIRS

FROM:

FRED F. FIELDING

COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT:

Questionnaire: Physics Today

(Prepared by Reagan-Bush '84)

Counsel's Office has reviewed the above-referenced candidate questionnaire, and finds no objection to it from a legal perspective.

FFF:JGR:aea 9/7/84

cc: FFFielding/JGRoberts/Subj/Chron

WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET ☐ O · OUTGOING ☐ H - INTERNAL 1 - INCOMING Date Correspondence Received (YY/MM/DD) Name of Correspondent: **MI Mail Report User Codes:** 1. 1. Lev **ROUTE TO: ACTION** DISPOSITION Tracking Type 👑 🧧 Completion Date Action Date ωf Office/Agency YY/MM/DD (Staff Name) Code YMMIDD Response **ORIGINATOR** Referral Note: Referral Note: Referral Note: Referral Note: Referral Note: cal growing DISPOSITION CODES: **ACTION CODES:** A - Appropriate Action 1 - Info Copy Only/No Action Necessary A - Answered C - Completed R Direct Reply w/Copy C - Comment/Recommendation B - Non-Special Referral S - Suspended D - Draft Response S - For Signature - Furnish Fact Sheet X - Interim Reply FOR OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE: to be used as Enclosure Type of Response - Initials of Signer "Code = "A" Completion Date = Date of Outgoing Comments:

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WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

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Please provide any with an informatio	edits dire	ctly t	o Mike Baroody by	September 17th	1,

REAGAN-BUSH'84

The President's Authorized Campaign Committee

MEMORANDUM

TO:

MARGARET TUTWILER

THROUGH:

ED ROLLINS

FROM:

JIM LAKE

DATE:

SEPTEMBER 3, 1984

RE:

PHYSICS TODAY QUESTIONNAIRE

Per the procedures outlined in Fred Fielding's November 28, 1983 memo on candidate questionnaires, I am enclosing draft responses to a set of questions from Physics Today magazine.

Please advise me at your earliest possible convenience of White House approval of the responses. We need the approval notice by September 17 to meet our deadline.

HONORABLE RONALD REAGAN President of the United States

Physics Today Questionnaire August 30, 1984

- 1. Q: The scientific leadership of the United States is being challenged by other countries. Moreover, the cost of research at the frontiers of science is rising steeply. How would your Administration ensure that the U.S. retain its scientific leadership? How would you develop international scientific cooperation on projects too large for any single nation to undertake?
 - A: My Administration inherited a situation in which Federal funding for the most far-reaching science had been allowed to stagnate and even decline. Our response has been to increase support for basic research by 55 percent over the past four years, and it's now the second-fastest growing component of the budget. Combined with a drastically reduced rate of inflation, this translates into substantial new resources at places like the National Science Foundation and the Department of Energy for frontier research.

It is also true that the most exciting science can be very expensive to perform -- a situation that members of the APS know very well. In those cases where next-generation science requires very large, unique facilities -- for example for particle physics or space research -- we are very actively exploring the possibilities of sharing the responsibility with other countries. So far the responses have been most encouraging.

But scientific leadership requires more than facilities. Continued U.S. scientific leadership demands that we focus our attention on the quality of our technical talent -- the people pushing on those knowledge frontiers as well as the people turning new findings into technological advances. In effect, we have to demonstrate to our brightest young people that excellence in science and technology is a national priority today and will continue to be a priority in the future. For that reason we have greatly increased support for research at universities, the places where

young people are drawn into and prepared for careers in science and engineering by the very people doing research at the frontiers of knowledge. There is no more effective way to provide for tomorrow's scientific leadership than to strengthen the environment for research and learning in our universities.

2. Q: Each year many worthy scientific projects are abandoned or deferred for lack of funds. Each such instance represents a technological risk for the United States. Yet some projects continue to be funded by direct congressional action, avoiding the process of peer review.

> How can the Federal government ensure that the advice of our leading experts is considered in establishing priorities for the most essential and promising scientific projects?

A: Government should spend public funds only on what is necessary. Elected officials owe the public no less. In applying this principle to science and technology, my Administration has benefited from a broad base of advice from experts in universities, industry and government. Over the past four years, we have been guided by the collective wisdom in the science and technology community in bringing about significant changes in priorities among the programs being supported by government, such as the increase in basic research and the decrease in many well-intended but unpromising energy demonstration processes. The substantial progress being made in American science today is due in large part to the input from the scientific community.

I would also add that we are able to set priorities for science and technology with more rigor and rationality than for almost any other Federally supported program. The few examples in which Congress bypassed the proven review processes appear all the more glaring because of the overall effectiveness of that process. Those lapses were clearly the exceptions, not the rule. While the potential hazards of such precendents can't be minimized, I believe the Congress itself became highly sensitized to the problem once the situation became well known.

The fact is that both the Administration and the Congress are generally in strong agreement on the importance of funding only the highest quality science and technology programs. I am confident that, with the continued assistance of the scientific community, we will be able to ensure the effective and most productive use of the resources available for science and technology.

- 3. Q: The economic and military security of the United States is dependent on our continued technological superiority. In an effort to deny U.S. advances to our adversaries, restrictions have been imposed on scientific communication that threaten the very system that has given us our lead. What actions would your Administration take to ensure a proper balance between the need for secrecy and the openness essential to the health of science?
 - A: We should be clear in our distinction between the transfer of technology to our adversaries and the transfer of scientific information. In the case of technology we continue to face a serious and well-documented problem. The Soviet Union and their satellites expend large efforts to acquire Western technology to improve their military systems, and they're quite successful at it. Just as corporations must protect their trade secrets, the Western nations must slow this illegal transfer of military technology. We will continue to use such means as export controls to protect ourselves.

But the flow or exchange of scientific information, which is the primary concern particularly of the university community, remains essentially unimpeded, in spite of the public alarms that suggest otherwise. I agree completely that open scientific communication has been a central element in remarkable advances in technology worldwide, and we are working with the academic community to preserve and strengthen that system. Our universities have, and will continue to have, an environment of academic freedom unsurpassed anywhere.

4. Q: More than a year ago the National Commission on Excellence in Education issued its sober report, "A Nation at Risk: The Imperative for Educational

Reform." The report places particular stress on the urgent need for reform in math and science education.

What should be the role of the Federal government in ensuring that the vital needs of the nation for scientific and technical manpower are met?

The explosive public reaction to that report by the A: Commission makes it clear that the strongest force for improving educational quality comes not from government but from the determination of an aroused citizenry. The most important reforms, the ones with the most impact, are a direct result of increased expectations of excellence by families and schools. But there are also effective steps the Federal government, which actually plays a relatively minor role in elementary and secondary education, can take to respond to those public priorities. Certainly there is evidence that we can do a better job teaching such subjects as science and math. By taking advantage of both rapidly improving technologies, such as computers, and important new findings about the way children learn, we can give teachers new tools and new abilities to help their students progress faster and with less frustration. Federally supported research along these lines promises to provide broad benefits throughout the nation's schools.

An important goal is to increase the number of students who are encouraged to pursue higher education in technical fields. That means we have to be prepared, at the college level, to provide the technical training that increasing numbers of students are demanding today. Fortunately, we are now starting to see the payoffs of our strong support for university science and engineering programs. example, the Presidential Young Investigator Awards are attracting a cadre of young, extremely well-qualified new faculty in those university fields suffering from shortage of teachers. And, beginning in just a few months, we'll be seeing the first of the new university Engineering Research Centers being established to reflect the rapid changes taking place in the practice of engineering these days. emphasis we have placed on developing new technical talent may prove to be one of the wisest investments of Federal funds ever made in this field.

WASHINGTON

September 14, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR FRED F. FIELDING

FROM:

JOHN G. ROBERTS

SUBJECT:

Proposed Questionnaire: National Conference of State Legislatures (Prepared by Reagan-Bush '84)

Richard Darman has asked that our views on draft responses to the above-referenced candidate questionnaire be sent directly to Mike Baroody by noon September 20. The responses were prepared by Reagan-Bush '84 in accordance with your memorandum on candidate questionnaires of November 28, 1983.

The draft responses convey Administration views on deficit reduction (through continued recovery, line-item veto, and balanced budget amendment), block grants, tax reform (Treasury plan to be unveiled in December), Medicare, the national drinking age, and relations between the White House and state and local officials. I have reviewed the proposed responses and have no objections.

Attachment

WASHINGTON

September 14, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR MICHAEL E. BAROODY

DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

DIRECTOR, PUBLIC AFFAIRS

FROM:

FRED F. FIELDING Orig signed by FFF COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT:

Proposed Questionnaire: National Conference of State Legislatures (Prepared by Reagan-Bush '84)

Counsel's Office has reviewed the draft responses to the above-referenced candidate questionnaire, and finds no objection to them from a legal perspective.

Richard G. Darman cc:

FFF: JGR: aea 9/14/34

bcc: FFFielding/JGRoberts/Subj/Chron

WASHINGTON

September 14, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR MICHAEL E. BAROODY

DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

DIRECTOR, PUBLIC AFFAIRS

FROM:

FRED F. FIELDING

COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT:

Proposed Questionnaire: National Conference of State Legislatures (Prepared by Reagan-Bush '84)

Counsel's Office has reviewed the draft responses to the above-referenced candidate questionnaire, and finds no objection to them from a legal perspective.

cc: Richard G. Darman

F=F: JGR: aea 9/14/34

bcc: FFFielding/JaRoberts/Subj/Chron

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WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

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WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 9/	14/84	ACTION/CONCL	JRRENCE/COMM	ENT DUE BY:	9/20 - N	OON
SUBJECT:	PROPOSED	QUESTIONNAIRE	- NATIONAL	CONFERENCE	OF STATE	LEGISLATURES

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REMARKS:

Please provide any edits/comments directly to Mike Baroody, with a copy to my office, by 12:00 Noon Thursday, September 20. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

The President's Authorized Campaign Committee

'84 SEP 13 P5:00

MEMORANDUM

TO:

MARGARET TUTWILER

THROUGH:

ED ROLLINS

FROM: DATE:

SEPTEMBER 10, 1984

RE:

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF STATE LEGISLATURES

QUESTIONNAIRE

Per the procedures outlined in Fred Fielding's November 28, 1983 memo on candidate questionnaires, I am enclosing draft responses to a set of questions from National Conference of State Legislatures Questionnaire.

Pl se advise me at your earliest possible convenience of White House approval of the responses. We need the approval notice by September 21 to meet our deadline.

HONORABLE RONALD REAGAN President of the United States

National Conference of State Legislatures Questionnaire September 10, 1984

- 1. Q: What steps do you favor to reduce the federal budget deficit? What impact would those measures have on states?
 - A: We must bring deficits down to ensure continued economic growth but how we do that makes all the difference. Simple fairness dictates that government not raise taxes on families struggling to pay their bills as our opponents have proposed. The root of the problem is that government's share is more than we can afford if we're to have a sound economy.

With the help of Republican leaders and responsible Democrats in Congress, we have passed a portion of a three-year, \$150 billion down payment on the deficit. But a down payment alone is not enough to break us out of the deficit problem. So I have proposed that we improve the budgeting process by giving the President the line-item veto -- the right to veto individual items in appropriations bills without having to veto the entire bill. As you well know, some 43 of our 50 states have the line-item veto. California is one of those 43 states and, as Governor, I found it was a powerful tool against wasteful or extravagant spending and I was able to reduce spending by an average of two percent a year.

I have also asked Treasury Secretary Regan to prepare a plan for action to simplify the entire tax code, so that all taxpayers, big and small, are treated more fairly. Such a plan could bring the so-called underground economy into the the sunlight of honest tax compliance and broaden the tax base -- allowing personal rates to come down, not go up. Finally, along with a majority of Americans -- and 32 of our state legislatures who have passed resolutions calling for a constitutional convention -- I continue to favor a constitutional amendment mandating a balanced federal budget.

The benefits to states of reducing the federal budget deficit are obvious. Many states who were previously in dire fiscal straits are now finding themselves with budget surpluses with the advent of economic recovery. Lower deficits will help keep this recovery alive — and keep the increased flow of revenues flowing into state coffers while reducing the demand for state services.

- 2. Q: Do you foresee any major changes in federal block grant programs? In funding levels? And, would you continue administrative flexibility for States?
 - **A**: When we took office, 885 pages of federal regulations and a bureaucracy of 3,000 prevented the effective administration of many federal grant programs in Today, our system of block grants allows America. states and localities to better analyze their own needs and to develop unique local solutions to problems, rather than being ordered by Washington how to spend the federal funds they receive. These block grants have also reduced paperwork burdens on states and localities by 5.9 million man hours -- over 90 percent -- and are now covered by just 30 pages of federal regulations. We estimate that state and local governments were spared \$2 billion in annual costs and between \$4 billion and \$6 billion in startup costs.

The result is more funding for program goals and less for administration. Basic health and social services, education, employment and training and community development needs are being met more effectively with greater local participation and a minimum of federal red tape.

Our current budget proposes further grant consolidations to let state and local levels determine their own priorities, transfer funds to high priority areas, and further reduce overhead.

And our Administration is improving the management of intergovernmental assistance by providing state and local elected officals with greater opportunity to express their views on proposed federal development and assistance actions before final decisions are made. Under Executive Order 12372, Intergovernmental Review of Federal Programs, which I signed in July 1982, federal agencies must consult with state and local officials early in the assistance decision process and make every effort to accommodate their views. The Order also encourages the simplification of state planning requirements imposed by federal law, and allows for the substitution of state-developed plans for federally required state plans where statutes and regulations allow.

- 3. Q: Federal tax reform will be a major issue next year. What is your general position on reform. And, specifically, do you support continued deductibility for state and local taxes and use of tax-exempt bonds?
 - A: As I indicated in my first answer, I have asked Treasury Secretary Donald Regan for a plan to simplify the entire tax code. Specific recommendations consistent with these objectives will be presented to me by December 1984 and I intend to act on them in my next term.
- 4. Q: States are grappling with a variety of mechanisms to finance their health care services. Are you contemplating changes in Medicare and Medicaid to provide states additional flexibility in this area?
 - A: A number of improvements have been made in the Medicaid program in the last three years. With the flexibility provisions implemented by the Administration, states are now able to use innovative, cost-effective approaches in providing health care to needy people. For example, under the new home and community-based waiver program, Medicaid is now paying at no additional cost for certain non-medical costs to help beneficiaries receive community-based care as an alternative to institutionalization.

In addition, this Administration has sought to improve the effectiveness of existing programs, such as recent regulations which strengthen medical and dental screening and treatment for about two million children in the Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment program. Our 1985 budget included several initiatives designed to stimulate cost-consciousness, maintain incentives for states to moderate program growth, and improve the efficiency of program operations.

- 5. Q: The Reagan Administration has consistently favored a "sorting out" of responsibilities between federal, state and local governments, and limiting the intrusion of the federal government into areas of state responsibility. Yet the Administration recently supported federal pre-emption of state drinking statutes and product liability. Has the Administration changed its position on questions of pre-emption?
 - A: No, the Administration has not changed its position on this issue. The subjects you have named are narrow exceptions to our overall position.

Let's take the drinking age issue as an example. Young people aged 18 to 20 are more than twice as likely to be involved in an alcohol-related accident as any other age group. So last year when the Presidential Commission on Drunk Driving recommended that every state raise its drinking age to 21. I was delighted and hopeful, because I hoped that the states would, as they should, take this action themselves without Federal orders or interference. But movement began to stall, resulting in what's been called "Blood Borders" — with teenagers leaving their homes to go to the nearest state with a lower drinking age. They drink and careen on home, and many get in accidents.

Now this slaughter hurts as a people, tearing up the fabric of society by bringing grief to families, guilt to friends, and loss to the community. So I decided to support legislation to withhold five percent of a state's highway funds if it does not enact the 21-year-old drinking age.

Some feel that my decision is at odds with my philosophical viewpoint that state problems should involve state solutions, and they are partly right. But the drinking age issue is a national tragedy involving transit across state borders, and the product liability law involves commerce across state borders as well. Beyond that, there are some special cases in which overwhelming need can be dealt with by prudent and limited federal action. And in cases like these, where the problem and the benefits are so clear-cut, I have no misgivings about a judicicious use of federal inducements.

- 6. Q: Would you plan any changes in White House liaison with state legislatures during a second term?
 - A: In the past three and a half years, we've worked closely with state elected officials in streamlining federal program requirements and increasing their flexibility in meeting the needs of their citizens. In our second term, we intend to continue to seek the input of state legislators into federal programs and policies that affect their jurisdictions, including the continuing question as to the division of responsibilities between the federal and state governments in our federal system.