



Gerald R. Ford Presidential Foundation Newsletter

December 2011



Justice John Paul Stevens

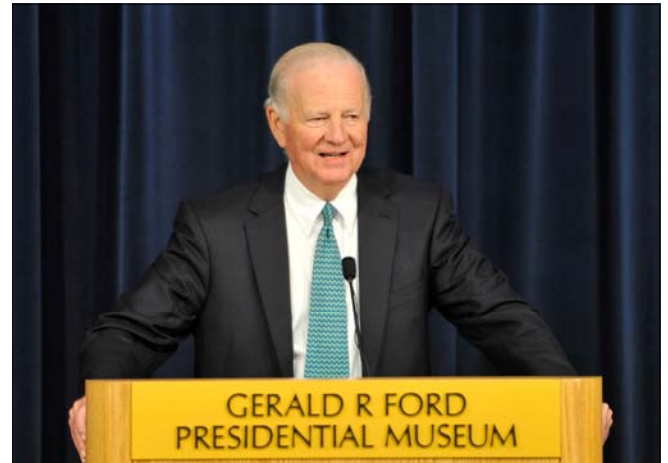
2011 William E. Simon
Lecture in Public Affairs
September 29, 2011



Susan Ford Bales and Foundation Trustee Steve Van Andel present bust of President Ford to Justice John Paul Stevens at the William E. Simon Lecture.



Liz Cheney and Foundation Trustee Dick Cheney



Foundation Trustee Jim Baker



Foundation Trustee Frank Zarb



Andrea Mitchell

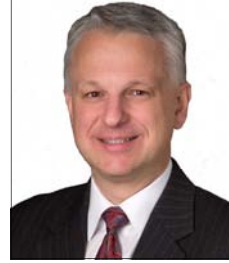
Gerald R. Ford
Presidential Foundation

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Letter from the Foundation Executive Director,
Joseph S. Calvaruso



Congratulations to Elaine Didier, Director of the Library and Museum, and her team for 30 years of dedication to the Legacy of President Ford. A number of the staff have been here all thirty years: David Horrock, Supervisory Archivist; Kenneth Hafeli, Archivist; William McNitt, Archivist; Barbara McGregor, Education Specialist; and Ron Krussell, Security Officer. Our very own Diane VanAllsburg started at the beginning with the Museum and is now with the Foundation.

The Anniversary was marked by presentations from Foundation Trustee James Baker, III who spoke on the *Legacy of Gerald Ford* at the Museum and Andrea Mitchell who spoke on *A View from Washington* at the Library.

Justice John Paul Stevens delivered the 2011 William E. Simon Lecture to a capacity crowd at a luncheon at the Amway Hotel in Grand Rapids on September 29th.

A special thanks to luncheon sponsors Amway, Mercantile Bank, and Thomas Cooley Law School, as well as numerous table sponsors. Justice Stevens' remarks are published in this newsletter in their entirety. Justice Stevens has also recently published a new book, "A Supreme Court Memoir: Five Chiefs."

Foundation Trustee Dick Cheney, along with Liz Cheney, came to Grand Rapids as part of their national book tour for "In My Time: A Personal and Political Memoir". Liz served as the moderator of a conversation covering her father's lengthy time in politics. The event was marked with stories of the Ford Administration.

This fall we're pleased to announce a new partnership with Varnum, LLP to hold the Gerald R. Ford Energy Lecture Series. Foundation Trustee Frank Zarb, Energy Czar for the Ford Administration, lead off the series with a presentation entitled "Our Most

Important Policy Failure: Energy."

Ron Nessen, Press Secretary to President Ford, recalled his time with the Ford Administration in presentations at both the Library and Museum.

A big thanks goes out to Foundation Trustees and members of the Ford Administration for speaking at the Museum and Library. In addition to these speakers, we have had a substantial schedule of events which are featured in this newsletter. Additional events since October will be featured in the winter edition newsletter.

I would also like to thank the many "Friends of Ford" members who donate time, services and funds to make activities that sustain President Ford's legacy possible. We wish you and your family a healthy, happy and prosperous New Year.

Joe

U.S.S. Gerald R. Ford
(CVN-78)

On October 11, 2011 Susan Ford Bales received a briefing on U.S.S. Gerald R. Ford's (CVN-78) construction progress since her last visit in August 2010. Following the briefing, Bales, who serves as the carrier's Sponsor, toured Ford with shipyard leadership, ascended Newport News Shipbuilding's 1050-metric ton crane to get a bird's eyes view of the shipyard, and had lunch with CVN-78 shipbuilders.

"It has been more than a year since my last visit, and the ship has changed immensely," Bales said. "Every day it becomes a more important part of our family, especially with the loss of Mom. It's one more way to continue Dad's legacy so people will understand who he was, and what he was about."

Bales helped erect and position a section of the ship's main deck, connect instrumentation wiring and operate watertight doors. She also observed mechanized welding operations.

The U.S.S. Gerald R. Ford represents the next-generation class of aircraft carriers. The Ford class features a new nuclear power plant, a redesigned island, electromagnetic catapults, improved weapons movement, an enhanced flight deck capable of increased aircraft sortie rates, and growth margin for future technologies and reduced manning. U.S.S. Gerald R. Ford's keel was laid November 14, 2009 and the christening will occur in 2013 with delivery to the U.S. Navy in 2015. ~ Courtesy of Huntington Ingalls Industries, Inc.



Newport News Shipbuilding completed an 825-ton superlift on the aircraft carrier Gerald R. Ford (CVN-78) on 12 September 2011. At 90 feet long, 120 feet wide and 30 feet deep, the stern section superlift was among the largest of the 162 that comprise the U.S.S. Gerald R. Ford. Photo courtesy of Newport News Shipbuilding.

In Memoriam



Frederik G. H. Meijer

Fred Meijer, business pioneer and philanthropist, passed away on November 25th, 2011 at the age of 91. He served as a Trustee of the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Foundation starting in 1986 until he became an Honorary Trustee in 2003.

In addition to his insight in the planning of the Museum, Fred provided his generous financial support for several major artifacts on permanent display in the Museum, including an original section of the Berlin Wall, the Saigon Staircase, and the eleven foot diameter Presidential Seal carved from limestone that is the focal point of the main lobby.

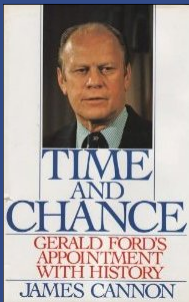


British Prime Minister James Callaghan, President Gerald Ford, Foundation Trustee Frederik G. H. Meijer, and former Chancellor of West Germany, Helmut Schmidt, at the dedication of a section of the Berlin Wall on Friday, September 6, 1991 at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Museum. Photo courtesy of the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.



James M. Cannon III

Jim Cannon, who served as chief domestic policy advisor to President Ford and was a major figure in journalism and government for decades, passed away on September 15, 2011 at the age of 93. He had served as a Trustee of the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Foundation since 1998, and was responsible for overseeing the Foundation's annual journalism awards. Jim was the author of the President Ford biography, "Time and Chance: Gerald Ford's Appointment with History," published in 1994.



President Gerald Ford and James M. Cannon III, Assistant to the President for Domestic Affairs and Executive Director of the Domestic Council during a meeting in the Cabinet Room, May 26, 1976. Photo courtesy of the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

"Dad and Mom shared a deep friendship with Fred and Jim going back many years. Jim was a valuable member of Dad's administration and Fred was a major resource in the planning of the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Museum and Library. Their dedication and generosity played a major part in the ongoing success of the Museum and Library and the welfare and growth of the Foundation. We express our sincere condolences to the family and friends of both of these remarkable individuals. They will be truly missed."

Steve Ford, Chairman
Gerald R. Ford Presidential Foundation



Justice John Paul Stevens

2011 William E. Simon Lecture in Public Affairs
Justice John Paul Stevens
September 29, 2011

Football is a dangerous game. When I was in grammar school I was a pretty good defensive lineman because I had been taught to “hit ‘em low” – to go for the running back’s ankles or knees. I did not have the opportunity to play football when I attended high school because the son of the school’s athletic director had suffered a fatal injury in a game a few years earlier and soccer, rather than football, was the sport that we played during the fall. Football was too dangerous for my classmates and me.

Perhaps that is one of the many reasons why I have especially admired four men who first achieved fame as football players. All played 60-minute games. Two were lineman and two played in the backfield. And two played against each other. All four served with distinction in the Navy during World War II. While all were fierce competitors on the gridiron, in social settings they were quiet-spoken, modest gentlemen who avoided discussion of their exploits on the field or their heroism in combat. Each impressed me with his quiet confidence in his ability to evaluate the talents of his potential adversaries as well as his friends and associates. And they shared an important virtue – courage.

The youngest, Norman J. Barry, was my contemporary. Jack was an end on the undefeated Notre Dame team coached by Frank Leahy in 1941. We became friends and associates in a large law firm in 1947 and, along with Ed Rothschild, formed our own three-man partnership in 1952. I am sure that Jack’s experience in competitive football enhanced his skills as an advocate in our adversary system of justice. It was his superb judgment that made him one of the best – if not the best – trial lawyer at our bar when I was practicing law in Chicago.

The second was Byron White, an All American from Colorado, a Rhodes Scholar, and the leading ground gainer for at least one year in the National Football League. I first met him in Pearl Harbor during World War II, but did not have the opportunity to get to know him well until after we became colleagues on the Supreme Court. I think two of his many fine qualities are attributable to his experience as an athlete. He never took what he

characterized as a “cheap shot” at anybody, and he was the quintessential team player. Whenever it was necessary for a Justice to undertake a burdensome and unpleasant assignment, he was always the first to volunteer.

The third, Jay Berwanger, was the first winner of the Heisman Trophy and a fraternity brother, friend and classmate of my brother Jim. They graduated from the University of Chicago in 1936. I was then a student at the high school affiliated with the University of Chicago, and therefore eligible to purchase a “C-Book” for five dollars that included season tickets for all athletic events at the University. In the 1930’s, Chicago was in the Big Ten Conference, playing its home games in Stagg Field, which later became famous because the research that produced the atomic bomb was conducted in a secret location under the field’s West stands. The secrecy of that location had been a University tradition because – for reasons that I have never understood – the Senior Men’s Honor Society had been conducting clandestine meetings there for many years.

On October 13, 1934, I was in the stands when the Michigan Wolverines played an exceptionally memorable game against the Chicago Maroons. Jay Berwanger and my fourth hero, Gerald Ford, played against each other in that game. During the first quarter neither team scored; during the first half Berwanger gained a total of just four yards on ten carries. When Ford tackled Jay on one of those carries, as Ford later recounted, Jay’s “heel hit my cheekbone and opened it up three inches.” The injury both left a scar that would accompany Ford for the rest of his life and caused Ford to be taken out of the game. Chicago then went on to win by a score of 27 to nothing. That may have been the greatest victory in the history of the University of Chicago football team.

I have referred to this history because of its relevance to my first meeting with Gerald Ford in November of 1975. Unfriendly cartoonists liked to portray the President in a squashed football helmet, presumably implying that repeated physical contact on the football field had had an adverse impact on his mental acuity. I think he also had stumbled once when getting off Air Ford One, an incident that the cartoonists used to suggest that he was a clumsy guy. My view of the collateral effects of his athletic career, which point in precisely the opposite direction, were overwhelmingly confirmed during our first never-to-be-forgotten meeting.

At the suggestion of Attorney General Edward Levi, the President hosted a dinner at the White House for a number of federal judges, including several who had been identified in the press as likely successors to Justice Douglas, who had resigned a few days earlier. While after-dinner coffee was being served, President Ford came to our table, pulled up a chair next to me, and told us about the status of his negotiations concerning a potential federal bailout of New York City. The City, it appeared, was on the brink of bankruptcy. In a matter of seconds, I found that I was talking to an extremely competent lawyer, who also happened to be an extremely nice guy. My principal memory of that conversation has nothing to do with the Supreme Court; it is rather about a man who I knew immediately that I would like to have as a friend.

This afternoon I am going to say a few words about President Ford’s impact on an important Supreme Court decision involving the University of Michigan’s affirmative action program and then comment briefly about one exceptionally important decision that he made shortly after becoming President. The source of Ford’s interest in fair treatment of minorities dates back to his days as a football star, and the decision to which I shall refer was unquestionably influenced by his respect for the University of Chicago.

One of Ford’s good friends and teammates on the 1934 squad was Willis Ward, who happened to be an African-American. While that fact would have no special significance today, it was then a matter of critical importance to the Georgia Tech team that was scheduled to visit Ann Arbor to play against Michigan that fall. They presented an ultimatum to the University, announcing that they would boycott the game unless they were assured that Ward would not be allowed to play against them. Gerald Ford was so offended by the ultimatum that he told the coach that he would not play unless Michigan rejected the Georgia demand. Ultimately, however, Ward persuaded him to play because Ward thought it more important to beat Georgia Tech than to cancel the game. I am happy to note that Michigan did win by a score of nine to two – no small achievement in an otherwise victory-less season. I’m sure the incident must have left an indelible impression on Ford.

In 2003, which of course was some time after I joined the Supreme Court and after Ford had left the White House, the Court upheld the Michigan Law School’s affirmative action program in the case known as *Grutter v. Bollinger*, 539 U. S. 306 (2003).



Foundation Trustee Doug DeVos

The Court's deliberations in the case were assisted, and indeed significantly influenced, by an amicus curiae brief filed on behalf of a number of senior military officers by two Washington, D.C. lawyers, Carter Philips and Virginia Seitz. After my retirement from the Court, I wrote to Carter Philips asking if there was any truth in the rumor that Gerald Ford had played a role in the decision to file that brief. Taking pains to make sure that he did not breach any attorney-client privilege, Carter's response acknowledged not only that Ford was the "but-for" cause of the brief's preparation and filing, but also that President Ford had been the first person to suggest that former military officers as a group had a very important message to present to the Court.

Three aspects of that message merit special comment – its legal reasoning, its historical context, and the prestige of its authors. As Justice O'Connor acknowledged in her opinion for the Court, there was a good deal of language in the Court's earlier opinions that had suggested that remedying past discrimination was the only permissible justification for race-based governmental action. Rather than discussing any need for – or indeed any interest in – providing a remedy for past sins, the military brief concentrated on describing future benefits that could be obtained from a diverse student body. The authors of that brief did not make the rhetorical blunder of relying on a dissenting opinion to support their legal approach, but they effectively endorsed the views that I had unsuccessfully espoused in an earlier case that involved a black high school teacher in Jackson, Michigan. The Court's holding – that the Law School had a compelling interest in attaining a diverse student body – emphasizes the future, rather than the past.

The brief recounted the transition from a segregated to an integrated military. Within a few years after President Truman's 1948 Executive Order abolishing segregation in the armed forces, the enlisted ranks were fully integrated. Yet, during the 1960's and 1970's they were commanded by an overwhelmingly white officer corps. The chasm between the racial composition of the officer corps and the enlisted personnel undermined military

effectiveness in a number of ways set forth in the brief. In time, the leaders of the military recognized the critical link between minority officers and military readiness, eventually concluding that "success with the challenge of diversity is critical to national security." They met that challenge by adopting race-conscious recruiting, preparatory, and admissions policies at the service academies and in ROTC programs. The historical discussion did not merely imply that a ruling that would outlaw such programs would jeopardize national security, but also that an approval of Michigan's programs would provide significant educational benefits for civilian leaders. The identity of the 29 leaders who joined the brief added impressive force to their argument. Fourteen of them – including men like Wesley Clark and Norman Schwarzkopf – had achieved 4-star rank. They were all thoroughly familiar with the dramatic differences between the pre-1948 segregated forces and the modern integrated military. President Ford, who also rendered heroic service during World War II, played the key role in selecting them.

Writing for the Court, Justice Sandra Day O'Connor quoted from and embraced this argument from the brief:

"[T]he military cannot achieve an officer corps that is *both* highly qualified and racially diverse unless the service academies and the ROTC use limited race-conscious recruiting and admissions policies.' . . . To fulfill its mission, the military 'must be selective in admissions for training and education for the officer corps, and it must train and educate a highly qualified, racially diverse officer corps in a racially diverse educational setting.' . . . We agree that '[i]t requires only a small step from this analysis to conclude that our country's other most selective institutions must remain both diverse and selective.' . . . Effective participation by members of all racial and ethnic groups in the civil life of our Nation is essential if the dream of one Nation, indivisible, is to be realized." 539 U. S., at 331-332 (alterations in original).

Given the fact that Gerald Ford played a central role in the filing of the military brief, it is certainly reasonable to conclude that he shared the views that the Court adopted in that case.

Gerald Ford made a decision shortly after he became President that I want to highlight before concluding. It is not his decision to pardon Richard Nixon. Although that decision was unquestionably both courageous and correct, I need not add my endorsement because history has already done so, so effectively. The one that I do want to mention has been less widely acclaimed, but sheds a similar light on the quality of Ford's judgment. It was his decision to accept Donald Rumsfeld's recommendation to appoint Edward Levi as his Attorney General. Edward was then the president of the University of Chicago, a man well known and well respected in the academic community, but one who had no political credentials whatsoever. I think he was a Republican, and after stumbling with his reply, finally said he didn't know.

Justice Stevens photos courtesy of Dr. Robert M. Humphries.

The qualifications for the job of Attorney General of the United States should be exclusively legal rather than political. As President William Howard Taft explained when he set about choosing his Attorney General and other cabinet members, the goal should be to "get the best men [...] the men with the best qualifications for the place." Appointments based purely on political considerations, Taft explained, "are as much an enemy of a proper and efficient government system of civil service as the boll weevil is of the cotton crop." This was particularly so in the case of the selection of the Attorney General because Taft depended on the Attorney General to help him select federal judges, which Taft described as "the most sacred duty I have to perform." Like any other cabinet officer, the Attorney General's tenure is limited by the pleasure of the President. The country will be well served whenever a President uses the criteria that Gerald Ford used when he or she selects the Attorney General in future administrations.

Finally, I shall close with a quotation from one of my favorite opinions written by Louis Brandeis because it reminds me of my football heroes: "Those who won our independence believed that the final end of the State was to make men free to develop their faculties; and that in its government the deliberative forces should prevail over the arbitrary. They valued liberty as both an end and as a means. They believed liberty to be the secret of happiness and courage to be the secret of liberty."

Thank you for your attention.

**A Special Thank You
to the Luncheon Sponsors:**

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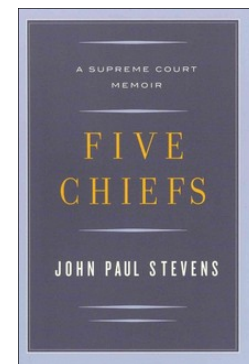


Foundation Trustee Hank Meijer



The Gerald R. Ford Council of the Boy Scouts of America presents the Colors and Grand Rapids Police Officer, Wally Tett, sings the "National Anthem" at the William E. Simon Lecture luncheon.

*Susan Ford Bales' Introduction
of Justice John Paul Stevens
at the William E. Simon Lecture
September 29, 2011*



Justice Stevens, Mayor Heartwell, Wally Tett, Rich and Helen DeVos, Ralph Hauenstein, fellow Foundation trustees and officers, Joe Calvaruso, distinguished state and federal judges, Uncle Dick, ladies and gentlemen, welcome to the William E. Simon Lecture. Dad was so proud of this lecture series and its distinguished namesake, Secretary Bill Simon. Today, we add a special chapter to Bill's series.

However, before I introduce our special guest, and with your indulgence, Mister Justice, please permit me to first share some personal feelings during this – my first visit back to Grand Rapids after Mom's passing.

My heartfelt gratitude goes to the people of Michigan, particularly the citizens of Grand Rapids and East Grand Rapids. The honors and tributes you conducted for Mom in July were - and are - beyond words. Thousands of you paid your respects at her casket, and then lined the streets along the motorcade. Please know how much your outpouring of love sustained the Ford family during those difficult days. I want to extend special thanks to Governor Rick Snyder, Major General Gregory Vadnais, and the men and women of the Michigan National Guard. We are particularly grateful to the United States Secret Service and state and local law enforcement for their kindnesses in keeping all of us and the public safe and for their solemn vigil at Mom's casket during the Public Repose.

Thank you to the Foundation Trustees and staff, and particularly to Joe Calvaruso for his tireless assistance and friendship and for the Foundation's wonderful newsletter tribute to Mom. Mom would have been so honored by that newsletter. And special thanks to Joe Tomaselli and your colleagues here at the Amway Grand Plaza Hotel. And thank you to the staff of the Presidential Museum and Library, especially Mark Jonick and Jim Kratsas for their years of assistance in

helping us to plan and conduct Mom's funeral services and farewells.

Since her funeral, many people have asked me about the services and the outpouring of tributes to Mom. I have a simple answer from a journalist. At the conclusion of those seven days of farewells, the journalist concluded, "Mrs. Ford's funeral services were exquisitely planned, flawlessly conducted, in a splendid series of tributes to an extraordinary woman and First Lady, the likes of whom we likely will never see again. The farewells were, in every respect, perfect – simply perfect."

I completely agree. The farewells to Mom were indeed - perfect. And the people of Western Michigan are a shining example of why that was so. To each of you here today and to the Western Michigan community, for your kindness to Mom and the Ford family and for the love you showed and continue to show to Mom, I am forever grateful. Thank you from the bottom of my heart.

Since the announcement of this year's selection for the Simon Lecture, I've recalled many times Dad's pride in his appointment of Justice Stevens to the Supreme Court. And I've thought a lot about how best to express how proud Dad was of Justice Stevens' decades of distinguished service on the Court.

As was so often the case with Dad, I found the answer in his own words. In 2005, Dad wrote a personal letter to the dean of the Fordham University Law School. In the letter, Dad expressed his feelings about Justice Stevens. And he described his boundless pride in Justice Stevens' service and the special place the Justice holds in Dad's magnificent historical legacy. Dad wrote:

"Historians study the significant diplomatic, legislative, and economic events that occurred during a presidential term in order to evaluate that presidency and its legacy.

Usually that evaluation is done with little or no consideration of a president's Supreme Court appointees. Let that not be the case with my presidency. I am prepared to allow history's judgment of my term in office to rest - if necessary, exclusively - on my appointment thirty years ago of John Paul Stevens to the United States Supreme Court."

Justice Stevens, thank you for your extraordinary service on the Supreme Court. Thank you for your devotion to our Constitution and to the rule of law. And, most of all, sir, thank you for the pride you brought every day to my dad - the 38th President of the United States.

It is my high honor and a personal joy, on behalf of Dad and his Presidential Foundation, to welcome and introduce to you the 2011 William E. Simon Lecture. Ladies and gentlemen, Justice John Paul Stevens.



Justice Stevens views the statue of President Ford at the Museum entrance. He is joined by Susan Ford Bales and Vaden Bales.



(l-r) Trustees Dick Ford and Richard DeVos with Justice John Paul Stevens.



Chief Judge Paul Maloney, US District Court for the Western District of Michigan, greets Justice John Paul Stevens.



(l-r) Justice John Paul Stevens, Luncheon Sponsors Professor Devin Schindler and President Don LeDuc from Thomas M. Cooley Law School.



Justice Stevens pays his respects at the Tomb of President and Mrs. Ford. He is joined by his daughter, Sue Mullen, Vaden Bales and Susan Ford Bales.



Luncheon Sponsors from Mercantile Bank with Justice John Paul Stevens. (l-r) President Bob Kaminski, Chairman Mike Price, and Senior Vice President Bob Worthington



Grand Rapids Mayor George Heartwell with Justice John Paul Stevens.



(l-r) Luncheon Co-Chairs and Trustees Hank Meijer, Steve Van Anel and Doug DeVos with Justice John Paul Stevens.

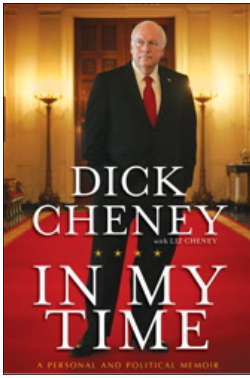


Justice John Paul Stevens and Elaine Didier, Director of the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library and Museum outside President Ford's Museum office.

Vice President Dick Cheney

"In My Time"

September 21, 2011



Foundation Chairman Steve Ford introduced Liz Cheney and Foundation Trustee Dick Cheney.

Former Vice President Dick Cheney traveled to Grand Rapids, Michigan during his national book tour for **"In My Time: A Personal and Political Memoir"**. Cheney spoke about his autobiography at the Amway Grand Plaza Hotel on September 21, 2011 to a packed house, including several Gerald R. Ford Presidential Foundation Trustees, Friends of Ford Foundation members and those lucky enough to receive a ticket.

The "In My Time" event featured Cheney's daughter, Liz, as the moderator of a conversation covering his lengthy time in politics. Cheney discussed the background of his book and shared insider stories of the Gerald R. Ford and George W. Bush Administrations. He talked about his time as a young man before President Ford changed his life and appointed him to serve in his White House. Cheney would become the youngest White House Chief of Staff, following his friend Don Rumsfeld in the position, when Rumsfeld was appointed Secretary of Defense. For 40 years, Dick Cheney has served in public office, having been in several posts in the Nixon and Ford White House staffs, Congressman from Wyoming, Secretary of Defense for George H. W. Bush Administration, and as the 46th Vice President of the United States.

Throughout the evening, Cheney spoke about his friendship with Donald Rumsfeld. Cheney stated that Ford's legacy was one of a strong leader, and maybe the only person who could have lead the nation following the Watergate scandal and resignation of President Richard Nixon. Cheney also talked about the George W. Bush White House and how important of a role his family played throughout his life.

Vice President Dick Cheney continues to serve as a Trustee of the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Foundation. A video of the presentation is available on our website www.geraldrfordfoundation.org.



Dick Cheney meets with fellow Foundation Trustees following the presentation of his memoir. Seated left to right: Dick Cheney, Peter Secchia, Dick Ford and Dr. Robert Browne.



Foundation Honorary Trustee Ralph Hauenstein and Trustee Doug DeVos at a reception following the presentation.



Steve Ford, Dick Cheney and Liz Cheney

Autographed books are still available in the Museum's Gift Shop or online at www.estores.archives.gov/ford.



Bruce Goodman, partner in Varnum, who practices environmental law joins Frank Zarb (right) for question and answer session.

The Gerald R. Ford Energy Lecture Series

presented by **VARNUM**
ATTORNEYS AT LAW

“Our Most Important Policy Failure - Energy”
by Frank Zarb
“Energy Czar” under President Gerald R. Ford

Varnum and the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Foundation have partnered to launch the Gerald R. Ford Energy Lecture Series. In 1977 President Ford stated “I am pleased that we have made a good start towards a comprehensive energy policy.” Triggered by the aftermath of the 1973 oil embargo, gasoline lines and price spikes, energy security and energy independence became major themes of the Ford Administration. Legislation was passed that established national plans for energy research, development, and demonstration of technologies (including fusion, solar, wind, geothermal, ocean thermal and photovoltaic energy).

And where is the nation thirty-four years later? The Gerald R. Ford Energy Lecture series will explore this question by providing various historical and current perspectives on U.S. alternative energy policies. We are pleased that Frank G. Zarb, appointed “Energy Czar” by President Ford in 1974 is the first lecturer in the series.

Frank Zarb started and ended his remarks on September 20, 2011 at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Museum in Grand Rapids, Michigan with this question: “Will political leaders ever be able to take short-term pain, for the long-term good of our nation?” Zarb spoke on OPEC’s 1973 oil

embargo and how it devastated the US in numerous ways including decreasing

the GDP, increasing unemployment, gas stations running out of fuel, and the federal government taking control of how Americans buy gasoline and heat their homes. Zarb stated that “The impact of a major oil disruption, from the economy to national security, is unthinkable, but it could happen again. Since 1973 we have done little to decrease importing oil from questionable parts of the world”.

President Gerald R. Ford made energy a high priority in his Administration, including creating a long-term plan to reduce oil imports. Frank Zarb worked with President Ford to make a comprehensive plan to move the US away from foreign sources of energy, allowing for greater national security and allowing for a clearer path for both domestic and foreign policy.

President Ford wanted to do what was right for the country, even if it would not have been good for his political future. In 1975, Ford delivered his Energy Plan at a State of the Union, which included forcing conservations through fuel taxes, elimination of price controls, increasing the number of nuclear power plants and plants powered by coal, opening the outer-continental shelf to oil & gas exploration, supporting the construction of new oil refineries, mandating the

construction of a strategic oil reserves for emergency use and increasing the effort to develop synthetic fuels. Most parts of the Ford Energy Plan were turned down, as the 1976 elections were soon approaching, and members of Congress needed to worry about their short-term agendas, rather than the nation’s long-term good.

Zarb spoke on President Ford’s enacting a \$1 and \$2 per barrel tariff on imported oil, to move Congress to act on the Energy Crisis, an example of a short-term pain idea that would result in a long-term good. Facts: in 1973, 35% of America’s oil needs were imported; in 2011, 60% of America’s oil needs are imported which includes \$400 billion leaving the US annually to buy oil from foreign sources, most of it from the Middle East. Zarb touched on the ways politics and elections impede how the US is able (or unable) to finally answer the question of how our country can move away from relying on foreign sources of energy.

In his own words, the US would be a different place if we had leaders who would put decreasing foreign sources of energy at the forefront of our policy making, instead of making politics the highest priority. Zarb stated that if the Ford Energy Plan had been adapted, the US would be different by: 1) the US would have control over its own energy universe; 2) energy prices would probably be lower and thus helping our own US economy; 3) the US would be further along in developing alternative sources of energy; and 4) the US foreign policy and defense strategy would not be distorted by our dependency on Middle East oil.

President Ford appointed Zarb to several top-ranking positions in his Administration including: Executive Director of the Cabinet Level Energy Resources Council, Administrator of the Federal Energy Administration and Assistant to the President on Energy Affairs (“Energy Czar” during first oil embargo). Zarb also served as Chairman of the NASDAQ stock exchange, Chief Executive of Travelers Inc. and CEO/Chairman of Smith Barney. Hofstra University named the Frank G. Zarb School of Business in his honor, for his contributions to the university.



(l-r) Varnum Partner Bruce Goodman, Foundation Executive Director Joe Calvaruso, Library and Museum Director Elaine Didier, Trustees Dick Ford and Frank Zarb, Foundation Chairman Steve Ford, Trustees Marty Allen, John Baab and Bob Hooker.

Library and Museum Directors

A 30-Year Collaboration in Public and Educational Programming



William J. Stewart
1977 - 1981



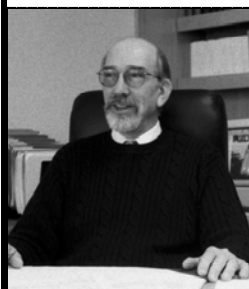
Don Wilson
1981 - 1988



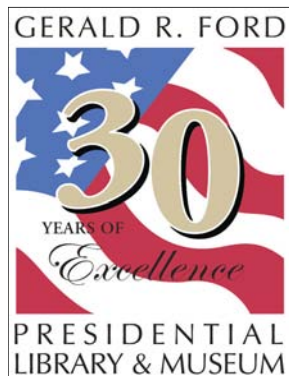
Frank Mackaman
1988 - 1995



Richard Norton Smith
1995-2001



Dennis Daellenbach
2001-2005



During a remarkable year of outstanding programs and events at both the Library and Museum, two speakers were specially invited to highlight the 30th anniversary year. Through the gracious assistance of Susan Ford Bales, Andrea Mitchell agreed to speak at the Library on October 6, and The Honorable James A. Baker, III, agreed to come to the Museum on October 30.

Following a warm and reminiscing introduction by Susan Ford Bales, Andrea Mitchell shared *A View from Washington*, offering a wide-ranging commentary on national and world leaders, international issues, and politics. She noted that President Ford's leadership continued long beyond his presidency, as he continued to maintain close ties with national and world leaders. She also shared anecdotes from the close friendship she and her husband, Alan Greenspan, enjoyed with President and Mrs. Ford, reflecting on cherished time they spent together at the Ford home at Beaver Creek.

Audience questions spanned current political processes, from Congress dysfunction to the primary election season and international developments, along with more personal questions about how she maintained balance in her busy life, and what it was like to live with Alan Greenspan! The all-important question of the night concerned whether the Detroit Tigers would beat the New York Yankees that evening. Alas for the local crowd, Ms. Mitchell's beloved Yankees were briefly victorious.

ANDREA MITCHELL AND JAMES BAKER HIGHLIGHT LIBRARY & MUSEUM 30TH ANNIVERSARY!

Secretary Baker's presentation at the Museum a few weeks later was again introduced by Susan Ford Bales. His remarks reviewed *The Legacy of Gerald R. Ford*, reflecting on the troubled condition of the country when President Ford took the oath of office and how his character shaped his leadership style as president.

Baker identified five of President Ford's best traits that contributed to his effectiveness as a leader: selflessness, bi-partisanship, dignity, humor, and perseverance in the face of adversity. In each case, Secretary Baker provided rich examples and commentary on how important these traits were for the country at that time, and how much he, and all of us, wished for similar traits in our leaders of today.

The audience had many questions for the Secretary, asking for comparisons among the several presidents with whom he has worked, on which he artfully declined to comment, and why he didn't run for president himself, as all thought he would have been an outstanding leader.

An added feature of each of these programs was a special slide show created by Audiovisual Archives Specialist Nancy Mirshah. The presentation highlighted key milestones in the history and development of the Library and Museum, featuring groundbreaking and dedication events, major conferences and symposia attended by President and Mrs. Ford, and many other special events.

It is remarkable that four of the original staff members of the Library and Museum are still with us to celebrate our 30th anniversary: Supervisory Archivist Dave Horrocks oversaw the move of

Ford Administration papers from Washington to Ann Arbor; Senior Archivist Bill McNitt transferred to the Library after working with the Ford Congressional papers at the University of Michigan's Bentley Library next door; Audiovisual Archivist Ken Hafeli was an early hire as well. At the Museum, Education Specialist Barbara McGregor began work even before construction of the building was completed, and has been developing educational curriculum and planning special speakers and events ever since.

The Library and Museum continue to be enriched by the deep knowledge and strong commitment of these four and all of our staff, who continue to collect and preserve Ford Administration materials to support research and education for new generations of scholars, students and the public.

To view the Mitchell and Baker presentations, go to the Ford Presidential Foundation website: www.geraldrfordfoundation.org. To view the 30th anniversary slide shows, go to the Ford Presidential Library and Museum website: www.fordlibrarymuseum.org.

Happy Anniversary to us!

Elaine Didier - Director, Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library and Museum.



Elaine Didier
2005 - Present



Andrea Mitchell, Chief Foreign Affairs Correspondent for NBC News and host of MSNBC's *Andrea Mitchell Reports*, presented *A View From Washington* at the Library on October 6, 2011



President and Mrs. Ronald Reagan and Vice President and Mrs. George H. W. Bush participated in the dedication with President and Mrs. Ford, September 18, 1981. Photo Courtesy of Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.



Trustee Jim Baker



(l-r) Mrs. John Dingell, Susan Ford Bales and Andrea Mitchell at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.



(l-r) Susan Ford Bales, Trustee Jim Baker and Director Elaine Didier cut the cake in celebration of the 30th anniversary of the Library and Museum.



Trustee Jim Baker responds to audience questions.



Trustee Jim Baker gets a tour of the Museum from Deputy Director Jim Kratsas.



Andrea Mitchell looks at selected documents related to her husband's work in the Ford Administration with David Horrocks, supervisory archivist at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library. Her husband is Alan Greenspan, and was Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors.



Trustee Jim Baker is interviewed by Wood TV8's Rick Albin in President Ford's Foundation office.



Following the James Baker presentation, audience members were treated to cake and cookies in celebration of the 30th anniversary of the Library and Museum.



9/11 A Day of Remembrance

The Gerald R. Ford Council, Boy Scouts of America held their 10th annual Scout Salute from dawn to dusk in front of the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Museum in Grand Rapids, MI.

The annual Scout Salute draws thousands of scouts, military, police officers, firefighters and members of the community to rotate saluting the flag throughout the day to remember the heroes who died during the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001 and to honor our local heroes who serve so valiantly.

Never Forget!



Photos:

Top Left: Brigadier General Burton K. Francisco, Michigan Army National Guard, presents remarks at 9/11 ceremony.

Top Center: Police officers take part in the flag salute.

Top Right: 403 Flags were placed on the lawn outside the Ford Museum in remembrance of public service workers who died at ground zero, 343 flags for firefighters and 60 flags for police officers.

Middle Left: Lt. Governor Brian Calley addresses the crowd gathered for the ceremony honoring the victims of 9/11.

Middle Right Top: Members of the military take part in the Scout Salute.

Middle Right Bottom: The Scout Salute from sun up to sun down.

Bottom Left: Officer Wally Tett from the Grand Rapids Police Department opens the ceremony by singing "Amazing Grace".

Steven Thomma

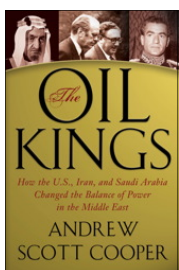
The White House Message Machine: How it Spins Faster Than Ever
 Thursday, September 15, 2011

Steven Thomma, White House reporter for McClatchey Newspapers, spoke at the Library in September on "The White House Message Machine: How It Spins Faster Than Ever." Thomma was the recipient of the Gerald R. Ford Distinguished Journalism Prize for Reporting on the Presidency for 2010.

With keen insight and a touch of humor, Thomma described the enormous White House communications operation, with a vast team (well into the hundreds) to promote the President's agenda and shape public opinion. Thomma noted the extraordinary number of presidential speeches and speculated that President Obama was overexposed. He cited the explosive growth of social media as a tool. He expressed concern that independent photojournalists were being replaced by official White House videographers and photographers -- with such limited access, a full story cannot be told.



Steven Thomma



Andrew Scott Cooper

The Oil Kings: How the U.S., Iran and Saudi Arabia Changed the Balance of Power in the Middle East
 Wednesday, September 21, 2011

Author Andrew Scott Cooper delivered a fascinating talk about his compelling first book, **The Oil Kings**, which examines the impact of oil prices on U.S. foreign policy in the Middle East from 1969-1977. During this crucial eight-year period, America went from being the world's largest producer of oil to its largest importer

of oil, and Saudi Arabia supplanted Iran as Washington's most important Islamic ally in the Persian Gulf. At the center of **The Oil Kings** stands the Shah of Iran who gambled his country's economy on high oil prices and ultimately lost his hold on power.

Andrew has received high marks for his insightful analysis and wide use of original interviews and formerly classified materials, including many documents obtained from the Ford Library, as he opens the window on this important period in history. In the process, he has produced the most thorough account yet of President Ford's handling of relations with the Shah, King Faisal, and oil policy.

The program was recorded by C-Span for broadcast on C-Span's Book TV.



Andrew Scott Cooper



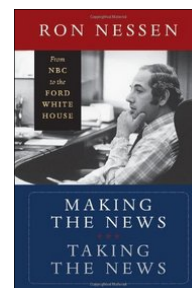
Ron Nessen

Ron Nessen

Making the News, Taking the News
 Wednesday, October 12, 2011

The Museum's audience enjoyed the company of Ron Nessen on October 12, 2011. Mr. Nessen was President Ford's second and longest serving press secretary. Before serving in the administration, he had enjoyed a distinguished and eventful career as a reporter for NBC News, covering the war in Vietnam and the Johnson White House. During the Nixon years, Mr. Nessen covered Vice President Spiro Agnew and then Vice President Gerald Ford. There he joined what he called "the Ford Five," himself and four other reporters who would criss-cross America aboard a cramped Convair 580 twin-engine plane, as Vice President Ford promoted the embattled administration's agenda.

During the program, Mr. Nessen recounted how, following President Ford's pardon of Richard Nixon and Jerald terHorst's resignation as press secretary, he came to that position. He shared many stories as he observed from his rather unique perspective the melding and the clashing of the Nixon holdovers and the Ford appointees. Afterward, Mr. Nessen signed copies of his new book, **Making the News, Taking the News**. Mr. Nessen now serves as a journalist-in-residence at the Brookings Institution.





ArtPrize 2011

Once again, the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Museum participated in ArtPrize as an official venue site. Grand Rapids, Michigan became the center of the art world as ArtPrize 2011 opened on September 21st. Nearly 1,800 artists from around the globe entered their works into the competition hoping to claim a share of the \$484,000 in prize money or just take part in the festival that has become the talk of the art world. The varied works on display ranged from sculpture to oil on canvas from videos to live art.

Twenty two artists were at the Ford Museum including Ian Loiterton of Australia, who was tagged as the artist who came the farthest to Grand Rapids. The Museum displayed a wide variety of art media, including paintings, sculptures, and lawn displays. Lew Tilma, who carved out six life-sized grizzly bears catching salmon in the Museum fountain, was a top ten finalist.

In only two and half weeks of ArtPrize, over 143,000 visitors were counted at the Museum, a 20% increase over the record high of 119,000 of last year.

Congratulations to all the winners and a sincere thank you to all the artists, volunteers and attendees who participated to make this year's event such a success.



"The Hand of God, Wrestling With My Demons" by Ian Loiterton, Australia



"Thousand Suns" by Libby Hodges



"Perseverance" by Raymond VanDamme

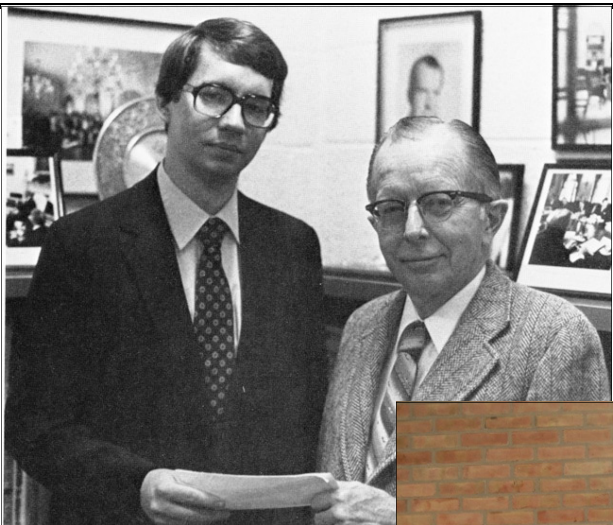


Top 10 Finalist, Lew Tilma "Grizzlies on the Ford"

Chain-saw wood carvings of Grizzlies fishing in the Fountain pool, resembling an Alaskan viewing station. Includes a 10' bear with a trout draped in its mouth and meandering bears on the steps and retaining walls.

Photos Courtesy of Dr. Robert M. Humphries

500th Gerald R. Ford Presidential Foundation Research Travel Grant Awarded



Paul McCracken presents first research grant award to Donald Kettl, 1983.

Photos Courtesy of the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library



(l-r) Bill McNitt, senior archivist; David Horrocks, supervisory archivist; Ruth Jachertz; Trustee Tom Kauper and Director Elaine Didier of the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library and Museum.

Ruth Jachertz, Ph.D. candidate at Humboldt University in Berlin, Germany, was awarded the **500th Research Travel Grant**. The first research grant was awarded in 1983 to Donald F. Kettl of Charlottesville, Virginia by Paul McCracken, chairman of the Grants-in-Aid program.

Ms. Jachertz spent a week at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library in Ann Arbor, Michigan studying *International Cooperation and Conflict in the Food Aid Regime 1950s-1970s*. Along with the grant, Ms. Jachertz was presented with a set of Gerald R. Ford signature pens. On hand to help in the presentation was Foundation Trustee Professor Tom Kauper, who has been involved in the grant program since the beginning, and became chair in its second year; Senior Archivist Bill McNitt, who provides staff support for the committee, and David Horrocks, supervisory archivist at the Library.

~Elaine Didier, Director, Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library and Museum.

2011 Gerald R. Ford Presidential Foundation Research Travel Grant Recipients

Spring 2011 Grants

Azari, Julia; Assistant Professor, Marquette University; *Principles and Power: How Institutional Context and Intra-Party Dynamics Shape American Party Ideologies, 1948-2011*.

Bowen, Michael; Assistant Professor, University of Florida; *The Watergate Babies and the Transformation of the Democratic Party*.

Bunte, Jonas; Ph.D. candidate, University of Minnesota; *Sovereign Lending and Foreign Policy - The Financial Diplomacy of US Lending in the Late 20th Century*.

Henderson, Robert; Ph.D. candidate, University of Maryland; *Dream Deregulated: The Transformation of Housing Finance, 1968-1985*.

Jachertz, Ruth; Ph.D. candidate, Humboldt University (Berlin); *International Cooperation and Conflict in the Food Aid Regime, 1950s-1970s*.

Lipman, Jana; Assistant Professor, Tulane University; *Operations Other than War: The U.S. Military's Engagement with Humanitarian Operations, 1945-1989*.

Maragkou, Konstantina; Lecturer, Yale University; *American Foreign Policy towards Greece's Transition to Democracy, 1974-79*.

Millwood, Pete; Master's candidate, Oxford University (England); *The Role of the Chinese Domestic Factor in Sino-American Rapprochement, 1969-76*.

Musgrave, Paul; Ph.D. candidate, Georgetown University; *Entangling Alliances: Presidents and Strategic Issue Linkage in International Relations*.

Wight, David; Ph.D. candidate, University of California, Irvine; *Petrodollar Promise and Peril: The Strategic, Economic and Social Consequences of the Rise in US Investment with the Middle East after the Oil Shock*.

Williams, D. Clinton; Harvard University; *Righteous Politics in the Black Metropolis: Race Religion and Urban Space in Post-war Chicago*.

Wollet, Benjamin; Ohio University; *Switching Tracks: The Place of Railroads in an Era of Economic and Environmental Reform*.

Fall 2011 Grants

Basha, Aurelie; London School of Economics (England); *"Salted Peanuts and Drinks": Withdrawal plans for the Vietnam War under the Kennedy and Nixon administrations*.

Blackbourn, Nicholas; University St. Andrews (Scotland); *Planning for Victory: The Committee on the Present Danger and Mobilizing America for the "Second Cold War", 1976-1980*.

Branscombe, Jensen Elise; Texas Christian University; *Putting the Lid on the Melting Pot: Immigration Policy and the U.S.-Mexico Border, 1965-1986*.

Brenes, Michael; University of New York; *For Right and Might: The Cold War and the Making of Big-Government Conservatism*.

Cochran, Joshua D.; University of Iowa; *Beyond the Water's Edge: American Expatriates, the Vietnam War, and the NATO Alliance, 1964-77*.

Craig, Malcolm; The University of Edinburgh (Scotland); *Anglo-American Relations and Nuclear Proliferation in India and Pakistan, 1974-1980*.

Dimari, Georgia; University of London (England); *The Origins of the High Level Agreements in Cyprus: Their Origins, Evolution and Repercussions, 1974-1979*.

Fain, W. Taylor; University of North Carolina Wilmington; *The United States and the Indian Ocean in the Era of Cold War and Decolonization*.

Guberman, Rachel; University of Pennsylvania; *The Real Silent Majority: The New Metropolitan Politics in the Rocky Mountain West*.

Hogue, Andrew P.; Baylor University; *Gerald Ford and the Stewarding of American Conscience*.

Mauldin, Daniel; Georgetown University; *The Restoration of King Coal: The Energy Crisis and the Debate Over Alternatives to Oil*.

McLay, Mark; University of Edinburgh (Scotland); *Lyndon Johnson and the Republican Challenge to the Great Society*.

Scarnecchia, Tim; Kent State University; *Kissinger in Africa: The African Significance of Kissinger's Shuttle Diplomacy to African in 1976*.



Benjamin Franklin: In Search of a Better World



Photo of Benjamin Franklin Exhibit provided by the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Museum.

Founding father, scientist, diplomat, humorist, philanthropist, entrepreneur, rebellious teen - Benjamin Franklin is one of the most remarkable and influential Americans of any generation. Learn more about the many sides of Ben Franklin and discover his impact on your world in this electrifying exhibit. **The Ben Franklin exhibit is currently on display exclusively at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Museum in Grand Rapids, Michigan until January 8, 2012.**

This exhibition is organized by the Minnesota Historical Society. "Benjamin Franklin: In Search of a Better World" was originally organized by The Benjamin Franklin Tercentenary, a consortium of five Philadelphia institutions: the American Philosophical Society, The Franklin Institute; the Library Company of Philadelphia; Philadelphia Museum of Art; and the University of Pennsylvania, with leading support from The Pew Charitable Trusts.

The Gerald R. Ford Presidential Foundation fosters increased awareness of the life, career, values and legacy of America's 38th President. It does so through activities designed to promote the high ideals of integrity, honesty, and candor that defined President Ford's extraordinary career of public service. The Foundation promotes the ideals, values, commitment to public service and historical legacy of President Gerald R. Ford and further promotes greater civic engagement and recognition of integrity wherever it exists in the public arena. It supports permanent and changing exhibits designed to promote historical literacy; conferences; educational outreach and other programs, both scholarly and popular, including at the Gerald R. Ford Library and Museum. Inquiries regarding contributions should be addressed to Joe Calvaruso, Executive Director, Gerald R. Ford Presidential Foundation, 303 Pearl Street, NW, Grand Rapids, Michigan 49504-5353.

We Look Forward to Seeing You!



Yes, I want to be a member of "Friends of Ford"

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Members of Friends of Ford receive many valuable benefits:

- ★ Free admission to the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Museum
- ★ Advance notification of speakers and exhibits at both the Library and Museum
- ★ Invitation to pre-opening exhibit tours by staff members
- ★ Foundation Newsletter, "News From The Ford"
- ★ 10% Discount on merchandise at the Museum Store
- ★ Free admission to other Presidential Libraries and Museums
- ★ Membership card
- ★ Members at the Family, Associate, Sustaining, Patron, President's Cabinet and Legacy membership levels receive additional benefits.

For further information, please contact Diane VanAllsburg at 616.254.0396 or email dvanallsburg@38foundation.org. Attached is an application envelope for your convenience. Memberships are tax deductible to the limits allowed by the IRS. The Gerald R. Ford Presidential Foundation is a tax-exempt 501(C) 3 organization.

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