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242260
PR 014-08

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 17, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR KATHY OSBORNE

FROM: Sally McElroy

USA Today is doing a story on Jim Brady
for a new feature they have called,
"Profile."

Karen Peterson, the author of the article,
has asked if it would be possible to get
a quote from the President concerning Jim.

Any chance?

~~The lowest moment of his career~~

After the shooting in March of '81 my lowest moment ~~was~~ came when they wheeled a stretcher by mine and I was told it was Jim Brady and that his chances were slim. Jim the unflappable, the generous, the witty the one who had become such a trusted friend. It was the first I knew others had been shot and I really started praying.

I thought I knew & appreciated all Jim's good qualities before that day but new ones were revealed in the months that followed the greatest of which was courage.

Sally is this O.K. - right length etc. ?
RR

242260
PR014-08
PH
F6006-01
JL003-01
BE003-04
PR005-02

JV

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TO: *Biff Henley*

FROM: KATHY OSBORNE
Personal Secretary
to the President

DATE: 7-18-84

*For your files -
H. Speakes has seen
and Sally has a
copy of this.*

242260

1110

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 17, 1984

PR014-08

PU

FG006-01

JL003-01

BE003-04

PR005-02

PY1

MEMORANDUM FOR KATHY OSBORNE

FROM: Sally McElroy

Handwritten Presidential Statement for

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~~The lowest moment I have~~

HANDWRITING FILE

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Sally is this O.K. - right length etc. ?
RR

242278PD

PR014-08

12

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

ER

not
sent

July 2, 1984

Dear Saul:

Attached is the President's answer to the question you raised with me regarding the solvency of the Social Security trust fund and any plans that the President might have to change it. If you'll recall, you asked me to get an answer to your question. I certainly did not agree to answer any others.

Sorry about the delay.

Best regards,

John A. Svahn
Assistant to the President
for Policy Development

Mr. Saul Friedman
Knight-Ridder Newspapers
White House Press Office

Attachment

June 13, 1984

Mr. Svahn:

As promised, here are the questions for the President from Fifty-Plus. As you might guess, the editor had a couple of his own, which I have included.

The reason for question 4 is that a medical writer for the magazine is to raise the issue in a forthcoming article.

The editor, Bard Lindeman, hopes to run the president's replies in an issue to come out before the Republican convention. And because of the month-long lead time a prompt response would be appreciated. Again, as I told you when we spoke, the president is not on record in a magazine for older persons saying what you told me about Social Security. And he would have the opportunity to set the record straight on Medicare as well.

Thank you for your indulgence and I hope I shall hear from you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Saul", with a stylized flourish extending from the end.

Saul Friedman
637-3632

PROPOSED QUESTIONS FOR THE PRESIDENT FROM THE MAGAZINE FIFTY-PLUS

1. Can you pledge without qualification that Social Security will remain fundamentally unchanged during the next four years if you are reelected?
2. There are 60 million Americans over the age of 50 and the population in that age group is growing more rapidly than any other. Can you see a time when the federal government will have a cabinet department or an agency devoted to the problems of aging?
3. Can you say anything about your plans, if reelected, to control the ~~inxx~~ increases in Medicare, Medicaid and the rise in health costs? Can you say whether the federal government should do more in the area of preventive health care rather than emphasize curing illness or diseases after they have ~~strxx~~ struck?
4. Most respectfully, because of your own age and the demands of your office, should your health examination have dealt with what one writer has called "cognitive function" or "memory retention?"
5. Why do you think First Lady Nancy Reagan is a good role model for older women?
6. Did you really win that arm wrestling contest? How did you do it?

242278PD
PR 014-08
WE 007
IS 001

TR

Question for the President from Fifty Plus:

Can you pledge, without qualification, that Social Security will remain fundamentally unchanged during the next four years if you were reelected?

Answer:

In April, 1983 I signed historic legislation which has had the effect of restoring the solvency of the Old Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund. For the two years before that we heard nothing but demagoguery and untruth about the Social Security trust fund. Many politicians spent all of 1982 telling senior citizens that there was no problem with the Social Security trust fund - even at a time when simple arithmetic would tell you that the trust fund had run out of money. After the election and after the retirement fund was insolvent, we were able to get a bipartisan compromise adopted by the Congress which restores the solvency of the trust fund well into the next century. There are no plans to make any further changes to Social Security in the future because they are not needed. For that reason my Administration will not make any recommendations that would fundamentally change the system.

PR01408

WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

☐ O - OUTGOING☐ H - INTERNAL☐ I - INCOMINGDate Correspondence
Received (YY/MM/DD) 1/1

Name of Correspondent:

Craig Fuller

☐ MI Mail Report

User Codes: (A) (B) (C)

Subject:

Comments on the draft article
submitted on behalf of the President
for inclusion in "National Forum"

ROUTE TO:

ACTION

DISPOSITION

Office/Agency	(Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Code	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
	CUT10U	ORIGINATOR	840718			C 840723
	CUT18	Referral Note:	A 840718			C 840723
		Referral Note:	noted per JGR			
		Referral Note:				
		Referral Note:				
		Referral Note:				

ACTION CODES:

A - Appropriate Action
C - Comment/Recommendation
D - Draft Response
F - Furnish Fact Sheet
to be used as Enclosure

I - Info Copy Only/No Action Necessary
R - Direct Reply w/Copy
S - For Signature
X - Interim Reply

DISPOSITION CODES:

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

FOR OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE:

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

Comments:

Noted - JGR

See ID 186920 cu

Jul 16 84 Judith Hammerschmidt, DOJ, memo to

Keep this worksheet attached to the original incoming letter.

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Always return completed correspondence record to Central Files.

Refer questions about the correspondence tracking system to Central Reference, ext. 2590.

Craig Fuller attached

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Prime Subject Code: PR01408 Secondary Subject Codes: PP001 RG 017
PR016 _____
PH _____

PRESIDENTIAL REPLY

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

SIGNATURE CODES:

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

CLn - First Lady's Correspondence
 n - 0 - Unknown
 n - 1 - Nancy Reagan
 n - 2 - Nancy
 n - 3 - Mrs. Ronald Reagan

CBn - Presidential & First Lady's Correspondence
 n - 1 - Ronald Reagan - Nancy Reagan
 n - 2 - Ron - Nancy

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

243321

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 16, 1984

*To John -
RUSA*

TO: FRED FIELDING
FROM: CRAIG L. FULLER

- ☒ FYI
- ☐ Comment
- ☐ Action

1001 101 11 AM 8:38



Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D. C. 20530

July 16, 1984

MEMORANDUM

TO: Craig L. Fuller
Assistant to the President
for Cabinet Affairs

FROM: Judith L. Hammerschmidt *JLH*
Special Assistant to the
Attorney General

SUBJECT: Comments on the draft article submitted on behalf of
the President for inclusion in "National Forum"

The following comments were submitted on Thursday, July 12:

(1) On page 6, the second sentence should be changed to read:
"The President and the Vice President with whom he runs, are
the only officials in our government elected through a process
involving all the voters."

(2) On page 8, the sentence "While there are limited
circumstances in which officers are not removable by the
President, the basic rule is that the President appoints
and may remove at will the officers of the United States."
should be deleted.

(3) On page 12, the last sentence on this page is awkward.
We suggest rephrasing it as follows: "But while congressional
participation in the formulation of foreign policy is healthy
and indispensable, it has a particular hazard. Congress, a
large deliberative body, is by its nature divided. Given
the realities of partisan politics, it can become divisive.
As the vesting of so much foreign affairs responsibility
in the unitary Executive shows, division and cacophony in
the external realm can be costly and were feared by the
Framers. Accordingly Congress, as it participates in
foreign policy, has a responsibility to minimize disorder
and maximize consensus." This could replace the entire
first paragraph on page 13 as well.

No other comments were transmitted.

243533

4620

PR 014-08

PP005-01

PH

July 24, 1984

Dear Ms. Weiner:

I am pleased to enclose Mrs. Reagan's written answers to the questions you submitted. I understand this interview will appear in the second issue of next year's Scholastic News. Would you please send me a copy when available?

Mrs. Reagan appreciates this opportunity to "talk" to your readers and sends along her best wishes.

Please let me know if we can be of any further help.

Sincerely,

Sheila Tate
Press Secretary
to Mrs. Reagan

Ms. Deborah Heiligman Weiner
News Editor
Scholastic News
730 Broadway
New York, NY 10003



Scholastic Inc.
730 Broadway
New York, NY 10003
(212) 505-3000

July 11, 1984

Sheila Tate
1600 Pennsylvania Ave. NW
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mrs. Tate:

As you know, Scholastic News is a weekly publication for children in grades 1-6. We constantly try to present fresh, exciting news stories to our readers.

That is why I am writing to you. We are now writing our second issue for next year. It is a "special election guide" complete with information about the candidates, the Presidency, and even a ballot with which students can vote for President.

I would like to include an interview with the First Lady. I feel she has been such an important part of this administration--a fact that our readers are certainly aware of. (see enclosed copies of Scholastic News).

Would you please help me set up a telephone interview with Mrs. Reagan? It would be short (I estimate 15 minutes). I would like to ask her the following questions:

1. What do you feel has been your greatest accomplishment as First lady?
2. Are you planning to continue projects such as your fight against drug abuse if the President is re-elected? Will you start any new ones?
3. What are your goals for the next four years?
4. What is the most difficult thing about being First lady?
5. What is the most rewarding experience you've had as First Lady?
6. Is it fun living in the White House? What is it like?
7. Why do you think your husband should be re-elected?
8. If he is not re-elected, what will you do?
9. What hopes do you have for the U.S.? What would you like to see happen by the time our readers are adults?
10. Do you have anything special you'd like to say to our readers?

I include these questions so that Mrs. Reagan can prepare for the interview. If she does not have time to talk with me, I hope she can send a written response. In any case, I'd love to hear her answers.

I appreciate your help with this, Mrs. Tate. As I am on deadline, I will call you Friday, July 13 for your response.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Deborah Heiligman Weiner". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name.

Deborah Heiligman Weiner
News Editor
Scholastic News

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

23221 10
243407 PD
PRO 14-08

July 25, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR MICHAEL BAROODY

FROM: ROGER B. PORTER *RBP*

SUBJECT: Nation's Business: Questions and Answers

As you requested, a set of answers for the domestic and economic policy questions posed by Nation's Business are attached. I hope they are helpful.

If you have any questions about them, or we can help in any other way, please let me know.

Attachment

cc: John A. Svahn

1. Four years ago, you posed the famous question, "Are we better off now than we were four years ago?" Let us now put that same question to you. Are the American people better off now than they were in 1980? In what respects?

A comparison of where we are now with where we were four years ago reveals how much has happened and the new direction we have taken as a nation. In 1980, too much taxing and spending by the Federal Government had led to record high interest rates and double-digit inflation. High inflation was accompanied by high unemployment. At the same time, our country's defenses had grown weak and we were losing respect of both friend and foe.

Today, inflation is about 4 percent, down from 12.4 percent in 1980. The economy has generated 6.7 million jobs in the last 19 months, making the U.S. the fastest job-creating engine in the industrialized world. We are in the midst of a healthy economic recovery with the happy prospect of sustained non-inflationary growth in the future. We have begun rebuilding America's defenses so that we can remain secure and promote the cause of freedom. America has regained her respect as a force for peace, freedom, and dignity. I think by almost any measure, the American people are better off now than we were four years ago.

2. How would a second Reagan administration differ from the first in regard to economic and fiscal policies? Social policies? Foreign policy and defense?

Our economic and fiscal policies will continue to follow our four-point program of keeping tax rates at a level which encourage private initiative and stimulate saving and productive investment; reducing the growth of Federal government spending; eliminating unnecessary Federal regulations to strengthen the forces of competition in the private sector; and supporting and encouraging the Federal Reserve Board in its pursuit of stable moderate growth in the money supply.

On the social policy front, we would continue on the steady course we have already set: ensuring that services are delivered to the right people at the right time in the right form at the right price, that is, a price our society can afford to pay. Any dollar wasted in any program, any dollar spent on those who are ineligible or not in true need is a dollar stolen from both those who are truly in need of some service and the taxpayers who pay for it.

(Insert from NSC on "Foreign policy and defense."?)

3. Your critics argue that the business and individual tax cuts enacted on your recommendation are chiefly responsible for the size of the federal deficit. What is your answer to this?

The principal cause of our deficits is excess Federal spending. Excessive Federal spending consumes resources that could be used more efficiently by the private sector.

The notion that the Federal deficit is due primarily to tax cuts is misleading. The most important step is to reduce Federal activity to those areas and responsibilities that are truly Federal in nature.

4. Do you consider the deficit a serious problem? If so, what do you think should be done about it?

Yes, the deficit is a serious problem that needs to be corrected, but corrected in the most appropriate way. As I just said, we need to attack the fundamental problem, which is excessive Federal spending. We are trying to deal with the deficit problem in a comprehensive fashion. First, we are working to enact a "downpayment" package that should reduce the budget deficits substantially about over the next three years. Second, the Grace Commission has come up with about 2,500 specific recommendations on how government can be made more efficient and economical just by implementing modern-day business practices. Third, to deal with this problem more fundamentally, I have been trying to get a balanced budget amendment to our Constitution. I am also working to get the right of line-item veto. Only after we have cut down Federal spending to that minimum level which

is necessary to finance truly Federal public activities should we consider increasing revenues. Only if we take this comprehensive approach can we most effectively reduce the budget deficits.

5. What is the cause of the failure of interest rates to come down? What can government do about this? Are you concerned that industries highly sensitive to this rate, such as housing and its suppliers, will be excluded from this recovery?

I think we should put things in some perspective. Interest rates have already come down quite a bit compared with what they were in 1980. By December of 1980, the prime rate was at 21.5 percent. Even with the prime at its current level, it is still much lower than what it was before we came into office.

However, it is true that interest rates can decline much further. And industries that are highly sensitive to interest rates like housing need to have lower rates. I think the reason that interest rates haven't declined recently is because of the unwillingness of so many in the financial community to believe that we have inflation under control. When investors lived through a period of double digit inflation in the late 1970's, it is understandable that they should find it hard to believe that inflation is under control. But we have succeeded in bringing down inflation and keeping it down. Inflation for all of 1983

was 3.8 percent, while for the first quarter of 1984, it has been under 4 percent. I firmly believe that the markets will realize that we are committed to keeping inflation down and interest rates will then come down.

The best way for government to alleviate market concerns is to maintain fiscal and monetary policies that promote sustained non-inflationary economic growth. And that has been precisely the kind of economic growth we have had.

6. There is a feeling in the business community that, while your administration has made some progress toward regulation, this battle was not waged as aggressively or as effectively as many anticipated. Do you agree that there is much more to be done by way of deregulation? What are your plans in this area, if you are re-elected?

In the 1970's, Federal regulation grew at an unprecedented pace. Many regulations consumed or diverted resources that could have been put to far more productive uses in the private sector. When I came into office, one of my first actions was to issue an executive order that requires a regulation to generate benefits which exceed its costs before implementing it. Through this executive order and the Presidential Task Force on Regulatory Relief, chaired by Vice President Bush, we have made tremendous progress in reforming or eliminating unnecessary regulations. We have slowed the growth of new Federal rules, revised or eliminated hundreds of unjustifiable inherited rules, and

started revising a number of regulatory statutes. The actions we've taken so far will yield savings of more than \$150 billion to consumers, businesses, universities, and State and local governments over the next ten years.

We've been able to achieve this progress without compromising important environmental, health, or safety objectives. Accident and injury rates have fallen substantially on highways and in workplaces over the last few years.

If re-elected, I hope to achieve legislative reforms that promote regulatory policies that consider both the benefits and costs of regulation and to design regulations that are flexible and cost-effective.

7. What is the proper role for the federal government in assuring that every individual who is able and willing to work has the opportunity for gainful employment?

The most effective way that the Federal Government can provide employment opportunities is to pursue fiscal and monetary policies that promote sustained noninflationary economic growth. Only in a growing economy can you create jobs for both those individuals entering the labor force and those in the labor force who change jobs. My Administration has pursued macroeconomic policies that have generated economic growth and created about 6.7 million jobs over the last 19 months. The American job-creating machine has

become the envy of the world. In fact, many European leaders told me during the London Summit in June that our success in creating jobs is an American miracle.

For those individuals who are economically disadvantaged and dislocated by technology and imports, the Federal Government has a special role to play. To help these people help themselves through job training and relocation assistance, I worked with the Congress in 1982 to fashion the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA). JTPA trains about a million people a year and does it far more effectively than its predecessor program. The reason for its success is that it emphasizes training, instead of income support and administrative expenses; increases private sector involvement; and provides flexibility to State and local governments to run the program as effectively as they can.

8. Many economists claim that, regardless of the outcome of the election, a substantial tax increase will be required to hold the deficit in check. Do you agree that a major tax increase is inevitable in the next presidential administration?

As I indicated earlier, the major challenge is reducing excessive and unnecessary Federal spending. And that is where we need to focus our efforts. It is extremely important that we reduce the deficit, but what is equally important is how we reduce it. By simply raising taxes, you do two things. First, it would slow down the growth of the

economy that provides the Federal Government tax revenues in the first place. Second, it may encourage Congress to increase spending.

We are already working on a program that would make a substantial downpayment on the deficit over the next three years. One part of it just enacted will close a lot of tax loopholes and correct some serious abuses of the tax system. What we need to do now is concentrate on reducing Federal spending to the minimum level necessary to meet our essential governmental responsibilities. To deal with the deficit problem in a fundamental way, we need to get a balanced budget amendment to our Constitution and line-item veto authority.

9. We think you will agree there is a widespread perception that the present tax system is too complex and, in many respects, unfair. Do you agree with this observation? Does the next administration and Congress have an obligation to address them?

In my State of the Union Message to the Congress in January, I called for a Federal commitment towards ensuring that all taxpayers -- big and small -- are treated fairly and towards collecting the substantial amount of income tax owed and not paid by people in the underground economy. Subsequently, I asked the Secretary of the Treasury, Donald Regan, to develop a plan of action for reforming the present tax code to ensure greater fairness, simplicity, and incentives for

growth. The Treasury has been holding public hearings during the last several months in all parts of the nation to hear first hand the complaints that taxpayers have about the present system and to gather ideas and suggestions for making the Code more equitable and simple. I will have Secretary Regan's report by December of this year.

10. We will hear many times during the campaign the allegation that policies of your administration have worked against many underprivileged groups, to the benefit of the well-off. How do you answer this?

That charge is just simply wrong. It's unfair to this Administration and to the solid majorities of both Houses of the Congress which have worked with us to better focus the spending of tax dollars on programs that meet people's needs. For example, when we took office, we found that more than 40 percent of all spending on means-tested programs went to people with incomes, including in-kind benefits, at or above 150 percent of the poverty level. We asked the Congress if it is fair for a factory worker making \$15,000 in one State to be paying taxes to finance welfare benefits to a worker in some other State who was at the same income level? We asked if it is fair for workers to be paying taxes to fund benefits indefinitely to welfare recipients who can work and support themselves? Congress answered both those questions with a resounding "no" in the 1981

amendments to these programs. That was the basis of our welfare reform proposals. And the money saved from their enactment has already helped make it possible for three-fourths of the States to raise welfare grants to the truly needy.

11. The AFL-CIO presentation to the platform committees of both major parties was harshly critical of your administration. How do you assess your relations with the labor movement? Does this concern you? How do you assess your relations with the leaders of organized labor, and with working people generally?

I think that it is worth remembering that I am the only person who has ever become President who is a lifetime union member. I think it is because I know what it is like to be a union member that I can understand what the goals and the needs of the labor movement are. Our policies have generated tremendous benefits for working people. The roughly 6.7 million increase in the number of jobs created over the last 19 months has meant tremendous job opportunities for labor. The reduction in inflation from 12.4 percent in 1980 to about 4 percent now means that working men and women do not have to worry as much about having their paychecks eroded by inflation. Moreover, our tax reduction in 1981 means that a typical family's tax bill is \$900 less than it would have been under the old tax structure. I firmly believe that many union members and their leaders already recognize that only in a strong and

non-inflationary economy can working people have job security and enhance their standard of living.

12. Economists argue that one price of recovery is higher inflation. What course do you see ahead for the inflation rate? How do you propose to keep it near current levels?

Normally, an economic recovery would lead to higher inflation. But this is a different kind of recovery, a recovery that is not based on a "quick fix." In this recovery, we have had strong economic growth without igniting inflationary fears. The economy grew at an annual rate of over 10 percent in the first quarter and at an annual rate of 7.5 percent in the second quarter. We experienced this growth while keeping inflation down in the 4 percent range. You may remember that inflation was 3.9 percent in 1982 and 3.8 percent in 1983.

While we have had tremendous success in reducing inflation, we will not prematurely declare victory as has sometimes happened in the past. I am still committed to keeping inflation down in the future. Unlike previous administrations, I am not pressing for the Federal Reserve to rapidly expand the money supply to reflate our way to recovery. Instead, we are supporting the Federal Reserve Board's efforts to increase the money supply so as to keep pace with the growth in the economy and not at a rate that

would bring back inflation. I think that this approach is the best one for keeping inflation permanently down.

13. Do you support the continued independence of the Federal Reserve Board? What monetary policies would you like to see it pursue over the next four years?

I think it is very important that we continue to preserve the independence of the Federal Reserve Board. We have supported the Fed's efforts to control the growth rate of the money supply so that it is commensurate with the growth rate in productivity and in the economy and at a rate that will not reignite inflationary expectations. I think that this approach of emphasizing a steady, moderate growth in the money supply is the most appropriate monetary policy over the next four years.

14. Some of our trading partners express concern that the United States is moving toward protectionism. They cite specific steps to protect the auto, motorcycle, steel and textile industries, among others. Are we becoming protectionist? What policies do you recommend to assure a free flow of trade among nations?

I think criticism that we are becoming protectionist ignores the overall picture. The fact that we are currently running a large trade deficit, in part because of the value of the dollar and in part because of the strength of our recovery, shows that we are not restricting imports. Some people focus on a few isolated examples, where the need for American firms to adjust is particularly acute. However,

when you look at the entire picture, the U.S. market is remarkably open.

In fact, my Administration has pressed along a number of fronts to keep our market open and to open up foreign markets. For example, we have initiated the Quadrilateral mechanism which resulted in an agreement to accelerate the multilateral trade negotiations tariff reductions, worked with the Congress to enact the Caribbean Basin Initiative, and vigorously oppose the local content auto legislation that would hurt not only U.S. consumers, but also American auto workers themselves in the long-run. We have worked in the GATT and OECD to reduce the many trade barriers hampering U.S. investment abroad and U.S. exports of services and high technology goods. We are working to launch a new round of trade negotiations to bring down trade barriers throughout the world trading system.

15. How do you assess the role of the United States in world affairs after nearly four years of the Reagan presidency? Can we look for changes in a new administration? Do you plan to expand, revise or make any changes in your present policies?

(Insert from NSC)

16. Are you concerned that revelations of waste in defense spending could undermine public support for increasing appropriations to build up our military strength?

(Insert from NSC)

17. What bothers you most about the criticism your opponents level at you?

I guess the thing that bothers me most is the claim by some people that somehow women do not benefit as much from our policies as men. Well, those kinds of arguments are just false. This economic expansion is helping create greater economic independence for American women. Among adult women, employment has risen to an all-time high of 42.5 million. And the kinds of jobs women hold are improving steadily. In 1983, women filled almost three-quarters of all the new jobs in managerial, professional, and technical fields. Moreover, because inflation is down, small businesses prosper. The number of businesses owned by women is growing four times faster than the number of those owned by men.

Moreover, my Administration has worked to improve the collection of child support payments, restructure the dependent care tax credit to increase the tax benefits for low- and middle-income taxpayers and single heads of households, reduce the "marriage tax penalty" to permit families with two wage earners to keep much more of what they earn. During my first three years, I have appointed a greater number of women to top policy-making positions than any previous president, including the first female Supreme Court Justice and three women in my Cabinet.

18. What are the achievements of the past four years of which you are most proud? On the other hand, are there things you regret, or wished you had handled differently?

I feel most proud of our accomplishments in the economic and national security areas. We've turned around the direction of this economy away from one which emphasized taxing, spending, and regulation to one which emphasizes government restraint and private economic opportunity and freedom. We've turned around the decline of this country in the international arena so that America is being respected again for leading the cause for peace, liberty, and dignity.

In general, I am satisfied with the overall direction of our policies. I guess if I had the chance to do it all over again, I would have pressed even more strongly for the balanced budget and tax limitation constitutional amendment in 1982. It passed the Senate and lost narrowly in the Democratically-controlled House. If it were not for just a few individuals, we could have had a golden opportunity to implement a structural reform that would keep spending under control and prevent budget deficits in the future. I will continue to work strongly for a constitutional amendment forcing the Congress to spend no more money than it takes in.

19. Would you please conclude with a statement of your philosophy on the proper role of government in meeting the economic and social needs of individual citizens.

The way I see it, government has basically three roles in meeting the economic and social needs of individual citizens. First, it is to pursue appropriate fiscal and monetary policies that result in sustained non-inflationary economic growth. Only the government can run macroeconomic policies that keep inflation low and economic and employment growth healthy. Second, government has the obligation to care for citizens who are unable to care for themselves. Finally, it is to encourage those investments which benefit society as a whole, such things as basic research, education, and national infrastructure.

Aside from those responsibilities, government should not intervene in the private sector and should remain neutral in its policies. Government should not displace private initiative and creativity. Nor should it be in the business of favoring special interests over the national interest. Only if we promote individual freedom can we assure that Americans will achieve the highest standard of living possible.

OFFICE OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT

MEMORANDUM

DATE: 7/17/84 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: cob Friday 7/20/84
 SUBJECT: CITIZENS FOR THE REPUBLIC AND NATION'S BUSINESS

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
✓ SVAHN	☒	☒	UHLMANN	☐	☐
PORTER	☒	☒	WALTERS	☐	☐
ANDERSON	☐	☐	ADMINISTRATION/	☐	☐
BLED SOE	☐	☐	JOHNSTON		
BRADLEY	☐	☐	DRUG POLICY	☐	☐
CHAO	☐	☐	TURNER	☐	☐
COY	☐	☐	OFFICE OF POLICY INFORMATION		☐
DAVIS	☐	☐			
GALEBACH	☐	☐	PROPERTY REVIEW BOARD	☐	☐
GUNN	☐	☐	OTHER		
HAYS	☐	☐		☐	☐
HOBBS	☐	☐		☐	☐
B. LEONARD	☐	☐		☐	☐
LI	☐	☐		☐	☐
McALLISTER	☐	☐		☐	☐
McCAFFREY	☐	☐		☐	☐
ROPER	☐	☐		☐	☐
SIMMONS	☐	☐		☐	☐
SMITH	☐	☐		☐	☐
SWEET	☐	☐		☐	☐

RESPONSE TO:

Roger, Please assign out. Jan

NATION'S BUSINESS -- QUESTIONS ADDRESSED TO PRESIDENT REAGAN

LL

1. Four years ago, you posed the famous question, "Are we better off now than we were four years ago." Let us now put that same question to you. Are the American people better off now than they were in 1980? In what respects?

LL

PBSimmons

2. How would a second Reagan administration differ from the first in regard to economic and fiscal policies? Social policies? Foreign policy and defense?

LL

3. Your critics argue that the business and individual tax cuts enacted on your recommendation are chiefly responsible for the size of the federal deficit. What is your answer to this?

LL

4. Do you consider the deficit a serious problem? If so, what do you think should be done about it?

LL

5. What is the cause of the failure of interest rates to come down? What can government do about this? Are you concerned that industries highly sensitive to this rate, such as housing and its suppliers, will be excluded from the recovery?

SGM

6. There is a feeling in the business community that, while your administration has made some progress toward regulation, this battle was not waged as aggressively or as effectively as many anticipated. Do you agree that there is much more to be done by way of deregulation? What are your plans in this area, if you are re-elected?

LL

7. What is the proper role for the federal government in assuring that every individual who is able and willing to work has the opportunity for gainful employment?

LL

8. Many economists claim that, regardless of the outcome of the election, a substantial tax increase will be required to hold the deficit in check. Do you agree that a major tax increase is inevitable in the next presidential administration?

SGM

9. We think you will agree there is a widespread perception that the present tax system is too complex and, in many respects, unfair. Do you agree with this observation? Does the next administration and Congress have an obligation to address them?

P. Simmons 10. We will hear many times during the campaign the allegation that policies of your administration have worked against many underprivileged groups, to the benefit of the well-off. How do you answer this?

LL 11. The AFL-CIO presentation to the platform committees of both major parties was harshly critical of your administration. How do you assess your relations with the labor movement? Does this concern you? How do you assess your relations with the leaders of organized labor, and with working people generally?

LL 12. Economists argue that one price of recovery is higher inflation. What course do you see ahead for the inflation rate? How do you propose to keep it near current levels?

LL 13. Do you support the continued independence of the Federal Reserve Board? What monetary policies would you like to see it pursue over the next four years?

LL 14. Some of our trading partners express concern that the United States is moving toward protectionism. They cite specific steps to protect the auto, motorcycle, steel and textile industries, among others. Are we becoming protectionist? What policies do you recommend to assure a free flow of trade among nations?

LL 15. How do you assess the role of the United States in world affairs after nearly four years of the Reagan presidency? Can we look for changes in a new administration? Do you plan to expand, revise or make any changes in your present policies?

? 16. Are you concerned that revelations of waste in defense spending could undermine public support for increasing appropriations to build up our military strength?

? 17. What bothers you most about the criticism your opponents level at you?

LL

18. What are the achievements of the past four years of which you are most proud? On the other hand, are there things you regret, or wished you had handled differently?

SGM

19. Would you please conclude with a statement of your philosophy on the proper role of government in meeting the economic and social needs of individual citizens.

243534
4620
PR 014-08
14E006-01
PP 005-01
PH

July 24, 1984

Dear Mrs. Beck:

On behalf of Mrs. Reagan, I want to thank you
for your recent letter requesting a comment from
her for your book about drugs.

I am enclosing an article Mrs. Reagan has written
about youth abuse of drugs and alcohol which you
may find of interest. You are welcome to use a
quotation from this article for your book.

With appreciation for your interest,

Sincerely,

Sheila Tate
Press Secretary
to Mrs. Reagan

X

Mrs. Robert H. Beck
33 Riverlawn Drive
Fair Haven, NJ 07701

33 Riverlawn Drive
Fair Haven, N. J. 07701
July 16, 1984

2128
Mrs. Nancy Reagan
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Reagan:

I am writing a book for children and teen-agers. One of the topics is drugs.

It would be a privilege to quote you in my book, to give briefly your own most powerful advice to young people on this subject.

I know that you are National Chairman of Anti Drug and Alcohol Abuse for Children. Therefore your own words on this vital subject would carry a lot of weight with my readers.

I am one of your husband's most loyal supporters. I've contributed to every possible committee and fund to be as sure as I can that Ronald Reagan is elected again in 1984.

I do know how busy you are, and the many demands on your time. I will be eternally grateful if you can find time to dictate to your secretary your own most powerful plea to young people to avoid drugs and alcohol.

You are one of our finest First Ladies, an enormous help to your husband. I would like to honor you in quoting you.

With appreciation,

Carroll V. Beck

Carroll V. Beck

Mrs. Robert H. Beck

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 20, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR MARGARET D. TUTWILER

FROM: DONALD A. CLAREY

SUBJECT: Questionnaire of the American Vocational Association

Attached is a letter from Secretary Bell to Craig Fuller regarding a questionnaire from the American Vocational Association. As you can see, it was initially mis-directed by the Correspondence Office.

Because the deadline for return is today, I have obtained an extension to Close of Business August 28. That is the absolute deadline! The Association requests that the text be two to three pages and that a photograph also be submitted.

Thanks.

Attachment

cc: Secretary Bell
Anne Higgins

Bcc Craig Fuller

C. Duck
See 233544 also for letter from
Gene Bottoms

OFFICE OF CABINET AFFAIRS ACTION TRACKING WORKSHEET

Action resulting from:

- ☒ Document (attached)
☐ Telephone call
☐ Meeting (attach conference report if available)

Document Date: 84 / 08 / 17

From: Secretary Terrell Bell
Dept of Education

Date Received: 84 / 08 / 17

SUBJECT: American Vocational Association (AVA): Request for President's views on vocational education for publication in AVA

2-3 page text

A - Appropriate Action
 B - Briefing Paper
 C - Comment/Recommendation

R - Direct Reply w/Copy
 S - For Signature
 X - Interim Reply

ROUTE TO:

Please
close file.
Thanks.
Adele

Date Sent	Name		Due	Action Taken
84 / 08 / 17	CA Clarey	C*	84 / 08 / 20	Copy of memo & package attached
84 / 08 / 20	CA Gonzalez	I	/ /	
/ /			/ /	
/ /			/ /	
/ /			/ /	
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COMMENTS: (Don, Since there was no response enclosed with Education's memo, have spoken to Sally Kelley in Higgins' office. They were unable to find their copy, but will call you for your recommendation as to whether the President or SEC Bell should respond. Note that SEC Bell prefers the former alternative.) Have advised Tom Anderson that Education suggested reply was not received.)

2. This is a Campaign matter Tutwiler will route this to Reagan Bush for response

ORIGINATOR: ☐ Clarey ☐ Faoro ☐ Fuller ☐ Gibson ☒ Gonzalez ☐ Hart ☐ Herbolsheimer

Keep this worksheet attached to the original incoming material and when the assigned action is complete, return to:



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
THE SECRETARY

August 17, 1984

The Honorable Craig L. Fuller
Assistant to the President
for Cabinet Affairs
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Craig:

Anne Higgins, Director of Correspondence, has asked that I reply on behalf of the President to the request of the American Vocational Association (AVA).

The AVA journal reaches 50,000 subscribers who are classroom teachers, administrators, and members of local advisory councils. Because of the wide circulation of the journal, I recommend that the President sign the response.

If it is determined that that is not appropriate, I would be pleased to submit this on his behalf. The timing appears to be critical. Please let me know how we can be of assistance.

Sincerely,

T. H. Bell

cc: Anne Higgins

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

REFERRAL

To: The Secretary of Education
EXSEC/Attn: Rose Holly
Room 4004, FOB-6

Date: August 14, 1984

ACTION REQUESTED

- ☐ Draft reply for:
☐ President's signature.
☐ Undersigned's signature.
- ☐ Memorandum for use as enclosure to reply.
- ☒ Direct reply. On behalf of the President
- ☒ Furnish information copy.
- ☐ Suitable acknowledgment or other appropriate handling.
- ☐ Furnish copy of reply, if any.
- ☐ For your information.
- ☐ For comment.

NOTE

Prompt action is essential.

If more than 72 hours' delay is encountered, please telephone the undersigned immediately, Code 1450.

Basic correspondence should be returned when draft reply, memorandum, or comment is requested.

REMARKS: TO: JIM NIELSON. Bob Sweet, Policy Development Staff, WH, suggested this be answered by the Secretary on behalf of the President - or by Dr. Robert Worthington, Assistant Secretary for Vocational and Adult Education. Please call Claudia Korte if there are any questions: 456-2941. Thank you.

Description:

☒ Letter: ☐ Telegram: Other: ☐

To: The President

From: Gene Bottoms, ED, AVA, 2020 N. 14th Street, Arlington, VA 22201

Date: 7/26/84

Subject: Requests views/answers to questions for VocEd, journal of the American Vocational Association. NEEDED BY AUGUST 20 FOR PRINTING.

By direction of the President:

ck


ANNE HIGGINS

Special Assistant to the President
and Director of Correspondence
(Room 18-OEOB/456-2941)

(Copy to remain with correspondence)



July 26, 1984

Ronald W. Reagan
President of the United States
The White house
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear President Reagan:

As a candidate for re-election to the presidency of the United States, you are invited to bring your views on vocational education to a national audience of 50,000 voters who are members of the American Vocational Association. We are reserving space for your statement in the October issue of our journal, VocEd.

Your position on vocational education will help determine the future of the more than 16 million Americans now enrolled in vocational programs, and the direction of occupational education for youth and adults as this country prepares to succeed in a more highly technological age.

We are, therefore, particularly interested in your response to the following questions:

1. Keeping up with the rapidly changing workplace is costly to vocational education. Will you increase federal support to assist state and local communities to develop and maintain programs that remain current?
2. Under a special rule pertaining to the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981, corporations are allowed an augmented charitable deduction for donations of newly manufactured scientific equipment or apparatus to a college or university for research use in science. Will you support expanding this rule to include contributions of newly manufactured scientific or technical equipment for vocational education use, to assist secondary, postsecondary and adult programs to provide individuals with skills needed for the economy?
3. You will be considering improvements in JTPA during the next four years. What policies will you pursue to ensure that JTPA makes greater use of existing vocational education programs in area vocational-technical schools, technical institutes, secondary schools and community colleges in order to assist disadvantaged youth, displaced workers and other structurally unemployed adults to make the transition into employment and self-sufficiency?

Ronald W. Reagan
President of the United States
Page 2

We would appreciate having your three-page statement (on letterhead, double-spaced) and a portrait photograph by August 20th.

We trust you will want to take advantage of this opportunity to write about that uniquely American educational enterprise known as vocational education. If we at AVA can be of service to you or your staff in the preparation of your remarks, please contact Gladys Santo, editor of VocEd.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Gene Bottoms". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Gene" written in a larger, more prominent script than the last name "Bottoms".

Gene Bottoms
Executive Director

GB:hh