

REMARKS BY SENATOR BOB DOLE
"THE PROMISE OF NEW YORK"
ASSOCIATION FOR A BETTER NEW YORK CITY
SEPT. 28, 1979

IT'S A GREAT PLEASURE FOR ME TO BE HERE THIS MORNING
TO SALUTE THE WORK DONE BY EACH ONE OF YOU TO PROMOTE
A BETTER NEW YORK, AND ASSESS THE VIEW FROM WASHINGTON
OF THE PROGRESS AND THE PROBLEMS THAT REMAIN.

CAN ANYONE DOUBT THAT NEW YORK HAS TURNED THE CORNER?
ARE THERE STILL PESSIMISTS WHO WOULD TURN THEIR
BACK ON AMERICA'S GREATEST CITY, OR STAND ASIDE
IN INDIFFERENCE AS SHE STRUGGLES BACK FROM YEARS
OF FINANCIAL AND POLITICAL MISMANAGEMENT?

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CAN ANY AMERICAN WHO CARES ABOUT OUR CITIES IGNORE THE EXAMPLE OF NEW YORK? I SUBMIT THEY CANNOT. I SUBMIT ALSO THAT THIS CITY, FOR ALL ITS PROBLEM, FOR ALL ITS POSTPONED DREAMS AND INDIVIDUAL FRUSTRATIONS, CONTAINS WITHIN ITSELF THE SEEDS OF A GENUINE RENAISSANCE.

PROBLEMS AND POTENTIAL

A WEEK AGO, THE TWENTIETH CENTURY FUND TASK FORCE ON THE FUTURE OF NEW YORK CITY RELEASED A REPORT POINTING THE WAY TO THE CITY OF TOMORROW. THE TASK FORCE SUGGESTED THAT NEW YORK BECOME A CAPITAL OF THE WORLD'S FINANCIAL CULTURAL AND SERVICE MARKETS. PLACING LESS EMPHASIS ON COSTLY CAMPAIGNS TO ATTRACT NEW INDUSTRIES, THE REPORT ADVOCATES INSTEAD ATTRACTING "THE MOST AMBITIOUS, COMPETITIVE AND CREATIVE PEOPLE FROM THE REST OF THE NATION - AND FROM THE WORLD AT LARGE."

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HISTORICALLY, NEW YORK HAS BEEN THE NATION'S LARGEST CENTER OF MANUFACTURING JOBS. YET WITHIN THE LAST DECADE, 600,000 JOBS HAVE BEEN LOST INSIDE THE CITY LIMITS. ACCORDING TO THE "BRITISH ECONOMIST MAGAZINE". THE MIDDLE CLASS POPULATION HAS DECLINED BY TWO MILLION SINCE 1958. OVERALL POPULATION IS DOWN 8% FROM ITS PEAK. DEMOGRAPHIC SHIFTS HAVE RESULTED IN A CITY THAT IS BLACKER, MORE HISPANIC, OLDER AND TRAGICALLY POORER. THE TAX BASE HAS DWINDLED AND LABOR AND ENERGY COSTS DISCOURAGED ECONOMIC EXPANSION PRECISELY WHEN NEW YORKERS NEEDED IT MOST.

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NEW YORK IS SHRINKING. IN A LARGER SENSE, MILLIONS OF AMERICANS ARE TILTING THE VERY CONTINENT TO THE SOUTH AND WEST, LEAVING THE URBAN CENTERS OF THE NORTHEAST FOR THE BUSTLING BOOMTOWNS OF TEXAS, THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN STATES AND THE INDUSTRIAL SOUTH.

CAN GOVERNMENT REVERSE THAT MIGRATION? ALMOST CERTAINLY NOT. SHOULD IT TRY, AND AT WHAT COST? CAN NEW YORK BECOME ONCE MORE THE INDUSTRIAL GIANT OF AMERICA?

A BETTER QUESTION, I THINK, IS WHY SHOULD IT WANT TO. WHY PRACTICE MORE OF THE URBAN POLICIES THAT HAVE FAILED BEFORE, AND HOLD OUT NO PROMISE NOW? WHY NOT INSTEAD SURVEY NEW YORK'S STRENGTHS, HER EXTRAORDINARY COMBINATION OF TALENT AND STYLE, THEN MAKE HER THE SERVICE CENTER TO MEGALOPOLIS, THAT CROWDED BELT OF PEOPLE STRETCHING ALONG THE EAST COAST FROM VIRGINIA TO NEW HAMPSHIRE.

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WHAT DOES NEW YORK HAVE?

HER BANKS FINANCE A THIRD OF ALL THE U.S. FOREIGN TRADE, AND ANNUALLY CLEAR 48 TIMES AS MUCH MONEY AS HER NEAREST COMPETITOR, LOS ANGELES.

20% OF THE CLOTHING FOR AMERICAN WOMEN AND CHILDREN IS PRODUCED HERE. MORE FEATURE FILMS ARE PRODUCED IN NEW YORK THAN ON THE WEST COAST. HER PUBLISHING, INSURANCE, JEWELRY, TOY, CARPET AND WHOLESSELLING TRADES DWARF THOSE OF ANY OTHER METROPOLIS.

NINE OF THE TEN LEADING AD AGENCIES HAVE THEIR HEADQUARTERS HERE, ALONG WITH THOUSANDS OF LAWYERS, ARCHITECTS, PUBLIC RELATIONS EXPERTS, INVESTMENT BROKERS, AND SMALL CONCERNS LIKE TRAVEL, RENTAL, CREDIT COLLECTORS AND DIRECT MAIL.

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NEW YORK'S LABOR FORCE IS COMPETITIVE, DIVERSIFIED AND PRODUCTIVE. TAX INCENTIVES EXIST TO LURE MANUFACTURERS AND OTHER EMPLOYEES. THE SPONTANEOUS REBIRTH OF MIDTOWN MANHATTAN, THE CONVERSION OF OLD APARTMENTS AND WAREHOUSES ON THE WEST SIDE, THE OFFICE SPACE HARD TO FIND AT \$20 A FOOT - ALL THESE SIGNS OF RENEWAL CAME ABOUT IN LARGE PART BECAUSE OF AN ECONOMIC PHILOSOPHY THAT STRESSES TAX INCENTIVES OVER THE OLD IDEA OF BUSINESS AND THE AFFLUENT AS A BOTTOMLESS PIT TO BE DRAINED AS LOW AS GOVERNMENT REQUIRED.

NO CITY IN AMERICA CAN MATCH NEW YORK'S TRANSPORTATION RESOURCES, THE \$45 BILLION ANNUAL BUYING POWER OF HER RESIDENTS, HER VITAL STATUS AS A COMMUNICATIONS CENTER, HER 80 INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING, HER SPORTS AND RECREATIONAL OFFERINGS, HER SHOPS AND RESTAURANTS OR, LAST BUT PROBABLY FIRST IN TERMS OF ECONOMIC GROWTH, HER RICH AND VARIED CULTURAL LIFE.

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FOR ALL THESE REASONS, NEW YORK IS GOING TO MAKE IT. SHE CAN TAP THESE RESOURCES, AND CONFRONT THE PROSPECT OF A SMALLER POPULATION CONFIDENT IN THE KNOWLEDGE THAT FAR MORE PEOPLE WILL LOOK TO HER AS THEIR INFORMATION, ENTERTAINMENT AND SERVICE CENTER THAN AT ANY PREVIOUS TIME IN THE CITY'S THREE HUNDRED YEARS.

BUT IT'S NOT ENOUGH FOR US TO LIST YOUR ASSETS. I BELIEVE THAT WASHINGTON HAS AN OBLIGATION TO HELP YOU MAKE THE MOST OF YOUR POTENTIAL. TO ME, THAT MEANS UNDERTAKING ECONOMIC INITIATIVES THAT WILL STIMULATE THE CREATION OF NEW JOBS, AND PRIVATE INVESTMENT WITHIN THE BOROUGHES OF NEW YORK.

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A HEALTHY ECONOMY AND A RESURGENT NEW YORK

WHAT HAPPENS TO NEW YORK WILL BE DECIDED IN LARGE PART, BY WHAT WASHINGTON DOES TO AID THE NATIONAL ECONOMY. TO FIGHT INFLATION, TO BOOST CAPITAL FORMATION AND THEN DIRECT THOSE NEW DOLLARS INTO CITIES LIKE THIS - THAT'S THE CHALLENGE WE FACE.

HOW DO WE DO THESE THINGS?

WE CAN ADOPT CONSTITUTIONAL LIMITS ON FEDERAL TAXATION AND SPENDING, FREEING UP BILLIONS OF DOLLARS FOR PRIVATE INVESTMENT. WE CAN REDUCE EXCESS FEDERAL REGULATION, THAT COSTS CONSUMERS A HUNDRED BILLION DOLLARS A YEAR, AND DISCOURAGES ECONOMIC EXPANSION AT A TIME WHEN WE NEED IT DESPERATELY. WE CAN REFORM TAX POLICY IN THIS COUNTRY, MAKING EVERY AMERICAN ELIGIBLE FOR INDIVIDUAL RETIREMENT ACCOUNTS OF UP TO FIFTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS A YEAR. WE CAN GIVE NEW TAX CREDITS FOR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, AND SPEED UP DEPRECIATION CAUSED BY INFLATION.

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ONE WAY OR ANOTHER, I HAVE INTRODUCED BILLS TO ACCOMPLISH ALL OF THESE THINGS AS SENIOR REPUBLICAN ON THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE. I'M CONVINCED THAT A SHOT IN THE ARM TO THE PRIVATE SECTOR IS THE BEST WAY TO PUMP PRODUCTIVE DOLLARS INTO TROUBLED ECONOMIES LIKE NEW YORK'S.

I HAVE ALSO INTRODUCED A WELFARE REFORM PROPOSAL THAT WOULD HELP NEW YORK CONSIDERABLY. FACTS ARE FACTS. FEDERALIZATION OF WELFARE PAYMENTS IS AN IDEA WITH ALMOST NO CHANCE OF ADOPTION BY THIS CONGRESS, OR ANY CONGRESS SOON. BUT THAT DOESN'T MEAN WE CAN TURN OUR BACKS ON CITIES LIKE THIS, ALLOWING THEM TO BE PENALIZED FOR THEIR GENEROSITY.

SO SEN. RUSSELL LONG AND I HAVE INTRODUCED OUR OWN WELFARE REFORM BILL, WHICH IS A BLOCK GRANT CONCEPT STRESSING STATE AUTHORITY, AND ENCOURAGING BOTH DIVERSITY AND EXPERIMENTATION. AT THE SAME TIME, NEW YORK STATE WOULD RECEIVE \$81 MILLION MORE UNDER OUR BILL THAN IT DOES NOW - ITS SHARE OF A NATIONWIDE SUPPLEMENT TO CURRENT FEDERAL ASSISTANCE, A SHARE THAT WOULD BE ADJUSTED IN FUTURE YEARS TO ALLOW FOR INFLATION AND EXCESSIVELY HIGH UNEMPLOYMENT.

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WELFARE REFORM IS VITAL IF NEW YORK IS TO GET ITS FINANCIAL HOUSE IN ORDER. THE QUESTION IS: WHICH PLAN IS MORE PRACTICAL, AND HAS A BETTER CHANCE OF ENACTMENT? I THINK I'VE FOUND SUCH A PLAN.

GIVING THE POOR A STAKE

BEYOND THESE MEASURE, WE MUST FORMULATE LONG RANGE POLICIES WHICH GIVE THE POOR IN AMERICA'S CITIES A STAKE IN OUR INSTITUTIONS, INCLUDING THE FREE ENTERPRISE SYSTEM. I'VE LONG SUPPORTED FEDERAL EFFORTS TO ENCOURAGE THE CREATION OF MINORITY BUSINESSES, TO GIVE MINORITY-ORIENTED CONCERNS A HELPING HAND, A LITTLE EXTRA BOOST IN GETTING INTO THE MAINSTREAM OF THE AMERICAN ECONOMY. AND I BELIEVE THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT CAN ENCOURAGE THE RE-ENTRY OF MODERN, CONVENIENT, AND ECONOMICAL LOCALLY OWNED COMMERCIAL VENTURES IN INNER CITY AMERICA. TO THIS END I BELIVE TAX INCENTIVES COULD BE EMPLOYED TO ENCOURAGE THE OPERATION OF NEW FOOD STORES AND CLOTHING STORES, PHARMACIES, AND LAUNDRIES IN OUR CITIES. WE COULD EXPAND THE USE OF INDUSTRIAL REVENUE BONDS SO THAT BUSINESSES CAN ACQUIRE LAND AND CONSTRUCT MODERN, PROFITABLE FACILITIES WHICH AFFORD URBAN RESIDENTS THE ADVANTAGES NOW ENJOYED IN THE SUBURBS.

RAPID AMORTIZATION FOR NEW INVESTMENTS IN THE INNER CITIES COUPLED WITH A STEPPED-UP INVESTMENT TAX CREDIT FOR NEEDED EQUIPMENT COULD ALSO ENCOURAGE NEW PRIVATE VENTURES IN OUR CITIES, VENTURES WHICH WILL PROVIDE JOBS FOR CITY RESIDENTS AND OFFER PRODUCTS AT REASONABLE PRICES.

I'D LIKE TO SEE AN EXPANSION OF THE EMPLOYMENT TAX CREDIT PLAN UNDER WHICH A PORTION OF THE WAGES OF NEW EMPLOYEES CAN BE UNDERWRITTEN BY TAX REVENUES. THIS "WAGE SUBSIDY" INVOLVES MUCH SMALLER COSTS THAN DIRECT PUBLIC SERVICE EMPLOYMENT AND COULD ASSIST NEW COMMERCIAL STORES IN REDUCING THE HIGH LABOR COSTS IN URBAN AREAS. IN ADDITION, IT WOULD ENABLE PRIVATE STORES TO TRAIN YOUTHS AND MINORITIES WITH FEW JOB SKILLS AT MINIMAL COST TO THE TAXPAYERS -- TRAIN THEM FOR REWARDING, PERMANENT JOBS.

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AND, JUST AS FEDERAL TAX MONIES CAN BE USED TO ENCOURAGE INNER CITY DEVELOPMENT, LOCAL PROPERTY TAX ABATEMENTS CAN PLAY A USEFUL ROLE IN STIMULATING JOB CREATING INDUSTRY.

A CITY REBORN

IN HIS HARROWING BOOK "THE STREETS WERE PAVED WITH GOLD." KEN AULETTA ENTITLED ONE CHAPTER ABOUT THE NEW YORK FISCAL CRISIS, "THE FAILURE OF DEMOCRACY." IT IS A SOBERING THOUGHT, A PAINFUL PREMONITION OF WHAT COULD LIE AHEAD IF ALL AMERICA DOES NOT LEARN THE LESSON THAT NEW YORK HAS ABSORBED OVER THE LAST FOUR YEARS OF HARDSHIP.

BECAUSE YOU HAVE HISTORICALLY BEEN THE NERVE CENTER OF THE NATION, BECAUSE WHAT YOU DO HAS SO MUCH INFLUENCE ON THE WAY THE REST OF THE COUNTRY THINKS AND INVESTS AND DRESSES AND VOTES - WE WHO SEEK TO GUIDE THE NATION'S DESTINY HAVE A COMMON CAUSE WITH YOU WHO HAVE SURVIVED A NIGHTMARE AND SHOWN THE REST OF US THE PERILS OF UNCONTROLLED GOVERNMENT SPENDING.

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I CARE ABOUT NEW YORK. I CARE ABOUT NEW YORKERS. THIS
REMAINS WHAT IT HAS ALWAYS BEEN, THE MOST EXCITING,
VIBRANT, OCCASIONALLY OUTRAGEOUS CITY IN THE WORLD. AND TODAY
IT IS A CITY IN THE THROES OF REBIRTH.

I SALUTE YOU FOR HELPING THAT PROCESS, AND PLEDGE MY SUPPORT
FOR ITS ULTIMATE FRUITION.

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Dan Quayle



SMOKY HILLS AUDUBON SOCIETY

BOX 173

SALINA, KANSAS 67401

June 12, 1980

At its Annual Corporate meeting, members of the Smoky Hills Audubon Society on this date passed the following resolution in favor of a balanced approach to the federal lands issue in Alaska.

WHEREAS, the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, which would establish new national parks, wildlife refuges, national forests, and wild and scenic rivers in Alaska, provides a unique opportunity to preserve for future generations some of the most spectacular wildlands on the federal lands in our last frontier; and

WHEREAS, setting aside adequate acreages in proper protective categories in Alaska represents the greatest conservation and wildlife opportunity of this century; and

WHEREAS, the need for natural wilderness providing unspoiled wildlife habitat, pristine rivers and streams, and outdoor recreational areas constitutes an environmental issue of major concern to all citizens of the United States; and

WHEREAS, H.R. 39 as passed by the House of Representatives in May of 1979, and the similar Tsongas-Roth Substitute in the U.S. Senate, reflect both public and private interests not only for preserving Alaska's greatest natural treasures, providing recreation, protecting sites of archaeological significance, offering educational and scientific research opportunities, protecting key wildlife and waterfowl habitat, and maintaining pristine wilderness areas, but also for providing an adequate and generous base for Alaska's economic development; and

WHEREAS, H. R. 39, and the Tsongas-Roth Substitute provide for the legitimate subsistence needs of rural Alaskans;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT THE SMOKY HILLS AUDUBON SOCIETY supports the approach taken in the House Bill 39 and in the Tsongas-Roth Substitute as a constructive vehicle to balance the requirements of the state of Alaska for an economic base with the national need to preserve outstanding, unique wilderness and wildlife lands on the public domain for future generations and to adequately fulfill the tremendous conservation opportunity now before us.



SMOKY HILLS AUDUBON SOCIETY

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