Mr. Sant earlier served as a political appointee in the Ford administration and was a key participant in纤维 early initiatives to fashion an energy policy in the US. Before entering government service, he was active in the management of several businesses, and taught corporate finance at the Stanford University Graduate School of Business. He received a B.S. from Brigham Young University and an MBA with Distinction from the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration.

He is a co-author “Creating Abundance—America’s Least-Cost Energy Strategy” by McGraw Hill and numerous articles and publications on energy conservation.

BIRTHDAY TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENT GERALD R. FORD

Mr. LUGAR. Madam President, former Congressman, Vice President and President Gerald R. Ford turned 88 on July 14. A birthday tribute to our 38th President was written by White House correspondent Trude B. Feldman for the New York Times Syndicate, and it includes reflections by former Presidents Richard Nixon and Ronald Reagan, given to Ms. Feldman for Gerald Ford’s 80th birthday, I ask unanimous consent that the article be printed in the RECORD.

President Ford was a healing force at a time of much greater political upheaval than we have today. The lessons to us today are that: disagreements should not become divisive; and political revenge is a vicious cycle without winners.

Most important, as President Ford reiterates in this interview, is that “truth is the glue that holds government together—not only our government, but civilization itself.”

He tells Ms. Feldman, who has also written numerous articles on Mr. Ford and his family for McCall’s Magazine, that his main ambition was to become Speaker of the House of Representatives because the legislative process interested me and was the kind of challenge I enjoyed. . . ."

Gerald Ford concluded this interview—which I recommend to my colleagues and our staff—with his beliefs that during his 29 months as President, he had steered the U.S. out of a period that during his 29 months as President, he had steered the U.S. out of a period, making it possible to move on with its business and could not, if there was a continuing effort to prosecute former President Nixon. So President Ford made a tough decision and pardoned him.

Jack Anderson adds: “Even though I was then in poor psychological condition. I agreed with President Ford’s pardon of Richard Nixon because I had learned that the nation could not risk further prolongation of the ‘Watergate’ controversy and that the passage of time has once again favored the truth and Gerald Ford has rightfully been exonerated. . . .”

In accepting the Profile In Courage Award, Mr. Ford told members of the Kennedy family and some 250 guests: “No doubt, arguments over the Nixon pardon will continue for as long as historians relive those tumultuous days. But I’d be less than human if I didn’t tell you how profoundly grateful I am to President Ford, for the pardon of Richard Nixon. . . ."

In a birthday interview—how he feels about turning 88, he says: “Age doesn’t bother me. I was 25 years ago, but I feel fortunate to still have my zest for life. I have more enthusiasm now because of the care I take of myself. I follow my good diet, I don’t smoke or drink, and I keep busy.”

In association with the American Enterprise Institute, one of Washington, D.C.’s leading think tanks, the standing meeting was in 1982—the AEI World Forum which he hosts annually in Beaver Creek, Colorado.

The forum is a gathering of former and current international world leaders, business and financial executives and government officials who discuss political and economic issues.

This year—in late June—the participants included Valery Giscard d’Estaing, former President of France; former Vice President Walter Mondale; Margaret Thatcher; Richard Cheney, Vice President of the United States, who was a former Chief of Staff to President Ford and Secretary of Defense in the Nixon administration.

On May 21st, at the John F. Kennedy Library and Museum in Boston, Mass., Mr. Ford was the recipient of the John F. Kennedy Profile In Courage Award presented by the former President’s daughter, Caroline, and his brother, Senator Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.), the award cites President Ford’s courage in making the controversial decision of conscience to pardon former President Richard M. Nixon.

Twenty seven years ago on August 9, 1974, Richard Nixon resigned the presidency of the U.S. and Vice President Ford became the 38th president. A month later (September 8), President Ford granted a “full, free and absolute pardon” to Nixon “for all offenses against the U.S. which he . . . has committed or may have committed or taken part in” while he was president.

Today, Mr. Ford concedes that he did not expect such a “hostile” reaction. “That was one of the greatest disappointments of my administration,” he said. “It was a decision focused on the individual instead of on the problems the nation faced. I thought people would consider Richard Nixon’s resignation sufficient punishment, even shame. I expected more forgiveness.”

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Caroline Kennedy Schlossberg said the award was inspired by her father’s Pulitzer Prize winning book “Courage in the Cause” (first published in 1955 by Harper & Row) and was “instituted to celebrate his life and belief that political courage must be valued and honored. Ford had proved that politics can be a noble profession. . . ."
and on the Energy and Commerce Committee. He has been critical that when he first came to Congress in Jan., 1973, Gerald Ford was President of the U.S.  

"At the time, I was critical of his pardon of Nixon, Wexman told.  

"The White House changes are not so important."

Another speaker was President Clinton, who, after lauding Gerald Ford for his achievements, turned to him and revealed: "When you made your healing decision, you made the Republicans angry one day, and you made the Conservatives angry the next. But it was for the politician trying to get elected to Congress. It was easy for us to criticize you because we were caught up in the moment. You didn't get caught up in the moment . . . and you were right . . . You were right about the controversial decisions you made to keep the country together and I thank you for that."  

Donald H. Rumsfeld, U.S. Ambassador to NATO (1973) and one of Mr. Ford's White House Chief of Staff and Defense Secretary (1975-1977), who is now again Secretary of Defense, praised Mr. Ford for his humility, saying he "helped to replenish the reservoir of trust for our country and I'm delighted that the enormous contributions he made are being recognized."  

After a taste of the presidency, Mr. Ford still does not hide his disappointment at losing the 1976 election to Jimmy Carter. "As you well recall, "I tried in the primaries to get the party to support me, but it was very hard to win that election. That would have given me a chance to expand individual freedom from mass government, mass industry, mass labor and mass education."  

Despite that election, former Presidents Ford and Carter are close friends and co-sponsors of various conferences on world affairs at the Carter Center, Atlanta. On the occasion of Gerald Ford's 88th birthday, Jimmy Carter today reflects: "The recent Profile In Courage Award and the Presidential Medal of Freedom are long overdue recognition of Gerald Ford's importance to our nation. He was a strong leader during a time of great challenge, and his just and noble decisions have cost him the election. In the years since then, he and I have worked together on a number of issues. Each time we do so, I am reminded anew of a country that has been led by a man of such principled convictions. Not only do we share the special bonds of the presidency, but I am also proud to claim Gerald Ford as my friend."  

Eight years ago, for my feature on Gerald Ford's 80th birthday, another former president, Ronald Reagan, who narrowly lost the 1976 presidential nomination to him, told me: "First, I can tell Jerry that turning 80 doesn't hurt at all. Kidding aside, Jerry is an independent thinker and down to earth. He is not impressed with his own importance. That humility has stood him in good stead. He climbed to the top of his profession in an expansive mood while reviewing his life's journey. He evaluated his achievements, turned to him and revealed: "When you made your healing decision, you made the Democrats and Liberals angry one day, and you made the Conservatives angry the next. But it was for the"
From his experiences, he cautions future presidential abuse of power and the dangers of over-reliance on staff.

At the outset of President Bill Clinton's first term, there was criticism of his staff and the operation of the White House. Mr. Ford then expressed sympathy for a president undergoing periods of anxiety and disarray, even turmoil.

He notes that he, too, had problems with staff mismanagement. Today, he is still concerned about the image of the presidency, and still concerned that a solution has not been found for the chronically overstaffed White House employees who are not instructed, from the outset, that they work for the president and for the people—and not the other way around.

He maintains that staff assistants are not elected by the people, and that the president himself needs to determine how much trust to invest in his aides. “Otherwise,” he emphasizes, “the ramifications and the consequences of their arrogance and abuse of power, particularly for secondary and lower staff—can be dangerous.”

Mr. Ford concurs with one of President Lyndon B. Johnson’s press secretaries, George Read, who wrote in his book, “The Twilight of the Presidency”: “Presidents should not hire any assistants under 40 years old who had not suffered any major disappointments in life. When young amateurs find themselves in the West Wing or East Wing of the White House, they begin to think they are little tin gods . . .”

In his autobiography, “A Time to Heal,” Mr. Ford wrote: “Reedy had left the White House staff several years before, but he was predicting the climate that had led to ‘Watergate’ was disturbing.”

Born in 1913 in Omaha, Nebraska, to Doro- thy Gardner and Leslie Lynch King Jr., Gerald Ford was christened Leslie L. King Jr. His parents divorced when he was two years old. He moved with his mother to Grand Rapids, Mich., where she married Gerald Rudolph Ford, who later adopted the child. He gave him his name, Gerald Rudolph Ford Jr.

If he were able to relive his 88 years, what would he do differently? “I would make no significant changes,” he says. “I’ve been lucky, both in my personal life and professionally. Along the way I tried to improve myself by learning something new in every book I held. I’ve witnessed more than my share of miracles . . . I’ve witnessed the defeat of Nazi tyranny and the destruction of hateful walls that once divided free men from those enslaved.

. . . It has been a grand adventure and I have been blessed every step by a loving wife and supportive family.”

He notes he will never forget one of the family’s worst days in the White House . . . six weeks after they moved in, “Betty received a diagnosis of breast cancer,” he recalls. “But her courage in going public with her condition . . . and her candor about her mastectomy increased awareness of the need of early detection, saving countless women’s lives.”

Six years later (1980), former President and Mrs. Ford dedicated The Betty Ford Diagnostic and Treatment Center at the White Cross Institute, Washington, D.C. (part of Columbia Hospital for Women). The Center’s former director, Dr. Katherine Alley, a renowned breast cancer surgeon, wrote in her autobiography: “As one of his first women of note to go public with her cancer diagnosis and treatment, Betty Ford helped women to face the disease more openly and with less fear.”

Turning to his philosophy of life, Mr. Ford says: “I’ve always been an optimist and still am. Yes, I suffered a few disappointments and defeats. But if I tried to forget about those and keep a positive attitude. When I was in sports and lost a game by error, or in the political arena, when I lost by a narrow margin, no matter howadoring would do any good. So I don’t dwell in the past. I learned to move on and look ahead.”

Much as he had yearned to be elected president, in his own right in 1976, Gerald Ford is confident that history will record that he “healed America at a very difficult time.”

He believes that his presidential leadership for 25 months had steered the U.S. out of that period of turmoil, making it possible to move from despair to a renewed national unity of purpose and progress. “I also re-established a working relationship between the White House and Congress, one that had been ruptured,” he concludes. “All that made an important difference. I consider that to be my greatest accomplishment as president, and I hope historians will record that as my legacy.”

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 2001

Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Madam President, I rise today to speak about hate crimes legislation I introduced with Senator Kennedy in March of this year. The Local Law Enforcement Act of 2001 would add new categories to current hate crimes legislation sending a signal that violence of any kind is unacceptable in our society.

I would like to describe a terrible crime that occurred November 3, 1991 in Houston, TX. Phillip W. Smith was shot to death outside a gay bar in Montrose. Johnny Bryant Darrington III, 20, was charged with murder and aggravated robbery. He told police he hated homosexuals.

I believe that government’s first duty is to defend its citizens, to defend them against the harms that come out of hate. The Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act now a symbol that can become substance. I believe that by passing this legislation, we can change hearts and minds as well.

THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Madam President, at the close of business Friday, July 13, 2001, the Federal debt stood at $5,705,050,480,267.56, five trillion, seven hundred fifty-six billion, four hundred eighty thousand, two hundred dollars and fifty-six cents during the past 25 years.

Twenty-five years ago, July 13, 1976, the Federal debt started at $5,666,740,000,000, five trillion, six hundred sixty-six billion, seven hundred forty million.

We have in recent years heard reference to “the Greatest Generation.” Many of us have friends and relatives who have served our country and earned the right to wear that mantle. However, I know of few men who lived every day of their lives with the valor, courage, and love of country with which Jim Turner lived his entire life.

Our country has lost a good man and great lawyer, a devoted husband and father, a proud Marine and a loyal American. Words cannot express the respect I have for Jim Turner, nor can they express the sorrow my family and our community feels since this loss.