

Patti S.
LABOR DAY research Egg
Christmas 12/93

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September 8, 1981, Tuesday, Final Edition

SECTION: First Section; A1

LENGTH: 769 words

HEADLINE: Labor Shuns Reagan On Day He Brings A Check to New York; Unions
Shun Reagan on Trip to New York

BYLINE: By Lee Lescaze, Washington Post Staff Writer

DATELINE: NEW YORK, Sept. 7, 1981

BODY:

President Reagan's cool relations with organized labor were highlighted here today as he participated in a by-invitation-only ceremony at Gracie Mansion while thousands of union workers marked Labor Day with a march to which the president was not invited.

"Now, some of us have come from another Labor Day celebration, some have not. But next year we should all come back and march together," Reagan said as he presented Mayor Edward Koch with a symbolic check representing the \$85 million first federal payment for a new West Side, six-lane highway project known as Westway.

"On a day like today we prove that the American people control their government," the president said of the controversial decision to build the expensive highway. Reagan won union support here by pledging during his campaign to make the full \$1.3 billion federal payment if elected.

Some workers without "control"--fired members of the Professional Air Traffic Controllers Organization--protested outside Gracie Mansion's gates, but their chants could only be heard faintly inside and did not trouble Reagan or the other speakers.

The occasion was a mixture of Labor Day rhetoric and New York politics starring, in addition to Reagan, Koch, another politician who has rocky labor relations.

The mayor, having captured the nomination of the Republican Party as well as his native Democratic Party in his reelection bid, faces two primaries Thursday. Although he is as close to a sure thing as a politician can be, Koch used today's rally to cement relations with his new Republican friends.

The invited guests were an unlikely combination of Republican politicians, Republican fund-raisers and representatives of those building trades unions that love Westway for its promise of thousands of jobs.

A Republican mayor could hardly have welcomed Reagan more warmly. The generally popular mayor also had no difficulty with his past opposition to Westway, describing the years when he pledged adamantly to stop the highway as a time when "I had doubts about Westway."

Reagan began his remarks with warm words for Koch and a joke about controversial Interior Secretary James G. Watt.

Watt "would have been here but he's working on a lease for strip mining the Rose Garden," Reagan said of the man who has outraged environmentalists around the country.

The president likened his effort to cut the federal budget to Koch's reductions of New York spending following the city's near bankruptcy. There is one difficult thing about cutting expenses, Reagan joked: "The 'expenses' can vote."

Reagan said that "any worker knows a job is the best social program there is."

He predicted that his economic programs will bring a new age for American workers. "The key to everything we're trying to accomplish is jobs," Reagan said. He forecast that there will be 13 million more jobs by 1986, 3 million more than are expected because of normal growth.

"Our policy has been, and will continue to be, what is good for the American worker is good for America," Reagan said, repeating words from his Labor Day message issued by the White House Sunday.

There were some shiny blue-and-white hardhats in the audience and the president wore a white one labeled "Westway" as he posed for photographs with Koch, New York Sens. Daniel P. Moynihan (D) and Alfonse D'Amato (R) and the symbolic check.

About 1,300 people had been invited to witness the event on the steps of Gracie Mansion, the mayor's residence, but only about half that number interrupted their holiday to attend.

Presidents traditionally seek a labor audience to address on Labor Day, usually choosing events sponsored by mainstream unions. Today's host, Koch, and guests were a departure from the usual.

Koch marched on Fifth Avenue with the disappointingly small crowd of less than 100,000 union workers. He was booed, jeered and the target of obscene gestures from many in the march.

He told the marchers, who were led by AFL-CIO chief Lane Kirkland, that it had been a mistake not to invite Reagan to join them. The workers responded with more jeers.

The president ended his brief remarks with the assertion that is central to his view of the present and future of the nation:

"There's a new spirit sweeping this country, a spirit borne from the values, energies and dreams of our working people."

"And on this Labor Day of 1981, let each of us commit ourselves again to the renewal of America."

Koch stood by the symbolic check and said that while he didn't want to denigrate the efficiency of the Postal Service, "I'm always happier when the check is in my hand."

GRAPHIC: Picture 1, Koch and Reagan, wearing "Westway" hardhats, show check symbolizing federal downpayment on New York highway. AP; Picture 2, PRESIDENT REAGAN... "the key to everything...is jobs"

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

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September 7, 1981, Monday, Final Edition

SECTION: First Section; A1

LENGTH: 858 words

HEADLINE: President Predicts Big Rise in Jobs;
Labor Day Message Quickly Disputed By Union Leaders;
President Predicts Millions of New Jobs

BYLINE: By Warren Brown, Washington Post Staff Writer

BODY:

In his first Labor Day message from the White House, President Reagan said yesterday that his economic policies will create millions of new jobs by 1986.

"Let me make our goal in this program very clear: jobs, jobs, jobs and more jobs," the president said in a statement released yesterday by the White House and immediately disputed by labor leaders, who said his economic policies were hurting American workers and actually cost 1.25 million jobs.

"I see the creation of 3 million more jobs by 1986, in addition to the 10 million already expected. I see an era in which wage earners will be taking home more money in real dollars and an era in which fewer of us will be looking for work.

"Our policy has been and will continue to be: What is good for the American worker is good for America," Reagan said.

The president did not outline where the 3 million new jobs would be created, but expressed confidence that his budget cuts and tax cuts would lead to a new age of the American worker, "an age in which all of us again are free to prosper."

He cited one example: "This recent legislation passed by the Congress as part of our economic recovery plan makes it possible for American workers currently participating in company pension plans to expand this coverage with their own individual retirement plan.

"This is only one of the many new exciting possibilities opened for American workers; all of us must take advantage of the incentives for savings, investment and hard work that have been restored. I urge American workers, who traditionally saved to make their families secure, to do so again . . . I urge American workers to save and invest because I

believe that when our economic program takes full effect Americans again will be rewarded for working extra hours or assuming more responsibility."

But in Labor Day speeches and in network interviews keyed to the annual celebration, which this year seemed to be more subdued than usual, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland and Kenneth T. Blaylock, president of the American Federation of Government Employees, accused Reagan of turning back the clock on labor's gains in the last 50 years.

CBS officials considered Kirkland's message to be too sharply political to allow it to be broadcast as a free public service over CBS Radio Network, a provision often made in the past for prominent union leaders.

"The AF of L-CIO statement presented to us on Labor Day this year is devoted, almost entirely, to an attack on the national administration and its policies," said Robert Hoskins, CBS Radio Division president.

"Since we do not permit our public service time to be a forum for points of view on controversial issues, we will not be able to present the address submitted to us by Lane Kirkland," Hoskins said.

Kirkland, in his speech, accused the Reagan administration of trying to "conceal the radical character of its program" to cut taxes and domestic spending "by claiming the support of those who would suffer the most from its execution."

The AFL-CIO leader reiterated that charge yesterday in an appearance on the television interview show "Face the Nation" (CBS, WDVM).

Kirkland said on the show that Reagan has snubbed the labor federation, has refused to seek or consider its views on economic policy matters, and has "established the fact that he's hard-fisted" in dealing with persons like the 12,000 striking air traffic controllers whom Reagan fired Aug. 5 after they spurned his back-to-work order in an illegal strike.

"What remains to be established is where's the rest of him, where's the heart," said Kirkland, who urged Reagan to bring about a "decent resolution" of the strike that the Professional Air Traffic Controllers Organization began Aug. 3.

The president did not mention the air traffic controllers in his nearly 2 1/2-page message. That issue was left to Labor Secretary Raymond J. Donovan, who, on "Issues and Answers" (ABC, WJLA), reasserted the administration's position that "there will be no amnesty" for the controllers.

"I believe the most important message that could be given on Labor Day is that this is a nation of laws and that we cannot choose those laws we will keep and those we will get rid of," Donovan said.

The labor secretary said the Reagan administration's handling of the controllers' strike should encourage state and local officials to take similar actions against public workers involved in illegal walkouts.

"There is not an ounce of gloating in this administration" over its handling of the controllers' dispute, Donovan said. But he said the lesson that municipal and state leaders should learn from the president's actions "is to follow the lead of the president in protecting the Constitution."

However, AFGE chief Blaylock said on "Meet the Press" (NBC, WRC) that the Reagan administration is hurting the public by barring controllers from returning to their jobs. He said the safety of the nation's flight control system has been damaged by the absence of the fired controllers and added that "unless mechanisms are developed to address the problems that public workers have, there will be strikes."

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

a Commissioner of the

bookings economic policy fellow
an SEC economic fellow in
director of economic and
rch, Securities and Exchange
She was an assistant professor
University of Iowa in 1974-78 and at
te University in 1973-74.

graduated from Agnes Scott
(1967) and Louisiana State
(S., 1971; Ph. D., 1973). She
wa City, Iowa. She was born
1944, in Richmond, Va.

Insurance

graduated from Ohio State
(1971). In 1981 he was
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committee, Conference of In-
sors. He is a member of the
sors of the Ohio Medical
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des in Columbus, Ohio. He
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been a member of the
of Representatives since
on the House Appropri-
for 22 years and was
ducation division of the

House Appropriations Committee for 10
years. He was minority leader in 1975-78
and speaker of the House of Representa-
tives in 1979.

Mr. Searle graduated from Mankato State

College (B.A., 1960). He is married, has
three children, and resides in Waseca,
Minn. He was born July 17, 1920, in
Camden, N.J.

Proclamation 4855—National Hispanic Heritage Week, 1981 September 4, 1981

*By the President of the United States
of America*

A Proclamation

The Hispanic peoples, their traditions,
language and culture are a vital part of the
American heritage. Their influence on our
nation began with the Spaniards long
before our revolution brought independ-
ence from England. This heritage can today
be found almost everywhere in our daily
lives: the arts and music we enjoy, the ar-
chitecture of the homes and buildings in
which we live and work, the history we
read, and the language we use.

The Hispanic peoples today add to our
strength as a nation with their strong devo-
tion to family, deep religious convictions,
pride in their language and heritage and
commitment to earning a livelihood by
hard work. Outstanding Hispanic men and
women have advanced our nation in sci-
ence and technology, business and public
service. From the Southwest to the North-
east of the United States, they carry on
their tradition of service to the communi-
ties in which we all live. This year, San
Antonio has joined Miami and other Ameri-
can cities in electing a prominent Hispanic
citizen as its mayor. Hispanic Americans
bring to us, as well, a tradition of respect

for the role of women both at home and in
the workplace. Hispanic Americans serve
with distinction in our military services
today as they have served with leadership
and courage on the battlefield in defense of
this nation in the past.

Their contributions all too often go unrec-
ognized. It is, therefore, fitting that we set
aside this week to honor the Hispanic peo-
ples that are among us as a nation of Ameri-
cans.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, Presi-
dent of the United States of America, do
hereby proclaim the week beginning Sep-
tember 13, 1981, as National Hispanic Heri-
tage Week in honor of the Hispanic peoples
who have enriched our daily lives, our tra-
ditions and our national strength. In this
spirit, I ask all of our citizens to reflect on
the sense of brotherhood that binds us to-
gether as one people.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set
my hand this fourth day of September, in
the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and
eighty-one, and of the Independence of the
United States of America the two hundred
and sixth.

RONALD REAGAN

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Regis-
ter, 11:26 a.m., September 8, 1981]

Message on the Observance of Labor Day September 4, 1981

Samuel Compers, one of the first labor
leaders in this country, said that Labor Day

was a time to pledge ourselves to an even
greater effort in the coming year. Samuel

Gompers knew that the key to a prosperous future is to have faith in it, and that's why for him, Labor Day stood for a celebration of tomorrow's promise and possibilities.

Today, as we set our minds to a new season of work, we begin what I hope will be a new age of the American worker, an age in which all of us again are free to prosper.

Together, we've swept away many government-created obstacles to our prosperity. In our fight against inflation and high interest rates, we enacted the largest budget cuts ever considered by the Congress. We produced the first real tax cut for working men and women in nearly 20 years. We slowed the pace of Federal rule-making. We saw to it our money supply followed a pattern of slow, stable growth.

These dramatic changes in economic policy—the tax and budget legislation I signed a few weeks ago—are the dynamic result of millions of individuals coming together, committed to preserving a society where we can each seek our own goals, assured of the freedom to climb as high as our own drive, ambition, and talent can take us.

Let me make our goal in this program very clear: jobs, jobs, jobs, and more jobs. I see the creation of 3 million more jobs by 1986, in addition to the 10 million already expected. I see an era in which wage earners will be taking home more money in real dollars and an era in which fewer of us will be looking for work. Our policy has been and will continue to be: What is good for the American worker is good for America.

We built this great Nation, built it to surpass the highest standards ever imagined, through the hard work of our people. I would match the American worker against any in the world. The people whose labor fuels our industry and economy are among the most productive anywhere.

But too many Americans don't have a job, and too many Americans who do, don't have the tools they need to compete. Past, stagnated policies have made it too difficult to modernize and too risky to expand. Our people, our workers, have cried out for change, and in the last 7 months have achieved an historic reversal of the failed

policies of an era gone by. We returned to the principles that made us great.

Legislation now in effect has dawned a new age for American workers, an age in which once again we are free to achieve all that we can. To cite one example: This recent legislation passed by the Congress as part of our economic recovery plan makes it possible for American workers currently participating in company pension plans to expand this coverage with their own individual retirement plans. This is only one of many new exciting possibilities opened for American workers.

All of us must take advantage of the incentives for savings, investment, and hard work that have been restored. I urge American workers who traditionally saved to make their families secure to do so again. I urge American investors who traditionally took risks to make a profit to do so again. I urge American workers to save and invest, because I believe that when our economic program takes full effect, Americans again will be rewarded for working extra hours or assuming more responsibility.

In a few short months we've accomplished much. But merely signing legislation is not going to bring about an instant cure. We're only beginning a recovery that will take many long months. We're only beginning to emerge from an economic crisis still gripping the rest of the world.

In Poland, where the grocery shelves are bare, the state ideology dictates more rationing of scarcity while workers take to the streets in protest over these restrictions. It is a stifled economy. A government official there said the crisis of depression is deepening in Poland, and they still do not have a way out.

Well, as President Eisenhower told us once: A crisis can be deadly when inert men are smothered in despair. But a crisis also can be the sharpest goad to our creative energies, particularly when we recognize it as a challenge and move to meet it in faith, in thought, and in courage. We must act today in the name of generations still to come.

As we work to solve our economic problems, let us tap that well of human spirit. We'll find more than strength of numbers

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and strength of resources, we'll find
strength of individual determination. We
will find the strength of mutual trust. For
too many years now, we've trusted numbers
and computers. We've trusted balance
sheets, organizational charts, policies and
systems. We've placed trust in rules, regula-
tions, and government dictates. Well, I
think it's about time that we placed trust in
ourselves and in each other.

I'm confident in our ability to work to-
gether, to meet and surmount our problems

and accomplish the goals we all seek. Now,
I know that we can't make things right
overnight—but we will make them right.
Our destiny is not our fate; it is our choice.
I ask all Americans, in these first, crucial
months of recovery, to join me with confi-
dence as we strike out on this new path to
prosperity.

*Note: The message was taped on Friday,
September 4, for use on radio on Sunday,
September 6.*

Remarks on Presenting a Check for the Westway Highway Project to Mayor Edward I. Koch in New York, New York September 7, 1981

Mayor Koch, I want to thank you for a
very warm and gracious introduction. I
have known the hospitality of the mayor
before, here at Gracie Mansion, and I'm
highly honored to be here today.

Lieutenant Governor Cuomo, our two
Senators from New York, Moynihan and
D'Amato, the Members of the House of
Representatives representing this great
State, the State and city officials and repre-
sentatives of organized labor who are here,
and members of my Cabinet, Secretaries
Donovan and Pierce and Lewis—Secretary
of Interior Jim Watt would have been here,
but he's working on a lease for strip mining
of the Rose Garden—[laughter]—you, ladies
and gentlemen:

You know, it's always a pleasure to be
here in the company of another chief ex-
ecutive. I think the mayor and I have both
learned there's a difficult thing about cut-
ting expenses—the expenses can vote.
[Laughter] But, we also have learned, I
know, as I've watched him and the magnifi-
cent job he's done in restoring fiscal stabil-
ity here to this city, that if you always do
what you believe in your heart is right,
you'll please some of the people and as-
tound the rest.

There have been moments in the past
months when I, looking at the mayor's
battle, I thought that he was a little bit like
the Quaker who was milking his cow, and

the cow kept kicking the bucket over. And
he finally stood up and faced the cow and
he said, "Thou knowest I cannot beat thee.
Thou knowest I cannot even curse thee.
But dost thou know I can sell thee to some-
one who will?" [Laughter]

I used to find, when I was Governor
myself, sometimes, that I'd go home and
make very eloquent speeches in the
shower. But then there were days like this
Labor Day, here in New York City, when
there's nothing like it in all the world. On a
day like today, we prove that the American
people control their government. We have
silenced bureaucrats, cut through the red-
tape, and kept our promises, as the mayor
so graciously said.

The Westway project begins today. Now,
people tell me that the name Westway has
become a code word for a bureaucracy
strangling in its own regulations. From this
day forward, let Westway symbolize oppor-
tunity and enterprise, and let it remind
each of us, as we watch Westway become a
reality, that our government works for us,
not the other way around.

Now, some of us here have come from
another Labor Day celebration; some have
not. But next year we should all come back
and march together, knowing that because
of what was done here today, tens of thou-
sands of working people who are out of jobs
will be working again.

Yes, it was 10 years ago that this project was first proposed, and for 10 years nothing happened while hundreds of thousands of New Yorkers needed work. This city's unemployment rate is more than 20 percent higher than the national average. Eleven months ago, as the mayor said, when I campaigned in New York City, I pledged my support. And today, because of the leadership of Mayor Koch and Members of the Congress, because of the close cooperation between New York City and New York State, and because of the persistent efforts of people like Frank Handley and Tom McGuire and Bill Finneran and so many of the rest of you who have worked so hard, Westway is going to be a reality. The project will, as the mayor said, create parkland and new areas for commerce and industry. It'll save millions by easing the flow of people and goods. But most important, it will create jobs.

And today, as we begin a new season of work, we begin what I hope will be a new age for the American workers. The key to everything we're trying to accomplish is jobs, and as I said yesterday: jobs, jobs, and more jobs. Promises and programs, subsidies and studies, welfare and make-work have all been tried by well-meaning individuals. But any worker knows a job is the best social program there is.

I see the creation of 3 million more jobs in this country by 1986, in addition to the 10 million that are already normally expected in our growth. I see an era in which wage earners will be taking home more money in real dollars, and an era in which fewer of us will be looking for work. Our policy has been and will continue to be: What is good for the American worker is good for America.

There's a new spirit sweeping this country, a spirit born from the values, energies, and dreams of our working people. It is the dynamic result of millions of individuals coming together, committed to preserving a society where we can each seek our own

goals, assured of freedom to climb as high and as far as our own drive and ambition and talent can take us. For too many years now we've placed trust in regulations and government dictates. Well, I think it's about time we placed trust in ourselves and in each other.

But we have to give ourselves a chance. We have to have jobs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt said, when he spoke to a nation that was gripped by the economic woes of the Great Depression, "For more than three centuries we've been building on this continent a free society, a society in which the promise of the human spirit may find fulfillment. Comingled here," he said, "are the blood and genius of all the people of the world who have sought this promise."

We have every right to be proud of what we've accomplished and to have confidence in what lies ahead. There's no crisis our people can't rise above, no problem we can't solve, and no challenge too great.

Mayor Koch and the people of New York have turned this city around, proving that she can live within her means. The Westway project is another step in the revitalization of this great American city.

So, as I present this check for \$85 million for the purchase of the right-of-way, the first installment of a \$1.3 billion Federal commitment, let us all take heart in this country from New York's example and from this victory over the inertia of bureaucracy. And on this Labor Day of 1981, let each of us commit ourselves again to the renewal of America.

Note: The President spoke at 2:12 p.m. on the East Lawn of Gracie Mansion in New York City.

In his remarks, the President referred to Frank Handley, executive vice president, International Union of Operating Engineers; Tom McGuire, business manager of the Operating Engineers of New York, N.Y.; and Bill Finneran, executive director, General Contractors Association of New York.

Exchange With Reporters on Defense Spending September 7, 1981

Q. Have you made any decision yet on the defense budget? How much has [Secretary of Defense Casper W.] Weinberger said he will cut?

The President. That's going to be my evening reading.

Q. When are you going to make a decision?

The President. Well, I have to make one soon, but I'm going to get all the viewpoints.

Q. Do you think that there will have to be some cuts in defense?

The President. I think there can be some cuts every place, but it does not mean there's any retreat from our determination to rebuild the military.

Q. But he doesn't want to cut at all, does he?

The President. Well, I'll know that better when I read his report. [Laughter]

Q. Does the kind of bickering that has been going on upset you inside?

The President. No, there's not really any bickering. That loses something in translation. No, everybody's got their ideas and opinions, and we openly debate them. But I think you will find there's a great simpatico and a great accord among them.

Q. No problems between [Director of the Office of Management and Budget David A.] Stockman and Weinberger?

The President. No, no, they're defending their points, but they'll all go along with the decision.

Q. They'd better. [Laughter]

Q. Thank you.

Note: The exchange began at 4:10 p.m. on the South Lawn of the White House as the President returned from his trip to New York City.

Appointment of Six Members of the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations September 8, 1981

The President today announced his intention to appoint the following named individuals to be members of the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations for terms of 2 years:

Ross O. Doyen, president of the Kansas State Senate. He was first elected to the Kansas House of Representatives in 1958, served five terms in the House, and has been in the Senate for 12 years. Mr. Doyen served as chairman of several committees, including the Senate Ways and Means Committee, before being elected to an unexpired term as president of the senate. Mr. Doyen is president of the National Conference of State Legislatures and has served in leadership roles on the executive committee and governing boards at the Council of State Governments. Mr. Doyen graduated from Kansas State University and served in the U.S. Navy during World War II. He is married, has

two children, and was born in Cloud County, Kans., on October 1, 1926.

Margaret T. Hance, mayor of the city of Phoenix, Ariz. She was elected mayor in 1975, after serving two terms as a city councilman, including one term as vice mayor. She is a member of the U.S. Conference of Mayors' board of trustees and chairman of the Air Quality Subcommittee. In addition, she has served on the U.S. Conference of Mayors' Task Force on Aging. Mayor Hance is a member of the board of directors of the National League of Cities and is a former chairman of the NLC Transportation Policy Committee. She is serving her second term as vice chairman of the Republican Mayors and Elected Officials Caucus. Mayor Hance graduated from Scripps College, Claremont, Calif., in 1945. She is widowed, has three children, and was born in Spirit Lake, Iowa, on July 2, 1923.