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Record Group/Collection: George H.W. Bush Presidential Records
Collection/Office of Origin: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Speech File Backup Files
Subseries: Chron File, 1989-1993

OA/ID Number: 13696
Folder ID Number: 13696-003

Folder Title:
Unveiling of Reagan Portraits 11/15/89 [OA 6344]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	26	19	5	2

11/2/89

Unveiling of Reagan Portraits

John Adams
Martha } Washington
George }
T. Roosevelt
1

- Signed the records w/ Gorbachev
in East Room

R² delivered many speeches

R³ & NR honored many other people
Kennedy Center Awards
Volunteerism

1797 - most valuable piece in house, by
GW - 1st fine art purchase (in 1800)
only survivor of burning in 1814
British

Dolly Madison carried it away

John Singer Sargent

Where Abigail Adams hung the work

(Smith/Blessey)
Draft One
November 6, 1989
REAGAN

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: REAGAN PORTRAITS
STATE FLOOR
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1989

President and Mrs. Reagan. It is truly a pleasure to see two of our dearest friends. And a President and First Lady who helped bring greatness to America -- and grace to America's House.

((Let me say: I'm glad to see President Reagan back at the White House for more than one reason. I still haven't figured out how to open the lower drawer in the Oval Office desk.)) //

Maybe we can join forces when these ceremonies are over -- just as we've done over the past nine years. Working to keep America strong at home and respected abroad. Mr. President, you made the Presidency respected again. You made America stand tall again.

And Nancy, Barbara and I are delighted to see you. For a grateful people will not soon forget your partnership. A great poet once wrote of an America of quiet courage -- of dignity born with strength. If Walt Whitman were alive today, he might say that you embody that definition.

What a team you've made. What a legacy you've left. And frankly, how wonderful you look. ((Like the portrait of Dorian Grey, perhaps these portraits of the Reagans will start to look older -- but it's certainly apparent that you never do.)) //

These two pictures were painted by ___. And like your eight years in office, Mr. President, they will teach future generations about the values of America. // I'll confess it: Barbara and I had a sneak preview. // And looking at the portraits, who can wonder why the Reagans are so loved?

m/7/89

Unveiling

~~Cathy Tanton~~ - Uranic - Social stn

Bd of Dir. W.H. Historical Society

Various old staff members

A few friends

TRANSFER SHEET
BUSH PRESIDENTIAL MATERIALS PROJECT

COLLECTION Bush Presidential Records--
Office of Speechwriting--
Speech File - Backup

ACC.NO: 93-01

The following material was withdrawn from this segment of the collection and transferred to the X AUDIOVISUAL COLLECTION
 BOOK COLLECTION MUSEUM COLLECTION
OTHER (SPECIFY: _____)

DESCRIPTION: one photo of painting of Ronald Reagan
one photo of painting of Nancy Reagan

SERIES Office of Speechwriting Speech File - Backup	BOX NO. 42
FILE FOLDER TITLE: Unveiling of Reagan Portraits 11/15/89 [OA 6344]	
TRANSFERRED BY: JGP	DATE OF TRANSFER: 7/19/96
RECEIVED BY: <i>Mary Lynch</i>	DATE RECEIVED 7/19/96





1989

FEBRUARY							MARCH							APRIL						
W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T
1	2	3	4				1	2	3	4				1	2	3	4			
8	9	10	11	5	6	7	8	9	10	11				2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15	16	17	18	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
22	23	24	25	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
				26	27	28	29	30	31		23	24	25	26	27	28	29			

MAY							JULY							AUGUST						
W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T
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14	15	16	17	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	13	14	15	16	17	18	19			
21	22	23	24	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	20	21	22	23	24	25	26			
28	29	30		23	24	25	26	27	28	29	27	28	29	30	31					

OCTOBER							NOVEMBER							DECEMBER						
W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T
4	5	6	7				1	2	3	4							1	2		
11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			
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				26	27	28	29	30			24	25	26	27	28	29	30			

Washington's Birthday; March 26 — Easter; April 20 — Passover; May 29 — Memorial Day; Day; Oct. 9 — Columbus Day and Yom Kippur; Nov. 7 — Election Day; Nov. 23 —

Distance Between Selected U.S. Cities

City	Cincinnati	Denver	Detroit	Houston	Indianapolis	Kansas City	Los Angeles
Chicago	440	1,398	699	789	493	798	2,182
63	840	1,949	695	1,804	806	1,391	2,979
87	287	996	266	1,067	181	499	2,054
96	1,164	1,164	1,253	1,029	106	591	2,179
66	259	1,253	1,019	1,058	600	743	1,059
67	1,029	1,019	1,265	278	743	710	2,311
81	106	1,058	778	987	710	485	1,538
89	591	600	743	710	485	2,073	1,589
54	2,179	1,058	2,311	1,538	2,073	1,589	1,817
30	468	1,040	713	561	435	451	1,889
05	692	841	671	1,157	586	447	1,889
12	786	1,273	1,045	356	796	806	1,883
02	647	1,771	637	1,608	713	1,198	2,786
59	693	537	716	865	587	201	1,595
38	567	1,691	573	1,508	633	1,118	2,706
89	340	857	513	779	235	257	1,845
13	2,300	1,307	2,279	2,274	2,194	1,839	1,131
83	736	681	909	478	631	248	1,452
71	481	1,616	506	1,375	558	1,043	2,631

City	Memphis	Minneapolis	Philadelphia	St. Louis	Seattle	Tulsa	Washington
6	371	1,068	741	541	2,618	772	608
2	1,296	1,368	296	1,141	2,976	1,537	429
9	530	405	798	299	2,013	683	671
3	468	692	567	340	2,300	736	481
7	1,040	841	1,891	857	1,307	681	1,616
6	713	671	573	513	2,279	909	506
5	561	1,157	1,508	779	2,274	478	1,375
7	435	586	633	235	2,194	631	558
1	451	447	1,118	257	1,839	248	1,043
5	1,817	1,889	2,706	1,845	1,131	1,452	2,361
2	826	826	1,000	285	2,290	401	867
7	826	1,143	552	1,608	695	1,076	1,076
7	390	1,214	1,211	673	2,574	647	1,078
1	1,100	1,207	100	948	2,815	1,344	233
3	652	357	1,183	449	1,638	387	1,116
3	1,000	1,143	868	868	2,751	1,264	133
3	285	552	868	2,081	396	793	793
7	2,290	1,608	2,751	2,081	1,982	2,684	2,684
7	401	695	1,264	396	1,982	1,189	1,189
3	867	1,076	133	793	2,684	1,189	...


THE AUTHORITY SINCE 1868

THE WORLD ALMANAC

AND BOOK OF FACTS

1989

PROPERTY OF THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE
 P. O. # LW9A58-4
 DATE REC'D. 4/89


 WORLD ALMANAC
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 NEW YORK

sentative and in 1938 was elected to the full term, after which he returned for 4 terms. He was elected U.S. senator in 1948 and reelected in 1954. He became Democratic leader. 1953. Johnson was Texas' favorite son for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1956 and had strong support in the 1960 convention, where the nominee, John F. Kennedy, asked him to run for vice president. His campaigning helped overcome religious bias against Kennedy in the South.

Johnson became president on the death of Kennedy. Johnson worked hard for welfare legislation, signed civil rights, anti-poverty, and tax reduction laws, and averted strikes on railroads. He was elected to a full term, 1964. The war in Vietnam overshadowed other developments during his administration.

In face of increasing division in the nation and his own party over his handling of the war, Johnson announced that he would not seek another term, Mar. 31, 1968.

Retiring to his ranch near Johnson City, Tex., Johnson wrote his memoirs and oversaw the construction of the Lyndon Baines Johnson Library. He died Jan. 22, 1973.

Richard Milhous Nixon (1969-1974)

Richard M. Nixon, 37th president, Republican, was the only president to resign without completing an elected term. He was born in Yorba Linda, Cal., Jan. 9, 1913, the son of Francis Anthony Nixon and Hannah Milhous. Nixon graduated from Whittier College, 1934; Duke Univ. Law School, 1937. After practicing law in Whittier and serving briefly in the Office of Price Administration in 1942, he entered the navy, and served in the South Pacific.

Nixon was elected to the House of Representatives in 1946 and 1948. He achieved prominence as the House Un-American Activities Committee member who forced the showdown that resulted in the Alger Hiss perjury conviction. In 1950 Nixon was elected to the Senate.

He was elected vice president in the Eisenhower landslide of 1952 and 1956. With Eisenhower's endorsement, Nixon won the Republican nomination in 1960. He was defeated by Democrat John F. Kennedy, returned to Cal. and was defeated in his race for governor, 1962.

In 1968, he won the presidential nomination and went on to defeat Democrat Hubert H. Humphrey.

Nixon was the first U.S. president to visit China and Russia (1972). He and his foreign affairs advisor, Henry A. Kissinger, achieved a detente with China. Nixon appointed 4 Supreme Court justices, including the chief justice, thus altering the court's balance in favor of a more conservative view.

Reelected 1972, Nixon secured a cease-fire agreement in Vietnam and completed the withdrawal of U.S. troops.

Nixon's 2d term was cut short by a series of scandals beginning with the burglary of Democratic party national headquarters in the Watergate office complex on June 17, 1972. Nixon denied any White House involvement in the Watergate break-in. On July 16, 1973, a White House aide, under questioning by a Senate committee, revealed that most of Nixon's office conversations and phone calls had been recorded. Nixon claimed executive privilege to keep the tapes secret and the courts and Congress sought the tapes for criminal proceedings against former White House aides and for a House inquiry into possible impeachment.

On Oct. 10, 1973, Nixon fired the Watergate special prosecutor and the attorney general resigned in protest. The public outcry which followed caused Nixon to appoint a new special prosecutor and to turn over to the courts a number of subpoenaed tape recordings. Public reaction also brought the initiation of a formal inquiry into impeachment.

On July 24, 1974, the Supreme Court ruled that Nixon's claim of executive privilege must fall before the special prosecutor's subpoenas of tapes relevant to criminal trial proceedings. That same day, the House Judiciary Committee opened debate on impeachment. On July 30, the committee recommended House adoption of 3 articles of impeachment charging Nixon with obstruction of justice, abuse of power, and contempt of Congress.

On Aug. 5, Nixon released transcripts of conversations held 6 days after the Watergate break-in showing that Nixon had known of, approved, and directed Watergate cover-up

activities. Nixon resigned from office Aug. 9.

Gerald Rudolph Ford (1974-1977)

Gerald R. Ford, 38th president, Republican, was born July 14, 1913, in Omaha, Neb., son of Leslie King and Dorothy Gardner, and was named Leslie Jr. When he was 2, his parents were divorced and his mother moved with the boy to Grand Rapids, Mich. There she met and married Gerald R. Ford, who formally adopted the boy and gave him his own name.

He graduated from the Univ. of Michigan, 1935 and Yale Law School, 1941.

He began practicing law in Grand Rapids, but in 1942 joined the navy and served in the Pacific, leaving the service in 1946 as a lieutenant commander.

He entered congress in 1949 and spent 25 years in the House, 8 of them as Republican leader.

On Oct. 12, 1973, after Vice President Spiro T. Agnew resigned, Ford was nominated by President Nixon to replace him. It was the first use of the procedures set out in the 25th Amendment.

When Nixon resigned Aug. 9, 1974, Ford became president, the first to serve without being chosen in a national election. On Sept. 8 he pardoned Nixon for any federal crimes he might have committed as president. Ford vetoed 48 bills in his first 21 months in office, saying most would prove too costly. He visited China. In 1976, he was defeated in the election by Democrat Jimmy Carter.

Jimmy (James Earl) Carter (1977-1981)

Jimmy (James Earl) Carter, 39th president, Democrat, was the first president from the Deep South since before the Civil War. He was born Oct. 1, 1924, at Plains, Ga., where his parents, James and Lillian Gordy Carter, had a farm and several businesses.

He attended Georgia Tech, and graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy. He entered the Navy's nuclear submarine program as an aide to Adm. Hyman Rickover, and studied nuclear physics at Union College.

His father died in 1953 and Carter left the Navy to take over the family businesses — peanut-raising, warehousing, and cotton-ginning. He was elected to the Georgia state senate, was defeated for governor, 1966, but elected in 1970.

Carter won the Democratic nomination and defeated President Gerald R. Ford in the election of 1976. He played a major role in the peace negotiations between Israel and Egypt. In Nov. 1979, Iranian student militants attacked the U.S. embassy in Teheran and held members of the embassy staff hostage.

Carter was widely criticized for the poor state of the economy and high inflation. He was also viewed as weak in his handling of foreign policy. He reacted to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan by imposing a grain embargo and boycotting the Moscow Olympic games. His failure to obtain the release of the remaining 52 hostages held in Iran plagued Carter to the end of his term. He was defeated by Ronald Reagan in the 1980 election. Carter finally succeeded in obtaining the release of the hostages on Inauguration Day, as the new president was taking the oath of office.

Ronald Wilson Reagan (1981-)

Ronald Wilson Reagan, 40th president, Republican, was born Feb. 6, 1911, in Tampico, Ill., the son of John Edward Reagan and Nellie Wilson. Reagan graduated from Eureka (Ill.) College in 1932. Following his graduation, he worked for 5 years as a sports announcer in Des Moines, Ia.

Reagan began a successful career as a film actor in 1937, and starred in numerous movies, and later television, until the 1960s. He was a captain in the Army Air Force during World War II.

He served as president of the Screen Actors Guild from 1947 to 1952, and in 1959.

Once a liberal Democrat, Reagan became active in Republican politics during the 1964 presidential campaign of Barry Goldwater. He was elected governor of California in 1966, and reelected in 1970.

Following his retirement as governor, Reagan became the

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

PORTRAITS OF PRESIDENT AND MRS. RONALD W. REAGAN

Portraits of President and Mrs. Reagan have been painted by New York artist, Aaron Shikler, and donated jointly to the White House for the permanent art collection by the Petrie Foundation and the White House Historical Association. Both are oil on canvas paintings mounted in gilded wooden frames.

The artist, born in Brooklyn in 1922, studied at the Stella Elkins School of Fine Arts at Temple University in Philadelphia. He acknowledges the encouragement he received from his mother by including her name "annie" in his signature on these portraits.

In 1970 he was commissioned by the White House Historical Association to paint portraits of President and Mrs. John F. Kennedy for the White House.

In 1980, he was commissioned to paint a portrait of President-elect Ronald Reagan for the January 5, 1981 cover of Time. Before President Reagan's second inauguration, he also painted a portrait of Mrs. Reagan for the cover of the January 14, 1985 issue of Time.

PRESIDENT REAGAN

The portrait of the President depicts him in a three-quarter angled pose in the Oval Office, standing behind the corner of the famous Resolute desk, on the leather top of which rests his right hand. He is shown wearing a dark blue suit, a white shirt, and a red tie. In the background is the southwest section of the wall and woodwork of the Oval Office, including a small part of one of a pair of bookcase niches at the right. To the left can be seen part of a Federal chest of drawers on which stands a bronze equestrian sculpture, Arizona Cowboy - 1899 by Ray Renfroe, a gift to the President from the people of Arizona.

The portrait was executed from photographs taken in the Oval Office in January 1989 and from sittings in California the following May. It is signed and dated at the lower right. The dimensions of the portrait are:

canvas - H. 50 1/16 in.; W. 34 1/8 in. (127.2 x 86.7 cm.);
frame - H. 58 5/8 in.; W. 42 1/2 in. (148.9 x 108.0 cm.).

This portrait of President Reagan will be hung on the State Floor with the portraits of other 20th century presidents.

President Ronald W. Reagan is depicted standing in the Oval Office beside the famous Resolute desk which he used during his two terms. The artist, Aaron Shikler, painted this portrait from photographs taken in the Oval Office and from sittings in California in May 1989. Mr. Shikler is represented in the White House and in many other museum collections, including the National Portrait Gallery where hangs his 1980 portrait of President-elect Reagan used on a cover of Time.

This full-length portrait of Nancy Davis Reagan, standing before the mahogany doors between the Red Room and the State Dining Room, was completed in 1987. Mrs. Reagan posed for the artist, Aaron Shikler, in sittings in New York City in 1986. Shikler, who was born in Brooklyn and studied at the Stella Elkins School of Fine Arts at Temple University in Philadelphia, also painted a portrait of Mrs. Reagan for a 1985 Time cover, just prior to President Reagan's second inauguration,

MRS. REAGAN

The portrait of the First Lady depicts her in a full-length pose standing before the closed mahogany doors between the Red Room and the State Dining Room. She stands in profile to her right with her face turned more to the front and her hands clasped behind her back. She is shown wearing a floor-length red gown, a four-strand pearl choker, and pearl earrings.

The portrait was completed in 1987 from photographs taken by the artist at the White House in 1985 and from two sittings in New York City in 1986. It is signed and dated at the lower left. The dimensions of the portrait are:

canvas - H. 44 1/8 in.; W. 24 in. (112.1 x 61.0 cm.);
frame - H. 51 7/16 in.; W. 31 7/16 in. (130.6 x 79.8 cm.).

This portrait of Mrs. Reagan will be hung in the Ground Floor Corridor with the portraits of the most recent former first ladies.

Office of the Curator

Stuffed

pronounce, or Petric
acknowl.
of people

(Smith/Blessey)
Draft One
November 6, 1989
REAGAN

on epsods till 8th
B2 remarks on being back Aaron Shickler

Thanks
Petric Found.
W.H. Hist. Assoc.
PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: REAGAN PORTRAITS
STATE FLOOR
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1989

(Morton) Milton Petric
President and Mrs. Reagan. Members of the Reagan
Administration. Members of the White House Historical
Association. Ladies and gentlemen.

It is a pleasure to see two of our dearest friends. And a
President and First Lady who helped bring greatness to America --
and grace to America's House.

((Let me say: I'm glad to see President Reagan back at the
White House for more than one reason. I still haven't figured
out how to open the lower drawer in the Oval Office desk.)) //

Maybe we can solve that problem when these ceremonies are
over -- just as you've done with so many other problems since
1981. Mr. President, you made this Nation strong at home and
admired abroad. You made the Presidency respected again. You
made America stand tall again.

And Nancy, Barbara and I are delighted to see you. You
know, over the years America has had many wonderful Presidents
and First Ladies. But thanks to you, it has rarely known a
better team. America will not soon forget your courage amid
adversity -- or your love of husband and country. Like your
teammate, what a legacy you've left.

Kathy Feathers
x7064

Chm of RSH. Histor.
Assoc
Cathy
7064

do not
make a
dist. dub.

It's really good to have both of you back. And I can see that California agrees with you. ((In particular, you reversed the conventional wisdom that a President always ages in office. I hope to confirm it.)) //

These portraits were painted by the noted artist Aaron Shikler. And donated jointly to the White House for its permanent art collection by the Petrie Foundation and the White House Historical Association. Like your eight years in office, Mr. President, these portraits will teach future generations about the meaning of America. // I'll confess it: Barbara and I had a sneak preview. // And looking at them, who can wonder why the Reagans are so admired?

Look at the portrait of our 40th Chief Executive -- which will be hung on the State Floor with other 20th Century Presidents. Reflect on the qualities that make him so special -- kindness and gallantry, decency and humor.

Look, then, at the portrait of Mrs. Reagan: It will hang in the Ground Floor Corridor with those of the most recent former First Ladies. Here stands a person who refurbished the White House with grace and elegance. And who helped millions of Americans say "No" to drugs -- and "Yes" to life.

((You know, for years our opponents were hoping to see President Reagan's back against the wall here in the White House. // [POINT TO PORTRAIT] But I don't think that is what they had in mind.)) //

Foto Shikler on paintings

World Alm. p. 424 Rex Scantlen Usher 2550

Rex Scantlen Usher 2550

You remain one of the most beloved Presidents in the history of this Republic. And as friends, Barbara and I cherish both you and Mrs. Reagan. What you began, we hope to build upon. And keep America, as you so often said, Mr. President, "that shining city on the hill."

Next's

And now, it is my pleasure and deep personal honor to present the official unveiling of the portraits of President and Mrs. Ronald Reagan.

#

1ST DOCUMENT of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Public Papers of the Presidents

National League of Cities

Remarks at the Annual Convention in Los Angeles, Calif.

18 Weekly Comp. Pres. Doc. 1531

November 29, 1982

LENGTH: 3626 words

I learned once in a public speaking class that you never should open your remarks with an apology, but since I am the one that changed your schedule -- and I won't look at Mayor Bradley when I say this -- but you know California is the home of unusual weather. [Laughter] And that's why we had to change the schedule. But I thank you very much for that welcome, and I thank you, Ferd, for your very warm and kind introduction.

The first time that I addressed the National League of Cities as President was in March of 1981. And looking back, I think the most prophetic point I made was the need for a clear and direct line of communication between us -- the need to maintain a direct relationship between the Federal Government and America's cities.

Talking about communication -- communication is more than saying, "Hello, how are you?" I have a story -- it's true incident -- that involves a fellow Californian, Danny Villanueva, who used to placekick for the Rams and then later became a sports announcer. And this was an incident in his life that he relayed to me, and it does deal with communications. Now, I've told it a great many times, this particular incident, but I haven't told it recently. And I hope I haven't told it to you, because I'm going to tell it again. [Laughter]

And anyway, the story goes that Danny, as a sports announcer, was having dinner one night over at the home of a young ballplayer with the Dodgers. He and the ballplayer were talking sports, and the young wife was bustling about getting the dinner ready. And the baby started to cry, and she, over her shoulder, said to her husband, "Change the baby." And he being a young fellow and kind of inexperienced along about that line as a father -- he was embarrassed in front of Danny -- and he said, "What do you mean, change the baby?" He says, "That's not my line of work. I'm a ballplayer." And she turned around, put her hands on her hips and she communicated. [Laughter] She said, "Look Buster, you lay the diaper out like a diamond, you put second base on home plate, put the baby's bottom on the pitcher's mound, hook up first and third, slide home underneath. And if it starts to rain, the game ain't called; you start all over again." [Laughter]

Since those first days in office and my first speech to you, I've gotten to know you better, and I've come to understand your problems more clearly. Hundreds of you have met with me individually, as Ferd said, or in groups at the White House. We've held many working sessions about the challenges we face, and together we've made significant improvements in this administration's original federalism proposal.

18 Weekly Comp. Pres. Doc. 1531

As I said last September when I met with local officials, Governors, and State legislators in the Cabinet Room, we will proceed shortly after the first of the year with our amended federalism package. It will encompass three important principles. First, we will return responsibilities and commensurate revenue resources to the levels of government closest to the people. Second, there will be mandatory pass-through provisions to protect local units of government. And third, this initiative will not be a vehicle for budget savings on either side.

Throughout the last 22 months, individually and together, you've had a tremendous impact on the way this administration views the needs of American cities. Ferd Harrison and Bill Hudnut have worked closely with me on our federalism initiative and provided me with a wide range of advice and counsel. Perhaps of greatest importance to you collectively, you have -- not me collectively, you collectively have driven home the absolute need for some programs and some funds to pass directly from Washington to your city without taking a detour by your State capital. Now, this kind of give-and-take, this kind of cooperation and communication will be essential if we're to take the first and the next steps toward national renewal.

As Calvin Coolidge once said, "Our country was conceived in the theory of local self-government. It has been dedicated by long practice to that wise and benevolent policy. It is the foundation of our system of liberty." Well, today that principle faces tremendous challenge.

You represent the urban heart of our great country, our teeming centers of culture, innovation, and progress. But you and your cities are also saddled with concentrations of our nation's most troubling problems -- high unemployment, decaying neighborhoods, grim crime rates, idle industries, eroding tax bases, and roads and bridges that threaten to crumble beneath us.

I've come before you with no magic wand. I'm fighting in Washington to reduce, not increase, the big spending that keeps our Federal budget badly out of balance. Although Americans are laboring under the highest peacetime tax burden in history, their money is spent before it even comes in. In a very real sense our coffers are empty.

But I have come to promote an agenda for growth and to offer you a challenge. There was a time in our history when our cities were gleaming testaments to the notion that nothing is beyond America's power to accomplish. Our cities were once centers of hope and opportunity, and can be again. I've come to urge that America's cities take up that challenge and link arms in a united effort to lead America into a new period of growth and prosperity.

Some elitists in Washington have implied that local officials aren't up to the job. Thinking that you lack their worldly sophistication, they doubt your competence and assume that you need a Capitol Hill perspective to feel an appropriate degree of compassion. Well, sometimes I wish they'd exchange that lofty vista once in a while for your ground-floor, close-up view of how the world really is. Forcing Americans to accept the dictates of government in Washington instead of dealing with their elected representatives in their city hall has got to be one of the more serious mistakes of the century.

City hall, county seats, and State legislatures are the very laboratories of democracy. By removing the possibility of resolving our problems where they

18 Weekly Comp. Pres. Doc. 1531

occur, too many have turned their backs on the genius of our system. Too many have stopped believing in our ability to govern and provide for ourselves.

Well, I believe that you're the hope of our nation. I put my faith in the American people and the quality of the leaders they elect to local office. You, in turn, must call on all your imagination and creativity to find new, local answers for today's urban problems.

The Federal Government will not turn its back on you, it's no coincidence that our present troubles are proportionate to the intervention and intrusion in our lives by Big Brother in Washington. We'll not cure what ails us by drinking more of what caused our sickness in the first place. Yes, there are some services that you cannot provide without some direct assistance from Washington. And you'll get that assistance. But it's time to sort out who does what best. Have federal grants or loans accompanied by federal dictates as to your priorities been a solution or a part of the problem? Have we all become addicted to temporary bailouts, failing to realize that the only answer must be a restoration of our economy from sea to shining sea?

Your revenues, I know, are falling away as your tax base shrinks. For a time the answer could be found in help from the Federal Government, which had usurped much of the taxing source. But as Washington responded by taxing more and borrowing even more to maintain its Big Brother role, it became a drag on the economy. Investment and production suffered, and more and more of the people living in your cities found themselves unemployed. It's time to give up the temporary band-aids and placebos and get on with the business of a real cure.

I've proposed a growth agenda for the eighties to put us on solid footing once again to bring back incentive in America, to make saving seem like good sense again, and to make investment more worth the risk. We proposed, and the Congress passed, the largest tax rate cut in history, although that 25-percent, across-the-board tax rate cut won't quite match the largest tax hike in history that was passed during the previous administration. I believe it is already providing, however, the stimulus needed to get our economy moving again.

This next installment, the so-called "third-year," will benefit working men and women more than anyone else and will have the most dramatic impact on our economy. In later years, taxes will be indexed. Then government will not profit by inflation, pushing Americans into higher and higher tax brackets every time they receive a cost-of-living raise.

Now, this tax talk is no pipedream. Think back. When was the last time this country enjoyed real growth? When was the last period of boom, when unemployment dropped low, personal savings piled high, real wages grew, investment steadily increased, our industries were pumping at nearly full speed, and our gross national product was climbing? The last great period of American economic growth, low inflation rates, was in the 1960's, following enactment of the tax rate cut proposed by President John F. Kennedy.

President Kennedy knew as we know today: All the government boondoggles in the world won't fix what's ailing us. The only way to cure our problems is to get the economy moving again. And one of the best ways to stimulate the economy is to give the American worker a break and cut his or her taxes.

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To further loosen the Federal choke-hold on the American economy, we in this administration have been simultaneously scaling back programs, slowing government growth, and sorting out responsibility between levels of government. As a result, inflation, once public enemy number one, has dropped from double digits to 4.9 percent so far this year. The prime rate, once as high as 21 1/2 percent, is down to 11 1/2. The personal savings rate is increasing, the housing industry has begun to recover, and the stock market has been sending a strong signal of confidence for some time.

The worst remaining problems are the tragedy of unemployment and the monstrous proportions of our deficit. We have, as I've said, sizably reduced the annual increase in spending but there's no way we can eliminate, by budget cuts alone, the structural deficit built into the budget, nor can it be eliminated by raising taxes.

In the 5 years leading up to 1981, taxes almost doubled, and so did the deficits. The answer lies in stimulating the economy and increasing productivity. Even the trillion-dollar debt will become more manageable if it becomes a smaller percentage of the gross national product, which is the true measure of our wealth. Therefore, our every action should be aimed at helping the economy. We must not be lured into taking emergency actions aimed at temporary relief.

Once we get our economy growing again, it will generate more jobs. When more people begin to find work, fewer will be forced to depend on government social programs. Americans will be earning more, and the government will take in more revenue without raising the tax rates. By contrast, raising personal income taxes stifles the economy, throwing more people out of work. Fewer tax dollars would come in from higher tax rates as more people would depend on Uncle Sam. We'd spend more money we didn't have, probably raise taxes still more, and end up making the deficit worse and worse.

That's why I believe our economic recovery program, based on solid, time-tested economic principles, will work. But we'll not rely on the pillars of that program alone. We must take advantage of every resource available to us. For example, as people like Mayor Voinovich keep me painfully aware, enormous numbers of citizens are ready and able to work and yet don't have jobs. We'll need the strength of every back and the power of every mind to lift us to recovery. And I won't rest until every American who wants a job can find one.

But if we're to grow into the decades ahead, we must have the skills to work in them. But it's been estimated that at least 20 million American workers now rely on skills that won't be needed 20 years from now. The government has trained thousands more in skills that already aren't needed in their communities. Still others have been steered into make-work, government programs with no future.

We've got to do better, especially for our young people. And that's why I recently signed the Job Training Partnership Act to put more Americans to work where they live. That program will train more than 1 million of our citizens every year in skills that local business, civic, municipal, and labor leaders determine are needed in their own communities. And I'm asking the American business community to give us the support and leadership that we need to make the program succeed.

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Now, we're blessed with an agricultural abundance unmatched in the history of the world. To better use this resource, we're seeking out new markets, lifting old barriers, and restoring our reputation as a reliable exporter. Today our agricultural system provides the foundation for about 24 million American jobs -- almost one-fifth of our nation's work force. We can do even better.

Earlier this fall, I signed the Export Trading Company Act to help small- and medium-sized exporting businesses. Experts say that this legislation will mean several hundred thousand American jobs. We've also reduced the tax burden on businesses promoting our products abroad, and are pressuring our trading partners to lift unfair export subsidies. Our export policies are key to our growth agenda and to the revitalization of America.

At home we're trying to nurture the seeds of renewal in the decaying cores of some of our older cities. When I visited Mayor Schaefer in Baltimore, I was shown a vision of a future that we can choose for our cities, and it's a future that works.

There's a renaissance in Baltimore, brought about by a shared commitment between government and industry -- a partnership for progress between the public and the private sector. It's a city of excitement, growth, and diversity. I know that Baltimore has received aid from a number of Federal programs and has made particularly good use of Urban Development Action Grants, but it has also been a center of innovation and incentive. For example, there is a Blue Chip-in program in Baltimore, where private companies are investing in programs that create jobs, train the unemployed, and provide some emergency services to the city. Baltimore is proof that our potential is unlimited if the public and private sectors will work together.

And Baltimore is not alone. Phoenix is also promoting public and private sector co-operation with great results. In that city, for example, local building and zoning regulations have been eased to encourage private development of lower cost housing. More and more cities are making creative use of their resources to solve their problems.

I proposed an enterprise zone initiative to bring some of this innovative growth and excitement to even more cities around the country. The plan would create a free-market environment in depressed areas through tax relief, lifting regulations, and reducing other government burdens. By creating opportunity in our urban centers, businesses will begin returning, jobs will spring up, and the healing process of economic rejuvenation will begin. I don't need to explain to you what that will eventually mean in terms of your tax base.

The idea already has popular support. Fourteen States have already passed their own enterprise zone legislation without waiting for the Congress to act. Hundreds of cities are mapping out enterprise zone sites, as you well know. And in a recent survey of Fortune 500 chief executive officers, 67 percent said they would seriously consider investing in the zones after seeing the final version of the legislation. Keep in mind that most of those who responded said they wouldn't even have considered bringing their businesses into those cities before the enterprise zone incentives were offered. Small and minority-owned businesses would find even more opportunity.

In these difficult economic times when overall unemployment is high and youth and minority unemployment in some places has reached depression proportions,

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you'd think the Congress would jump at the change to bring about this kind of growth opportunity and jobs. Well, I call on them today as they prepare to take up the rest of their unfinished chores to complete action on the enterprise zone initiative and let our cities get on with the business of recovery. The Senate has acted on it. The House has not, and it's been before the House for virtually a year.

If we're to move new and more goods in and out of our cities, if our cities are to attract more residents -- there is another facet -- we must face the fact that their infrastructure is falling into disrepair, less and less able to support growing demands. I need only listen to Mayor Caliguiri tell me about Pittsburgh's crumbling bridges or Mayor Hance recite the problems of the transportation system straining to cope with the burgeoning population to understand the urgency of this problem.

The state of our transportation system affects our commerce. It affects our economy and it affects our future. For many cities such repairs have become critical to growth and renewal. But no matter where we live in America, we're all dependent on our world-famous transportation network for the food we eat, the goods we buy, and the mobility we prize. Once a wonder of the modern world, that network is decaying, and we must restore it. I'll ask the Congress to authorize a much-needed overhaul of our transportation system.

We built our highways with user fees -- or with money paid by those of us who benefited from the system. It was a fair concept then, and it is today. And that's why we're proposing to pay for today's repairs by increasing the highway user fee, or gasoline tax, by the equivalent of 5 cents per gallon. That fee hasn't been raised in 23 years, and it no longer meets our needs. The nickel per gallon that we proposed will mean an extra \$30 a year for most carowners. But if we don't fix the roads, they might have to pay more than that to keep their wheels aligned.

This program will be massive in scope, but it will not add to the deficit or increase your income tax. It will allow us to complete the Interstate System, make almost all the interstate repairs, strengthen all our dangerously weak bridges, improve thousands of others, enhance all of our safety, and address the critical public of transit needs of our cities.

The program that we're proposing will stimulate 170,000 jobs in the hard-hit construction industry and an additional 150,000 jobs in related industries. But while this is significant, the jobs are significant, the proposal's most important contribution is that it is needed for our cities and our country to grow again. It's an investment in tomorrow that we must make today. And I urge the Congress to pass it in this session, and I hope that you'll tell them also they should do that.

In the 1980 campaign, I pledged support for general revenue sharing. I proposed full funding of general revenue sharing in fiscal years '82 and '83. And while I haven't made any final budget decisions for fiscal year '84, I can promise you I will look at revenue sharing in the same light.

Robert Louis Stevenson once said, "You can't run away from a weakness; you must some time fight it out or perish; and if that is so, why not now, and where you stand?" The weakness in this country for too many years has been our insistence on leaving -- or carving an ever-increasing number of slices from a

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shrinking economic pie. Our policies have concentrated on rationing scarcity rather than creating plenty. As a result, our economy has stagnated. But those days are ending.

We must live where we stand, struggle for tomorrow, and earn anew the reputation this country once had as the land of golden opportunity. That is the reasoning and the challenge behind the agenda for growth that I've outlined today.

One of the first challenges ever given any American came from John Winthrop, standing on the deck of the tiny ship *Arabella* as it lay off the Massachusetts coast in 1630. As he looked at the band of settlers gathered before him he said, "We shall be a city upon a hill. The eyes of all people are upon us...."

America must once again be full of leaders dedicated to building shining cities on hills, until our nation's future is bright again with their collective glow. You have it within you to make it happen, to lead our people and our cities to the renewal we all seek.

I am committed to continuing a direct relationship between the Federal Government and our nation's cities. I will work with you, and the Federal Government will lend you support. But join together to take up the challenge, and there will be nothing to stand in your way. If you do, we will come alive again, we'll grow again, and America will be great again.

Thank you very much.

Note: The President spoke at 10:48 a.m. in the Los Angeles Convention Center. He was introduced by Mayor Ferd L. Harrison of Scotland Neck, N.C., president of the National League of Cities.

Following his appearance at the convention, the President returned to Washington, D.C.

To S.B.
Date 11/13 Time 12:40

WHILE YOU WERE OUT

M Kathy
of Social office
Phone 7064

Area Code	Number	Extension
TELEPHONED	PLEASE CALL	
CALLED TO SEE YOU	WILL CALL AGAIN	
WANTS TO SEE YOU	URGENT	

RETURNED YOUR CALL

Message _____

Operator [Signature]

To S.B.
Date 11/13 Time 4pm

WHILE YOU WERE OUT

M Pax Brown
of _____
Phone X 2550

Area Code	Number	Extension
TELEPHONED	PLEASE CALL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CALLED TO SEE YOU	WILL CALL AGAIN	
WANTS TO SEE YOU	URGENT	

RETURNED YOUR CALL

Message _____

Operator [Signature]

Steph

**REAGAN PORTRAITS / STATE FLOOR
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1989 / 2:30 P.M.**

**PRESIDENT AND MRS. REAGAN. MRS. PETRIE,
AARON SHIKLER, MEMBERS OF THE REAGAN ADMINISTRATION.
MEMBERS OF THE WHITE HOUSE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.**

**IT IS A GREAT PLEASURE TO HAVE WITH US TODAY THESE
TWO SPECIAL PEOPLE. A PRESIDENT AND FIRST LADY WHO
HELPED BRING GREATNESS TO AMERICA -- AND GRACE TO
AMERICA'S HOUSE.**

- 2 -

**MR. PRESIDENT, YOU MADE THIS NATION STRONG AT HOME
AND RESPECTED ABROAD. BECAUSE OF YOUR LEADERSHIP
AMERICA STOOD TALL THEN -- AND STANDS TALL NOW.**

**AND NANCY, BARBARA AND I ARE DELIGHTED TO SEE YOU.
HOW WE ENJOY THIS HOUSE WHOSE BEAUTY YOU ENHANCED. YOU
KNOW, OVER THE YEARS AMERICA HAS HAD MANY WONDERFUL
PRESIDENTS AND FIRST LADIES. BUT THANKS TO YOU, IT HAS
RARELY KNOWN A BETTER TEAM.**

LOOK, THEN, AT THE PORTRAIT OF MRS. REAGAN: IT WILL HANG IN THE GROUND FLOOR CORRIDOR WITH THOSE OF THE MOST RECENT FORMER FIRST LADIES. HERE STANDS A PERSON WHO REFURBISHED THE WHITE HOUSE WITH GRACE AND ELEGANCE. AND WHO HELPED MILLIONS OF AMERICANS SAY "NO" TO DRUGS -- AND "YES" TO LIFE.

((YOU KNOW, FOR YEARS OUR OPPONENTS WERE HOPING TO SEE PRESIDENT REAGAN'S BACK AGAINST THE WALL HERE IN THE WHITE HOUSE. // [POINT TO PORTRAIT] BUT I DON'T THINK THAT IS WHAT THEY HAD IN MIND.)) //

YOU ARE ONE OF THE MOST BELOVED PRESIDENTS IN THE HISTORY OF THIS REPUBLIC. AND AS FRIENDS, BARBARA AND I CHERISH BOTH YOU AND MRS. REAGAN. WHAT YOU BEGAN, WE HOPE TO BUILD UPON. AND KEEP AMERICA, AS YOU SO OFTEN SAID, MR. PRESIDENT, "THAT SHINING CITY A THE HILL."

(Smith/Blessey)
Draft One
November 6, 1989
REAGAN

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: REAGAN PORTRAITS
STATE FLOOR
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1989

President and Mrs. Reagan. Members of the Reagan Administration. Members of the White House Historical Association. Ladies and gentlemen.

It is a pleasure to see two of our dearest friends. And a President and First Lady who helped bring greatness to America -- and grace to America's House.

((Let me say: I'm glad to see President Reagan back at the White House for more than one reason. I still haven't figured out how to open the lower drawer in the Oval Office desk.)) //

Maybe we can join forces when these ceremonies are over -- just as we've done over the past nine years. Working to keep America strong at home and respected abroad. Mr. President, you made the Presidency respected again. You made America stand tall again.

And Nancy, Barbara and I are delighted to see you. For a grateful people will not soon forget your partnership. A poet once wrote of an America of quiet courage -- of dignity born of strength. If Walt Whitman were alive today, he might say that you embody that definition.

What a team you've made -- and legacy you've left. And frankly, how wonderful you look. ((Like the portrait of Dorian

Grey, perhaps these portraits of the Reagans will start to look older -- but it's certainly apparent that you never do.) //

These portraits were painted by the noted artist Aaron Shikler. And donated jointly to the White House for its permanent art collection by the Petrie Foundation and the White House Historical Association. Like your eight years in office, Mr. President, they will teach future generations about the meaning of America. // I'll confess it: Barbara and I had a sneak preview. // And looking at them, who can wonder why the Reagans are so admired?

((You know, for years our opponents were hoping to see President Reagan's back against the wall here in the White House. // [POINT TO PORTRAIT] But I don't think this is what they had in mind.)) //

Look at the portrait of our 40th Chief Executive -- which will be hung on the State Floor with other 20th Century Presidents. Reflect on the qualities that make him so special -- courage and kindness, decency and humor: Yes, one of the most beloved Presidents in the history of this Republic.

Look, then, at the portrait of Mrs. Reagan: It will hang in the Ground Floor Corridor with those of the most recent former First Ladies. Here stands a remarkable person who helped millions of Americans say "No" to drugs -- and "Yes" to life.

As friends, we cherish you. As Americans, we salute you. For what you began, we hope to build upon. And keep America, as

you so often said, Mr. President, "that shining city on the hill."

And now, it is my pleasure and deep personal honor to present the official unveiling of the portraits of President and Mrs. Ronald Reagan.

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