

**The original documents are located in Box 32, folder “Trade - General” of the John Marsh Files at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.**

### **Copyright Notice**

The copyright law of the United States (Title 17, United States Code) governs the making of photocopies or other reproductions of copyrighted material. Gerald R. Ford donated to the United States of America his copyrights in all of his unpublished writings in National Archives collections. Works prepared by U.S. Government employees as part of their official duties are in the public domain. The copyrights to materials written by other individuals or organizations are presumed to remain with them. If you think any of the information displayed in the PDF is subject to a valid copyright claim, please contact the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

File

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 17, 1974

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JACK MARSH

Max Fisher has for sometime been working on the trade bill to try and reach a compromise that would be acceptable to the Jewish Community. He called me to advise that he was of the view that the bill had been nearly worked out which would be acceptable to the proponents and opponents of the bill, namely Scoop Jackson and Senator Ribicoff.

He told me there is to be a meeting between Jackson and Ribicoff and certain representatives of the Administration tomorrow, Wednesday, September 18. Max is of the view that if you could have this meeting here where you participated that a final agreement could be effected.

I believe that he has been in close contact with Bill Eberle and Bill Timmons on this subject. I will mention this to Al Haig and Bill Timmons to get their guidance, but Max did want you to be aware of this coming meeting.

cc: Bob Hartmann

Spoke to TT, prefers to  
defer on request because of  
other plans on mtg. HAK  
to participate. Jm

FEB 17 1975

February 14, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: MAX FRIEDERSDORF  
FROM: PATRICK O'DONNELL  
SUBJECT: Special Trade Representative

Senator Curtis just called to advise that he is strongly opposed to the nomination of Larry Silberman of STR. He feels that Silberman does not have the diplomatic qualities by nature, that he was unresponsive while Under Secretary of Labor and that he is "not worth a cuss."

I have a feeling this opposition is superficial and was probably brought about by a lobbying effort against Silberman. In the event Senator Long comes around on Silberman, Senator Curtis should be visited by one of our heavies in an effort to overcome his opposition.

cc: ✓ J. Marsh  
W. Kendall



FEB 21 1974

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 20, 1975

M

MEMORANDUM FOR: MAX FRIEDERSDORF  
JACK MARSH  
WILLIAM SEIDMAN  
PHIL AREEDA

FROM: PATRICK O'DONNELL

SUBJECT: STR

Senator Dole called this afternoon to formally advise that the Republican Senators from the agriculture states are very much opposed to Silberman based on his lack of depth or background on agricultural issues. He said the legislation specifically requires input from this economic group and the STR office has no strength in this area.

He recommended Bill Pierce as universally acceptable candidate.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 21, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: JOHN O. MARSH  
MAX L. FRIEDERSDORF

THRU: VERN LOEN VL

FROM: DOUGLAS P. BENNETT DPB

SUBJECT: Special Trade Representative

In a conversation this afternoon with Barber Conable, he indicated to me he is aware of the Larry Silberman candidacy and again that while he did not oppose Silberman, he felt Bill Pierce would be just about the best candidate we could find. He felt confident that he would be quickly approved by the Congress. However, since he is in a very lucrative position in private industry the sure way to get him (and he could be convinced to take the job) would be for the President to call him directly and appeal to his patriotism and a need for his abilities. Barber also indicated that the Europeans would be delighted with Pierce as they have great confidence in his ability and his expertise in trade matters.



MAR 24 1975

March 24, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: BILL WALKER  
FROM: MAX FRIEDERSDORF  
SUBJECT: Special Trade Representative  
Deputy Position

Senator Tower phoned personally to recommend the appointment of Mr. Donald Webster as a Deputy to the Special Trade Representative.

cc: Jack Marsh  
Bill Kendall



To Mr Marsh  
Date 5-16-75 Time 9:34

**WHILE YOU WERE OUT**

M. Bell Walker

of \_\_\_\_\_

Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Area Code

Number

Extension

TELEPHONED

PLEASE CALL

CALLED TO SEE YOU

WILL CALL AGAIN

WANTS TO SEE YOU

URGENT

RETURNED YOUR CALL

Message \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Operator

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 16, 1975

MEMORANDUM TO:

JACK MARSH

FROM:

RUSS ROURKE *R*

Alan Woods advises that his information indicated that the Senate Finance Committee will recommend, but not force a switch in the Walker/Yuetter assignments. It was suggested that this runs contrary to your previous intelligence info. Woods points out that the Committee is obviously unaware that it is the Washington based Deputy who really has the better position (or more powerful position).

Committee will act on this on Friday.



MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

4685

CONFIDENTIAL/NODIS

INFORMATION

July 8, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR SECRETARY KISSINGER

FROM:

Mr. Clift 

SUBJECT:

Meeting with Clark MacGregor on USSR Trade

On July 8, Clark MacGregor called on Counsellor Jack Marsh to discuss White House Strategy on US-USSR Trade. He brought along Richard C. Fenton, President of Fenton International, Inc., who has been hired by the US-USSR Trade and Economic Council to mobilize and coordinate its efforts to encourage favorable Congressional action on MFN for the USSR. At the beginning of the meeting, both noted that they had just met you in the West Wing, and they said that they had just seen Senator Percy on television commenting on his recent trip to the USSR.

MacGregor and Fenton said that the Chief Executive Officers of the 200 some corporations represented on the Council want to be of help, but that they need a signal -- such as new trade legislation or a statement by the President calling for MFN legislation without the emigration strings attached.

MacGregor excused himself some ten minutes after the meeting began. Fenton expressed the hope that the Administration and the Council could work closely together to produce a successful outcome, and he again asked when the Council could expect a signal. He said that the U. S. and Soviet sides of the Council had met with you earlier this year and that you had advised against premature action -- thus the Council is hopeful of receiving a signal.

Counsellor Marsh took care to point out that it would not be appropriate for the White House to collaborate with the Council against the Congress. He said that, as in the case of many other issues, the White House would make its position known, and that it would be appropriate for the Council to express its interests to the Congress. Counsellor Marsh and I said that the USSR trade legislation issue was very complex, that the President had on several occasions stressed the importance of remedial legislation to deal with the USSR trade issue, that the form of such legislation was under consideration, but that the Administration did not yet have a signal in the form of a decision ready for announcement to offer the Council.

CONFIDENTIAL/NODIS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~/NODIS

2

Mr. Fenton asked "what could be done to neutralize the Zionists." I said that we didn't look at the issue in those terms, that at such time as new legislation is sought the Administration will seek to make its case as effectively as possible in terms of the national interest and that hopefully this will produce the votes needed for the desired legislation.

During the meeting, Counsellor Marsh arranged for Mr. Fenton to meet with Mr. Baroody later in the day.

cc: John O. Marsh, Jr.



DECLASSIFIED

E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.4 (b)

White House Guide Lines, Feb. 24, 1983

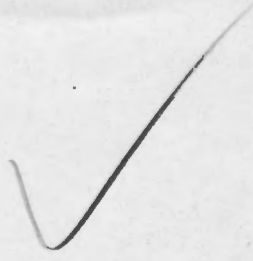
By DAD NAR, Date 1/17/86

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~/NODIS

XGDS

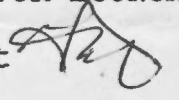
JAN 5 1976

THE SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE FOR  
TRADE NEGOTIATIONS  
WASHINGTON  
20506



January 2, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR HONORABLE L. WILLIAM SEIDMAN  
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

FROM: Ambassador Frederick B. Dent 

SUBJECT: U.S. International Trade Oversight Hearings

I understand that the Senate Finance Committee will shortly announce hearings January 29, 30, February 2, 3 and 4 on "Administration of the Trade Act of 1974 and U.S. Trade Policy." I understand that these are designed to be a major checkup on the Ford Administration's handling during the first year of a major Congressional initiative.

The purposes of the hearing will be to (1) review how the Act is being implemented, and (2) identify any inter-departmental differences which may exist over the administration of the Act.

I understand that the Administration witnesses which they will be inviting are Secretaries Kissinger, Simon, and Butz as well as yourself and myself. They are also seeking high-level representation of industry, agriculture, labor and consumer interests for the private sector witnesses.

As soon as the hearings are formally announced, I plan to coordinate the presentations of the Administration witnesses through the Trade Policy Committee unless you suggest otherwise.

Copy to: Mr. John O. Marsh, Jr.  
Counsellor to the President ✓



## THE WHITE HOUSE

The President today announced a program of assistance to non-rubber footwear firms and workers in the United States. The program has three major components:

Initiation by the President of an investigation by the Tariff Commission, under the escape clause provision of the Trade Expansion Act, of the impact of increased imports on the men's and women's leather footwear industry.

A series of domestic Government measures to deal directly with the various problems faced by some footwear firms and workers.

Authority for the Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of Commerce to proceed on each of the six adjustment assistance cases on which the Tariff Commission recently completed investigations.

The President's program was developed from the findings of an inter-agency task force organized to make an extensive study of the footwear problem with particular attention to the impact of import competition. The study is being released today.

This study concludes that many producers are able to meet competition but that some face problems from a number of sources. One of these has been the recent, rising volume of imported footwear. Other problems were found to include technological, organizational and marketing changes, shifts in the location of production away from traditional manufacturing areas, and rapid changes in the demand for footwear, with increasing emphasis upon style.

Some firms, the task force found, now need to modernize, rationalize their production, possibly change their product lines, and otherwise improve their competitive ability. It reported that such firms would be in difficulty from existing domestic competition regardless of the level of imports.

The task force reported that the facts and information available to it did not demonstrate a case of overall import injury. However, the task force also noted its concern that, if all the necessary information were available, there might well be injury to the men's and women's leather footwear industry which has experienced a sharp increase in import competition. It pointed out that an investigation such as the Tariff Commission is authorized to conduct—with powers of subpoena, access to confidential business data, and public hearings—would provide a more comprehensive basis for judgment than was available to the task force.

On the basis of the findings of the task force, the President has decided that import restraints are not the answer to the footwear problem. The Administration has therefore opposed legislated quotas on shoe imports. However, an investigation by the Tariff Commission under section 301(b) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 could provide a more comprehensive basis for judging the extent of any injury. The President is therefore requesting that the Commission investigate whether imports are causing or threatening to cause serious injury to the domestic men's and women's leather footwear industry. He hopes that the Tariff Commission, in light of the information assembled by the task force and its own two earlier section 332 investigations of non-rubber footwear, will expedite its report with a view to an early finding.

This is the first occasion on which any President has asked for an escape clause investigation since the beginning of the trade agreements program in 1934. An affirmative finding under section 301 could make available to men's and women's leather footwear industry, its firms, and its workers the variety of forms of relief and assistance prescribed by the Congress in the 1962 Act. If the President's proposed Trade Bill of 1969 is enacted by the Congress during the Tariff's Commission's investigation, its more liberal escape clause and adjustment assistance criteria will apply in this instance.

The President also concluded that, notwithstanding the Tariff Commission investigation, Government measures are necessary to help certain footwear producers and workers, and the communities where footwear is an important source of income and employment. The President has accordingly directed the Secretary of Commerce to assume responsibility for a footwear program, in coordination with the other Cabinet officers who are members of the Adjustment Assistance Advisory Board or whose departments will be involved in this program.

The President has directed that these federal agencies take action to improve the employability of footwear workers, to develop jobs for those displaced by the many changes now occurring within the domestic industry, to assist in the revitalization of the communities adversely affected, and to provide special assistance for affected firms. Among the programs to be undertaken will be the following:

1. The Department of Labor and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare will develop and provide special footwear programs within the framework of existing manpower retraining and development legislation, and will urge the individual States concerned to provide special attention in their own manpower programs. These efforts will seek to meet the special problems of footwear workers, taking into account the composition of the labor force in terms of age, sex, skill levels, and mobility. In areas where the problem is primarily one of shortages of skilled footwear workers, the objective will be to provide additional training opportunities; where unemployment is the primary problem, the objective will be retraining and adjustment to other jobs.

2. The Economic Development Administration of the Department of Commerce will develop programs to attract other industries to the communities heavily dependent upon shoe production. These programs will be developed in cooperation with the affected communities. The Economic Development Administration will also give consideration to requests for financing necessary public services to support new or expanding industries and to make loans directly to new businesses in these areas.



3. The Department of Transportation, when local authorities request its assistance, will provide financial assistance in establishing the commuter facilities authorized by the urban mass transportation program to provide or improve transportation facilities between areas of substantial unemployment and neighboring areas where job opportunities exist.

4. The Small Business Administration will expedite consideration of loan and other assistance requests from small shoe firms to help them in their adjustment problems.

5. The Secretary of Commerce, with the assistance of other members of the Adjustment Assistance Advisory Board, will undertake consultations with the footwear industry to develop any further measures of assistance found to be necessary.

On the advice of the Department of Justice, the President has also concluded that he has the authority in the case of split decisions by the Tariff Commission in adjustment assistance cases to act on the findings of either group of Commissioners. He is, therefore, informing the Secretaries of Labor and Commerce that the decisions of the Tariff Commission in six recent cases are affirmative findings and that the Secretaries are authorized to consider certifications of the firms and workers involved under the terms of section 302(c) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962.

