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 bickering in 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 to help our homeless 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 will be dangerous.

Mr. Ford concurs with one of President Lyndon B. Johnson's press secretaries, George Reedy, 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" and its disturbing.

Born in 1913 in Omaha, Nebraska, to Dorothy 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 boy. 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 what 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 says 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 examination for early detection, saving countless women's lives."

Six years later (1980), former President and Mrs. Ford dedicated The Betty Ford Diagnostic and Comprehensive Breast Center, at Washington, D.C. (part of Columbia Hospital for Women). The Center's former director, Dr. Katherine Alley, a renowned breast cancer surgeon, says this day: "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 disasters, but 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 how groaning would do no good. So I don't dwell on 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 was "not perfect, but it was the best 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 is 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 eight billion, two hundred sixty-seven dollars and fifty-six cents.

One year ago, July 13, 2000, the Federal debt stood at $5,666,740,000,000, five trillion, six hundred sixty-six billion, seven hundred forty million.

Twenty-five years ago, July 13, 1976, the Federal debt stood at $617,642,000,000, six hundred seventeen billion, six hundred forty-two million, which reflects a debt increase of more than $5 trillion, $5,087,408,480,267.56, five trillion, four hundred eighty billion, four hundred eight million, four hundred eighty thousand, two hundred sixty-seven dollars and fifty-six cents during the past 25 years.

TRIBUTE TO JAMES A. TURNER

Mr. SHELBY. Madam President, I rise today to pay tribute to a dear friend, James A. Turner of Tuscaloosa, Alabama. Jim Turner was a man of great courage, intelligence and character. We were friends for more than 40 years. I believe America has lost a great patriot with the recent death of James A. Turner.

Born in 1925, Jim grew up on a farm just outside of Tuscaloosa, Alabama. As World War II began, Jim left high school to serve his country. He enlisted in the Marine Corps and served with honor. Indeed, he earned and received the Purple Heart in 1945 on Iwo Jima when a machine gun blinded him during battle.

Jim returned to Alabama and in spite of his blindness earned his undergraduate degree in 1949. He received his juris doctorate from the University of Alabama in 1952. Jim always credited his wife and classmate, Louise, for his success in school. Louise read Jim's textbooks to him so he could keep up with his studies.

Following graduation, Louise joined Jim at their law firm, Turner and Turner. Today, their son, Don, and their grandson, Brian, also work at Turner and Turner. The family law firm has spanned five decades and continues to thrive in Tuscaloosa.

Together, Jim and Louise raised three wonderful sons, Don, Rick and Glenn, who have brought them great joy in life. Their grandchildren, Brian, Lindsay and Brittany; and great-granddaughter Farris, are sources of considerable pride.

Jim was active in his community. He was an active member of the Tuscaloosa Bar Association and also served as President of the Tuscaloosa Bar Association. His family worshiped at United Methodist Church in Alberta.

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.
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for 64 decades honorably served his Nation, his community, and our beloved University of Virginia, an exemplary record of accomplishment of the highest order. I ask unanimous consent that the following remarks made by Robert E. Scott, Dean of the University of Virginia Law School, be printed in the Record. These remarks are part of a speech Dean Scott made during the presentation to Mr. Caplin of The Thomas Jefferson Foundation Medal in Law, the University of Virginia’s highest honor.

REMARKS OF DEAN ROBERT E. SCOTT UPON THE PRESENTATION OF THE THOMAS JEFFERSON FOUNDATION MEDAL IN LAW TO MORTIMER M. CAPLIN, APRIL 12, 2001

Mr. President, Mr. Rector, and Distinguished Guests: Today is the 10th, and last occasion required it, he requested a transfer out of the state-side intelligence work that he has been associated with the University, he has exemplified a singular constancy of excellence. At every step of his own life and wanted his University to embody.

Mortimer Caplin was born in New York in 1916. He came to Charlottesville in 1933, graduating from the College in 1937 and the Law School in 1940. As an undergraduate, he not only earned the highest academic honors but excelled in the University’s regard as the most estimable athletic endeavor its students could undertake, intercollegiate boxing. At the Law School, he displayed a record of remarkably high marks. He was elected editor-in-chief of the Law Review and went on to serve as clerk for Judge Armitstead Dobie, a former Dean of the Law School who by tradition chose the most outstanding graduate of each year to the Law School, the first African-American son to the Law School, the first African-Americanson I went to see was Mortimer Caplin. When I asked whether he would lead what would become an eight-year fundraising effort, Mort replied simply, “I’ll do it.” True to his word, he did.

Mort Caplin returned from the war to New York, where he joined the University’s call and answered, joining the Law faculty in 1950. For over a decade he taught federal taxation and constitutional law. During this time he produced important scholarship in the classroom. Perhaps equally important was the leadership role Mortimer Caplin played at the University and in the Charlottesville community. In 1950 Mort led the Law faculty in its unanimous decision to admit Gregory Swanson to the Law School, the first African-American to do so.” Subsequently, Mort was a central figure in organizing the efforts of the Charlottesville community to circumvent the “massive resistance” campaign that Virginia’s political leaders had launched at the Supreme Court’s desegregation mandate. Mort, along with other law faculty and their spouses worked unceasingly to ensure that neither children nor civil rights suffered during this dark time in Virginia’s history.

A brilliant and popular professor, Mort Caplin dazzled his students. One who was especially impressed was Robert F. Kennedy, the younger brother of a rising star in the Democratic Party. Several years later, after that man became President of the United States, John F. Kennedy appointed his brother’s former tax professor as United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Mort accepted the challenge with his characteristic energy and good judgment. He led that critically important if sometimes unpopular agency for three years, at a time of significant changes in the United States economy and the tax system. At the end of his term, the Treasury Department granted him the Alexander Hamilton award, the highest possible honor that institution can bestow.

Having traveled to Washington, Mort chose to stay. He recognized the need for a first-rate law firm specializing in tax practice and, with Douglas Drysdale, another Virginia alumna, founded Caplin & Drysdale.

Shortly after establishing his law firm, Mort returned to the Law School. For more than twenty years he taught advanced courses emphasizing the interplay of tax law and practice. For many students, Mort Caplin became a springboard for a career in law as a high calling, one dedicated to advancing knowledge, service to the nation, and, above all, to the public interest while serving one’s clients. He sought to lead his students into a life in law that would ennoble and dignify the lawyer’s independence and judgment, and he did. By dint of his example and choice. Mort Caplin remains to this day a central figure in the governance of the Law School and its guidance into the twenty-first century. He has been a driving force behind the Law School’s commitment to a broad public vision, as reflected in our decision to dedicate our Public Service Center in his honor. He, his firm, and presence, has enriched us along every possible dimension.

Mr. President, Mortimer Caplin comes to us today as the embodiment of what Mr. Jefferson envisioned as the Americans that we have within us. He has lived a life in law as a high calling, one dedicated to advancement of knowledge, service to the nation, and, above all, to the public interest while serving one’s clients.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, which were referred as indicated:


EC-2004. A communication from the Acting Assistant Secretary for Administration in the Department of Labor, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a nomination for the position of Assistant Secretary for the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC-2005. A communication from the Acting Assistant Secretary for Administration in the Department of Labor, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a