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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON


August 22, 1974

MEETING WITH WILLIAM J. BAROODY, JR.

Friday, August 23, 1974

11:30 a.m. (30 minutes)

The Oval Office

From: William J. Baroody, Jr. 

Subject: Public Liaison Office

I am taking this opportunity to bring to your attention some of the matters I hope to discuss with you in our meeting at 11:30 a.m. on Friday, August 23. I will welcome the opportunity to discuss with you the general responsibilities and activities of the Public Liaison Office and the contribution it can make to your Administration.

In accordance with your "open door policy," the public liaison office provides for direct White House access to a wide variety of business, labor, professional, and citizen interest groups and individual representatives.

I will anticipate discussing with you the primary responsibilities of this office as they are perceived. I also hope to take the opportunity to discuss our organization structure, which is unique in that it allows for a division of responsibility on three bases: duties, liaison group functions, and liaison on an issue-by-issue basis.

Furthermore, I will be briefing you on our extensive program of external activities including Wednesday Meetings and field conferences, which we discussed last June and one of which you participated in as Vice President in Chicago on July 26. You will also be brought up to date on our current internal activities, the primary purpose of which are to support our activities, coordinate them throughout the government, and support other White House activities.

Finally, I will briefly discuss our current and planned involvements, including an educational television project and our work with Bill Seidman on the Economic Summit.

WJB:JPE:lcd

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

August 23, 1974

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: WILLIAM J. BAROODY, JR.

SUBJECT: Public Liaison Office

Attached please find a briefing book prepared for you on the Public Liaison Office.

This information describes some of the major responsibilities, functions, and activities of my office. We have attempted to arrange the information in the most logical order to enable you to gain a full understanding of the potential involvement and contribution to your Administration of a major Public Liaison Office.

Attachment

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Tab 1	-- Brief narrative on Public Liaison Office
Tab 2	-- Primary responsibilities of Public Liaison Office
Tab 3	-- Organization and responsibility chart
Tab 4	-- External Activities
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Tab 6	-- Examples of current and recent activities

Example attachments: Tab A  
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Tab C  
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Tab E  
Tab F  
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Tab H

## THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

### THE PUBLIC LIAISON OFFICE

In accordance with President Ford's open door policy, the public liaison office as currently structured provides direct White House access to a wide variety of business, labor, professional, and citizen interest groups which otherwise might only have indirect communication with the President and his staff. The Baroody office institutionalizes, in a systematic way, contacts which previously had been only partially developed, if at all.

No matter how strong Presidential commitment to openness may be, limitations on his time must invariably circumscribe his communications with outside groups and individuals. Almost inevitably, access to the President is through various institutional "filters."

Experience shows that the smaller and leaner these filters are, the better and more direct the communication will be. The Baroody office is optimally staffed and structured for this purpose.

Experience also shows that other governmental units (whether Department, agencies, OMB, etc.) do not put a premium on their liaison function, and that even when (with the best of intentions) they are performing this part of their operation their size and the inertia of bureaucracy militate against optimum communication. In short, any office that is to provide an ombudsman role must be designed to perform that task. The Baroody office is structured to provide key elements of an ombudsman function.

Finally, because of its proximity to the President, the public liaison office possesses inherent credibility which encourages groups to seek it out and to have free, frank, and open dialogue. This credibility doesn't attach to more remote, cumbersome government units.

The second principal advantage of a Public Liaison Office is that it gives the President an open channel to the leadership of the nation's organized groups. Through continuing rather than sporadic contact and through careful nurturing of personal relationships, the Public Liaison Office develops confidence and rapport with the leadership of organized groups.

These relationships can serve the President well when public support is being mobilized behind his programs and policies.

In addition, carefully developed relationships insure that the Liaison Office -- and thus the President -- will hear sooner and more fully about the concerns, criticisms and fears that may exist in the private sector. These vital inputs to the decision-making process may be delayed or not conveyed at all without a trusted contact in the White House.

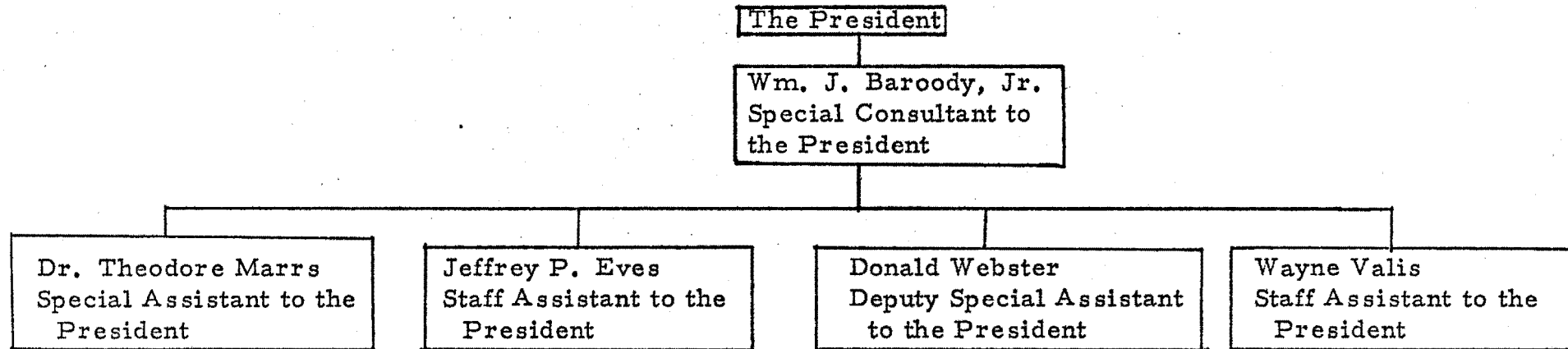
## PUBLIC LIAISON OFFICE

### Primary Responsibilities

- A. To serve as a point of contact in the White House for all outside non-government organizations and associations.
  - B. To provide a forum and a procedure by which views and recommendations of responsible outside organizations are considered and fed into the decision-making process.
  - C. To communicate, articulate, and support the President's programs, policies, and priorities in order to mobilize support for them.
-

## PUBLIC LIAISON OFFICE

### Organization and Responsibility Chart



### Group and Issue Liaison Responsibility

Education  
Military & veterans  
Medical & health care  
Indians  
Religious  
Retired & old age  
Ethnics & Heritage groups

Meetings and conferences  
Association Liaison  
Business & industry  
Natural Resources issues  
Miscellaneous Groups & issues

General economy  
Finance and banking  
International economy  
Agriculture  
Housing & construction

Intellectuals  
Political  
Human resources  
Industrial relations  
Speech & article preparation

### Department Liaison Responsibility

DOD  
HEW  
VA  
Interior (Indians only)  
Labor

Commerce Department  
(shared)  
Transportation Dept.  
Interior  
EPA  
FEA  
AEC  
Treasury (shared)

Treasury (shared)  
HUD  
Agriculture  
State  
Commerce (shared)

HEW  
Labor  
Action  
EEOC  
OEO  
OSHA



## PUBLIC LIAISON OFFICE

### External Activities

<u>ACTIVITY</u>	<u>FREQUENCY</u>	<u>NO. OF PARTICIPANTS</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
A. Wednesday Meetings	Every second Wednesday	12-16	Two and one half hour morning meetings usually with lunch at White House. Four-five top Administration officials participating. Various groups invited. Meetings format to vary on issues. Presidential drop-by optional.
B. Field Conferences	Up to 23 per year	200-600	Half to full day White House conferences in major cities sponsored by local and regional organizations. Presidential or Vice Presidential participation preferred. To explain programs and answer questions. Format to be determined based on major issues.
C. Special Meetings I	As Needed	15-30	Called in response to a certain identified need and do not necessarily conform to scheduled Wednesday Meetings or Field Conferences. General or specific in nature with Presidential participation throughout. (e. g. economic, senior citizens)

D.	Special Meetings II	As Needed	15-30	Same as above with option for Presidential drop-by. Always features other high-level Administration personnel. (e.g. veterans)
E.	Special Meetings III	As Needed	5-15	Same as above with the Government participation limited to Baroody's staff and possible other second level Administration officials.(non-chartered vets
F.	One-on-One Liaison Meetings	Almost daily	1-10	One member of Baroody's staff and representatives of one organization. To cover wide range of groups and wide range of issues.
G.	Public Speaking	As Required	N/A	Various members of Baroody's staff to accept public speaking invitations from different organizations.

## INTERNAL ACTIVITIES

### A. Meeting Arrangements

Organization and scheduling of all meetings and conferences as referred to under "External Activities."

### B. Association Publications

The preparation of articles and by-lines by various government officials to be run in hundreds of different association publications. Prepared for their membership by Baroody staff and various Departments.

### C. Association Issue Reference

Ability for immediate identification of the major issues on the minds of any one of 150 key associations and their position on that issue.

### D. Identification Process

Ability to identify the best leaders of any given segment of non-government society in any geographical area of the country within a few hours.

### E. Association Correspondence Log

The collection, condensation, and dissemination of pertinent articles from the newsletters and publications of 150 associations keeping us abreast of association positions.

### F. Government Liaison

Routine and specific issue contact with all Agencies and Departments and White House offices on relevant matters concerning interests of outside organizations.

### G. General Association Liaison

Routine contact with outside organizations, responding to correspondence to the President and others from associations, etc.

### H. Appointment Consultants

Serve as consultants to ascertain the acceptability by various sectors of candidates considered for Presidential appointment to Commissions, Agencies and Departments.

CURRENT AND RECENT  
EXAMPLES OF ACTIVITIES

Internal

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Meeting Arrangements/<br>Government Liaison | -- Now deeply involved in helping to plan Economic Summit and pre-summit department meetings. Working with Bill Seidman and other offices.  |
| 2. Association Publications                    | -- See Tab A for two examples of recent articles in trade publications in which Baroody liaison office was involved.  |
| 3. Association Correspondence<br>Log           | -- See Tab B for sample pages from this log.  |
| 4. Meeting Arrangements                        | -- Currently exploring opportunities for closed circuit teleconference on major issues.<br><br>Currently exploring opportunities for educational television involvement in one of our upcoming field conferences. |

External

- |                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| 1. Wednesday Meeting | -- August 7 meeting on housing construction and residential financing. Representatives from business, labor, construction, real estate, mortgage banking and home builders present. Government participants: Rush, Brennan, Lynn, Ash, Baroody. (Letters attached to Tab C). |
| 2. Field Conferences | -- July 25 Los Angeles. President Nixon delivered nationwide economic  |

address. Rush, Stein, Ash, and Baroody also participated. See copy of format attached to Tab D.

July 26 Chicago. Vice President Ford participated. "White House Conference on State of Economy and Domestic Affairs." Rush, Cole, Cavanaugh, O'Neill, Duval, and Secretary Dent also participated. See copy of format attached to Tab E.

3. Special Meeting I

-- August 23 meeting with old age groups for 45 minutes. Presidential participation. Is a listening session on problems of the aged and inflation.

4. Special Meeting II

-- September 4 meeting in Roosevelt Room with 14 CEO's of major insurance companies on American Life Insurance Association Economic Policy Committee. To meet with Secretary Simon on current economic situation. Will also discuss disposition of huge cash reserves. Baroody to participate.

5. Special Meeting III

-- August 2. Baroody and staff meets with Special Assistants from all major Departments and agencies to further liaison role.

-- August 29. Baroody staff meets with representatives of the Alliance of Metal Working Industries to discuss problems plaguing that industry. Second level Domestic Council participation. For a description please refer to Tab F.

6. One-on-One Liaison

-- July 11. Baroody staff member meets with representatives from glass container industry.

July 29. Baroody staff member meets with representatives of association of subcontractors to discuss current government regulations on construction.

7. Public Speaking

- August 22. Baroody addresses Opinion Research Council in New York on "Dangerous Climate for More Government Control." Attached to Tab G please find program for that meeting and on Tab H is a copy of that speech delivered.

## SOLID WASTE LEGISLATION

Susan Garber Flack  
Energy and Environmental Counsel

The recent creation of a Panel on Materials Policy by the Senate Subcommittee on Environmental Pollution makes the threat of the passage of solid waste legislation this Congress much more imminent. Senator Randolph Jennings (D-W.Va.) will chair the new panel, but Senator Edmund Muskie (D-Me.), the author of the Clean Air Act, will be a very active member of the Panel. Hearings are scheduled on June 10, 11, 12, and 13, and again in July. Various bills have been introduced, but S. 3549, the "Energy Recovery and Resource Conservation Act," introduced by Senator Muskie and S. 3560, the "Solid Waste Utilization Act of 1974," introduced by Senator Jennings are in the forefront.

In the House of Representatives, hearings on solid waste legislation are already completed. Congressman Paul Rogers (D-Fla.), chairman of the Subcommittee on Public Health and Environment in the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, introduced H.R. 13176, the "Comprehensive Waste Management and Resource Recovery Act" on February 28, 1974. The bill names, among its many objectives, the "protection of public health and promotion of public safety" as well as the "protection and enhancement of the air, water, and land environment. H.R. 13176 is now being marked up by the subcommittee.

Previous legislation in this area includes the Solid Waste Disposal Act of 1965 and the Resource Recovery Act of 1970. It had been suggested by an EPA official, addressing the Solid Waste/Packaging Subcommittee, that solid waste legislation would decrease the need for special legislation aimed solely at non-returnable bottles and containers and packaging. However, S. 3549, as introduced by Senator Muskie, is a broad bill which covers not only solid waste and the problems related to its elimination, but also greatly affects packaging.

The bill is very general with one of the declared purposes to be: "to protect the public health and welfare through establishment of regulations for packaging practices and other manufacturing processes and products which contribute to solid waste management problems." This purpose alone is broad enough to greatly alter all present packaging processes. More important, our Clean Air Act experience has taught retailers that protection of the public health and welfare is vague and can prove to be the springboard for many types of government action.

Another problem is found in Section iii(a) of the proposal which states that the EPA Administrator "shall . . . publish criteria to be used in classifying products, containers and packaging based upon (1) the solid waste disposal, resource consumption, and energy consumption problems caused by the items, (2) the potential for significant reuse of such items, and (3) the potential for resource recovery on recyclability of such items." The preceding are only several of the worrisome features of the proposal.

The Solid Waste/Packaging Subcommittee of the Environment & Energy Committee is planning to review carefully this bill along with the other proposals before Congress.

PRODUCTIVITY: KEY TO THE INFLATION AND ENERGY CHALLENGES

William J. Baroody, Jr.\*

Special Consultant to the President

The two most pressing policy problems in American political life today are inflation and energy. Solving this twin challenge ranks at the top of President Nixon's priorities.

This Administration is firmly convinced that a number of ingredients are essential in fighting these difficult battles: effective management of the federal budget, intelligent long-range planning, and increased productivity from the private enterprise and government sectors.

If we look at the cold statistics of inflation, we find that 55% of the recent inflation in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) was due to increases in food prices. An additional 25% stemmed from higher energy prices. In both of these cases lower prices and reduced inflation largely depended upon one factor: increased productivity. Governmental efforts to fight inflation, as vital as they are, will fail if American industry does not continually increase productivity. We recognize that in the retail industry, which uses little machinery, productivity gains will be difficult. Yet, the industry can help. By re-examining the way it does business, by better use of personnel, by increased motivation, by multiple training, and by other management techniques, the retail industry can make its own contribution. Price stability, in any area, remains dependent on equilibrium of supply and demand.

Since beating inflation partially depends on food prices, a sound agricultural policy of this Administration is based on maximum food production. The results of this policy have become evident in recent weeks: food production has increased, while the prices of wheat, corn, beef, hogs, and other items have all come down. The Administration and American farmers have cooperated to substantially expand acreage in production and expect to have excellent crops this year. This should further help to stabilize prices.

The energy crisis provided potentially the hardest jolt to fighting inflation, as well as to our economy in general. The problem of cutting back on store hours and other energy reductions in the retail profession is just one of many thorny issues engendered by this challenge. But decisive Presidential action, providing proper solutions to unprecedented questions, defused what could have been an economic bomb.

The President's energy strategy is geared exclusively to the same basic concept of increased domestic productivity. Under Project Independence, the President's long-range program provides that government will furnish financial, technical and manpower assistance to help in meeting the energy challenge. But the central task of developing new energy supplies will clearly remain with the private sector. Whether in agriculture, energy, or in the retail professions, the President understands that the profit incentive is the best means to increased production. Controls and regulation do not increase production--at best they merely temporarily manage shortages. This principle is perhaps most apparent in the retail industry, where competition is intense and where heightened consumer awareness obviates the necessity for increased government intervention.

The central point of the President's program is that government can provide a framework, but that the private sector, given incentives, must be allowed to produce.



## VOLUME IV, BUSINESS CORRESPONDENCE LIAISON LOG, July 18-

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### Consumer Union

The Consumer Report deals with the many articles that appear on the market such as air conditioners, gas and electric ranges, cooler chests, and various health problems which arise in the summer. It is made for the consumer so that he may better judge the many goods on the market and, thereby, increase his ability to make a worthwhile purchase. The magazine deals with many controversial goods and health problems. For example, how does the cholestreol level in eggs affect the heart attack prone individual? or, how does the OPEL gadget compare to the VW Dasher? Questions of this nature are investigated in detail. This magazine is certainly a boost to the consumer as he now has a reliable source to base investment decisions.

### The National Management Association

The NMA is an organization that allows a group to undertake a task that would be better handled by an unified rather than a separate and individual chapter. The NMA serves as a clearing house by pooling and exchanging ideas, information, and resources of all member chapters. It aids in advancing the concept of professional managers and serves as a training and orientation center. The long-term planning in industry is usually initiated by the higher organization for the guidance of the lower. The NMA allows planning by both groups, higher and lower to undertake beneficial change for the organization as a whole. As stated by the NMA: "The NMA is a group of chapters in an area with appointed delegates from each chapter, who meet periodically to plan and conduct activities for the further development of the individuals and the member chapters. All in all, the NMA could be termed a service organization. (Issues before the NMA are how managers are handling the energy crisis, and what the NMA can do to aid in the effort.)

### National Coal Association

The NCA issues the "Coal News Letter" which reports government and congressional relations, Environmental Services, Economic Analysis and Statistics, and various technical and News Services. A major issue before the NCA is the "Surface Mining Bill." The NCA position is that strip mining of coal is the "key to expanded use of coal. Without it, coal's potential for alleviating the energy crisis will remain open to attack."

However, NCA president Carl Bagge urges restraint in State Surface Mine Laws. Bagge stated that the Mink-Udall Bill now in the House, requires that every state where coal is surfaced mined must pass laws to upgrade its reclamation program. The bill encourages legislatures to exceed the Federal Standards and the only limits state can go are reason and common sense. Bagge stated that this is a short-sighted approach which could lead to severe land damage if not approached with caution.

Also of interest is that the Senate approved Federal Coal Leasing Programs. This bill requires that coal leases be issued by competitive bidding only, and after adoption land use plans are formulated.

Concerning this, Bagge stated that: "We suggest that Congress look into that advisability of a system by which royalty rates are bid competitively rather than the present system of bonus bids. Bidding on royalties to be paid as the coal is mined would not require the tying up of large sums and would not force small entrepreneurs to compete large industries.

Of importance is the development of better technology for the mining and extraction of coal. The Bureau of Mines will spend more than 46 million dollars in the coming fiscal year on research aimed at making existing technology more productive and on devising the kind of mining technology that will be needed for producing coal from deep, difficult-to-reach deposits.

#### American Frozen Food Institute

Of importance to the AFF is that the Senate passed the Consumer Food Act of 1974. This bill gives the food and Drug Administration expansive new substantive authority, greatly increased inspection powers, and vast new enforcement authority. The AFF is supportive of this measure and feels this will provide greater safeguards within the industry.

#### Direct Mail Advertising Association

In continuation of the first report in Vol. 1, the Senate privacy bill is entering final stages and would place restrictions on lists in both the public and private sectors. The DMMA feels, however, that this bill which applies only to government may emerge as alternative. (The DMMA urged in their testimony that a bill only applying to the Federal Government should be passed and it should not apply to private lists. The DMMA feels that their list use does not represent an invasion of privacy.



NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF HOME BUILDERS

*National Housing Center*

15TH AND M STREETS, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005

TELEX 89-2600

TELEPHONE (202) 452-0200

NATHANIEL H. ROGG  
EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT

August 14, 1974

Mr. William J. Baroody, Jr.  
Special Consultant to the President  
The White House  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Bill:

Our thanks to you for having us over for the meeting at The White House on August 12. I want to congratulate you upon the seriousness with which you invested that effort.

If we do any more such sessions in the near future, I would like to discuss with you some thoughts I had about the structure of the meeting.

Again, my thanks to you and Jeff Eves.

Sincerely,

Nathaniel H. Rogg  
Executive Vice President

NHR/pc

100-111111

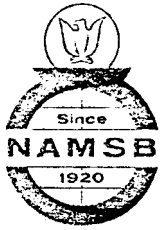
# NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MUTUAL SAVINGS BANKS

200 PARK AVENUE

NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017

TELEPHONE 212-973-5432

August 16, 1974



Cable Address:  
Savings, New York

GROVER W. ENSLEY  
EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT

The Honorable William J. Baroody, Jr.  
Special Consultant to the President  
The White House  
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Baroody:

On behalf of Mr. Ken Birchby, we want to thank you for inviting us to your White House meeting August 7.

Our industry is hopeful that actions can be taken which will permit a reduction in interest rates to induce revival of the housing industry. We believe that the program we outlined at the August 7 White House meeting will be helpful in this respect.

Enclosed is a copy of a letter which my President, Kenneth Birchby, has sent to President Ford complimenting him on his approach to economic policies and indicating the hope that we can participate in the domestic summit meeting which was announced.

Our very best to you.

Sincerely,

Grover W. Ensley  
Executive Vice President

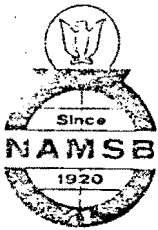
Enclosures

# NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MUTUAL SAVINGS BANKS

200 PARK AVENUE

NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017

TELEPHONE 212-973-5432



Cable Address:  
Savings, New York

KENNETH L. BIRCHBY, PRESIDENT  
PRESIDENT, HUDSON CITY SAVINGS BANK  
587 SUMMIT AVENUE  
JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY 07306

August 16, 1974

The President  
The White House  
Washington, D. C. 20500

Mr. President:

The mutual savings bank industry strongly supports the vigorous stand on inflation and fiscal discipline which you took in your August 12 address to the nation. We agree wholeheartedly that inflation is the nation's number one domestic problem and that control over the federal budget is essential to an effective anti-inflation policy.

In the absence of adequate fiscal restraint, excessive reliance on Federal Reserve monetary policy has resulted in record-high interest rates, sharply reduced savings flows to mortgage-oriented thrift institutions, and a depressed housing industry. Among the chief victims of inflation, therefore, are potential home buyers who seek mortgage credit and individuals whose employment is dependent on the housing industry.

Within the framework of overall anti-inflation policy, we believe that specific actions can be taken toward reducing the excessive burden currently borne by the mortgage and housing sectors. The six recommendations listed in the enclosed brief outline were presented by savings bank industry representatives on August 7 at the White House meeting called by William J. Baroody, Jr., Special Consultant to the President. The need for such actions is amply demonstrated by the adverse deposit trends at mutual savings banks and other mortgage-oriented institutions, as documented in the enclosed press release of August 9 and our latest Research Analysis of Monthly Savings Bank Trends.

We would welcome the opportunity for savings bank representatives to participate in the domestic summit meeting which you announced in your address. The savings bank industry shares your hope that this summit meeting will develop a bipartisan approach to economic growth and stability.

Once again, on behalf of the mutual savings bank industry, I wish to commend the strong emphasis which you have placed on the fight against inflation.

Respectfully,

*Kenneth L. Birchby*  
Kenneth L. Birchby  
President

Enclosure

MUTUAL SAVINGS BANK RECOMMENDATIONS FOR WHITE HOUSE MEETING

August 7, 1974

1. Improve fiscal-monetary policy mix which would permit a reduction in short-term interest rates.
2. The Administration should support H.R. 15928, reported favorably by the House Banking Committee, which would curb bank holding companies' evasion of Regulation Q.
3. Retain and strengthen Regulation Q with meaningful differentials.  
Improve the administration of Regulation Q.
4. The Administration should support early enactment of the increase in deposit insurance to \$50,000 as provided in House-passed H.R. 11221, and as recommended by Vice President Ford.
5. Increase minimum denomination on Treasury bills and notes to \$10,000.
6. Give Federal tax exemption on a portion of interest received on savings deposits.

Continental Wingate Company, Inc. / 919 Third Avenue, New York, New York 10022

A. Carleton Dukess  
Executive Vice-President

August 15, 1974

Mr. William J. Baroody, Jr.  
Special Consultant to the President  
The White House  
Washington, D. C.

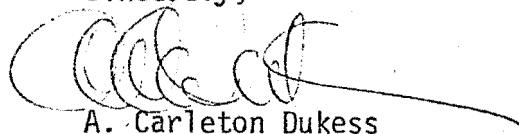
Dear Mr. Baroody:

The meeting of August 7th constituted a free and open exchange of ideas which, although not immediately productive, was extremely refreshing. I thank you for your kind invitation and for the courtesies extended during the hours we spent together.

I have already written to HUD Secretary Lynn requesting a meeting for the purpose of exploring with him some of the peculiar and technical needs of the housing rehabilitation, preservation and restoration industry. It is my hope that several of our members will be afforded the privilege of such a meeting with Mr. Lynn and some of his senior associates.

Requests made previously to Mr. Lynn and HUD Assistant Secretary Lubar have been consistently ignored. The attitude demonstrated at the White House on August 7th would indicate that perhaps now we are going to have the opportunity to be heard in the relevant circles of the executive branch and for that I thank you.

Sincerely,



A. Carleton Dukess

ACD/bk

In Boston  
617-742-4371

LYNN has seen

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 16, 1974

SITE: Los Angeles, California

DATE: Thursday, July 25, 1974

TIME: 4:30 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.

LOCATION: Century Plaza (Los Angeles Room)

SPONSORS: California Merchants & Manufacturers Association  
California Manufacturers Association  
Los Angeles Area Chamber of Commerce  
California Chamber of Commerce

WHITE HOUSE  
COORDINATION: William J. Baroody, Jr.  
Jeffrey P. Eves

CHIEF WHITE  
HOUSE ADVANCE: Bill Henkel

LOS ANGELES  
COORDINATION: Mr. David Soash  
Executive Vice President  
California Merchants and Manufacturers

WHITE HOUSE  
PARTICIPANTS: The President

The Honorable Kenneth Rush  
Counsellor to the President for Economic Policy

The Honorable Roy Ash  
Director  
Office of Management and Budget

The Honorable Herbert Stein  
Chairman  
Council of Economic Advisors



## PROGRAM:

- 4:25 p.m.                      Introductory Remarks and introduction of the President. (To be decided)
- 4:30 p.m.                      President's address. Twenty to thirty minutes in duration. Major economic address.
- 5:00 p.m.                      At the conclusion of the President's speech a panel discussion will take place. Representing the government will be Mr. Rush, Mr. Ash, and Mr. Stein. Representing the sponsoring groups will be 2-3 individuals named by each sponsoring group. "Meet the Press" format to be used with businessmen asking the questions. To last for sixty minutes. Moderator: Mr. William J. Baroody, Jr.
- 6:00 p.m.                      Reception.

Meeting Arrangements: Bill Henkel and Host Associations

Invitations: Jeffrey Eves and Host Associations

Los Angeles Meeting Expenses: Host Associations

Press: The entire meeting will be open for all accredited press. Live TV and radio coverage of President's address. White House will handle press.

Number of Invitees:

Handouts: None

Transportation: Bill Henkel

Accommodations: Individual decisions

Attendance: By Invitation Only

Security: USSS

11:40 a.m.

Mr. Cole will conduct a question and answer session to last for 35 minutes.

12:15 p.m.

Break and Cocktail Reception for 30 minutes with Government personnel circulating for informal conversation.

12:45 p.m.

Luncheon - to be hosted by Chicago sponsoring organizations.

SPEAKER: The Honorable Kenneth Rush will be introduced by Mr. Orville Bergren. Mr. Rush will make a 25 minute speech on the domestic economic situation. His speech will be followed by questions and answers from the audience for 15-20 minutes.

2:00 p.m.

ADJOURNMENT

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

August 14, 1974

*Metal Working Industries  
Meeting file!*

MEMORANDUM FOR: Bill Baroody, Jr.  
FROM: Jeff Eves *JEV*  
SUBJECT: Alliance of Metalworking Industries  
Meeting

Please review the attached correspondence concerning the proposed meeting with the Alliance of Metalworking Industries set for August 29 at 10 a.m.

As you will recall, you asked me to handle this meeting and see these people. Considering the number of persons to be in attendance, I suggest that we have several other individuals be included in this meeting, possibly both Don Webster and Wayne Valis and maybe Dennis Wood.

If you have any other suggestions, please let me know. How about somebody from the Domestic Council?

Attachment

*ger*

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 14, 1974

Dear Mr. Hardman:

Thank you for your letter of August 7 regarding your proposed meeting with representatives from the Alliance of Metalworking Industries.

While recent developments have necessitated significant schedule adjustments within the White House, I still expect that we will be able to hold the meeting on August 29 at 10 a.m.

The meeting will be held in our Conference Room at the Old Executive Office Building, Room No. 102. I will be asking several other members of the White House staff to join us for this meeting.

Please be in touch with me several days prior to August 29 to advise me of the exact names of those people who will definitely attend the meeting.

Sincerely yours,

Jeffrey P. Eves  
Staff Assistant to the President

Mr. William E. Hardman  
NTDPMA Executive Vice President  
Alliance of Metalworking Industries  
27027 Chardon Road  
Richmond Heights, OH 44143



# ALLIANCE OF METALWORKING INDUSTRIES

27027 CHARDON ROAD • RICHMOND HEIGHTS, OHIO 44143 • 216/585-8800

RESPOND TO:  
9300 Livingston Road  
Washington, D. C. 20022  
301/248-6200

August 7, 1974

Mr. Jeffrey P. Eves  
Staff Assistant to the President  
The White House  
Room 187  
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Mr. Eves:

As agreed in our telephone conversation last Friday, I am enclosing the names, titles and affiliations of those persons who will attend the meeting to be held in your office on August 29 at 10:00 a.m.

These five national associations, representing the basic support industries of all manufacturing, are joined in an umbrella organization called the Alliance of Metalworking Industries. Officially it is the Alliance of Metalworking Industries that is meeting with you. During the meeting, spokesmen for the group will outline some of the major problems plaguing the metalworking industries at this time. These are problems over which the industry people themselves have little control, but ones which they feel, with the proper government attention, can be brought under control.

One of the most persistent problems is the unavailability of certain steel items, i.e., sizes and types. We do have several approaches to this problem to suggest and would like to do so during the meeting. We would also like to touch on problems concerning manpower and finance. I should have mentioned above, these are all small business industries. As a matter of fact, the Congress has said on many occasions that the tool and die industry is perhaps the prototype of all small business in the United States.

Mr. Jeffrey P. Eves

August 7, 1974

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Mr. Eves, I think this will give you a general idea of what the meeting is all about. If you have any questions, please call me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "W E Hardman".

William E. Hardman

NTDPMA Executive Vice President

Attachment

WEH:pes

ALLIANCE OF METALWORKING INDUSTRIES

From the National Tool, Die & Precision Machining Association:

Howard H. H. Jones  
President, NTDPMA  
Vulcan Tool Company  
730 Lorain Avenue  
Dayton, Ohio 45410

William G. Henzler  
Henzler Manufacturing Corp.  
31 East Sylvania Avenue  
Toledo, Ohio 43612

William E. Hardman  
Executive Vice President, NTDPMA  
9300 Livingston Road  
Washington, D. C. 20022

From the Forging Industry Association:

Robert W. Atkinson  
Executive Vice President  
Forging Industry Association  
55 Public Square  
Cleveland, Ohio 44113

Ray T. Johnson, Jr.  
General Manager  
Portec, Inc./Forgings Division  
2025 Dueber Ave., S.W.  
Canton, Ohio 44706

From the American Metal Stamping Association: (only 2 will attend)

Jefferson D. Keith  
Managing Director  
American Metal Stamping Assn.  
27027 Chardon Road  
Richmond Hgts., Ohio 44143

Joseph Pines  
General Manager  
American Metal Stamping Assn.  
27027 Chardon Road  
Richmond Hgts., Ohio 44143

Marvin R. Wortell  
Triton Metal Products, Inc.  
1111 West Cornelia  
Chicago, Illinois 60657

Ralph E. Stinson  
Bettcher Manufacturing Corp.  
16000 Commerce Park Drive  
Cleveland, Ohio 44142

From the National Screw Machine Products Association:

Frank T. McGinnis  
Executive Vice President  
National Screw Machine Products Assn.  
2860 East 130th Street  
Cleveland, Ohio 44120

Asa W. Bonner  
A. T. & G. Company  
30740 W. 8 Mile Road  
Farmington, Michigan 48024

Robert C. Knuepfer  
General Engineering Works  
4701 West Division Street  
Chicago, Illinois 60651

From the Spring Manufacturers Institute:

F. R. Downs, Jr.  
Spring Manufacturers Institute  
Box 959  
Bristol, Connecticut 06010