The original documents are located in Box D5, folder “Ford Press Releases, July - October, 1973” of the Ford Congressional Papers: Press Secretary and Speech File at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

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Congressman Gerald R. Ford Thursday afternoon urged the Cost of Living Council to give the food industry relief from the 60-day price freeze or to grant an exception from the freeze to Frederick & Herrud, Inc., Michigan's largest meat packer with plants in Grand Rapids, Detroit and Wilmington, N.C.

In a telegram to Council director John T. Danlop, Ford noted that Michigan's second largest packer, Crown Packing Company, shut down Wednesday and that Frederick & Herrud says they may have to follow suit because of the freeze. Frederick & Herrud employs more than 1,200 workers, including 250 to 300 in Grand Rapids.


Declared Ford in his wire to Danlop: "The freeze declared June 13 has put meat packers, poultry producers, livestock raisers, fruit and vegetable growers, canners and grocers in a squeeze between rising costs and the prices they are able to charge. The consumer will not gain from a price freeze on food if he cannot find food products to buy because those who raise and process and retail that food are unable to do so at a profit."

Ford continued: "I urge we eliminate the threat of food shortages by moving from the freeze to Phase IV controls as quickly as possible. The sooner we end the freeze and go into Phase IV the better. The alternatives are shortages and black market operations. If the freeze must run its full 60 days before the government is ready with Phase IV, then exceptions must be allowed in the area of food pricing to permit a passsthrough of production cost increases. It is only in that way that we can avoid shortages and a shutdown of packing plants."

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"I am looking forward to this opportunity to talk with my constituents," Ford said in announcing his itinerary. "It is always good to get together with the folks at home. This tour in my mobile office will give me a chance to learn more about their problems first hand."

Places and times when Ford will be available to constituents in his mobile office are as follows:

August 6--Belding, in front of City Hall, 2:30 to 5 p.m.; August 7--Portland, at City Parking lot side of Kent, two blocks from Grand River Avenue, 9 to 11:30 a.m., and Lake Odessa, Bradee's Drugs parking lot, 2:30 to 5;
August 8--Lowell, City parking lot on Main Street, 9 to 11:30, and Ada, Union Bank parking lot, 2:30 to 5.

August 23--Kent City, in front of Township Hall, 9 to 11:30; August 24--Fowler, southwest corner of Second and Main in front of former Fowler Hotel, 9 to 11:30; August 25--Middleville, northeast corner of High and Main in Standard Service Station, 9 to 11:30; August 27--Byron Center, Byron Center Shoprite parking lot, 9 to 11:30, and Rockford, Main Street near Don's Pharmacy, 2:30 to 5;
August 28--Caledonia, Main Street by Lake Avenue Kleanor House, 9 to 11:30; and Sparta, on Main Street, 2:30 to 5; August 29--Ionia, in front of Ionia County Bank on Main Street, 9 to 11:30, and Saranac, in front of McCarty Advertising, 2:30 to 5;
August 30--Cedar Springs, northwest corner of Ash and Main, by Lipperts, 9 to 11:30, and Standale, at the Plaza, 2:30 to 5; August 31--Comstock Park, at Lameaux Drug parking lot, 9 to 11:30, and Rogers Plaza, by the Schensul Sign, 2:30 to 5;
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IONIA COUNTY 4-H GROUP VISITS WASHINGTON -- Fourteen Ionia County 4-H members, accompanied by 4-H leaders Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Raffler of Lake Odessa RD 2, pose for a picture with Congressman Gerald R. Ford on the House steps of the United States Capitol. The young people attended a citizenship short course July 8-14 at the National 4-H Center in Washington after visiting Gettysburg, Pa. The 4-H members are: Kim Petersen, Nancy Raffler, Jim Manley, Cynthia Thompson, Cindy Richards, Glenda Kilpatrick, Brenda Esham, Debbie Schafer, David Helms, Kathy Tait, Donna Ward, Darlene Ferris, Karen Taylor and Vicki McKinich.

###
ITEM TRANSFER REFERENCE FORM

The item described below has been removed to:

New File Location: Audio - Visual Materials

Document Description: 1 8X10 BW Photo

Down County 4-H Group Visits Washington

Press release on file, dated 7/19/73

Old File Location: Press Release Chronological Box 5

Folder: July - November, 1973

By Dianne Lemon Date March 5, 1978

NLFP - 11/4/77
For Immediate Release
July 21, 1973

Important new Veterans Administration services for Grand Rapids area veterans were announced here today by Rep. Gerald R. Ford.

In Grand Rapids with Donald E. Johnson, Administrator of Veterans Affairs, for the launching of the first VA mobile van program in Michigan, the House Minority Leader said the VA will open an outpatient medical clinic in Grand Rapids, and will also provide a full-time veterans assistance counselor in the city.

The announcement, the Congressman said, is the outgrowth of a number of contacts he has had with Administrator Johnson concerning the need for expanded facilities to serve the nearly 100,000 veterans residing in the Grand Rapids area.

"I am grateful to Mr. Johnson and the VA for this recognition of the validity of the needs of our veterans," he added.

At the present time, the VA facilities nearest to Grand Rapids are hospitals operated by that agency at Battle Creek and Saginaw. A veterans assistance counselor from the Detroit VA Regional Office has been visiting Grand Rapids, but only on a three-day-a-week basis.

The new outpatient clinic is expected to handle between 19,000 and 20,000 veteran visits each year. It will employ about 35 people and will require a budget of approximately $1-million a year.
The clinic is expected to be opened sometime during the current fiscal year. While VA plans for the clinic are firm, Congressman Ford said the actual opening date is contingent upon VA appropriations, the recruitment of a medical staff, and the availability of a suitable location. He said about 15,500 square feet of space will be required.

The full-time veterans assistance counselor will be officed in the new clinic space.

The VA mobile van program initiated today by Congressman Ford and Administrator Johnson in Grand Rapids marks the first appearance of the vans in the Wolverine State. The Michigan based van, manned by experts in veterans affairs, will visit 36 smaller Michigan cities after the kick-off in Grand Rapids to advise and counsel veterans on available benefits. Launched in Texas June 21, 1972, the VA mobile van program has brought counseling to some 60,000 veterans or their dependents in 1,087 smaller communities in 24 states during the first year the program has been in operation. The vans have traveled nearly 125,000 miles.
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GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

--FOR RELEASE AT 12 NOON FRIDAY--
August 3, 1973
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Ford will give talks to eight luncheon groups, the first before the Belding Rotary Club August 6. The other appearances, all at noon, will be: August 7, Portland Kiwanis; August 8, Lowell Rotary; August 27, Grand Rapids Downtown Kiwanis; August 28, Middleville Rotary; August 29, Ionia Rotary; August 30, Grand Rapids Downtown Rotary; August 31, Grand Rapids Roundtable.

Additional Ford appearances include a speech at 7:30 p.m. August 6 at Sparta High School cafeteria before the Peach Ridge Fruit Growers Association, a tour August 7 of the Emerging Arts Forum at 206 Wellington, S.E., Grand Rapids, and talks at 7:30 a.m. August 8 at the Pantlind Hotel before the Breakfast Club and at 6:30 p.m. August 28 before the Sparta Lions Club.

On Sept. 3, Ford will take part in the Labor Day Parade at Belding and will crown the queen chosen at the Sparta Rodeo.

These public appearances will be part of a busy schedule of Ford activities which will include a tour of the Fifth Congressional District in his mobile office August 6-8 and August 23-Sept. 1.

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Need help with a problem?
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**Visit Your Congressman, Gerald R. Ford**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>Time</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mon., Aug. 6</td>
<td>Portland</td>
<td>9:00 to 11:30 a.m.</td>
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<td>(City Parking Lot side of Kent)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tues., Aug. 7</td>
<td>Lowell</td>
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<td>(City Parking Lot on Main Street)</td>
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<td>Wed., Aug. 8</td>
<td>Kent City</td>
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<td>(Township Hall)</td>
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<td>Thurs., Aug. 23</td>
<td>Fowler</td>
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<td>(Southwest corner of Second &amp; Main)</td>
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<td>Fri., Aug. 24</td>
<td>Middleville</td>
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<td>(Northeast corner of High &amp; Main)</td>
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<td>Sat., Aug. 25</td>
<td>Byron Center</td>
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<td>Mon., Aug. 27</td>
<td>Caledonia</td>
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<td>(Main Street by Lake Avenue)</td>
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<td>Tues., Aug. 28</td>
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<td>(Front of Ionia County Bank)</td>
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<td>Wed., Aug. 29</td>
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<td>Thurs., Aug. 30</td>
<td>Comstock</td>
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<td>Fri., Aug. 31</td>
<td>Grandville</td>
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<td>(City Hall parking lot)</td>
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<td>Sat., Sept. 1</td>
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Mobile Office Schedule

**CONGRESSMAN JERRY FORD**

LIKE TO SAY "HELLO" TO YOUR REPRESENTATIVE?
WANT TO DISCUSS AN ISSUE?
NEED HELP WITH A PROBLEM?
JUST TALK FOR A WHILE?

**VISIT YOUR CONGRESSMAN, GERALD R. FORD**

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<td>ROCKFORD</td>
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<td>SYNDALNE</td>
<td>ROGERS PLAFA</td>
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<td>(Main Street by Don's Pharmacy)</td>
<td>(Main Street)</td>
<td>(Front of McCarty Advertising)</td>
<td>(Plaza)</td>
<td>(Schensul's sign)</td>
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**July 7, 1973 OFFICE COPY**
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MR. SPEAKER, this is a debate in which we can get to the hub or the matter in a hurry. There is no fuzziness here. The issues are clear. And the agreement among us is far more important than the matters in dispute.

I know of no member of Congress who believes that the vast ocean of oil beneath the North Slope of Alaska should stay in the ground. We are all agreed that we should pipe that oil to the Lower 48 states -- and most of us, I believe, think we should do that as quickly as possible.

The only questions at issue are whether the proposed Trans-Alaskan Pipeline System, called TAPS, should be delayed while a proposed Trans-Canada Pipeline is explored, and whether the Interior Department has satisfied the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act with regard to TAPS.

Let us examine the Trans-Canada Pipeline issue first. Is the proposed Trans-Canada Pipeline a viable alternative to TAPS?

Going the route of the proposed Trans-Canada Pipeline would pose a delay of perhaps six to seven years in getting Alaskan oil to the Lower 48, assuming that all of the obstacles involved could be surmounted.

But before I even cite the various difficulties inherent in going the Trans-Canadian route, let me emphasize that the Canadians have not even shown any particular interest in the Trans-Canadian Pipeline carrying oil from Alaska to the Lower 48.

As Edward Cowan of the New York Times put it in an article last Sunday, July 29: "Ottawa has not decided that it really wants an oil pipeline running up the Mackenzie River Valley. Such a venture would have an inflationary impact on Canada. There also would be environmental dangers."

(more)
Cowan continued: "Ottawa has been playing a double game. It has taken pains to oppose the trans-Alaska route because of widespread fears in Canada that the tanker shuttle between Valdez, Alaska, and Puget Sound sooner or later will produce an accident that could pollute the waters and indented shores of British Columbia. But being against TAPS is one thing and being four-square in favor of a Mackenzie route is another. Ottawa has had many opportunities to let Congress and the American public know that it is keen for Mackenzie. It has not done so."

Cowan concludes: "Perhaps Ottawa thinks it can stall the trans-Alaska pipeline just as it has stalled for three years or more on revising the auto-trade agreement with Washington."

To say that Canada is willing to receive an application for an oil pipeline from the companies that would build it is not the same thing as getting the Canadian government to approve an agreement covering such points as access to the oil pipeline for Canadian oil, the extent of Canadian ownership of the pipeline, who would control it, and what the future export taxes would be.

In 1970, Washington proposed to Canada an agreement that would have covered a pipeline and would have increased the energy interchange between the U. S. and Canada. According to Julius Katz, the State Department's assistant secretary for International Resources and Food Policy, the Canadians were "unreceptive" and "at every point those efforts (on the part of the United States) were rebuffed."

The facts are that Ottawa is simply eager to halt a trans-Alaska pipeline. If we dumped the trans-Alaska pipeline in favor of a mythical trans-Canadian pipeline, I think we would be making a tragic mistake.

But let's assume for the sake of argument that it is possible to negotiate an agreement with Ottawa covering a trans-Canadian pipeline. A decision to abandon the Trans-Alaska Pipeline in favor of a Trans-Canadian Pipeline could delay the delivery of Alaskan oil to the Lower 48 by as much as seven years beyond the three years it would take to build a Trans-Alaska Pipeline.

If construction began on a Trans-Alaska Pipeline in 1974, we would have Alaskan oil moving to market in the West Coast Region by 1977. An oil pipeline across Canada would not go into service before 1982 to 1984.

(more)
If the Trans-Alaska oil pipeline is operational by 1977, a natural gas pipeline across Canada can be feeding clean fuel to Midwestern homes and factories by 1980. On the other hand, a Trans-Canada oil pipeline would delay completion of the gas pipeline until 1985 to 1987.

Why would there be so great a delay if we sought to build an oil pipeline across Canada? There are many reasons.

-- We would have to negotiate an agreement with Canada regarding construction and operation of the oil pipeline.

-- An entity or entities would have to be formed to finance, design, build and operate the oil line -- and financing could well be difficult since a Canadian oil line would cost approximately $7 billion as compared with $3.6 billion for the Alaska oil line.

-- A detailed route study would have to be made. Technical design data would have to be compiled to provide the basis for U.S.-Canadian consultation concerning route selection and design.

-- A detailed project description of the oil line and associated facilities would have to be prepared.

-- Applications would have to be made to the Department of the Interior for rights-of-way across the U.S. public lands involved in Alaska and in the Midwest where the pipeline would enter the U.S. from Canada.

-- The Department of Interior would have to prepare an environmental impact statement.

-- Canadian native land claims would have to be settled -- and this is most important. This is a crucial issue that cannot be brushed aside by proponents of a trans-Canadian route. Last May, Canadian Indians won the first round in what will surely be a lengthy court battle with Canadian federal authorities for control of 400,000 square miles of land in the Mackenzie Valley. The court imposed a temporary land freeze on the 400,000 square miles. By contrast, similar claims in Alaska have already been settled by the Congress.

-- Application would have to be made to the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development in Canada, and public hearings would have to be held. This application would have to be
accompanied by a detailed social and environmental impact statement.

-- If this environmental impact statement won approval, then application would have to be made to the National Energy Board of Canada and more public hearings held. The Canadian Cabinet would have to approve the action of the Energy Board in certificating the oil line.

-- Rights-of-way would have to be obtained to cross privately owned lands; equipment and materials would have to be lined up; detailed design of the pipeline would have to be carried out; and roads necessary for construction of the oil line would have to be built.

-- Last, but by no means least, any litigation with respect to the Canadian oil line would have to be resolved.

All of these are valid reasons to expect lengthy delays if Congress were to seek to build a Canadian oil line.

And there is one other factor that should be considered -- a factor that is important to the Midwest. An oil line through Alaska and a gas line through Canada can be built simultaneously -- and would be built simultaneously. That kind of scheduling would not be possible if both the oil and gas line were to go through Canada.

For a midwesterner, the strongest argument in favor of an oil line from Alaska through Canada is that it would serve the midwest.

In that connection, let's look at some supply and demand figures.

The Department of Interior estimates that by 1980 the demand for crude oil on the West Coast will be 3.13 million barrels a day, and in the Midwest it will be 6.2 million barrels per day. By 1980 the deficit in the West Coast Region will be 2.065 million barrels a day and in the Midwest Region it will be 4.884 million barrels.

The Midwest has traditionally been a crude oil deficit area, and this deficit has been met by imports of surplus production from the Gulf Coast Region via existing transportation facilities. In 1970, for instance, the net flow of crude oil from the
Gulf Coast Region to the Midwest was 1.918 million barrels a day. By 1980, it is projected at 4.071 million barrels.

The West Coast, which does not have inter-district transportation facilities comparable with those entering the Midwest, will have to depend largely upon foreign sources to make up its deficit. Thus, by 1980, minus North Slope oil, the West Coast Region would be dependent upon Middle East sources for approximately 1.1 million barrels of crude oil per day -- more than one-third the demand in that district. The Midwest, however, would be dependent upon foreign sources for only 20 per cent of its demand -- and, in the past, has obtained almost all of its foreign requirements from Canada.

We are all, of course, deeply concerned about the environmental aspects of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline. Is the Trans-Canadian oil line environmentally superior? In my judgment, the two proposed oil lines are environmentally comparable.

While the TAPS line would be 789 miles long, the Trans-Canadian oil line would traverse some 3,200 miles. The entire length of the TAPS line involves northern wildlife habitat. However, the trans-Canadian line includes 1,700 miles of such country. The TAPS line would cross 525 miles of permafrost; the trans-Canadian line, 1,200. The TAPS line would involve one major river crossing -- the Yukon; the trans-Canadian line, 12 major river crossings.

Environmentalists are understandably concerned about the TAPS line. But there is no question that every possible environmental safeguard would be taken. More than half of the line would be buried seven to 10 feet underground. Where the line is scheduled to be above ground or elevated, ramps and underpasses would be built so animals such as the caribou could pass through. Where river crossings are involved, the line would be buried at least five feet below each stream bed and encased in several inches of concrete as insulation for the warm oil inside. Special fast-growing grass would be planted as cover for the pipeline route once the line was laid.

In addition, the TAPS line has been designed to be safe from the most severe earthquake ever recorded in Alaska; the line would be elevated over all unprotected permafrost; and the entire line would be monitored every minute of every day to detect any possible oil spillage. In the unlikely event of a break or rupture (more)
in the 48-inch line, the entire line could be shut down in less than six minutes.

Environmentalists are justifiably concerned about the possibility of oil spills as tankers transport Trans-Alaska Pipeline oil from the Alaskan port of Valdez to the West Coast. However, the project emphasizes a new tanker program involving segregated ballast systems, sophisticated navigational equipment, U.S. Flag tankers, and strict controls. Stringent operational procedures to avoid collisions coupled with requirements for deballasting ships at Valdez and the use of new ships built with the latest structural designs will virtually eliminate any oil losses at sea.

Let me make one last point with regard to the national security aspects of the pipeline question. I am convinced the national security interests of the United States would be jeopardized if we go the Trans-Canadian route instead of trans-Alaska. The President's Task Force on Oil Import Control has pointed out that dependence on the Middle East for more than 10 per cent of our oil needs is dangerous. Oil dependence now exceeds this level and will increase until we get the Alaskan oil. It would take at least six years longer for a Trans-Canadian oil line to be operational than it would for the TAPS line. This additional delay in getting North Slope oil to the Lower 48 states would greatly imperil the national security of the United States.

I have no objection to a study focused on construction of a Trans-Canadian oil pipeline. But it should not delay the TAPS project. In the final analysis, we need the TAPS line, a trans-Canada gas pipeline and an eventual trans-Canada oil pipeline from the Arctic once additional oil is found.

We can no longer permit sectional interests and the actions of special interest groups to delay the Trans-Alaska Pipeline. We should go ahead with it now. That is why I favor passage of H.R. 9130 without amendment. In my opinion, the Department of Interior has satisfied the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act with regard to the TAPS project and Congress should preclude further judicial review of the impact statement filed by the Interior Department. The six-volume TAPS Environmental Impact Statement required over two years and thousands of man-hours to prepare. It is nearly 3,000 pages long. All of the judges who voted on the adequacy of the Impact Statement held that it complies with NEPA. There is no question here of a precedent. The congressional declaration that the TAPS Environmental Impact
Statement satisfies the NEPA requirements should not be viewed as a precedent. It is simply a finding by Congress which meets a crisis situation.

I should also add at this point that all of the bills filed by the gentleman from Illinois (John B. Anderson), a proponent of the trans-Canadian oil line, provide for a waiver of the NEPA requirement at the end of the proposed trans-Canadian study period. I would ask: If a waiver is in order then, why not now?

Let us then move ahead with the Trans-Alaska Pipeline. No longer should the will of the American people be frustrated. We need the Alaska pipeline, and we need it now.

# # #
SPECIAL TO BARRY BRAND


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ITEM TRANSFER REFERENCE FORM

The item described below has been removed to:

New File Location: Audio - Visual Materials

Document Description: 1 8x10 BW Photo
   Fred with Rep. Elwood G. Edelberg, and Mike Kavana,
   Fathers Farm of America
   Press release type to back, dated 8/2/73

Old File Location: Press Release, Chronological, Box 5
   Folder: July - November, 1973

By: [Signature] Date: March 5, 1973
Rep. Gerald R. Ford will tour the Fifth Congressional District in his mobile office during the "August Recess" of Congress.

Ford will visit 18 locations in Kent and Ionia Counties during the periods August 23-26 and August 30-Sept. 3. Morning hours will be from 9 to 11:30, and afternoon hours from 2:30 to 5.

"I am looking forward to this opportunity to talk with my constituents," Ford said in announcing his itinerary. "This will give me a chance to learn more about their problems first hand."

Places where Ford will be available to constituents in his mobile office are as follows, with the first community mentioned after each date the morning location and the second the afternoon location:

August 23--Kent City, Township Hall; Sparta, East Division Parking Lot.
August 24--Cedar Springs, Main at Ash; Rockford, Don's Pharmacy. August 25--Comstock Park, Lamoreaux Drugs; Standale, Plaza. August 26--Grandville, City Hall Parking Lot; Rogers Plaza, Schensul's Sign.

August 30--Belding, City Hall; Ionia, First Security Bank. August 31--Portland, City Parking Lot; Lyons-Muir, Tabor and Superior Streets. Sept. 1--Saranac, 28 North Bridge; Lake Odessa, BraDee Parking. Sept. 2--Lowell, Main at Lafayette; Caledonia, Main at Lake Avenue. Sept. 3--Byron Center, Harkema Parking; and Cascade, Old Kent Bank Parking.

# # #
CYSTIC FIBROSIS POSTER CHILD -- Six-year-old Tracey Lynne Forehand of Manchester, Mo., the 1973 national poster child of the National Cystic Fibrosis Research Foundation, has won the heart of Congressman Gerald R. Ford of Grand Rapids. Diagnosed at 7 months as having cystic fibrosis, Tracey suffers from both digestive and respiratory complications. September is Cystic Fibrosis Month.
ITEM TRANSFER REFERENCE FORM

The item described below has been removed to:

New File Location: Audio - Visual Materials

Document Description: 1 5x7 BW Photo
Ford and Tracey Fordham, 1973 Cystic Fibrosis Patient, Child
Pass glass-typed to back, dated 8/18/73

Old File Location: Press Releases Chronological Box 5
Sells, July - November, 1973

By Dennis Loudon Date March 5, 1978

NLFP - 11/4/77
Two appointments to the U. S. Military Academy at West Point and four appointments to the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis are available to young men of the Fifth Congressional District, Congressman Gerald R. Ford announced today.

These all-expense college scholarships are open to high school seniors and graduates who are interested in careers in the armed services of the United States. In addition, applicants must be U. S. citizens, under 22 years of age, unmarried, and able to pass the physical and scholastic requirements.

Applications for these positions may be obtained from Jerry Ford's office at 720 Federal Building, 110 Michigan Avenue, N.W., in Grand Rapids (telephone 456-9607) and from his Washington, D.C. office. The deadline for filing the applications is September 25.

Ford suggested that boys interested in the Air Force Academy also fill out applications in the event openings develop.

Appointments are also available to the Merchant Marine and Coast Guard Academies, but the selection to those institutions is not limited to a Congressional district. Michigan Congressmen may nominate up to ten candidates for the Merchant Marine Academy at Kings Point, New York to compete statewide for 12 available scholarships. The Coast Guard makes its own selection of cadets to attend the Academy at New London, Connecticut from a nation-wide competition.

Selection of Fifth District candidates is based on the results of an open, competitive Civil Service Examination. This examination will be given on Saturday, September 29 in Grand Rapids and other cities throughout the nation. Make-up tests for those candidates unable to attend the September 29 examination will be given on Saturday, November 3. Such applications will be accepted as late as October 30.

"The opportunities for training and a career offered by the United States Military, Naval, Air Force, Merchant Marine, and Coast Guard Academies should be seriously considered by many young men in the Fifth Congressional District," Rep. Ford said. "These appointments offer a wonderful educational opportunity and an honorable career in the service of our country. I urge all qualified young men who are interested in this worthwhile profession leading to a bachelor's degree in science and a commission in one of the Services, to obtain further information and an application form as soon as possible."

* * * * *
The dominant note in President Nixon's second State of the Union Message is that of conciliation, the extending of a hand of cooperation, a willingness to work with Congress for the good of the Nation in an absence of partisanship.

I, for one, would be willing to stay on the legislative job until New Year's Eve if necessary in order to accomplish the goals which Mr. Nixon has outlined in his new State of the Union Message. It should not be necessary for Congress to remain in session that long if the Congress will act in "the spirit of responsible cooperation" cited by the President in his message.

Of all the challenges outlined by the President, none is more compelling than the need to fight inflation. As the President has so urgently stressed, Congress can help most in this fight by balancing the fiscal 1974 budget. I personally pledge my every effort toward the achievement of that objective.

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# # #

MR. SPEAKER, it is with sadness that I inform the House of the death August 17 during the congressional recess, of newswoman Marguerite Davis. Maggie Davis, as we knew her, was a United Press International reporter and news executive for more than 30 years.

Everyone who knew Maggie Davis loved her. We in the Michigan delegation knew her especially well because as a UPI regional reporter she covered our state. Maggie was a sharp and thorough reporter, but she had a gentle quality which made her peculiarly endearing.

Miss Davis joined UPI, then United Press, in December, 1942, in Madison, Wis. She later worked in Omaha and Lincoln, Neb., and in Chicago, where she became the first woman to head a major UP bureau. She also managed the Lincoln bureau.

Maggie was transferred to Washington in October 1959 as a Midwest regional reporter and became a member of the general staff in 1971. She went to New Orleans last December to be with her family after brain tumor surgery.

Miss Davis was born Oct. 22, 1917, in Huntington, W. Va., and attended the public schools in Memphis, Tenn.; Gulfport, Miss.; and Las Animas, Colo. She was graduated from Sophie Newcomb College in New Orleans.

She worked briefly in public relations after her graduation from college and then joined UP. A wonderfully kind person, Miss Davis devoted much of her free time to helping the disabled.

Miss Davis is survived by a brother, Terrell, and an aunt, Nina P. Davis, both of New Orleans.

We will all miss Maggie. She was a wonderful person.
Two appointments to the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, four appointments to the U. S. Naval Academy to Annapolis, and one appointment to the U. S. Air Force Academy at Colorado Springs are available to young men of the Fifth Congressional District, Congressman Gerald R. Ford announced today.

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###

MR. SPEAKER, I join my colleagues in mourning the death of former congressman Wesley D'Ewart, who died Sept. 2 at the age of 83.

Wes D'Ewart was a stockman, farmer and businessman in Park County, Mont., who was first elected as a Republican to the 79th Congress to fill a vacancy. He was subsequently reelected to the 80th and three succeeding Congresses and left Congress after making an unsuccessful run for the Senate in 1954. Wes came to the House after six years in the Montana Legislature.

I remember Wes well. He was a good friend, a fine gentleman and an outstanding legislator. After departing the Congress, he served as an assistant secretary of agriculture and an assistant secretary of the Interior.

Mr. Speaker, death has taken a fine American from our midst. I regret greatly the passing of Wes D'Ewart.

# # #

I believe deeply in the American principle that a man should be presumed to be innocent unless proved to be guilty.

I favor a House investigation of the charges against Vice-President Agnew because fairness dictates that he should be permitted this opportunity to defend himself in open hearings.

The Vice-President is being tried in the news media due to the many leaks concerning the charges against him. It would seem impossible that he could get a fair hearing in the courts under the circumstances. I therefore think the House should grant his request for a full investigation of the charges against him.

This investigation should be carried out by a select committee especially appointed for that purpose. Such a committee could concentrate on the investigation. That would appear preferable to having the matter handled by the House Judiciary Committee, which has many other items of business to deal with in the course of its regular duties.

In my view, the House should act as soon as possible on the Vice-President's request and should act affirmatively, in line with the Calhoun case of 1826-27. The Calhoun case established a precedent which should guide us now.

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###
I am deeply disappointed that the Austrian Government would yield to the blackmail practiced by Arab terrorists and end its country's role as a processing center for Jews emigrating from the Soviet Union to Israel. I hope that the Austrian Cabinet will reconsider and will rescind this unfortunate decision.
CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--
Saturday, September 29, 1973

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###

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join with Cong. Ed Dorwinski and others of my colleagues in marking the 360th anniversary of the arrival in this country of the first Polish immigrants.

The story of how these first Polish immigrants aided in the establishment of the colony of Jamestown, Virginia, is a most colorful one. The industry and skill demonstrated by these Polish immigrants were such as to make all Americans of Polish extraction extremely proud. It is just such qualities which have made America the great land that it is.

The arrival of the first Poles in America was significant for a number of reasons—because it marked the beginning of Polish immigration to this country and because the work done by these first Polish immigrants was essential in the survival of the Jamestown colony.

And so now we commemorate this event, even while we prepare to celebrate the 200th anniversary of our country's birth. It is an event that calls to mind all of the great contributions made by Polish-Americans to growth and progress in this nation. Polish-Americans are among our most distinguished and hard-working citizens, and I welcome this opportunity to salute them.

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Comment by Rep. Gerald R. Ford on Agnew Resignation

My reaction when I heard the news was initially one of disbelief and then of great sadness. I can only conclude that he resigned from the Vice-Presidency for the reason stated in a letter from him delivered to me on the floor of the House Wednesday afternoon: "After an extremely difficult weighing of all the factors, my deep concern for the country required this decision." I would only add the comment that the vacancy in the office of Vice-President now should be filled with the greatest possible dispatch.
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I feel deeply honored. If the Congress sees fit to approve the nomination,
I will serve the Nation in the post of Vice-President to the best of my ability
and do my utmost to deserve the trust and faith of the American people. There is
a compelling need right now to unite the people of this country. If there is
anything I can do to further that end, I will strive mightily to do it.

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