

9/4/79 [2]

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WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
memo w/ att.	From Brzezinski to, The President (4 pp.) re: Defense Budget <i>opened per RAC NLC-126-18-3-1-8 11/15/13</i>	8/28/79	A
memo w/ att.	From Dendend to Wise (2 pp.) re: Defense Budget <i>opened per RAC NLC-126-18-3-2-7 11/15/13</i>	8/28/79	A

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Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D. C. 20530

August 30, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Re: Press Reports About Compliance
With Temperature Standards

By your note of August 18, 1979, you called to my attention an Associated Press report carried in the Washington Post that Michigan Governor William Milliken had stated that his State would not follow federal standards for building temperatures. The Associated Press report is wrong.

Michigan has adopted a state program which will set thermostats in state buildings at 78°. Indeed, the state is legally obliged to follow the federal standards in its buildings. Michigan, however, has declined to accept a delegation of authority from the Department of Energy to enforce federal temperature guidelines in other public buildings in that State. While DOE does have the authority to delegate the power to enforce the federal standards to the states, it does not have the authority to require the states to accept such a delegation. Therefore, in Michigan the state government will enforce the 78° limit in state buildings while responsibility for enforcing the federal guidelines in all other public buildings will remain in DOE.

As to federal courtrooms, about which you asked earlier, we are contacting federal courts informally as failures to comply come to our attention. This approach seems completely successful in gaining compliance.

Respectfully,

Benjamin R. Civiletti
Attorney General

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To: President Carter

341
From: Sarah

WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT

Your Guide to Over
400 Top Women in the
Federal Government

THE WHITE HOUSE
THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH
AGRICULTURE
COMMERCE
DEFENSE
ENERGY
HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE
HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
INTERIOR
JUSTICE
LABOR
STATE DEPARTMENT
TRANSPORTATION
TREASURY
PLUS GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

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From the Office of
SARAH WEDDINGTON
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, DC 20500

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

9/4/79

Phil Wise

The attached was returned in the President's outbox today and is forwarded to you for appropriate handling.

Rick Hutcheson

US-USSR JOINT COMMITTEE ON COOPERATION IN THE
FIELD OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION (American Side)

СМЕШАННАЯ АМЕРИКАНСКО-СОВЕТСКАЯ КОМИССИЯ ПО СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВУ
В ОБЛАСТИ ОХРАНЫ ОКРУЖАЮЩЕЙ СРЕДЫ (Американская Часть)

Room 805 WSMW (A-106)
401 M Street, S.W.
Washington, DC 20460
Telephone: 202-755-0560

*Phil.
Maybe a
photo
(5 min)*

August 31, 1979

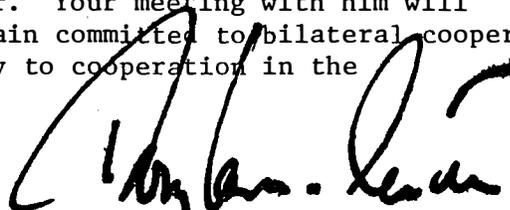
MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

I recommend that you receive Academician Yuriy A. Izrael, Chairman of the Soviet side of the US-USSR Joint Committee on Cooperation in the Field of Environmental Protection, during his visit to Washington the week of December 10.

There have been constructive results through the work of the US-USSR Joint Committee. We have built solid links between the United States and Soviet scientists and advanced our knowledge of the environment, particularly in the areas of air and water pollution, earthquake prediction, and climatic effects. When Premier Kosygin received me during my visit to Moscow in January, he took the occasion to express strong support for continued cooperation with the United States in the area of environmental protection.

Dr. Izrael continues to be a rising star in Soviet science. The Hydrometeorological Service, which he has headed for several years, was recently elevated to the rank of a State Committee -- a move which makes it somewhat comparable in status to EPA. A physicist by training, Dr. Izrael is a highly competent professional who takes a pragmatic, businesslike approach to cooperation with Americans.

For a number of reasons, the Soviets will be closely watching how we treat Dr. Izrael this year. Your meeting with him will help to impress them that we remain committed to bilateral cooperation in general, and specifically to cooperation in the environmental field.



Douglas M. Costle
US Co-Chairman
Joint Committee on Cooperation
in the Field of Environmental
Protection

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for Preservation Purposes**

J

~~SECRET~~

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

~~SECRET ATTACHMENT~~

August 28, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: ZBIGNIEW BRZEZINSKI *ZS.*

In the event that you should meet with Senator Byrd over the Labor Day weekend, attached are talking points on SALT and the Defense budget.

~~SECRET ATTACHMENT~~
Review on August 28, 1985

DECLASSIFIED
Per: Rac Project
ESDN: NLC-126-18-3-1-8
BY *KS* NARA DATE *10/28/15*

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

SENSITIVE

~~SECRET/SENSITIVE~~

DECLASSIFIED

Per: Rac Project

ESDN: NLC-126-18-3-1-8

BY KS NAPA, DATE 10/28/13

TALKING POINTS FOR USE WITH SENATOR ROBERT BYRD

1. As the testimony before SFRC and SASC has shown, SALT II is justified on its own merits. It limits the momentum of Soviet strategic programs, it allows us to carry out all the strategic programs we need or think we may need; the increases in the annual costs of our strategic programs will be less than they would almost certainly have to be without SALT II; it provides a base from which we can subsequently negotiate mutual reductions.
2. As Senator Byrd knows, the debate has turned to the military balance and the defense budget. As a practical matter, the Administration needs to state its defense budget position early in September. The 1980 Second Budget Resolution is scheduled for adoption by September 15. Cy Vance and Harold Brown must testify before SFRC on September 12 and 13.
3. We need Senator Byrd's advice as to the following proposed Administration position:
 - a. The Administration is determined to preserve a satisfactory balance of U.S. military capability with that of the U.S.S.R.--more broadly, of alliance military capability as compared with the USSR and its allies. We see this not as a "price" to be paid for SALT II approval by the Senate, but as a necessity for U.S. Security. By the same token, we will oppose increases in military efforts beyond what is needed. Our security depends on many other factors as well--including a healthy economy and domestic political cohesion. The Executive and Legislative Branches need to build a consensus on the defense program--a consensus around which the people of the U.S. can rally, and which will last well into the decade of the 1980s.
 - b. Because Soviet military efforts have been increasing in real terms at a rate of about 4% annually for nearly two decades, while our expenditures are less this year in real terms than they were in 1963, the balance--both in strategic and conventional forces--has been becoming less favorable to us. Recognizing that a continuation of the existing trend would have grave results, the NATO Allies' defense ministers agreed in 1977 to aim for 3% annual growth in defense expenditures after inflation, and the Heads of Government confirmed such a commitment last year. Expenditures by themselves do not guarantee that the balance will stabilize or improve--that depends on how the funds are used. But we believe that 3% real annual growth, if accompanied by better cooperation among the Allies to assure that our efforts in material, planning, training, etc., are additive rather than incoherent, together with exploitation of a number of technological advantages that we have, and wise choices of systems, will allow us to stop further erosion in the balance.
 - c. During the fiscal year now ending, we will have increased our defense outlays in real terms by 3% or more over FY 1978. The same is true on the average for our NATO Allies, as well as Japan. The budget submitted to the Congress for FY 1980 was intended to do the same for that fiscal year. However, we underestimated the effect of inflation on real defense costs by about 2%; to restore the growth to 3% in real terms will take an increase of about 2.2 or 2.3 B \$. Moreover, the first Budget Resolution cut 1.6 B \$ from the defense budget request.

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SENSITIVE

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SENSITIVE

d. The Administration believes it very important--to keep the military balance from worsening, to preserve our credibility with our Allies, to set the pattern for our future defense programs, and to show the Soviets we are prepared to compete if they prefer competition to cooperation--that the 3% real growth be maintained. To this end, we plan to submit a FY 1980 budget amendment in September, to make up for our underestimate of inflation. The funds especially will be in the annual (Operation and Maintenance) accounts, to pay for higher fuel costs, transportation rates, foreign exchange rates, etc.,--which have already occurred. Appropriation, but not authorization, will be needed. Such an amendment will have significant effects on the Congressional budget process. There is no point in talking about 3% real increases in subsequent years--let alone more than 3%--if the Congress is not prepared to restore a real 3% even in FY 1980. That would require the Second Budget Resolution to authorize the addition in the Amendment of about 2.2 B \$ to the amount requested in the President's budget. It would also require that the corresponding appropriations be passed, contrary to the action of the Defense Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee, which separately has proposed a cut of more than \$2 B in operating funds (which will impact on readiness from the FY 1980 budget submitted in January. Should these or other cuts be enacted, the Administration believes the importance of maintaining the real 3% growth in 1980 is such that an FY 80 Supplemental Appropriations Bill would be needed, in addition to the budget amendment. (FYI: the proposed budget amendment would be exclusive of any increase required by a pay cap higher than the 5.5% included in the FY 80 budget).

e. At the most appropriate time the Administration would also state its intention to propose a real increase of 3% in the 1981 military budget and throughout the 5-year planning cycle. There are differences of view as to what this time is. Those responsible for managing the SALT II ratification believe this should be done at the same time the 1980 proposals are put forward so that the Administration's commitment beyond the 1980 budget is clear to Senator Nunn and those who share his views. Senator Byrd's views on the timing of our statement as to the 1981 budget would be appreciated.

4. In the Administration's view, it should put forward at least some of the above proposals promptly even if they meet with some Congressional resistance and are not accepted before the SALT II vote. Many Senate votes needed for SALT II are likely to be held back until the President states his defense budget position. Once this is done, these Senators may vote for SALT II without insisting that Congress first adopt the defense budget increases, in the belief that a majority of each house will enact the increase after SALT II is ratified.

5. Senator Byrd's views are needed on the best strategy to win approval of SALT II as well as the proposed defense budget increases. What are his views as to the best way to rally the leaders in the budget and appropriations processes in the Senate (and by analogy in the House), as well as the Republican leadership, behind the process proposed--including building a consensus on defense? In particular, how do we avoid or

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SENSITIVE

minimize the claims for increases in the other parts of the FY 1980 budget that are sure to be precipitated by a Defense Amendment and restoration of defense cuts.

6. FYI Senator Byrd likely will raise questions about programs. In that case, you could point out that there is a five year defense program which from its Basic to Enhanced levels covers most of the reasonable programs that have been suggested and various growth rates. The Basic level corresponds to about 3% annual real growth; it emphasizes growth in selected areas: strategic systems (including command and control), modernization of conventional forces, increased airlift and sealift, rapid reinforcement of Europe, and fleet air defense. We would be prepared, as part of the task of building a consensus on defense levels, to explain those plans.

~~SECRET~~ SENSITIVE

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

~~SECRET/SENSITIVE ATTACHMENT~~

August 28, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR:

PHIL WISE

FROM:

LES DENEN *LD*

I understand from Harold Brown's office that he spoke with the President this morning and promised the attached talking point for the President's meeting with Senator Byrd. This point should be added to those already provided by Dr. Brzezinski this morning. Thanks.

~~SECRET/SENSITIVE ATTACHMENT~~

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Per: Rac Project

ESDN: NLG-126-18-3-2-7

BY *KS* NARA DATE *10/28/13*

~~SECRET~~ SENSITIVE

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~~SECRET SENSITIVE~~
SECRET / SENSITIVE

Some have pressed for more rapid real growth than 3% annually. After FY 1981, if we can stabilize personnel costs in real terms at a level that will provide adequate accession and retention rates, ((FYI: and a civilian personnel level adequate to support the force)) it could be feasible to grow the total obligational authority for defense at a 3%/year rate in real terms and derive from that a more rapid growth rate than 3% in purchases. This is because personnel costs, for a force that will not be growing very much, can grow at less than 3% in real terms. Thus, more than 3% would be available for investment (e.g., procurement--ships, planes, missiles, tanks--research and development, and construction). We are prepared to do whatever is necessary to safeguard our security, and to urge Congressional approval of the necessary programs. But we do not intend to waste money--or to "buy" SALT II approval.

DECLASSIFIED

Per, Pac Project

ESDN; NLC-12C-18-3-27

BY KS NARA DATE 10/28/13

~~SECRET~~ SENSITIVE

SECRET/SENSITIVE
~~SECRET/SENSITIVE~~

3:15 PM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 30, 1979

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BRIEFING ON HOSPITAL COST CONTAINMENT FOR COMMUNITY LEADERS

Tuesday, September 4, 1979
3:15 p.m. - 3:30 p.m.
The East Room

From: ANNE WEXLER *AW*
STU EIZENSTAT *Stu*

I. PURPOSE

To encourage community leaders from key states and areas to work in support of hospital cost containment legislation.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS, AND PRESS PLAN

A. Background

1. Early September is a critical time for hospital cost containment. In the House of Representatives, the Ways and Means Committee has reported a bill similar to the Administration's but with a one-House veto and somewhat broader exemptions. Representative Waxman's health subcommittees will mark-up on September 5, and action by the full House Commerce Committee could come as early as the next day. House floor action is expected shortly after September 10.

In the Senate, the Human Resources Committee has reported a cost containment bill very similar to the Administration's. The Senate Finance Committee tabled the Administration approach by an 11-9 vote and instead reported Senator Talmadge's Medicare/Medicaid-only legislation. Hospital Cost Containment may be on the Senate floor by the second week in September.

2. Although we have broad-based support -- local elected officials, labor, state, consumer and elderly groups, public health organizations, part of the insurance industry and others -- the hospital industry remains a formidable opponent. This briefing is intended to provide additional outside assistance shortly before the key votes expected early in September.

B. Participants

About 350 community leaders have been invited from key states and areas. They are not necessarily supporters of hospital cost containment. We hope that most will become supporters and will speak out while here in Washington and when they return home. The audience will include small business persons, local Chamber of Commerce officers, state legislators, city council members, insurance executives, directors of health maintenance organizations, and elderly and consumer group leaders.

C. Press Plan

White House photo and press pool will be present for the first five minutes of your remarks. In addition, several press representatives will be in the room for the entire briefing, including all of your remarks. They are health correspondents, and representatives of newspapers in the hometowns of some of the participants.

III. AGENDA

Anne Wexler will open the meeting and will introduce the remainder of the program. Stu Eizenstat will discuss the need for hospital cost containment in the context of inflation and the economy. Pat Harris will then brief on the legislation. When you arrive to close the meeting, Pat and Stu will be answering questions. After you speak, there will be a reception in the State Dining Room. (See attached agenda.)

IV. TALKING POINTS

Suggested talking points are attached.

AGENDA

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 30, 1979

HOSPITAL COST CONTAINMENT BRIEFING

THE EAST ROOM -- THE WHITE HOUSE

September 4, 1979

AGENDA

2:00 p.m.	Opening Remarks	Anne Wexler Assistant to the President
2:05 p.m.	The Economy, Inflation and Hospital Cost Containment	Stuart Eizenstat Assistant to the President for Domestic Affairs and Policy
2:20 p.m.	Hospital Cost Contain- ment Legislation	Patricia Harris Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare
2:45 p.m.	Questions and Answers	Patricia Harris Stuart Eizenstat
3:15 p.m.	Closing Remarks	The President
3:30 p.m.	Reception in State Dining Room	

TALKING POINTS FOR THE PRESIDENT FOR MEETING WITH
COMMUNITY LEADERS -- 2:00 P.M., SEPTEMBER 4, EAST ROOM

- When the Congress returns tomorrow, it will have before it one piece of legislation that is directly related to the fight against inflation. The Congress will have no greater opportunity to fight inflation than to enact hospital cost containment legislation.
- The Administration's hospital cost containment legislation will fight inflation by reducing both federal and private spending.
 - o The Administration's legislation will reduce federal spending by \$1.4 billion in 1980 alone.
 - o Over the next five years, federal spending will be reduced by \$22 billion; state and local spending by \$6 billion.
 - o Total savings in hospital costs over the next five years will be \$53 billion.
 - o If we pass this legislation this year, by 1984 the cost of an average hospital stay will be \$500 less than it would be should the legislation fail. This saving will mean decreased taxes, decreased insurance premiums, and decreased out-of-pocket costs for health care.
- The goals we have set in this legislation are reasonable. They can be met without any decrease in the quality of hospital care.
 - o In fiscal 1978, the entire New England region (Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine) averaged an 8.3 percent rate of increase in hospital costs. This rate was achieved despite considerable inflation in energy costs in the New England region.
 - o ^{Eight} ~~Five~~ states already have mandatory state cost containment programs. These programs have successfully cut hospital cost inflation.

- This program seeks to minimize federal regulation of the hospital sector. It calls for voluntary cost savings by the hospital industry. If this fails, the legislation encourages states to adopt their own mandatory programs. Only if voluntary and state efforts do not succeed does the legislation call for mandatory federal controls.
 - o No costly new reporting system will be required to implement the provisions of this bill. Hospitals will be asked to add only a single piece of information to what they already report to HEW.
- Public support is essential to overcome the powerful and well-financed hospital lobby which defeated this bill last year. It is encouraging that there is a broad coalition of groups supporting the legislation this year -- a coalition that includes consumer organizations, senior citizen groups, business, labor unions and elected officials from state and local governments. [Many of these groups will be represented at the meeting.] It will take your dedication and active participation -- as community leaders -- to pass this legislation.
- It is likely that the crucial battle for this legislation is coming up in the next few weeks. We expect intense battles in the House Commerce Committee and on both the Senate and the House floors. Congress needs to know that the American people are with us in our determination to win this battle. We need your help, your commitment, your voice.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 29, 1979

MEMORANDUM TO:

PRESIDENT AND MRS. CARTER

FROM:

GRETCHEN POSTON *GP*

SUBJECT:

SCENARIO - HOSPITAL COSTS CONTAINMENT
BRIEFING AND RECEPTION ON TUESDAY,
SEPTEMBER 3, 1979 AT 2:00 PM

2:00 PM

Guests arrive Southwest Gate and proceed to East Room via Diplomatic Reception Room.

Briefing begins.

3:15 PM

THE PRESIDENT is announced into the East Room by Social Aide.

THE PRESIDENT proceeds to the platform in East Room to make REMARKS.

3:30 PM

THE PRESIDENT departs State Floor.

Guests proceed into the State Dining Room for refreshments.

Guests depart State Floor.

Received 9/4/79
1:35 p.m.
h.

G. Stewart
9/4/79

3107 p.

HOSPITAL COST CONTAINMENT

Each second inflation takes something away from every single citizen in this society. It robs us all.

Inflation terrorizes the elderly who watch helplessly as their fixed incomes grow smaller. At the same time it destroys the incentive for young people to save for their own futures as it seems hopeless to build up more than inflation will tear down.

Inflation demoralizes every working man and woman by devaluing their labor. Like an invisible acid, it slowly erodes the foundation of our society.

But if there is no American who is for inflation, no national leader who is in favor of inflation, no voice raised to demand that we have still more of it -- why then is it so difficult for the United States of America to stop inflation?

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Because when it comes time to stop talking and start doing, some special interest always seems to find just the right vulnerable spot in our system and applies just enough pressure to defeat the will of the nation.

We are here today to see that this does not happen once again to the one major action the Congress can take to fight inflation right now -- finally containing hospital costs.

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This is no small step. The Congress can actually reduce federal spending by 22 billion dollars ^{5/1/60 HCB} over the next five years. In the same period Congress can actually reduce the cost of an average hospital stay by over \$500, ^{by 1984} The total savings to us all in that time can be \$53 billion.

All that is possible if the Congress is truly serious about stopping inflation, if all Americans are serious about stopping the talk and starting the action, if all of you in this room will let your voices be louder than the special

interests' pressure.

I would like each of you -- as leaders and as citizens -- to help me let the Congress know that we are watching and that we are listening -- for the talk to stop and for the action to begin.

This time -- with your help -- our fellow Americans will see and hear that their own government is once again on their side.

#

*Proven in state
When Fed intervention - DoP/ST first*

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SCENARIO
OLD FASHIONED LABOR DAY PICNIC
Monday, September 3, 1979
6-9 p.m.

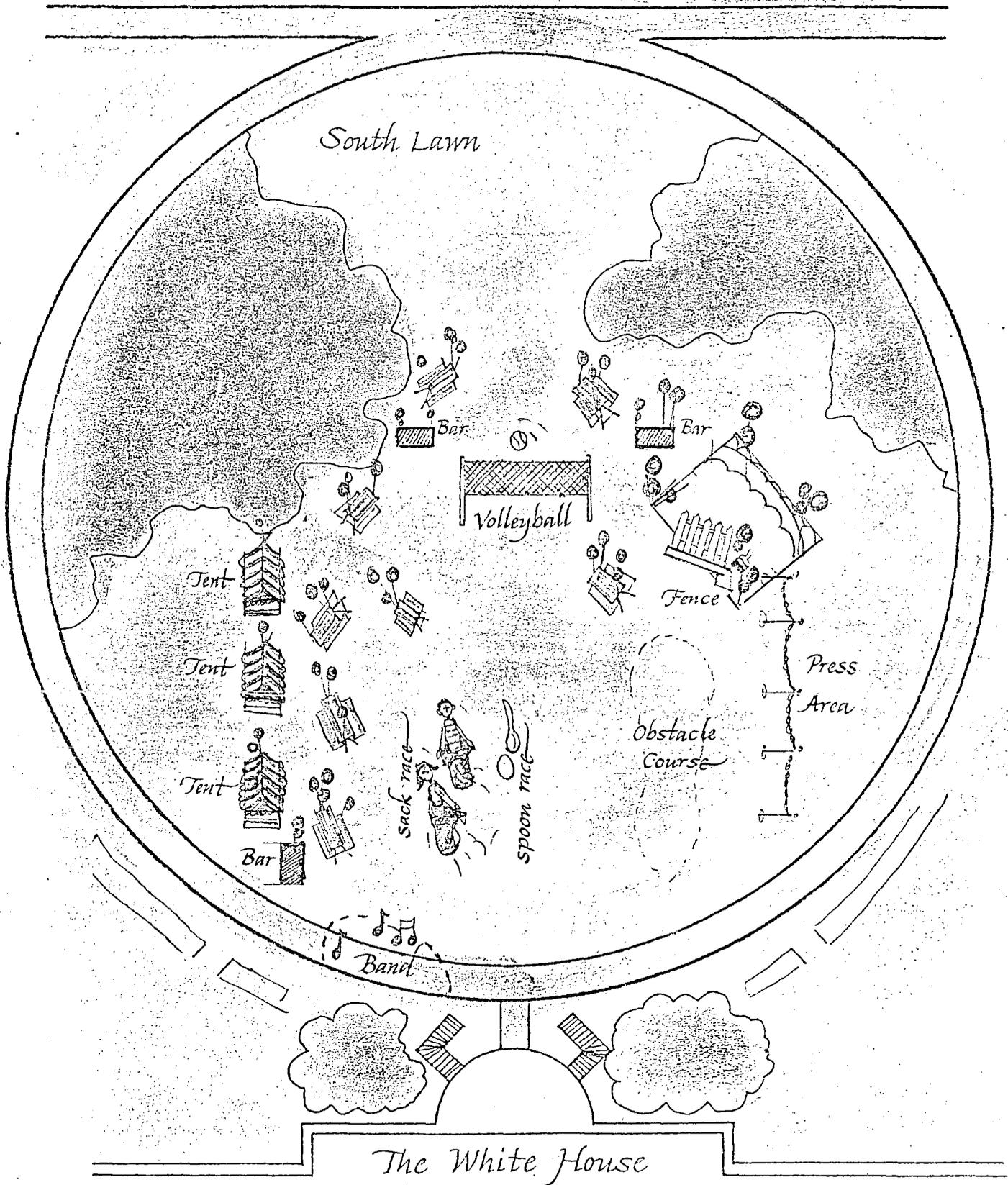
- 5:30 p.m. Gates open.
- 6:00 p.m. Guests arrive and enter the South Lawn via the East Gate. Food and beverages as well as four different games will be provided for the guests enjoyment on the South Lawn.
- 7:15 p.m. THE PRESIDENT and MRS. CARTER, ~~accompanied by George Meany~~, arrive South Lawn via the Diplomatic Reception Room.
- THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. CARTER proceed to stage area (we will have an area cleared for you to walk through) and Mr. Meany is escorted to a reserved area in front of stage.
- NOTE: There will be a reserved picnic table in this area and Mrs. Marshall will be escorted there. Secretary Marshall will be escorted to the south-side stairway leading onto the stage where he will meet the President when he arrives.
- 7:45 p.m. THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. CARTER, accompanied by Secretary Marshall proceed on stage.
- THE PRESIDENT MAKES REMARKS.
- THE PRESIDENT, at conclusion of remarks, introduces Stephen Wade who will provide the entertainment for the evening.
- THE PRESIDENT, MRS. CARTER, and Secretary Marshall depart stage and are escorted to reserved picnic table in front of stage.
- NOTE: Mr. Meany will be escorted over to picnic table -- Mrs. Marshall will already be at table.
- Stephen Wade performs for approximately 15 minutes.
- THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. CARTER, at conclusion of performance, mix and mingle with guests.
- NOTE: Mr. Meany has the option of departing from the South Grounds or staying until the conclusion of the evening and departing via the North Portico.
- 9:00 p.m. THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. CARTER depart South Grounds.
PHOTO OPPORTUNITY with Redskins at elevator.

RAIN PLAN SCENARIO
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1979

- 5:30 PM Gates open.
- 6:00 PM Guests arrive East Gate and proceed to Residence via the Colonnade.
- Food will be located on the Ground Floor and in the State Dining Room. Beverages will be provided on the State Floor.
- 7:30 PM ~~THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. CARTER and Mr. George Meany~~ arrive State Floor and proceed to East Room.
- Music will be playing at the foot of the Grand Staircase.
- 8:00 PM ~~THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. CARTER and Mr. George Meany~~ proceed to platform in the East Room and are joined by Secretary of Labor, Ray Marshall on platform. THE PRESIDENT makes Welcoming Remarks.
- THE PRESIDENT introduces Steven Wade and is seated to side. Chairs will be on platform for performance.
- PRESS COVERAGE
- Steven Wade performs for 12-15 minutes.
- 8:30 PM THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. CARTER thank performer.
- 9:00 PM THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. CARTER depart State Floor.
- THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. CARTER meet the Redskins at elevator for Photo Opportunity.
- Guests depart Residence.



South Lawn



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 29, 1979

MEMORANDUM TO: PRESIDENT AND MRS. CARTER
FROM: GRETCHEN POSTON
SUBJECT: LABOR DAY PICNIC - MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1979

The Labor Day Picnic will take place on the South Lawn on September 3rd commencing at 6:00 PM. This event will be set-up according to the diagram which is attached.

The four games planned for the day will be:

The Sack Race
The Obstacle Course
The Egg-on-the-Spoon Race and
Volleyball

Each of these games will be supervised by the Washington Redskins. They will finish their last work-out at 3:00 PM that afternoon. There will be 300 prizes given to the winners of these games. The prizes will consist of Presidential memorabilia (e.g., pen, cuff links, etc.)

The estimated attendance is 1,500 people. The guests, once arriving at the South Lawn, will be free to participate in the games which will be situated throughout the south grounds.

Three serving tents will accommodate 6 grills containing charcoal-broiled hamburgers and hot dogs. In addition, three bars serving beer and wine will be provided for the guests and will be located near the serving tents on the left side of the South Lawn. The guests can help themselves to food and beverages throughout this event. Approximately 50 picnic tables will be situated throughout the lawn.

Both the U.S. Marine Band and the Marine Dixie Land Band will alternate playing throughout the day. They will be located to the left of the South Lawn on the roadway.

The obstacle course will be located along side the Press area to the right of the South Lawn as you depart the Diplomatic Reception Room. This is in order for the Press to have an opportunity to photograph the President who will be running the obstacle course once he arrives on the South Lawn.

Steven Wade, a banjo player, will perform 12-15 minutes on the stage. He has an excellent show which combines banjo playing, story telling and clogging. He will combine all of these talents in his program, one of which is a labor related excerpt from Mark Twain.

7:15 PM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 1, 1979

MEMORANDUM TO: THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. CARTER
FROM: GRETCHEN POSTON **4**
SUBJECT: SCENARIO - LABOR DAY PICNIC ON THE
SOUTH LAWN - MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1979
AT 6:00 PM

Attached are the scenarios for the event indicated above.

cc: Rick Hutcheson
Phil Wise
Dale Leibach
Kit Dobbelle
Rex Scouten
Military Aides
Bob Mitchell
Nancy Willing
Billy Shaddix
Lt. Brooks
Sgt. Oleksia
Sgt. Johnson
Secret Service
Mary Hoyt
Jane Fenderson

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LABOR DAY PICNIC
PARTICIPANTS

AFL-CIO EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Lane Kirkland, Secretary-Treasurer
Emmet Andrews, President
American Postal Workers Union
Kenneth Blaylock, President
American Federation of Government Employees
Charles Pillard, President
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers
Glenn Watts, President
Communications Workers of America

OTHER INTERNATIONAL UNION PRESIDENTS

Willard McGuire, President
National Education Association
Edward J. Carlough, President
Sheet Metal Workers International Association
Kenneth Brown, President
Graphic Arts International Union
Joseph Pollack, President
Insurance Workers International Union
Joseph T. Power, President
Operative Plasterers and Cement Masons
D. J. Beckstead, President
United Telegraph Workers
Charles Brodeur, President
International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal Workers
Pascal DiJames, President
~~Tile, Marble, Terrazzo, Shopmen and Finishers International~~
Edward J. Kiernan, President
International Union of Police Association
William A. Gill, Jr., President
Flight Engineers International Association
Angelo Lo Vacchio, President
International Plate Printers, Die Stampers and Engravers
Valentine Murphy, President
Utility Workers Union of America

AFL-CIO DEPARTMENTS

Robert Georgine, President
Building and Construction Trades Department

Rudy Oswald, Director
Research Department

Al Zack, Director
Public Relations Department

Ken Young, Director
Legislative Department

Al Barkan, Director
Committee on Political Education

Paul Burnsky, President
Metal Trades Department

Jacob Clayman, President and Secretary-Treasurer
Industrial Union Department

Jean Ingrao, Secretary-Treasurer
Maritime Trades Department

Bob Harbrant, Secretary-Treasurer
Food and Beverage Trades Department

OTHERS

Tom Donahue, Executive Assistant to President George Meany
AFL-CIO

Stephen Schlossberg, Director of Government and Public
Affairs, United Auto Workers

Elizabeth Koontz, Co-Vice Chair
President's Advisory Committee for Women; Chair,
National Commission on Working Women

STATE PRESIDENTS, AFL-CIO

William Cleary
Massachusetts

Robert Gibson
Illinois

Herb Mabry
Georgia

James Mahoney, Executive Vice President
Pennsylvania

Members of the Cabinet

Members of the White House Senior Staff

Members of Congress

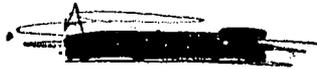
Labor Department Officials

6:45 PM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 31, 1979



MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. CARTER
FROM: GRETCHEN POSTON *GP*
SUBJECT: Private Meeting with George Meany.
Labor Day Picnic.

Attached is the scenario for the Labor Day Picnic.

I have listed below the time of arrival for the meeting with George Meany.

- 6:40 p.m. GEORGE MEANY arrives the North Portico and proceeds to front door.
- 6:45 p.m. GEORGE MEANY is escorted to elevator and proceeds to family quarters.

**Electrostatic Copy Made
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attachment - scenario

CC: Phil Wise
Jane Fenderson
Landon Butler

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 1, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: LONDON BUTLER *LB*

SUBJECT: DINNER WITH GEORGE MEANY
Monday, September 3, 1979

Mr. Meany's dinner and appearance with you at the Labor Day Picnic will be his first public appearance since April. As you know, his ill health kept him in the hospital and then at home for several weeks. (His problems stem from a knee injury that exacerbated an old problem he had with his hip). He has been undergoing physical therapy, which has been very painful to him. During this time, he has lost a great deal of weight and has begun using a wheel chair rather than his famous cane. Although Mr. Meany is sensitive to the changes in his physical appearance and understands that his appearance will be the subject of some press comment, he wishes to attend the Labor Day picnic.

During the last two weeks, Mr. Meany has been back in his office for three or four days per week. Lane Kirkland has kept him fully informed about the relationships that have been developing between the White House and the AFL-CIO over the last months.

Although your dinner will be social and casual, you may wish to make the following points:

- That you are aware that Mr. Meany is up to date on policy discussions with the Administration,
- That you appreciate the AFL-CIO's support on the SALT II treaty, the energy policy and Lane Kirkland's serious efforts to explore the possibility of accord on inflation and economic issues, the so-called "national accord."

A. Nesmith
8/30/79
Draft #4

LABOR DAY PICNIC -- 9/3/79

I am glad that we are all getting together this afternoon to honor the working men and women of America -- by taking the day off.

Today we are especially honoring American women workers. Last year for the first time more than half of American women held jobs outside the home. Though the numbers are still too small, we have made important progress in opening up opportunities for women in non-traditional jobs. We must also make sure that whatever the job, our people receive equal pay for work at equal value.

I am especially glad that George Meany is here.

Before we joined you this evening, President Meany and I spent a few minutes alone. He gave me my report card. President Meany, I won't tell my grades if you won't.

Any American President must handle a tremendous range of activities. But I have learned that no matter what else is happening, there are some things that are never far from any President's consciousness -- things like the national security, the Congress, and George Meany.

When we were deciding what games to play tonight, I suggested we include one I call "Washington", some people call it an obstacle course. I may leave it here awhile so I can get into practice for when Congress gets back.

For those of you who prefer sack races and egg-on-the-spoon contests, we have stationed some Washington Redskins around to make sure the competition doesn't get too heated. But their real job is to fend off the "killer" rabbits.

This last long weekend is the eve of a new beginning for each of us after the rest and stock-taking of the summer.

I have returned to Washington with a renewed appreciation of the fundamental strength of our nation, not just military and industrial, but the great moral and spiritual strength of our people. I also returned with an intense awareness of their fears about the future of our nation and their longing for a sense of unified purpose.

The American people desperately want to pull together to meet the challenges to our economy and to our spirit. They are deeply concerned about our ability to organize ourselves to accomplish mutual objectives. Too often, our common ideals and the overriding good of our nation seem to get lost in endless debating and maneuvering.

We cannot allow this division and distraction to continue. We must pull together to meet the challenges that threaten

our economy, our hopes for the future and our unity as a nation.

The Labor Movement has always shouldered its share of the load when our freedom has been threatened. In time of war, in the long struggle to guarantee civil rights to all our people, and whenever our basic values and the welfare of our nation are at stake, labor is always on the front line.

In the same way, the trade unions of this country have stepped out in front of the crowd to support needed action on the critical issues that face our people today.

Our world must have peace. I'm thankful that no Americans have died in battle anywhere in the world during my Presidency, but there can be no permanent peace, no just peace, no lasting peace in a world filled with threats of war and acts of terrorism. We will continue to meet Soviet competition with both a strong military defense and a strong moral defense

of human rights. We must also have the stamina of spirit to keep up our unceasing efforts to eliminate the threat of nuclear annihilation that has shadowed our lives for a generation. The Senate must ratify the SALT II treaty. I am grateful that the labor movement is supporting ratification, for without it we risk an accelerating nuclear arms race that profits us nothing.

Our nation must become economically independent. We must stop selling our future freedom for foreign oil. Lane Kirkland told me at Camp David, "The issue is freedom." Lane is exactly right, and I am proud that the AFL-CIO is on record in support of the thrust of my Administration's energy program. Your help is critical if we are to get a tough windfall profits tax on the oil companies -- and then begin the long but exciting work of developing alternatives to foreign oil to provide us with true energy security.

Our people must have a national health insurance program so that they can get the medical care they need without fear of financial ruin. Since Harry Truman was President, Americans of compassion and vision have been calling for national health insurance. The labor movement has been at the forefront of this important fight for 30 years. Largely as a result of your long struggles, I believe our nation is now ready to take a major and lasting step toward that goal. I have a more urgent concern that the labor movement and my Administration bridge the narrow gap that divides us on this crucial issue. If we are to succeed at last, we must work together and speak with one voice.

Our nation must have a vibrant economy, with expanding opportunities and stable prices. Inflation threatens to rob us of all our hard-earned economic victories. We cannot conquer inflation by sacrificing the jobs of working Americans. Last January I met with George Meany to discuss our economic

future. I promised him privately then that labor would be a full partner in charting our economic future and I want to repeat that pledge publicly to you tonight. Your leaders -- the voice of labor, the voice of working Americans -- will be at the table during every economic decision we make.

These are not easy times. The founders of our nation did not promise us freedom would be easy -- only that the dream they gave us was worth what it would cost.

In a few minutes a young man named Stephen Wade is going to tell you a few Mark Twain stories. One of Twain's most memorable characters, Tom Sawyer, once said: "Work consists of whatever a body is obliged to do. Play consists of whatever a body is not obliged to do."

What you and I have to do for this country goes beyond Tom Sawyer's idea of work. All that we have accomplished as a nation has been possible because free men and women went

far beyond what they were obliged to do. That was what transformed mankind's ancient dream of freedom, justice and opportunity into a strong nation able to guarantee basic rights for us all.

It is that same willingness to go beyond what we are obliged to do, to find a better way, that will get us through our current problems. It is that same willingness that will enable us to build a better world for our children.

And I would add finally that it is that same quality of stewardship, that same extra measure of heart and spirit, that has characterized the life and work of George Meany.

Now it is time to get down to the important part of any holiday -- celebrating the things we are not obliged to do.

Thank you -- and now here's Stephen Wade.

Briefing-Hospital Cost Containment 9/4/79

HCC

9-4-79

> 10 years

Being robbed ev min by infl

Terrorizes elderly - fixed inc

Incentive for young

Devalues Labor

Nobody for inflation

Why so difficult?

Special interests

Free enterprise, Competition

Hosp Costs

Fed \downarrow 22 Loc/st \downarrow 6 ^{Total} \$53

\$ Avg Hosp stay \downarrow \$500/1984

Floor Sen intake Home \downarrow 9/10

Loc/st/Labor/Cons/Elderc/Dry

8 states - proven

Min fed. \downarrow Vol/st

Need your help

Bunnan/Miller/Denham/Luther
2 Spelling
Thessalonians

meeting with senator byrd

9/4/79

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Sen Byrd

9-4-79

SALT - own merits
Debate → military budget
7 years → \$30 bil vs Pres. budget
1980 2nd & resol 9/15
Vance/Brown → SFRC 9/12-13
Need balance - not "buy" SALT
Political cohesion
Now < '63 in real terms
1977 - 3% real = NATO allies
74'79 3% in outlays
74'80 - \$2% (inflation) - 1% Budget Com.
3% = +3% (Senate) or > 4% (House)
74'81 & out years - strategy?
Need: Strategic systems, C³, modernization
air/sea lift, fleet air defence
= personnel costs levelling, >3% invest

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lunch with the vice president

9/4/79

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Fritz . 9-4-79

Vance re Castro

Task Force / goals

Mtg - Byrd

Zbig / Cy / Strauss

VP vs Sr.

Kirkland

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Letter picnic
 back habits
 9/8/75

Honor. by day off
 women 7/2 jobs not in home
 ERMAY - work ERMAY

"Pigs Meany - Virus -
 Report card
 NAT Sec - Cons - Pigs & Meany
 Reviewed App. fund strength
 inc North - spirit
 Long for unity
 later - Trade unions
 what - Civil Rts. basic values
 social progress
 out front today
 Peace - SALT - Human Rights
 Every.
 Lane Kirkland issue a Hickory
 Nat Health Ins. Agreement
 Even - Labor at table
 Not easy times - freedom

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EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

September 4, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR: FRANK MOORE
FROM: Eliot Cutler *EC*
SUBJECT: President's Meeting with Senator Byrd

You asked what the President's response should be when Senator Byrd asks for the Administration's present position on funding the two SRC plants in West Virginia and Kentucky.

We think it appropriate now to take the opportunity of this meeting to modify our previous stand on the SRC projects, i.e., that one project should be funded out of the DOE appropriation and the other out of the Energy Security Trust Fund if the Windfall Profits Tax is enacted. We are convinced that funding for both plants will be included in the Interior appropriations bill and that it would be ill-advised to attempt to veto that bill.

Therefore, we suggest the President respond to Senator Byrd's question as follows:

- We have reviewed closely our position on the two SRC plants in the light of our aggressive synthetic fuels initiatives and the establishment of the Energy Security Corporation. It is clear that proceeding rapidly with the two SRC plants now would contribute greatly to achieving the synthetic fuels objectives which we both share.
- In order to do this, we agree with you that funding should be provided in the FY 1980 Interior appropriations bill for both SRC projects--one in West Virginia and the other in Kentucky.
- I would be happy to make this position publicly known as soon as it is appropriate. I would like to work with you (or have our staffs work together) in deciding how and when we should make an announcement of our intent to proceed with both plants.

Our preferred approach would be to have the President and Senator Byrd come to an agreement on all of the aspects of the Energy Security Corporation and the synthetic fuels initiatives and to announce this tentative agreement

In out-year, one of the plants would still be funded out of the Windfall Prof.

at the same time our agreement to fund both SRC plants is announced. It is our hope that this could happen over the next week. The President should discuss this with Senator Byrd as one of the options for an announcement of the SRC agreement. However, we do not feel it necessary to couple these two together if the Senator proposes to handle it differently.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 4, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: Frank Moore
SUBJECT: Possible Question from Senator Byrd on SRC-II

During the course of your meeting with Senator Byrd this afternoon, he may raise with you a question about 1980 and out-year funding for SRC-II.

Although we will recommend to you that sometime prior to September 12 you should discuss this subject with Senator Byrd and make a commitment for funding of SRC in exchange for his commitment to support the Energy Security Corporation, today is not the best time to discuss this issue. If Senator Byrd raises this subject today, I would advise you to tell him that (a) you know about his concerns; (b) we are prepared to respond to them; and (c) you would like to discuss this matter with him at some length within the next few days.

MARK TWAIN - Tom Sawyer
WORK: OBLIGED TO DO
> OBLIGATIONS

STEPHEN WADE

RAY MARSHALL

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