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WASHINGTON

April 23, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR FRED F. FIELDING

FROM:

JOHN G. ROBERTS

SUBJECT:

Draft Answers for Interview

Tomorrow with Dr. Pat Robertson

David Chew has asked that comments on the above-referenced draft answers be sent directly to Mike Baroody by 5:30 p.m. today. (We received the material at 4:30 p.m.) The questions explore the relation between public policy and religious values, and the draft answers strike me as quite successful in avoiding any sectarian comments or any excessive linkage of Government and religion. In response to a direct question, the draft states that the President will continue to push for a school prayer amendment. I have no objections.

Attachment

WASHINGTON

# April 23, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR MICHAEL E. BAROODY

DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

DIRECTOR, PUBLIC AFFAIRS

FROM:

FRED F. FIELDING

COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT:

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Tomorrow with Dr. Pat Robertson

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

cc: David L. Chew

FFF: JGR: aea 4/23/85

cc: FFFielding

JGRoberts

Subj

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WASHINGTON

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**JGRoberts** 

Subj Chron

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# WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

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IMMEDIATE - 5:30 P.M.

# WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY:

DATE: 4/23/85

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# BRIEFING NOTES FOR WEDNESDAY INTERVIEW WITH PAT ROBERTSON

- How much of the new patriotism is a return to a belief in the values the nation was based upon, primarily religious values?
  - o The two are closely connected. The new patriotism has emerged at the same time there has been a widely noticed resurgence of religious belief among Americans.
  - o Polls show wider belief in God; nine in ten believe in Him and a majority say religion is important in their lives.
  - o Interestingly, some pollsters see a return to religion on college campuses -- with half of all students saying religion is very important in their lives.
  - o The new patriotism is new in only one sense -that it is a rediscovery that America's essential
    strength can be found in the strength of her
    values.
  - o Dignity of work, respect for family, faith in a loving God, commitment to peace through the maintenance of strength that can preserve our freedom -- that's the new patriotism.
- 2. You have frequently said that all the answers to the world's problems are found in one book, the Bible. How do you translate what the Bible says into public policy? Can it be done in our 20th century pluralist society?
  - o The Bible tells us how to live our lives as individuals -- and in so many ways, it's very specific in telling us what we shall and "shalt not" do.
  - o It is not so specific in guiding public policy -it doesn't tell us how to write a tax bill, for
    example. But in giving guidance to our lives, it
    gives us principles that can guide our politics
    and our government.
  - o It give us principles about love for fellow man, dignity of the individual, pursuit of peace which are the criteria by which we can judge policy.

- 3. As God looks on America in 1985, what do you think he sees? What pleases him? What does not?
  - o He sees good people, most of them working hard and honorably to make their own way and grateful for this wonderful land God has given us.
  - o That pleases Him, I think.
  - Our occasional lapses as individuals, our failure sometimes to be all that he wants us to be, those surely do not please him. (Can mention scandal of pornography here, or tragedy of abortion if RR wishes to be more specific.)
- 4. Why is Washington seemingly the last place to be receptive to issues like school prayer, when 60 80% of Americans want to allow prayer in public schools? Why is Congress so reluctant to go along? Will you try again to get a voluntary prayer amendment through Congress?
  - o RR definitely plans to try again for passage of school prayer amendment. Has said so time and again.
  - o Don't agree with generalization that "Washington" is last place to be receptive to these efforts. It is still true of too many in this city, but by no means true of all.
  - o In the struggle to restore right of voluntary prayer in school, to protect the rights of the unborn, and in so many others, we're adding to our numbers (in part thanks to the efforts, and the prayers of many of your viewers).

- 5. You were frequently criticized for calling the Soviet Union an Evil Empire. Have we come to a point where we no longer are allowed to distinguish between good and evil in public policy? Isn't that at the heart of the Judeo-Christian tradition?
  - o If we ever lose our dedication to what's right "as God gives us to see the right" (Lincoln's phrase) and for trying to distinguish good from evil -- we'll have lost an American birthright.
  - o As for the Evil Empire, it's true I don't use the phrase much any more. But I still feel free to make distinctions. One nation seeks freedom, the other stifles it; one honors God, the other officially denies his existence.
- 6. The Bible says to pray for our leaders. How would you have those watching this program pray for you?
  - o Each of us has our own way of prayer. I would ask them to pray, fervently, not for my success but for America's -- and that God would share some small bit of his wisdom with those of us elected to serve and represent the people of the United States.
  - o And, while they're at it, the leaders of all the nations need the prayers of all of us equally. Let's not forget them..

WASHINGTON

August 7, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR FRED F. FIELDING

FROM:

JOHN G. ROBERTS

SUBJECT:

Reader's Digest Interview

With the President

David Chew has asked that you send any comments on the above-referenced interview directly to Agnes Waldron by 5:00 p.m. today. The answers cover the President's health, the Soviet Union, Beirut, Grenada, the President's experience as a labor leader, the economy, the Strategic Defense Initiative, Nicaragua, Poland, and tax reform.

On page 13, in response to a Grenada question, the President states: "So, with George Bush, the emergency group decided that we were going to do what the Caribbean states had asked." That sort of decision, however, rests with the President alone. I would change to "So, with George Bush, the emergency group recommended that we do what the Caribbean states had asked."

On page 26, in response to a question on the irritant posed to diplomatic relations by Lech Walesa and Solidarity, the President states: "What profit is there in working diplomatically with a totalitarian government that will not respond to the demands of its citizens?". This seems particularly vulnerable to being thrown back at us on South Africa. I would delete the sentence.

Finally, on page 31, to correct a common error, "volunteerism" should be changed to "voluntarism."

Attachment

WASHINGTON

August 7, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR AGNES WALDRON

OFFICE OF COMMUNICATIONS

Orig. signed by FFF

FROM:

FRED F. FIELDING

COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT:

Reader's Digest Interview

With the President

Counsel's Office has reviewed the Reader's Digest interview with the President. Assuming that answers may be edited for clarification, we recommend the following:

- Page 13: Change "So, with George Bush, the emergency group decided that we were going to do what the Caribbean states had asked" to "So, with George Bush, the emergency group recommended that we do what the Caribbean states had asked." Only the President can decide to undertake actions such as the Grenada mission.
- ° Page 26: Delete "What profit is there in working diplomatically with a totalitarian government that will not respond to the demands of its citizens?" This sentence could readily be thrown back at us with respect to South Africa.
  - Page 31: "volunteerism" should be "voluntarism."

cc: David L. Chew

FFF:JGR:aea 8/7/85

cc: FFFielding JGRoberts

Subj Chron

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FFF:JGR:aea 8/7/85

cc: FFFielding JGRoberts

Subj Chron

# WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

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WASHINGTON

September 12, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR TOM GIBSON

DIRECTOR, PUBLIC AFFAIRS

FROM:

JOHN G. ROBERTS

ASSOCIATE COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT:

Spanish International Network Interview

Domestic Briefing Materials

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

cc: David L. Chew

# WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

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# WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

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<b>DATE:</b> 9/11	L/85 ACTION/C	ONCURRENCE/COMM	MENT DUE BY: NO	ON Thurs.,	9/12

SUBJECT: SPANISH INTERNATIONAL NETWORK INTERVIEW - DOMESTIC BRIEFING MATERIALS

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	I FYI
VICE PRESIDENT			LACY		
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#### REMARKS:

Please submit your comments, edits, suggestions directly to Tom Gibson on ext. 6597 by noon tomorrow, with an information copy to my office. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

155 SEP 12 13 7: 33

WASHINGTON

Facilities 6 8

September 11, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR DAVID CHEW

FROM:

TOM GIBSON/5

SUBJECT:

Draft Briefing Materials for the President's 9/13/85 Spanish International Network (SIN)

Interview

Attached, for staffing, are briefing materials for the Spanish International Network (SIN) Friday interview. The interview is to be videotaped and aired Sunday September 15, at 8:00 p.m. The week of September 16, 1985, is Hispanic Heritage Week.

I have been advised that these will be verbatim questions, asked in the order indicated in the briefing materials.

Draft Briefing materials for the President's Spanish International Network (SIN) Interview of 9/13/85.

- 1. Mr. President, a major focus of your Presidency has been the reactivation of our economy. Many would say that you have been very successful. Why do we now need Tax Reform?
  - o We began this economic revitalization with our tax cut measures in 1981. There was economic expansion without inflation.
  - o This current and more comprehensive Fair Share Tax reform effort will provide even more opportunities for economic growth and productivity.
  - o That means jobs -- 330,000 new jobs last month, 8 million since 1982 for the lowest unemployment rate since 1980.
  - o Growth in jobs has been coupled with dramatic declines in poverty.
  - o In this case, I don't think we can get too much of a good thing.
- 2. If through Tax Reform the individual's tax payment is reduced, how will the Federal Government compensate for this reduction in tax revenues?
  - o Revenue will come from those not currently paying their fair share of taxes.
  - We want to close loopholes for wealthy individuals and corporations that have used the tangle of the tax code as cover for avoiding taxes.
  - O There lies the relationship between simplicity and fairness.

- 3. What is the primary focus of tax reform, is it to reduce the deficit or is there another purpose?
  - o Primary Purpose -- Fairness -- Why we call it the Fair Share tax plan. Fairness for all Americans.
  - o This plan will help restore the confidence in the American people that the cost of government services is being shared equitably.
  - o The Tax Reform package is designed to be revenue neutral -- it will not increase or decrease the amount of tax dollars being paid into the Federal Treasury.
  - o But because we're lowering tax rates, and creating new economic incentives for work and earnings, and steering capital away from tax shelters and into more productive uses -- we're going to see even greater economic growth.
  - o More people working, fewer people requiring income assistance, -- more revenue, lower expenditures -- will have a beneficial effect on the deficit.
- 4. Some members of Congress disagree with your tax reform proposals. What are the political angles to the Tax Reform?
  - o Some members of Congress have chosen to respond to pressures of interest groups who now benefit from the current tax system -- rather than what will improve the lot for all Americans.
  - o But by and large I believe we'll avoid playing politics on this issue. Democrats and Republicans alike, House and Senate; Dan Rostenkowski, Tip O'Neill, Bob Packwood, Bob Dole and many others will all share in the credit for giving the American people tax fairness and simplicity.
  - o This is truly a bi-partisan effort.

- 5. Mr. President, a large portion of the Hispanic American community is in the modest income category. How will the Tax Reform benefit middle and low income Americans?
  - Lower taxes -- higher disposable income.
  - o As I've said, we'll be able to lower tax rates, by eliminating many deductions that people in lower income categories, as a rule, don't use.
  - o Example: We're eliminating deductions for mortgage interest on second/vacation homes -- which are not the principal residence.
  - o Most of the working poor in America are struggling to save for that first housing purchase.
  - o The plan is designed to give families at the lower and middle income scales even benefit the larger tax rate reductions:
    - -- incomes of between \$20,000 and \$30,000 -- 8.7% less
    - -- incomes of between \$15,000 and \$20,000 -- 13.5% less
  - There's been a lot of talk about the three rates 15%, 25%, and 35%. Don't forget the <u>fourth</u> rate -- <u>zero</u>. Families living at or below the poverty level will pay virtually no taxes.
  - O A Congressional committee, with Democrats in the majority -- the House Select Committee on Children, Youth and Families -- said our plan was the best of all those before Congress.
- (6 & 7 being prepared by the NSC Staff)
- 8. Mr. President, before finishing this interview, I would like to touch on another issue, Immigration Reform. Do you now back the current attempt at reform sponsored by Senator Simpson and Representatives Mazzoli and Rodino?
  - o We have been supportive of immigration reform -it is in the interest of all Americans, especially Hispanic Americans.
  - o The Department of Justice is conducting a thorough review of proposed reforms and is working closely with key Congressional leaders to develop a fair and workable solution.

- 9. Finally, Mr. President, this is the beginning of National Hispanic Week. Do you have a message for those millions of Hispanics who are as American as apple pie?
  - o If I remember my History correctly, September 16, marks the anniversary of the Declaration of Mexican Independence from Spain -- in 1810.
  - o Father Hidalgo was the hero of that revolution.
  - o Today there are countless Hispanic-American heroes in a quiet revolution to achieve greater economic freedom and prosperity -- for families and for country.
  - o I salute you all.
  - o Vaya con Dios. (Go with God -- customary salutation)

WASHINGTON

September 19, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR DAVID L. CHEW

STAFF SECRETARY

FROM:

JOHN G. ROBERTS

ASSOCIATE COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT:

Presidential Quote for District Export Council (DEC) Brochure

Counsel's Office has reviewed the proposed Presidential quotation for the District Export Council brochure. In the interests of accuracy, I would delete "fifty-one" in the first line of the draft quotation, since there have not been 51 councils for the past 25 years. (I consider it acceptable to refer to the District Export Councils as having existed for 25 years, even though they were so named only in 1973.) To correct a common error, "volunteerism" in the third line should be changed to "voluntarism."

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# WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

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10:00 A.M. TOMORROW

# WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

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RESPONSE:

9/18/85

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Commerce would like to use the circled quote from the President in the '85 DEC National Conference brochure. Do you have any objection?

#### PRESIDENTIAL STATEMENT

# BACKGROUND

In March 1960, President Eisenhower asked the Secretary of Commerce to enlist the efforts of the U.S. business community to expand export opportunities for American firms. Responding to this challenge, a group of business leaders organized a vigorous export drive based on existing national and local business groups. Their purpose, supported by the President and authorized by order of the Commerce Department, was to discover industry sectors for which exports could be increased, to assist and encourage firms entering the export field, to strengthen contacts with business groups abroad, and to develop a volunteer organization adequate to meet all these goals.

The group formed by these pioneers, the National Export Expansion Council, had more than 100 members and formed 42 Regional Councils which from 1965 to 1973 involved nearly 1,800 businesspersons.

In 1973, changes in the Commerce Department's trade functions led to the termination of the old Council programs and to the creation of a new Council organization centering on the President's Export Council (PEC). The new system renamed the individual groups calling them District Export Councils, or DECs, which continued to stimulate export awareness at the local level.

# DEC ACTIVITY

Today there are 51 District Export Councils with nearly 1,800 members. Representation of manufacturing exporters is about equal to that of service organizations, educators, and state and local governments. Every State and U.S. Territory is represented by a council in its own local region.

The success of the DEC program can be observed in the wide range of program activities it has promoted: trade missions, export counseling, publications, essay contests, management intern programs, recruitment for the Department's overseas commercial staffs, etc. The views of the DECs on major trade issues have benefited several Administrations.

The U.S. Department of Commerce and other government agencies view the DEC as one of the most important multiplier organizations in the country. The DECs have forged for themselves a crucial role in the Administration's drive to expand U.S. exports of goods and services.

# DEC '85

DEC '85 is the second annual national conference of all the 51 District Export Councils on October 1 and 2, 1985 at the Radisson Mark Plaza Hotel in Alexandria, Virginia. Featured speakers at the Conference are Secretary Baldrige; Ambassador Yeutter, U. S. Trade Representative; Under Secretary of Commerce for International Trade Bruce Smart and Under Secretary of Commerce for Economic Affairs Sidney Jones. The Secretary has also invited Vice President Bush to be his guest at the dinner on October 1.

## RECOMMENDATION

We would like the to have the following Presidential Statement approved to be used in our conference literature, highlighting 25 years of voluntary service by the members of the District Export Councils. We will use the quote in connection with President Eisenhower originally establishing the DEC concept.

"Government promotion can be effective only to the extent that it stimulates and encourages private business efforts to expand sales abroad . . . it is American business that must supply and sell the goods that world markets demands."

President Dwight D. Eisenhower March 1960

"For the past 25 years, the men and women of the fifty-one District Export Councils across the country have symbolized the spirit of American volunteerism. Their community promotion efforts with secondary schools and universities, small- and medium-sized businesses, and state and local governments are key to expanding United States' exports. I congratulate the District Export Councils for carrying out their mandate for the past quarter century."

President Ronald Reagan October 1985

WASHINGTON

November 8, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR TOM GIBSON

SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

DIRECTOR, PUBLIC AFFAIRS

FROM:

JOHN G. ROBERTS

ASSOCIATE COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT:

Revised Scholastic Magazine Interview

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

cc: David L. Chew

WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

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# WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

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Please provide any edits directly to Tom Gibson, Room 160, by Tuesday, November 12th, with an information copy to my office.

Thank you

RESPONSE:

WASHINGTON

November 7, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR DAVID CHEW

FROM:

TOM GIBSON

SUBJECT:

Scholastic Magazine Interview

Attached, for staffing, is the most recent draft of an interview for Scholastic Magazine. Scholastic Magazine has a readership of over one million high school students and teachers.

The interview has been shortened considerably from its first draft and is being fact checked by a researcher. The language and content, as often as possible, is tailored to readers of high school age. It is scheduled to run in their January "U.S. Affairs" annual issue.

The magazine's deadline is next week.

Thanks very much.

# DRAFT PRESIDENTIAL Q & A FOR SCHOLASTIC MAGAZINE

1. Mr. President, Harry Truman once said, "I thought I was the President, but when it comes to these bureaucracies I can't make 'em do a damn thing." How would you describe the practical power of the presidency? Is it really the power to persuade?

I would tend to agree more with Dwight Eisenhower than Harry Truman; Ike said that the problem of the Presidency is rarely an inadequacy of power. Rather, he said, the problem is to use the already enormous power of the office judiciously, temperately, and wisely.

In a republic, power derives from the consent of the governed. And that power only exists as long as the elected official -- whether he is President, Senator, Congressman, or county supervisor -- carries out the broad will of the people.

A President should set clear goals, listen to the good sense of the American people, set a course, and work to convince Congress -- with which he shares the authority to govern -- to do the right thing.

General Eisenhower had another observation I've always liked. He said there is one thing about being President -- no one can tell you to sit down!

2. During your almost five years in office, what lessons have your learned about managing America's largest organization?

I winced when you referred to the Federal Government as "America's largest organization." But it's true. Over 4 million men and women, military and civilian, are on the Federal payroll. And Federal employees do an awful lot of good. In fact, we recently had one Federal employee, Dr. Jerome Karle, win a Nobel Prize.

Unfortunately, we have agencies and offices and bureaus and commissions for thousands of unnecessary pet projects, born in Congress, that seem to have nine lives. We know many have at least five lives, because in five budgets to Congress we proposed that many wasteful programs be killed. But Congress keeps them alive. If I had a line-item veto authority, like 43 state governors, I'd get another crack at them -- and their charmed existence would be over.

Reducing the size of the Federal government and restoring it to its proper role is one of the jobs the American people gave me to do, and I'm determined to finish it.

# 3. How do you decide what projects or issues get top priority?

Certain priorities never change. The principal duty of the Federal Government is to "provide for the common defense." Unfortunately, the logic that escapes most critics of defense spending is that if the Federal government doesn't provide for our defense, who else will? No state or local governments or private company is able to do so. Further, it is my responsibility to be an advocate for programs that do best what the Federal government is intended to do -- provide equal justice, establish a sound economic policy, ensure our public health and environmental quality, and as I said guarantee our national security.

We use the budget process to plan ahead and set priorities for the coming fiscal year. We'll communicate that plan to Congress, by submitting an annual budget and by stating our goals in the State of the Union address.

But even on specific issues the most carefully thoughtout plans get sidetracked. If a cruise ship is seized by terrorists, or an earthquake strikes a foreign capital, we must shift our attention and energy until the problem is resolved.

# 4. Some of your predecessors have complained of frustration and stress. How does the job affect you from day to day?

Oh, I know others have complained of stress. But I think some of that comes from not budgeting time well. I very much enjoy the job and, despite the pressures, I could be persuaded to stay on -- perhaps until I reach middle age and decide to retire! However, the Constitution has something else to say on that matter.

# 5. What is the most difficult part of your job?

The most difficult part of this job is the sad duty I have had to perform when meeting the caskets of the brave young men and women who gave their lives serving their country in other parts of the world.

6. And what is the most rewarding part of being President?

That's easy. It's been the opportunity these past few years to meet thousands of young Americans and see first hand a sense of renewal of America's mind, heart, and spirit that is taking place. I'm proud of the role that our policies have played in bringing this about.

When I get the chance to meet with young people, like the wonderful students I met at Gordon Technical High School in Chicago, or the championship basketball team at Spingarn High School in Washington, D.C., I become more firmly convinced than ever that America's future is bright and that our own obligation is to leave the next generations a world that is at peace, and an economy that creates jobs and spurs individual creativity and enterprise.

7. Mr. President, let's turn now to some issues facing this country. What are your major foreign policy goals for 1986?

Our biggest challenge in foreign policy is the same one we face every year -- namely, to protect and advance the cause of freedom and peace, in a world overshadowed by tyranny and the threat of nuclear war.

We must never tempt our enemies by seeming to be weak. Bullies don't pick on the strong or the determined. But we have no hostile intentions and we make that plain to the world with our acts of charity -- more recently our famine relief to Africa -- and our continued presence at the negotiation table. Those in the world who seek to spread totalitarian rule must know that we are prepared to protect ourselves. It is this combination of our strength and constant communication that is the surest guarantee of peace that I know of.

8. Many young Americans are deeply worried by the threat of nuclear war. What are you doing to preserve a safer world?

I understand those fears. I've felt for a long time that we must move away from this situation where for the past 25 years the Soviets threaten us with nuclear destruction and we do the same to them.

Instead, why not, over the next 10 or 20 years, shift to defensive systems? Why not take advantage of our new technologies to render nuclear missiles less and less of a threat to each country?

Almost three years ago, I launched the Strategic Defense Initiative to see how this could be done. It is a research program to determine whether we could invent systems to knock down offensive weapons, not kill people. It's a tall order, but American genius can show the way. We owe it to the world. We owe it to your future.

# 9. What are your major domestic policy goals for 1986?

The most important domestic goal is to keep this economic recovery and expansion alive. To keep the engines of enterprise running, we must redouble our efforts to control and reduce Federal spending; reform the tax code so that it is simpler, fairer, and promotes economic growth; and lift the heavy hand of government regulation so that new ideas, new businesses are not stifled by senseless requirements.

We're determined to stand up for the rights of the family, to strengthen the community, to protect the unborn, and to acknowledge that in a Nation under God all people should have the right to pray wherever they choose, including in our schools.

10. You took office with the clear intention of reshaping government -- cutting its size and making it more efficient. What have you accomplished? What still needs to be done?

Governments love to spend money -- your money. So we are putting the people back in charge and have cut the increase in government spending nearly in half.

We've trimmed well over 350 million manhours from Federal paperwork burdens. That's the equivalent of every man, woman and child in Chattanooga, Tennessee, filling out government forms for a full year. What a dreadful thought!

We know where the fat in the budget is. The great challenge now is to get Congress, primarily the Democrats, to take spending reduction seriously.

# 11. What impact would your tax reform proposals have on young Americans who'll be going to work in the next few years?

The most important improvement for young people will be the lower tax rates that will mean more take-home pay.

If you are interested in starting a small business, which many young people are doing these days, our plan helps there, too. Because most small businessmen and women are not organized like corporations and pay only personal income taxes. And we want to lower those rates.

But the key point for young people just starting out is that our "Fair-Share" tax plan would promote economic growth. The Council of Economic Advisers projects that our plan would create the equivalent of an additional 4 million new jobs over and above current projects for the next 10 years.

# 12. What impact will large Federal budget deficits have on young Americans?

There is no single domestic problem as threatening to young people as runaway Federal spending. The Federal Government has been on a spending spree for most of the past 40 years and few have shown the courage necessary to break the cycle of overspending and rising Federal debt.

When the government overspends, it takes real resources - manpower, steel, computer chips, trucks, machinery -- away from consumers, manufacturers and homebuilders, and shifts them to its own less efficient uses. To pay for the resources it absorbs, the government, in effect, charges the private sector by raising taxes or by borrowing. Either way, taxing or borrowing, cuts investment, growth, and employment throughout the economy. We all lose.

Unless we correct this wasteful overspending soon, our young people face the prospect of an America less bountiful than their parents have known. That's why I'm working so hard to make Congress get spending under control once and for all.

13. The Administration and Congress have been stalled for quite some time on how to reduce the U.S. budget deficit. How can the deadlock be broken, and what compromises are you willing to make?

If Congress had enacted the budget savings we proposed in 1981, the deficit this year would be \$50 billion less. Again last year, I offered a compromise to Congress for the 1986 budget. I said I would settle for reductions in our planned defense budget in exchange for the elimination of 17 unnecessary items and other savings. Well, the final result was that they took the defense reductions and kept all 17 of those other programs intact.

I stand ready to work with a Congress that's truly serious about tackling Federal spending. As I said before, if they are unwilling to act, I'd be happy to exercise the power that most governors have -- the line item veto -- to make the reductions myself.

14. One last question: Do you think your recent brush with serious illness will in any way change your goals as President or the issues you plan to emphasize during your remaining three years in office?

No...It was a piece of my intestine those doctors removed -- not my spine!