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Subst

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

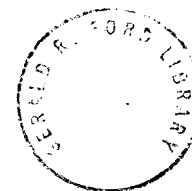
October 1, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: JIM CAVANAUGH
FROM: ART QUERN
SUBJECT: Talking Points for Session with Welders

Attached is a quick run at some points which could be used in tomorrow's session. If you want something more specific let me know.

Art Quern

Attachment



100112

TALKING POINTS

1. One of the great attractions of the Presidency is the chance to do a good job -- to put in your best days work when you know that it matters.

I think this is the kind of satisfaction workers in factories and shops know about just as well as any public official. You understand the satisfaction -- not of saying that everything's perfect -- but rather of finding a job you like, a job you're proud of, of putting in an honest day's work and earning an income which helps you own a home, feed, clothe and educate your kids and enjoy your time off.

Well, its this sort of satisfaction which is part of being President. It's the kind of satisfaction which always reminds you that you've got to do better, but that what you do matters.

2. You know how to measure the record. What will your paycheck buy in the grocery store, can you buy a home, will your kids have a chance for a good education, are the streets of your neighborhood safe for your family. These are the things that matter.

I believe that my record holds up well. We've cut inflation in half, we have more people working today than ever before, we're seeing pride in our country restored and we're facing a future without a single American soldier in battlefield anywhere.

3. Sure there are many more things which need to be done. We've started but the Democratic Congress can't really seem to get in gear.

I know that we can reduce the size of government.

-- I recommended eliminating 59 programs and cutting the growth of the Federal budget in half. I've already reduced the number of Federal employees.

I know that we can stop inflation and cut taxes.

-- I recommended increasing personal exemptions from \$750 to \$1,000 and much more can be done.



I know that we can reduce crime.

-- we can go after the career criminals and put them and drug traffickers in jail with mandatory sentences.

I believe we can really improve our parks and recreation areas.

-- I proposed a 10 year plan to substantially improve and upgrade all our parks.

4. It seems to me that it all gets down to whether or not we still take satisfaction in the "can do" spirit which has taken this country so far.

We can do the job of keeping this country number one in every way.

I believe I can do the kind of job that will give me satisfaction and the kind of job which will give you the satisfaction of seeing government work and work well.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 11, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JIM CANNON *Jim*

SUBJECT: The Need for Legislation Relating
to West Coast Shipping Strikes
and the Effect on Hawaii

William Quinn, the former Governor of Hawaii, and Republican candidate for the U.S. Senate, and Congressman Spark Matsunaga, the Democratic nominee, have inquired as to your views on legislation recently before the Congress to protect Hawaii and other U.S. Pacific Islands from West Coast shipping tie-ups.

I recommend that you sign the attached letter to William Quinn. If you sign the letter, I will arrange for discussions between Governor Quinn and appropriate Administration officials to develop alternative legislation, which preserves the intent of the proposed legislation, recently before the Congress, but overcomes our objection to it.

The White House Editorial Office (Smith) has cleared the attached proposed letter.

Some time after the letter to Governor Quinn has been forwarded, a reply to Congressman Matsunaga will be sent stating your intentions.

Attachment




THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 7, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: JIM CANNON

FROM: DAVID LISSA 

SUBJECT: Legislation Relating to West Coast Shipping Strikes and the Effect on Hawaii

The attached proposed letter from the President to the former Governor of Hawaii, William Quinn, has been drafted to reflect the President's position concerning proposed legislation to protect Hawaii from the effects of West Coast shipping tie-ups.

In addition to Governor Quinn, who is the Republican candidate for U.S. Senator in Hawaii, Congressman Spark Matsunaga, the Democratic nominee, has also inquired as to the President's position on this matter. Some time after the letter to Governor Quinn has been forwarded, a reply to Congressman Matsunaga will be sent stating the President's intentions.

Doug Smith has cleared the attached proposed Presidential letter.

Attachment



CLEARANCE SHEET

DATE: 10/7/76

JMC ACTION

Required by: ASAP

STAFF RESPONSIBILITY: LISSY

SUBJECT: Legislation relating to west coast shipping
strikes and the effect on Hawaii

RECEIVED FROM: Computer DATE RECEIVED: Early August (approximately)

STAFF COMMENTS:

QUERN MOORE RECOMMENDATION:

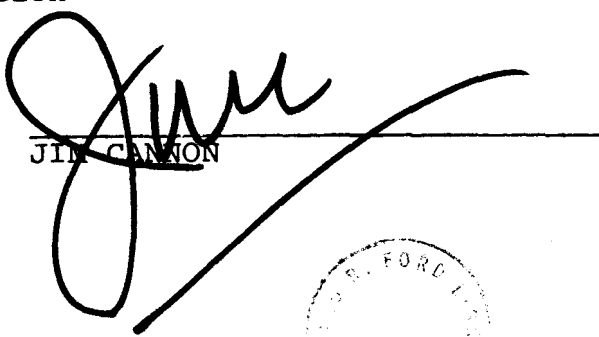
- APPROVE
- REVIEW & COMMENT
- DISCUSS

CANNON ACTION:

DATE:

Material Has Been:

- Signed and forwarded
- Changed and signed
- Returned per conversation
- Noted



JIM CANNON

Comment:



2001

Huber

Dear Governor:

You have asked about the possibility of legislation to protect the health and well-being of the people of Hawaii and the U.S. Pacific Islands from West Coast shipping tie-ups.

I recognize the special circumstances of Americans living on Pacific Islands and am committed to finding a solution to the problems posed by interrupted shipping.

I am convinced that we can significantly improve on the legislation recently considered in Congress. I have asked members of my staff to develop a bill which overcomes the Administration's problems with the proposed legislation, yet provides the needed protection. We welcome your assistance in that effort, and my staff will be in touch with you to discuss your recommendations.

Sincerely,

GERALD R. FORD

The Honorable William Quinn
Campaign Headquarters
P.O. Box 27745
Honolulu, Hawaii 96827

GRF:JMC:DHL:esj October 14, 1976



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Governor:

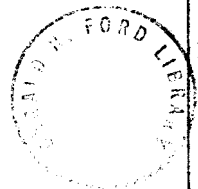
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The Honorable William Quinn
Campaign Headquarters
P.O. Box 27745
Honolulu, Hawaii 96827





THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

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I recognize the special circumstances of Americans living on Pacific Islands and am committed to finding a solution to the problems posed by interrupted shipping.

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Sincerely,

The Honorable William Quinn
Campaign Headquarters
P. O. Box 27745
Honolulu, Hawaii 96827



DOMESTIC COUNCIL

FROM:

Secretary Usery

SUBJECT:

Report of Commission on Federal Paperwork
re OSHA regs

Date: 10/14

COMMENTS:

Secretary Usery thanks you for forwarding to him the Report of the Commission on Federal Paperwork (this was a formal transmission to him, after DOL had informally worked on the report.)

Usery promises a more formal response to the Commission's specific recommendations when OSHA's action plan is completed (later this month).

ou

A.

ACTION:

Date:



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

OCT 14 1976

OCT 11 11 22

Fisher

Mr. James M. Cannon
Assistant to the President
for Domestic Affairs
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Cannon:

Thank you for forwarding the Report of the Commission on Federal Paperwork about the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). This letter will serve as interim response pending the development of OSHA's plan of action for each recommendation.

We have been in contact with representatives of the Federal Paperwork Commission during the entire preparation of the report. For your information and review, I am enclosing a letter from the Assistant Secretary for Occupational Safety and Health, Dr. Morton Corn, to Mr. Warren Buhler, the Executive Director of the Federal Paperwork Commission, outlining OSHA's position just prior to the release of the Report in July. Please note that this letter also reflects my sentiments about "sharing a mutual concern and interest in eliminating unnecessary paperwork."

When OSHA's action plan is completed in October, I will give you a more formal response on a recommendation-by-recommendation basis.

Sincerely,

W. J. Flannery Jr.
Secretary of Labor

Enclosure



101602

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Occupational Safety and Health Administration
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20210



Office of the Assistant Secretary

23 JUN 1970

Mr. Warren Buhler
Executive Director
Commission on Federal Paperwork
1111 Twentieth Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20582

Dear Mr. Buhler:

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) welcomed the Commission's study of the paperwork requirements imposed by the Occupational Safety and Health Act. As the Secretary stated in an earlier letter to Mr. Horton, we share a mutual concern and interest in eliminating unnecessary paperwork.

Within OSHA, this concern has been translated into action by taking steps to reduce the paperwork associated with an OSHA inspection for the employer; and, from an internal standpoint, we are taking steps to reduce the paperwork burden for our compliance officers. On a broader scale, the size of the annual BLS "Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Survey" has been reduced by some 35%. Between 1974 and 1976, the size of the sample will be reduced from 650,000 employers to approximately 420,000 employers. Particular attention was given to easing the burden on small business.

We appreciated having the opportunity to review and discuss your draft recommendations. Although we have not been able to study in detail the implications of every recommendation, we are receptive to the majority of the recommendations. Serious consideration will be given to the recommendations contained in the report. We do believe, however, that before commitments for action are made, more detailed study is necessary for some of the recommendations to understand the full implications of the particular recommendation.



Nevertheless, OSHA endorses the goals of the Commission, and we are particularly concerned about the burden on small business. We will review recordkeeping requirements to identify and eliminate, where feasible, redundant recordkeeping requirements.

Sincerely,

Morton Corn

Morton Corn
Assistant Secretary of Labor



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 18, 1976

Dear Mr. Halloran:

I appreciate your bringing to my attention the articles from the October 3 "Philadelphia Inquirer".

I enjoyed our meeting with Len Hall several weeks ago and appreciate your keeping me informed.

Sincerely,


James M. Cannon

Mr. Harry R. Halloran, Sr.
4026 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 12, 1976



KRIS

I can't seem to reach this man.

for his address. He met with

Len Hall and Mr. Cannon

Could you please if you have time

do a draft and get his address

for me.

Thank you.

Jeanne

*Jeanne to draft letter
Harry R. Halloran Jr.*

4026 Chestnut St.

Phil 19104

Hdd-Jmc

October 5, 1976

TO: MR. CANNON
FROM: JEANNE

ACK

Mr. Halloran called -- He came to see you with Len Hall a few weeks ago called today and wanted me to bring the attached articles from the October 3 "Philadelphia Inquirer" to your attention.

[Handwritten signature]

The first is about Carter/Ford "flip flops" and the second is a labor editorial.

Mr. Holloran said that you had suggested he call if he had any ideas.

His number is 215-382-9400

His sec. will call back.



By Robert S. Boyd
Inquirer Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Much has been made of Jimmy Carter's real or apparent "flip-flops," inconsistencies and fuzziness on the issues in the presidential election.

President Ford accused his Democratic rival of not being specific during their first debate last week. Ford's running mate, Sen. Robert J. Dole of Kansas, has painted Carter as "a waffler," a maker of "false promises," a "mass of contradictions" and "a man who can't decide what he wants to be." Newspapers and magazines have printed long articles analyzing Carter's shifts and shadings from every angle.

But the record shows that Ford also has committed many of the same political peccadilloes that Carter is being accused of this campaign season.

Ford, like every politician, has the right, of course, to change his mind and his position.

Once, he wanted to raise taxes; then he decided to cut them. He agreed to sign a bill permitting common-site picketing on construction projects, but later he vetoed it.

Twice this year, he vetoed public-works bills. Now he has sent word that he will approve such a program.

Ford's biggest flip-flop, probably, was his decision to pardon Richard M. Nixon, even though he had once told a congressional committee that the American people "wouldn't stand for it."

The very fact that he is running for election this year is a change from his earlier declaration that he would retire in 1976.

On various other issues, the President has changed his position, trimmed his words to suit his audiences exaggerated the nature or effect of his proposals, and fuzzed up his position on a controversial issue to please the maximum number of voters.

Some examples of each of these typical election-year transgressions by Ford follow:

- A clear Ford flip-flop came on the matter of national parks. For most of the year, the Ford Administration opposed, as too costly, a congressional plan to increase the land and water conservation fund to expand the national park and wildlife system. Until Interior Secretary Thomas Kleppe make a personal appeal to the President, Ford did not intend to allot a single dollar for parkland acquisition in the year, starting Oct. 1. The White House also resisted requests by the National Park Service for more money to fix up existing but rundown parks.

Then on Aug. 29, in a media extravaganza staged in front of Old Faithful geyser in Yellowstone Park.

Ford switched signals. He proposed a 10-year, \$1.5 billion parkland program that he said would "more than double our present acreage."

This was not only a change in position for Ford. There was also less to his proposal than first met the eye.

The next day, the Interior Department acknowledged that most of the new land was already owned by the federal government in Alaska. Congressional Democrats pointed out that they were just then putting the finishing touches on a bill that would provide even more money for parks and wildlife than Ford was asking.

Until his Old Faithful speech, the Ford Administration had fought the congressional plan every step of the way. Last week, however, the President cheerfully signed the bill before TV cameras in the Rose Garden, and claimed that it marked "the first important step" toward the goal he had outlined in August.

He breathed not a word about its cost as he congratulated the congressmen and senators who worked on it, and said, "I am pleased and very proud to have the opportunity of signing this bill into law."

- Ford also made a partial, though not total, shift of direction on federal aid for child-care centers.

On April 6, he vetoed a bill giving the states an extra \$125 million in federal aid to improve the operation of day-care facilities for the children of working mothers. He said the bill "runs directly counter to a basic principle of government in which I strongly believe" because it set rigid federal standards for the centers and interfered with local and state control.

On Sept. 7, however, Ford signed a revised day-care bill providing even more money, \$240 million, but delaying the imposition of federal standards for at least a year, pending a study. He was still unhappy with the bill, but many Republican congressmen favored it in an election year, and Ford, faced with an all-but-certain override, chose not to risk a futile second veto.

To readers of the fine print, Ford was not really being inconsistent. But in the broad overview, where the game of politics is played, the President appeared to be against day-care centers in April and for them in September.

- The President can be accused of misleading unwary voters in the first debate when he boasted: "Since 1969, during a Republican administration,

we have had 10 million people taken off the tax rolls at the lower end of the taxpayer area."

Ford did not mention that the Republican administration opposed most of the specific tax law changes passed by Democratic-controlled Congresses that exempted millions of poor people from federal taxes.

Before the big federal tax cut bill was passed in 1975, for example, Ford wrote a letter to Senate leaders warning that the bill "distributes the federal income tax burden unfairly by eliminating too many citizens from paying any tax."

When he reluctantly signed the bill on March 29, 1975, he protested that it was slanted too much toward low-income families and "fails to give adequate relief to the millions of middle-income taxpayers."

Ten days later, he complained that "congress passed tax reductions that are unfairly concentrated, in my judgment, on the very lowest income brackets."

Thus Ford's claim that "we have had" millions of taxpayers taken off the rolls is, at best, an exaggeration.

- In his eagerness to woo the farm vote, Ford also has overstated his administration's position on grain embargoes. The 1975 ban he ordered on wheat sales to the USSR infuriated farmers and is still hurting the Republican ticket in the farm belt.

On Aug. 20, the day after accepting his nomination, Ford told a farm-oriented audience in Russell, Kan., without equivocation that "this administration will have no embargo, period."

The next day, Dole, whose hometown is Russell, explained that an embargo might still be necessary in case of a national emergency.

Nevertheless, Ford omitted that qualification again a week ago yesterday in Louisiana, when he spied a grain elevator and repeated, "We are not going to have any grain embargoes, period."

- Ford has trimmed his words to fit his audience on the subject of gun-control.

On June 19, 1975, the President proposed a ban on the importation, ma-

nufacture or sale of cheap handguns, the so-called Saturday night specials. He also asked for stricter controls on the sale of other handguns but opposed registration or confiscation of them.



FORD ALSO WAIVERS ON THE ISSUES (Cont.)

This is still Ford's official position, but it was hard to guess from his speeches last Sunday when he campaigned through Mississippi and Alabama, two states where gun-control is supposedly a political loser. He repeatedly volunteered his support for the right to bear arms, with no ifs, ands or buts. He never mentioned his plan to outlaw Saturday night specials.

"I don't believe that the law-abiding citizens of this great country should be deprived of the right of freedom of arms, period," he said in Bay St. Louis, Miss.

The next day, addressing a police chiefs' conference in Miami, Ford reviewed his anticrime proposals but left out any reference to gun-control.

- Ford has generally voted for civil rights measures and has never been accused of racial bigotry. But in his campaign he is stressing themes that appeal to white voters who fear or resent the further integration of American society.

On June 25, he proposed legislation that would curb federal judges' power to order school busing.

Ten days ago, touring South Philadelphia, he made remarks reminiscent of Carter's famous "ethnic purity" statement.

"We must retain the kind of neighborhoods that you and your forefathers have built in Philadelphia and Chicago and Detroit and elsewhere," he said. "Those neighborhoods, with your own shops, your own schools, your own churches, are the kinds of neighborhoods that make America what it is and I promise you we will keep them that way."

Campaigning in the Deep South last weekend, Ford appeared publicly with some prominent Democrats who led the fight against federal civil rights actions in the 1950s and '60s — former Gov. John Bell Williams and former Rep. William Colmer of Mississippi and Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace.

Their presence did not mean that Ford was adopting their philosophy. But he clearly wanted to signal to conservative southern voters that he was acceptable to these symbols of the Old South.

- Ford has blurred his position on abortion to broaden his political appeal.

For most of the year, he consistently stated that he was against a

constitutional amendment that would absolutely ban abortion, but favored an amendment leaving the decision up to the separate states.

This state-option stance does not go as far as Catholic Church leaders want. They prefer an amendment that would give "maximum protection possible to the unborn."

Ford's position does not seem to go as far as the Republican platform plank on abortion, which conservatives pushed through at the GOP convention in August. The plank "supports the efforts of those who seek enactment of a constitutional amendment to restore protection of the right to life for unborn children."

There was nothing about state options in the party platform, but Ford, at a press conference on Sept. 8, insisted that "my position is identical with that of the Republican platform." Press Secretary Ron Nessen insisted the next day that there was no inconsistency, but the author of the abortion plank Sen. Jesse Helms (R., N. C.) sniffed, "I can read."

At the very least, Ford is stretching the meaning of words to appease Roman Catholics and other abortion opponents without totally abandoning his past opposition to an absolute ban on abortion.



Phila.'s woes aid some cities

By Douglas A. Campbell
Inquirer Business Writer

ATLANTIC CITY

Some items in this folder were not digitized because it contains copyrighted materials. Please contact the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library for access to these materials.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 20, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: JIM CANNON
FROM: DAVID LISSY
SUBJECT: OSHA COKE OVEN STANDARDS-COSTS
OF COMPLIANCE

So far as I know we have yet to receive any complaints from industry directed to the White House, but it is clear the costs of compliance with the new coke oven standards will be considerable.

It is worth noting at the outset that many existing coke ovens are old-and considerable replacement costs could be anticipated soon with or without the new OSHA standards.

The inflation impact report prepared for OSHA estimates costs as follows:

- The total annual costs would range from \$240 million to \$1,280 million depending on how strictly the regulations were interpreted
- Most of these costs would be capital expenditures but employment would be increased by an average of 17%. Since the industry is capital intensive the large percentage increase in employment reflects a much smaller percentage of the total added cost.
- The estimated increase in the price of steel as a result of this regulation is \$2.50 per ton--or, less than 2% of the total cost of steel.



10/21/76

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 14 1976

Bill
INFORMATION

What impact?

MEMORANDUM FOR:

JIM CANNON
ART QUERN
PAUL LEACH
GEORGE HUMPHREYS
DAVID LISSY

FROM:

BILL DIEFENDERFER *WMD*

SUBJECT:

OSHA - FINAL REGULATIONS ON
COKE OVEN EMISSIONS

On Wednesday, October 20, 1976, OSHA will announce the publication of final Regulations setting new standards for coke oven emissions. Some controversy can be expected.

The development of the Regulations began over two years ago, and the process has included substantial participation by industry and labor organizations. Present emission standards allow 200 micrograms of coal tar pitch volatiles (carcinogens) per cubic meter in the vicinity of coke ovens. The new Regulations will lower the acceptable stand to 150 micrograms per cubic meter.

Industry contends that there exists a safe level of exposure to the carcinogens contained in coke oven emissions. OSHA and the Labor Unions disagree, but realizing a 0 percent emission count is not economically feasible or technologically possible, the standard set in the final Regulations tries to balance safety and feasibility.

Industry is likely to complain that the final Regulations are inflationary, that the capitalization cost of revamping or building new coke ovens is prohibitive, and that the results will be technologically questionable. OSHA officials say that 50 percent of the coke ovens in America are over 25 years old, and that major alterations requiring extensive re-capitalization would be necessary with or without the issuance of these Regulations.



10/20/76

The final Regulations did not include many industry-opposed features of the proposed Regulations, such as daily record-keeping of all individuals in coke oven areas, and keeping of records concerning employee training. The Regulations will require a quarterly measuring of the carcinogen level in the area of coke ovens for each job classification in the exposure area. At one time consideration was being given to mandatory medical examinations of every individual in the exposure area on a regular basis.



Same

HAS this issue

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 21, 1976

been given to President before he goes to

MEMORANDUM FOR:

JIM CANNON

FROM:

STEVE McCONAHEY

SUBJECT:

Labor Dispute in Washington State

Why concern to Washington State?

It should be.

The construction of four nuclear power plants and other facilities in the State of Washington has been currently halted due to a labor dispute between the Mechanical Contractors Association and United Association Local 998. This strike has received considerable publicity in Washington and has raised concern over the impact that it is having on the local economy and on the construction schedules of these power facilities.

On Monday, October 11, James Scarce, Director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, asked the two parties involved to come to Washington to discuss the impasse. The union representatives refused to do so. According to sources at ERDA, the MCA has appealed to the regional NRLB to intervene in the dispute; however, the NRLB has not acted as of this time.

Due to this impasse, we have begun to receive requests for stronger Federal involvement to force the two parties to negotiate. Several state legislators from Washington have wired the President and Governor Evans has talked to me personally about this matter. It is Governor Evans' opinion that Scarce was not perceived to be high enough in the Department of Labor hierarchy to have any influence. He feels that Secretary Usery should be asked to contact both parties and urge them to bargain. I believe that Evans feels strongly enough about this that as a last resort he himself might become involved.

I don't see what we gain by ~~that~~ morning see Usery in ~~let's~~ discuss

Page 2

David Lissy is concerned that this is a "no-win" situation and says that Usery is reluctant to get involved as a result. The question before us is whether we should ask Usery to contact the disputing parties. Governor Evans has asked me to raise this issue and get word to him about possibility of Usery involvement.

I think you, David and I should discuss this item.

cc: Art Quern



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

976 001 2/ 44 7 46

October 25, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR:

JIM CANNON
ART QUERN

FROM:

DAVID LISSY *DL*

SUBJECT:

OSHA COKE OVEN STANDARDS

OSHA has now published the standards. The steel industry has gone to court to block implementation of the standard. At least according to Morton Corn, the head of OSHA, the industry action may be no more than a proforma move pending its detailed analysis of the provisions of the new standard. In any event, I am not aware of any specific industry protests to us about the standard.

OSHA's press release announcing the new standard indicates that estimates of the steel price increase as a result of the standard ranged from \$1.50 to \$13.29 per ton based on a steel price of \$291 per ton. Estimated total costs to the industry ranged from \$130 million to \$1.28 billion with OSHA's view being that the cost would be about \$200 million a year. *(price increase of \$2 a ton or thereabouts)*

OSHA further noted that estimates of the resultant increase in the Consumer Price Index ranged from 0.01 to 0.07 percent. OSHA concluded that "the inflationary impact is small and therefore will not disrupt substantially the income and consumption patterns of the economy."

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

103001-5 11 5 14

October 26, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR:

JIM CANNON

FROM:

STEVE McCONAHEY *JGM*

SUBJECT:

Labor Disputes in
Washington State

Information on the current strike of construction workers affecting the completion of nuclear power plants in Washington State was included in the President's briefing materials prior to his visit to that State.

Governor Evan's office has contacted me today and asked for any further information on the possibility of Secretary Usery becoming involved to the extent of urging both parties to resume negotiations.

I am assuming from your comment (see the attached memo) that it is unlikely that Usery will become involved. However, it is unclear to me why a request from Secretary Usery to begin negotiations could be viewed negatively. He has a reputation of bringing opposing parties to the bargaining table, and I believe he could do so in this case without tipping his hand to one side or the other. I would like to suggest that you, David Lissy and I talk on this tomorrow whenever you might have an opening in your schedule.

cc: David Lissy

Attachments

see for Thursday



10.6.76

same

HAS this issue Steve McConehey

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

been given to President

October 21, 1976

before he goes to

MEMORANDUM FOR:

JIM CANNON

FROM:

STEVE McCONAHEY

SUBJECT:

Labor Dispute in Washington State

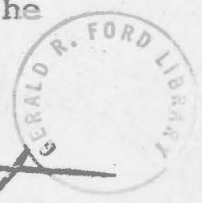
Working on it for the
It should be

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I am clear
opposites clear credit clear action

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I don't see what we gain by ~~for~~ moving Sec Usery in. ~~help~~ Discuss

*look - mgl
why, asked for* **Back**

Reel 3

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

*Personal
forward case*

October 19, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: STEVE McCONAHEY
FROM: BILL DIEFENDERFER *wmd*
SUBJECT: LABOR DISPUTE BETWEEN MECHANICAL CONTRACTORS ASSOCIATION (MCA) AND UNITED ASSOCIATION (UA) LOCAL 598

Per your request I am forwarding information concerning the strike in South Central Washington involving MCA and U.A.

1. On Monday, October 11, 1976, James Scarce, Director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, asked both parties to come to Washington, D. C. to discuss the impasse. The Union, U.A. Local 598, refused to do so. Neither Scarce or other members of the Federal Executive Branch can force either party to the negotiations, to come to Washington, D. C., or to let the Federal Government enter the negotiations.
2. ERDA staff informs me that the MCA has appealed to the Regional NLRB to intervene in the dispute. No decision has been made by the Regional NLRB.

*Issue is
whether
to increase
M the two parties
renew negotiations
the pressure
to let*



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

976 001 23 10 3 03

October 27, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: JIM CANNON
FROM: DAVID LISSY
SUBJECT: CONSTRUCTION DISPUTE IN WASHINGTON

I have just seen Steve McConahey's memos to you on this subject.

At this stage of the game I would counsel against giving anyone the impression that they can gain by further delay. We should not suggest that Usery might be available.

Jim Scarce's meeting in Washington earlier this week with some of the national representatives of management and labor was reported to be productive. The advantage to dealing with the national parties is that it side steps the strong personality conflicts which have developed at the local level.

My recommendation is that for the time being we keep quiet and do nothing from here.

I have discussed this with Steve and he indicated he concurs with my recommendation, at least for now.

cc: Art Quern
Steve McConahey
Bill Diefenderfer

102107

DOMESTIC COUNCIL

FROM: ROBERTO ANAZAGASTI

SUBJECT:

Request for help in finding manpower training funds.

----- Date: 10/28/76 -----

COMMENTS:

Last week a letter from this man was forwarded to you by Dick Rosenbaum asking if you could help set up a meeting with a regional Labor Department official.

You asked that it be done -- so Lissy is trying to set it up. Do you want an acknowledgement to go from David once we know the status of a meeting?

Yes
to Lissy 10/11

ACTION:

Date:





"Poverty is the parent of
revolution and crime."
Aristotle - 384 B.C.

East Harlem Community Corporation

105 East 106th Street
New York, N. Y. 10029

Tel. 427-0500

Rafael A. Cora
Chairman

Roberto Anzagasti
Executive Director

October 28, 1976

Mr. James M. Cannon
Director
President's Domestic Council
White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20213

Dear Mr. Cannon:

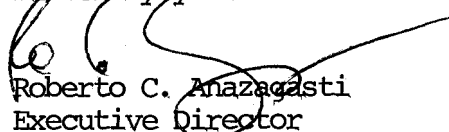
Last year Mr. Louis Gonzalez and myself met with you to discuss problems and achievements within the Hispanic community in our country. I remember making the point that Hispanics are at the "bottom of the heap" economically and now note that the U.S. Civil Rights Commission has documented that fact in a recent report.

At our meeting you asked that if we were confronted by any serious problem to please contact the council to see what could be done. I would like to ask you at this time to help us in getting a job training program for some of our people in Spanish Harlem. We feel that this program is desperately needed as our community's unemployment rate is 16.8%, it is the third highest in the city and jobs are available in the fields of housing management and maintenance and food management. We have to demonstrate that a community can train and deliver a workforce for private industry located within the community itself.

We cannot be considered a community development program unless we can develop our people into a workforce that is skilled in areas that can lead to self and community economic advancement.

Can you help us locate a funding source and contracts in the Federal Government? I would also like to ask you to push for the funding of our program once these sources are identified. I can send you a copy of what we are proposing or meet with you in person if you desire.

Sincerely yours


Roberto C. Anzagasti
Executive Director

RCA:sr

11/13



"Poverty is the parent of
revolution and crime."
Aristotle - 384 B.C.

East Harlem Community Corporation

105 East 106th Street
New York, N. Y. 10029

Tel. 427-0500

Rafael A. Cora
Chairman

October 26, 1976

Roberto Anazagasti
Executive Director

Mr. Robert McConnen
Director, National Programs
United States Department of Labor
601 D Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20213

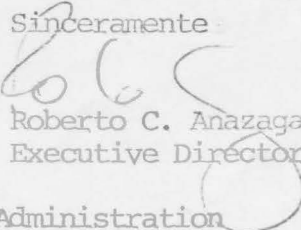
Dear Mr. McConnen:

We would like to reiterate some of the problems and needs that our community has in terms of job training that we talked about on Wednesday, October 20, 1976. We have identified OJT training in the fields of housing management, maintenance, repairs, and food management as the prime need of the underemployed and unemployed of the Hispanic and Black, community of East Harlem. East Harlem has the third highest rate of unemployment of any community in New York, 16.8% or 7400 persons. We submitted a proposal for CETA funds to the City's Department of Employment and did not even receive a letter of acknowledgement. After seven (7) months of unanswered calls, we were notified that we were rejected because of lack of funds. We doubt that statement.

I am sure that you are well aware of the just-released study of income and employment among Puerto Ricans by the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights that shows us at the bottom of the heap, ignored by programs and local governments that could lend assistance. We don't want to be ignored any more and will keep pushing to get our people jobs and training.

We ask you to find a way to fund an OJT CETA Program for our community in the fields of housing and food management and for you to call upon the city to find out why we should not be funded. Will you do this?

Sinceramente


Roberto C. Anazagasti
Executive Director

CC: Thomas Hill, Assistant Regional Administration
Lucille Rose, Commissioner Department of Labor
Vice President Nelson Rockefeller
James M. Cannon, Director Domestic Council
James H. Cavanaugh, Deputy Director Domestic Council



RCA:sr

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Labu
Bill
Traveller
Bill

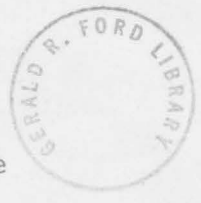
1976 OCT 29 AM 5 54

October 29, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: JIM CANNON
FROM: BILL DIEFENDERFER
SUBJECT: August Unemployment Rates
25 Largest SMSAs *

| | June | July | Aug |
|-----------------------------|------|------|------|
| 1. New York | 10.1 | 10.3 | 9.7 |
| 2. Chicago | 7.6 | 7.4 | 7.0 |
| 3. Los Angeles - Long Beach | 9.4 | 9.2 | 9.0 |
| 4. Philadelphia | 8.4 | 8.6 | 8.2 |
| 5. Detroit | 10.5 | 11.2 | 10.1 |
| 6. San Francisco - Oakland | 11.5 | 11.5 | 11.0 |
| 7. Washington, D. C. | 5.7 | 5.5 | 5.3 |
| 8. Boston | 8.3 | 8.2 | 7.4 |
| 9. Nassau - Suffolk, N.Y. | 7.8 | 8.0 | 7.4 |
| 10. Dallas - Fort Worth | 5.2 | 5.1 | 4.7 |
| 11. St. Louis | 7.2 | 6.9 | 6.5 |
| 12. Pittsburgh | 7.5 | 7.7 | 6.9 |
| 13. Houston | 6.2 | 5.9 | 5.7 |
| 14. Baltimore | 7.0 | 7.0 | 6.6 |
| 15. Newark | 8.9 | 8.4 | 8.3 |
| 16. Cleveland | 6.5 | 6.1 | 5.6 |
| 17. Minneapolis - St. Paul | 6.2 | 5.8 | 5.4 |
| 18. Atlanta | 7.5 | 7.1 | 7.1 |
| 19. Anaheim - Santa Ana | 7.5 | 6.9 | 6.7 |
| 20. San Diego | 11.8 | 11.5 | 11.3 |
| 21. Milwaukee | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.2 |
| 22. Seattle - Everett | 8.7 | 8.7 | 8.5 |
| 23. Cincinnati | 7.6 | 7.6 | 6.9 |
| 24. Denver - Boulder | 6.9 | 7.0 | 6.7 |
| 25. Miami | 10.7 | 10.5 | 10.3 |

* Note: None of the 25 largest SMSAs experienced an increase in unemployment between July and August. Twenty-four experienced a drop, one remained the same (Atlanta).



Because of data limitations, a consistent time series for each State and metropolitan area is not available; therefore, the data are not seasonally adjusted. In the absence of seasonal adjustment, it is not possible to determine whether the change in the employment situation in a metropolitan area is due to temporary seasonal factors or underlying trends.

Because of the smaller size of the areas involved, as well as limitation of data inputs used, the area estimates are not of the same statistical quality as the national estimates and should be used with caution.

cc:

Art Quern
Allen Moore



From. Lisay

10/30

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

I noted in today's New York Times that my opponent took the occasion of a meeting of the New Jersey School Boards Association this week to reaffirm his view that local public school teachers should be able to strike.

I know this issue is a matter of considerable concern to the people of Buffalo and Erie County, and I want you to know where I stand.

I do not favor any Federal effort to control labor-management relations of local and State governments. This is an area where local control and local choice should prevail.

I believe government employees who work in areas that affect public health and safety should settle any differences with their public employers through means other than strikes. Binding arbitration is one method being tried in some areas. Whatever the method, uninterrupted delivery of key public services is vital. We must remember that public employees work for the people, and that distinguishes the nature of their employment from work in the private sector.

I cannot emphasize too strongly my concern that the Federal government, and those who lead it, not impose on local communities any particular approach to the question of public employee labor relations.



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 2, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: JIM CANNON
ART QUERN

FROM: BILL DIEFENDERFER *WMD*

SUBJECT: OMB Director's Review:
Department of Labor

file
AA
Ms
Heuble
Thanks
Jim

The following items, of which you should be aware, were discussed at the OMB Director's Review of the Department of Labor.

DOL Management

The structure for good management exists, but DOL top management does not use the structure very well.

Research at DOL is hampered by the lack of a central appropriation, and the policy of bringing in a new top researcher from a college or university to head the effort each year.

CETA

OMB feels work should begin on a specific Administration proposal in this area, but with a low profile. Coordination with key Congressional members was discussed with Al Quie being identified on the House side, and Marvin Esch in the Senate if he is elected.

Dan McGurk (OMB) pointed out that the Secretary's CETA Title I discretionary funds in FY 76 were approximately \$142.7 million, and in FY 77 approximately \$227.8 million. He felt the President should have final say on the use of Title I discretionary funds. Paul O'Neill identified Title I discretionary funds as an area for fiscal fat trimming if we are to produce a balanced budget.



11/10/76

OMB staff felt that Under Secretary Moscow only consulted with OMB on budget matters, and directed all policy considerations to the EPB. O'Neill indicated OMB will be involved in policy decisions. It was not discussed whether OMB involvement in the policy area would be through the EPB or by altering Moscow's present consulting pattern.

Youth Employment

OMB says that DOL feels too much CETA, Title I money is being spent on youth. Several attendees noted that the unemployment figures for youth, especially minority youth and the President's statements about youth unemployment, make a federally-imposed program redirection of CETA, Title I a questionable undertaking.

The Administration's policy is to make a final judgment on the amount of monies needed for summer youth employment programs in March when the necessary data is available. Last March we requested more money than the Congress did for summer youth employment, but public fear of reductions in our March 1977 recommendations still exist.

Inflation Costs: Should They Be Reflected in FY 78 Budget

Although this issue arose in the context of CETA programs, it cross-cuts all Federal Government programs. O'Neill does not agree with Milton Friedman's recommendation that all government spending be linked to an index to reflect cost increases due to inflation. O'Neill accepted such indexing for programs like Social Security and Unemployment Insurance benefits, but not for programs like CETA. Arguments against such indexing are: 1) There is no way to accurately ascertain a year in advance the future rate of inflation and reflect it in a budget request, and 2) allowing inflation to erode the activities of Federal programs forces proponents of those programs to defend them, and justify funding increases before the Congress. The main argument for such indexing is that a budget submission that does not reflect increased costs due to inflation is not realistic or accurate. If the President submits a balanced budget, which does not take future inflation into account, he will be accused of balancing the budget on false, if not contrived assumptions.



Program Restructuring Likely To Be Opposed By DOL

OMB is going to recommend that the Federal Employee's Compensation Act (FECA), which provides workers compensation to Federal employees for job-related injuries or death, be administered by the Civil Service Commission rather than DOL. OMB feels DOL demonstrates too much employee bias in administering FECA. A similar measure was supported by Civil Service 3 years ago. O'Neill asked that Civil Service and DOL views be documented before this recommendation goes to the President.

Other Issues

The Secretary of Labor has requested 5 additional staff for a collective bargaining initiative. To the extent the Secretary intends to overlap the jurisdiction and activities of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service with his "initiative," Congressional objection can be expected.

O'Neill discussed possible ways to link Public Service Employment with Unemployment Insurance (U.I.) benefits. For discussion he suggested that all U.I. beneficiaries, who have been unemployed for more than 15 weeks, be put in a Public Service job with the U.I. benefits absorbing most of the employment cost. OMB staff persuaded O'Neill this idea was not equitable in that it would probably increase the average length of unemployment, and the employers who fund the U.I. benefit fund with their taxes would have to foot the bill. O'Neill agreed, but maintains interest in linking U.I. with Public Service Employment.

Concern was expressed that OMB develop a "slate" of candidates for the 7 Presidential appointments, including the Chairman to the Unemployment Compensation Commission. The Congress appoints the remaining 6 members. The direction the Commission takes in examining the Unemployment Compensation system could be crucial to future legislative initiatives. OMB is concerned that a DOL "slate" of candidates may not reflect the President's thinking.



file

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 4, 1976

MEMO TO: DAVID LISSY
FROM: JIM CANNON *Jm*
SUBJECT: Legislative Program for Labor

Please look this over and identify for me in a brief memo the key points of concern.

Attachment



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date 11/4

TO: Allen Moore

FROM: DAVID LISSY

Don McCork is handling this. It is more an OMB problem than ours. Steve McConahy, Bill D. and I have been a little bit involved in this over the last week. NAFO may be over dramatizing the situation. In any event McCork is following it now.

DL



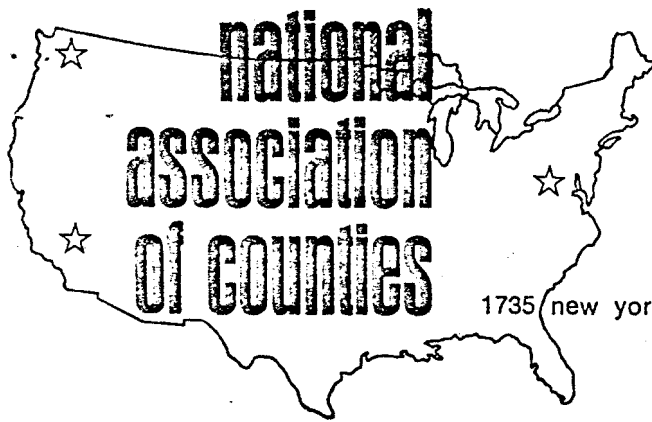
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 11/4
TO: David L.
FROM: ALLEN MOORE
SUBJECT:

ACTION:

FYI:)

Could you provide
JMC with a brief comment
on the legitimacy of these
"charges" and any corrective
action underway.



1735 new york avenue, n.w., washington, d.c. 20006 (202) 785-9577

cc: Lissy
Quern
McConahey

776

November 2, 1976

The Honorable William J. Usery, Jr.
Secretary of Labor
200 Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20210

Dear Mr. Secretary:

We are extremely disturbed by the delay in allocating CETA Title II and VI public service job funds. While we understand that the reasons behind the delay are different for each Title, we feel that the Department, primarily the Bureau of Labor Statistics under circular A-46 (exhibit J), has not been responsive to the needs of local governments for these funds.

Surely, the level of CETA Title II funding (\$400 million) has been known since early this calendar year. The President's budget as well as the House and Senate did not waiver from the \$400 million level for Title II. The Department has known for months that they would have a Title II allocation obligation on October 1, 1976, regardless of the status of the fiscal 1977 Labor-HEW Appropriations bill. In addition, there has never been any Congressional debate to vary the Title II allocation formula.

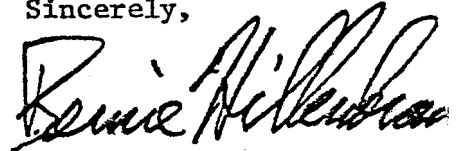
The Bureau of Labor Statistics has also failed to provide error-free data in a timely fashion for the countercyclical assistance program (Title II of P.L. 94-369). The Department has known of the high probability of the need for adequate data for an allocation since the veto of the authorizing bill was overridden in late July.

Title VI of CETA is a different story because of the vagueness of the continuing resolution (P.L. 94-473). However, if the Bureau of Labor Statistics were ready with the necessary data for a Title II allocation on October 1, 1976, the Title VI allocation could occur immediately after a dollar level for the continuing resolution was determined in negotiation with OMB. As it stands now the Title VI dollar level will probably be determined before BLS has error-free data available for the allocation.

The Honorable William J. Usery, Jr.
November 2, 1976
Page 2

We would urge prompt action on your part to insure that the Bureau of Labor Statistics can meet its data obligations in a timely fashion with the sophistication necessary to meet the programmatic demands of the ETA and the Department of Treasury.

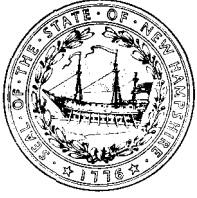
Sincerely,



Bernard F. Hillenbrand
Executive Director

cc: Mr. James A. Cannon
Mr. James T. Lynn
Mr. Paul H. O'Neill
Mr. William H. Kolberg
Mr. Julius Shiskin





STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD 03301

Office of Governor

NOV 5 8 AM 9 51

November 5, 1976

Mr. James Cannon
Assistant for Domestic Affairs
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Jim,

A week or so ago both the Governor and myself talked to you about the Department of Labor's Wage and Hour Office in Manchester, New Hampshire that was going to be transferred to Portland, Maine. Shortly thereafter, Congressman Cleveland announced that he had succeeded in blocking the transfer, and the matter was resolved.

We now find that the office is going to remain open, but that the functions of the office will be transferred out as well as some of the key personnel. This doesn't seem to make much sense to us either. Would you please have someone look into it further and see if we can keep both the function and the personnel there? There is no sense in having the office open if the function is going to be done elsewhere.

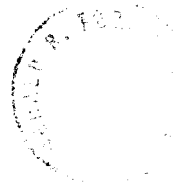
There is a real need for it in New Hampshire, and as you know, New Hampshire is by far the faster growing state with the lower unemployment and more new industry coming in. For all of these reasons, we would like to keep it open if at all possible. Anything you can do to help will be deeply appreciated.

With warm personal regards,

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Marshall".

Marshall Cobleigh
Deputy Chief of Staff



MC/bef

110802

Lab

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

~~DATE~~ November 10, 1976
1976 NOV 11 AM 9 08

TO: JIM CANNON
FROM: BILL DIEFENDERFER *Bill Diefenderfer*
RE: Department of Labor Field Office
Manchester, New Hampshire

Per your instruction, I spoke with
Marshall Cobleigh today, regarding
the meeting to be held on Friday
in Manchester, New Hampshire.

Bill Diefenderfer



11102

Jeb

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 11/10
TO: Bill D.
FROM: ALLEN MOORE
SUBJECT:

ACTION: JMC would like
FYI: you to call
Cobleigh directly
and convey this
information to him.
Thanks.

*11/11 note for Riefender -
handled by phone
per JMC request*



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

976 NOV 9 PM 2 51

November 9, 1976

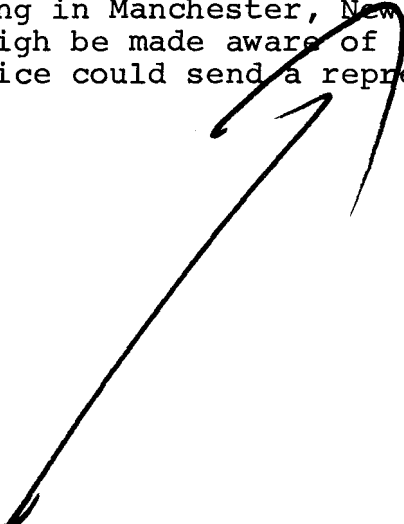
MEMORANDUM FOR: JIM CANNON

FROM: BILL DIEFENDERFER *WMD*

SUBJECT: Department of Labor Field Office
Manchester, New Hampshire

The Department of Labor has informed me that the Field Office in Manchester, New Hampshire, will not be closed. The number of people employed in that Office will not be reduced. Key personnel will not be transferred. However, closed files will no longer be kept in the Manchester Field Office, but will be maintained in the Portland, Maine, area office. This is the action which has probably triggered the inquiry from the Governor's office.

Assistant Secretary John Read will meet with concerned people on this matter at 10 a.m., Friday, November 12, 1976, at the Federal Building in Manchester, New Hampshire. I asked that Marshall Cobleigh be made aware of Friday's meeting so the Governor's office could send a representative if it chose to do so.



110937

C.S.C.

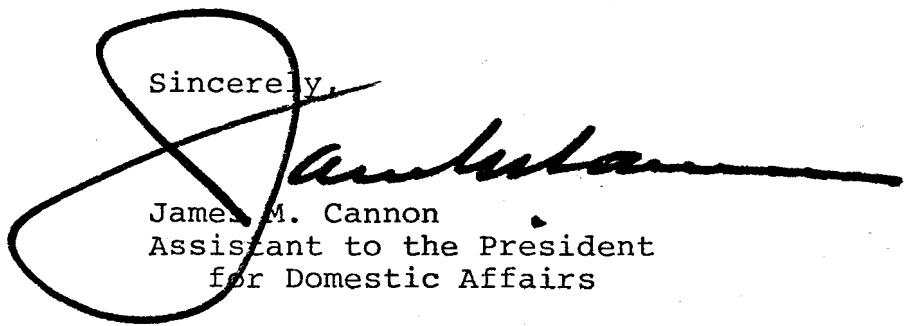
November 23, 1976

Dear Mr. Hampton:

Thank you very much for your letter of November 12, reporting the fine performance of Federal Departments and Agencies in employing summer workers.

President Ford is particularly pleased that we exceeded our goals in this worthwhile endeavor on behalf of needy youth.

Sincerely,



James M. Cannon
Assistant to the President
for Domestic Affairs

Honorable Robert E. Hampton
Chairman
U.S. Civil Service Commission
Washington, D.C. 20415



DOMESTIC COUNCIL

FROM:

Robert Hampton (Chairman, Civil Service
Commission)

SUBJECT:

Report on summer youth employment 1976

----- Date: 11/12/76 -----

COMMENTS:

Hampton sends a brief, positive report on
summer jobs for youth.

Lissy does not believe there is anything here
worth showing to the President. I agree.

Do you, and do you want to send an
acknowledgement?

A.

ML *ARK*
John

ACTION:

Date:





UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

IN REPLY PLEASE REFER TO

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20415

November 12, 1976

YOUR REFERENCE

76 NOV 12 11 08 49

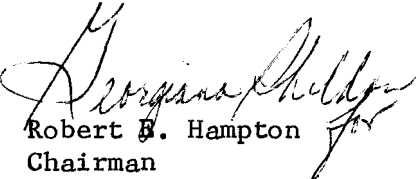
MEMORANDUM FOR

Honorable James Cannon
Executive Director, Domestic Council
The White House

We are pleased to report that Federal departments and agencies, in response to the President's directive of April 8, 1976, employed in excess of 89,000 temporary workers, mostly students, during the summer of 1976. Students had the opportunity to participate in the affairs of their Government, and agency officials have advised that they performed their assignments exceptionally well.

President Ford in announcing the 1976 program also directed agencies to provide opportunities for needy young men and women, and set a general goal of 1 youth in this category for every 40 regular employees. The Federal Government again demonstrated leadership in the summer employment effort by employing 53,598 needy youths, thereby exceeding the President's goal.

Enclosed for your information is a copy of the President's directive and a statistical summary of the 1976 program.


Robert B. Hampton
Chairman

Enclosures



1883-1973

MERIT PRINCIPLES ASSURE QUALITY AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

11503

1976 FEDERAL SUMMER EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM FOR YOUTH

Appointments made from May 13 thru September 30, 1976

| | |
|-----------------------------|----------|
| Needy Youth | 53,598 |
| Summer Aids | (36,176) |
| Stay-in-School Program | (15,898) |
| Federal Junior Fellows | (1,524) |
| Merit Staffing | 36,152 |
| Summer Examination | (6,955) |
| Agency Merit Staffing Plans | (28,586) |
| Federal Summer Interns | (611) |
| Grand Total | 89,750 |

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 8, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR THE HEADS OF
DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

When schools close for the summer months, many young Americans will be seeking temporary summer employment. This year, as in the past, Federal agencies can help these young men and women put their vacations to practical use.

I am once again requesting that Federal managers give their full support to the Federal Summer Employment Program for Youth. Past experience clearly indicates that young people are not only effective in the performance of duties as replacements for vacationing employees, but are also useful in a variety of other activities necessary in accomplishing the Government's missions. Also important is the fact that summer employment gives us a chance to expand relationships with educational institutions and, at the same time, assist students who need the income to help out with school expenses.

I urge all agencies to conduct balanced programs through the selection of young people who have successfully competed in the summer employment examination, those who have qualified under merit staffing and the Federal Summer Intern Program. In addition, to assure that needy young people have the opportunity to become involved, I am again setting a general goal of one needy youth for every 40 regular employees.

Chairman Hampton of the Civil Service Commission will continue to provide guidance on all aspects of the Government's summer programs and will report to me on accomplishments. In the past, the success of this program has been the result of support by Federal managers. I urge your continued personal involvement.

Ronald R. Felt