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MR. ROBERT HARTMANN

WHITE HOUSE
CONFERENCE
ON
DOMESTIC
AND
ECONOMIC
AFFAIRS



THE WHITE HOUSE

W.H. CONFERENCE IN PEORIA, ILLINOIA

BAROODY, WILLIAM J. JR.
EVES, JEFFREY

(t.y. for invitation)

August 26, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: WILLIAM J. BAROODY, JR.
JEFFREY EVES

FROM: ROBERT T. HARTMANN

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RTH:nm

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WASHINGTON

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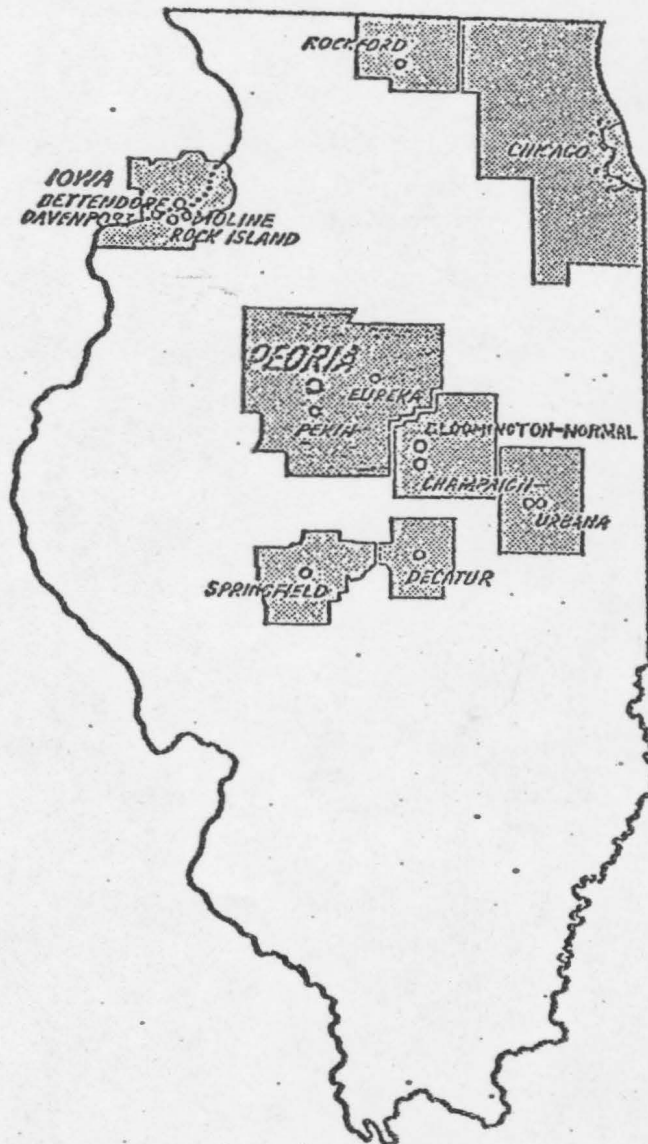
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WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON DOMESTIC
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SYNOPSIS OF CONTEMPORARY ISSUES

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Outline of Concerns of Sponsoring Organizations.....</u>	Page 1
Bradley University.....	Page 1
Central Illinois Industrial Association.....	Page 1
Future Homemakers of America.....	Page 1
Pekin Chamber of Commerce.....	Page 2
Peoria Chamber of Commerce.....	Page 2
Peoria NAACP.....	Page 2
National Secretaries Association.....	Page 2
Illinois Agricultural Association.....	Page 3
Illinois State AFL-CIO.....	Page 3
Illinois State Bar Association.....	Page 3
Illinois Central College.....	Page 4
Illinois Future Farmers.....	Page 4
Illinois Manufacturers Association.....	Page 4
Illinois Press Association.....	Page 4
Peoria Women's Civic Federation.....	Page 5
Teamsters' & Chauffeurs' Union Local 627.....	Page 5
Tri-County Peoria Urban League.....	Page 5
<u>General Description of the Area.....</u>	Page 6
<u>Census Profile.....</u>	Page 7
<u>The Economy.....</u>	Page 8
Overview.....	Page 8
Inflation.....	Page 8
Unemployment.....	Page 8
<u>Energy.....</u>	Page 10
Gasoline.....	Page 10
Natural Gas and Electricity.....	Page 10
Coal.....	Page 10
Strip Mining.....	Page 11
Energy Conservation.....	Page 11
<u>Environment.....</u>	Page 12
Air and Water Quality.....	Page 12
Prairie Plan Sludge Recycling Center.....	Page 12
Nature Trail.....	Page 12
<u>Agriculture.....</u>	Page 13
Production and Prices.....	Page 13
Farm Issues.....	Page 13

<u>Human Services</u>	Page 15
Welfare.....	Page 15
Medicaid.....	Page 15
Medical Care.....	Page 15
The Elderly.....	Page 15
<u>Education</u>	Page 16
Public Schools.....	Page 16
Parochial Schools.....	Page 16
School Integration.....	Page 16
Higher Education.....	Page 16
<u>Community Development</u>	Page 18
Recent Housing Action in Peoria Community.....	Page 18
Housing.....	Page 18
Downtown Redevelopment.....	Page 19
<u>Labor</u>	Page 20
<u>Transportation</u>	Page 21
Air Service.....	Page 21
Rail Service.....	Page 21
Highways.....	Page 21
<u>Miscellaneous</u>	Page 22
Crime.....	Page 22
Canton, Illinois Tornado.....	Page 22
Caterpillar Tractor.....	Page 22
Mayor Richard Carver.....	Page 23

CENTRAL ILLINOIS WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE
ON DOMESTIC AND ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

Following is a brief outline of the concerns of the sponsoring organizations.

BRADLEY UNIVERSITY is an independent four-year college with approximately 5,000 students located in Peoria. Their concerns are:

The priorities of Federal assistance to independent colleges. They feel the Government places emphasis on vocational training rather than liberal arts programs in the granting of Federal funds;

Proposed tax reform measures that would change gift tax regulations and in turn hurt fund raising;

Keeping within a budget when energy, labor, maintenance, and supply costs are increasing.

THE CENTRAL ILLINOIS INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION represents many manufacturing operations in the Region. They cited the following as their principal concerns:

The costs and complexities of complying with OSHA noise standards;

What the Government's position will be on common situs picketing;

Allowing striking workers Federal benefits, such as food stamps;

The national and local energy situation, particularly the threat of natural gas shortages;

Having to import high-priced Western coal to meet clean air standards when Illinois has abundant, although less "clean" coal reserves;

Possible capital shortages which could bring unemployment to the Region.

FUTURE HOMEMAKERS OF AMERICA - HOME ECONOMICS RELATED OCCUPATIONS (HERO) represents young people from all parts of Illinois, particularly the agricultural areas. Their concerns are:

Export restrictions on agricultural products;

Continued funding for vocational training in agriculture.

PEKIN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE asked about:

Action for a Presidential Commission on Small Business Affairs:

The need for tax reform to assure equitable supplies of capital for businesses:

They also critized excessive governmental red tape which hinders business activities.

PEORIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE emphasized these issues:

The natural gas situation and how price increases and curtailment of allotments may increase unemployment;

Federal regulations, particularly environmental restrictions, which hamper productivity of the business community;

Export restrictions on agricultural products, which they feel are a detriment to the Central Illinois area.

PEORIA NAACP brought up four general concerns:

The enforcement of existing civil rights laws, especially in hiring practices;

Discriminatory practices in housing, education, and employment;

Shortages of low income housing in the area;

Bringing minority groups into the mainstream of American life.

NATIONAL SECRETARIES ASSOCIATION (Peoria Chapter) brings secretaries together for common activities and gives them the opportunity to express common concerns, including:

Future opportunities and equality for women in business;

The energy shortage, as it affects job security, the household, and personal transportation.

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION supports the activities of businesses and individuals in the agricultural areas across the State. They worry about:

The grain export situation and its effect on this key agricultural area;

Inflation and increased production costs, particularly when revenues are remaining constant. With the EPA banning certain insecticides, new chemicals are needed. They are concerned about the long licensing process which may make development of these economically prohibitive.

ILLINOIS STATE AFL-CIO expressed some general concerns about:

The internal economic strength of the Nation and the unemployment situation;

The effect of exports and multinational corporations on labor;

Constant farm prices and increasing costs;

Creation of equitable tax structures at all levels of Government.

ILLINOIS STATE BAR ASSOCIATION is a voluntary association with 19,000 members. They are involved with such issues as:

Continued improvement of our system of justice;

Availability of legal services for indigents at State, local, and National levels;

The Federal position on no-fault insurance;

Proposals to place ceilings on medical malpractice suits;

Proposals for fixed-term sentencing programs for serious crimes;

The whole area of "victimless" crimes, including marijuana decriminalization.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL COLLEGE is a public community college located just outside Peoria with an enrollment of more than 10,000. Its representatives focused on:

Their perception of general misuse and misdirection of Federal funds in education;

The general economic situation and its effect on college budgets;

Their perception of an apparent lack of long-range planning in Government decision making.

ILLINOIS FUTURE FARMERS is organized to bring together young people interested in pursuing careers in agriculture. They listed:

Maintaining strong vocational education programs in agriculture;

Identification of manpower needs in the agricultural business field.

ILLINOIS MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION represents business concerns from all over Illinois, including some of the largest companies in the Country. They brought up the following:

Inflation, as it effects the business community, and the necessity for fiscal restraint;

The need for new tax reform measures to assure sufficient capital for industry;

The danger of increasing power and influence of labor unions;

Actions of government and labor that substantially increase manufacturing costs, making it difficult to compete in international markets;

Environmental issues such as the coal situation, the need for nuclear power, and the seemingly conflicting policies and goals of FEA and EPA.

ILLINOIS PRESS ASSOCIATION represents publishers and the news media throughout the state. Their principal worry is:

The possible postal rate increase for Second Class mail.

Along the same lines, the decline in good postal service is causing them difficulties.

THE PEORIA WOMEN'S CIVIC FEDERATION represents more than 150 different women's organizations in the Peoria area. They discussed:

The financing of education above the local level;

The lack of low income housing in Peoria and elsewhere;

Equal job opportunities for women.

TEAMSTERS AND CHAUFFEURS UNION - LOCAL 627 expresses concerns about:

The Federal Government's position on common situs picketing;

Strict environmental regulations that cause unemployment and work delays..

TRI-COUNTY PEORIA URBAN LEAGUE focused on:

The National economic condition;

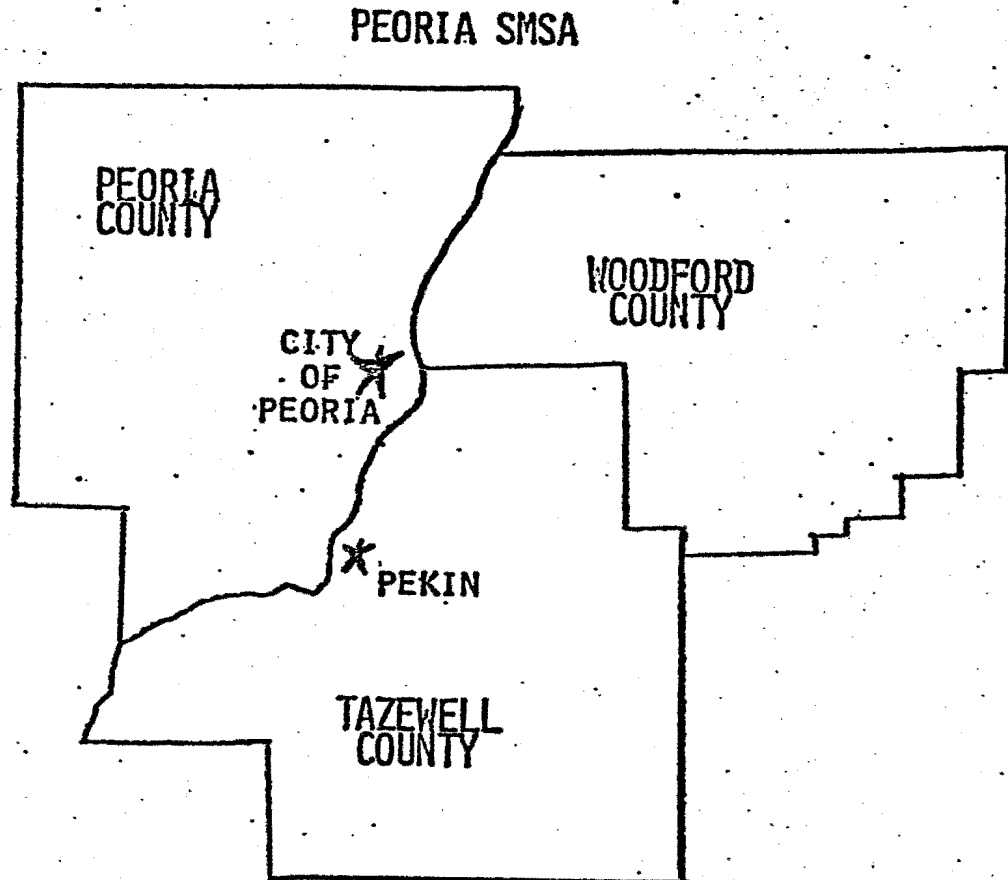
Why minorities have to bear the economic burden of stopping inflation;

Unemployment, but not nearly as much as the lack of new jobs for young people coming into the work force;

Their great concern for the inadequate attention the Federal government gives to minority groups in small and medium-size communities.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA

The City of Peoria is located in Peoria County, Illinois on the Illinois River midway between Chicago and St. Louis. Settled initially in 1680, Peoria is the oldest community in Illinois.



The Peoria Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) includes Peoria, Tazewell, and Woodford counties. The 1970 census indicated a total of 341,979 persons in the SMSA, with 57% of the population concentrated in Peoria County.

CENSUS PROFILE

The 1970 census showed that approximately 95% of the Peoria SMSA is white, 4.4% black, and .6% other races. Over 98% of the black population resides in the City of Peoria.

According to the 1970 census, the City of Peoria's population was 126,962. A 1973 estimate indicated the city's population at 130,000. The city projects a high rate of population growth in the near future due to industrial expansion. Projections for the SMSA indicate a rate of growth of 15.7% by 1980.

The average income for the Peoria SMSA was \$14,038.00 according to the 1970 census, although 15% of the SMSA's families earned less than \$5,000 per year.

Seventy-five (75%) percent of the SMSA population is considered to be urban, with 20% rural non-farm and 5% rural farm. Almost 35% of the Peoria SMSA population is under 18 years of age, while 19% is over 55 years of age.

The City of Peoria has a Council-Manager form of government with an elected mayor, John Carver.

THE ECONOMY

A. OVERVIEW

The Peoria area has a diverse economic base, with 419 manufacturing facilities producing approximately 1,000 different products. Principal manufactured products include agricultural implements, air conditioning equipment, alcohol and solvents, beer, cans, cereals, chemicals, corn products, dairy products, diesel engines, and earth moving equipment.

Peoria is the headquarters of Caterpillar, the world's largest earthmoving equipment manufacturer and one of the largest exporters in the country. It is also the site of the world's largest wire mill, the largest gift mail order company, and the world's largest bourbon distillery.

Manufacturing provides 34% of the area's employment, services and retailing represent 39% and government and agriculture each provide 3%.

The strong local economy has enabled the area to avoid high unemployment. Generally the area is enjoying good growth and high employment and hasn't suffered as much as other areas from the recession.

B. INFLATION

The Peoria area has been affected by inflation in much the same manner as the rest of the country. A local market basket of food prices is computed monthly which indicates Peoria reflects the national trend in food prices, with beef tending to be slightly lower than the national average. No Consumer Price Index is specifically computed for the area.

C. UNEMPLOYMENT

The Peoria SMSA unemployment rate for July, 1975 was 5.4%, significantly less than the State rates:

	<u>Unemployment Rates</u>		
	<u>JULY 1975</u>	<u>JUNE 1975</u>	<u>JULY 1974</u>
National	8.4	8.6	5.3
Illinois	8.6	8.6	4.6
Peoria SMSA	5.4	5.1	3.9

Peoria was one of the two areas in the State that registered increases in unemployment in July. This is viewed as a seasonal adjustment and not an indication of a significant new economic slowdown. Unemployment has not disproportionately impacted on minority workers. A major concern is providing new employment opportunities for minority youth in the future. Presently the youth employment program in Peoria is viewed as a success in meeting the needs of the community's young people. Previously a lack of facilities for skilled training had been a problem but the opening of the Pekin Vocational Center was a positive step toward solving this.

According to the Illinois Bureau of Employment Security, 428,000 persons were out of work in Illinois in July, 1975. Although the number of claimants for regular unemployment insurance declined for the week ending July 26th, the total number of unemployment insurance claimants was up 158% over a year ago.

ENERGY

A. GASOLINE

Gasoline supplies in the area have been ample and concern about shortages is low. Prices have risen locally as they have nationwide, with regular gas selling normally at 63.9¢ a gallon and at a low of 57.9¢ a gallon. Area residents are heavily dependent on the automobile for transportation, for their jobs and for recreation purposes. Little consumer resistance to rising gasoline prices has surfaced.

B. NATURAL GAS & ELECTRICITY

The Peoria area is expected to face a major shortage of natural gas this winter, with a 39% shortfall predicted. The public utility, Central Illinois Power Company, has proposed a rationing plan for its 225 largest commercial accounts. This plan would not affect small businesses or private homes. The two largest suppliers, Peoples Gas and Northern Illinois Gas, are forecasting adequate supplies for the winter. In contrast, other areas in Illinois are predicting no shortages of natural gas.

Another local Peoria energy issue which should be noted is the cost of electricity (also supplied by Central Illinois Light). Many homes in the Peoria area are "all-electric" and, since the cost of electricity from Central Illinois Light's coal fire generating plant has increased significantly during the last year due to increases in the cost of coal, many homeowners have begun to complain loudly. Their complaints have focused on allegations that Central Illinois Light has failed to justify adequately its coal cost based increases in electric rates. The issue of coal cost increases is likely exacerbated by the fact that Peoria lies in the middle of a major Illinois coal strip mining area.

C. COAL

The issue of further development of Illinois' coal resources is important to the Peoria area as well as the Central Illinois Region. Illinois possesses one-fifth of the nation's soft coal supply, yet it ranks only fourth in U.S. coal production due to the high sulfur content of its coal. The heavy concentration of stripmining in the Peoria area reflects great interest in utilizing these resources.

The state is concentrating on finding new ways to utilize high-sulfur coal. Illinois is actively involved in seeking a \$237 million coal gasification project funded by the Energy Research and Development Administration. The State is also working with the Illinois Congressional delegation to secure the establishment of a Federal Coal Extraction Research Facility at Southern Illinois University in Carbondale.

D. STRIP-MINING

The strip-mining issue is a complex one in this area. With vast coal resources, many local people feel that local coal should be utilized rather than bringing it in from other states. As a result there is substantial support for strip-mining. Local conservationists are generally wary of strip-mining, so the issue is one that cuts in all directions in the area.

E. ENERGY CONSERVATION

Steps have been taken in the area to promote energy conservation, and the local power company has established an energy conservation public service advertising campaign.

Other campaigns encouraging car pooling have been promoted with little success. Of necessity, Peoria area residents continue to primarily rely on their autos for transportation to places of work.

ENVIRONMENT

A. AIR AND WATER QUALITY

Peoria is under some of the most stringent pollution regulations in Illinois. Cleanup schedules have been mandated for several important sources, with sulfur oxide standards presenting the major difficulty. The State of Illinois is planning to make Peoria an Air Quality Maintenance Plan Development Area. This comprehensive program seeks to provide for industrial growth, while maintaining desired air quality standards.

B. THE PRAIRIE PLAN SLUDGE RECYCLING CENTER

The Metropolitan Sanitary District of Chicago (MSD) has purchased at a cost of \$8.8 million, 15,769 acres in Fulton County, near Peoria, for a land disposal project for sludge from Chicago. The project has generated controversy over the alleged problem of odor from the project. Some of the land involved, about 2,000 acres, will be reclaimed from former strip mines. EPA is currently preparing an environmental Impact Statement on the proposed \$100 million project.

C. NATURE TRAIL

There is a current controversy over development of the Rock Island Railroad right-of-way as a nature trail. The railroad has deeded the land to the State for its use. Farmers who own property adjacent to the proposed trail are objecting for two reasons: first, they fear possible damage to their fields and crops; and second, they are concerned about their liability, should someone wander off the trail and be injured on their property.

AGRICULTURE

A. PRODUCTION AND PRICES

Agriculture is very important to the economic well-being of the entire Central Illinois region. Corn and soybeans are the primary crops produced in this area, along with wheat and oats. Hogs and beef cattle are the most important livestock products.

The August 11 crop estimates for the Central District, an eleven county area including the Peoria SMSA, are up for most agricultural products. Acreage in corn is up and now totals 1,663,000 acres, compared to last year's 1,566,000 acres. The 1975 yield is expected to increase to 123 bushels per acre, up from last year's yield of 88 bushels per acre. Soybean acreage is down slightly from last year, but the yield per acre is projected at 40 bushels per acre. Last year 25 bushels per acre were produced. Acreage planted in wheat and oats has also increased and higher yields are expected. As of July 15, prices for the Central District were as follows: corn \$2.44 per bushel; soybeans \$5.40 per bushel; wheat \$13.19 per bushel; and oats \$1.44 per bushel. Corn prices, \$2.44 per bushel, are down from last year (\$3.05 at this time) but are still higher than the historical trend. Soybeans at \$5.40 per bushel are lower than last year's price of \$6.29.

Beef cattle are at \$41.00 for July 15, higher than last year, but not as high as 1973's \$45.50 price. Hogs are at \$53.20, reflecting the current low level of supply; last year's price was \$34.50.

Illinois is the nation's No. 1 producer of soybeans, feed-grains and protein meal and international sales contribute significantly to the U.S. export market. In Fiscal Year 1974, Illinois agriculture supplied almost \$2 billion (9%) of the \$21 billion in total agricultural goods exported by the U.S.

B. FARM ISSUES

Central Illinois farmers are expressing several major concerns at this time. Foremost among these concerns is the current hold placed on grain exports. Farmers feel they are being unfairly restricted from selling their products on the market. With increased acreage under cultivation and greater predicted yields this summer, this issue will remain of paramount concern until resolved.

Farmers are also concerned about the longshoremen's threat to refuse to load grain shipments that will be exported to the Soviet Union. Exports are critical to the Central Illinois farm economy.

Concern has also been expressed about possible shortages of nitrogen for fertilizers for next year's crops. Rumors of natural gas shortages this winter are raising the fear that

fertilizer will be in short supply. There is now an adequate energy supply for farm needs.

With hogs an important livestock product, farmers are encouraged by recent higher prices, but costs of production are also rising. If increased production and supply cause prices to fall, they could face serious economic problems.

Incidentally, with the closing of the Chicago stockyards, Peoria became the home of Illinois' major livestock yard.

HUMAN SERVICES

A. WELFARE

There are no current controversies concerning welfare fraud or mismanagement in the area.

There seems to be a general agreement in this area that the Federal welfare system is a "mess." Former Secretary Weinberger's San Francisco speech was printed locally in full with an accompanying editorial expressing agreement.

B. MEDICAID

The recent decision by the Illinois Department of Public Aid to cut back Medicaid fees for filling of prescription medicines may affect many low income persons. The cutback was imposed because of State budget restrictions and as a result many pharmacists have threatened to no longer fill Medicaid prescriptions.

The Illinois Pharmacy Association has asked for an injunction against the regulations and a hearing has been set.

C. MEDICAL CARE

The Peoria area has six hospitals totalling 2,000 beds. Recent additions to several hospitals and facilities of the Peoria School of Medicine have provided Peoria and Central Illinois with a high level of medical care and expertise. More than 5,000 persons are employed in some capacity in the health field, with more than 500 physicians and dentists located in the Peoria area.

The administration of the Medicare program has improved substantially in Central Illinois, with more than 90% of the claims processed in less than 30 days, despite a 20% increase in claims received.

D. THE ELDERLY

Housing for low-income elderly persons is a problem in the Peoria area, as it is nationwide. Peoria presently has two high-rise housing facilities for the elderly which are very well accepted by the community. Each has a long waiting list for applicants.

Plans are now being made to construct another high-rise unit, but it has been delayed for several years due to contract problems.

EDUCATION

A. PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Peoria's public school system is considered a sound one, with a fine record of preparing students for employment and higher education.

Financial problems have been a major issue in Peoria as they have throughout Illinois. In Peoria many school facilities are deteriorating at the same time that funds for building and renovation are being restricted. The School Board recently instituted a tax increase without resorting to a referendum, which provoked great debate in the community.

Governor Dan Walker's recent amendatory veto reducing general State Aid to Education by 5% will affect the Peoria system and all school systems in Illinois. Several categorical State aid programs received even larger cutbacks.

B. PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS

There are 34 elementary and 3 secondary parochial schools in the Peoria area. Approximately 9% of the elementary and nearly 7% of secondary school enrollments are in the parochial system. Parochial schools face financial difficulty which has resulted in some school closings and consolidation of facilities.

C. SCHOOL INTEGRATION

Peoria's elementary schools are presently the target of a suit filed by the local chapter of the NAACP alleging racial segregation.

D. HIGHER EDUCATION

Three major educational institutions are located in Peoria:

1. Bradley University - Bradley is a privately endowed institution with 5,000 students and 75 major fields of study. In addition to academic pursuits, Bradley is well known for its fine tradition of competitive basketball. Chet Walker, of the Chicago Bulls, is one famous alumnus.

2. Illinois Central College is a public community college established in 1966, which now has a student body of more than 10,000. New construction underway will permit an even larger enrollment.

3. Peoria School of Medicine of the University of Illinois - New facilities for the Medical School presently under construction are part of the Downtown Redevelopment plan. When completed, the Medical School, along with St. Francis and Methodist Hospitals, will make Peoria the focal point for medical services and training in Central Illinois.

4. Nine other universities and colleges are located in the Central Illinois area, with a total enrollment of more than 40,000 students.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

A. RECENT HOUSING ACTION IN THE PEORIA COMMUNITY

Peoria has recently been notified by HUD that it has been selected to submit a full application for a grant in the amount of \$2,800,000 in order to meet "urgent needs" identified by the city. The money, when approved, will allow the city to develop 18 additional acres of land in the area of the University of Illinois Medical School at Peoria for the eventual construction of nonsubsidized housing by the private sector. This \$2,800,000 urgent needs grant is in addition to the community development entitlement grant of \$2,115,000 which was approved on June 2, 1975.

These funds are part of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 Program, which set aside \$50 million in fiscal years 1975 and 1976 to be used by the Department of Housing and Urban Development in making grants to States and units of local government to facilitate an orderly transition to the Community Development Block Grant program and to provide for urgent community development needs which could not be met through the normal allocation process.

The selection of Peoria was based on a statement of needs which earlier had been submitted by the city. Peoria was among several dozen cities throughout the country selected to receive urgent needs grants.

B. HOUSING

Sales of existing homes, especially in the higher price brackets, are strong in the Peoria area, but new home construction is still slow. Apartment vacancies are near zero. The availability of mortgage money has improved and interest rates have declined in the area. Low and moderate income housing is in very short supply.

A story of local interest is currently being reported about a family of nine found living in a pick-up truck in Peoria. The local Community Action Agency has arranged temporary shelter in a two-bedroom unit of the Peoria Housing Authority. Even if they qualify to remain in public housing, no quarters exist for a family of this size in the entire system.

Another local problem exists with the construction of scattered site housing units contracted for by the Peoria Housing Authority. The builder, a black subcontractor, has constructed about half of the units but has run out of funds to fulfill the balance of his contract. Suppliers have filed suit against him for payment and the subcontractor has appealed to HUD for modifications to the original contract, as yet to no avail.

The City of Peoria has recently proposed to take over the administration of the Peoria Housing Authority to tie it into the city structure. Some opposition has developed, particularly from unions which feel their members will get pay cuts under city administration..

C. DOWNTOWN REDEVELOPMENT

The plan being implemented for Downtown Redevelopment in Peoria has a target completion date of 1985. New hotel space, riverfront parks, apartments, restaurants, and a Fine Arts auditorium are included. The plan's focal point is to be a new Civic Center complex. In addition, a new Central Post Office facility is also to be constructed. The entire project will be financed by government and private sources.

The Civic Center's estimated cost is expected to be \$25 million. \$15 million of the funds will be provided by the State of Illinois and the remaining \$15 million must be raised locally, which is a source of growing local debate.

The approved location of the new Post Office in the Downtown Redevelopment area has also raised controversy. Community sentiment favors locating the facility in a more suburban location or near the Peoria Airport.

The Downtown Redevelopment plan has stimulated discussion about its effect on property taxes. The Mayor has pledged that property tax rates would not rise. Other sources of revenue are being investigated to provide the additional funds for the project.

D. There is great interest in historical preservation in the Peoria area, especially in the restoration of the Old City Hall which hopefully will become part of the Downtown redevelopment Plan.

LABOR

Current labor problems in the Peoria area are minimal. There recently were a number of strikes by the building trades unions, but all are now settled.

Interest has been expressed in the new Pension Reform Act by various labor groups in the area. The Labor-Management Standards Administration wants to set up a seminar on this legislation. In general, labor unions have been and continue to be a strong influence in the Peoria area.

TRANSPORTATION

A. AIR SERVICE

Peoria is served by one major passenger airline with 25 flights daily to many major cities. It is also served by an air freight carrier.

Two major airlines, Allegheny and Continental, have recently petitioned the CAB to establish air service to Peoria. Hearings are scheduled at the CAB on those petitions in September.

B. RAIL SERVICE

The financial status of the Rock Island, Peoria's only rail passenger service, is of concern. The possible shut-down of the Rock Island would represent a loss of jobs as well as passenger service.

Current discussions of proposed alternative passenger train routes from Chicago to Peoria are taking place. The route under discussion is being criticized as not the most direct route that could be established.

C. HIGHWAYS

A major issue involves a stretch of Interstate 74 to Springfield. A Peoria attorney has filed suit to stop construction of the route on the grounds that valuable farmland is being destroyed and that the Environmental Impact Statement prepared by the State EPA was deficient. The U.S. Court of Appeals ruled in favor of the plaintiff and construction has been stopped.

The need to develop a new Environmental Impact Statement will delay the project until at least Fiscal Year 1977.

MISCELLANEOUS

A. CRIME

The crime rate in Peoria has risen slightly more than the national average, especially burglaries. However, much of this rise has been attributed to a new and more effective reporting system established by the police department.

Police-community relations are good. The police force is interested and has been sensitized to the need for strong police community relations.

B. THE CANTON, ILLINOIS TORNADO

Canton, Illinois, a community of 15,000, is located 25 miles west of Peoria. On July 23 at 5:54 P.M., a tornado struck the town.

DAMAGE: 2 people were killed and 57 were injured. The downtown business district was severely damaged. Two trailer courts were virtually destroyed. International Harvester, the community's major employer, was heavily damaged, as were several nursing homes and numerous homes. Three schools also sustained minor damage. Fortunately, local medical facilities were intact and medical personnel were able to handle all inquiries without difficulty.

Various Federal Agencies began their response early on the day following the tornado in accordance with a pre-arranged disaster-response procedure and lent assistance whenever possible.

On Friday, July 25, the President declared Canton a disaster area.

The Federal agencies moved rapidly and well in response to the problem. Federal Disaster Assistance Administration took control at a very early moment and provided direction and coordination to the various Federal agencies.

C. CATERPILLAR TRACTOR

Caterpillar is the single largest employer in the area and is a major influence on the social and cultural life of the community. Out of a workforce of 134,000 persons in the area, Caterpillar employs 33,300 persons, nearly 25% of the total. Caterpillar is also one of the largest exporters in the country.

Caterpillar's influence on the well-being of the area takes the form of financial support of social and cultural activities, encouragement of its employees to participate in community activities, and support of downtown redevelopment.

D. MAYOR RICHARD CARVER

Mayor Carver is young, articulate, and highly regarded both in Peoria and throughout Central Illinois. He has championed the redevelopment of downtown Peoria and has been successful in attracting funding for several major projects.

Mayor Carver is well-regarded politically, being frequently mentioned as a possible candidate for Lieutenant-Governor in 1976, although he recently announced he was out of the running.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC LIAISON
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

THE WHITE HOUSE

For Information Contact:

White House Conference Press Office
Peoria Hilton Hotel
Tel: (309) 676-7171
(309) 674-2121

PRESIDENT FORD TO ADDRESS CENTRAL ILLINOIS CONFERENCE

PEORIA, ILLINOIS, August 13, 1975 Agriculture, labor, the economy, education, energy and the environment head a list of topics to be discussed by Federal officials and business, labor, community, and minority leaders from the Central Illinois area at an all-day White House Conference on Domestic and Economic Affairs to be conducted in Peoria Tuesday, August 19, 1975, at the Hilton Hotel.

President Ford, departing from the format he has used in other similar conferences, will accept questions from the conference delegates after a brief opening statement. The President is expected to appear at the Conference at approximately 4:30 p.m. The White House Conference Office today released the program schedule as follows:

8:30 a.m. -- William B. Wombacher, Chairman of the Board of the Peoria Area Chamber of Commerce. Opening Remarks.

8:35 a.m. -- Peoria Mayor Richard E. Carver. Welcoming Remarks.

- MORE -

- 8:40 a.m. -- William J. Baroody Jr., Assistant to the President and Conference Chairman. Introduction to the Conference.
- 9:00 a.m. -- Terrel Bell, Commissioner of Education, Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Discussion and Questions and Answers on Education.
- 10:00 a.m. -- Earl L. Butz, Secretary of Agriculture. Discussion and Questions and Answers on Agriculture.
- 11:15 a.m. -- John T. Dunlop, Secretary of Labor. Discussion and Questions and Answers on Labor.
- 2:00 p.m. -- L. William Seidman, Assistant to the President for Economic Affairs. Discussion and Questions and Answers on the Economy.
- 3:15 p.m. -- Energy and Environment Panel.
Frank G. Zarb, Administrator of the Federal Energy Administration;

Russell E. Train, Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency.

Discussion and Questions and Answers on Energy and the Environment.
- 4:30 p.m. -- Appearance by President Ford. Remarks/Questions and Answers.

Invited delegates to the Central Illinois White House Conference on Domestic and Economic Affairs are from the following co-sponsoring organizations:

Peoria Area Chamber of Commerce
Bradley University
Central Illinois Industrial Association
FHA-Heroes of Illinois
Illinois AFL-CIO
Illinois Agricultural Association
Illinois Association Future Farmers
of America
Illinois Central College
Illinois Manufacturers Association
Peoria NAACP
Illinois Press Association
Illinois State Bar Association
Peoria Secretaries' Association
Peoria Women's Civic Federation
Pekin Chamber of Commerce
Teamsters General -- Local #627
Tri-County (Peoria) Urban League, Inc.

For further information on the Central Illinois White House Conference on Domestic and Economic Affairs, contact Doug Lee or Randy Woods, Conference News Office, Peoria Hilton Hotel, (309) 676-7171 or thru the Hotel switchboard, (309) 674-2121 and ask for the White House Conference News Office.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC LIAISON

AUGUST 13, 1975
Peoria, Illinois

WHITE HOUSE NEWS ADVISORY

To: Editors and News Directors

All requests for one-on-one interviews with the Government participants in the Central Illinois White House Conference on Domestic and Economic Affairs must be made no later than 3:00 p.m., Saturday, August 16, 1975. All requests by the working news media will be honored on a first-come-first-served basis. Those requests may be submitted by telephone (309) 676-7171 (Doug Lee or Randy Woods). All members of the working news media who wish to cover any portion of the Conference or Presidential activities in Pekin or Peoria must be credentialed by the White House.

Deadline for accreditation is 6:00 p.m., Saturday, August 16, 1975. Information requested is as follows:

FULL GIVEN/LEGAL NAME AND HOME ADDRESS
HOME TELEPHONE NUMBER
MEDIA AFFILIATION, ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE NUMBER
SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER
DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH

Contact: White House Conference Office, Peoria Hilton Hotel, (309) 676-7171.

Credentials will be available for pick-up beginning at 7:00 a.m. Tuesday, August 19, 1975 in the main lobby of the Peoria Hilton Hotel Grand Ballroom. NOTE: Credentials must be picked up by the person whose name it bears. The White House Conference press credential is the only press accreditation that will be required for any public activity in which President Ford may be involved during his visit to Peoria.

A working press room for the local, regional and national news media will be set up in the Cheminee Room, Peoria Hilton Hotel.

Two press conferences have been scheduled by the White House for Tuesday, August 19, 1975 as part of the Conference activities.

The first will be held at 11:30 a.m., Tuesday, August 19, 1975 and will feature Secretary of Agriculture Earl L. Butz and Assistant to the President for Economic Affairs, L. William Seidman.

- more -

- 2 -

The second press conference will be held at 2:30 p.m., Tuesday, August 19, 1975 and will feature Secretary of Labor John T. Dunlop and an administrator of the Federal Energy Administration, Frank G. Zarb.

Both press conferences will take place in the Cheminee Room.

- end -

A New Communications Link with Government

*White House sets up Office
of Public Liaison to work
with private organizations*

An interview with William J. Baroody, Jr., Assistant to the President

WILLIAM J. BAROODY, JR., is the new Assistant to the President in charge of the Office of Public Liaison.

His mission: to set up a smoothly functioning two-way interchange between the White House and organizations in the nation's private sector.

Mr. Baroody accepted the assignment from President Gerald R. Ford in mid-September. When he did, he knew that his role was not unlike that of a reserve quarterback who enters a game late in the second half with his team trailing. He is going to have to play a lot of catch-up ball.

"In the last days of President Nixon's administration, communications with the public were not very good," says the 36-year-old Mr. Baroody in a quiet, diplomatic understatement. "Now we are going to change that."

If the effort succeeds—and Mr. Baroody is determined to see that it does—the decisive element could

be the degree of support that he receives from President Ford, Vice President-designate Nelson A. Rock-



efeller, and the various members of the President's Cabinet. He has been assured by Mr. Ford that he will get complete cooperation, and

results to date indicate that the President means what he said.

Using the twin tools of meetings at the White House and meetings in cities around the country, Mr. Baroody already has made significant progress toward his goal of tapping the views of leaders of business, farm, labor, veterans, consumer, youth, and other groups. President Ford has participated personally in some of the meetings. In others, Mr. Rockefeller will take part, after his confirmation by Congress, along with key members of the Ford Cabinet.

Trade and professional association leaders have attended some of the sessions; others will be receiving invitations to represent their members at a score of conferences to be held over the next 12 months.

For Mr. Baroody, the job is the most challenging to date in a career that has included high-level posts at the Department of Defense and on Capitol Hill. He joined the White House staff early in 1973 after a

"The Office of Public Liaison covers the whole range of private organizations—any group that is not part of the government."



stint at the Pentagon that included responsibility for long-range planning and net assessment functions of the Secretary of Defense. His work earned for him the highest civilian honor—the Defense Distinguished Civilian Public Service Award—that can be given by the Secretary of Defense.

A native of Manchester, New Hampshire, Mr. Baroody is the son of William J. Baroody, Sr., head of Washington's prestigious American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research. He holds a bachelor's degree from Holy Cross College and did graduate work in political science at Georgetown University. He and his wife, Mary Margaret, have nine children, seven boys and two girls, ranging in age from 12 to two.

In the following interview with ASSOCIATION MANAGEMENT, Mr. Baroody explains the role of his office in the new administration.

Mr. Baroody, how would you describe the objective of the Office of Public Liaison?

"Well, stated simply, we hope to open up a dialogue between the administration and all of the major nongovernmental organizations in the country.

What specific organizations does this include?

The dialogue we are trying to set up will be with trade associations

and professional societies; farm, labor and veterans groups; civic organizations and consumer groups; academic and ethnic groups; young people and senior citizens. The Office of Public Liaison covers the whole range of private organizations—any group that is not part of the government.

Why has this job been given a high order of priority by the President?

He believes in it, for one thing. Back in 1969, when the President was Minority Leader of the House of Representatives, he urged then-President Nixon to create an office along the lines of the one I now head. President Ford made the recommendation because he is a strong advocate of open and free communications. That's why he submitted the idea, and it explains his decision to follow through on it once he became President.

In point of historic fact, however, Bryce Harlow (Washington representative for Procter & Gamble and a frequent Presidential consultant) deserves some credit for the "liaison" function. He suggested it in 1958 during President Eisenhower's last term.

How do you plan to make the dialogue a reality?

We're employing a number of methods. At the top of the list are meetings—sit-down sessions with spokesmen for specific segments of

the population. We are holding some of the meetings in the White House, and others are being conducted in cities throughout the United States. They are one-day or half-day gatherings. When a session is held in the Cabinet Room or Roosevelt Room at the White House, my office makes up the invitation list. But when we meet in the field, we get the cosponsorship of local organizations and let them do the inviting.

Aren't some people going to say that your meetings are simply a propaganda forum for the President's program?

Some may see it like that, and there is no question but that we will be trying to explain his program to the public in a persuasive way. But we're also going out there to listen and to seek compromise solutions to national problems. So, it is not a question of badgering a captive audience.

How many association executives have taken part in these meetings?

I can't give you an exact count offhand, but there have been quite a few. A lot depends upon the theme of a particular conference, which groups are cosponsoring it, and so forth. One of our earliest meetings dealt with the new pension law, and insurance association people took part in that. On an even earlier occasion, in Los An-

geles, the local Merchants and Manufacturers Association and the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce provided a forum. I expect we'll be doing more of that as we go along, especially in post-summit meetings on inflation and then next year, when President Ford takes his legislative program to the people.

You mean you will be contacting associations and asking them to let you be a part of their meetings?

Exactly. We think that both associations and the administration have something to gain from the arrangement.

What is the specific advantage to an association executive or to his members?

Take the meetings that are being held every other Wednesday at the White House. If an association official is invited to attend, the chances are very good that he will have an opportunity to make a facile input—to speak frankly to the President, the Vice President, the Secretary of the Treasury, or other leaders of the administration.

It's a channel, an opportunity for give and take, an informal, off-the-record exchange of views on major issues. Of course, meetings held outside of the White House are open to press coverage, but even in that setting we believe that the method does a lot to improve communications between the White House and the public.

What happens after you hold a meeting, say, in New Orleans? Is an attempt made to go beyond what is said at the meeting itself?

After each meeting, whether it is held here in Washington or out in the field, I prepare a memo for the President, summarizing the thinking and recommendations that the meeting has produced. This goes to the Oval Office within a day or so. Later, I pass along a more detailed report of what has been covered, what major points of disagreement or agreement have been uncovered, and so on.

These reports also circulate to top members of the President's administration. They give us an early-

warning system—a key to what people are thinking at the grass roots. This is valuable in shaping executive actions and decisions and in determining the form and substance of our legislative proposals.

Does President Ford read each of these reports?

Definitely. You may recall that he pledged that his would be an open-door administration. Well, he meant exactly that. He looks closely at what comes through his door and he listens carefully to those who contact him. At our White House sessions, we try to keep the groups rather small—no more than 40 persons. In the field, we shoot for several hundred people. No more. If attendance at an individual meeting gets too large, then you defeat the purpose of productive communications.

Are you handling this assignment on your own?

No. I have four staff assistants and clerical back-up, too.

One of my assistants, Dr. Theodore C. Marrs, deals primarily with veterans, military groups, medical associations, and the like. He has a background as a former Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense, and he served in the Air Force as a pediatrician.

Another person on my staff, Don Webster, is an economist. He was

formerly with the Joint Economic Committee of Congress, and his work brings him into contact with other economists, business groups, agricultural organizations, and people in the investment field.

Jeffrey P. Eves was with the National Association of Manufacturers at one time and served for a while under Dr. Jackson Grayson at the Price Commission. He is interacting with associations, businessmen—and he also serves as our advance man in helping to set up meetings around the country.

The fourth professional on my staff is Wayne Valis, a researcher and speech writer. We lured him over from my father's organization—the American Enterprise Institute. He is especially valuable on legislative matters.

Miss Loraine Hodkinson is my Administrative Assistant.

Are the field meetings usually limited to one group? Business, for example?

No, we make every effort to have a mixed audience. In a September meeting, for example, representatives of business, the Urban Coalition, the labor movement, consumer organizations, and others were in attendance. The broader the dialogue, the better. One of our aims is not only a you-us relationship, but a you-us and you-you bridge. We're hoping that the dialogue approach will spread, with business



"Associations and their members ... have an opportunity to be heard before the final decisions are made."



"We are going out there to listen and to seek compromise solutions to national problems."



associations and others broadening the mix and number of those with whom they discuss prime issues.

You mentioned the value of "early warning"—

That is awfully important. Too frequently in the past, what developed here in Washington was put together without sufficient airing beforehand. We think the liaison project can prevent that by giving both the citizen and government a handle ahead of the power curve—advance warning of potential crises that can arise because of the actions that government takes or proposes to take.

Do you see yourself as a kind of ombudsman for the public?

No, we don't have the resources for that, and it's really not why we are here. We want to make government audible to the people and the people audible to government. Nothing more, really. If we got into the business of handling day-to-day complaints, requests for information, and such, we would quickly bog down. I am not sure that such an effort would be appropriate in any event. It could raise legal questions as well as eyebrows. President Ford believes in decen-

tralizing power, not pulling more of it to Washington or more of it from the Cabinet departments and agencies to the White House.

It seems that you are biting off a lot, even without playing the role of ombudsman. Do you really think you can make this system work well without becoming trapped in a babble of opinions and excessive demands upon the President's time?

The answer to that is yes, we think this program will work. In a time of swift change, clear communications are essential. The President is convinced of this. Moreover, he sees the need for restoring people's faith in government, our system of legislation, the presidency. The meetings we are holding are designed to restore that credibility. Without communications you can't have credibility in any society. Our country is one that is uniquely meeting-oriented. So, we are using the medium of conferences to develop deeper public understanding of the complex linkage between problems related to energy, inflation, trade, and so forth.

We desperately need more mutual understanding in America. Too many times when our organiza-

tions meet, share views, they operate within a very narrow band. The kind of effort we are making, we feel, offers at least the possibility of widening the scope of our perception as a people.

I think it is significant that the charter given me by President Ford places this office on an equal footing with his press office and his congressional office. He hopes through all three to reach the largest constituency possible—the people.

With a mixing of special interest groups, you are going to get some pretty heated exchanges, aren't you?

Sure. But that's good. Better to be talking, even if heatedly, than to be glowering in suspicion. The President's economic summit meeting showed that Americans can take the risk of disagreeing in public without disintegrating into factions. We hope to continue in that spirit in the months to come.

Won't the President inevitably have to withdraw from active participation in your programs?

I can tell you that he intends to do just the opposite—to stay involved and to keep the door open. And his ears open too. You see, Mr. Ford has a very special view of his role, one that has put its mark on what we are doing through this new office. He sees the President's job as one of listening, guiding, and setting a moral and intellectual example.

He believes that, to govern justly and well, a President must stay in touch with the people who look to him for direction. He is looking for idea input—information that can help him, and others in his administration, in decision-making and problem-solving. Associations and their members—in fact, every element of our population—have an opportunity now to be heard before the final decisions are made. They can share in the process.

In the last analysis, I guess you could say that we would rather run the risk of over-communicating than under-communicating. There are more than 200 million people out there. They deserve to be heard.

USE 88

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE
on
Domestic
and
Economic Affairs



PEORIA HILTON HOTEL
GRAND BALLROOM
PEORIA, ILLINOIS

August 19, 1975

8:30 A.M. — 5:00 P.M.

Sponsored by White House Office of Public Liaison



GERALD R. FORD
PRESIDENT OF THE
UNITED STATES



Earl L. Butz
Secretary of
Agriculture



John T. Dunlop
Secretary of Labor



Frank G. Zarb
Administrator,
Federal Energy
Administration



L. William Seidman
Assistant to
the President for
Economic Affairs



Russell E. Train
Administrator,
Environmental
Protection Agency



William J. Baroody, Jr.
Assistant to the
President for Public
Liaison



Terrel H. Bell
Commissioner,
U.S. Office of
Education

PROGRAM

- 8:30 A.M. Introductory Remarks**
William B. Wombacher, Chairman of the Board
Peoria Area Chamber of Commerce
Invocation — Bishop Edward W. O'Rourke
Bishop of Catholic Diocese of Peoria
Richard E. Carver, Mayor of Peoria
William J. Baroody, Jr.
- 9:00 A.M. The Federal Role of Education**
Remarks/Questions & Answers
Terrel H. Bell
- 10:00 A.M. Agriculture**
Remarks/Questions & Answers
Earl L. Butz
- 11:00 A.M. Intermission**
- 11:15 A.M. Labor and Employment**
Remarks/Questions & Answers
John T. Dunlop
- 12:15 P.M. Reception**
Luncheon Banquet
Cotillion Room — Red Tickets
LaSalle Room — Green Tickets
- 1:30 P.M. Intermission**
- 1:45 P.M. State of the Economy**
Remarks/Questions & Answers
L. William Seidman
- 2:45 P.M. Intermission**
- 3:00 P.M. Energy and the Environment**
Remarks/Questions & Answers
Frank G. Zarb
Russell E. Train
- 4:20 P.M. Address and Questions & Answers**
by the
President of the United States

Program Moderator and Conference Chairman
William J. Baroody, Jr.

The Central Illinois White House Conference on Domestic and Economic Affairs is one in a continuing series of White House conferences held in different cities across the country. These conferences are jointly sponsored by the White House Office of Public Liaison and local, state and regional organizations representing the different sectors of economic society — business, labor, consumers, etc. The purpose of these meetings is to focus on the major issues of the day as they affect the country and the people of the conference location and to facilitate genuine two-way dialogue in a spirit of cooperation in the hope that these endeavors will help the government become more responsive to the needs of America and her citizens.

SPONSORING ORGANIZATIONS

Bradley University
Central Illinois Industrial Association
FHA — HERO of Illinois
Illinois State AFL-CIO
Illinois Agricultural Association
Illinois Bar Association
Illinois Central College
Illinois Future Farmers
Illinois Manufacturers Association
Illinois Press Association
Pekin Chamber of Commerce
Peoria Area Chamber of Commerce
Peoria NAACP
Peoria Secretaries Association
Peoria Women's Civic Federation
Teamsters' & Chauffeurs' Union Local 627
Tri-County Urban League

ROOM LIST

BARODY, William J., Jr.	714
BELL, Terrel	1008
BUTZ, Earl L.	814
DENT, Ambassador Fred	908
EVES, Jeffrey P.	707
FELDMAN, Lee	724
FORTIER, Trish	705
GILL, Karin	716
HARTMANN, Robert	614
HODKINSON, Loraine	827
JACKSON, Herb	408
LEE, Douglas	712
NIPP, Robert	7A
PARKER, Lyvonne	716
SCANLON, Michael T., Jr.	711
SCUREMAN, Murray	808
SEIDMAN, William	1108
TRAIN, Russ	508
VALIS, Wayne	427
WATKINS, Birge	713
WIEDERT, John	607
ZARB, Frank	706

PEORIA WHITE HOUSE SIGNAL	318 - on hotel phone
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OFFICE	676-0755
WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE VIP ROOM	Signal Drop
WHITE HOUSE DROP - CONFERENCE LEVEL HOTEL	Signal Drop
WHITE HOUSE STAFF OFFICE	676-7171/2/3
WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE PRESS DESK (Banquet Level)	676-7173
HILTON HOTEL - PEORIA	674-2121
TRANSPORTATION ROOM	673-9061 EXT 386

AS OF MONDAY, 08/18/75

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

AUGUST 18, 1975

ADMINISTRATIVELY CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR: The Honorable Robert Hartmann
Counselor to the President

FROM: JEFFREY P. EVES
Director of White House Conferences
Office of Public Liaison

SUBJECT: White House Conference

The enclosed information package has been prepared for your visit to Peoria and will be of important assistance in answering any questions you may have. If you should, however, encounter any problems, please advise me or my staff.

You are pre-registered into the Peoria Hilton Hotel and your room key is enclosed. Unless you choose to go through standard check-out procedures, you will be automatically billed for your room by the hotel. The White House Conference and all associated press activities with the exception of this evening's Boat Ride, will take place at the Hilton Hotel. Complete transportation services have been arranged and the driver meeting you at the plane is at your disposal throughout your visit and is aware of your schedule.

Name tags, luncheon tickets and Conference tickets are in your kits as well. While there is no luncheon head table, all senior level government officials are assigned to specific tables and all other government personnel are encouraged to spread themselves through the audience. Table assignments are in your information packet and indicated on your luncheon ticket. You will be hosted at that table by two or three co-sponsoring organizations.

A complete itinerary has been prepared for each principal at the Conference. Yours is enclosed. Please advise us if you expect any deviation from this schedule. All of

the more than 70 different press and media events will take place in the hotel. With the exception of live TV and Radio interviews which will all take place in the Ballroom, all press and media events will take place on the Club Level. Due to the many requests for your time, all schedules are tight and inter-related with all other government officials. It is essential that every effort be made to keep exactly on time. We have additional items also enclosed, such as, telephone and room lists, map of hotel function rooms, presidential stage diagrams, Tuesday morning co-sponsors breakfast attendees list, White House Conference programs and complete issue and media background information on Peoria.

This evening at 6:30 P.M. the co-sponsoring organizations of the White House Conference are hosting a 2 1/2 - 3 hour cruise on the Julia Belle Swain, a delightful old paddle wheel boat docked on the river a short drive from the hotel. Over 125 persons have been invited from throughout the area including all the top 20 executives from Caterpillar Tractor Company (3.8 billion sales, 36,000 employees locally, largest net exporter of any company in the U.S.) who are all in Peoria from around the world for this week. The Chairman is William L. Naumann. The President is Lee L. Morgan. Among other dignitaries aboard is Dick Carver, Peoria Mayor, strong Republican supporter who was very recently one of 6 Mayors on NBC'S "Meet The Press". Attire for the evening is casual - no ties. See me for further details.

The Tuesday morning breakfast is in "Parlor D" on the "Club Level" of the Hotel. It is "no host" and begins at 7:15 A.M. This is a "get acquainted session" and will be attended by the heads of the 17 co-sponsoring organizations. Government officials and their staffs are encouraged to attend.

It is very important that all government participants in the Conference to be seated on stage with the President be in the VIP Holding Room, in Parlor C of the Club Level above the Grand Ballroom. This is basically a lounge area reserved for you. Secretarial help is available if needed and telephones have been installed.

The Peoria White House switchboard number is 309-347-5591. Signal drops have been placed in all appropriate locations. From all hotel house phones dial 318 to connect with the White House switchboard.

A complete background briefing paper on the Peoria area has been prepared especially for you. This 20 page enclosure in your V.I.P. Kit is a research backgrounder on major issues in the area that have dominated the news and citizen attention over the past six months and gives special emphasis to the major subjects to be discussed at this conference.

Over 350 members of the local, state and regional press corps have requested credentials for the Conference. Additionally about 110 more with the White House press corps are expected. The entire Conference will be televised live by GE Cablevision and fed to at least 22 cities in Illinois and Iowa with a viewer market of 630,000 persons. WTVP, Channel 47 (PBS) will also broadcast live throughout the day with a potential market audience of 500,000. The CBS affiliate is also taking a feed locally and ABC Network has set up a micro-wave unit for transmission to New York. Nine live TV cameras will be used to cover the conference gavel to gavel. The entire Conference is also being broadcast live by WCUB Radio.

On behalf of Bill Baroody and the White House Public Liaison Office, let me welcome you to Peoria. If there is anything I can do to make your visit more productive and pleasant, please let me know. The White House Conference office is in Room 726 of the Hotel.

For any special assistance, please see the following persons of the White House Conference Staff:

Jeffrey Eves	Director for White House Conference
Trisha Fortier	Accommodations and Hotel Needs
Doug Lee	Press
Mike Scanlon	Transportation, Scheduling
Birge Watkins	Research and local information

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PODIUM

☐ FREDERICK DENT

☐ L. WILLIAM SEIDMAN

☐ RUSSELL E. TRAIN

☐ FRANK G. ZARB

☐ EARL L. BUTZ

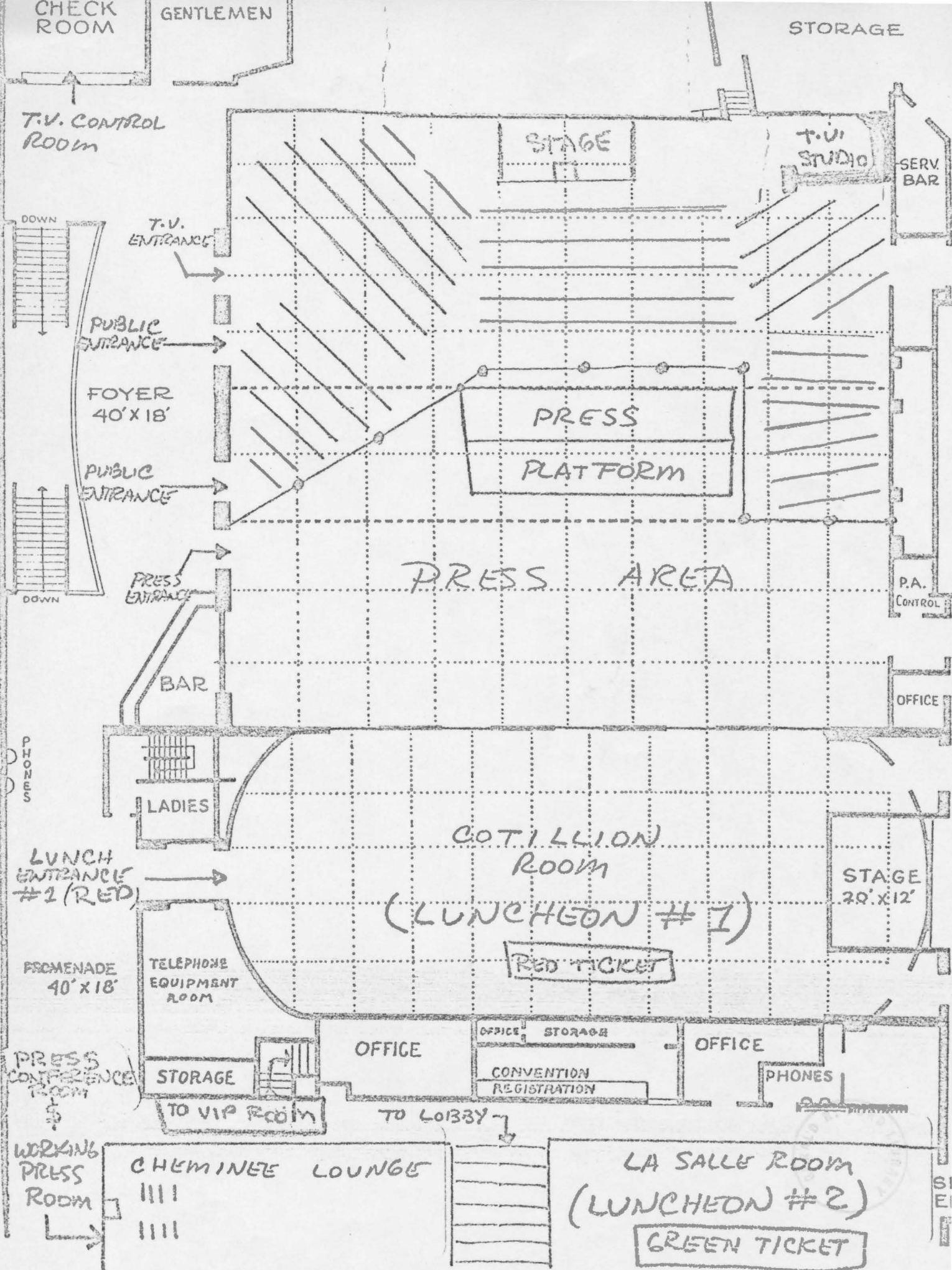
☐ WILLIAM J. BAROODY

☐ PRESIDENT
GERALD R. FORD

☐ MAYOR
RICHARD E. CARVER

☐ JOHN T. DUNLOP

☐ TERREL H. BELL



EARL L. BUTZ
SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

Biographical Summary

Earl L. Butz was born and grew up on a small farm near Albion in Noble County, Indiana. He attended Purdue University on a 4-H Scholarship where he obtained a Bachelor of Science Degree in Agriculture in 1932.

He worked for a year on the family farm, then returned to Purdue as a graduate fellow, and subsequently became a research fellow with the Federal Land Bank of Louisville, Kentucky. In 1937, he received the Doctor of Philosophy Degree in Agricultural Economics from Purdue.

The same year he married Mary Emma Powell of North Carolina, whom he first met several years before in Washington, D.C., at a national 4-H conference. They have two sons, William Powell and Thomas Earl.

Dr. Butz joined the Purdue University Agricultural Economics Faculty in 1937, served briefly as a research fellow with the Brookings Institute in Washington, D.C., and then became head of the Purdue Agricultural Economics Department in 1946. In 1948, he was Vice President of what is now the American Agricultural Economics Association, and in 1951 he was Vice President of the American Society of Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers.

In 1954, President Eisenhower appointed Dr. Butz as an Assistant Secretary of Agriculture. In that capacity he was also a member of the Board of Directors of the Commodity Credit Corporation and was Chairman of the United States Delegation to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

Dr. Butz, returned to Purdue in 1957 to become Dean of the School of Agriculture, and in 1968 was named Dean of Continuing Education and Vice President of the Purdue Research Foundation.

Dr. Butz was nominated to the Cabinet by President Nixon and took office as Secretary of Agriculture in December, 1971. In that post, he has worked tirelessly to promote American agriculture, to keep the United States the world's best fed nation, to improve farm income, to strengthen rural America, to minimize Federal encroachment into farming, and to expand and keep open farm export markets. He has sought to convey to farmer and consumer alike the wisdom of the market system as the most effective means of obtaining an abundance of high quality food and fiber for consumers and acceptable income for farmers.

Among many recognitions made to the Secretary, he has received the American Farm Bureau Federation Award for Distinguished Service to Agriculture--the first Secretary of Agriculture to be so honored in more than a quarter of a century.

May 1974

JOHN T. DUNLOP
SECRETARY OF LABOR

John T. Dunlop, the nation's 14th Secretary of Labor, was nominated by President Ford on February 18, 1975, unanimously confirmed by the Senate on March 6, 1975 and sworn into office at the White House on March 18, 1975.

In addition to his duties as Secretary of Labor, Dr. Dunlop is a member of the Executive Committee of the President's Economic Policy Board. He continues to serve as coordinator of the President's Labor-Management Committee and also serves on 29 other boards, commissions and committees. (List attached).

A member of the Harvard University economics faculty since 1938, Dr. Dunlop was chairman of the Harvard Department of Economics from 1961 to 1966 and dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences from 1970 to 1973. He is Lamont University Professor presently on leave of absence from Harvard.

For 25 years, Secretary Dunlop served on numerous Presidential and other boards, panels, committees and commissions. He has had a continuing association with the Department of Labor dating back to 1938.

Dr. Dunlop served as chairman of the Construction Industry Stabilization Committee from 1971 to 1973 and as director of the Cost of Living Council in 1973 and 1974. He was appointed by the President to the National Commission on Productivity in 1970 and served as chairman from 1973 to March 1975; he continues as a member of its Executive Committee.

Dr. Dunlop was born in Placerville, Calif., on July 5, 1914. He received a Bachelor of Arts degree (1935) and a Doctor of Philosophy degree (1939) from the University of California at Berkeley. He was a Social Science Research Council Fellow at Trinity College, Cambridge University, England, in 1937-38. Dr. Dunlop also holds an honorary degree from the University of Chicago (1968).

Dr. Dunlop is the author of a number of books and articles on industrial relations, economics and other subjects and has contributed to numerous other books, articles and professional journals.

He is a member of the National Academy of Arbitrators, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the American Philosophical Society. He was a John Simon Guggenheim Fellow (1952-53), president of the Industrial Relations Research Association (1960), and is currently president of the International Industrial Relations Research Association (1973).

Dr. Dunlop is married to the former Dorothy Webb. They have three children.

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March 1975

The Secretary of Labor is a member of the following boards, commissions and committees:

Adjustment Assistance Advisory Board

Advisory Council of the President's Committee on the
Employment of the Handicapped

Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance
Board

Board of Trustees of the Federal Hospital Insurance
Trust Fund

Board of Trustees of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors
Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability
Insurance Trust Fund

Board of Trustees of the Federal Supplementary Medical
Insurance Trust Fund

Cabinet Committee on Opportunities for Spanish-Speaking
People

Cabinet Committee on Voluntary Action

Council on Economic Policy

Council on International Economic Policy

Council on Wage and Price Stability

Domestic Council

Domestic Council Committee on Illegal Aliens

Domestic Council Committee on the Right of Privacy

Equal Employment Opportunity Coordinating Council

Federal Advisory Council on Regional Economic
Development

Federal Labor Relations Council

Interagency Committee on Handicapped Employees

Inter-Agency Economic Adjustment Committee

Interdepartmental Committee on the Status of
Women (Secretary of Labor chairs)

Interdepartmental Savings Bonds Committee

National Commission for Manpower Policy

National Commission on Productivity and Work Quality

National Council on Organized Crime

Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (Secretary of
Labor chairs)

President's Committee on Mental Retardation

President's Economic Policy Board

The Hopi-Navajo Land Settlement Interagency Committee

Trade Expansion Act Advisory Committee

In addition, the Secretary is:

a Federal Trustee of the Federal City Council

Coordinator of the President's Labor-Management Committee

March 1975

BIOGRAPHY OF RUSSELL E. TRAIN

Russell E. Train became the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency on September 14, 1973, succeeding William D. Ruckelshaus.

Mr. Train came to EPA from the Council on Environmental Quality, where he had served from February 1970 as the Council's first Chairman. Prior to that time, he was Under Secretary of the Interior.

While Chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality, Mr. Train was the chief advisor to the President on environmental policy. During this period, the Council was responsible for the development of the Administration's extensive environmental, legislative and administrative programs. National land use policy, regulation of surface mining, ocean dumping controls, pesticide regulation, and toxic substances control were among the major legislative initiatives for which the Council had particular responsibility during that period. The Council also provided leadership in the implementation of the National Environmental Policy Act by all Federal agencies.

Mr. Train served in the Army from 1941 to 1946, rising to the rank of Major in the Field Artillery. In 1949, following graduation from law school, he joined the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation as an attorney, and from 1953 to 1956 served as Clerk (Chief Counsel) and then Minority Adviser to the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives. In 1956 he was named Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury Department and Head of the Legal Advisory Staff, where he served until the following year when President Eisenhower appointed him a judge of the Tax Court of the United States. He was reappointed to a full 12-year term in 1959.

It was while serving on the Tax Court that Mr. Train became active in conservation work. In 1959, he founded and became the first president of the African Wildlife Leadership Foundation. From 1959 to 1969 he served as Vice President of the U.S. World Wildlife Fund. He resigned from the Tax Court in 1965 to become President of The Conservation Foundation, a nonprofit research, education, and information organization concerned with a broad range of environmental matters.

President Johnson named Mr. Train to the National Water Commission in 1968 and later that year President Nixon appointed him chairman of a special task force to advise the incoming Administration on environmental matters. He was subsequently appointed Under Secretary of the Interior and served that post from February 7, 1969, until he became Chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality.

Mr. Train has represented the United States at a variety of international environmental conferences. In 1970, he led a U.S. delegation which visited Japan and initiated an extensive program of environmental cooperation between the two nations. Since early 1971, he has been the U.S. Representative to the NATO Committee on the Challenges of Modern Society. In 1971 and 1972, he chaired the U.S. side of the negotiations which developed the Great Lakes Water Quality agreement signed by the President at Ottawa in April 1972. Also in 1972, he headed the U.S. Delegation to the U.N. Conference on the Human Environment in Stockholm, acted as Special Representative of the President to the Meeting of the International Whaling Commission in London, and became Co-Chairman of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Joint Committee on Cooperation in the Field of Environmental Protection which was formed to implement the agreement signed by the President on May 23 in Moscow. (The terms of that agreement had been negotiated by the Council on Environmental Quality.) Mr. Train also headed the U.S. delegation to the November 1972 London conference that concluded an international convention to control ocean dumping. In early 1973, he headed the U.S. delegation to the conference that concluded at Washington a convention for the control of international trade in endangered species. In late 1973, he headed the U.S. delegation to the IMCO (Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization) conference to develop a convention to prevent the pollution of the oceans by ships.

Mr. Train was born on June 4, 1920 in Jamestown, Rhode Island and grew up in Washington, D.C. He graduated with a B.A. Degree from Princeton University in 1941 and an LL.B. from Columbia University in 1948. Mr. Train has received honorary degrees from Bates College, St. Mary's College, Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Princeton University, Drexel University, Columbia University, Clarkson College of Technology, the University of the South, Southeastern University and Salem College. In 1972, he was awarded the Albert Schweitzer Medal by the Animal Welfare Institute. In 1975, he received the Aldo Leopold Medal of the Wildlife Society and the Conservationist of the Year (1974) Award of the National Wildlife Federation.

Mr. Train is married to the former Aileen Bowdoin. They have four children and live in Washington, D.C.

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Federal Energy News

Federal Energy
Administration
Washington
D.C. 20461



June 4, 1975

BIOGRAPHY FRANK G. ZARB ADMINISTRATOR FEDERAL ENERGY ADMINISTRATION

Frank G. Zarb, 40, has served as Administrator of the Federal Energy Administration since December 13, 1974, and he also serves as Executive Director of the Cabinet-level Energy Resources Council.

As FEA Administrator, Zarb is a principal advisor to the President on National energy policy and programs.

In his role with the Energy Resources Council, Zarb coordinates consideration of alternative energy policies by the participating Federal agencies, and assesses policy options for presentation to the President.

Before joining FEA, Zarb was responsible for overseeing budgeting for all Federal energy, natural resource, agriculture, and science programs as Associate Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

His first major Federal position was as Assistant Secretary of Labor from 1971 to 1972.

Before joining the Government, Zarb had served for five years as chairman of the executive committee of Hayden, Stone & Co., a New York investment and securities firm. He rejoined Hayden, Stone briefly in 1972 before accepting the OMB position.

Zarb was a member of the Board of Arbitrators of the National Association of Securities Dealers and the New York Institute of Finance. He has been a member of the Chicago Board of Trade and the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, and an allied member of the New York, American, and Pacific Coast stock exchanges.

-more-

In 1974, the American Society of Public Administration elected him to a lifetime honorary membership, the first and only award of this type in the organization's history. The American Society of Public Administration is a nationwide organization with members from federal, state, and local government, educators, and students, working to advance the science, art, and processes of public administration.

He earned a Bachelor of Business Administration degree from Hofstra University in 1957, and a Master's degree from Hofstra in 1961. In 1974 the faculty of Hofstra conferred the University's Distinguished Scholar Award upon Zarb. At Hofstra's 1975 commencement exercises, Mr. Zarb was presented an honorary Doctor of Laws degree.

He edited "The Stock Market Handbook," published by Dow Jones-Irwin, Inc., in 1970.

After Army service, Zarb joined Cities Service Oil Company in November 1957. Among other assignments, he pumped gasoline as a company trainee, worked in industrial relations, and helped train service station dealers. He left the company in 1961.

Zarb is married, has two children, and resides in McLean, Virginia.

Office of the White House Press Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

WILLIAM J. BAROODY, JR.
Biographical Data

William J. Baroody, Jr., has been Assistant to the President since September 6, 1974. Mr. Baroody was Special Assistant to the President from February 4, 1973 to January 30, 1974, and then became Special Consultant to the President. From June 6, 1973, to January 30, 1974, Mr. Baroody also served as Deputy to Counsellor to the President for Domestic Affairs, Melvin R. Laird.

As Assistant to the President, Mr. Baroody heads the Office of Public Liaison. He will be responsible for providing liaison with major nongovernmental organizations in the private sector, including farm, labor, veterans, business, civic, academic, ethnic, consumer, youth, senior citizens and professional groups.

Prior to joining the White House staff, Mr. Baroody served in the Department of Defense from 1969 to 1973 and in a staff capacity in the Congress from 1961 to 1969. At the Department of Defense, he was Assistant to the Secretary and Deputy Secretary of Defense from February 1, 1969, and was assigned additional responsibility for the long-range planning and net assessment functions of the Secretary of Defense in 1971. He received the highest civilian award that can be given by the Secretary of Defense, the Defense Distinguished Civilian Public Service Award, in January, 1973.

In the Congress, Baroody was Research Director of the House Republican Conference from 1968 to 1969. Prior to that, he served as Legislative Assistant and Press Secretary to then Congressman Melvin R. Laird of Wisconsin, having joined Mr. Laird's staff in July of 1961.

Mr. Baroody was born on November 5, 1937, in Manchester, New Hampshire. He was graduated from Holy Cross College, Worcester, Massachusetts, with a degree in English in 1959 and pursued graduate work in Political Science at Georgetown University, Washington, D.C. He served as an officer in the U.S. Navy from 1959 to 1961 on the USS Chilton, based at Norfolk, Virginia. He is married to the former Mary Margaret Cullen. They have nine children and reside in Alexandria, Virginia.

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BIOGRAPHICAL DATA
of
L. WILLIAM SEIDMAN

Current: Assistant to the President for Economic Affairs, 9/28/74
Executive Director, Economic Policy Board
Member, Energy Resources Council

Previous: Assistant to the Vice President for Administration and Public Affairs
National Managing Partner, Seidman & Seidman
Certified Public Accountants, New York
Special Assistant on Financial Affairs to Governor Romney (1963-68)

Activities: Director, Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago - Detroit Branch
(Chairman, 1970)
President, WZZM Channel 13, Grand Rapids, Michigan (1962-73)
President, General Association of Alumni of Dartmouth College (1968)
Professor, Michigan State University and Wagner College
Republican Candidate, Auditor General for State of Michigan, 1962
Administrator, Romney for President Headquarters, Washington, D.C.
Chairman, Board of Control, Grand Valley State Colleges (1962-74)
National Chairman, Board of Trustees, Youth for Understanding, Inc.
(1973-present)

Organizations: American Institute of Certified Public Accountants
Michigan Bar Association; American Bar Association
Beta Theta Pi (Dartmouth)
Beta Gamma Sigma (University of Michigan)
Beta Alpha Psi (Michigan State University) - honorary

Education: Dartmouth College A.B. 1943 (Phi Beta Kappa)
Harvard Law School LL.B. 1948
University of Michigan M.B.A. 1949 (Business Economics major)

Military: U.S. Navy: Lieutenant, U.S. Naval Reserves (Destroyers)
1942-46 11 Battle Stars; Bronze Star

Personal: Born: April 29, 1921
Married: March 3, 1944
Wife: Sarah Berry Seidman (Sally)
Children: Tom, Tracy, Sarah, Carrie, Meg, and Robin

Biographical Sketch

TERREL H. BELL

Terrel H. Bell is the 21st Commissioner of Education in the 107-year history of the U.S. Office of Education. He was sworn in by HEW Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger on June 13, 1974, eight days after his appointment was confirmed by the U.S. Senate.

As U.S. Commissioner of Education, Dr. Bell presides over an organization of approximately 3,000 persons with an annual budget of more than \$6 billion. He is responsible for the administration of more than 100 programs concerned with American education from the preschool to the postdoctoral levels.

Dr. Bell succeeded John R. Ottina, who now serves as HEW Assistant Secretary for Administration and Management.

During his previous service with the U.S. Office of Education, Dr. Bell was instrumental in establishing comparability for Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act--the requirement that Federal funds supplement rather than supplant State and local funds. He also played a major role in the Office of Education's effort to desegregate, under the Emergency School Assistance Program, some 1,300 school districts in the South.

Dr. Bell had been Superintendent of the Granite School District, Salt Lake City, beginning in September 1971. From 1970 to 1971 he was in Washington, serving as Associate Commissioner in charge of Regional Offices, Acting Commissioner of Education (June-December 1970), and Deputy Commissioner for School Systems. From 1963 to 1970 he was Utah State Superintendent of Public Instruction and Executive Officer of the State Board for Vocational Education.

Born in Lava Hot Springs, Idaho on November 11, 1921, Dr. Bell received his B.A. degree from Southern Idaho College of Education in 1946, his M.S. from the University of Idaho in 1954, and his doctorate in educational administration

from the University of Utah in 1961. He also studied school administration as a Ford Foundation Fellow in 1954-55 at Stanford University.

Dr. Bell began his career in education in 1946 as a science teacher and athletic coach at Eden Rural High School in Eden, Idaho. From 1947 to 1954, he served as Superintendent of the Rockland Valley (Idaho) School District. In 1955 he became Superintendent of Schools in the Star Valley School District, Afton, Wyoming, and held this position for the next three years. From 1957 to 1962, he was Superintendent of Schools in the Weber County School District, Ogden, Utah. He was Chairman of the Department of Educational Administration and Professor of Educational Administration at Utah State University from 1962 to 1963.

Dr. Bell holds honorary Doctorate of Humanities degrees from Southern Utah State College and from Westminster College, Salt Lake City. His other honors and awards include: Certificate of Appreciation from the U.S. Office of Education in 1971; Secretary's Special Citation from the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare in 1970; National Adult Education Outstanding Service Award in 1970; Distinguished Service to American Education Award from the Council of Chief State School Officers in 1970; Utah School Boards Association Distinguished Service Award in 1970, and the Weber County Board of Education designation of a new secondary school as T. H. Bell Junior High School in 1963.

Dr. Bell is a member of the Honor Society of Phi Kappa Phi, and is the author of five published books and numerous articles on educational subjects.

During World War II, Dr. Bell served for 26 months in the Pacific Area and was discharged as a First Sergeant in the U.S. Marine Corps. In 1957 he was married to Betty Ruth Fitzgerald of Draper, Utah. They reside in McLean, Va., with their four sons: Mark Fitzgerald, Warren Terrel, Glenn Martin, and Peter Fitzgerald.

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COTILLION ROOM - RED TICKETS

TABLE 1 - L. WILLIAM SEIDMAN

PEKIN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

1. Dean Willock, First Vice President
2. Bob Monge, Former Director
3. Carl Johnson, Former Director

ILLINOIS MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION

1. Frederick G. Wacker, Chairman
2. Orville V. Bergren, President
3. William L. Croft, Treasurer

TABLE 2 - JOHN T. DUNLOP

ILLINOIS STATE AFL CIO

1. Stanley L. Johnson, President
2. Robert Gibson, Secretary/Treasurer
3. Michael Miller, President of Peoria Tazewell
Labor Council

PEORIA WOMEN'S CIVIC FEDERATION

1. Lucy Schmudde, Recording Secretary
2. Judy Walz, Corresponding Secretary
3. Kathryn Lees, Education Chairwoman

TEAMSTERS' & CHAUFFERS' UNION LOCAL 627

1. Robert L. Barker, President
2. Walter E. Gleason, Vice-President
3. Norman Green, Assistant to Vice President

LUNCHEON SEATING - TABLE ASSIGNMENTS

COTILLION ROOM - RED TICKETS

TABLE 3 - TERREL H. BELL

BRADLEY UNIVERSITY

1. Joseph Mele Vice President of Business Affairs
2. Dr. George Ferguson, Vice President of Academic Affairs
3. Dr. James Erickson, Assistant to the President

ILLINOIS CENTRAL COLLEGE

1. Dr. Kenneth Edwards, President
2. Dr. A. A. Paloumpif, Vice President
3. James Johnson, President of First National Bank-Peoria

TRI-COUNTY URBAN LEAGUE

1. Wade Chestnut, President-Board of Directors
2. Grant St. Julian, Member Board of Directors
3. Frank Campbell, Ex. Director-Urban League

TABLE 4 - WILLIAM J. BAROODY, JR.

ILLINOIS PRESS ASSOCIATION

1. Joseph L. Ferstl, President
2. David R. West, Secretary/MGR.
3. Karl L. Monroe, First Vice-President

PEORIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

1. William Wombacher, Chairman of the Board
2. Giles R. Flanagan, President
3. Fred Roberts, Staff
4. Mary Sharp, Treasurer

TABLE 5 - RESERVED

LUNCHEON SEATING - TABLE ASSIGNMENTS

LASALLE ROOM

GREEN TICKETS

TABLE 6 - EARL L. BUTZ

FUTURE HOMEMAKERS OF AMERICAN

1. Dianne Winkelman, President
2. Helen Winkelman, Advisor
3. William Winkelman, Advisor's Husband

ILLINOIS FUTURE FARMERS

1. Eldon Witt, President
2. Boyd Schaufelberger, Ex. Director/Secretary
3. David Shockey, Vice President

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

1. Harold Baker Steele, President
2. John White, Jr. Vice President
3. Dr. Dale Butz Ex. Director Commodities Division

TABLE 7 - FRANK G. ZARB

CENTRAL ILLINOIS INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION

1. Henry David Altorfer, Chairman
2. Carter Hunt, Vice Chairman
3. Louis Hesse, President

NAACP

1. John Gwynn, Jr. President
2. Dr. William Miller 1st Vice President
3. Mrs. Dorris Eppenger, Secretary

LUNCHEON SEATING - TABLE ASSIGNMENTS

LASALLE ROOM - GREEN TICKETS

TABLE 8 - RUSSELL E. TRAIN / ROBERT HARTMANN

ILLINOIS BAR ASSOCIATION

1. Lawrence, X. Pusateri, President
2. John Dickason, Ex. Director
3. Howard H. Braverman, General Counsel & Associate
Ex. Director

PEORIA SECRETARIES ASSOCIATION

1. Betty Gosbin, President
2. Norma Donovan, Vice-President
3. Ruby Northrup, Board Director

7:15 a.m.

BREAKFAST

Parlor D, Club Level, Peoria Hilton

BRADLEY UNIVERSITY

1. Dr. Martin G. Abegg, President
2. Frank Bussone, Director Of Corporate
3. Kevin Tilton, President of Student Body

CENTRAL ILLINOIS INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION

1. Henry Daniel Altorfer, Chairman

FHA-HERO OF ILLINOIS

1. Dianne Winkelman, President
2. Helen Winkelman, Advisor
3. William Winkelman, Advisor's Husband

ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

1. Harold Baker Steele, President
2. Richard L. Wright, Assistant to the President

ILLINOIS STATE AFL-CIO

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2. Robert Gibson, Secretary/Treasurer
3. Harl Ray Legislative Assistant

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2. Orville V. Bergren, President

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2. David R. West, Secretary/Manager

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2. Bob Monge, Former Director
3. Carl Johnson, Former Director

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2. Giles R. Flanagan, President

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2. Dr. William Miller, First Vice President
3. Mrs. Dorris Eppenger, Secretary

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3. Ruby Northrup, Board of Directors

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1. Dorothy Sinclair, President
2. Virginia Keller, Member of Board of Directors

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PHOTOCOPY FROM GERALD FORD LIBRARY

from the University of Utah in 1961. He also studied school administration as a Ford Foundation Fellow in 1954-55 at Stanford University.

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Out Of The Rubble

President Gerald Ford deserves to be measured against the conditions which faced him when he entered that office.

One may agree or disagree with this Ford policy or that, and have questions about others or about the discretion of Mrs. Ford in discussing hypothetical drug or sex problems about non-hypothetical people — her children. Yet it is impossible to escape the respect owed not just to the presidency but to this man, if we reflect for but a moment.

It is hard to imagine any president entering office with the presidency, itself, the political situation, the economic situation and the foreign affairs events, all, in such disarray.

The presidency, itself, went under siege about 1967 and under continuous, unbroken bombardment soon after Richard Nixon's election.

It reached its crescendo, from all sides, in the years of Watergate and its climax when Nixon's own errors breached the Presidential wall. With the tape revelation regarding efforts to "cover up" the full implications of that theft, the walls came tumbling down.

Gerald Ford walked into the rubble without even a popular vote to support him as the first "appointed President," facing a shaken country, a hostile Congress and a media situation in which all the hounds had tasted blood.

In Washington, he was face to face with that circle of entrenched political adversaries and a boasting "adversary media" by their own claim.

Beyond them, rank on rank, there stood the boggled, uncertain, trust-shaken people of the United States, and the governments and peoples of nation after nation whose faith, confidence and traditional policies toward the U.S. had been shattered until nobody knew what to expect next

years of restraint under the peace treaty, they tore it up, spit on it, and drove south behind massive artillery and armor in an open aggression and invasion against an enemy whose only friend was telling him he could not only get no help, but not even resupplies of ammunition.

In those conditions, South Vietnam collapsed with a crash heard round the world, and American credibility with it.

The confidence of other nations was shattered from Japan to Western Europe and from Latin America to Southeast Asian survivors, with a chorus of shock, recriminations and outright abuse.

It all happened in such incredibly short time.

President Ford has been like a mechanic who stepped up to repair a badly battered car at the bottom of a valley and as he took the first step faced avalanches down the mountainsides in every direction.

To cope with it all, what did he have to work with? A shattered half-presidency, its prestige still lying in the rubble, its powers sharply curtailed, and its mandate absent by substitution — based only on appointment and succession.

He has stood the shocks, and with his example, so have we.

Gerald Ford has won the respect of his fellow Americans, a return substantially of confidence and respect from both our former friends and enemies around the world, and even a grudging respect from a portion the Congress that once proclaimed how ruthlessly it would run over him.

He has contributed much to a climate that is amazingly more firm than we could possibly expect.

He has been steady, persistent, unusually open and frank, and —above all— absolutely unshaken by the fearsome conditions into which he was catapulted on what

A-6

PEORIA, ILLINOIS, MONDAY, AUGUST 18, 1975

Journal Star

CONTINUING

The Peoria Transcript

Established 1855

The Peoria Journal

Established 1877

The Peoria Star

Established 1897



EARL L. BUTZ



JOHN T. DUNLOP



FRANK G. ZARB



L. WILLIAM SEIDMAN



RUSSELL E. TRAIN



TERREL H. BELL

Ford To Field Questions From Peoria Session Audience

BY BILL O'CONNELL

Staff Writer

The conference, the sixth to be held this year, will involve five general topics: agriculture, the economy, energy and the environment, labor and education.

of America expressed directly by her citizens."

The White House aide said the President hopes that by



EARL L. BUTZ



JOHN T. DUNLOP



FRANK G. ZARB



RUSSELL E. TRAIN

Ford To Accept Questions From Audience At Meet

By **BILL O' CONNELL**

Staff Writer

accept questions from delegates.
"Ordinarily the President

The White House liaison aide said the President hopes that by encouraging public

Registration fee for the conference is \$20 per person.

Baroody's Duty: Restoring Confidence

Although the title — assistant to the President for public liaison — seems innocuous, William J. Baroody, Jr., has tackled one of the toughest jobs in the Ford administration.

Nixon and it was accepted, but never fully implemented.

"The current organization and operation of the program is my doing, and the President has given me the authority, flexibility and freedom to

"Most staffers are borrowed from other arms of the federal government. We take 2,500 telephone calls each week from the private sector and route inquiries and criticisms to the appropriate

ferences like the one slated for Peoria next week, to be really successful, forceful participation is needed by those attending.

"Here's the biggest

B-16 JOURNAL STAR, Peoria, Saturday, August 16, 1973

Total Cost Of White House Conference

By LINDA SELLERS RUNDGREN

Staff Writer

The White House Conference on Domestic and Economic Affairs here Tuesday is expected to cost as much as \$15,000, but

States is coming, you have to get much more specific, much more detailed than a convention usually is."

Sperl's recent activity has been in four major areas, he said — dealing with the personal staff of the President, "just following and until the end of the year."

President Ford's Visit Preceded By Details

By **BILL O'CONNELL**

Staff Writer

Details — literally hundreds of them — precede any event of the magnitude of next week's visit to Peoria by President Gerald R. Ford and six key officials in his administration.

To prepare for these appearances means

nected with ropes, like you used to see in theaters. Well, we couldn't get them. So we just visited all the banks and borrowed theirs.

"In New Hampshire, our meeting room had no furniture. A furniture store let us borrow the furniture it had in a showroom window.

"We used it and gave it back. If we kept it,

Tuesday Conference Format Indicates They'll Listen

8-16

The format for Tuesday's White House Conference on Economic and Domestic Affairs indicates that President Ford and six of his top administration officials are coming to Peoria to listen, not talk.

Based on past experiences with similar "road shows," that will be a real switch.

It's been stressed, over and over, by White House advance personnel that the purpose of the conference is a sincere desire by the Ford administration to, "facilitate genuine two-way dialogue" to make federal government more responsive to the needs and aspirations of the governed — that's you and me.

The way to facilitate real dialogue is to provide a forum for free give-and-take: for people in powerful positions to submit to questions and respond to them, to face people and accept whatever ques-

tions, complaints, compliments or criticisms that come up.

Peoria's White House Conference appears to be structured to achieve just that.

ADVANCE planning calls for six top federal officers to present themselves to a cross-section of this Central Illinois community for about an hour and 15 minutes each, to talk for about 10 to 15 minutes each, and then to turn the rest of their time over to a free flow of questions, suggestions or whatever the rest of the time frame produces.

That's just one hell of a lot

and new approaches out in the hinterlands, including Peoria, and the federal government can learn from them.

There are also concerns out here that don't necessarily turn up in the Gallup or Harris polls, or a congressman's questionnaire.

Moving out into the hustings and listening can provide federal government with meaningful feedback and an original idea or two about how those who pick up the tab feel about what the tab is being spent for — and what it ought to go for.

This is the real purpose of

attend, than those who have agreed to present themselves for interrogation.

The conference is billed as "non-political." Good, sharp audience questioning and responsive replies can provide the best kind of politics — the kind that rekindle some faith in an imperfect system of government, but nevertheless the best one yet devised.

The conference format for Peoria even includes a bonus.

President Ford is scrapping the earlier conference programming that called for him to make a formal address and will instead talk only briefly —

Politics



Bill O'Connell

Police, Secret Agents Gear For Ford's Visit

8-16
City police officials are gearing themselves for the visit to Peoria on Tuesday by President Ford when they will be expected to bolster security provided by Secret Service agents.

Police Chief Allen H. Andrews said yesterday

the President's itinerary because of security reasons. (See related stories on Page B-16.)

He said the department also will be aiding the Secret Service agents at the hotel.

ANDREWS said law enforcement officers who

Sheriff Bernard Kennedy said that because of the arrival and departure time of the President, the county police working schedule will not be affected too much.

HE SAID shifts probably will have to overlap

PEORIA, ILLINOIS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1976

Vol. 122-No. 178

72 Pages

★★★

15 Cents

President May Attend August Session In Peoria

Ford — Returning As President

By THEO JEAN KENYON

Staff Writer

The last time Gerald Ford spoke here was 42 months ago. He was a U.S. representative and House minority leader. He came to praise President Nixon, not to succeed him.

It was a \$10,000 Lincoln Day dinner held in Pekin Community High School's East campus with more than 400 persons paying \$25 a plate to be served prime rib at the campus cafeteria.

Security was evident at the Feb. 14, 1972 dinner, but nothing compared to what will occur next week when the former congressman returns to Pekin as U.S. President.

IN THOSE 42 months since he was in Pekin, the nation has experienced upheaval unlike any other since it began, and the new President is the first to have been appointed vice president and then to succeed to the presidency.

Speaking here in February, eight months before the 1972 election, Ford claimed the Nixon administration achieved "progress at home" and ended the war in Vietnam.

Ford told his Pekin audience that "President Nixon

will run on that record for reelection to a second term."

He said, "The truth is President Nixon will end the war either by negotiations or Vietnamization."

OF NIXON'S announcement of his upcoming trip to mainland China, Ford expressed concern to his Pekin audience in 1972.

"Of the President's trip and his initiative in going to China, I have to confess I am concerned some. I must confess I thought along with many of my colleagues that if we isolated China, the 800 million Chinese would rise up and throw out their government."

But it hadn't happened in 25 years, Ford conceded, and he acknowledged "while I think the President's taking a gamble, it's a good gamble and in my judgment will be successful."

He also praised Nixon for his stand on the welfare system, saying the existing system was "a guaranteed income for idleness," and warned Nixon would make it a campaign issue.

"Under President Nixon's plan, before anyone gets welfare he must register to work, and take work, and that's good."

HE TOLD THE Pekin audience Nixon had gotten a grip on inflation. While he conceded the 80 million employed still left the number un-

ner to two local men for their support in getting him that post — the late Sen. Everett Dirksen, whose memorial library he will dedicate Tuesday, and U.S. Rep. Robert H. Michel, with whom he has been friends since 1948.

That was the year Ford was elected to Congress, and Michel was an aide to former Congressman Harold Velde.

Ford and Michel later served together on the House Appropriations Committee. Michel supported Ford for the minority leadership of the House in 1965 in a pitched battle with veteran Rep. Charles Halleck of Indiana.

FORD MADE IT clear at the speech in the Pekin High School cafeteria that he hadn't forgotten that support or that of the late Sen. Dirksen.

It was at the dinner that a check for \$500 was presented to the Pekin Library toward the Everett Dirksen Endowment Fund, and \$500 for Lake Marigold in Dirksen Park in remembrance of the late senator's chosen flower.

The audience at the 1972 dinner was told money had

already raised for the Everett Dirksen Congressional Research Center and the center would be open by the fall of 1973.

While the timing was a little off, the center is about to open.

AND WHILE a president of the United States was present for the laying of the cornerstone for the Dirksen Center on June 15, 1973, and a president of the United States will be present for the dedication of the center on Aug. 19, 1975 — it will not be the same president.

Former President Richard Nixon was here for the cornerstone laying, a year before the gathering storm of Watergate was unleashed.

But in Pekin that day Nixon and his wife and others who came aboard "The Spirit of '76" presidential plane, saw mainly smiling faces.

Few could know then how much would happen in the next 15 months or that Sen. Howard Baker, R-Tenn., the son-in-law of the late Sen. Dirksen, would soon become a member of the Senate Select Committee investigating Watergate.

Dignitaries To Dine Aboard Julia Belle Swain

A Monday night ride and dinner aboard the Julia Belle Swain await Cabinet officers

was conceived in recognition of the fact that a number of visiting dignitaries, partici-

President's Visit To Peoria-Pekin Area To Last 2 Hours, 45 Minutes

8-16

President Gerald R. Ford's visit to Pekin and Peoria Tuesday will span two hours and 45 minutes from "wheels down" to "wheels up," a White House press aide said yesterday.

The President, who will leave his Vail, Colo., vacation site Monday for trips to Des Moines and Minneapolis, is presently scheduled to arrive at Greater Peoria Airport Tuesday at 2:40 p.m.

FORD WILL participate in the dedication of the Everett M. Dirksen Congressional Leadership Research Center at Pekin and then speak to the closing session of a White

The President's Schedule

2:40 p.m. — Arrival at Greater Peoria Airport, departure by motorcade for Pekin.

3:15 p.m. — Speech at Everett M. Dirksen Congressional Leadership Research Center, followed by a tour of the center.

3:50 p.m. — Departure by motorcade for Peoria.

4:10 p.m. — Arrival at Peoria Hilton, meeting with representatives of 17 cosponsoring organizations of the White House Conference on Domestic and Economic Affairs.

4:30-5 p.m. — Appearance at conference.

5 p.m. — Departure for the airport.

5:25 p.m. — Departure from Greater Peoria Airport for Vail, Colo.