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DEC 18 1975

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
December 18, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: JACK MARSH
FROM: BILL BAROODY 
SUBJECT: Year End Report on Office of
Public Liaison

This responds to your recent memo requesting a Year End Report on activities of the Office of Public Liaison and for inputs to be considered by the President for the State of the Union Message. I provided you under separate cover a looseleaf book that contained my recommendation for a State of the Union theme and a general thrust for the governmental programs connected with the State of the Union.

With this memo, I attach a summary of activities of the Office of Public Liaison for Calendar Year 1975. It is an attempt in abbreviated and graphic form to give you and the President a feel for the activities we have been involved in and some idea of the key issues that concerned our various constituency groups as we have conducted meetings both here in the White House and around the country.

~~I await your guidance as to whether I should circulate this to any other members of the White House Staff.~~

Enclosure



OFFICE OF PUBLIC LIAISON

THE WHITE HOUSE

SUMMARY of ACTIVITIES

1975



"I am determined to have an
open White House. I want to
bring people to the White House
and I want to take the White
House to the American people
in their own communities."

Gerald R. Ford
President of the United States

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(Compiled by John Calhoun, Office of Public Liaison)

OVERVIEW

This report provides a brief overview of the objectives and activities of the White House Office of Public Liaison in calendar year 1975.

It seeks to present, in abbreviated fashion, a summation of the various ways in which OPL sought to achieve its goals and objectives. It also provides a general insight into the overriding concerns of citizens and citizen groups across the Nation -- concerns that were voiced in meetings, briefings, dialogues and the White House Conferences on Domestic and Economic Affairs.

As its name indicates, the Office of Public Liaison is the conduit in the vital interrelationship between the Administration and the Nation's private institutions. OPL is the conductor of a process whose key elements are consultation and communication -- a process that allows and encourages private institutions to take a full and active part in their government.

In its liaison function with the public, the Office operates on a parallel with the White House Office of Congressional Affairs, the Office of the Press Secretary and the government relations section of the Domestic Council.

President Ford established the Office of Public Liaison in the first 30 days of his Presidency. Through this action, and through personal participation in meetings and discussions at the White House and in all regions of the country, the President has made clear his desire and determination to bring the American people more closely than ever before into public policy deliberations.

The President is concerned not only with encouraging communication between the Administration and private organizations but wants to encourage private sector groups to increase communication among themselves. The President believes a process of interaction among diverse groups can lead to a restoration of confidence in all of the institutions of our society. Giving government back to the people is what President Ford sees as the most hopeful path to a true "rebirth of freedom" for all the people.

The concrete objectives of OPL in calendar 1975 were:

- (1) communicate with every major element of American society, utilizing every major Department and agency;
- (2) generate a quality of public input, leading to development of better policies;
- (3) establish for the President and his departments a "floating coalition" in relationship to his governmental priorities and programs and,
- (4) increase the public's awareness of the President's programs and how the public can take advantage of elements of those programs that affect them.

Broadly, these objectives were met in the first year of OPL's operation. While the format of this report precludes an exhaustive compilation of statistical data, projections from available figures provide empirical documentation that OPL carried out its functions, met its goals and objectives and, in so doing, facilitated effective two-way communication between the White House and the public.

Specifically, data in this report bear out that OPL met its charge of communicating over the 12-month period with every major element of American society at national, State and grass-roots levels in every part of the country.

It utilized on a regular basis all departments and major agencies, generated a strong and effective public input to develop better policies and involved a broad cross section of America's leadership at national, State and grass roots levels in the OPL program. It increased public awareness of, and knowledge about, the President's programs, exposed more people to the President's senior level administrators and advisers and encouraged support of the President's policies. Finally, OPL played a key role in enhancing confidence in the Administration and in other major institutions in America.

The ongoing process of consultation and communication, designed not only to restore confidence in government but to provide greater awareness of the needs and potential contributions of our private sector institutions, has as its key elements (1) regular meetings and (2) ad hoc meetings.

The regular meetings conducted by the Office of Public Liaison are Tuesday Meetings at the White House, Wednesday Meetings at the White House, Organizational Briefings and White House Field Conferences on Domestic and Economic Affairs. Ad hoc meetings include Presidential meetings on important national issues, speeches and public appearances, mailings, special commissions and organizations, major message briefings, special messages and briefings, media, telephone calls and the like.

Detailed descriptions of the regular meetings may be found in specific sections elsewhere in this report.

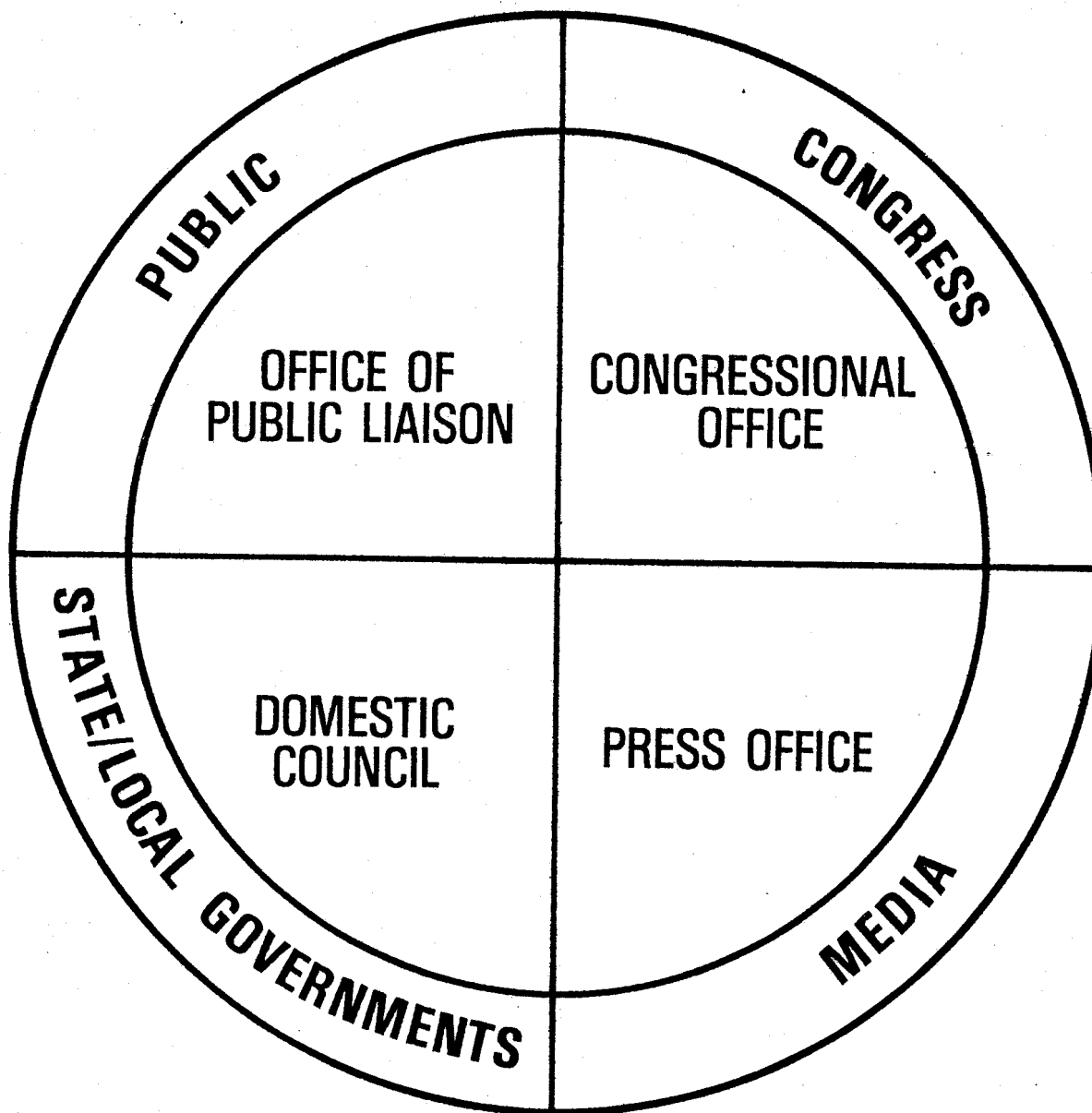
Perusal of the charts delineating issues raised by participants at the regular meetings offers certain conclusions. One, that there is universal concern with the 5Es: economy, employment, energy, education and environment. Emphasis on individual issues varied with the group composition, section of the country, theme of the meeting -- but there were constants, such as the 5Es.

Other issues receiving great emphasis were those centering on transportation, regulatory reform, fiscal matters, government policy, minorities (including women), youth and social services. Emphasis on such subjects as agriculture, small business, housing and tourism was high in some meetings and sections of the country, and of lesser intensity in others.

The Government, sometimes in the past charged with not doing enough listening, had a large number of policymaking listeners at these important conferences, including the President.

As the President termed it, "I, along with other key members of the Cabinet and staff, have come to listen and learn." The two-way communications channel is open, and working. The President's charge to the Office of Public Liaison, to assist him in taking the White House to the American people in their own communities, was being met.

MAJOR WHITE HOUSE LINKS TO AMERICA



REGULAR MEETINGS

WEDNESDAY MEETINGS	TUESDAY MEETINGS	FIELD CONFERENCES	ORGANIZATION BRIEFINGS/ DIALOGUES/SPEECHES
Frequency BI- WEEKLY Groups Represented	Frequency WEEKLY Groups Represented	Frequency 1 or 2 PER MONTH Groups Represented	TYPES OF GROUPS INVOLVED
Business	Business	Agriculture	Agricultural
Civic Organizations	Civic Organizations	Business/Industry	Association Executives
Church Leaders	Consumer	Colleges/Universities	Athletic
Ethnic	Educators	Consumer/Environment	Business & Trade
Food Processors	Ethnic	Labor	Chambers of Commerce
Forest Products	Health Organizations	Local Professional Assoc.	Civic Associations
Industry	Minority	Media	Concerned Citizens
Insurance	Professional Assoc.	Minority	Consumer Groups
Pension	Service Clubs	Other Groups	Cultural
Professional Assoc.	Students	Women	Educators
	Veterans	Youth	Environmental
	Volunteers		Ethnic
	Youth		Finance
	Women		Governmental
			Health & Welfare
			Hispanic
			Industry
			Labor
			Legal
			Manufacturing
			Media
			Medical
			Minority
			Recreation
			Religion
			Scientific/Engineering
			Senior Citizens
			Service Clubs
			Students
			The Arts
			Veterans Women
			Volunteers Youth



CONFIDENCE - COMMUNICATION - SUPPORT

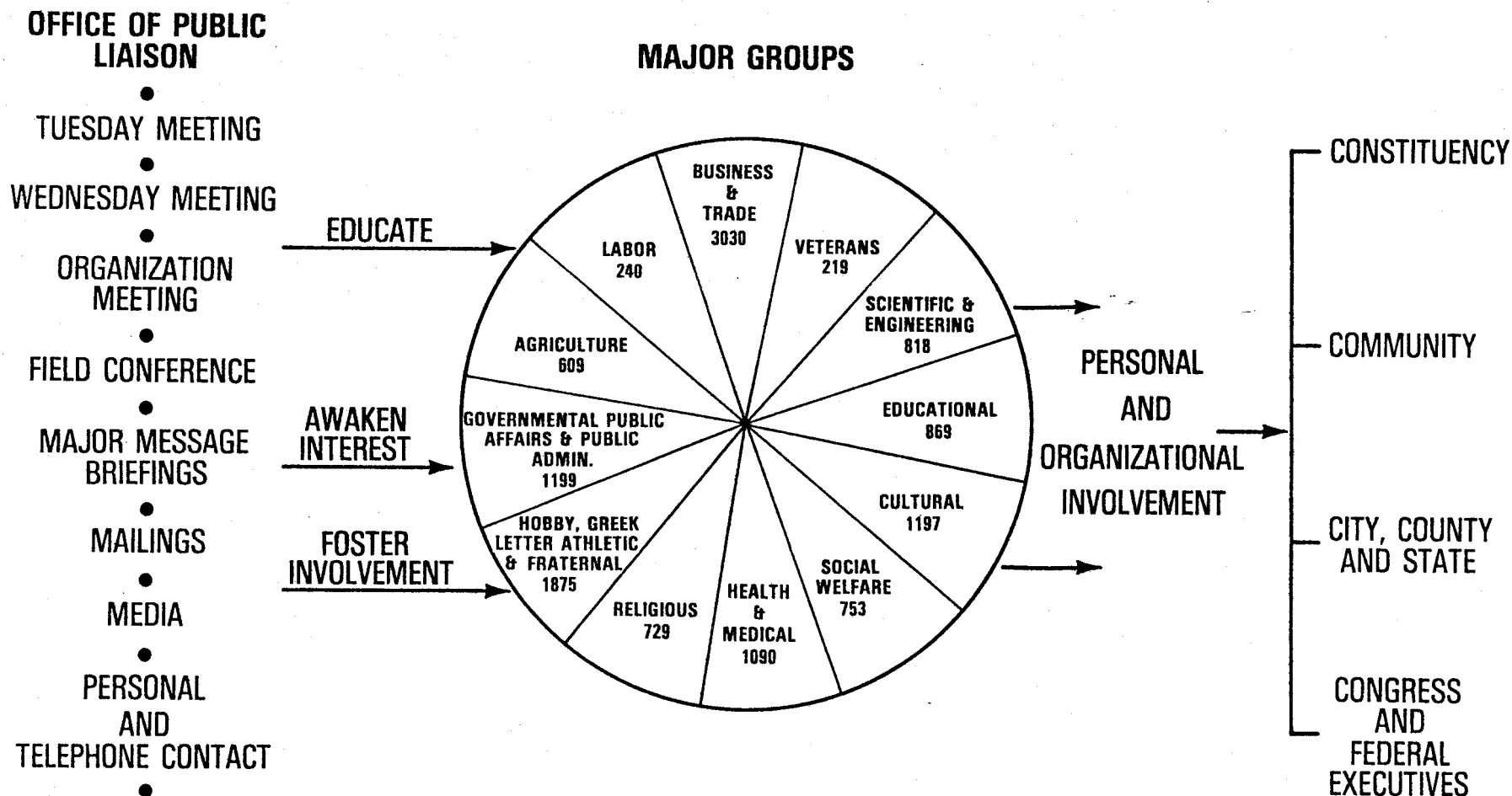
WHAT ARE OUR CONCRETE OBJECTIVES ?

- OVER A 12-MONTH PERIOD COMMUNICATE WITH EVERY MAJOR ELEMENT OF AMERICAN SOCIETY, UTILIZING EVERY MAJOR DEPARTMENT AND AGENCY.
- GENERATE A QUALITY OF PUBLIC INPUT WHICH WILL DEVELOP BETTER POLICIES.
- ESTABLISH FOR THE PRESIDENT AND HIS DEPARTMENTS A "FLOATING COALITION" IN RELATIONSHIP TO HIS GOVERNMENTAL PRIORITIES AND PROGRAMS.
- INCREASE THE PUBLIC'S AWARENESS OF THE PRESIDENT'S PROGRAMS AND HOW THE PUBLIC CAN TAKE ADVANTAGE OF ELEMENTS OF THOSE PROGRAMS THAT AFFECT THEM.

GREATER INVOLVEMENT

Approximately 95 percent of the American people belong to one or more organizations and associations across the land. The Office of Public Liaison promotes greater citizen involvement in government through these groups. The following chart illustrates the process used by OPL-- through meetings, conferences, briefings and the like--to educate, awaken interest, and foster involvement of major groups in the United States, including business and trade, labor, cultural and others. There are at least 12,628 organizations of national scope in the nation.

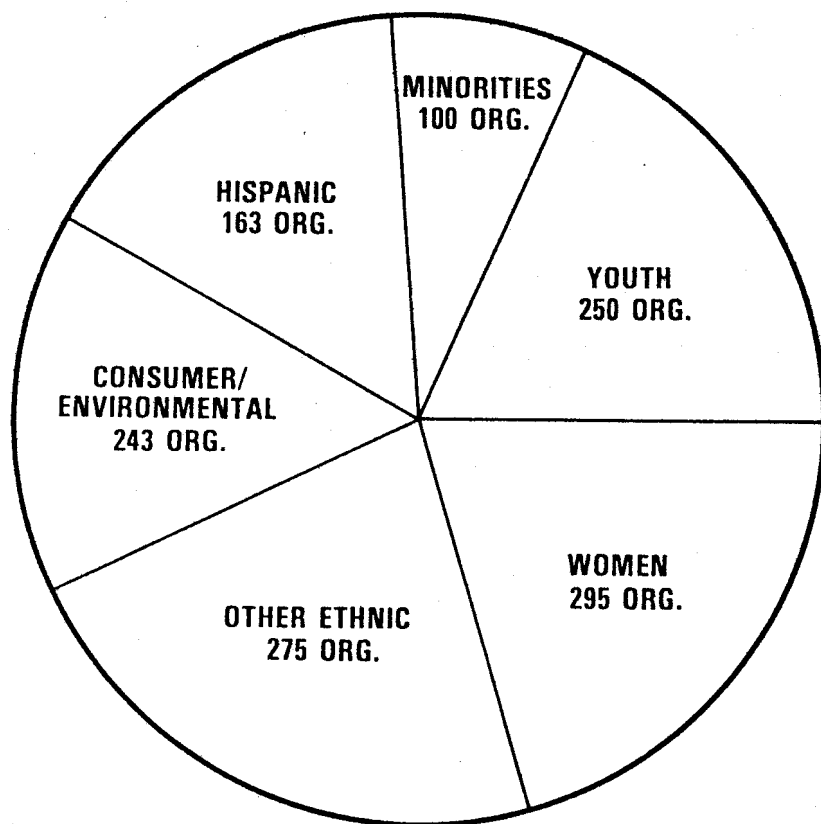
GREATER CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT IN GOVERNMENT: THE PROCESS



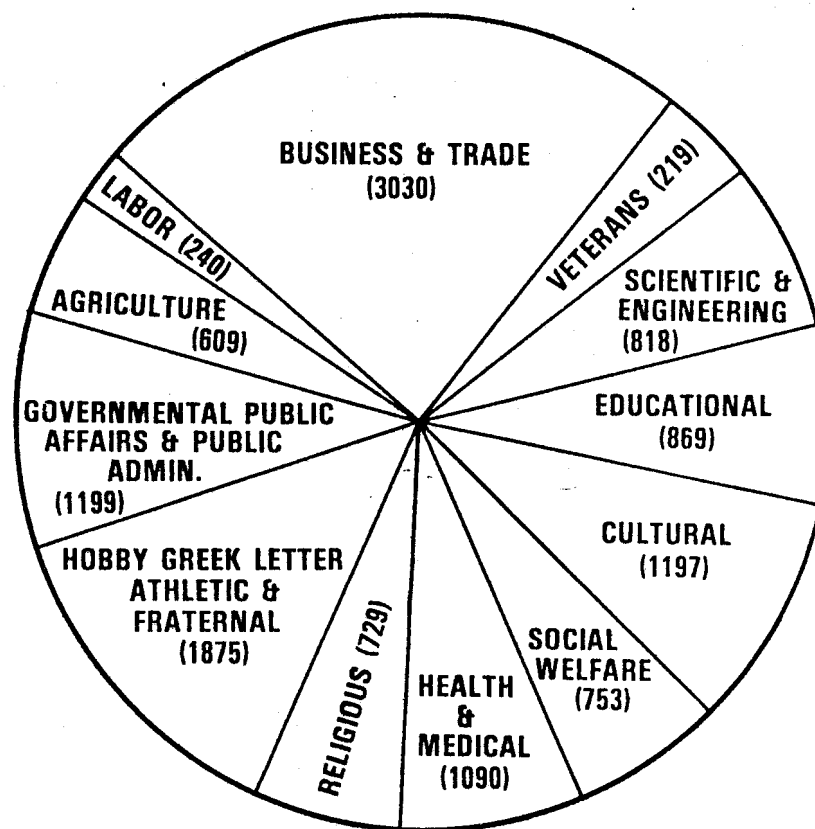
SPECIAL EMPHASIS GROUPS

There are 1,326 major organizations of national scope in the United States that have a special social emphasis. The largest number is 295--womens' organizations, which constitute 22% of the total.

A breakdown of the six categories is shown on the following chart.



**ORGANIZATIONS WITH SPECIAL
OPL EMPHASIS
1326**



12,628 MAJOR ORGANIZATIONS

OFFICE OF PUBLIC LIAISON

BAROODY, William J., Jr.	Assistant to the President for Public Liaison
MARRS, Theodore C.	Special Assistant to the President for Human Resources
CALHOUN, John	Special Assistant to the President for Minority Affairs
LINDH, Patricia S.	Special Assistant to the President for Women
KNAUER, Virginia	Special Assistant to the President for Consumer Affairs
DeBACA, Fernando E. C.	Special Assistant to the President for Hispanic Affairs
VICKERMAN, John C.	Director for Business and Trade Associations
POWELL, Pamela A.	Director for Youth Affairs
EVES, Jeffrey P.	Director for White House Conferences
SHLAES, John B.	Director for White House Conferences
VALIS, Wayne H.	Director for Planning and Research
KEESLING, Karen R.	Director for Women's Programs
MITLER, Milton E.	Deputy Special Assistant
HODKINSON, Loraine A.	Staff Assistant

ISSUES

What are the leading issues prevailing among particular groups, such as Women, Blacks, Youth, the Hispanic Community and Business and Trade Associations?

The answers, tallied by the OPL staff through daily contact with organizations, individuals, briefings, telephone calls, personal appearances and other communications, are given on the following five charts.

TOP WOMEN ISSUES

	PERSONAL CONTACT	ACROSS THE BOARD CONTACTS
1. ERA	75%	95%
2. Elimination of Sex Discrimination in Employment (Affirmative Action) (Upward Mobility)	75%	80%
3. Enforcement of Title IX, Education Amendments of 1974	80%	30%
4. Presidential Appointments	80%	30%
5. Child Care	50%	50%
6. Elimination of Sex Discrimination in Pension Plans	60%	30%
7. Elimination of Sex Discrimination in Social Security	70%	70%
8. Abortion	40%	20%
9. Recognition of Non-paid Work (Volunteer) (Recog. of Homemaker)	65%	40%
10. Crime (Rape)	20%	60%
11. Health Care	70%	70%
12. The Economy	95%	75%
13. Jobs	95%	95%

SOURCE: Developed from daily contact with Organizations, Individuals, Briefings, Telephone Calls, Letters, Personal Appearances, ETC.

TOP BLACK ISSUES

CRIME	100%	ENERGY	70%
NARCOTICS	100%	FUEL COST	80%
VIOLENCE	100%	UTILITIES	75%
BURGLARY	90%	EDUCATION	75%
ECONOMY	100%	BUSING	65%
JOB	85%	HEALTH CARE	75%
SENIORITY SYSTEM	45%	NATIONAL HEALTH	
YOUTH EMPLOYMENT	95%	INSURANCE	60%
INFLATION	75%		
MINORITY BUSINESS	70%		
LOANS	65%		
HOUSING	60%		
FEDERAL AGENCY POWER ABUSE	80%		

SOURCE: Developed from daily contact with Organizations, Individuals, Telephone Calls, Letters, Appearances, ETC.

KEY ISSUES CONCERNING YOUTH

ISSUE	SPECIFIC ISSUE CONCERNS	PERCENTAGE OF ORGANIZATIONS EXPRESSING INTEREST
EMPLOYMENT	Minority Teen-Age employment College graduate entrance into job market Summer youth employment	95% - Organizations 95% - All Youth
EDUCATION	Relevant career related education at all levels Financial Aid (guaranteed loans for middle class) Vocational Training Programs	95% - Organizations 85% - All Youth
ECONOMY	Corporate profits (generally estimated higher than actual figures by young people) Food Prices General inflation	85% - Organizations 75% - All Youth
GOVERNMENT	Confidence/Honesty Accountability/Communications Federal/State/Local spending waste	70% - Organizations 80% - All Youth
ENVIRONMENT	Industrial growth and pollution Federal regulations	65% - Organizations 75% - All Youth
CIVIL RIGHTS	Racial tensions (anti-busing mood growing) Sex Discrimination Student Rights	65% - Organizations 70% - All Youth
SOCIAL WELFARE PROGRAMS	Unemployment extensions Development of National Health Insurance Food Stamps	55% - Organizations 50% - All Youth
DEFENSE SPENDING	(Generally not familiar with actual figures or change in priorities)	35% - Organizations 60% - All Youth
ENERGY	Conservation Energy education R&D funding	25% - Organizations 45% - All Youth
CRIME	Penal Reform Juvenile Delinquency Juvenile Court Process reform	45% - Organizations 20% - All Youth
DRUGS	Decriminalization of Marijuana Strict penalties for "Hard" drug users	20% - Organizations 40% - All Youth

SOURCE: Developed from contacts with Organizations, Individuals, Telephone Calls, Letters, ETC.

Top Issues Facing The Hispanic Community

1	JOB FOR THE UNEMPLOYED
2	EXPANDED BILINGUAL EDUCATION
3	HOUSING FOR POOR AND ELDERLY
4	STRENGTHENING MINORITY BUSINESS EFFORTS
5	IMPLEMENTATION OF VOTING RIGHTS ACT
6	ILLEGAL ALIEN ISSUE
7	CENSUS UNDERCOUNT
8	U.S. - CUBA RECOGNITION
9	HISPANIC PARTICIPATION IN THE BICENTENNIAL
10	HEALTH STATISTICS
11	ENERGY AND UTILITIES COST

SOURCE: Briefings, Meetings,
Personal Contact,
Telephone Calls,
Letters, etc.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

DECEMBER 9, 1975

BUSINESS AND TRADE ISSUES

ECONOMY - 100%

Inflation	100%
Capital Formation	90%
Specific Taxation Problems	60%
Productivity	40%

ENERGY - 100%

Cost	100%
Natural Gas Availability	50%
Petrochemical Feedstocks	20%
Coal Availability	20%
Nuclear Licensing	10%

FEDERAL REGULATION - 75%

EPA Administration	90%
CPSC	60%
OSHA	40%
Other Regulatory Agencies	20%

LABOR PROBLEMS - 40%

Common Situs (oppose bill)	100%
Construction Trades Settlements	30%
Other	40%

INTERNATIONAL TRADE - 15%

Export License Control Admin.	90%
-------------------------------	-----

FOODSTUFFS - 10%

Price & Availability	50%
Government Programs	50%

SOURCE: Developed from contacts with Organizations, Individuals, Telephone Calls, Letters, ETC.

REGULAR MEETINGS

- ** Tuesday Meetings at the White House
- ** Wednesday Meetings at the White House
- ** Organization Briefings
- ** White House Field Conferences on Domestic and Economic Affairs

AD HOC MEETINGS

- ** Meetings of immediate national significance
- ** Special commissions and organizations
- ** Major message briefings
- ** Speeches and public appearances
- ** One-on-one meetings (dailies)
- ** Mailings
- ** Media
- ** Telephone calls

TUESDAY AT THE WHITE HOUSE

"The White House must be commended
for this open communication with people
in the field."

Executive Secretary, National Education
Task Force De La Raz, The University
of New Mexico

* * *

"We think this new format affords an
excellent opportunity to bridge a
communications gap between the executive
branch and the private sector."

Executive Secretary, Optimist International,
St. Louis

TUESDAY MEETINGS

"Tuesday at the White House" is a regularly scheduled weekly meeting to increase communication and two-way dialogue with most elements of American society.

Each week since early January an average of 60 to 70 representatives of major organizations have met in the White House family theatre to discuss such disparate themes as Bilingual Education, the FY '76 DOD Budget, Ethnic Concerns, Housing, Consumer Education and Medical Malpractice Insurance.

These discussions feature participation of top government experts covering specific areas of emphasis. The President, the Vice President and many of the Cabinet officers have participated in this program.

The Tuesday meetings are an important means of holding in-depth discussions with a cross-section of special interest groups on a specific subject and how Administration policies are affecting these groups.

WEDNESDAY AT THE WHITE HOUSE

"This program is a giant step in creating
the needed close rapport between the
business community and the Administration."

Steel Service Center Institute, Wash., D. C.

* * * *

"Our officers came away from that
conference with a much better understanding
of the workings of the present Administration."

Executive Director, International Association

* * * *

WEDNESDAY MEETINGS

"Wednesday at The White House" is a meeting attended by 20 or 30 chief executive officers of corporations within a specific industry, or national presidents of other private sector groups. Discussions of interest to them highlight the bi-weekly sessions, which are held either in the Cabinet Room or Roosevelt Room of the White House and are usually followed by luncheon in the Staff Dining Room.

Part of each meeting is devoted to remarks by the senior Administration officials involved in the area of public policy being discussed. The major portion, however, is reserved for responding to any questions or comments raised by the participants. The President and the Vice President sometimes participate for a portion of these sessions.

The Wednesday meetings are an important part of the overall two-way communication channel with the public which the Office of Public Liaison has been working to establish. "Wednesday at the White House" serves as a vehicle to clarify Administration policy; it helps also in the gaining of input for the policy-making process.

BRIEFINGS (DIALOGUES) ORGANIZATIONS & GROUPS

"I can tell you without exaggeration that our nearly 300 participants regarded the briefing as superlative."

National Association of Manufacturers

* * * *

".....meetings of this kind are very important in helping businessmen to understand governmental policies and also provide a basis for informative discussions."

Stein, Mitchell & Mezines, Washington, D.C.

* * * *

BRIEFINGS - DIALOGUES BUSINESS & TRADE ASSOCIATIONS

39	ENERGY
35	ECONOMY
14	REGULATORY REFORM
10	FISCAL MATTERS
5	INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
4	ENVIRONMENT
3	PRODUCTIVITY
2	HOUSING
2	TOURISM
2	OPL & WHITE HOUSE
2	GOVERNMENT POLICY
2	CONSUMER
2	SMALL BUSINESS
1	RUBBER MFRS.
1	TRANSPORTATION
1	SECURITY (INDUSTRIES)
1	LABOR
1	PENSION & SOCIAL SECURITY
1	BUSINESS
1	MINORITIES

WHITE HOUSE FIELD CONFERENCES

"The White House Regional Conference
is the most ingenious method of political
communication any President has devised
since the fireside chat."

White House correspondent, The New
York Times

* * * * *

WHITE HOUSE FIELD CONFERENCES

Among the most encompassing of the Office of Public Liaison activities are the White House Conferences on Domestic and Economic Affairs. These field conferences are part of a continuing series held in different cities across the country.

They are jointly sponsored by OPL and an average of 15 local, state and regional organizations representing a cross-section of society in the conference location. The meetings focus on major national issues as they affect the country and especially the people of the conference location. A key consideration is that they facilitate genuine two-way dialogue.

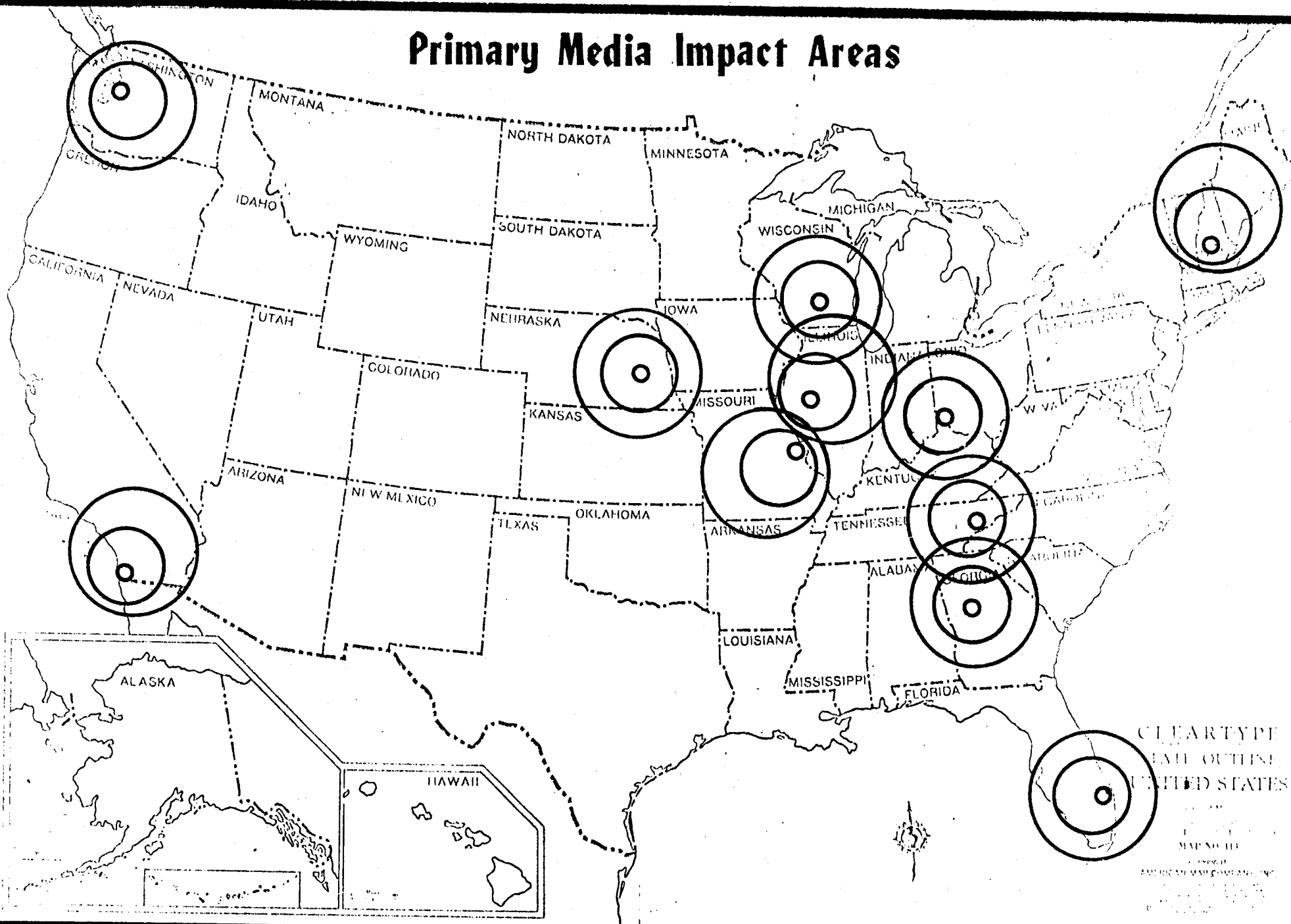
At each conference, representatives from business, labor, minorities, professional organizations and associations, consumer groups, the media and others usually participate. These all-day conferences include from 8-18 officials and usually conclude with a presentation by the President. In 1975, President Ford participated in each of the 11 conferences. They were held in Atlanta; Hollywood, Fla.; San Diego; Concord, N. H.; Cincinnati; Peoria, Ill.; Milwaukee; Seattle; St. Louis; Omaha, Neb. and Knoxville, Tenn.

Plans are being considered to hold additional conferences throughout the United States. These conferences have attracted as many as 1300 participants, with three-fourths of the day devoted to giving the delegates an opportunity to hear from, and ask questions of, Administration senior officials in at least five different major subject areas.

The conferences, which have frequently been co-sponsored by state press and media associations, are totally open to the working press. An average of almost 300 members of the local press corps from across the area requests credentials to cover the meetings. This does not include the 100-plus members of the national press corps who always accompany the President.

FIELD CONFERENCES

Primary Media Impact Areas



MEDIA

LOCAL PRESS members have much praise for the White House Field Conferences. They get equal access with the National media Reps and a few exclusives thrown in. Example: interviews on live TV by local newsmen, giving more impact and believability to White House Conferences. So far, no local Pulitzer prizes but a great deal of insight and understanding after a full day with top officials.

Seattle Post-Intelligencer editorial headline read: COME BACK SOON, MR. PRESIDENT. "Ford and his entourage surely gave the impression that someone in Washington, D. C. is listening," the editorial stated.

DISTRACTION: Security and safety surfaced as a key event in St. Louis following the "SQUEAKY" Fromme incident in California. National coverage swung from substance to security, but back to substance in Knoxville. Local media provided the balance and the two-way dialogue moved on; a success in St. Louis, and Knoxville.

"The absence of a political tone at Monday's conference was hailed as a key factor in the success of the event."
Milwaukee Journal 8/26/75

"Edward Watson, head of the Milwaukee Association of Commerce, a co-sponsor, said 'the most important element to come out of the entire conference was the tremendous objectivity of the executive branch of the government.'"
Milwaukee Journal 8/26/75

SEATTLE TIMES editorial headline: A POPULAR PRESIDENT'S VISIT. "Just as elsewhere across the Nation, citizens like to see their Presidents firsthand, to form opinions from firsthand observations, and it is to their own interest that they restore their faith in the institution of the Presidency."

". . .What Wisconsinites at the conference-- or viewing it on TV--got in return was a workshop in communication with the Ford administration. It was a refreshing experience for those who had grown accustomed to a remote, imperial presidency over the last decade." Editorial, Milwaukee Journal, 8/26/75

"Ford should be encouraged to continue this kind of outreach to the people." Editorial, Milwaukee Journal 8/26/75

"It will be the first Milwaukee visit for a chief executive since former President Lyndon B. Johnson campaigned here nearly 11 years ago and represents an overdue effort by a White House occupant to make a grass roots contact with a cross section of the country." Milwaukee Sentinel 8/25/75

"James Lynn said he had learned from the Conferences that the public still thinks that most of the federal dollar goes for defense. That proved to him, he said, that he's got "a heck of a better job to do" to inform the people that less than a quarter of the budget now goes for defense." Milwaukee Journal 8/26/75

"The four C's dominate the conferences: Communication, conciliation, cooperation and compromise." Chicago Sun Times 8/24/75

"Seattle's reaction to President Gerald Ford's fast-traveling White House show yesterday was like the weather--sparkling, sunny and warm." Richard W. Larsen, political writer, Seattle Times 9/5/75

SUMMATION

WHITE HOUSE IMPACT on the local community and regions is REAL and LASTING. Small town newspapers, area weeklies and small dailies

give wide coverage to issues and local citizens invited to White House Conferences. Many PARTICIPANTS were given follow-up coverage to include photo and IN-DEPTH REACTIONS, further maximizing local impact. General reaction in all states is very positive with less than mild dissent from loyal opposition, political leaders or activists/demonstrators.

IN ST. LOUIS, a local brokerage house analyzed the Conference. Conclusion: "Conference revealed a group of men moving as far as they could within the parameters of political life to bring logic and reason to decision-making. Mr. Ford IS attractive, relaxed, EFFECTIVE. He charms his questioners and, when aroused, can be most convincing."

On the national scene, mass media coverage, although skeptical at first, picked up good momentum. In Peoria, some national media branded the conferences as a forum to repeat Administration views. In Milwaukee, national media saw the conferences as "a new way to project message," while noting an expansion of question and answer sessions with the public. Film clips were used by the nets in coverage of Presidential participation.

ISSUES

Issues raised by participants at the White House Field Conferences are of major concern in establishing a meaningful two-way communication between the Administration and the private sector.

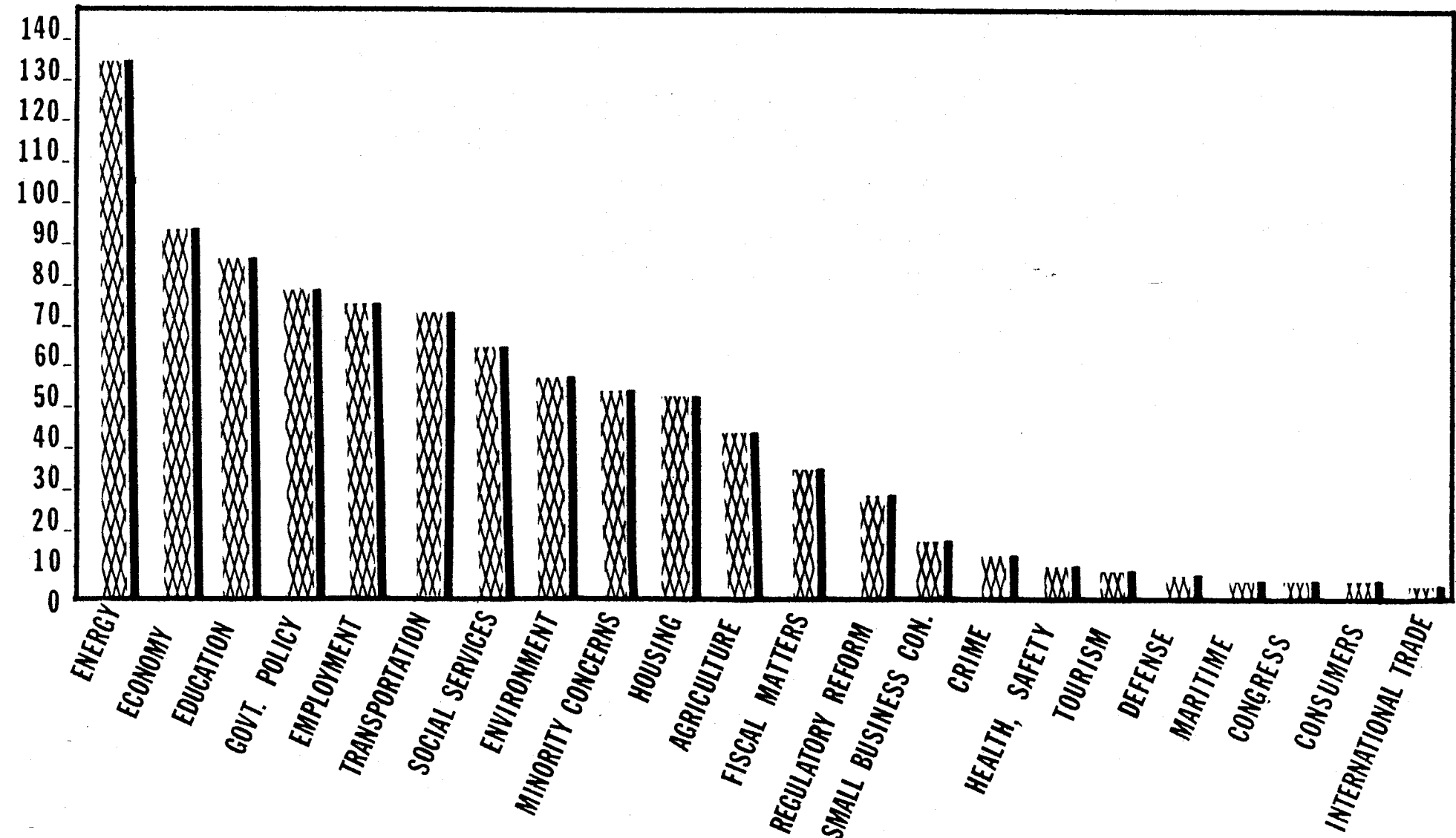
A compilation of issues put forth by participants in the 11 cities appears on the following charts.

A regional breakdown is included, also.

NATIONAL ISSUES

WHITE HOUSE FIELD CONFERENCES

ISSUES FROM THE MIDWEST - 420
 ISSUES FROM THE WEST - 157
 ISSUES FROM THE EAST - 420



ISSUES

EXPLANATION

For purposes of tabulation related subjects were arbitrarily lumped together. **FISCAL MATTERS** includes the administrative budget, tax reform, anti-trust laws, depletion, tax credits.

EMPLOYMENT includes not only job concerns but labor matters.

GOVERNMENT POLICY embraces questions posed on government policy on such matters as the 200-mile limit, the bureaucracy and the **BICENTENNIAL**.

ISSUES FROM THE EAST

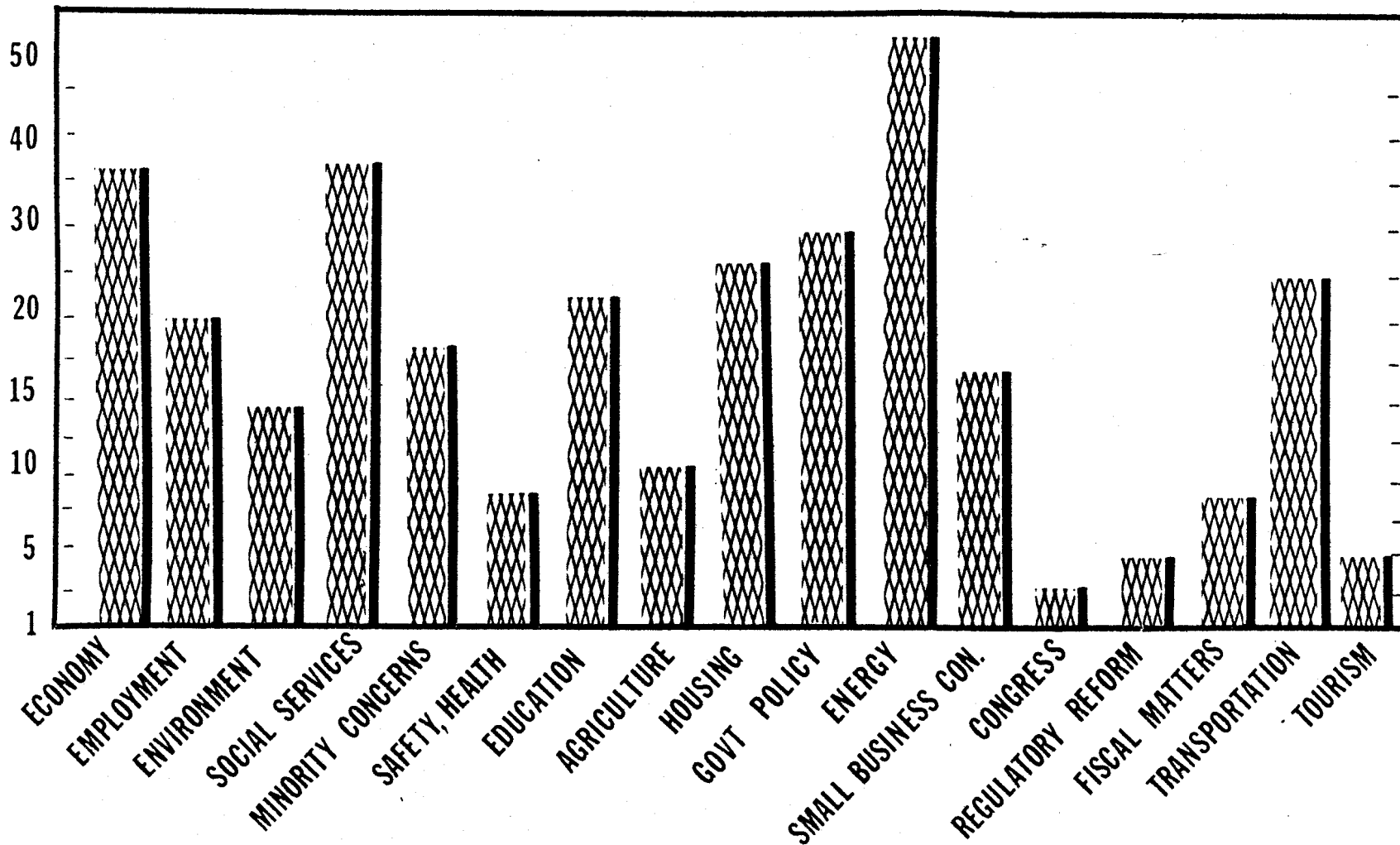
WHITE HOUSE FIELD CONFERENCES

CONFERENCES

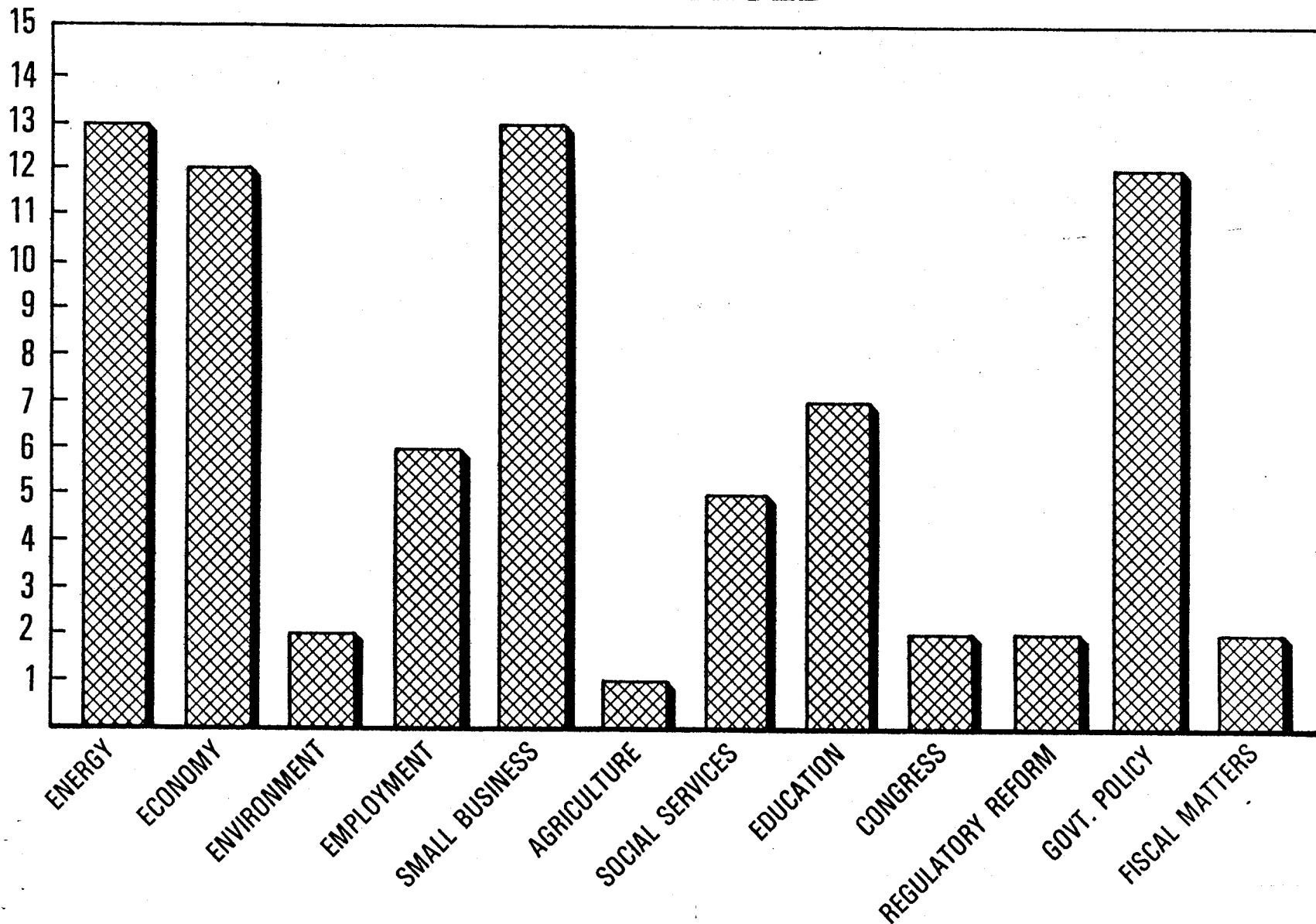
CONCORD
HOLLYWOOD
ATLANTA
KNOXVILLE

ISSUES

77
75
73
114

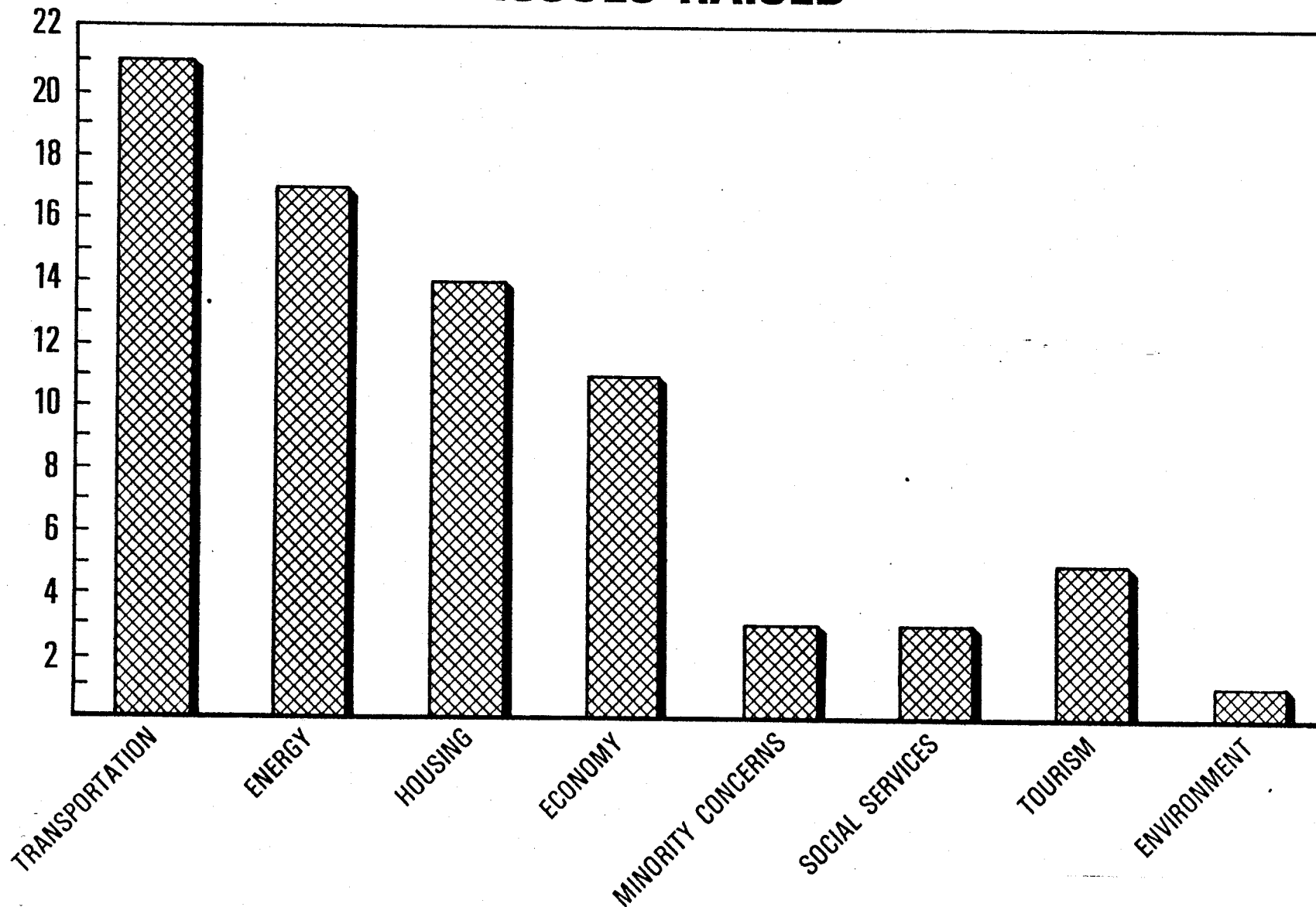


CONCORD, N. H.
WHITE HOUSE FIELD CONFERENCE , APRIL 18, 1975
ISSUES RAISED

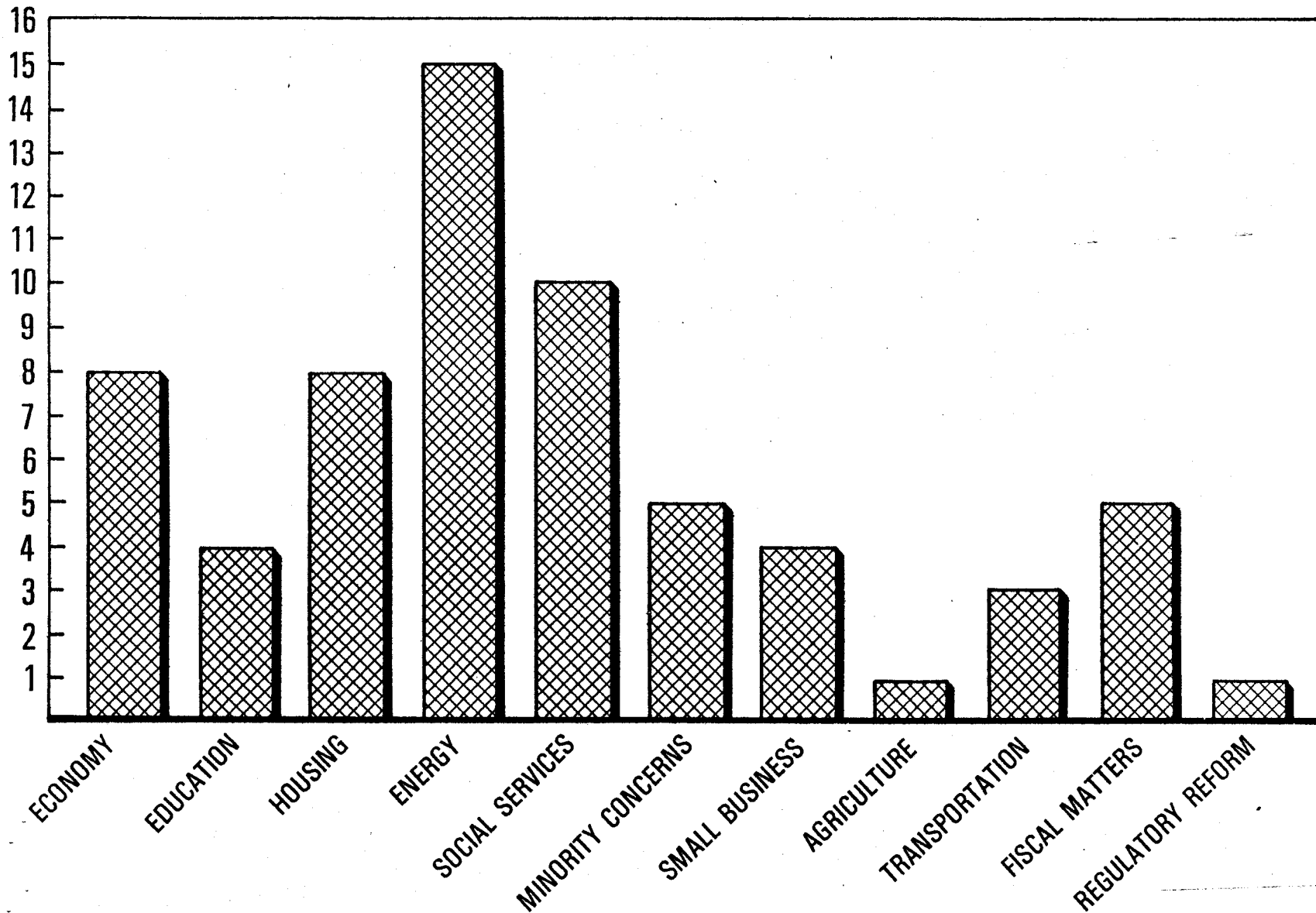


HOLLYWOOD, FLA.
WHITE HOUSE FIELD CONFERENCE, FEB. 25, 1975

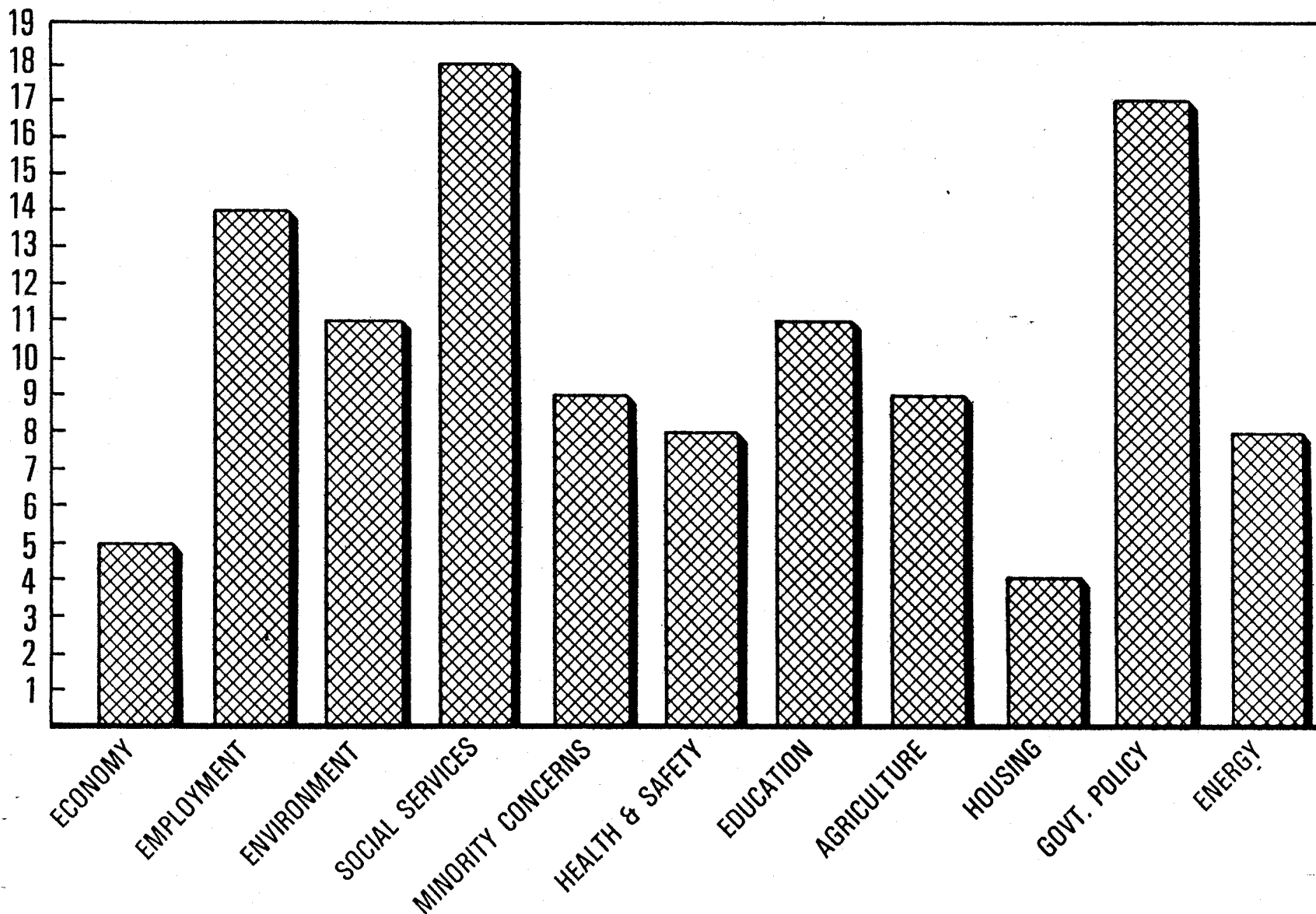
ISSUES RAISED



ATLANTA
WHITE HOUSE FIELD CONFERENCE, FEB. 2, 1975
ISSUES RAISED



KNOXVILLE, TENN.
WHITE HOUSE FIELD CONFERENCE, OCT. 7, 1975
ISSUES RAISED

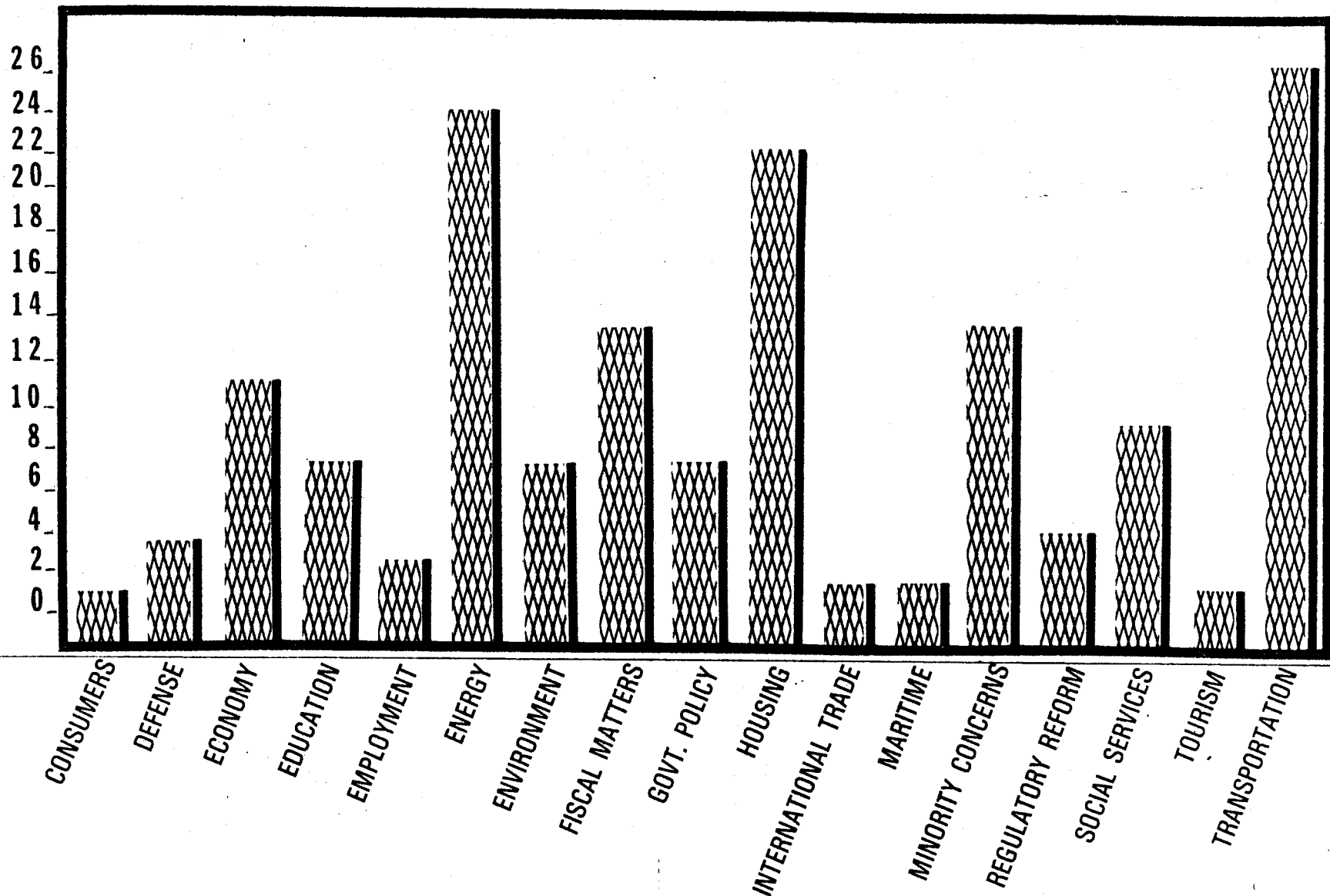


ISSUES FROM THE WEST

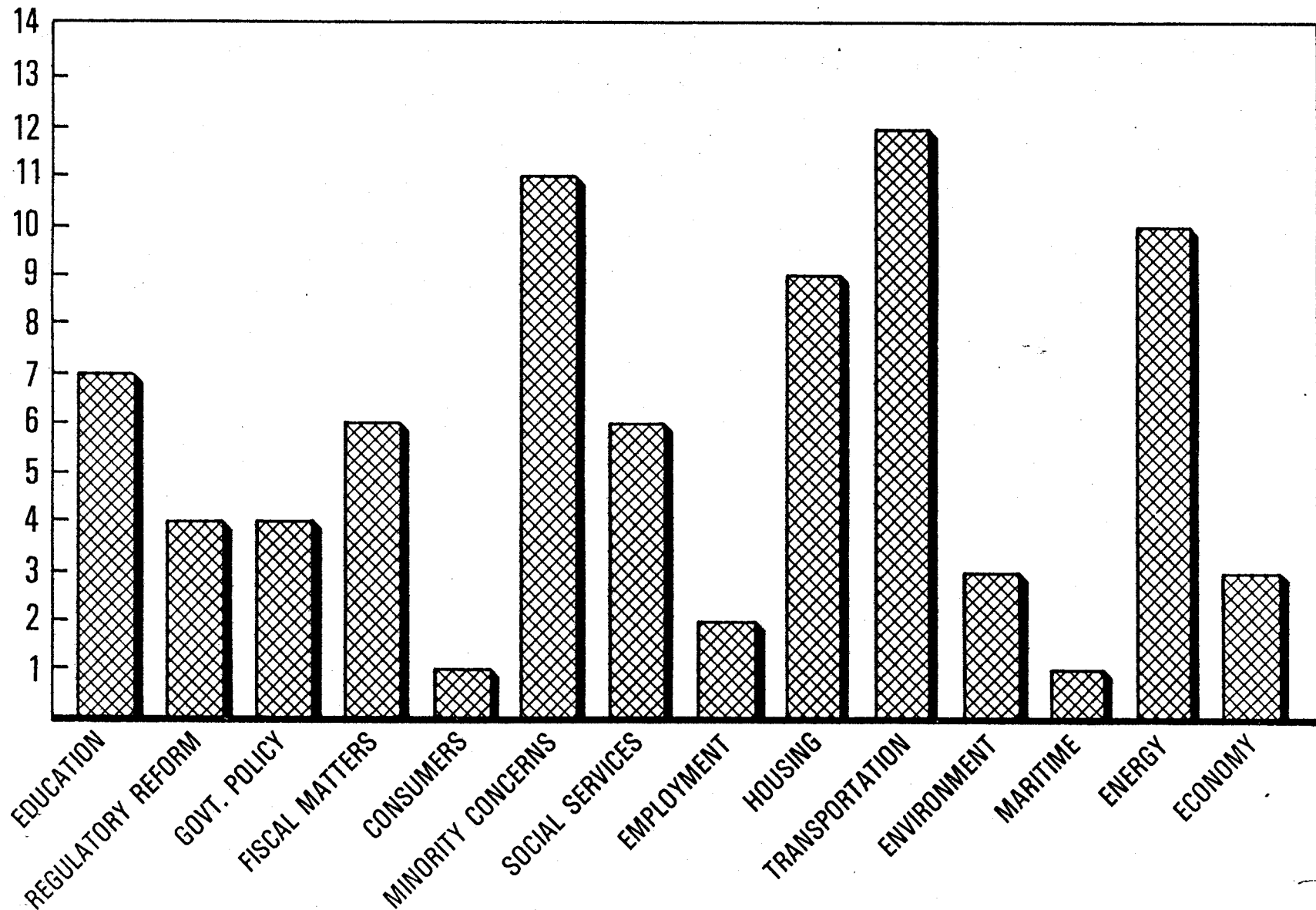
WHITE HOUSE FIELD CONFERENCES

CONFERENCES
SEATTLE
SAN DIEGO

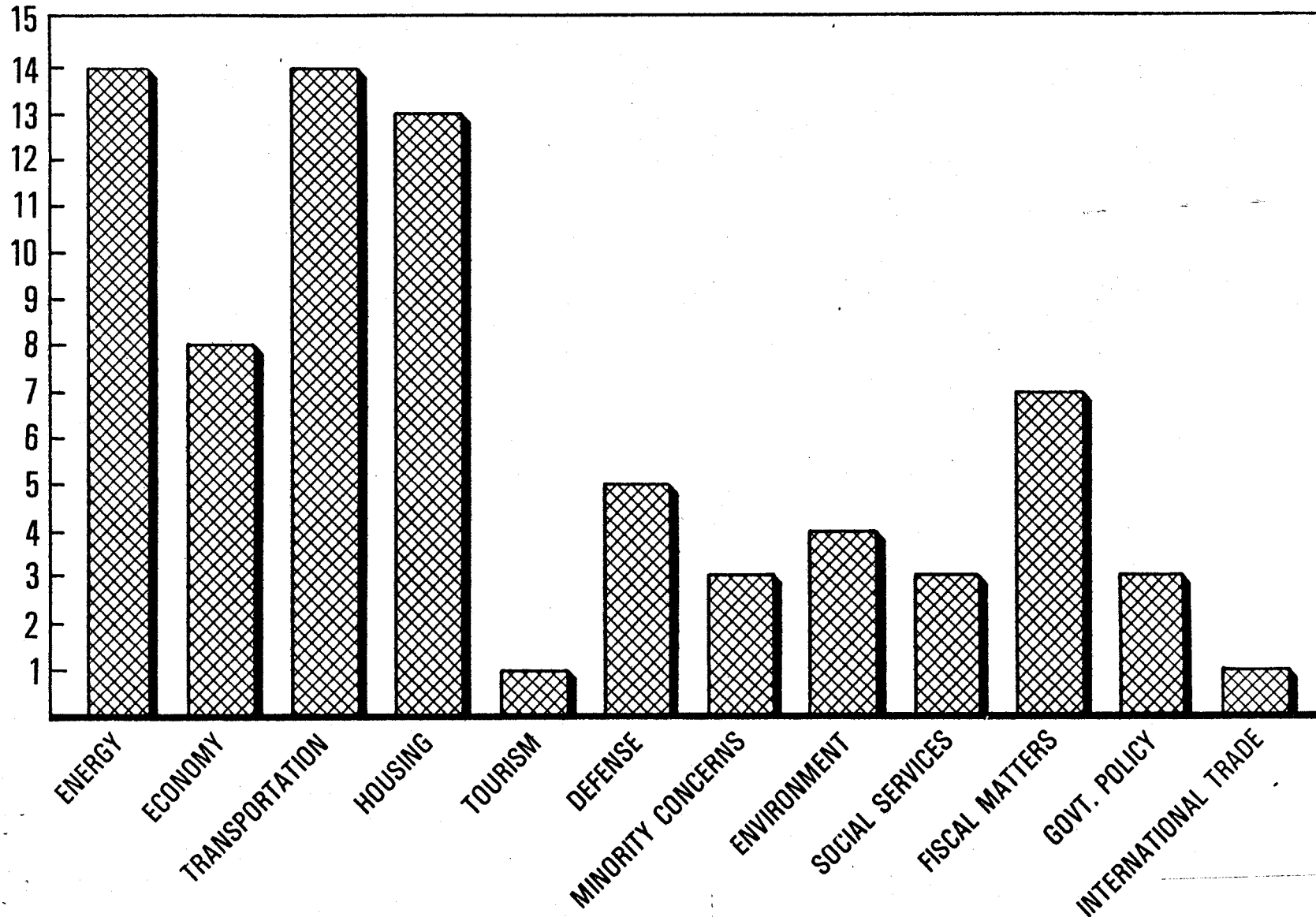
ISSUES
80
77



SEATTLE, WASH.
WHITE HOUSE FIELD CONFERENCE, SEPT. 4, 1975
ISSUES RAISED



SAN DIEGO, CAL.
WHITE HOUSE FIELD CONFERENCE, APRIL 3, 1975
ISSUES RAISED



ISSUES FROM THE MIDWEST

WHITE HOUSE FIELD CONFERENCES

CONFERENCES

CINCINNATI

PEORIA

MILWAUKEE

ST. LOUIS

OMAHA

ISSUES

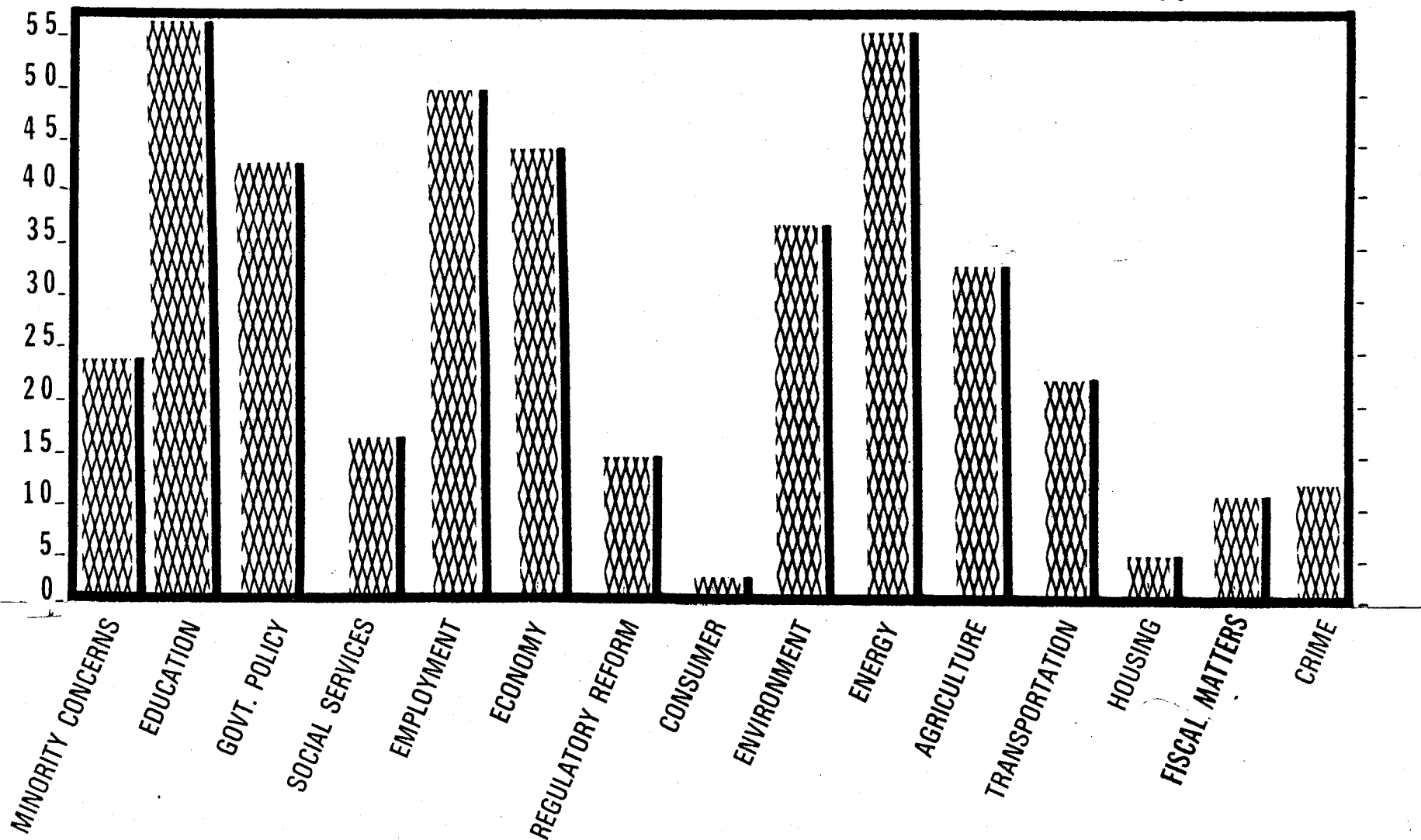
70

109

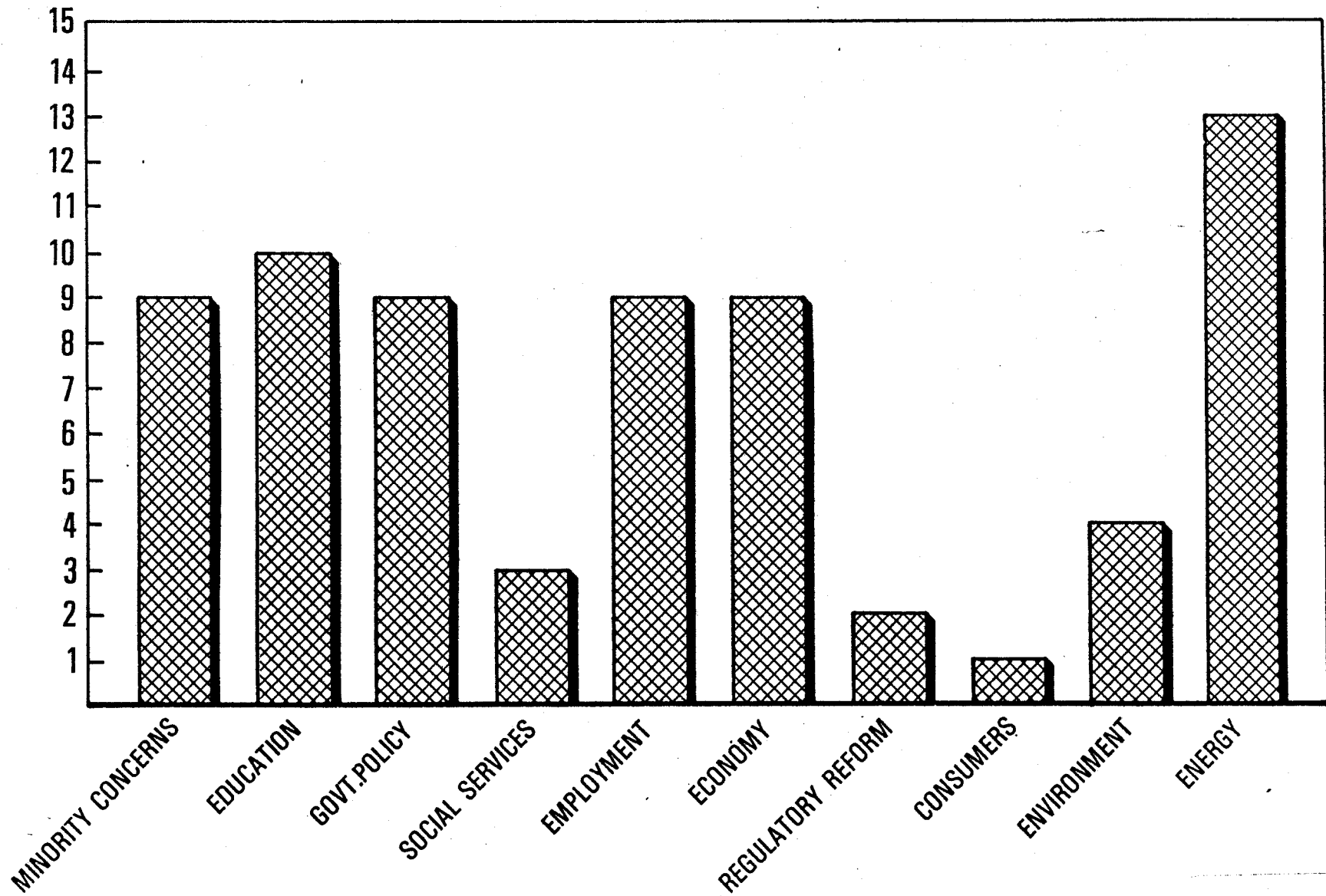
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76

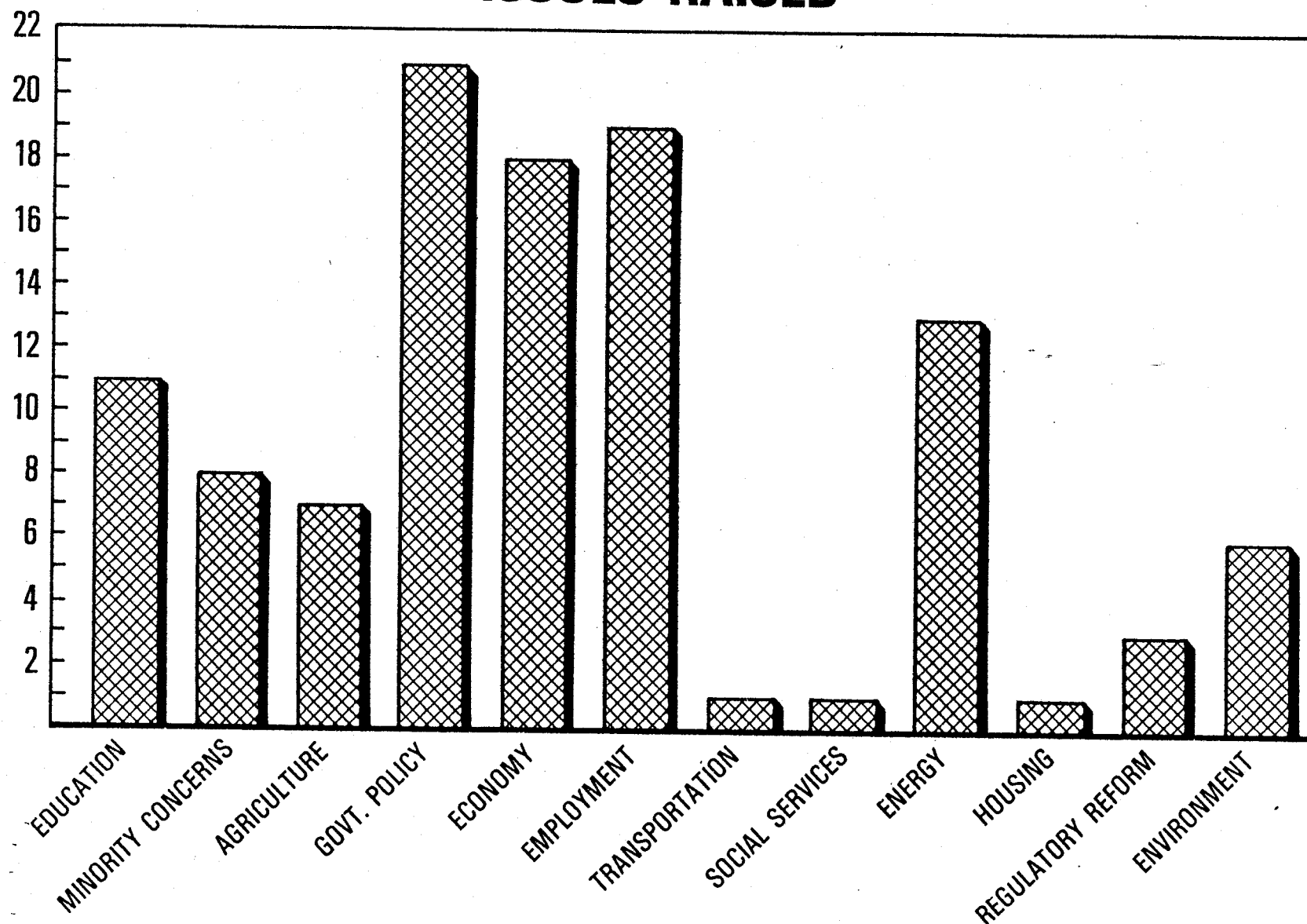
76



CINCINNATI, OHIO
WHITE HOUSE FIELD CONFERENCE, JULY 3, 1975
ISSUES RAISED

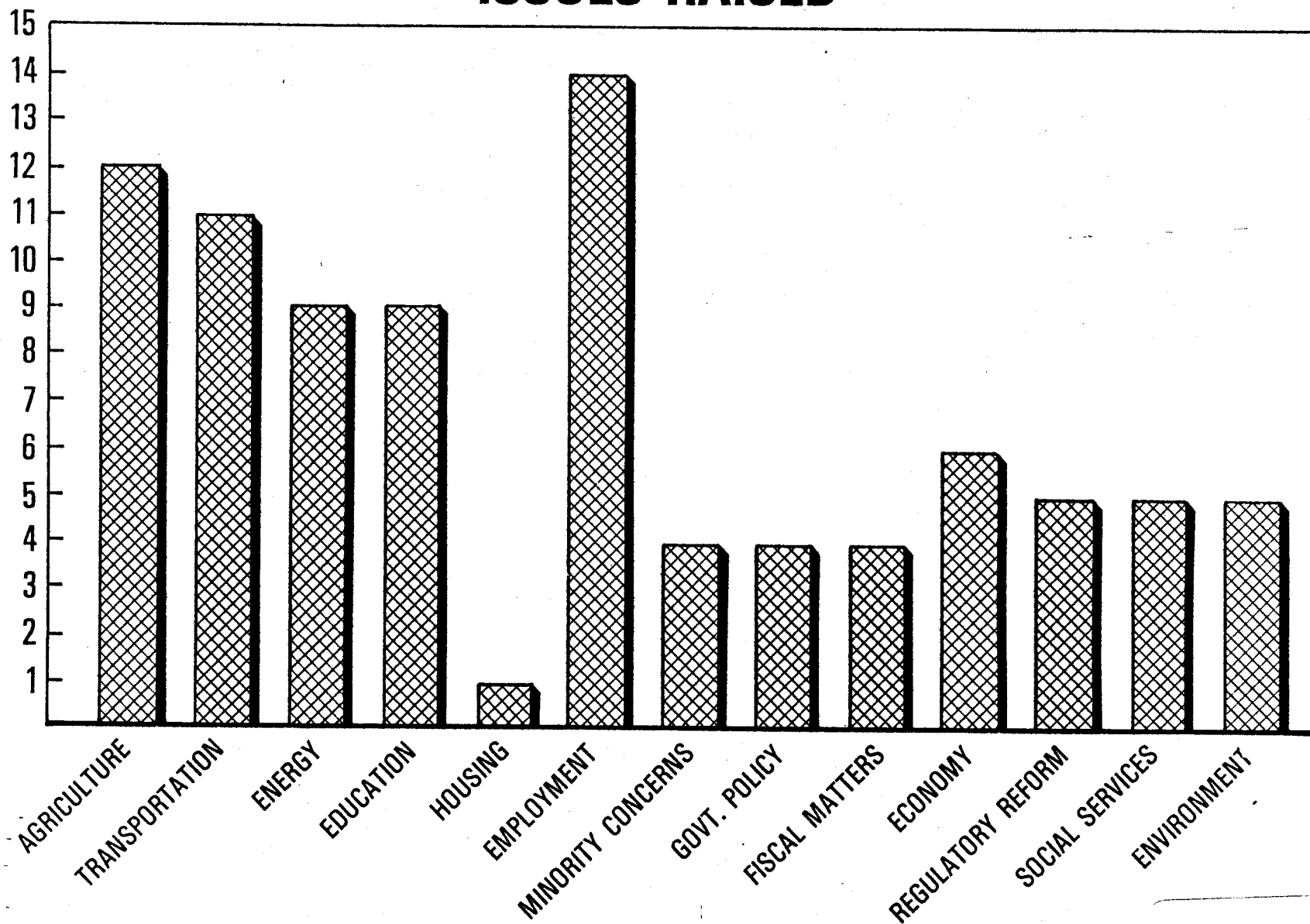


PEORIA, ILL.
WHITE HOUSE FIELD CONFERENCE, AUG. 19, 1975
ISSUES RAISED

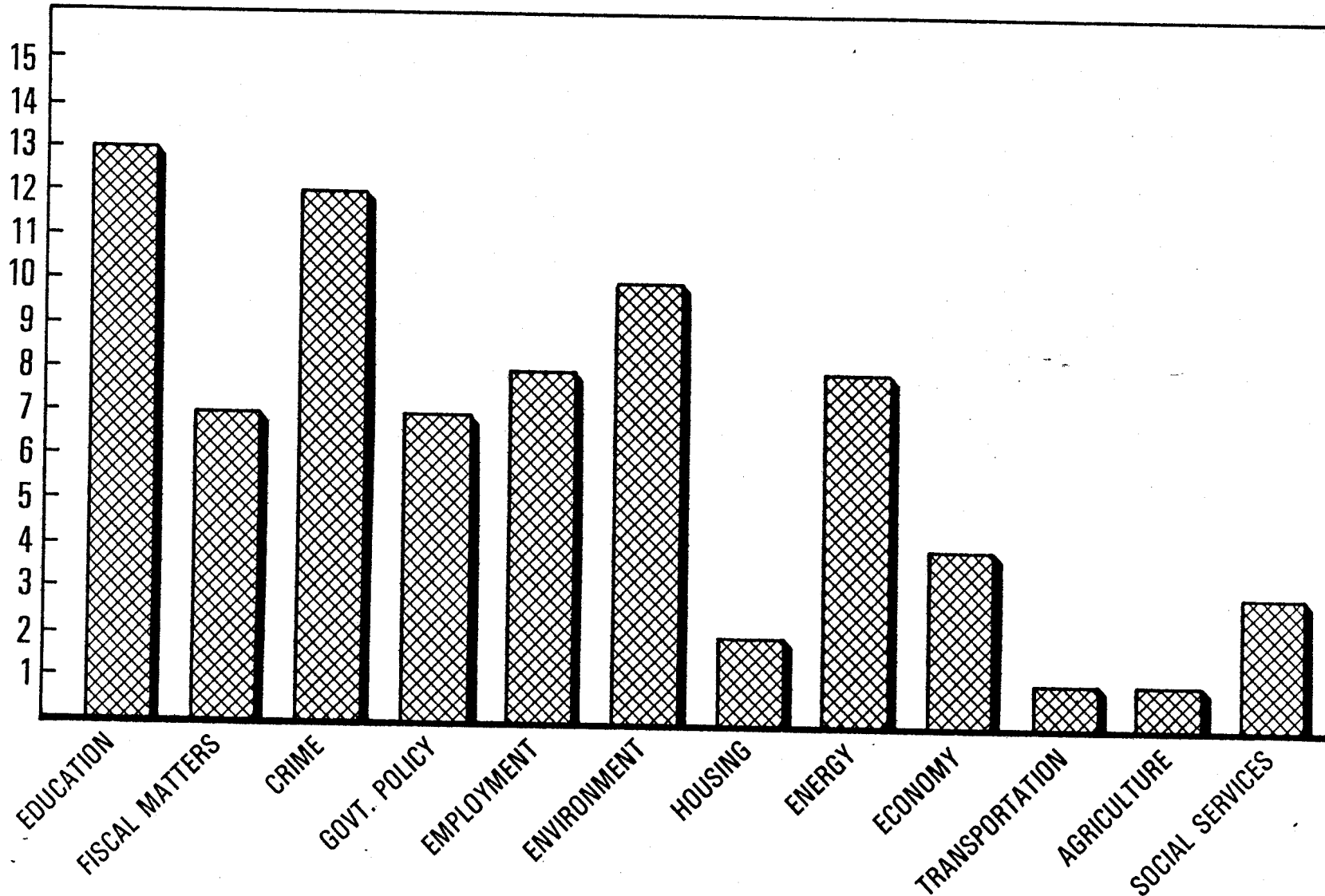


MILWAUKEE, WIS.
WHITE HOUSE FIELD CONFERENCE, AUG. 25, 1975

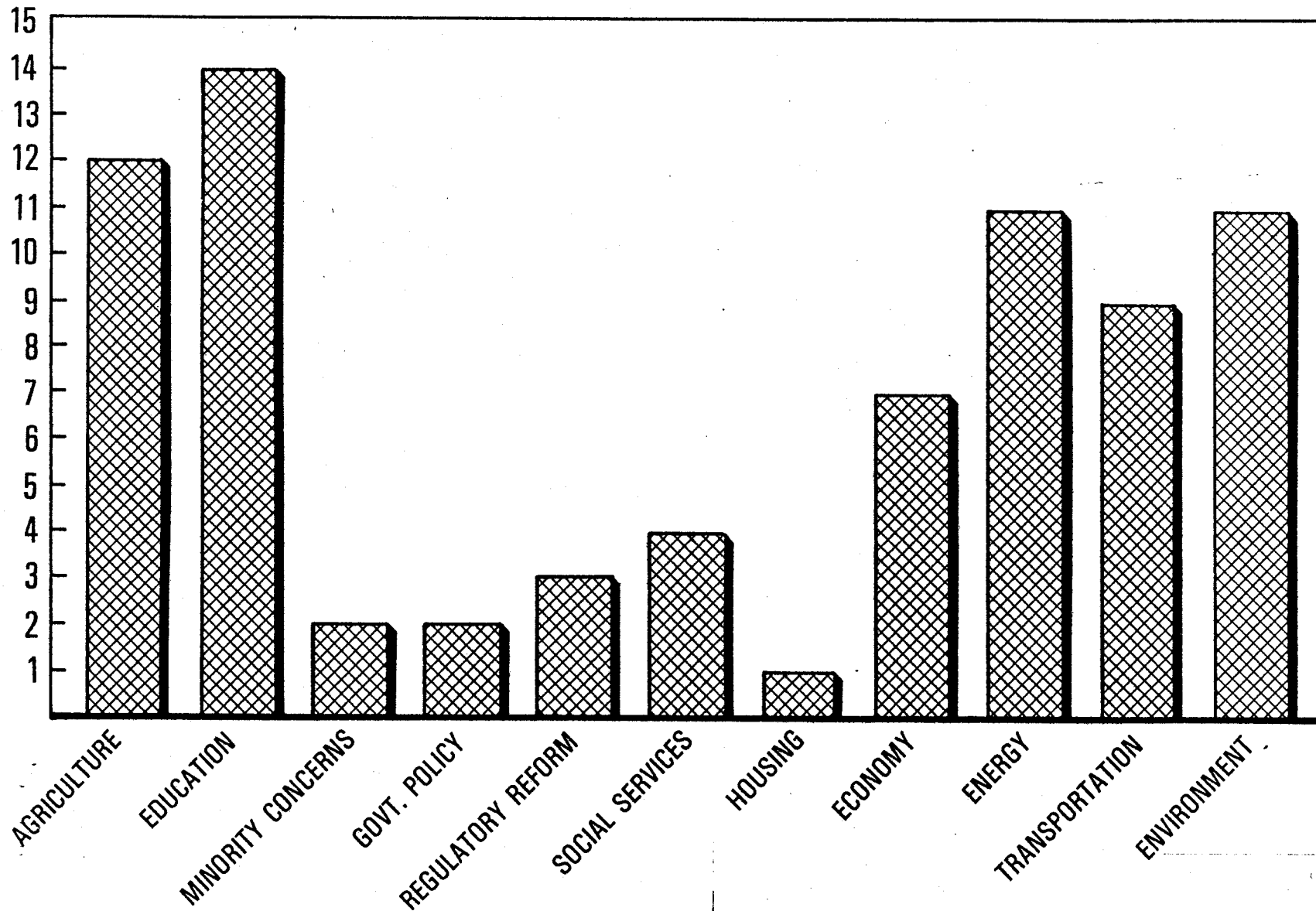
ISSUES RAISED



SAINT LOUIS, MO.
WHITE HOUSE FIELD CONFERENCE, SEPT. 12, 1975
ISSUES RAISED



OMAHA, NEB.
WHITE HOUSE FIELD CONFERENCE, OCT. 1, 1975
ISSUES RAISED



WHAT THE PUBLIC SAYS ABOUT WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCES

"I believe the work being done by you will bring about some positive results at the grass-roots."

President of the University of Tennessee

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"I attended the Wisconsin Businessman Conference August 25th in Milwaukee, and was very impressed with both the concept and the execution. Like many members of the public (particularly we Democrats), I have heard many derogatory comments about the President's depth of knowledge, grasp of his job, etc. After he had started answering some questions, I was so impressed that I started to grade him: 16 excellent, 2 fair, 2 poor."

Wisconsin PR Firm

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"The discussions were beneficial to all--we learned from each other."

Nashville N. O. W. Letter

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"I know and say that it was the greatest opportunity this region has had in its history for dialogue with the Federal government." Tennessee Commission on the Status of Women

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"The conference's intent, to provide dialogue between the people representing various organizations and those members of the President's Cabinet, was certainly accomplished." Executive director, AFL-CIO Appalachian Council, Charleston, W. Va.

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"The conference undoubtedly was a success. It answered an urgent need for more face-to-face communication between political leaders and the people."

Editorial, Tri-City Herald, Pasco, Wash.

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"The opportunity to attend the Omaha program was indeed a rare privilege we will not forget."

Omaha American Association of University Women

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".....this type of conference reassures the people of our nation and other nations of the world that our government is truly a government representative of the people."

Tri-State Building and Construction Trades Council,
AFL-CIO, Ashland, Ky.

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"I purposely waited a few days after the conference to write this letter. I wanted to measure my impressions against others that also attended. I'm sure, by now, others have written to tell you.....It came off great."

The Cincinnati Post

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"The White House Conference in Milwaukee was a completely successful event and the President and his whole team are to be congratulated for the superb manner in which it was executed." Chairman of the board and chief executive officer, Allis-Chalmers, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

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"I was impressed. I expected a one-sided show."
Seattle participant

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"The conference helped me to appreciate the Presidency again. I became disillusioned with the office after the Watergate scandals."
Head of a Regional Commerce Growth Association

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"I am Number 13 on the program to ask questions. If anybody thinks this was a put-up job, I have had to change my question three times."
Washington State Newspaper Publishers Association President

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"White House Conferences provide for meaningful citizens' input."
St. Louis executive

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"Our hearts are with you, Mr. President, you and your team, in the job that you are trying to do and are doing."
Wisconsin Manufacturer

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"The farmers and small town residents who listen to small radio stations benefited from the interviews at the Peoria conference. They heard one of their fellow midwesterners ask questions that directly affect the heart of America." Station WITT, Tuscola, Ill.

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"The people I talked to following the conference acknowledged (whether they agreed with some of the Administration positions or not) that the conference did achieve rapport with citizens and that the format enabled better communication with the government."

Vice president for university relations, Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

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"We enjoyed it very much; there is always a great deal of stimulation and excitement in such a meeting." Illinois citizen

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"In terms of public reaction, as judged by most of the news media reports and comments, as well as informal feedback, the Missouri White House Conference was a rousing success." Director of communications, St. Louis Regional Commerce & Growth Association, St. Louis, Mo.

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"Every one of the various sponsoring groups thought it was an excellent program. . . . there is a greater feeling of comradeship towards the President, especially in Portland." Branch agent, District No. 1 -- Pacific Coast District MEBA (AFL-CIO)

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"It can only be regretted that it is not possible to hold these types of meetings daily until all have been exposed to the present Administrative Branch of our government."
President, Johnson Truck Bodies, Rice Lake, Wisconsin

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"Informative, provocative, the dialogue proved most helpful, and I was pleased to be invited."
State Representative, State of Washington, 17th District.

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"Although I did not always agree with the speakers, I would like to suggest that conferences like the one just held be available across the country, and conducted as often as possible. I feel these would be of great help to all American citizens."
Executive assistant to the international director, Central Conference of Teamsters, Chicago, Ill.

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"You seem to have hit upon a unique formula in this "town hall" approach. I'd say it is a winner and should become a permanent part of the American scene."
Domestic and International Business Official

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"Interesting and informative."
Union Official

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"I think everyone was extremely impressed with the way the conference was put on and the opportunities they had to enter into a dialogue with the various officials. I am sure that will be one of the most memorable occasions of my life."
Executive director, Oregon Environmental Council, Portland, Ore.

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"Impressions of the Portland White House Conference which are reported to me are: (1) President Ford has assembled an able, articulate staff and (2) He is sincerely interested in establishing direct contact with the voting public."
Associated Oregon Industries, Salem, Ore.

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"I believe the conference was a success; questions were handled directly and with expertise. It was obvious to all that you were very interested in the affairs of South Florida."
President, board of directors, Urban League of Greater Miami

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"We thought that the meeting was most informative and were particularly impressed with the participants' grasp of Northern New England's problems."
Executive director, Associated Industries of Maine

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"Like many San Diegans, I was not able to attend the meeting proper, but the televised proceedings by KPBS gave not only me, but many others a feeling of participation. Those of us watching really gained a greater insight to the goals of the conference than many who attended. I sincerely hope that you would continue to have public broadcast stations in future cities you visit perform the same function. This is really television at its best."
Public Affairs officer, San Diego, Ca.

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