Ford Dedicates Section of Berlin Wall

President Ford came to Ann Arbor on April 11 to help celebrate the tenth anniversary of the Ford Library and to host the first annual Gerald R. Ford Colloquium. During an informal ceremony, he took part in the dedication of a small section of the Berlin Wall donated to the Library by the Gerald R. Ford Foundation. Chairman Martin J. Allen, Jr., spoke of Ford’s signing of the Helsinki Accords in 1975 as one of the most important steps in the chain of events which led to the demolition of the wall.

Citing the Marshall Plan and NATO in particular, President Ford stated that all post-World War II presidents, regardless of party, played active roles in bringing about the triumph of freedom over communism in eastern Europe. "But without the support of the American people, this goal could not have been achieved," Ford said. "Therefore, I consider this symbol we are dedicating today to be a gift to all the American people, not just to the Ford Library."

The chunk of reinforced concrete measures 2 feet by 2 feet and is 8 inches thick. One side, covered by graffiti, looks like an abstract painting. The other is a drab gray. It was not hard to tell which side faced the west.

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President Ford discusses the significance of the Berlin Wall memento presented to the Ford Library by the Foundation.
First Annual Gerald R. Ford Colloquium

President Ford was on hand April 11 to host the first annual Gerald R. Ford Colloquium. University of Michigan President James Duderstadt welcomed the capacity crowd to the one-day event which featured discussions on the topic, "German Reunification, the Atlantic Alliance, and American Foreign Policy."

The keynote speaker was William G. Hyland, foreign policy adviser to Presidents Nixon and Ford and currently editor of Foreign Affairs. Hyland, author of Mortal Rivals: Superpower Relations From Nixon to Reagan, presented a stimulating paper entitled "America After the Wars."

Hyland outlined the foreign policy choices the United States has to make in response to the end of the Cold War. He recommended a "selective disengagement" from advance military and political positions, including NATO, and shifting those resources to address problems at home. He also argued for a new all-European partnership to include eastern Europe.

Hyland: "There is no longer a clear and present danger to the physical security of the United States."

Panelists taking part in the discussion of the paper included specialists in the study of European affairs. Lawrence S. Kaplan is the director of the Lyman L. Lemnitzer Center for NATO Studies at Kent State University. Dennis L. Bark is a senior fellow of the Hoover Institution at Stanford University and a political scientist and historian. Catherine M. Kelleher is director of the Center for International Security Studies at the University of Maryland and a visiting fellow at the Brookings Institution. Harold K. Jacobson is Jesse Siddal Reeves Professor of Political Science.

Hyland: "What I am advocating is some selective disengagement in order to concentrate on our problems here."

Catherine Kelleher, William Hyland, Harold Jacobson, and President Ford at the reception following the colloquium.
and director of the Center for Political Studies at the University of Michigan. The moderator was George L. Grassmuck, Professor Emeritus of Political Science at the University of Michigan.

Funding for the colloquium came from the Gerald R. Ford Foundation. Each year the colloquium will bring noted scholars and former and present government officials to the Library to discuss a public policy matter of current interest. Published proceedings of this year's colloquium will be available this summer.

Panelists Dennis L. Bark and Harold K. Jacobson

Kaplan: "The whole world of NATO thinking has been turned upside down."

Panelists Lawrence S. Kaplan and Catherine M. Kelleher

Kelleher: "It is in everyone's interest not to close borders, not to become more protectionist, not to become anti-refugee, not to take means which close down barriers which have finally been opened."
Solicitations Success

The first year of the Ford Library's renewed solicitations program met with great success, garnering the Library several valuable collections. The solicitations program identifies and seeks the donation of privately-held papers documenting the Ford presidency. Papers that chronicle the nature and operation of the Ford administration are key, but the solicitations program is not limited to the term of the administration.

Policy during the Ford administration, recently donated nearly 100 feet of records, dated 1934-1990, which document his career as a scientist and administrator. When asked why he selected the Ford Library, Stever replied: "The Ford Library has many attractive features for anyone who served in the Ford administration. It is near a great university where faculty and students have ready access. It is part of the National Archives of the United States—part of a larger important collection."

Moreover, the Ford Library houses many closely related collections, has outstanding, state-of-the-art physical facilities, and has strong long-term funding through the National Archives and the Gerald R. Ford Foundation. Collections are publicized in press releases, in the Library's guide, and in other National Archives publications.

How does the solicitations program work? Typically, solicitations letters are written to potential donors. To date, the Library has focused on collections related to the operation of the White House and the executive branch, the campaign and election of 1976, national and international economic matters, and energy and the environment. When individuals agree to donate materials, a deed of gift is drawn up and signed, and items are packed and shipped (at no cost to the donor).

An archivist organizes the received records and places them in acid-free folders and boxes in a temperature and humidity-controlled stack area. Descriptive finding aids about the collection are written and maintained in the Library’s research room. Additionally, descriptions of the files are available through PRESNET, a custom-designed automated database.

In the program's first year, the Library made more than five hundred solicitations contacts, resulting in donations of papers from Robert Barrett [military aide], Benton Becker [attorney, adviser to the President], John Behlke [1976 Campaign Office Manager], Howard "Bo" Callaway [Chairman, President Ford Committee], Philip Buchen [Counsel to the President], Jim Cannon [Domestic Council], Leo Cherne [President's

Ford Library Staff members receiving the Stever papers

President Ford's papers, for example, cover his congressional years and his extensive post-presidential activities. Research use at the Library extends across time and many subjects, as well. As the Library seeks to document the life and career and times of Gerald R. Ford, it is documenting United States history in the second half of the twentieth century in a general sense. Consequently, the Library is also interested in papers ranging beyond the time of President Ford's service in the Oval Office.

The careers of many individuals who served in the Ford administration are long and diverse, often with service in and out of the public sector. When several depositories appear appropriate for a collection, why choose the Ford Library? Dr. Guyford Stever, Director of the National Science Foundation and Office of Science and Technology

Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board, Intelligence Oversight Board], Edward DeBolt [Counselor to Chairman, President Ford Committee], William Fisher [Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Energy and Minerals], Shana Gordon [Assistant Secretary of HUD for Public Affairs], Robert Horn [Presidential Clemency Board], David Meeker [Assistant Secretary of Defense (Community Planning and Development)], and Guyford Stever. A number of these collections are processed and available for research.

For further information about the solicitations program, contact Library Director Frank Mackaman.

COMING EVENTS

AT THE MUSEUM

Through November 17: "Hobbies" exhibit.

May 12: Mother's Day. No admission charge for mothers.

June 1: Golf clinic at the Museum, sponsored by Golfhaus. (Rain date June 8.)

June 16: Father's Day. No admissions charge for fathers.

June 22: Hoover-Ball Tournament, featuring teams from the Grand Rapids area. 10 a.m.


August 16-November 20: "White House Treasures" exhibit.

September 5-6: Free admission to celebrate tenth anniversary of the Museum. Celebration on the Grand.
President Ford Committee Records Opened

The Ford Library recently opened for research portions of the President Ford Committee (PFC) Records documenting aspects of Gerald Ford's 1976 bid for the presidency. The opened materials include nearly seventy-five linear feet of staff files, reflecting the work of several important offices within Ford's campaign organization.

Stuart Spencer directed the PFC's political division. The files of Spencer and his staff document strategic and organizational issues during the primary and general campaigns. They will be particularly useful to researchers interested in the implementation of campaign plans at the state and local levels.

Passage of the Federal Election Campaign Act amendments in 1974 resulted in the creation of the Federal Election Commission and the advent of public financing of election campaigns. The files of the PFC's general counsel's office provide excellent documentation of how the new regulations affected the operation of a presidential campaign committee.

Extensive polling data and analysis by the Market Opinion Research firm is available in the PFC's research office file. Several years ago, the Library opened the personal papers of Market Opinion Research president Robert Teeter. The opening of the PFC research office files permits a more complete overview of the Ford campaign polling strategy.

Current Secretary of State James Baker was Ford's "uncommitted delegate headhunter" during the crucial period of the 1976 primary campaign. Recently opened records from his Ford Committee delegate office include detailed assessments of state delegations and suggested strategies to sway delegate opinion. They should prove useful to those studying the intense Ford/Reagan pre-convention contest.

Processing continues on other portions of the Committee records. Researchers may expect additional files to be opened soon.

The President Ford Committee Records augment a significant body of material on the 1976 election already available at the Library. Copies of "The 1976 Presidential Election: A Guide to Manuscript Collections Available for Research" may be obtained by mail from the Library.

News conference of March 30, 1976, announcing the resignation of Howard "Bo" Callaway as chairman of the President Ford Committee and the naming of Rogers C. B. Morton as his replacement. Morton is on the President's right, Callaway on his left.
President's Daily Diary Database

President Ford’s Daily Diary, the minute-by-minute log of his activities as President—where he went, with whom he met—is now available in an electronic database. The database results from a long-term National Archives project testing the feasibility of converting traditional forms of archival material, such as paper or microfilm, into an electronic form.

During the Ford administration, personnel in the office of the Staff Secretary compiled the paper Daily Diary, drawing from logs kept by the Secret Service, telephone operators, White House residence ushers, the Military Aide, the Aide to the President, and the Oval Office reception desk, as well as daily schedules and event briefing memoranda.

In the past, the Diary’s volume and chronological arrangement often made subject searches cumbersome. In database form, however, the Daily Diary can be searched for time, date, place, event, or name of individual, with almost instant access. The computer can quickly calculate the number of times the President visited a particular place, or met with an individual. It can also approximate the number of minutes

President Ford’s first day in office as shown in the paper copy of his Daily Diary.

Archivist Jennifer Sternaman conducts a search in the Daily Diary database.

the President spent with advisers, the media, and Congressional representatives during all, or a selected part, of his administration.

The Library’s audiovisual department uses the database to pinpoint the dates of particular photographs, and manuscripts staff employs it to index President Ford’s contacts with given individuals. The database is especially valuable for assessments of presidential time management.
Research Grants

The Gerald R. Ford Foundation has annual spring and fall competitions for grants to support research at the Ford Library. Seven scholars won support last fall. A grants review committee will make spring funding decisions as this newsletter goes to press.

The scope and quality of available material is an important factor in the funding decisions, so the application process usually starts with assessments from archives staff.

When fall 1990 grant recipient and doctoral candidate Mark Harmon (Yale University) inquired about material on "international financial and political constraints" on 1970s British Labour governments, the Ford Library's foreign affairs specialist advised him of valuable materials in the papers of Federal Reserve chairman Arthur Burns. When Lotte Feinberg (City University of New York) inquired about material for her book on federal information policy, an archivist used the Library's PRESNET database to locate extensive but scattered files on privacy issues and on the Freedom of Information Act.

Other fall 1990 grant recipients similarly began the grant process with simple reference inquiries. They were: David L. Anderson (University of Indianapolis), "Presidents and Vietnam"; Omar Encarnacion (Princeton University), "Ford's Puerto Rican Statehood Proposal"; Ann Mari May (University of Nebraska), "Macroeconomic Policy and Presidential Elections in the Postwar Era"; James D. King (Memphis State University), "Staffing the American Presidency: Executive Appointments from Kennedy to Reagan"; and Jianwei Wang (University of Michigan), "The Evolution of Sino-American Mutual Images, 1970-90."

For reference assistance and grant information, contact David Horrocks, Gerald R. Ford Library, 1000 Beal Avenue, Ann Arbor, MI 48109. Telephone (313) 668-2218. The next application deadline is September 15.

Presidential Hobbies and White House Treasures

No matter how different our presidents have been, they have had one thing in common—the need to relax. "Hobbies," the feature exhibit at the Gerald R. Ford Museum until November 17, explores the varied pastimes of our 20th century chief executives. From Teddy Roosevelt's big game hunting to George Bush's love of fishing and horseshoes, the exhibit features more than 60 artifacts. Included are a Winchester rifle used by Teddy Roosevelt on safari, a stamp album belonging to Franklin Roosevelt, Woodrow Wilson's golf putter, an original oil painting by Dwight Eisenhower, Lyndon Johnson's bowling ball, a wooden stool crafted by Jimmy Carter, and one of Ronald Reagan's saddles.

William Howard Taft enjoyed horseback riding, though he weighed more than 300 pounds. When Taft telegraphed to the White House that he felt very good after a 25-mile horseback ride, a cable quickly came back to Taft asking, "How is the horse?"

There was a tongue-in-cheek effort to elect golf great Ben Hogan president in 1956 instead of the avid linkster Dwight Eisenhower. One bumper sticker read, "Ben Hogan for President. If We're Going to Have a Golfer, Let's Have a Good One."

The most unusual hobby may have been Hoover-Ball. Prescribed by the White House physician to keep Herbert Hoover in shape, Hoover-Ball followed volleyball rules but used a six-pound medicine ball.

Initial response to "Hobbies" has been very good, with coverage by one local television station and five radio stations, feature articles in the Grand Rapids Press and two Chicago papers, and an Associated Press wire article.

"White House Treasures," opening August 16, will be the feature exhibit for the Museum's tenth anniversary celebration in September. The core of "Treasures" will be a collection of more than 80 pieces of crystal and tableware from the White House collections, few of which have been seen outside the executive mansion. It will include samples of presidential china, silverware, and crystal from as early as the James Monroe administration and as late as the Reagan administration, including items from the Andrew Jackson, Abraham Lincoln, Teddy Roosevelt, Franklin Roosevelt, and John Kennedy collections.

"Treasures" will also feature a video of White House entertainment at various state dinners and other items related to White House dining.
President Ford chats with two University of Michigan undergraduates at a reception held in the Library lobby following the first annual Gerald R. Ford Colloquium on April 11.

The Gerald R. Ford Foundation
Newsletter
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