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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 23, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR MARGARET D. TUTWILER
DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
FOR POLITICAL AFFAIRS

FROM: JOHN G. ROBERTS 
ASSOCIATE COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Candidate Questionnaire From
Legion of Estonian Liberation

The Legion of Estonian Liberation has prepared a letter to the President that concludes with five questions addressed to Mr. Reagan "as a candidate for President of the United States." At Frank Fahrenkopf's urging, that letter, as well as a separate letter to Mr. Fahrenkopf from Y. Anson of the Legion, were referred to Linas Kojelis of the Office of Public Liaison. Mr Kojelis has in turn referred the correspondence to this office.

Both letters from the Legion are in the nature of candidate questionnaires. They are accordingly referred to you for appropriate transmittal to Reagan-Bush '84, pursuant to the established procedures for handling such questionnaires. I recognize that it may not be possible to prepare a timely reply to the Legion, but the correspondents should be advised in some fashion that their concerns have reached the campaign.

Many thanks.

cc: Linas Kojelis

FB017

JV]:

WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

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

Date Correspondence Received (YY/MM/DD) 1/1

Name of Correspondent: Y. Anson

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

Subject: Concern regarding the Justice Department's Office of Special Investigation

ROUTE TO:

ACTION

DISPOSITION

Office/Agency (Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Code	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
<u>OW Holland</u>	<u>ORIGINATOR</u>	<u>84/10/23</u>			<u>1/1</u>
<u>OWAT18</u>	<u>R</u>	<u>84/10/23</u>			<u>5/84/11/03</u>
<u>PL KOTE</u>	<u>S</u>	<u>84/10/17</u>	<u>LK</u>		<u>8/84/10/17</u>
					<u>1/1</u>
					<u>1/1</u>

ACTION CODES:

- A - Appropriate Action
- C - Comment/Recommendation
- D - Draft Response
- F - Furnish Fact Sheet to be 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: _____

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

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

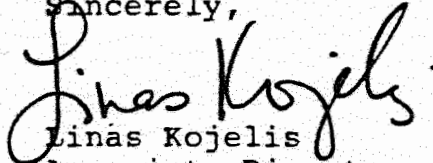
October 17, 1984

Dear Mr. Anson:

Paul Zumbakis recently forwarded to me a copy of your letters to me and the President with your concerns regarding the Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations. As the President's liaison with America's ethnic communities, and having travelled in this capacity to many cities for meetings and conferences on ethnic issues, I, too, know of the many concerns of the East European-American communities regarding OSI. I have brought these concerns to the attention of appropriate government officials in the past and will continue to do so in the future.

I have forwarded your letters to the White House General Counsel's office and have asked that they reply to the five specific concerns outlined in your letter to the President.

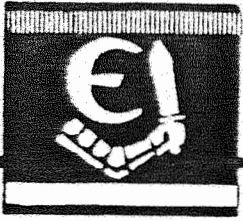
Sincerely,



Linas Kojelis
Associate Director
Office of Public Liaison

Mr. Y. Anson
Chairman
Legion of Estonian Liberation, Inc.
Estonian House
243 E. 34th St.
New York, NY 10016

✓ bcc: John Roberts, GC



LEGION OF ESTONIAN LIBERATION, INC.

Eesti Vabadusvõitlejate Liit

Estonian House

243 East 34th Street

New York, N.Y. 10016

12 October 1984

267402 CC

MR. Linas Kojelis
Associate Director, Office of Public Liason
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Kojelis:

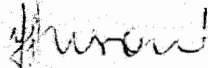
While Mr. Fahrenkopf was visiting Connecticut, I had the honor to meet him personally and to offer my remarks on a particular issue - some aspects of the voter registration (and also voting).

My letter to Mr. Fahrenkopf and his reply are enclosed for your information. He specifically suggested that contact be established with you directly.

Meanwhile, a member of our veterans organization had also prepared a letter to the President, addressing the problem with a different point of view; amplifying the background, giving reasons and also raising some interesting questions and issues about the citizenship. This gentleman is very active in the republican politics; and since I also happen to be a republican town chairman in a small town, I decided to forward the letter (to the President) to your attention.

Would you kindly consider pursuing the matter further. I would very much appreciate a reply covering, in particular, the five questions at the very end of this letter.

Respectfully yours,


Y. Anson, chrm



Republican
National
Committee

Frank J. Fahrenkopf, Jr.
Chairman

July 6, 1984

Ylo Anson
Boston Hill Road
Andover, CT 06232

Dear Mr. Anson:

Thank you for your letter of June 27 concerning voter registration efforts in Connecticut.

Certainly, Euro-Ethnic-American greatly impact the political decisions made in the Northeast. However, my responsibilities as Chairman of the Republican National Committee preclude me from interfering in alleged policies of the Administration.

May I suggest that you bring your concerns to the Mr. Linas Kojelis who handles Ethnic concerns for the White House.

Again, thank you for bringing this matter to my attention.

Very truly yours,

Frank J. Fahrenkopf, Jr.

FJF/mjh

27 June 1984

Mr. Frank J. Fahrenkopf, Jr., chairman
Republican National Committee
310 First Street, SW
Washington, D.C. 20003

Dear Mr. Fahrenkopf:

On June 7, I had the pleasure and honor to meet you personally in Hartford, Connecticut.

During the conversation I mentioned two aspects of the "crash" voter registration drive. One source is the disenchanted (mostly relatively young) potential voter group; the other is in the area of ethnic groups.

In the past the voter registration program has been sporadic. The National Heritage Groups as part of your organization, has made some efforts. The success has been variable from my perspective.

As I indicated to you, there is concern among the ethnic voters and potential voters, especially with the Eastern European background or heritage. And that concern is over the Office of Special Investigations (Dept. of Justice) and KGB (Soviet Police apparatus) collaboration. This matter has been covered well by various ethnic newspapers in the States and also in Canada. The basis is a special documented report (140 pages) compiled by an attorney in Chicago, Mr. Paul Zumbakis. I have also read this report and I must agree with its contents.

The collaboration issue is on many minds; I have personally noticed that in Cleveland, Ohio (in May) and in Buffalo, NY (also in May), and in New Jersey-New York area as well.

Unless something meaningful will happen about the OSI activities (apparently overstepping their mandate), the ethnic voter registration drive will be only partially successful. Further, the potential voters may see something more likeable with the other party and their candidates. Is this what we want?

About a year ago I addressed some remarks to Mr. R. Richards, then our national chairman; he forwarded my communication to the Heritage Groups, where the issue never was addressed properly.

Respectfully,

Y, Anson

Boston Hill Road
Andover, CT. 06232



LEGION OF ESTONIAN LIBERATION, CONNECTICUT POST, INC.

Eesti Võitlejate Ühing Connecticutis

200 Maple Street
Manchester, Connecticut 06040

12 October 1984

The President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

Between June 17 - 20, 1940, the Soviet Union forcibly subjugated the Baltic nations of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. This initial takeover was abetted by small groups of local communists. As a result, the legitimate governments of these nations were toppled and replaced by regimes loyal to and subservient to the Soviet Union. By available evidence, it has been estimated that some 200,000 Baltic people were either murdered, forcibly removed or sent to Siberian labor camps within the one year following. By nations, the human losses were as follows: Estonia -60,000 persons; Latvia - 65,000 persons; Lithuania - 75,000 persons.

Upon the forced withdrawal of the Soviet forces in the summer of 1941, local organs of Baltic self-government - administrative, police and defense - quickly reappeared. In reality, the nations of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania were in a state of war with the Soviet Union between the years of 1941 to 1945. Many desperate battles were fought on a number of fronts. At the same time, the Baltic home front was being secured by local police and defense units. Simultaneously, the shifting tide of battle between Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union effectively turned the Baltic area into a smoldering battleground between those two superpowers. Added to this conventional warfare was the constant threat of communist-inspired guerrillas and saboteurs directed at the Baltic area. In response to this murderous threat, the local police and defense units were ordered to take appropriate counter-measures, consistent with the legal systems of those nations.

At the time of the second Soviet conquest in the fall of 1944, some 300,000 Baltic citizens managed to escape to a number of western nations, principally Sweden and Germany, and later, to the United States, Australia, Canada and elsewhere. Having settled in these lands, the Baltic refugees there quickly organized informational services to enlighten the world's peoples to the reality and incredible brutality of the Soviet threat to all mankind. Governments-in-exile and other organizations were formed - all of them avowedly anti-communist. Naturally these groups became and still very much are thorns in the sides of Muscovite overlords. Consequently, they have stopped at absolutely nothing to try to smear and to try to discredit these anti-communist forces in the outside world.

And, tragically, it appears that the Soviets may realize their goal. This is due, in large measure, to a law passed by the 95th Congress in 1978, whereby entry visas and rights to American citizenship are denied to any person who "collaborated" with the German authorities between the years 1933 to 1945 and/or "persecuted" people for racial, religious or nationality reasons. As a follow-up, a year later, the Office of Special Investigations (O.S.I.) was set up as an off-shoot of the Justice Department. Their mission: to weed out Americans of Eastern European heritage, deprive them of American citizenship, and to deport them to the U.S.S.R or Israel. Since then, the O.S.I. has engaged in intensive investigations regarding many former Eastern Europeans who allegedly aided or abetted the German occupation forces during those years, especially in the persecution of Jews. The charge has been levelled against these individuals that they had not disclosed their World War Two-era activities to the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization officials upon their entry into this country. Based largely on the testimony and "evidence" provided by the Soviet Communist authorities, a number of American citizens have already been deprived of their citizenship and face deportation.

One of the great human tragedies of the whole thing is that patriotic Americans whose only crime was to oppose the onslaught of the Soviet tyranny in their earlier homelands, are now being harassed in American courts, with the primary "evidence" being provided by a ruthless totalitarian power - the Soviet Union. Yet, it is obviously true that these persecuted Americans had to and did adhere to the legitimate national defense policies and laws of their homelands vis-a-vis the Soviet invaders. What laws, then, have been violated? Obviously - none!

By the law of all civilized nations - and this is steeped in the ancient Roman legal code - ex post facto provisions are not admissible in court. So, too, is it in the American legal system. With all Americans, that is, except those who most bitterly resisted Soviet tyranny. What a colossal miscarriage of justice is now taking place in the Land of the Free. Patriotic Americans are being prosecuted under laws that did not exist at the time, with the evidence provided by their hated foe - Communist Russia. Is it really possible that this could be occurring in America in 1984 ?

In summation: The right of self-defense against foreign invasion is guaranteed by international law to all nations, to all peoples. Between the years of 1940 to 1945, the Estonian, Latvian, and Lithuanian peoples among others waged a desperate fight for national self-preservation against Soviet attack. In doing so, they followed the established law of their nations. Justice cries out here - wherein lies their crime ? The answer appears ridiculously self-evident. There is none.

Therefore:

- (a) In that the U.S. Justice Department has revoked the citizenship of a number of Americans based on highly-questionable "evidence" supplied by Soviet sources, and
- (b) In that most of the accused are aged, are little-versed in American jurisprudence, and of limited financial means for meaningful self-defense, and
- (c) In that illegal ex post facto provisions to the law have been used against these individuals for crimes that were allegedly committed over forty years ago, and

- (d) In that is virtually impossible for these accused to provide authentic witnesses or evidence on their own behalf after all these years, and
- (e) In that the charges are being made in American courts by prosecutors who are not cognizant of/do not recognize the Roman Law upon which the Esonian, Latvian, and Lithuanian legal codes were based -

as a candidate for President of the United States, you are respectfully being asked to respond to the following :

- (1) Do you consider the methods, tactics and mode of operations being used by the Office of Special Investigations to be within the spirit of the American law ?
- (2) Do you consider O.S.I. collaboration with the Soviet K.G.B. in these cases to be appropriate ?
- (3) Are the present activities of the O.S.I. serving American national or humanitarian interests ?
- (4) What do you propose to do to protect the rights of these Americans whose liberties are being trampled on by the O.S.I. in full cooperation with the Soviet Secret Police ? Will you help to protect their rights or will they be turned over to the jurisdiction of a totalitarian state ?
- (5) Did the Estonians, Latvians, and Lithuanians have a legitimate right to defend their homelands against Soviet invasion as the laws of these nations had spelled out ? Were they first supposed to acquaint themselves with the intricacies of the American legal system before they manned their defensive positions against the Soviets from 1941 to 1945 ? Can these Americans now be prosecuted through laws which were written many years after the fact, forty years removed in time, dealing with confusing events in a war-torn part of the world, thousands of miles away ?

We respectfully request your thoughts and answers to the above issues.

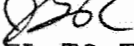
Sincerely,

Enn Koiva
Eduard Raig

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 31, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR MICHAEL E. BAROODY
DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
DIRECTOR, PUBLIC AFFAIRS

FROM: JOHN G. ROBERTS 
ASSOCIATE COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Questionnaire: Knight-Ridder Newspapers
(Prepared by Reagan-Bush '84)

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

cc: Richard G. Darman

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 10/31/84 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: NOON TOMORROW, 11/1

SUBJECT: QUESTIONNAIRE: KNIGHT-RIDDER NEWSPAPERS

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	MURPHY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
MEESE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	OGLESBY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BAKER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ROGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DEAVER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SPEAKES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
STOCKMAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SVAHN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input type="checkbox"/> P	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SS	VERSTANDIG	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FIELDING	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	WHITTLESEY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FULLER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>ELLIOTT</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HERRINGTON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>BAROODY</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HICKEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
McFARLANE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
McMANUS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

Please provide any edits/comments directly to Mike Baroody, with a copy to my office, by Noon tomorrow, 11/1. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

1984 OCT 31 AM 11:19

Richard G. Darman
Assistant to the President
Ext. 2702

REAGAN-BUSH '84

The President's Authorized Campaign Committee

MEMORANDUM

TO: MARGARET TUTWILER
THROUGH: ED ROLLINS
FROM: JIM LAKE
DATE: OCTOBER 30, 1984
RE: KNIGHT-RIDDER NEWSPAPERS 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 Knight-Ridder.

Please advise me at your earliest possible convenience of White House approval of the responses. We need the approval notice by November 1 to meet our deadline.

KNIGHT-RIDDER NEWSPAPERS

WASHINGTON BUREAU
1319 F Street, NW • Suite 600
Washington, DC 20004 • (202) 637-3600

Oct. 29, 1984

John:

Here are the six questions we would like you to answer. As I mentioned on the telephone, the same questions are being posed to both candidates, and the responses can be kept relatively brief, 150 to 200 words each.

Thanks for expediting this on short notice so we can have them back by Thursday. If there is anything I can do to help speed things up, let me know.

Imagine, only eight days and counting.

Sincerely,


Owen Ullmann

John Buckley
Reagan-Bush Campaign
440 15th St. N.W.
4th Floor

388-1930

KNIGHT-RIDDER NEWSPAPERS

WASHINGTON BUREAU
1319 F Street, NW • Suite 600
Washington, DC 20004 • (202) 637-3600

LEADERSHIP. The president has been described as sometimes being ill-informed on important issues, and many have expressed concern that he may lack the physical and mental capacity to complete a second term. Mr. Mondale has been criticized as being too pessimistic, too beholden to special interest groups, too close to being a wimp. Could you justify why the American people should entrust you to be their leader for the next four years? } 383

TERRORISM. Secretary Schultz indicated in a recent speech that the American public must support the government in taking action against international terrorists. Do you feel that it's time to get tough--to take the best intelligence available and then use military force, if possible, for acts of reprisal against, or prevention of, terrorism? If that time hasn't arrived, what will you do to more effectively combat terrorism as a political weapon?

TAXES. What specific assurances can you offer the American people that your tax policies are fair and in the best interests of the nation at large, given the strong desire to continue economic recovery and at the same time reduce the federal deficit? Do you favor major reforms of the income tax system or would you rather see another tax, such as a national sales or value added tax?

INDUSTRY. For the past several years, under both Republican and Democratic administrations, America's industrial power has been deteriorating as more and more foreign goods are being used in the United States. Is this a danger not just to jobs but to the basic security of the nation? Aside from promises that you can make this situation better, what specific actions will you take to bolster basic industry?

SOCIAL SECURITY. Both candidates have promised not to touch Social Security benefits--either now or for future recipients. Can this position be maintained since Social Security is certain to consume an increasingly large share of the federal budget and national wealth? What will you do to ensure that Social Security will be healthy in the next century?

DEFENSE. President Reagan says a space-based missile defense, which some people have called "Star Wars," could end the peril of nuclear war. Mr. Mondale says it would simply extend the arms race into a new arena, at great cost and without making the world safer. Which is right, and why?

RESPONSE BY THE HONORABLE RONALD REAGAN
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
TO A QUESTIONNAIRE BY
KNIGHT-RIDDER NEWSPAPERS
October 30, 1984

LEADERSHIP

Q: The President has been described as sometimes being ill-informed on important issues, and many have expressed concern that he may lack the physical and mental capacity to complete a second term. Mr. Mondale has been criticized as being too pessimistic, too beholden to special interest groups, too close to being a wimp. Could you justify why the American people should entrust you to be their leader for the next four years?

A: Those statements you cite arise from a different view of this job. I don't believe a President should get so bogged down in details that he is reviewing the schedule for the White House tennis courts. We saw that kind of government under our predecessors. They said to the American people, "trust me," and now my opponent admits they let the people down. But my opponent is saying "trust me" again.

In 1980, I said that my view of government places trust not in one person or one party, but where it belongs: in the people. But the responsibility to live up to that trust is also where it belongs: in their elected leaders. Unlike my opponent, we have lived up to that trust. Through our faith in the people, we have kept our promise to reduce inflation and interest rates, to put Americans back to work, and to rebuild America's defenses. We haven't solved all our problems yet. But unlike my opponent, who would go back to depending on bigger government financed by higher taxes, we plan to meet the challenges still facing us by counting on the people to keep America growing and going.

TERRORISM

- Q. Secretary Schultz indicated in a recent speech that the American public must support the government in taking action against international terrorists. Do you feel it's time to get tough -- to take the best intelligence available and then use military force, if possible, for acts of reprisal against, or prevention of, terrorism? If that time hasn't arrived, what will you do to more effectively combat terrorism as a political weapon?
- A. Secretary Schultz's speech, while an important statement, presented little new in terms of U.S. policy. From the start of our Administration, we placed great emphasis on improving our ability to defend ourselves against terrorism. Last year, we began implementing a three-part plan: legislation to make prosecution of terrorists easier, increased cooperation with fellow democracies, and improved security at U.S. installations. And of course, we have worked to rebuild our intelligence capabilities to anticipate terrorist activities better. While the particular response to any terrorist threat depends on the situation involved -- including the ability to determine the specific identity of the responsible parties, and the effectiveness of the response in deterring future activity -- those considering terrorists acts can be assured of two things: first, every means at our disposal will be used to counter the scourge of terrorism wherever it threatens U.S. citizens, and second, the threat of terrorism will not deter the United States from carrying out its responsibilities, diplomatic or otherwise, nor from protecting and defending U.S. interests around the globe.

TAXES

- Q. What specific assurances can you offer the American people that your tax policies are fair and in the best interests of the nation at large, given the strong desire to continue economic recovery and at the same time reduce the Federal deficit? Do you favor major reforms of the income tax system or would you rather see another tax, such a national sales or value-added tax?

- A. I get a little tired of hearing from my opponents about fairness in taxation. It seems their idea of fairness is to raise everyone's taxes. Our idea of fairness is to reduce everyone's taxes. To keep his promises, my opponent would be required to raise taxes at least \$1,800 for the average American family. He said a few weeks ago that he would totally repeal our indexing reform, which keeps inflation from pushing working families into higher brackets. The Treasury Department revealed recently that indexing will save the typical family of four \$84 in taxes next year -- and nearly \$700 a year by 1989. A family earning \$10,000 could pay \$231 more a year in income taxes by 1989 if indexing is repealed. That's not my idea of fairness and compassion.

We intend to go on from our 1981 reforms to make the entire tax code simpler and fairer for all taxpayers. Such a plan could help bring the underground economy into the sunlight of honest tax compliance and broaden the tax base, so personal rates could go down, not up.

INDUSTRY

- Q. For the past several years, under both Republican and Democratic Administrations, America's industrial power has been deteriorating as more and more foreign goods are being used in the United States. Is this a danger not just to jobs but to the basic security of the nation? Aside from promises that you can make this situation better, what specific actions will you take to bolster industry?
- A. Dr. Charles Schultze, the Carter-Mondale Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, recently debunked this "de-industrialization" notion. Over the last decade, he said, America produced more jobs than any other industrial nation, our manufacturing production grew faster than any country except Japan, and exports of American manufactured goods doubled.

In 1980, American industry did face high inflation and interest, overtaxation and overregulation. We've lowered inflation and interest rates, instituted pro-growth tax incentives, reduced regulation, enforced trade laws and provided relief in a few instances, as in the auto and steel industries, where it's been warranted. Now we're seeing productivity rising, the highest levels of business investment in decades, and a record number of business incorporations. If we keep inflation and interest rates down and keep these pro-growth incentives in place (instead of boosting the tax and regulatory burden on businesses, as my opponent proposes), and if Americans work together to improve quality, become more productive, hold down costs, and invest in tomorrow and tomorrow's technology, then we can out-compete, out-perform, and out-sell anybody.

SOCIAL SECURITY

- Q. Both candidates have promised not to touch Social Security benefits -- either now or for future recipients. Can this position be maintained since Social Security is certain to consume an increasingly large share of the federal budget and national wealth? What will you do to ensure that Social Security will be healthy in the next century?
- A. When we came to office, Social Security was headed for bankruptcy, even though the Carter-Mondale Administration had enacted benefit cuts and the biggest tax increase in history just a few years before. We ignored the attacks from those who would have turned the system into a political football, and worked with our opposition to find a long-term solution -- not just another quick-fix. Under this solution, benefits have continued to rise, and they will rise another 3.5 percent in January.

Because of the work we've done, the Social Security Trustees have reported that the system will be safe well into the next century. In fact, one of the trustees called that report "an understatement." That's why I can make the pledge that I will never stand for a reduction of Social Security benefits, for the people now getting them or for those who will receive them in the future.

By the way, I believe my opponent's attacks on this issue are becoming increasingly irresponsible. He's trying to scare senior citizens depending on Social Security. He ought to be ashamed of himself and it ought to stop now.

DEFENSE

- Q. President Reagan says a space-based missile defense, which some people have called "Star Wars," could end the peril of nuclear war. Mr. Mondale says it would simply extend the arms race into a new arena, at great cost and without making the world safer. Which is right, and why?
- A. I have asked the Department of Defense to begin research on a Strategic Defense Initiative, investigating the possibility of a weapon to defend us from incoming nuclear missiles. The goal of such a search is not to expand the nuclear arms race, but to end it for all time by making these horrible weapons obsolete. We would not turn nuclear war over to computers, as my opponent -- who seems confused about the issue -- has charged. Instead we would regain control over our own destinies rather than counting on the threat of total annihilation that is the basis of his policy.


When we began this effort, there was no guarantee of success. There remains no guarantee of success today. But neither was there a guarantee of success when President John Kennedy accepted the challenge of putting a man on the moon. Just as that attempt proved worthwhile in its expansion of man's horizons, wouldn't it be worthwhile if we could develop such a defensive weapon and free mankind from the threat of nuclear weapons once and for all? Wouldn't it be more humanitarian to destroy missiles instead of slaughtering millions of innocent people?

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 27, 1985

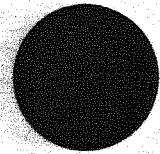
MEMORANDUM FOR DAVID L. CHEW
STAFF SECRETARY

FROM: JOHN G. ROBERTS 
ASSOCIATE COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Final Version of Questions and Answers
for National Wildlife Magazine

Counsel's Office has reviewed the above-referenced questions and answers, and finds no objection to them from a legal perspective.

WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET



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

Date Correspondence Received (YY/MM/DD) 1 1

Name of Correspondent: David Chew

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

Subject: Final version of OIA for National Wildlife Magazine.

ROUTE TO:	ACTION	Tracking Date	Disposition	Completion Date
Office/Agency (Staff Name)	Action Code	YY/MM/DD	Type of Response Code	YY/MM/DD
<u>CUITOLL</u>	ORIGINATOR	<u>85102129</u>		<u>1 1</u>
	Referral Note:			
<u>CUAT 18</u>	<u>R</u>	<u>85,02,29</u>	<u>S</u>	<u>85,02,29</u>
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ACTION CODES:

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

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WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 2/27/85 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: c.o.b. TODAY

SUBJECT: FINAL VERSION OF Q&A FOR NATIONAL WILDLIFE MAGAZINE

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	MURPHY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
MEESE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	OGLESBY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
REGAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DEAVER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SPEAKES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
STOCKMAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SVAHN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CHEW	<input type="checkbox"/> P	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SS	VERSTANDIG	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FIELDING	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	WHITTLESEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FULLER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>KINGON</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
TUTTLE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>BUCHANAN</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HICKEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>ROLLINS</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
McFARLANE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>FRIEDERSDORF</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
McMANUS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>BAROODY</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

Attached is the cleared version of the Q&A for National Wildlife Magazine, which we plan to send to the magazine. Please let me know by c.o.b. today if you have any problems.

Thank you.

RESPONSE:

David L. Chew
Staff Secretary
Ext. 2702

1985 FEB 27 AM 9:11

February 26, 1985

Questions & Answers for National Wildlife Magazine

by President Ronald Reagan

1Q: You've often spoken eloquently of the "shining city on a hill" when talking about the future you see for America. Isn't clean air and water, better stewardship of the land, a sane energy policy, and safeguarding our precious wildlife resources an essential part of the picture?

A: Absolutely. America's tremendous economic recovery has been achieved while preserving the wildlife, scenic grandeur and other environmental treasures we Americans hold dear.

In fact, these values have been enhanced through such initiatives as the billion dollar park restoration and improvement program, the great surge in private sector contributions of time, land, money and equipment to the parks and wildlife refuge systems, several exciting fishery restoration projects, and the Chesapeake Bay recovery effort -- just to name a few.

During my second Administration, we're going to continue to be good stewards of all these priceless resources.

2Q: Of all the major environmental problems facing us in this country today, which do you consider the most pressing? And how will your Administration address the issue?

A: Well, there are several -- and we are addressing each of them. Certainly we are going to keep working on identifying and cleaning up toxic waste sites. Of equal importance is implementing the recently-enacted changes to the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, which regulates currently operating toxic waste disposal sites. A strong RCRA program is insurance against the mistakes that led to the need for the Superfund.

We also must continue our aggressive effort to identify the factors that contribute to acid deposition so that we can determine whether our existing air pollution controls are sufficient.

3Q: Of the thousands of toxic dumps listed by the EPA as dangerous, only a handful are being cleaned up, in spite of Superfund. Both Bill Ruckelshaus, former EPA Administrator, and Lee Thomas, your present Administrator, feel much more money is going to be needed. Will you support a \$10 billion fund in order to get the job done faster and help people feel safer?

A: First of all, it's not true that only a handful of the toxic dumps are being cleaned up. Work has been done at hundreds of sites, including emergency cleanup and engineering studies. Keep in mind that each site is different, and with groundwater or deep soil contamination, you can't just bring in a bulldozer and be done with it. Some sites will take years to clean up.

When we took office the Superfund had just been authorized. We had to start from scratch on a problem that had been ignored for decades. Our cleanup record is a good one, and we'll keep moving ahead on this.

In my last two State of the Union Addresses, I committed our Administration to support Superfund reauthorization. On February 22, I sent to the Congress proposed legislation to keep that commitment. The bill would more than triple the size of the Superfund program -- from \$1.6 billion to \$5.3 billion over the next five years. The EPA has estimated that it cannot prudently spend more than \$1 billion per year, so our proposal sets the best funding level for getting the job done.

In addition to the expansion of Superfund, we have asked for increased enforcement authority to make responsible parties either do the cleanup or pay for it. We also want a larger role for affected citizens and the States, and expanded authority to respond to emergencies.

There's no doubt we have to move forward aggressively to eliminate the dangers caused by years of past waste disposal practices. It takes time, but we're getting it done.

I have instructed EPA Administrator Lee Thomas to make reauthorization of the Superfund his highest priority.

4Q: Many of your Administration's environmental policies seem directed toward changing the role of the Federal government in protecting the environment. What do you believe is the appropriate role of the government in environmental protection?

A: I believe one of the most important responsibilities of government is protection of the environment -- air, water, wildlife, parks and so forth. But let's remember that in our country there are several levels of government. What we have tried to do is restore the partnership of the Federal government with the states in protecting the environment.

Some of these protections require Federal leadership because, if a problem is not dealt with adequately in one state, the problem "flows," so-to-speak, into neighboring states.

But there are many environmental and resource protection measures that are better and more effectively handled by states or localities.

We have been trying to restore the principle that the Federal government should take the lead in environmental protection and managing natural resources where the national interest is involved, and that the states and localities should shoulder the responsibilities where they can and should be doing the job.

That Federalist principle is a sound one and a very American one. Overly restrictive, overly costly and inappropriate Federal regulations too often have done more harm than good.

5Q: If states are given the responsibility for setting environmental standards, isn't there a possibility that many will enter into competition for new or relocated industry by reducing stringent environmental controls?

A: That is a legitimate concern in some cases. We support and are enforcing the laws that require states to establish and police environmental standards.

For example, surface mining regulation is one instance where Congress says the states must meet certain standards, and the Federal government must intervene if they don't. We have intervened -- we've taken over two state programs -- when they failed to live up to the standards established under the Federal strip mining law.

But we think in most instances the states should enforce environmental protection programs, and should have reasonable flexibility to tailor regulations to adjust to the situations within each individual state.

6Q: The Endangered Species Act requires that the habitat needs of certain troubled species take precedence over Federal authorized development. Do you believe that water development projects, as one example, should be modified or even cancelled when necessary to protect the habitat of an endangered species?

A: As you know, the Endangered Species Act provides for Federal activities to be carried out so that endangered species are not jeopardized. Under the conditions you state in your question -- where it is the only alternative to protect an endangered species -- modification of the project or, if necessary, cancellation may be appropriate.

As you also know, the Act as amended does provide for Congressional consideration of waivers in cases of unresolvable conflict. This provision has been little used. When it has, satisfactory alternatives have usually been found to protect endangered species and let the project go through. We believe that sound planning and active public involvement can minimize conflicts and, in most cases, resolve them.

7Q: When you go to Canada next week to meet with Prime Minister Mulroney, the number one topic may be acid rain. What will you say when he asks what Uncle Sam is going to do?

A: Acid rain is a serious environmental concern and one that my Administration has taken significant measures to address.

What many people do not realize is that the United States leads the world in air pollution control. Since 1973, the U.S. has reduced sulphur dioxide by 26%. New automobiles are equipped with pollution controls that almost eliminate emissions of hydrocarbon and carbon monoxide. As a people, we have spent over \$150 billion in higher fuel costs and electric power rates to achieve these reductions.

This year, I have asked Congress for a 33% increase in funds, \$88 million, to conduct research on the causes of acid rain and ways which its damage may be corrected.

Independent of acid rain controls, the EPA has proposed new regulations which will reduce the suspected pollutants. These include new controls for tall stacks at utility plants and reductions in lead added to gasoline. Uncle Sam has been doing his part to make our common environment better.

8Q: Mr. President, your ranch and your visits there provide for you a respite from the tough job in the White House. Our readers would be interested in how you manage your ranch and what you enjoy most about the land and wildlife. Do you attempt or manage the land for any particular type of wildlife, such as songbirds or deer?

A: I'm not at the ranch as much as I'd like -- and never for more than a few days at a time. So I'm not able to run cattle there or actively manage it at all, any more. But Nancy and I maintain the ranch as open land and we enjoy seeing the hawks, the blacktailed deer, the raccoons and possums, and the other animals that live there.

I think it's important for us to keep open lands in the United States. There's something about the wide open spaces that gives you a real feeling of freedom, and I think the pioneers who settled the West felt that. That's one of the things I enjoy most about the ranch. It brings me back to a sense of history, of remembering where we came from, how our country grew, and what kind of people made it. The open lands, the wild lands, are an important part of our heritage, and I think every American should have the opportunity to experience that.

9Q: About 50 years ago, another President convened a White House conference to address fish and wildlife protection issues. Out of that grew the National Wildlife Federation. Now half a century later, how do you feel about the possibility of calling another White House conference to address conservation and environmental issues?

A: Well, a lot of good came out of that first North American Wildlife Conference called by President Roosevelt in 1936. Not only did it foster the birth of the General Wildlife Federation, which later became the National Wildlife Federation, but it set in motion the annual series of North American conferences as a way for professionals in the fields of fish and wildlife and natural resource management to meet and discuss current issues and directions.

Regarding the origins of Presidential involvement in the progress of natural resource management in this country, I think you can look back even further, when another Roosevelt, Theodore, established the tradition of involvement with the natural resources community. I'd like to help carry on that tradition.

10Q: The present problems of the deficit have focused increasing attention upon wasteful programs and government subsidies. In light of this, should the Federal government continue to hold sales of public timber that lose money and charge ranchers less than the market rate for grazing livestock on public lands?

A: First, let me answer your question about grazing fees. This is a topic that Congress will be addressing soon. As you know, Congress established a formula for determining fair market value for grazing livestock on public lands and directed that the formula be used and studied on a 7-year trial basis. We are nearing the end of that test period and will be making recommendations to the Congress in the near future. I'm not ready yet to say what our recommendations will be, but, I think it is important that the public receive a reasonable return for use of the public resources.

With regard to public timber sales, this is an important revenue source and is the economic livelihood of many of our small towns and communities. Our budget for this year proposes that we change the calculation of receipt sharing to reflect the annual costs of sales, which will probably discourage sales that lose money. There are many things that must be considered in deciding whether or not to harvest. Cost is one that has to be weighed heavily in the decision process.

11Q: You have signed legislation creating more Wilderness than any other President. There are those who argue that we have already established enough Wilderness and that any more designations should stop. Others hold that we need additional Wilderness areas. What is your position?

A: America is blessed with abundant land, water and wildlife resources that provide excellent opportunities to our citizens for outdoor activities. We are fortunate that our predecessors in this government had the foresight to establish great national parks, Wilderness, and wildlife refuge systems to protect the best of these national treasures.

Protection of the Nation's park, Wilderness and wildlife resources has been and continues to be a high priority of this Administration. It is a goal I stressed to Secretary Hodel when I nominated him to be Secretary of the Interior.

With regard to the question of whether we have enough Wilderness already, the Congress established a procedure for inventorying and studying our resources to determine their suitability for designation as Wilderness. We continue to study lands to determine which areas possess Wilderness characteristics and should be protected and preserved. The system provides for input from all interested parties, with the final designation decision resting with the Congress, following recommendations from the Executive Branch.

While there is no absolute answer to your question on how much Wilderness is needed, I think the process established by Congress provides for proper consideration in reaching wise decisions.

12Q: The National Wildlife Federation believes the private sector must take the lead in solving many environmental problems. With this in mind, we have established the Corporate Conservation Council as a forum in which these issues can be discussed. Would you offer your views on the role you see for the private sector and the value of this kind of exchange?

A: Well, I'm tempted to say, "Welcome to the team!" The National Wildlife Federation isn't alone, by any means, in believing that we need to tap the vast talent and know-how the private sector can offer in dealing with the Nation's natural resource issues. I'm for using the broadest array of expertise we can put together to address these matters.

We've always believed that this was the way to go, and that government can't do the job alone. That's the motivation behind our private sector initiative effort. We've been trying to open up the avenues by which business and industry can tackle some of these issues that are growing beyond the means of any one organization or government agency to solve.

If your Corporate Conservation Council can support these ventures and provide a forum for ideas on how best to build these sorts of partnerships, it will be doing a real service. I can assure you that any recommendations coming out of the council or any similar body will get a fair hearing in this White House.

We've pioneered a number of private sector projects at the Interior Department. For example, the new National Fish and Wildlife Foundation will help promote even greater private sector involvement in fish and wildlife issues. The Foundation, as you know, is designed to encourage donations of funds and property to support the activities of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

So we've got the ball rolling, and I welcome the Federation's Corporate Conservation Council to help us keep it going with your ideas, your direction, and your support.

13Q: Many studies have concluded that pollution controls actually provide economic benefits through increased employment and business profits. Isn't this a strong argument for pollution cleanup?

A: Let's just say that I don't need that argument to convince me of the need for pollution prevention and pollution cleanup. The strongest economic argument for pollution prevention and cleanup is the fact that excessive pollution levies some very heavy costs -- costs in terms of added health care problems, avoidable injury, deterioration of structures and equipment, and harm to tourism and recreation attractions.

Pollution abatement and cleanup do provide opportunities for some new businesses, and more employment. Of course, we also have to recognize they add to the final cost of goods and services. Consumers either pay the higher costs for the U.S. made goods, or perhaps switch to cheaper imports, adding to our international balance of trade deficit. This same process also can price U.S. goods out of international markets, with the same consequences.

I think the point here is that pollution control has both benefits and costs, and that a wise government learns to weigh both carefully as it protects the public interest.

14Q: Mr. President, your ranch and being out-of-doors obviously give you a great sense of well being for renewal. For the vast majority of Americans, their ranch is found in parks, wilderness areas, refuges -- public lands. When you head for your ranch, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Citizen pack up the kids and visit parks, go fishing, camping, hiking, and backpacking. Would you support investments in parks, natural areas, etc., to protect this outdoor heritage? Many of our readers might wonder if deferral does not mean loss of these lands.

A: Yes, I support investments in parks, natural areas and other portions of our outdoor heritage, and our track record shows it.

From 1981 through 1984, the National Park Service spent over \$365 million to acquire nearly 64,000 acres of new parkland. More than 10,000 acres were acquired by donation or transfer. Another \$66.8 million is available for acquisition in the National Park System in 1985.

As you know, we have recommended a three-year moratorium, beginning in 1986, on purchase of new Federal parklands in light of our national need to do something about the budget deficit. But our commitment to protecting our outdoor heritage has not diminished. In fact, even our 1986 budget request includes \$11.3 million for emergency land acquisitions so that truly threatened areas will not be lost. We will continue to seek creative alternatives to Federal purchase, such as land exchanges, donations, and easements, until our Federal budget situation allows us once again to buy additional lands.

In addition, as many of your members know, we have just completed -- one year ahead of schedule -- a historic park restoration and improvement program which provided more than \$1 billion for restoration and improvement of facilities in the National Park System. For too long those parks had been left to deteriorate. Now, they've been cleaned up.

We'll keep working with individuals and businesses to encourage private initiatives to benefit the Nation's outdoor heritage. It's a birthright of all Americans.

15Q: Finally, Mr. President, what would you like to leave as the environmental legacy of your terms in office?

A: Early in this century, President Theodore Roosevelt said that we should treat the natural resources as assets which we must turn over to the next generation increased and not impaired in value.

That's the legacy I want to leave -- fewer toxic waste hazards, cleaner air and water, identification of causes and a framework for reduction of acid rain, better maintained and managed national parks, improved protection for wetlands, effective fishery restoration, more recovery programs for endangered species, additional wilderness, and a new spirit of partnership in the stewardship of the land and its resources.

This legacy would include the promise of a future free of international conflict that would bring the ultimate in environmental disaster. And the legacy would include an America that has the economic vitality to maintain and protect the environmental ethic so well stated eight decades ago by Teddy Roosevelt.