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WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

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WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY:

UBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL	SPEECH PLANN	ing s	CHEDULE (February	27, 1984)			
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JENKINS							
EMARKS:							
Please provide any comments or suggestions to Ben Elliott, with a copy to my office. Thank you.							

RESPONSE:

2/27/84

DATE:

PRESIDENTIAL SPEECH PLANNING SCHEDULE

EVENT	DATE	WRITER RESEARCHER	TOPIC/THEME/PURPOSE
A. SPEECHES			
BRIEFING FOR NATIONAL ALLIANCE OF SENIOR CITIZENS	02/29 Wednesday	Peter Elizabeth	Senior Citizens benefit from economic recovery, lower inflation, & higher payments from S.S. & Medicare. Call for House passage of Crime Bill.
ADDRESS TO AMERICAN LEGION WOMEN'S AUXILIARY CONVENTION	03/01 Thursday	Tony Misty	Administration's commitment to peace; military rebuilding program; economic recovery; urge passage of Crime Bill.
LUNCH WITH ELECTED GOP WOMEN OFFICIALS	03/02 Friday	Peter Elizabeth	Republican commitment to women's rights; appointment of women; economic recovery at home; renewed strength abroad.
CONSERVATIVE POLITICAL ACTION CONFERENCE DINNER	03/02 Friday	Ben Misty	Economic recovery; traditional values; peace through strength.
ADDRESS NATIONAL LEAGUE OF CITIES CONFERENCE	03/05 Monday	Al Kim	Economic Recovery, Jobs and Training Partnership Act, Enterprise Zones
ADDRESS THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF EVANGELICALS (Columbus, OH)	03/06 Tuesday	Peter Elizabeth	Social issues, values
REPUBLICAN FUNDRAISER (New York, NY)	03/06 Tuesday	Ben Misty	

EVENT	DATE	WRITER RESEARCHER TOPIC/THEME/PURPOSE
RECEPTION FOR NATIONAL NEWSPAPER ASSOCIATION MEMBERSHIP	03/08 Thursday	Tony Misty
GIRL SCOUTS OF AMERICA ANNIVERSARY LUNCH	03/09 Friday	Al Kim
LUNCH WITH ELECTED GOP WOMEN OFFICIALS	03/12 Monday	Al Misty
FOURTH NATIONAL YOUNG LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE	03/13 Tuesday	Peter Elizabeth
ADDRESS INDEPENDENT INSURANCE AGENTS OF AMERICA	03/27 Tuesday	
B. RADIO TALKS		
RADIO TALK:	03/03 Saturday	Ben
RADIO TALK:	03/10 Saturday	Ben
RADIO TALK:	03/17 Saturday	Ben
RADIO TALK:	03/24 Saturday	

EVENT	DATE	WRITER RESEARCHER	TOPIC/THEME/PURPOSE
C. REMARKS			
RECEPTION FOR U.S. WINTER OLYMPIC TEAM	02/29 Wednesday	Dana Elizabeth	
RECEPTION FOR VIETNAM VETERANS LEADERSHIP PROGRAM	03/01 Thursday	Tony Kim	
BRIEFING FOR STATE AGRICULTURE OFFICIALS	03/07 Wednesday	Dana Julie	
LUNCH WITH BUSINESS EDITORS	03/07 Wednesday	Ben Julie	
DROPBY BRIEFING FOR PUERTO RICAN LEADERS	03/15 Thursday	Al Misty	
DROPBY BRIEFING FOR CUBAN-AMERICAN LEADERS	03/19 Monday	Dana Misty	
VISIT CONGRESS HEIGHTS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	03/20 Tuesday	Kim	
WHITE HOUSE MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE	03/23 Friday		
NRSC's INNER CIRCLE RECEPTION	03/26 Monday		

DATE	WRITER RESEARCHER	TOPIC/THEME/PURPOSE
02/28 Tuesday	Peter Misty	
03/05 Monday	Dana Kim	
03/14 Wednesday	Dana Julie	
03/16 Friday	Tony Julie	
03/16 Friday	Dana Julie	
03/22 Thursday	Julie	
03/12 Monday		
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EVENT	DATE	WRITER RESEARCHER	TOPIC/THEME/PURPOSE	
F. OTHER				
GRIDIRON DINNER	03/24 Saturday			

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 29, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR FRED F. FIELDING

FROM:

JOHN G. ROBERTS

SUBJECT:

Presidential Address: National League of Cities Congressional-Cities Conference

Monday, March 5, 1984

Richard Darman has asked that comments on the abovereferenced remarks be sent directly to Ben Elliott
by 2:00 p.m. today. The comprehensive remarks review the
four major components of the Administration's urban policy:
sustained economic recovery, Federalism, pooling of
Government and private sector resources, and a renewal of
community life. In the course of the remarks the President
notes that the Senate has passed and the House bottled up
two pieces of legislation of particular concern to the
cities -- enterprise zones and the crime package. He urges
the audience to make their views known on Capitol Hill.
With respect to the crime issue, the President states, on
page 8, that "[1]enient judges are only lenient on crooks;
they're very hard on society." I have reviewed the remarks
and have no objections.

Attachment

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 29, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR BEN ELLIOTT

DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

DIRECTOR, PRESIDENTIAL SPEECHWRITING OFFICE

FROM:

FRED F. FIELDING Orig. signed by FFF

COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT:

Presidential Address: National League of Cities Congressional-Cities Conference

Monday, March 5, 1984

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

cc: Richard G. Darman

FFF: JGR: aea 2/29/84

bcc: FFFielding/JGRoberts/Subj/Chron

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 29, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR BEN ELLIOTT

DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

DIRECTOR, PRESIDENTIAL SPEECHWRITING OFFICE

FROM:

FRED F. FIELDING

COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT:

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WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

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RESPONSE:

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PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: NATIONAL LEAGUE OF CITIES CONGRESSIONAL-CITIES CONFERENCE MONDAY, MARCH 5, 1984

Thank you very much and good afternoon. I'm delighted to have another chance to speak with the National League of Cities. When we last met in this room, and it was 3 years ago this week, I didn't have much good news to report. Rising problems were accompanied by falling confidence. In fact, we had a mess on our hands and we both knew that there was no easy or quick way out.

Well, I closed that speech with the words, "It'll take teamwork to get this country back on the right track . . . " I asked for your advice, participation, and for direct lines of communication between the Federal and local governments.

You didn't let me down. Hundreds of you have met with me individually or in groups at the White House. We've had working sessions and small meetings. You communicated a clear and unmistakable message -- business as usual would only make matters worse.

Three years ago, the national economy was nearing the breaking point, and so were our cities. We had paid a steep price for years of good intentions, badly misdirected. Families weren't the only ones who felt helpless in the face of double-digit inflation, 21½-percent prime interest rates, and a virtual halt in economic growth.

To make matters worse, the eroding tax base widened the cost-revenue gap of city budgets. As labor costs increased, services were cut. Doubling of tax-exempt bond rates knocked

local governments out of the bond market. There was no choice but to delay infrastructure projects. The private sector couldn't give much of a helping hand because the Federal tax burden and high cost of borrowing drained them of money and flexibility.

Decades of Federal programs costing hundreds of billions of dollars hadn't done the job. And the dramatic increase of Federal participation in local government complicated urban problems and threatened the foundation of our Federal system.

Communities lost control of some of the most basic decisions affecting everyday life. Local policymakers became less able to respond to the needs of their community as the Federal Government became ever more intrusive. The growing burden of Federal oversight did little but put cities in handcuffs and add to overhead.

We began to lose sight of how our cities became great centers of commerce and education, of culture and communication. And that may well have been our worst urban problem. Ingenuity and innovation built our cities and made them symbols of progress and opportunity. The spirit of "community" stirred us to action and enriched our lives. The prospect of having a direct influence on decisions affecting our day-to-day lives tapped our energy and ideas. But the shift to the Federal Government, with its mandates and dictates, moved us away from the very principles which kept our cities on a sound footing for most of our history. We were drifting, with few solutions in sight.

We knew America could not get back on its feet with our cities flat on their back. So, 3 years ago we changed course. It wasn't so much a new direction as it was a return to a formula we shouldn't have discarded in the first place. The four major components of our urban policy are confronting problems step by step, by tackling the fundamental causes of urban decline.

The first is a sustained economic recovery. Make no mistake, the best help the Federal Government can give cities is a healthy economy, and it's the surest way to revitalize urban America.

The second is federalism, our effort to restore balance to the Federal system. By sorting out who does what best, we can return power to levels of government closer to the people.

The third is public-private partnership, the pooling of Government and private sector resources to harness the power and creativity of the marketplace.

And the fourth and final component of our urban policy is a renewal of community life, a return to basic values and a strengthening of the social fabric of the city -- excellence in the classrooms, voluntarism, a sense of responsibility and safety on the streets.

We should be confident. We are still the same people who put our ambitions and skills to work and built the best cities in the world. With the program now in place, I have every reason to believe that today's problems will be overcome. It won't be easy, it will take a lot of work, and considerable time, but it can and will be done.

As I said, our starting point is economic recovery, the most important urban renewal program. One example pretty much tells why: \$3½ billion was proposed for a job training program that was to put 300,000 people to work. We turned it down. The recovery has added an average of 300,000 jobs every single month for the past 13 months. That's 4 million people who are off unemployment and paying taxes. And it's \$3½ billion saved because it's already being done by the recovery.

Housing starts in January rose to the highest level since 1978. Retail and auto sales are soaring. Venture capital, which was under a billion dollars in 1980, was \$4 billion in 1983.

This is good news for city budgets, city projects, and city services. The first phase of the recovery is making a big difference.

Federalism is another way of saying that when it comes to running cities, local officials can do a better job from city hall than bureaucrats can from Washington. In our discussions, you said you wanted regulatory relief and reform, general revenue sharing, and block grants. That's what I call interests coming together -- the desire to make programs more responsive to both the people they are meant to help and the people who pay for them, and an end to cumbersome administration and spiraling costs at the Federal level.

Well, we're beginning to do this. We've replaced

56 narrow-purpose categorical grant programs with 8 block grants,

and 2 regulation-burdened programs -- CETA and Title XX -- with

flexible block grants. The cut in wasteful overhead has been

dramatic: 647 pages of regulations have been eliminated and that's reduced the paperwork burden at State and local levels by 90 percent. We estimate that local governments were spared \$2 billion in annual costs and between \$4-6 billion in start-up costs as a result of this reform.

Our current budget proposes further grant consolidations.

In each case, the objective is to let local levels determine their own priorities, transfer funds to high priority areas and further reduce overhead.

The flexibility and simplicity given to the States are beginning to be felt at the local level. Six States have consolidated portions of their health block grants into "mini-blocks" for their local governments. That's only a start and I would like to see more States doing the same thing. Federalism can't stop at the State capital.

The third pillar of our urban policy, public-private partnership, takes advantage of every opportunity available to us. No single sector of our Nation -- whether it's Government, business, labor, or non-profit organizations -- can solve our urban problems alone. But if we work together, if we pool our resources and thinking, the results will be amazing.

The Federal Government provides seed money and incentives to programs like CDBG, UDAG, JTPA, and ERTA. Local government and the private sector use loan pools, revolving funds, joint ventures, revenue bonds, and aggressive marketing to bring new solutions to problems of finance, neighborhood and downtown renewal, and city services.

Public-private partnerships activate the most efficient community forces to meet local needs. And the best part is that it works.

San Antonio set out to restore a three-block area between the Alamo and the Paseo del Rio. This project started a boom with hotel construction, new housing, commercial ventures, historic preservation, and office remodeling. All in all, the Federal grant generated \$75 million from the private sector.

In Scioto [See-OH-tow] County, Ohio, an \$800,000 grant triggered over \$5 million in private investment and attracted 16 new industries.

New Rochelle, New York, used its \$850,000 in the downtown area to lure 35 new businesses and cut the vacancy rate by 75 percent. These success stories are springing up like jackrabbits all across America.

Another area is jobs. The Job Training Partnership Act gives local government more flexibility, and by using private industry councils it matches needs with sensible training. CETA did just the opposite. It spent \$53 billion to find jobs for only 15 percent of the participants, many of which were subsidized make-work Government positions. CETA days are over. Our commitment is to a partnership for jobs with a future.

But perhaps the most phenomenal success story is a result of investment tax credits in ERTA, the Economic Recovery and Tax Act. In the last fiscal year alone, these credits stimulated \$1.8 billion in private funds. Nearly 35,000 new and restored housing units were created, and that brought 100,000 new jobs.

Hundreds of millions of tax dollars were permanently added to the tax base.

There's one more initiative that could mean exciting renewal for urban areas of hard core unemployment and blight.

Fifteen months ago at your annual convention in Los Angeles, I talked about our enterprise zone legislation. Well, it's been on Capitol Hill for more than 2 years — the Senate has passed it twice, but the leadership of the House has been bottling it up. How in the world can they give speeches about creating jobs and hope when they refuse to take action on a bill designed to provide just that?

Enterprise zones encourage growth where we need it most: in areas of high youth and minority unemployment, in urban centers where the tax base has been hit the hardest. And it will give cities the flexibility they need to make it work.

Twenty-three States have already passed their own enterprise zone legislation and the results are very encouraging. Success stories are coming in from cities nationwide. All of you will be on Capitol Hill this week. I hope you'll ask them to take a good look at this evidence and to give enterprise zones a chance.

Let me say a few words here about the pending tax
legislation that would cap industrial development bonds. I know
we still don't fully agree, but at least we recognize the program
has been abused. Our commitment to partnership is real. If the
cities could come up with a workable alternative, we'll take a
hard look at it.

The fourth and final pillar of our urban policy, renewal of community life, is what makes cities worth living in; it's what keeps businesses and attracts new ones; and it's what keeps faith with the fine traditions of the past while enabling us to build the future with confidence. Shakespeare said, "The people are the city." And if our cities can offer excellence in education, a spirit of neighborhood, efficiency and affordability, and safety on our streets, with drugs and crime off — then they can be great centers of growth, diversity and excitement, full of sound, colors, warmth and delight.

For too many years, crime and the fear of crime robbed the strength and vitality of our neighborhoods and scared away the business community. Well, common sense is beginning to pay off. In 1982, the crime rate dropped by 4.3 percent, the biggest decline in a decade. And all over the country, people are banding together and working with law enforcement agencies in thousands of crime prevention programs. We're cracking down on career criminals, organized crime, and the drug pushers. Federal task forces are stepping up the pressure.

But formidable challenges remain. The scales of criminal justice seem to be tilted toward protecting the rights of criminals, at the expense of law-abiding citizens. I believe it's high time we restored a proper balance. Lenient judges are only lenient on crooks; they're very hard on society. And the way to get long overdue reform begins with passage of our Comprehensive Crime Control Act. It passed the Senate last month, but the House continues to wait -- but wait for what? All

of you will be on Capitol Hill this week. Or did I mention that already?

We also have a big job on our hands when it comes to education. The report by the Commission on Excellence in Education made it clear that nothing short of a grassroots revolution would bring back quality education to America's classrooms. Total expenditures for our schools rose more than 600 percent between 1960 and 1980. But Scholastic Aptitude Test scores were in steady decline, and 13 percent of our 17-year-olds were functional illiterates.

We should take a lesson from New Hampshire and we should have done it a long time ago. In fact, I'm suprised so few people noticed it during all the time they spent there in recent weeks. New Hampshire ranks 50th -- dead last -- in State aid to education. But New Hampshire ranks first in Scholastic Aptitude Test scores in those States where at least half the students take the test, and has maintained that honor for more than 10 years.

The good news is, education is playing its part in America's renewal. It's happening because parents, teachers, administrators, local officeholders, and school boards are finally getting back to fundamentals; there's leadership, they're working harder, and they're thinking smarter. Today, all 50 States have education task forces and major reforms are being adopted — in academic standards, discipline, curriculum, and basic values. We're already seeing signs of improvement in test scores. I believe excellence in education is on its way back.

This spirit of renewal is the American spirit. And wherever you look, you can see it -- from the healthy rise in corporate and private giving to thousands of exciting private sector initiatives, and from neighbors helping neighbors to a welcome return to our basic values.

Now I know that over the last 3 years, we've had to make some tough decisions. And there's still some tough ones to come. I appreciate that the cities you represent have felt the pain of reducing the growth of Federal spending. But to continue down that path America was on would have meant disaster.

We all want what is best for those who live in our cities. They deserve no less and together we can make it happen -- and with your leadership and with our partnership, it will happen.

Thank you and God bless you all.