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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 16, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: MRS. FORD

FROM: PAT LINDH

I am enclosing the Saturday Review and a newsletter called Vital Issues.

Both of these have articles which I know will interest you. We thought you might enjoy seeing them.

Attachments



Vital Issues

(REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.)

A service of the
CENTER FOR INFORMATION ON AMERICA
 WASHINGTON, CONNECTICUT 06793
 Volume XXIV, Number 8

State actions on the equal rights amendment for women as of March, 1975

	Ratified	Rejected	No Final Action
Ala.			✓
Alaska	✓		
Ariz.		✓	
Ark.			✓
Calif.	✓		
Colo.	✓		
Conn.	✓		
Del.	✓		
Fla.			✓
Ga.		✓	
Hawaii	✓		
Ida.	✓		
Ill.			✓
Ind.		✓	
Ia.	✓		
Kans.	✓		
Ky.	✓		
La.			✓
Me.	✓		
Md.	✓		
Mass.	✓		
Mich.	✓		
Minn.	✓		
Miss.			✓
Mo.			✓
Mont.	✓		
Nebr.	✓		
Nev.		✓	
N.H.	✓		
N.J.	✓		
N.M.	✓		
N.Y.	✓		
N.C.		✓	
N.D.	✓		
Ohio	✓		
Okla.		✓	
Oreg.	✓		
Pa.	✓		
R.I.	✓		
S.C.			✓
S.D.	✓		
Tenn.	✓		
Tex.	✓		
Utah		✓	
Va.		✓	
Vt.	✓		
Wash.	✓		
W.Va.	✓		
Wis.	✓		
Wy.	✓		
Total	34	8	8

Note: Some state legislatures which ratified or rejected the amendment may reconsider their action.

Drawings by C. P. Meier

EDITORIAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE: Henry S. Commager, Professor of History, Amherst College; Richard W. Coonright, Division of Instruction and Professional Development, National Education Association; Sister Sarah Fasenmyer, Dean, School of Education, Catholic University of America; James W. Fesler, Professor of Government, Yale University; Eric F. Goldman, Professor of History, Princeton University; Philip Handler, President of the National Academy of Sciences, Professor of Biochemistry at Duke University, and member of the President's Science Advisory Committee; Richard I. Miller, Associate Director of Programs, Illinois Board of Higher Education; Robert Spiller, Professor Emeritus of English, University of Pennsylvania, and Past-President of the American Studies Association.

EDITOR: Townsend Scudder, President of the Center

WOMEN'S STRUGGLE FOR EQUALITY

The Vote, Political Office, and the Equal Rights Amendment

by Tully E. Warren

(Dr. Warren is Professor of Political Science at California State University, Los Angeles.)

1975 is a "banner year" in women's movement for equality. The United Nations has designated 1975 as International Women's Year and an international conference for observance of the year will be held in Mexico City. President Ford has set up a Federal Commission and charged it with promoting the national observance in the U.S. of International Women's Year.

Women have "come of age" politically in the United States in 1975. They are working in political organizations, demanding a voice in party platforms, campaigning for candidates who support their programs, and running for office in ever increasing numbers with each passing year. The year 1974 was a high point:

- Democrat Ella Grasso was elected Governor of Connecticut.
- Democrat Janet Gray Hayes of San Jose, California, became the first woman mayor of a city of more than 500,000.
- Susie Sharp, a North Carolina Democrat, became the first woman chief justice of a state supreme court.
- At the same time, women became increasingly apparent in other levels of American society:
 - The Chicago Transit Authority hired its first woman bus driver.
 - The White House gym finally opened its facilities to women employees of the executive branch.
 - Little League, as the result of a new federal law, now has young people as players instead of boys.
 - Women are joining the Army and other branches of the military in record numbers, and moving up in rank and pay.
 - Women on patrol in police forces nationally number about 1,000, up from almost nothing three years ago.
 - Eleven are Episcopal church priests in an ordination ceremony still in dispute.
 - And as all good Yale University people know, the famous Mory's is now open to women for the first time.

June 14, 1975

75¢

Saturday Review

**International
Women's Year –
Fact and Fantasy**

SEX, SOCIETY AND THE FEMALE DILEMMA

A Dialogue Between

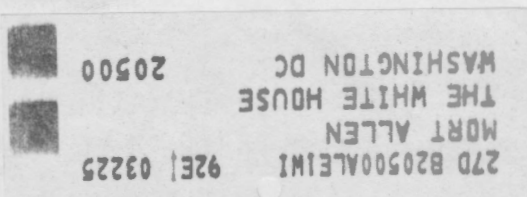
Simone de Beauvoir and Betty Friedan

MARGARET MEAD

Full Partnership for Women

FRANÇOISE GIROUD

France's Non-Feminist Minister for Women



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 11, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR MRS. FORD

I thought you might be interested in this
account of the Mexico City IWY World
Conference.

Pat Lindh





NEARLY 7,000 GATHER IN MEXICO CITY FOR TWO CONFERENCES DEDICATED TO IWY

Approximately 1,000 official delegates and advisors representing 123 United Nations countries and 21 liberation movements recognized by the UN, 1,300 journalists from media throughout the world and 4,500 participants from Non-Governmental Organizations linked with the UN and women's organizations arrived in Mexico City to attend the International Women's Year Conference and the concurrent Tribune scheduled to run from June 19 to July 2. Four countries—Lichtenstein, Malta, Singapore and Bhutan—declined the UN invitation to participate. Five others—Saudi Arabia, Tonga, Yemen, West Samoa and Cameroon—had not responded when the Conference opened. Each country represented on the Credentials Committee has five official delegates. Committee members are: Belgium, People's Republic of China, Costa Rica, the Philippines, Senegal, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic, Tanzania, the United States and Venezuela. Finland's HELVI SIPILA, Assistant Secretary-General for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs at the UN, is the Secretary-General of the World Conference. PEDRO OJEDA PAULLADA, Mexican Attorney-General and leader of the Mexican delegation, was named President of the Conference—a move dictated by protocol but criticized by a number of women's organizations. Elected as Chairperson of Committee 1 which will work on the World Plan of Action was JEANNE MARTIN Cissé, Permanent Representative of Guinea to the United Nations and the first woman to serve as President of the Security Council. Elected as Chairperson of Committee 2 was SHAPOUR RASSEKH, Deputy Minister for Plan and Budget Organization of Iran. Committee 2 will work on Current Trends and Changes in the Status and Roles of Women and Men, and Major Obstacles to be Overcome in the Achievement of Equal Rights, Opportunities and Responsibilities through June 24 and The Integration of Women in the Development Process as Equal Partners With Men thereafter. The Conference Rapporteur-General is MARIA GROZA, Member of Parliament of Romania. Nearly 150 countries and UN delegations were expected to speak during the plenary sessions the first week with meetings scheduled at night to accommodate them. The Tribune is headed by MILDRED PERSINGER, Chairperson, and MARCIA BRAVO, Director. Reporting news from the World Conference and the Tribune is a daily newspaper, *Xilonen*, named after the Aztec goddess of the tender corn who symbolizes women's concerns about their role in society, health and nutrition, the family, education, population and development.

CHANGES AND ADDITIONS TO THE U.S. DELEGATION

JEWEL LaFONTANT, Deputy Solicitor General of the U.S. Department of Justice, replaced MARTHA GRIFFITHS on the official United States delegation to the World Conference. Additions to the advisors are RUTH E. BACON, Director, United States Center for International Women's Year; GILDA BOJORQUEZ GJURICH, Member of the National Commission on the Observance of International Women's Year; CARL J. HEMMER, Bureau of Population and Humanitarian Assistance, Agency of International Development; KAREN KEESLING, Director of the Office of Women's Programs at the White House; JOHN W. KIMBALL, Bureau of International Organization Affairs, Department of State; MORAG M. SIMCHAK, Office of Labor Affairs, Agency for International Development; and SALLY WERNER, Bureau of International Organization Affairs, Department of State. The total U.S. delegation now number 37.

STATEMENTS BY THREE MEN AND ONE WOMAN OFFICIALLY OPEN IWY CONFERENCE

Officially opening the International Women's Year Conference, United Nations Secretary-General KURT WALDHEIM said the Conference marked an historic moment in the struggle for women's rights, and in the process whereby women could achieve true equality in society. He said the problems of the role of women in society—food, population, the environment, human settlements, health and education—were not single problems. Each was a component part of the complex system that dominated the lives of all nations and individuals, irrespective of sex, creed, ideology or race. The specific purpose of the Conference, according to Waldheim, was not only to devise agreed strategies to bring justice and opportunity to that half of the human race which suffered overt and covert discrimination, but also through their cooperation and participation to advance social progress for all. He added that there were some who believed that the issue of women's rights and opportunities was a "luxury" matter, not to be regarded as of comparable importance to the many other social, humanitarian and economic problems confronting the world today. "This argument, I believe, is fundamentally wrong," he said. The argument is one that ignores the fact that those problems themselves could not be resolved without the active involvement of women, he said, asking: "Why should a person's sex automatically place one person in a position of advantage and opportunity and another in one of disadvantage and lack of opportunity?" Noting that this Conference was the first World Assembly which had concerned itself with the condition of women and their contribution to all aspects of the society, he predicted that it "will represent a turning point in changing attitudes, prejudices and assumptions which are based neither in human equity nor practical common sense." LUIS ECHEVERRIA, President of Mexico, said it is "an indisputable fact that women throughout the centuries have been to varying degrees relegated to a marginal position and even in our day do not enjoy complete *de jure* or *de facto* equality with men. In all countries, regardless of their political and social regimes and their level of development, participation by women in political, economic and cultural life has been on a minority basis." He voiced his opinion that it "is imperative to replace the stereotyped image of the female sex as merely the sum of suffering, tolerance, patience, generosity and prudence by another image which includes intelligence, courage, independent judgment and firmness, qualities which women possess but which they have had to suppress to their own detriment." President Escheverria said that women and men have identical responsibilities to society and to the family. He called for more intensive involvement of women in the happenings of their communities and for men to participate more actively in the development of family life. President Escheverria carried the feminist line a step further adding that it is a "fallacy to maintain that the mere incorporation of women into the labor force is a source of liberation if at the same time the structural conditions of work and social life are not changed. "Otherwise," he added, "the working woman will be strengthening the system which oppresses her and will be obliged to bear a double burden: that deriving from her productive tasks and that which her work in

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 25, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR:

MRS. FORD

FROM:

PATRICIA LINDH *PL*

The enclosed material should provide you with a good overview of the events which occurred in Mexico City regarding the United Nations Conference on International Women's Year.

In view of your interest in this, I thought you would like to have this issue of WOMEN TODAY.

Attachments





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10-YEAR WORLD PLAN OF ACTION, 'DECLARATION OF MEXICO' AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

After seemingly endless opening statements on women's rights, 1,300 delegates to the United Nations Conference on International Women's Year in Mexico City moved quickly during the conclave's last 24 hours to adopt a 10-year World Plan of Action, the "Declaration of Mexico" and a number of resolutions designed to improve the status of women throughout the world. In the plenary debates, there was general agreement that while national laws have increasingly recognized the rights of women and the principle of equality with men, progress towards equality in practice had been slow and in many countries women still were at a disadvantage in such areas as educational opportunities, employment and participation in governmental decision-making. The debate also revealed general recognition of the importance of social and economic structural reforms, improvement of living standards as well as educational and informational programs to change traditional attitudes about roles of men and women. Among the numerous political issues discussed by delegations were appeals for implementation of the "Declaration and Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order" and the "Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States." These documents, adopted by the General Assembly last year, set forth principles and measures required to bring about more equitable world economic relations and to expand the world trade, production and income of Third World countries, largely through adjustments to be made by industrial countries. In a night plenary session which ended at 1:45 a.m., July 2, the World Plan of Action—a set of guidelines and targets for action to improve the status of women all over the world—was adopted by consensus along with five other resolutions. The purpose of the plan is to "stimulate national and international action to solve the problems of under-development and of the socio-economic structures which place women in an inferior position." The Introduction and Chapter One (on national action) were amended by the First Committee which also recommended that the Conference adopt the remaining five chapters of the plan as originally prepared by the UN Secretariat last Spring. The First Committee made this recommendation after it was clear that there was insufficient time to review and consolidate into the Plan all the 894 amendments submitted by the official delegations. The amendments and additions submitted by an international delegation from the concurrent Tribune (see *Women Today*, Vol. V, No. 14) suffered the same fate. On the national level, the Plan recommends both general and specific measures on administrative and organizational matters, legislation, political participation, employment, population and other areas of relevance to the status and role of women in society. Recognizing the "wide divergencies" in the situation of women in various societies, cultures and regions and consequent differences in needs and problems, the Plan states that "each country should decide upon its own national strategy, and identify its own targets and priorities within the present World Plan." Governments are urged to establish short, medium and long-term targets to implement the Plan, since some objectives by their very nature will take longer to achieve than others. By the end of the first five-year period of the 1975-1985 decade, says the Plan, achievement of the following should be seen as a "minimum:"

- a marked increase in literacy of women;
- extension of vocational training in basic skills, including modern farming methods;
- parity of enrollment at the primary level of education;
- increased employment opportunities for women;
- establishment and increase of infrastructural services required in rural areas and others;
- enactment of legislation on equal political participation with men, equal employment opportunities and remunerations, and on equality in legal capacity and the exercise thereof;
- encouragement of increased participation of women in the formulation of action-policies at all levels;
- increased provision for comprehensive measures for health education and services, sanitation, nutrition, family education, family planning and other welfare services;
- provision for parity in the exercise of civil, social and political rights such as those pertaining to marriage, citizenship and commerce;
- recognition of the economic value of women's work in the home, in domestic food production and marketing and in voluntary activities not traditionally remunerated;
- to direct formal, non-formal and life-long education towards the re-evaluation of men and women in order to ensure their full realization as individuals in the family and in society;
- the promotion of women's organizations as an interim measure within workers organizations and educational, economic and professional institutions;
- the development of modern rural technology, cottage industry, pre-school day centers, time and energy-saving devices so as to help reduce the heavy workload of women, particularly those living in rural sectors and for the urban poor, and thus facilitate the full participation of women in community, national and international affairs;
- the establishment of an interdisciplinary and multisectoral machinery within each Government for accelerating the achievement of equal opportunities for women and their full integration in national life.

Key areas for national action include international peace, political participation, education and training, employment and related economic roles, health and nutrition, the family in modern society, population and housing and related facilities. In these areas, the Plan:

- suggests that the United Nations should proclaim a "special day to be devoted to international peace and celebrated every year" nationally and internationally. The Plan also suggests that both men and women instill in their children the values of mutual respect and understanding for all nations and peoples, racial as well as sexual equality, the right of every nation to self-determination and the desire to maintain international cooperation, peace and security in the world;
- notes that women, who numerically constitute half the population of the world, still occupy a small percentage of leadership positions in the various branches of government. To correct the situation, Governments are urged to establish

NOTE: Mrs. Ford agreed if the litter is large enough.
She discussed it with Bill Brockett 8/18/75
rec

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

5 August 1975

MEMORANDUM TO: THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. FORD

FROM: WILLIAM BROCKETT *WB*

SUBJECT: DONATION OF A PUPPY TO LEADER DOG SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND,
ROCHESTER, MICHIGAN

The attached letter arrived at the White House last week and was held by Charlene Von Pawel for us to look into as a possible placement for one of Liberty's puppies. It looked like a very worthwhile program, one we had discussed as a possibility.

I have contacted Lisa Jensen, the young girl who wrote the letter, and discussed a possible donation with her. Needless to say, she is very excited and I told her we would keep her in mind for a puppy.

I also contacted Leader Dog School for the Blind to discuss the program with them and check on the progress of Lisa's first puppy. Leader Dog School was founded in 1939 and is the largest producer of dog/handler teams in the world. 242 such teams were graduated last year. Leader Dogs indicated they have more requests for Golden Retrievers than they are able to fulfill and so are very interested in receiving Golden Retrievers for the program. They indicated the first dog raised by Lisa under the 4-H program is progressing very well and is expected to graduate with his blind handler in September.

There has been a small amount of mail arriving at the White House denouncing the breeding for adding to the world's population of unwanted puppies, thousands of which are destroyed annually. I believe a donation to Leader Dogs would help offset this feeling and also be a very rewarding personal experience for you.

With your permission, I would like to make tentative arrangements for a donation. The only reason against a donation that comes to mind is, depending on the number of puppies born, we could fall short of recovering the breeding expenses. However, I feel this possibility is far outweighed by the good that would come from such a donation.



12 R
8/1/75

2125 Crosswind
Kalamazoo, Michigan
July 28, 1975

The President
The White House

Mus
Dear Mr. President:

I am 15 years old and have hopes of becoming a veterinarian. I recently took my Golden Retriever to the Leader Dog School for the Blind in Rochester, Michigan. I had raised him as part of the 4-H Leader Dog Puppy Program for one year, giving him basic training for becoming a potential Leader Dog. He will be placed with a blind person in September.

My strong admiration for Goldens and Leader Dogs led me to the thought of getting a "Liberty" puppy into the Leader Dog Program. Wouldn't it be wonderful for one of the Presidential Golden Retriever puppies to become eyes for the blind? You, Sir, who love Goldens so much would take pride in knowing that a "Liberty" puppy may be faithfully helping a blind person.

Leader Dogs is a non-profit making organization and relies much on the Lions Clubs and donations. They need exceptional dogs with good backgrounds to be trained as future eyes for the blind.

I would be so proud, if it were my good fortune, to raise a "Liberty" puppy for Leader Dogs for the Blind. I have the honor to remain,

Very Respectfully,

Lisa Jensen

12 R
8/1/75



GERALD R. FORD LIBRARY

ITEM TRANSFER FORM

The item described below has been transferred from this file to:

 X Audiovisual Unit
 Oversized Container
 Book Collection
 Ford Museum in Grand Rapids

Item: 1 color photograph of Lisa Jensen and her golden retriever. It was attached to a letter from Lisa Jensen requesting that President Ford donate one of Liberty's puppies to the Leader Dog School for the Blind in Rochester, Michigan.

The item was transferred from: Betty Ford White House Papers
Box 14
Folder: Memoranda (West Wing) (2)

ACCESSION NUMBER (A/V & Museum Transfers only): 1979-NLF-010

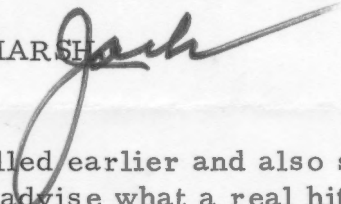
Initials/Date SD/3-15-2017



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 9, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE FIRST LADY

FROM: JACK MARSH 

Our mutual friend, Tex McCrary, called earlier and also spoke to me when he came by the office, to advise what a real hit you made when you appeared before the Zionist organization in New York last week.

Tex said it was a big plus and he was very grateful.



September 19, 1975

FOR: COLONEL L. J. RILEY
WHITE HOUSE COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY

FROM: Mrs. Ford

It is my understanding that the President requests a playback of the news during each work day. If at all possible I would like to be notified when the news is played back for the President so I can avail myself of this service.

Thank you.

BF:ncc



October 29, 1975

MEMORANDUM TO DR. JAMES CONNOR

FROM: Carolyn Porembka

Attached is information regarding Book Digest Magazine which the First Lady would like to obtain for official use. If there are any additional requirements necessary to subscribe to this publication, please let me know.



P.O. Box 2453,
Boulder, Colo 80302.



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 MS CAROLYN POREMBKA
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Book Digest
magazine

P.O. Box 2453, Boulder, Colorado 80302

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 21, 1975

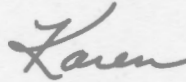
Dear Mrs. Ford:

Just a short note to tell you how much the Ten Outstanding Young Women enjoyed their meeting with you and the President. It was the highlight of their trip to Washington.

For me it was a special thrill and a distinct pleasure to be able to represent the White House and the President.

With my best personal regards.

Sincerely,



Karen Keesling
Director
Office of Women's Programs

Mrs. Ford
The White House



THE WHITE HOUSE

Mrs. Ford

December 3, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR DR. JAMES E. CONNOR

FROM: Carolyn Porembka

Mrs. Ford would like to request the purchase of a photo album which is approximately 24x16 inches for official use. If you have any questions, please give me a call.

Thank you.



December 9, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR DR. JAMES E. CONNOR

FROM: Carolyn Porembka

We would like your approval to request a Rolodex File,
Model #V524 for the First Lady's official use.

Thank you.



2

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 8, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR:

DICK CHENEY

FROM:

RON NESSEN *RAN*

Jerry Jones suggested I bring this matter to your attention.

Nick Thimmesch has been commissioned to write a cover story for the NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE on Mrs. Ford, the children, and Ford family life in general. He has gotten absolutely nowhere persuading Sheila Weidenfeld to make Mrs. Ford available for an interview. Nick Thimmesch enlisted my help and I got absolutely nowhere. I enlisted David Kennerly's help and he also got absolutely nowhere.

Nick says he must write the story whether he has an opportunity to talk to Mrs. Ford or not. My view has always been that stories turn out better when they are based on first-hand interviews rather than second-hand clippings and gossip. In addition, Nick has been generally favorable to the President and I feel is anxious to do a fair story on the family if we could give him a little cooperation.

Jerry and I agree that the matter has reached the point where it probably should be brought to the President's attention.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 21, 1976

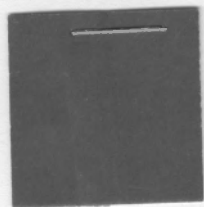
MEMORANDUM FOR THE FIRST LADY

FROM: MAX FRIEDERSDORF *M. B.*

I am attaching a copy of the Sunday Magazine from the CINCINNATI INQUIRER of January 4, 1976, which contains a feature story on the First Lady.

The magazine was sent to me by former Congressman William Keating (R-Ohio) who is now President of the CINCINNATI INQUIRER who requested that it be brought to the First Lady's attention.





WBZ

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 12, 1976

*The President
asked if Mrs.
Ford could
make this call.*

MEMORANDUM FOR:

TERRY O'DONNELL

FROM:

DAVE GERGEN *DS*

SUBJECT:

Margaret Truman's Birthday *9/1st*

I note that tomorrow (Friday) is Mrs. Truman's birthday. She was born on February 13, 1885. There will no doubt be a number of calls to her from across the country. I think it would be appropriate for the President to call her, too.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 9, 1976

Scheduling Office:

Dorothy Downton sent the attached letter to me in view of the mention of Mrs. Ford's name. We have jointly agreed that this probably can appropriately be handled by your office. If you have any problems, please let me know.

Carolyn Porembka



March 2. 1976

My Dear Ms. Downton;

Not knowing your marital status I use the word Ms, which should cover any and all bases. Now here is my problem; have been trying to get through to the people who handle the President's schedule; this year he celebrates his 25th year as a Mason, which Lodge I am sure needs no explanation. Being his 25th it also is his Silver Anniversary, one which I am sure he doesn't want to let slip by. It is like your 25th Wedding Anniversary, once you reach 26 there is no going back. This is something that in later years as he looks back is going to mean an awful lot to him. Briefly his 3 brothers Tom, Dick, and Jim are going to celebrate it with him, but in Grand Rapids, Michigan at the Malta Lodge #465. I believe that the people involved are not aware of this fact. By the proper coordination and cooperation it can be done by the media of Television, and I am sure that the networks will be more than happy to take over. Something like this does not happen every day, how often can you boast 100 years of Masonry, and during our 200 year centennial. I am sure that when the facts are presented to Betty, that she will use her influence to see that it gets done. I have learned, never to underestimate the power of a woman.

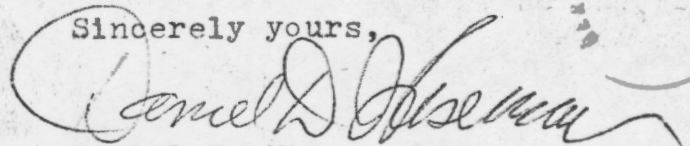
Now here is what I would like you to do, contact Mrs. Ford and let her in on the secret, which by the way we are trying to keep from the President. I am told that you don't have any secrets from the President. This is one that I hope can be done. I have a 12 year old daughter who wants in the worst way to be able to present it to the President, and is going to be heart-broken if she can't.

With all this in mind do you suppose that between you and Mr. Ford we can have this thing come to a realization? I am sure that when it is all over you, Mrs. Ford, and all concerned will be most grateful that it happened. Remember that the time allotment will be a maximum of 30 minutes more or less. There will be a small introduction by me giving a brief background and the three brothers from Grand Rapids will break in and then the presentation by my daughter, of the plaque to President Ford, and that is it.

Now again I can't stress enough the importance of this event. We will pay our own transportation and lodging, all we require will be transportation to and from the White House.

Hoping to hear from you by return mail, I remain

Sincerely yours,



Daniel D. Wiseman
P.O. BOX C
Austin, Minn. 55912

P.S. I will send you a picture of the plaque, which should be done sometime this week.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 10, 1976

FOR: JAMES CONNOR

FROM: Nancy Chirton *nc*

It is requested that delivery of the Washington Post be continued for myself and Carolyn Porembka.

*filed
OK
DEK
6-11-76*

