

Originally Processed With FOIA(s):
2025-0235-S

FOIA Number:
2025-0235-S

FOIA MARKER

**This is not a textual record. This is used as an
administrative marker by the George Bush Presidential
Library Staff.**

Record Group/Collection: George H.W. Bush Presidential Records
Collection/Office of Origin: Chief of Staff, White House Office of
Series: Brady, Philip D., Files
Subseries:

OA/ID Number: 20390
Folder ID Number: 20390-007d

Folder Title:
[Presidential Medal of Freedom & Citizens Medal Nominations & Correspondence] [4]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	15	21	3	

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 5, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

FROM: Phillip D. Brady *CPH*
SUBJECT: Presidential Medal of Freedom

Pursuant to your request, a civilian Medal of Freedom ceremony has been tentatively scheduled for November 20. This memorandum is intended to reconfirm your intention to host this event and obtain guidance on the next steps in the process.

Based on previous discussions and your notes on earlier memoranda (attached), a potential recipient list could include:

Rev. Leon Sullivan (already advised a likely recipient)
Tip O'Neill
Don Luis Ferre
Ted Williams (already advised a likely recipient)
Martha Raye

Other individuals whom you indicated as possibilities or who have received strong support are:

William F. Buckley
John Hope Franklin (leading historian of Black history)
Gil Grosvenor
Lionel Hampton
Friedrich von Hayek (90 years old, Austrian free-market economist strongly supported by conservative leaders and Arnold Schwarzenegger)
Arnold Palmer
Lewis Powell
Alan Shepard
Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn
Paul Mellon
I. M. Pei
James Coleman (author of several landmark studies on education, recommended by Sec. Alexander)

Two other individuals not previously discussed whom you may wish to consider are:

Vernon Walters (Gen. Scowcroft advises you may wish to award the Medal at a separate event in the Residence. Amb. Walters received the Citizens Medal in 1989)
Russell Train (recommended by Administrator Reilly)

Assuming you continue to wish to award the Medal to the five individuals on the potential recipient list, additional possibilities to balance this ceremony are underscored for a total of nine potential recipients. You presented five medals in the 1989 ceremony, and there were five Medal of Freedom recipients in the Persian Gulf awards ceremony.

Finally, the November 20 Medal ceremony is scheduled from 11:30 to 12:00. Your guidance is requested on whether you and the First Lady would also wish to host a luncheon or a small reception thereafter.

Thank you, and please let me know if I can provide further background or information on these candidates.

Addendum: With respect to the Medal of Freedom generally, consideration might also be given to a surprise presentation to former President Reagan when you attend his library dedication on November 4. The Executive Order establishing the Medal states that it may be awarded to any person who has made "an especially meritorious contribution to (1) the security or national interests of the United States or (2) world peace." The Medal has never been presented to a living former President, but it was awarded to Presidents Kennedy and Johnson posthumously.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 22, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Phillip D. Brady *PD*
SUBJECT: Presidential Medal of Freedom

*Phil
I've made
a few more
notes*

Pursuant to your request, confidential discussions have been held with the Chief of Staff, Director Darman, Secretaries Baker and Brady, and Boyden Gray to obtain the benefit of their thoughts on potential recipients of the Medal of Freedom.

In the interests of preserving your flexibility, the reviewers did not see the names of General Scowcroft, Secretary Baker, Secretary Cheney, and General Powell. Also, please note that the attached list does not include Lord Carrington, David Packard, and George Shultz because they have all previously received the Medal.

Attached is the list which was reviewed, including any pertinent comments:

POSSIBLE CANDIDATES FOR THE PRESIDENTIAL MEDAL OF FREEDOM

DAVID BRINKLEY, journalist. (WH staff recommendation) (Sec. Brady and others question the appropriateness at this time, since he is still very active at ABC) *I agree*

✓ WILLIAM F. BUCKLEY, JR., journalist, editor, and author. (WH staff recommendation) (Supported by Governor Sununu and Sec. Brady)

JOHN SHERMAN COOPER, former Senator and Ambassador. (Posthumous.) (WH staff recommendation) (Supported by Sec. Baker but otherwise not singled out by reviewers)

P
Did he
get Yale
degree? → W. EDWARD DEMING, business leader. Introduced the idea of quality control. (Secretary Mosbacher, public nominations) (Not singled out by reviewers)

MARJORY STONEMAN DOUGLAS, author and environmentalist. Leader in preserving the Florida Everglades. (WH staff) (Not singled out by reviewers)

Yes → LUIS FERRE, Puerto Rican civic leader. (WH staff) (Supported by Sec. Baker but otherwise not singled out by reviewers)

OK ✓ JOHN HOPE FRANKLIN, historian. One of the leading historians of Southern and Black history. (WH staff) (Supported by Dick Darman and Boyden Gray)

THEODORE GEISEL (Dr. Seuss), children's author. (Public) (Not supported or otherwise not singled out by reviewers)

OK ✓ GIL GROSVENOR, geographer. (WH staff) (Not supported or otherwise not singled out by reviewers)

OK ✓ LIONEL HAMPTON, jazz musician. (WH staff) (Supported by Sec. Baker but otherwise not singled out by reviewers)

FRIEDRICH VON HAYEK, economist. Wrote The Road to Serfdom. (Numerous conservative leaders, public) (Supported by Dick Darman and Boyden Gray)

DONALD A. HENDERSON, public health official. Directed the World Health Organization's global campaign to eradicate smallpox. (Dr. Bromley, Presidents of the National Academy of Sciences and the Institute of Medicine) (Not singled out by reviewers)

OK ✓ LADY BIRD JOHNSON, former First Lady, conservationist. (WH staff) (Not supported or otherwise not singled out by reviewers)

GENE KELLY, actor. (WH staff) (Not singled out by reviewers)

JOHN CARDINAL KROL, former Archbishop of Philadelphia (WH staff)
(Supported by Sec. Baker as an alternate but otherwise not
singled out by reviewers)

MAX LERNER, professor and columnist. (William F. Buckley, Jr.)
(Not singled out by reviewers)

BILL MAULDIN, cartoonist; Willie and Joe cartoons of World War
II. (David Bates) (Not singled out by reviewers)

BISHOP WALTER MCCOLLOUGH, minister and homebuilder, founder of
United House of Prayer. (President Ford) (Not singled out by
reviewers)

JOHN MCGOVERN, physician and educator, University of Texas at
Houston medical school. Founded the renowned McGovern Allergy
Clinic. (Secretary Mosbacher, public) (Not singled out by
reviewers)

✓ TIP O'NEILL, former Speaker of the House of Representatives (WH
staff) (Supported by all)

possible
ARNOLD PALMER, professional golfer. (WH staff) (Not singled out
by reviewers)

I. M. PEI, architect. (WH staff) (Strongly supported by Dick
Darman)

possible
LEWIS POWELL, former Supreme Court Justice. (WH staff)
(Supported by Boyden Gray and by Sec. Baker as an alternate)

MARTHA RAYE, actress. Entertained for US troops in World War II,
Korea, and Vietnam. Wounded twice. (Secretary Cheney, Gen.
Westmoreland, veterans' organizations) (General support by all)

RABBI ARTHUR SCHNEIR, religious leader. President of the Appeal
of Conscience Foundation. (Rep. Bill Green) (Not singled out by
reviewers)

✓ ALAN SHEPARD, first American to enter space. (WH staff)
(Supported by Sec. Baker but otherwise not singled out by
reviewers)

R. SARGENT SHRIVER, government official. (Public) (Not supported
or otherwise singled out by reviewers)

possible
ALEKSANDR SOLZHENISTYN, author. (WH staff) (Supported by Dick
Darman and Boyden Gray and by Sec. Baker as an alternate)

yes ✓ LEON SULLIVAN, minister and community leader. (Secretary Kemp)
(Supported generally by all)

MO UDALL, former U.S. Representative from Arizona. (WH staff)
(Tip O'Neill would be first choice of reviewers)

ARMANDO VALLADARES, human rights activist and ambassador. (WH staff) (Not singled out by reviewers; previously received the Citizens' Medal)

SAM WALTON, businessman. Founded the Wal-Mart chain. (Secretary Kemp) (Supported or otherwise not singled out by reviewers)

ELIE WIESEL, author and journalist. (WH staff) (Supported or otherwise not singled out by reviewers)

✓ TED WILLIAMS, professional baseball player. (WH staff) (Supported by all)

Other names mentioned during the review:

ALEX HALEY, author. (Secretary Alexander. He still intends to provide a recommendation of an educator.

JOE DIMAGGIO, professional baseball play

✓ HERMAN WOUK, author (The Caine Mutiny, W (Secretary Brady)



ABOARD AIR FORCE ONE

Photo drawn

✓ PAUL MELLON, philanthropist. (Secretary

In sum, taking into consideration the ab. include representatives from a variety of professions, and potential recipients who garnered the most support are:

- ✓ (General Scowcroft)
- ✓ William F. Buckley, Jr.
- ✓ John Hope Franklin
- ✓ Friedrich von Hayek
- ✓ Tip O'Neill
- ✓ I. M. Pei
- ✓ Martha Raye
- ✓ Alan Shepard
- ✓ Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn
- ✓ Leon Sullivan
- Ted Williams

✓ *Lionel Hampton*

*Need a distinguished
"Educator"*

With respect to the question you raised about awarding the Medal "with distinction," this relates to the reference in the relevant Executive Order that the Medal "shall be in two degrees." However, the practice has fallen into general disuse (except that President Ford presented all Medals "with

distinction"). The last person to receive the Medal "with distinction" was Secretary Weinberger.

Finally, please find attached at TAB A the earlier memorandum on potential Medal of Freedom recipients which provides additional information on each.

At TAB B are two general articles on Rev. Leon Sullivan. In response to your inquiry as to his general reputation, it would appear that he continues to be well regarded. On balance, Rev. Sullivan has been a visionary leader in his community whose contributions to job training -- more than 1 million people have received job training through his Opportunities Industrialization Centers -- make him worthy of consideration for the Medal. However, a review of Nexis materials reveals some critical comments he made towards the last Administration, and he did invite Rev. Louis Farrakhan to address his church in Philadelphia. Deputy Secretary Eagleburger recently met with him, and we can seek his opinion quietly if that would be helpful.

Thank you.

Yes seek Lany's views
but I think it's a "go"

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Patty - do not put through the system

DATE: 5-18-91.

FROM THE PRESIDENT

TO: Phil Brady.

Good food for thought here.

Let's keep on keeping on.

What does it mean :WITH DISTINCTION=?

Some others to consider:

Lionel Hampton

Lady Bird Johnson

Tip O'Neil

George Schulz

Lord Peter Carrington

Colin Powell

Luis Ferre

David Packard.

Ted Williams

An Educator- ask Lamar.

Put all the names you gave me and mine on a list (except Brent) and ask for in-house opinion

Boyden, Darman John S, Baker, Brady

Do not give cc to any. Just show them list ask for priority.

QUALITY.... DISTINGUISHED SERVICE

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 17, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Phillip D. Brady *PD*
SUBJECT: Medal of Freedom

Pursuant to your request, please find attached a list of possible recipients of the Medal of Freedom based on your guidance and on nominations we have received.

This list includes the significant nominations we have received from the public as well as previously submitted suggestions from members of the White House staff. This is, of course, a preliminary list which reflects an effort to include representatives of a variety of professions. For your information, also attached at TAB A is a copy of an earlier memorandum from Jim Cicconi on this subject, which includes some of the names listed here.

The last presentation of the Medal of Freedom in a major ceremony was on July 6, 1989. Attached at TAB B is a list of the eight individuals to whom you have awarded the Medal as well as a list of recipients from prior Administrations which you may find of interest. As we discussed, it's recommended that consideration be given to holding another presentation ceremony around July 4 consistent with both your previous practice and the intent of the 1963 Executive Order establishing the Medal. Also, to the extent that some presentations are made on the basis of conduct during the Gulf crisis, it's notable that July 4 is the date set aside for a day of special celebration for our returning troops.

One possible list of awardees could include:

General Scowcroft ✓
David Brinkley
William F. Buckley, Jr.
Marjory Stoneman Douglas
John Hope Franklin
I.M. Pei
Martha Raye
Alan Shepard
Mo Udall
Elie Wiesel

*Educator?
(Ash Lamm)*

*Geo Shultz ? Lady Bird
Tip O'Neil ?
Lionel Hampton ?
Peter Carrington ?
Colin Powell ?*

In addition, consideration could be given to W. Edward Deming, Gil Grosvenor, Donald Henderson, Justice Powell, Friedrich von

what does it mean "With Distinction" ?

let's try to get list same size and as prestigious

*Luis Ferrer
Baich
Pacard*

Hayek, and Leon Sullivan. With regard to Rev. Sullivan, pursuant to your request we are conducting a Nexis search and otherwise seeking to obtain relevant background information which we will then provide to you.

Also, with respect to your request that the process for Judge Webster to receive the National Security Medal be initiated, please know that General Scowcroft is very supportive. NSC, which has responsibility for this Medal, is preparing the necessary paperwork.

There is no limit on the number of Medals you may award at one time.

Hope this is helpful as a first start. Please know that background checks will be conducted on any candidates you ultimately select.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 31, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Phillip D. Brady *PRB*
SUBJECT: Presidential Medal of Freedom

*Stay loose
we may do in
another way
Discuss!
GB
b-2*

During your review of the May 22 memorandum on the Medal of Freedom attached at TAB A, you checked or otherwise noted the following individuals in addition to General Scowcroft as potential recipients.

WILLIAM F. BUCKLEY, JR., journalist, editor, and author.

LUIS FERRE, Puerto Rican civic leader.

JOHN HOPE FRANKLIN, historian. One of the leading historians of Southern and Black history.

GIL GROSVENOR, geographer.

LIONEL HAMPTON, jazz musician.

LADY BIRD JOHNSON, former First Lady, conservationist.

GENE KELLY, actor.

TIP O'NEILL, former Speaker of the House of Representatives

MARTHA RAYE, actress. Entertained for US troops in World War II, Korea, and Vietnam. Wounded twice.

ALAN SHEPARD, first American to enter space.

LEON SULLIVAN, minister and community leader.

TED WILLIAMS, professional baseball player.

PAUL MELLON, philanthropist.

Roy Acutt ?

Besides the 13 names you checked, you also listed three others as "possible," Solzhenitsyn, Powell, and Palmer. As you will recall, during your first presentation of the Medal in July 1989 five medals were awarded, although a larger number for a ceremony this year would appear to be appropriate given the relatively small number of Medals you have awarded to date. It's also my understanding from the Chief of Staff that you may wish to award the Citizens' Medal to Ted Williams (and Joe DiMaggio) at a separate event.

Per your request, Secretary Alexander has recommended six names from whom to choose an awardee in the field of education:

JAMES COLEMAN, sociologist and author of several landmark studies on education including Equality of Educational Opportunity (known as the "Coleman Report"), a 1965 Congressionally mandated study comparing the differences between black and white schools. In 1975 he published a study on court-ordered busing and in 1981 a study comparing the achievement levels of children in public and non-public schools.

MORTIMER ADLER, philosopher, educator, and currently editor-in-chief of the Encyclopedia Britannica. One of the original proponents of the "Great Books of the Western World" and originator of the "Paideia Plan" for education which introduces children to the classics and classical thought at an early age.

JACQUES BARZUN, philosopher and historian, retired professor at Columbia University. One of the founders of the Council for Basic Education in 1958.

WILL FITZHUGH, former public school teacher who founded The Concord Review, which publishes fine historical writing by high school students. He has devoted his career and fortune to this project.

JAMES COMER, child psychologist currently teaching at Yale University.

Of the list, Secretary Alexander recommends Coleman first (a recommendation in which Dick Darman concurs) and Mortimer Adler second.

Finally, Patty and I have discussed the potential of making certain Persian-Gulf related medal presentations on June 8 but believe a later presentation including a variety of recipients is probably preferable.

Thank you.

James Coleman - recommended by Secretary Alexander. Sociologist and author of several landmark studies on education including Equality of Education Opportunity, known as the Coleman Report, a 1965 Congressionally mandated study comparing the differences between black and white schools. In 1975 he published a study on court ordered busing and in 1981 a study comparing the achievement levels of children in public and non public schools.

Mortimer Adler - recommended by Secretary Alexander. Philosopher and educator and presently editor-in-chief of Encyclopedia Britannica. One of the original proponents of the idea of the Great Books of the Western World and originator of the "Paideia Plan" for quality education.

Jacques Barzun - recommended by Secretary Alexander. Philosopher, historian and retired professor from Columbia University and one of the founders of Council for Basic Education in 1958.

Kenneth Clark - recommended by Secretary Alexander. Psychologist and educator who played a key role in providing the studies relied on in Brown v. Board of Education in 1965 on the negative effects of racial segregation.

Will Fitzhugh - recommended by Secretary Alexander. Former, public school teacher in Concord, Massachusetts who founded The Concord Review.

James Comer - recommended by Secretary Alexander. Child psychologist currently teaching at Yale University.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 13, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Phillip D. Brady *PD*
SUBJECT: Presidential Medal of Freedom

*Phil
see below*

Pursuant to your request (TAB A), the possibility of awarding the Medal of Freedom to Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn has been discussed with General Scowcroft. He expressed some reservations about awarding the Medal to Solzhenitsyn, at least at this time. In light of this, it's recommended that renewed consideration be given to Friedrich von Hayek, whom you included on the list of alternates.

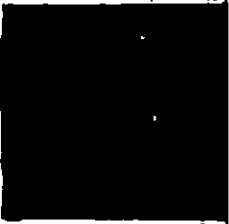
Arnold Schwarzenegger wrote you in June (TAB B) to support this nomination, and it is also endorsed by a number of prominent conservative leaders. General Scowcroft sees no problem with the award, subject to the usual checks. The award would be particularly appropriate now not only given von Hayek's age (90) but because of his influence in the newly-privatizing economies of Central Europe. His thought, most prominently set forth in The Road to Serfdom, has been particularly influential with the new Czech leadership. I understand that you will see Schwarzenegger this afternoon, and you may wish to solicit any additional views he has on von Hayek.

Thank you.

Hayek !!

*To Phil 9-15-91
OK to go with
GFB*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON



DATE:

9-7-91

FROM THE PRESIDENT

TO:

Phil Brady cc. C of S.

Re: Medal of Freedom

Attached is a list fo 10 with 3
alternates.

Be ure Solzhenitsin is checked
out by NSC as to relevance given
changes in USSR.

Are there any U.S. *BASIC People* ~~People~~ that would
qualify...

Yes, for a lunch on Nov. 20th.

Discuss your idea about Pres. Reagan

I like it.



CAMP DAVID

9-7-91

To: Phil Brady cc John Sununu

Medal of Freedom (here we go again)

Let's go with:

1. Rev Leon Sullivan
2. Lt./ Gen Vernon F Walters
3. Tip O'Neill
4. Don Luis Ferre
5. Ted Williams
6. Russell Train
7. Martha Raye
8. James Coleman
9. Alexander Solzhenitsyn
10. Wm F. Buckley

ALTERNATES in Order:

Shepard, Alan

Von Hayek ,Friedrich

I.M.Pei



THE PRESIDENT

June 13, 1991

Dear Arnold:

Many thanks for your letter in support of Dr. Friedrich von Hayek for the Presidential Medal of Freedom. I appreciate your comments and will be sure to give Dr. von Hayek every consideration when selecting future recipients for this award.

Barbara joins in sending our best wishes to you and Maria.

Sincerely,

*see you
+ his husband*

910614

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. Arnold Schwarzenegger
Suite 203
321 Hampton Drive
Venice, California 90291

COPY
from ORM

Arnold Schwarzenegger

321 Hampton Drive • Suite 203 • Venice, California 90291 • (213) 396-5917

June 6, 1991

The Honorable George H.W. Bush
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I am writing to request that you consider giving the Presidential Medal of Freedom to Friedrich von Hayek. No one has been more prescient in understanding the pitfalls of socialism in all its guises; no one has been a more articulate defender of democracy and free-markets. Certainly in this time when the world is at last appreciating the predictions made by this Austrian fifty years ago-- and for which he was ridiculed at the time-- we should acknowledge the contribution of a man who has been not only a point of light, but a bright and steady beacon in the darkness.

Sincerely,



Arnold Schwarzenegger

AS/lm



8TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright (c) 1989 The New York Times Company;
The New York Times

January 4, 1989, Wednesday, Late City Final Edition

SECTION: Section B; Page 10, Column 3; National Desk

LENGTH: 1369 words

HEADLINE: EDUCATION;
'Radical Ideas' of Sociologists Gain New Respect

BYLINE: By AMY STUART WELLS, Special to the New York Times

DATELINE: BALTIMORE

BODY:

After years of adhering to the advice of psychologists, many educators are now turning to sociologists and their more radical prescriptions in the search for solutions to longstanding educational problems.

Outnumbered more than 10 to 1 by other education researchers and generally recognized only for their studies on the effects of school desegregation, the sociologists of education until recently received little attention for their proposals to improve schools. But as educators have become disenchanted with some efforts at change that call for more of the same - more tests, more basic skills - the comparatively extreme school improvement plans of the sociologists are gaining acceptance.

The main difference between the psychological and sociological approaches to making schools better is where they place their emphasis.

Psychologists focus on how the individual pupil learns, including the particular styles, motivation and relationship to teacher and classmates. Sociologists look at the entire school and how its organization affects the individuals within it.

Sociologist's Viewpoint

While a psychologist might hold a teacher workshop on how to motivate students, a sociologist would examine ways to change the school's grading process to motivate students through a better reward system based on individual improvement, rather than competition with other students.

Many goals of the most recent wave of educational change, like increasing teacher autonomy and programs to help students at risk of failing or dropping out, reflect a sociological approach. This includes calls for greater pupil participation in decisions as well as a greater emphasis on how factors outside of the school affect pupil achievement.

'We're not just changing the textbooks,' said James S. Coleman, professor of sociology and education at the University of Chicago. 'These are radical ideas that change the organization of students and the way the community relates to the school.'



(c) 1989 The New York Times, January 4, 1989

"But there has come to be a recognition that many of the issues in education today are not in the domain of educational psychologists, but have to do with the social structure of the school and the world outside the school," Dr. Coleman said. "I think that now is the time for sociologists of education to shine."

Despite the timeliness of their research, the band of American educational sociologists is small. Of the 12,000 members of the American Sociological Association, only 400 specialize in education. While interest has grown in the sociological efforts at change, educators still tend resist change, especially drastic change.

'Real Sludge of Inertia'

"There's a real sludge of inertia in education that is not only due to the conservativeness of educators but also to the political and economic forces that impact on the schools," said James M. McPartland, a sociologist of education who is director of the Center for Research on Elementary and Middle Schools at the Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore.

In the mid-1960's, Dr. Coleman, along with Dr. McPartland and other sociologists, founded the federally financed research center at Johns Hopkins. It was then called the Center for the Social Organization of Schools, and much of its research focused on school desegregation.

It was here that Dr. Coleman conducted a major study of high school students, "Equality of Educational Opportunity," which held that school desegregation could improve achievement levels of disadvantaged students. Although some criticized the Coleman report as de-emphasizing the potential of school and teacher, educational sociologists generally agree that this research did much to legitimize their discipline.

Today, at schools like Columbia's Teachers College, the University of Chicago and Stanford, cadres of sociologists of education conduct similar scientific research. But the Hopkins center, which has mirrored the shift in the field's focus from desegregation to issues of equal opportunity within schools, is exceptional in that it also serves as liaison between researchers and educators.

With a mailing list of more than 9,000 schools and a growing number of requests for information, the center epitomizes the rising popularity of sociological school reform.

Housed in an early 19th-century Baltimore home, the center's research staff of 15 is still predominantly composed of sociologists. But a few educational psychologists and curriculum specialists have been added to help shape the sociological research into school practice.

New School Policies Urged

Using evidence from surveys of students and educators, members of the center have called for the abolishment of certain school policies, including the dividing of students into low- and high-ability classes, grading and testing policies that discourage students from sharing knowledge, and decision-making rules that exclude teachers and students.



(c) 1989 The New York Times, January 4, 1989

"You can't get people to change just by telling them they should think differently," said Joyce L. Epstein, a center sociologist. "Unless you change those structures, you're dealing somewhere in a stratosphere."

Dr. McPartland cited the widespread practice of grouping students by ability levels. He said that such tracking had a devastating effect on teacher expectations for students in slow-learning groups. He added that because pupils from minority groups were placed disproportionately in these lower tracks, the system frequently fostered poor race relations, fueling attitudes of white superiority and resentment of "privileged" whites by blacks.

"If black kids and white kids aren't dealing with each other on an equal basis within the school," he said, "then all the preaching in history isn't going to change the fact that they hold different statuses and don't work together for common goals."

One alternative to tracking is the center's model of cooperative learning, which divides students of various abilities into teams. Grades are based on each student's growth rate, so that even the less advanced can contribute to the group as a whole. Experiments in Baltimore schools showed that cooperative learning increased student achievement. The center has developed curriculum packets for teachers who want to use the cooperative technique.

Cooperative Learning

Word of the program has spread in the last few years, and demand for the packets has skyrocketed. More than 20,000 schools, 60,000 teachers and about two million students use the materials. The center has also hired a cooperative learning field staff to conduct school workshops.

Another major study at the center is examining whether middle school pupils, generally those in sixth through eighth grades, benefit from having a different teacher for every subject. While some studies have shown that early adolescents, especially those likely to quit school, need close supervision and a feeling of attachment to one teacher, there is also evidence that middle school teachers who specialize in their subject areas are more effective instructors.

"We are trying to think through ways of keeping the positive aspects of specialized instruction, while offsetting the alienation and anonymity that comes with changing classrooms and teachers every hour," Dr. McPartland said.

Other center projects include the study of how computers can be used to improve instruction and how schools can more effectively involve parents in their childrens' education.

"We are not reductionists," said Jomills H. Braddock, another of the center's senior sociologists. "We focus on both the individual and the organization and the interaction between the two." He said this broader sociological vision included looking at how schools can help students to succeed once they have left school.

Dr. Epstein added that schools had never had a problem defining social goals for their students. "We see them listed on reports cards - 'has high regard for others, has high self-esteem,' etc.," he said. "But they are just now beginning to link that back to what the school must change, how they organize

LEXIS® NEXIS® LEXIS® NEXIS®



(c) 1989 The New York Times, January 4, 1989

their activities, to induce those characteristics in students. And that's where we fit in.''

GRAPHIC: Drawings

SUBJECT: EDUCATION AND SCHOOLS; PSYCHOLOGY AND PSYCHOLOGISTS; SOCIOLOGY; REFORM AND REORGANIZATION

NAME: WELLS, AMY STUART

GEOGRAPHIC: UNITED STATES

TITLE: EDUCATION PAGE (NYT)



11TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright (c) 1988 The New York Times Company;
The New York Times

March 30, 1988, Wednesday, Late City Final Edition

SECTION: Section B; Page 4, Column 3; National Desk

LENGTH: 690 words

HEADLINE: EDUCATION;
Low Dropout Rate at Catholic Schools Linked to Social Ties

BYLINE: By DEIRDRE CARMODY

BODY:

James S. Coleman, the University of Chicago sociologist, has new research showing that the high school dropout rate in Roman Catholic schools is much lower than in other private schools or in public schools.

And Dr. Coleman thinks he knows why.

Re-examining data gathered from 1,015 schools across the country for a study of public and private high schools published in 1982, Dr. Coleman and his co-author, Thomas Hoffer, found that 14 percent of the sophomores in public schools had left school without graduating. Among non-Catholic private schools, 12 percent had left, and in the Catholic schools only 3 percent dropped out.

"We concluded that the community surrounding the Catholic school, in effect this church-and-school-community with its social networks and its norms about what teen-agers should or should not do and its attention to and interest in children and youth, constituted 'social capital' beyond the family that aided both family and school in the education of the family's children," Dr. Coleman told a group of private school officials recently.

A Close, Supportive Community

Bolstering his conclusion about the key importance of this kind of social community was the finding that in public schools, children from single-parent households were more likely to drop out than those from two-parent households. But in Catholic schools there was no difference in the two groups' dropout rates.

Dr. Coleman said that was because the Catholic school children were often from a close, supportive community, where parents knew each other and participated in activities together.

Dr. Coleman made his remarks at the annual conference of the National Association of Independent Schools, which was held in New York in late February. He said his research showed the kind of homogeneous group he was describing did not exist for most other kinds of schools.

He also said that even though parents often shared the same values in those schools, they often did not know each other and seldom shared a sense of community.



(c) 1988 The New York Times, March 30, 1988

Minimal Social Benefits

The social benefits available to children in independent schools is often minimal, he said, because children enter as individuals and there is no community of parents who shape the norms of behavior outside school. There are usually many extracurricular activities available at independent schools, he added, and these create a community that provide a certain amount of "social capital."

Where public schools were situated in a close-knit homogeneous community, Dr. Coleman did find the dropout rate was considerably lower than in public schools in general.

The findings have been published by Basic Books in "Public and Private High Schools: The Impact of Community." It is a follow-up to "High School Achievement," the study by the two authors and Sally Kilgore that caused a furor when it was published in 1982. It contended that private school students achieved higher mathematics and verbal skills than students from comparable social and economic backgrounds who went to public schools.

Dr. Coleman also caused a stir in 1975 when he reversed an earlier position concluding that court-ordered busing was a failure and that schools could do little to overcome the negative effects of poverty.

Erosion of Support Seen

Dr. Coleman is bothered by what he sees as the erosion of communities like the ones from which Catholic schools draw heavily. He said this had hurt the social benefits for children in the United States and other Western countries.

For example, he said, mothers who work outside the home have less time for the kind of groups that provide direct social benefits to their children, such as Parent Teacher Associations or scouting organizations.

The cost of this will be borne by future generations, Dr. Coleman said, particularly by children with the weakest family support.

"The world has changed," he said. "Those of us who live in the West live in an individualist world, each narcissistically concerned with his or her own self-development, with little left over for children and certainly not for others' children."

SUBJECT: EDUCATION AND SCHOOLS; EDUCATION (SECONDARY); SECTARIAN SCHOOLS; PRIVATE SCHOOLS; DROPOUTS; SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND TRENDS

ORGANIZATION: ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

NAME: CARMODY, DEIRDRE; COLEMAN, JAMES S; HOFFER, THOMAS

TITLE: EDUCATION PAGE (NYT)



21ST STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright (c) 1982 The New York Times Company;
The New York Times

November 28, 1982, Sunday, Late City Final Edition

SECTION: Section 7; Page 11, Column 1; Book Review Desk

LENGTH: 1163 words

HEADLINE: FAMILIES COUNT, AND SCHOOLS DO TOO

BYLINE: By Mary Jo Bane

BODY:

HIGH SCHOOL ACHIEVEMENT Public, Catholic and Private Schools Compared. By James S. Coleman, Thomas Hoffer and Sally Kilgore. 289 pp. New York: Basic Books. \$20.75.

IN 1966 James Coleman startled the educational world with a research report that was popularly, if somewhat inaccurately, summarized as "Schools don't matter; families matter." That report, "Equality of Educational Opportunity," found that what many people had thought to be important differences among schools - in expenditures, studentteacher ratios and physical facilities - bore almost no relationship to students' performance on standardized achievement tests. Instead differences in family background, education and occupation of parents, parental expectations, books in the home and so on were far more relevant.

Now, 16 years later, Mr. Coleman and two colleagues have published an equally startling report claiming that some things about schools do matter: It matters whether schools are public or private and whether they hold their students to strict standards of conduct and academic work. Specifically, Mr. Coleman reports that student sin Catholic and other private high schools perform better on academic achievement tests than students in public schools, other things, including family background, being equal. This superiority, Mr. Coleman calims, owes much to the fact that Catholic-school students (and to some extent other private-school students as well) take more academic course work, do more homework and are more strictly disciplined.

Like the earlier report, "High School Achievement" has already generated a firestorm of criticism about its methodology and substance. The report is based on a large sample of public and Catholic schools (the sample of other private schools is small and probably unrepresentative) and uses diverse and reasonably sophisticated statistical techniques. The analysis attempts to distinguish between the effects of differenet types of schools and the effects of the knowledge, background and abilities that students bring with them when they enter school. The basic analytic problem is that students differ in ways that cannot be measured with precision and thus cannot be statistically controlled: factors such as motivation, parental standards of achievement, peer support and discipline at home. Some these factors are likely to be different fo students in public and private schools; families concerned about academic quality for example, may be more likely to send their children to private schools or the best public schools.



(c) 1982 The New York Times, November 28, 1982

The possibility that private schools are more successful academically because they are better schools, is the principal source of the controversy that developed around the report in its draft stage. Though many of the criticisms that have been made are valid, I believe that three of the most important findings are almost certain to hold up, though perhaps not as strongly as Mr. Coleman claims. It is in these findings that the real significance of the book lies.

The first important finding is the effect on student achievement of attending a private school. Using several different kinds of analysis, including figures for progress between sophomore and senior years, Mr. Coleman finds that private schools enjoy a small academic advantage over public schools. Because the difference Mr. Coleman finds is small, and because there are many valid statistical ways of dealing with the issue of selection, it is possible that new analyses will disprove the private school advantage.

Otherwise, the consistency of Mr. Coleman's findings is impressive. At the very least, it is extremely unlikely that any new studies will find that Catholic schools do worse than public schools. This is important, since we know that Catholic schools spend much less money per pupil, have slightly higher student-teacher ratios, offer fewer special programs and suffered in the past from a reputation for being authoritarian and unconcerned with intellectual excellence. Even if Catholic schools are not doing much better than public schools, that they are not doing worse tells us something important about the educational process.

THE way in which Catholic schools differ from public schools is a second finding. There is no real controversy over Mr. Coleman's description of the differences: the data and analyses are straight-forward, and the differences are very large. The most important have to do with student behavior and school climate. Both students and school officials report that the students in Catholic schools do more homework, cut fewer classes and fight with each other less. Catholic schools have stricter and more consistent discipline and enforce dress codes. (They are also much more likely to be single-sex institutions, an important fact that passes unmentioned by Mr. Coleman.)

A third point that is also likely to hold up extends the first two and is the most critical for our understanding of school functioning. Mr. Coleman reports that discipline, attendance and homework have positive effects on performance on achievement tests. The most impressive evidence on this point is hidden in two tables of an appendix, in which the authors show the effects of discipline and school climate on achievement for public-school students. When public schools enforce high academic and behavior standards, their students also do better. This finding is consistent with several other recent studies on the relative effectiveness of school leadership, order and time spent on academic activities.

All of this may seem the sort of thing that anyone with any sense has known all along. But it is worth remembering that in 1966 everyone "knew" that student achievement was directly related to expenditures, physical facilities and teachers' academic credentials. Mr. Coleman challenged that conventional wisdom and generated studies that have provided a much better appreciation of the role of family environment and parental influence. Now Mr. Coleman is providing support for an emerging research consensus that emphasizes such old-fashioned intangibles as leadership, hard work and commitment. Neither the obvious nature of the results nor the controversy that has already attended his report should

LEXIS® NEXIS® LEXIS® NEXIS®



(c) 1982 The New York Times, November 28, 1982

detract from the significance of these issues or the importance of James Coleman's contribution to understanding them.

GRAPHIC: Illustrations: drawing

TYPE: review

SUBJECT: BOOKS AND LITERATURE; EDUCATION AND SCHOOLS; PRIVATE SCHOOLS



26TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright (c) 1981 The New York Times Company;
The New York Times

April 19, 1981, Sunday, Late City Final Edition

SECTION: Section 4; Page 15, Column 1; Editorial Desk

LENGTH: 1000 words

HEADLINE: COLEMAN'S BAD REPORT

BYLINE: By James P. Comer

DATELINE: NEW HAVEN

BODY:

A report by James S. Coleman, a University of Chicago educational sociologist, concludes that Roman Catholic and other private schools provide a better education than public schools. He also concludes that a voucher system - a tax-supported payment for attendance at a private school - would provide poor children with a better education and promote more racial integration.

But Mr. Coleman's research method is so flawed that no one can draw any sound conclusions from the report. The parents and students, opportunities and constraints, in the public and private systems are different in critically important ways; to compare them - particularly through the use of questionnaire self-reporting and achievement-test results, as he did - is like comparing apples and oranges: an elementary methodological no-no.

Nonetheless, the harm has already been done. The findings having been reported by the news media, they are now "truth" throughout the land, and difficult to challenge.

I am shocked, alarmed, outraged -but not surprised. The report is the third stage of an effort by some to legitimize an already existing two-tier public-school system - good schools for the affluent, second-rate ones for the poor - separate and unequal but this time by class rather than race. Because of past and present economic policies that have limited blacks' progress, the second tier is already and will become even more disproportionately black.

The first stage of the process began with the grumbling of middleincome parents who pay taxes for public schools and pay again to send their children to private schools. The second phase was exploitation of the issue by politicians who are more responsive to the middle class than the poor. The third, and present, stage is "scientific documentation" by a "name" social scientist from a distinguished university in a study sponsored by a major private or public organization, in this instance the Department of Education.

It is not an accident that the report appears about a year and a half before a California referendum on a voucher-system plan - the fourth stage. The "evidence" provided by the Coleman report will be fully exploited in the California campaign. Once established in California, the precedent will be set, and an almost untested policy will spread throughout the country. Widespread support for such an approach might even lead the Supreme Court to rule that the direct use of public funds for church and private schools is legal.

LEXIS® NEXIS® LEXIS® NEXIS®



(c) 1981 The New York Times, April 19, 1981

The legitimization of a two-tier system removes the responsibility of improving the second-tier schools, or the guilt associated with not doing so. The token inclusion of blacks in the first tier serves the same purpose. But the vast majority of capable blacks will still be trapped in the second tier.

I admit that my alarm is partly personal. My mother was a domestic worker and my father was a steel-mill laborer and janitor. Had it not been for the existence of a good public-school system, my opportunities, and those of many blacks and whites like me - many now middle-class and willing to 'write off' today's poor - would have been far fewer.

There is a good chance that my parents would have taken the voucher and marched me off to the best private school in town. But given the deterioration that has been permitted, finding a good school in today's urban centers could be a long march, maybe even a bus ride outside the city. And we know that few white Americans are eager to bus black children. Indeed, many black parents, because of their concern about attitudes that await their children at the end of the ride, are not too eager to put them on the bus. Many parents, burdened by the pressures of poverty, would not be able to counter the resistance, rejection, and reactions they surely would encounter at many of the voucher schools.

Also, let us not pretend that private and suburban schools are all that good, or that we can separate students who are 'good actors' from those who are 'bad actors' and cure what ails education. Drug abuse, alcoholism, vandalism, cheating, student and staff apathy and disgust are more or less a problem in public and private schools, urban and suburban.

Rather than writing off public schools - and pretending that private schools, like private industry, are the answer to all problems - we must face up to the fact that existing schools, public and private, are failing too many children, affluent and poor. Rather than make an untested approach into national policy, we should fully exploit our knowledge about schools that are serving children well and apply it to all schools. Across the country, great improvements at numerous once-troubled schools suggest approaches and possibilities for all.

It may appear to many that it would be cheaper to write off the poor and to limit their opportunities in life. But we really can't afford it. Such a policy leads to disillusionment, despair, alienation, and antisocial reaction, even among our affluent. The only way a democracy can be maintained and function effectively is to promote, sustain, and preserve hope and opportunity for all. The rampant crime, violence, dependency, alienation, and anger we are experiencing results from having permitted hope to die in too many for too long.

A two-tier school system is the way to institutionalize hopelessness and to destroy any possibility that we will ever achieve our democratic ideals.

James P. Comer, M.D., professor of psychiatry at the Yale Child Study Center and associate dean of the Yale Medical School, is author of 'School Power.'

TYPE: Op-ed

SUBJECT: EDUCATION AND SCHOOLS; PRIVATE SCHOOLS; EDUCATION (PRIMARY); EDUCATION (SECONDARY); RESEARCH



33RD STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright (c) 1978 The Washington Post

December 8, 1978, Friday, Final Edition

SECTION: First Section; Op-Ed; Taking Exception; A19

LENGTH: 950 words

HEADLINE: Beneficial Desegregation v. Destructive Desegregation

BYLINE: James S. Coleman; The writer, a professor of sociology at the University of Chicago, directed the 1966 "Coleman Report" on equal educational opportunity.

BODY:

On Oct. 14, The Washington Post published an article by Willis Hawley and Betsy Levin taking issue with a conclusion of mine that (to quote the speech of mine from which this controversy emerged), "It is not the case that school desegregation, as it has been carried out in American schools, generally brings achievement to disadvantaged children." Hawley and Levin, professors at Duke University, took issue with a report of that speech and of further comments that appeared in a Post article by Lawrence Feinberg on Sept. 18.

But the central point of my speech was something different: School desegregation in the form of mandatory busing for racial balance has been destructive to its own goals. It has led to losses of whites from central cities and thus increased segregation between city and suburbs.

By conclusions about achievement were based on a review of school desegregation carried out by Nancy St. John and published in 1975, supplemented by my own unsystematic reading of other studies.

To support their disagreement with my conclusions, Hawley and Levin cite a review completed this year by Robert Crain and Rita Mahard. That review covered 41 studies of desegregation -- 19 studies showing a positive effect on achievement, 12 showing a negative effect and 10 showing no effect. Thus more studies showed a positive effect than showed a negative one. This result, however, is quite consistent with my statement; including the 10 studies showing reviewed by Crain and Mahard showed positive effects from desegregation.

Crain and Mahard do report hopeful indications, restated by Hawley and Levin, that desegregation showed more positive effects in the South and that desegregation that begins in early grades is more likely to show positive effects and less likely to show negative ones than desegregation begun in later grades. There is in these studies, as well as in other studies, evidence that desegregation can bring about positive achievement benefits. This is important, as Hawley and Levin point out, and should not be overlooked.

But there is also evidence that it has not done so in many cases, and that it has had negative effects in some. What Hawley and Levin do not point out is that of the 26 studies of desegregation in the North that Crain and Mahard reviewed, 11 showed negative effects, only 9 positive effects, and 6 no effects. Thus I believe it is probably an understatement to say that desegregation, as it has been carried out in American schools, has not generally brought achievement benefits to disadvantaged children. And it is important to remember that most

LEXIS® NEXIS® LEXIS® NEXIS®



(c) 1978 The Washington Post, December 8, 1978

desegregation currently under consideration is not in the South, but in the North where Crain and Mahard show more negative than positive effects.

But a major point of my speech was that achievement benefits have been something of a red herring in discussions of school-desegregation plans. There are many other consequences as well. The day after the Hawley-Levin piece appeared in The Post, newspapers carried a report of an enormous loss of whites from Los Angeles schools in response to this fall's court-ordered mandatory-busing plan. Many other cities in which mandatory busing has been imposed have experienced such losses (though not always as extensive), creating a racial segregation between city and suburbs that is far more difficult to overcome than that within a district. I reported those losses in a detailed 1975 study and pointed out at that time the serious harm to long-term integration that racial-balance plans in large cities were causing. That study was violently attacked at first; only recently has it come to be generally accepted.

The issue now is not desegregation v. segregation. It is, rather, beneficial desegregation v. destructive desegregation. What is most disturbing is that we know the most destructive methods of desegregation -- mandatory busing in large cities -- and we know as well methods that are not destructive. In the speech Hawley and Levin referred to, I pointed out that there are ways to bring about school integration by increasing the opportunities of minorities. Those ways expand and facilitate the range of choice; they do not punish both black and white children by imposing an artificial racial balance through mandatory busing.

For example, a major problem in nearly all cities is that black children who live in the city are restricted to schools within its boundaries, which are themselves increasingly black. To expand their range of choice, legislative action is necessary, at either the state or federal level, requiring districts to accept cross-district transfers. In Wisconsin, the legislature has taken such action. The result is greatly increased opportunity for Milwaukee's black children and a great increase in integration in its schools. Not all the all-black schools have been eliminated, as has been the object of some desegregation plans. But why should they be, if they continue to attract black children who are no longer forced by residence to attend them? What is the aim in desegregation plans? To punish children for living in a city with a desegregation plan or to increase opportunity for those children who have been most deprived of it?

There appears to be a belief among some that to state, out in the open, negative consequences of school desegregation is harmful to school and social integration in America. Nothing could be further from the truth. Responsibility lies in pushing hard for beneficial forms of school desegregation, but pushing just as hard against destructive forms.



34TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright (c) 1978 The Washington Post

September 21, 1978, Thursday, Final Edition

SECTION: First Section; Editorial; A24

LENGTH: 400 words

HEADLINE: The Coleman Report - Again

BODY:

EVER SINCE the Coleman Report, "Equality of Educational Opportunity," was issued in 1966, it has been treated as some massive religious text, like the Talmud or Koran, to which anyone with a predisposition toward any opinion may turn for confirmation and solace. The Coleman Report was mandated by Congress in the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Therefore, the feelings attached to its various findings and implications have run both high and long, extending to the matters of "white flight" and busing and all the other necessarily troubling consequences of an act that remains, for all its difficulties, one of the best and most important things this country has ever done.

Now James S. Coleman has recanted one of his original findings, and his recantation runs the risk of either being taken wrong or taken too seriously. In a paper he delivered last April and in a recent Post interview, Mr. Coleman discounted his initial belief that the scholastic performances of black schoolchildren from poor backgrounds would improve if the children went to schools attended by middle-class whites. That view he now regards as "incorrect . . . wishful thinking." And so it is made to seem that a major rationale of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 has lost its underpinnings.

We really don't want to get into the Coleman Report here, because many of those who have done so never have gotten out. But it's worthwhile making two observations about Mr. Coleman's recantation, and about all past and future decisions and revisions that such a report is bound to spawn. The first is a simple matter of fact that in the original report the percentage of grade improvement noted among poor blacks attending middle-class white schools was terribly small. In short, Mr. Coleman did not have that much to recant.

The second is that, in terms of the Civil Rights Act and the whole effort to desegregate the schools, his recantation is beside the point. That act was not passed and those court decisions were not made in order to raise the grades of black schoolchildren. The worth of the postwar desegregation effort depends on no such rationale. In fact, the Civil Rights Act of 1964 wasn't even meant to effect racial balance, and it specifically says so. It was meant to put an end to official, formal discrimination in the institutions of American life. That fortunately, for the most part it has done.

Who Needs Catholic Schools?

*Even If You're Not a Parent—
Or Catholic—You'd Miss Them*

By Peter J. Daly

OUR PARISH church received a letter this past winter from an area school board representative that really shot my blood pressure up. Would our church, St. Gabriel's, become a "partner in education" by paying for outdoor basketball and tennis courts at nearby Petworth public school?

It wasn't just that tennis courts seemed like an educational frill to me. Nor was it the fact that the school board was begging for money in the same year it gave a \$20,000 bonus to the new superintendant before he

Peter Daly is associate campus minister at Catholic University and, until last month, associate pastor at St. Gabriel's in Northwest Washington.

even showed up for work and hired over a thousand new workers while under a so-called "hiring freeze."

They were entitled to spend their money as they chose. It just seemed to me that we had already done our part. Inner-city Catholic parishes like St. Gabriel's are already substantial "partners in education" in this city. Our parochial school educates 260 children at no cost to the taxpayer, saving the District \$1.7 million per year in its education budget.

By comparison to the public schools, the Catholic schools are lean machines. The District spends about \$6,600 per pupil per year. The average expenditure at Catholic elementary schools in D.C. was \$2,009 for 1990-91. Despite the difference in spending, we do a better job of educating the children by every significant measure, from standardized achievement tests, to drop-out rates, to college admission rates. So says everyone in the past few years from the Rand Corp. to the Brookings Institution, from the Wall Street Journal to the New Republic.

But it is a sad irony. At the very time Catholic school graduates are being celebrated for leaving their public school counterparts in the chalk dust, the Catholic school itself is disappearing.

In the last 11 years, 11 Catholic schools in the Archdiocese of Washington (which includes the District and five neighboring Maryland counties), have closed their doors. Nine of these were secondary schools, two were elementary. In June 1992, another high school,

LaReine in Suitland, Md., will close. There will probably be other casualties before the year's end.

The Washington pattern is replicated nationwide. Since the high-water mark of 1964-65, Catholic school enrollment has declined by 55 percent, from 5.8 million students to just over 2.5 million. Today there are 8,958 Catholic schools in the United States—still the largest private school system but 4,438 fewer schools than the 13,396 that dotted the landscape in 1965. The reasons for this decline are various, but basically they boil down to one—money.

The problem is that we are caught in a vicious cycle. Our constituency is not the wealthy but the middle- and lower-middle class. Every time we raise tuition to pay the bills, we lose students and revenue. That triggers another round of tuition increases. Eventually the well runs dry.

So what? If all the Catholic schools close up, who would miss them? The answer is: everybody. Even if you're not Catholic, even if you're not a parent, you would miss them.

Just for starters, every taxpayer would miss them. Catholic schools represent a huge subsidy to local government. If the 5,733 children enrolled in Catholic elementary schools in the District were placed in the public school system, the city would have to come up with more than \$38 million in new taxes just for operating expenses.

Moreover there is a harder-to-quantify "hidden subsidy" of Catholic schools in the fact that hundreds of middle-class taxpayers keep their residences and their tax dollars in the city because they have a low-cost alternative to what they perceive as a failing public school system. New York's Mayor David Dinkins was no doubt aware of this constituency when he called the Catholic schools

the most important non-profit partner in balancing the city's books.

Beyond the taxpayer, every employer, public or private, benefits from Catholic education. They need people with basic mathematical and verbal skills that the big city public schools can't supply in sufficient numbers. The distressing news this past year that Washington's schools ranked second to last in a 37-state math exam—and last in SAT scores—highlighted the problem.

Study after study has shown that Catholic school students do better in the basic computational and verbal skills. The National Assessment of Educational Progress (a federal testing program) shows that Catholic school students score 5.8 percent higher than their public school counterparts in third grade, 9.9 percent higher in seventh grade and 7.9 percent higher in the 11th grade. Citing the same test data, The Wall Street Journal recently reported that Catholic school students outperform public school students by an average 4.5 percent in mathematics, 4.8 percent in science and 12.5 percent in reading nationwide.

This data confirms what University of Chicago sociologist James Coleman reported in the 1980s—that Catholic school students outperform not only public school students, but other *private* school students, in mathematics and verbal skills. Moreover, Coleman found that they are less likely to drop out, even when they come from socially "at risk" profile households. As the most successful educator of children in basic skills, the Catholic school contributes to the economic life of the whole community.

Besides taxpayers and employers, minorities and disadvantaged families have a special stake in the survival of the Catholic school.

Catholic schools are not havens for the elite. In fact they are the true community schools, reflecting the composition of the area. Washington Catholic schools are virtually a demographic snapshot of the city as a whole: 63.7 percent are African American, 4.1 percent Hispanic, 2.4 percent Asian and 29.8 percent Caucasian. Citywide, Catholic schools are 55 percent non-Catholic.

Our parish school, St. Gabriel's, reflects its Petworth community racially, religiously, sociologically and economically. We are 100 percent black or Hispanic and 70 percent non-Catholic. About half of our kids come from single-parent households. Fifteen percent receive financial aid, indicating they are near the poverty line.

Yet over half of St. Gabriel's students scored above the national average on our

standardized tests given this fall. Not only that, but Catholic school students are four times as likely to finish high school, and over 90 percent of Catholic high school graduates in the Archdiocese of Washington were admitted to college in 1989-90.

Public school officials respond to the disparity in performance by saying that Catholic schools educate the "easy cases." We have, after all, a self-selected student body, whose parents have already made a commitment to education just by registering at the school. But this "easy case" argument only goes so far.

There is no great mystery about the success of Catholic schools. Part of it has to do with structural advantage. Kids know that their parents think education is important because they pay money for it and because they give time to the school.

But perhaps the biggest structural advantage is the absence of bureaucracy. The Archdiocese of Washington runs a school system of 101 schools and 49,533 students with a central administration staff of 17 people, total, *including* clerical staff. By comparison, the District runs a system of 184 schools (179 buildings) and 81,000 students with a central administration of around 1,500 people, according to Parents United, a public schools advocacy group. (The District school administration seems even more bloated when it is compared to other public school systems, such as Pittsburgh, Rochester and Baltimore, all of which are leaner, according

to the Rivlin Commission study.) If the District had the same ratio of administrators to students as the Catholic schools, the central administration would decline to 28 employees!

District school officials would no doubt respond that the two systems are not comparable. But isn't that the point? Having fewer administrators—and applying the principle of what education professionals call "site-based management"—does more than reduce costs. It also appears to improve education.

The other key to Catholic schools' success is that they come with an established set of values. In fact, parents have affirmatively chosen the school because of those values, which they most often identify as faith, order, discipline and a non-threatening environment. The importance of a value system that makes room for God should not be overlooked.

Sociologist James Coleman has identified the support given to education by religion in what he calls the "Catholic sector" effect. He notes that the extreme secularization of American education has especially hurt minorities, who have a deficit of what he calls "social capital" or value-support systems.

But if Catholic schools are doing such a terrific job for such a low cost, why are they having so much trouble surviving? There are various reasons but the biggest change in the last 25 years is the source and cost of personnel. In 1964, over 80 percent of the teachers in the system were sisters, brothers or priests, the rest lay people.

Today the ratio is reversed, yet Catholic school teachers in Washington are paid a starting salary of \$16,064—not much of a living. When compared to roughly \$24,500 in Prince Georges County and \$23,300 in the D.C. public schools, it is no wonder that Catholic schools have a hard time finding and retaining teachers. (Teaching nuns are paid even less than lay people; sisters in Washington get \$11,000, no matter how many years of experience.) Our teachers still are our largest subsidy.

Many people shrug off the monetary question, choosing to believe in the myth of the

great wealth of the Catholic church. At one hearing on the closing of Catholic schools in Washington, one parent actually suggested that the church should sell off the gold communion cups, chalices, used for the mass, to pay for education!

But consider this: The total assets of the Archdiocese of Washington, not counting real estate, insurance and restricted funds, is just under \$12 million. This includes the \$5-million endowment set aside for the 80 elementary schools operated by the archdiocese. If you divided up the whole school endowment, each school would get just over \$62,000, enough for about six weeks expenses, on average. When you realize that the District public schools spent \$581 million this past year, you see how small the endowment really is.

Crazily, in recent years the endowment has been growing from the sale of closed schools. For example, in Washington this year the archdiocese sold Holy Spirit school on Capitol Hill to the Library of Congress. That money will be used to subsidize school operating deficits around the area. It is like burning the floor boards to heat the house.

Ultimately, American society as a whole is going to have to rethink its theories on schools and school funding. If other free, pluralistic societies like Canada, Germany and Australia can come up with formulae to fund religiously oriented schools, why is it so unthinkable here? Couldn't some system be worked out to give parents a choice of schools and provide for competition within the educational marketplace?

The public school system is failing. It is failing to provide things more basic than basketball and tennis courts. It is failing to train and form young people for their futures. It is failing our society.

President Bush wants to start over 500 "experimental schools" (conveniently one for each congressional district) at a million dollars a copy. It would be a sad irony if while spending half a billion dollars searching for an alternative school system that succeeds, America's most successful school system failed for want of money.

seem to be more interested in their own narrow interests than they are in the international proletarian movement."

Since early 1969 Panther leaders in several cities have been the object of what the Panthers and some of their sympathizers look upon as a coordinated "persecution" by local and federal law enforcement authorities. As of early 1970, the Black Panthers claimed that twenty-eight of their members had been killed. Fred Hampton, the head of the Illinois Panther party, was shot to death in his bed by police under circumstances that have not yet been clarified. In San Francisco, Panther chief of staff David Hilliard was arrested and put in detention for allegedly threatening to assassinate President Richard Nixon. Bobby Seale, one of the eight persons indicted for conspiracy to disrupt the 1968 Democratic National Convention, was removed from the conspiracy trial and sentenced to four years in prison for contempt of court. Thirteen Black Panthers jailed without bail in New York City on April 2, 1969 for alleged bomb plots were still behind bars, pending the outcome of their trial, in February 1970. And Huey Newton remained in the Los Padres Men's Colony.

Cleaver commented on the Panthers' woes in an interview in Algiers with correspondent Jesse W. Lewis Jr. of the *Washington Post* (January 5, 1970): "It's an attempt to eliminate the leadership of the Black Panther party and disrupt its ability to function." He asserted that what is now happening to the Panthers is an omen of what is in store for other radicals in the United States. "A racist, fascist, imperialist power knows it's facing a crisis and they are lashing out viciously at all manifestations of freedom of the people. . . . You can see a slow tightening process." Cleaver told Lewis that he wanted to return to the United States to "participate in the struggle" against that process. "If I'm given my day in court and restored on bail, I'd be willing to face the charges. Then I will go back openly and publicly. If that's not possible, then I'll go back the way I left."

Eldridge Cleaver and Kathleen Neal, the daughter of Ernest Neal, a United States Foreign Service officer, were married on December 27, 1967. Before joining the Black Panthers, Mrs. Cleaver was a civil rights activist with the Student National Coordinating Committee. The Cleavers have a son, Antonio Maceo, born in Algeria. Their home in Algeria is the second floor of a two-story house on the Mediterranean Sea, about fifteen minutes by car or bus from downtown Algiers. Physically, Cleaver is a big man, six feet three inches tall, with the physique of an athlete, the rigidly erect posture of a military officer, and a face that Stanley Cloud in his *Time* article described as "hard and menacing." Cleaver wears a Vandyke beard, a gold button earring in one earlobe, and, more often than not, the black leather jacket that is the Panther uniform.

References

Ebony 24:106 + Ag '69 por
Life 68:20 + F 6 '70 pors
Look 33:35 Ja 7 '69 por
N Y Post p24 D 13 '68

N Y Times Mag p39 + S 7 '69 por; p30 +
N 1 '70 pors
Newsweek 73:40 + My 5 '69 pors
Sat Eve Post 241:31 + N 16 '68 por
Time 94:27 O 24 '69 por
Washington (D.C.) Post p1 + Ja 5 '70 pors
Cleaver, E. *Soul on Ice* (1968); *Post-Prison Writings and Speeches* (1969)
Contemporary Authors vol 21-22 (1969)

COLEMAN, JAMES S(AMUEL)

May 12, 1926- Sociologist; university professor; government consultant
Address: b. Johns Hopkins University, Department of Social Relations, Baltimore, Md. 21218;
h. 207 Ridgemed Rd., Baltimore, Md. 21210

According to Dr. James S. Coleman, professor of social relations at the Johns Hopkins University, racial integration of schools "is vital not merely for some vague, generalized social purposes, but because it is the most consistent mechanism for improving the quality to education of disadvantaged children." A member of the Johns Hopkins faculty since 1959, Coleman has worked extensively in such areas of sociology as data processing, education, and the problems of adolescence. In 1965 he was appointed by the United States Office of Education to act as co-director of an extensive survey of educational opportunities for minority groups. Although its report, *Equality of Educational Opportunity* (U.S. Government Printing Office, 1966)—also known as the Coleman report—has been the subject of much controversy, it is considered a landmark in educational research, and it helped to shape some of President Richard Nixon's policies on education.

James Samuel Coleman was born on May 12, 1926 in Bedford, Indiana to James Fox Coleman, a foreman, and Maurine (Lappin) Coleman. He has a sister, Lois Jane. Brought up in Ohio and Kentucky, he attended Manual High School in Louisville, where he belonged to the football and track teams. He graduated in 1944, and after briefly attending Emory and Henry College in Emory, Virginia, he entered the United States Navy that same year as an apprentice seaman. Discharged in 1946 as a seaman second class, he attended Indiana University for a year. He then studied at Purdue University, which awarded him a B.S. degree in chemical engineering in 1949. From 1949 to 1951 Coleman was a chemist with the Eastman-Kodak Company in Rochester, New York.

According to a friend, quoted in the *New York Times* (April 22, 1970), Coleman has had "a deep concern throughout life for a democratic, pluralistic society." While working for Eastman-Kodak, Coleman spent much of his leisure time studying sociology and discussing social problems with friends. Finally, having decided to make sociology his career, he entered Columbia University, where he worked as a research associate with the Bureau of Applied Social Research from 1953 to 1955,

S 7 '69 por; p30+

5 '69 pors

16 '68 por

pl + Ja 5 '70 pors

(1968); Post-Prison

es (1969)

vol 21-22 (1969)

EL)

university professor;

s University, Depart-
altimore, Md. 21218;
altimore, Md. 21210

Coleman, professor of
Hopkins University,
"is vital not merely
social purposes, but
istent mechanism for
ducation of disadvan-
of the Johns Hopkins
has worked extensive-
y as data processing,
s of adolescence. In
e United States Office
rector of an extensive
tunities for minority
Equality of Educa-
overnment Printing Of-
the Coleman report-
controversy, it is con-
ational research, and
of President Richard
n.

was born on May 12,
James Fox Coleman, a
pin) Coleman. He has
up in Ohio and Ken-
High School in Louis-
the football and track
t, and after briefly at-
College in Emory, Vir-
ed States Navy that
e seaman. Discharged
nd class, he attended
r. He then studied at
awarded him a B.S.
ng in 1949. From 1949
nist with the Eastman-
r, New York.

pted in the New York
eman has had "a deep
a democratic, pluralis-
for Eastman-Kodak,
leisure time studying
social problems with
ded to make sociology
mbia University, where
ciate with the Bureau
from 1953 to 1955,

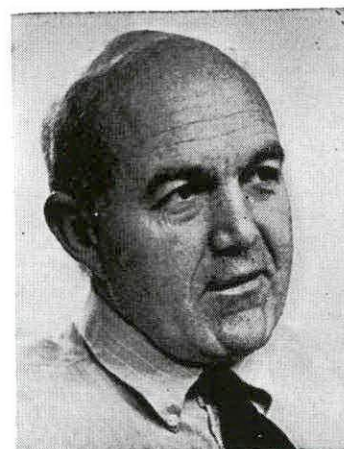
while preparing for his doctorate. While still a student, he contributed a chapter to the book *Mathematical Thinking in the Social Sciences* (Free Press of Glencoe, 1954), edited by Paul F. Lazarsfeld, one of the pioneers in the use of statistics in sociological studies. Coleman's doctoral dissertation, "Political Cleavage in the International Typographical Union," became the basis of a book, *Union Democracy; The Internal Politics of the International Typographical Union* (Free Press, 1956), on which he collaborated with Seymour M. Lipset and Martin A. Trow.

After obtaining his Ph.D. degree from Columbia in 1955, Coleman held a fellowship at the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences at Palo Alto, California, and he was an assistant professor in the department of sociology at the University of Chicago from 1956 to 1959. He joined the faculty of the Johns Hopkins University in 1959 as an associate professor of social relations and was promoted to professor in 1961. Among his early publications is the book *Community Conflict* (Free Press, 1957).

Under the auspices of the United States Office of Education, in 1957 Coleman and Kurt Jonassohn and John W.C. Johnstone, his associates, began a detailed sociological study of ten Illinois high schools of various types. Interviewing teachers, students, parents, and school officials, they examined such factors as scholastic and social achievement, physical appearance, and behavior of adolescents; the relative importance of sports and studies among high school students; and the relationship of teenagers to the community at large. The study resulted in a cooperative research monograph, *Social Climates in High Schools* (U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, 1961); and the books *The Adolescent Society; The Social Life of the Teen-Ager and Its Impact on Education* (Free Press, 1961) and *Adolescents and the Schools* (Basic Books, 1965).

The research of Dr. Coleman and his associates indicated that within the broader society there exists a general adolescent culture in which the individual is subordinated to a group standard, and in which social and athletic success is valued more than academic excellence. Coleman proposes, among other things, the introduction of interscholastic competition in academic subjects. He suggests, furthermore, that coeducation of boys and girls might be detrimental to both academic achievement and social adjustment. An advocate of progressive education, Coleman criticizes the tendency of some teachers to concentrate purely on subject matter, and he proposes more effective training in teaching methods. The books were praised for their meticulous research and their objectivity, although some critics considered their findings somewhat dated.

Under the provisions of the 1964 Civil Rights Act the United States Commissioner of Education was instructed to conduct a study, and report to President and Congress within two years, on the extent to which racial minorities are deprived of equal educational opportunities in the nation's public schools. Appointed as codirectors of that survey, begun in the fall of 1965, were Dr. Coleman



JAMES S. COLEMAN

and Ernest Q. Campbell of Vanderbilt University. Coleman took on the major responsibility for its design, administration, and analysis. Costing some \$1,500,000, the study surveyed educational opportunities available to Negroes, American Indians, Mexican-Americans, Puerto Ricans, Orientals, and disadvantaged whites. Based on a scientific sampling of about 4,000 schools throughout the United States, it involved some 60,000 teachers, hundreds of school officials, and over 600,000 pupils ranging from the first through the twelfth grade. The achievement tests used in the survey measured cultural skills considered important for social and economic success. A preliminary summary report was submitted to the President and Congress on July 1, 1966, and the definitive 737-page report, entitled *Equality of Educational Opportunity*, was issued later that year.

The Coleman report indicated that *de facto* segregation was still widespread throughout the United States; that although predominantly non-white schools had somewhat poorer material resources and more crowded classes than white schools, this did not seem to be a major factor in determining academic performance of pupils; and that teachers in ghetto schools often came from deprived backgrounds and had less academic ability than teachers in more prosperous areas. The report also indicated that Negroes had a high school dropout rate almost twice as high as that of whites, and that only about 4.6 percent of the nation's college students were black. Coleman's study further revealed that academically, nonwhite students in ghetto schools fall further behind their white contemporaries with each succeeding grade. A sixth-grade Negro pupil in a Northeastern city may thus be about 1.6 years behind; by the time he reaches the twelfth grade he trails by 3.3 years.

Although the Coleman report made no specific recommendations, it pointed to certain definite conclusions. It indicated, for example, that increased expenditures for improved school facilities had virtually no effect on the academic achievements of pupils, and that ghetto schools do not help a child overcome the handicaps of a poor home environ-

ment. On the other hand, in a school that is predominantly middle-class, students from lower economic levels clearly gain in educational motivation, while the middle-class students suffer no appreciable loss from associating with ghetto children.

In an article in the journal *Public Interest* in 1966 Coleman reaffirmed the views that the social and educational backgrounds of teachers and fellow students, rather than the physical facilities of the schools, are the key factors in academic success; that large expenditures for the improvement of school facilities do little to solve the educational problems of ghetto children; and that integration is most beneficial in a predominantly middle-class atmosphere. Coleman criticized the system, used in some school districts, of "tracking" students according to ability, and he emphasized the importance of stimulating the nonwhite child's belief in his ability to control his destiny. The development of such attitudes as black pride may, according to Coleman, "have more effect on Negro achievement than any other single factor . . . not because of the changes they will create in the white community but principally because of the changes they create in the Negro himself."

Some critics have questioned the value of the Coleman report, pointing to the lack of cooperation by many of the school districts originally included in the survey plan, possible inaccuracies in information given by school personnel, and statistical errors resulting from dubious techniques and a hasty schedule. Others criticized the researchers for over-emphasizing verbal ability in measuring overall student achievement and for making causal inferences unwarranted by a single survey. Floyd McKissick, then the national director of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), condemned the Coleman report for implying, "Mix Negroes with Negroes and you get stupidity." The British Plowden report on school problems seemed to contradict Coleman's study by insisting that children of deprived minorities need preferential treatment rather than mere equality if they are to receive a fair start in life.

On the other hand, later reanalysis by scholars has tended to bear out many of the report's statistical conclusions. A 542-page report by the New York State Department of Education, submitted to the board of regents in December 1969, stressed that effective integration facilitated improvement in the performance of disadvantaged children more than any other educational technique. In the spring of 1970 the city of Norfolk, Virginia announced plans for a school integration program based directly on the Coleman Report. It would maintain a middle-class majority in each school while placing about 40 percent of the city's 25,000 Negro pupils into schools that are 60 to 70 percent white. Each black child would thus spend at least three years in schools that are "optimally" integrated. Although the plan was attacked by the NAACP Legal Defense Fund, which filed suit against it in federal court on the ground that it failed to achieve true racial balance, it was praised by education authorities. Professor Thomas F. Pettigrew of Harvard University noted that the Norfolk plan represented the first time that a public school system clearly

sought to apply principles "based on the best social sciences data we have now available."

To offset the handicaps of a poor home environment, Coleman has proposed that children of deprived backgrounds be exposed as much as possible to an "educational environment" by starting them in school at an earlier age and extending the length of the school day. Such a plan may be implemented by introducing early childhood education centers, educational parks, and special institutes for the study of arts, sciences, and languages. Noting that "modern society is information-rich and action-poor for the young," Coleman has suggested that high school and college students who are frustrated by the traditional social isolation of schools might assume increasingly responsible roles in such areas as teaching, social work, and the production of goods.

An advocate of consumer choice in education, Coleman has proposed a system of privately run after-school centers enabling parents to choose among various types of educational experience for their children. The parents would pay with educational vouchers supplied by the government. Under a special incentive plan, the institutions would be reimbursed on a scale based on their ability to increase their pupils' scholastic achievement. In March 1970, the Office of Economic Opportunity announced plans for an experimental education voucher program, with Coleman acting as an adviser.

In his special message on educational reform, on March 3, 1970, President Richard Nixon stressed the Coleman report and endorsed Coleman's thesis that a child's economic and social background had a direct bearing on his learning achievement. Coleman helped to draft Nixon's message of March 24, 1970, in which the President announced that the government planned to allocate \$1.5 billion for the fiscal years 1971 and 1972 to help school districts in the North and South to alleviate the effects of racial segregation. Shortly thereafter, Coleman was informally invited to act as adviser to a special Cabinet committee on desegregation, headed by Vice-President Spiro Agnew, to determine how the first \$500,000,000 was to be spent.

Testifying on April 21, 1970 before the Senate Select Committee on Equal Educational Opportunity, headed by Senator Walter F. Mondale of Minnesota, Coleman endorsed Nixon's commitment to desegregation and his allocation of the major portion of the \$1.5 billion to that goal rather than to ineffective compensatory education programs for ghetto schools. But he criticized the President for his statement that the administration would act only against *de jure* segregation and not against *de facto* segregation, caused by housing patterns. "The effect of segregation on children is quite independent of its origin," he said. A few weeks later he told the same committee, with reference to the administration's desegregation fund, that for "the first time there has been a positive commitment, supported by resources, to creating strong and stable school integration."

To help students cope with their problems, Dr. Coleman has invented several mental games, pro-

the best social

home environ-
children of de-
much as pos-
ent" by starting
d extending the
an may be im-
ildhood educa-
d special insti-
and languages.
information-rich
leman has sug-
e students who
cial isolation of
responsible roles
work, and the

in education,
f privately run
ents to choose
experience for
ay with educa-
ernment. Under
tions would be
their ability to
chievement. In
ic Opportunity
ntal education
cting as an ad-

onal reform, on
Nixon stressed
oleman's thesis
ackground had
evement. Cole-
e of March 24,
unced that the
1.5 billion for
o help school
o alleviate the
rtly thereafter,
act as adviser
desegregation,
new, to deter-
to be spent.

ore the Senate
ational Oppor-
F. Mondale of
's commitment
of the major
goal rather than
n programs for
e President for
ion would act
ad not against
using patterns.
en is quite in-
ew weeks later
ference to the
that for "the
e commitment,
g strong and

problems, Dr.
al games, pro-

duced by Simulmatics Corporation, of which he is a director. Players of the "Ghetto" game are taught how to chart their lives to enable them to escape from a slum environment. The "Life Career Game" acquaints teen-agers with the options they have in choosing a career. Another game, called "Democracy," casts the player in the role of a city councilman who has to formulate a municipal program.

Dr. Coleman has written many scholarly professional articles. His books include *Models of Change and Response Uncertainty* (Prentice-Hall, 1964); and *Medical Innovation: A Diffusion Study* (Bobbs-Merrill, 1966), on which he collaborated with Elihu Katz and Herbert Menzel. He has received a John Dewey Annual Award, and he also holds awards from the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the National Academy of Education. Coleman is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Sociological Association, and the American Association of University Professors.

On February 6, 1949 James S. Coleman married Lucille Richey. With their three sons, Thomas Sedgwick, John Samuel, and James Steven, they live in a modest row house near the Johns Hopkins University campus. Coleman, who used to box in his younger years, is a soft-spoken, cigar-smoking man, five feet eleven inches tall and weighing 190 pounds, with gray eyes and a fringe of gray hair. He is almost totally immersed in his work, which sometimes occupies him eighteen hours a day. He and his family were once briefly detained by police after taking part in a demonstration protesting the segregation of a Baltimore amusement park. A few years ago Coleman was one of the signers of an open letter calling for a halt in the American bombing of North Vietnam.

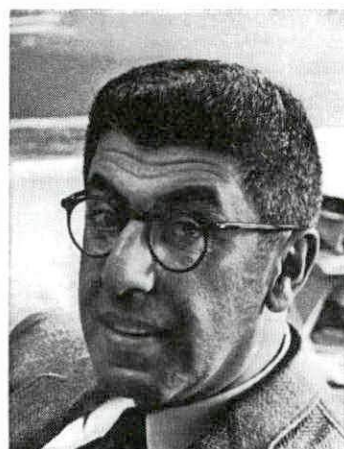
References

- N Y Times p14 Ap 22 '70 por
American Men of Science 11th ed (1968)
Who's Who in America, 1970-71

COMMONER, BARRY

May 28, 1917- Biologist; ecologist; educator
Address: b. Washington University, St. Louis,
Mo. 63130; h. 25 Crestwood Dr., Clayton, Mo.
63105

The "Paul Revere of ecology," Dr. Barry Commoner is one of the best informed and most articulate spokesmen for the safeguarding of man's natural environment from the effects of overpopulation and industrialization—a subject that has become one of the crucial issues of the 1970's. Commoner, who joined the faculty of Washington University in St. Louis in 1947, served as chairman of its botany department from 1965 to 1969 and has been director of its Center for the Biology of Natural Systems since 1966. A brilliant researcher in plant physiology and virology, he is noted for his pioneering studies of fundamental problems on the physiochemical basis of biological processes. "The environmental peril now upon us



BARRY COMMONER

is a grim challenge," Dr. Commoner wrote in the *Saturday Review* (April 4, 1970). "From it we may yet learn that the proper use of science is not to conquer nature but to live in it. We may yet learn that to save ourselves we must save the world. . . . We may yet discover how to devote the wisdom of science and the power of technology to the welfare and survival of man."

Barry Commoner was born on May 28, 1917 in Brooklyn, New York, the son of Isidore Commoner, a Russian immigrant tailor, and Goldie (Yarmolinsky) Commoner. He was a city boy and a child of the streets, but he was always fascinated by nature. As an adolescent he spent much of his free time roaming through Brooklyn parks, collecting specimens to study under his microscope. At James Madison High School in Brooklyn, where he was assigned to a speech correction class to overcome shyness, he showed a particular interest in biology. After graduating in 1933 he entered Columbia University, where he majored in zoology and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi. To help meet expenses he worked at odd jobs, including a research project dealing with medieval coinage that he undertook for an economics professor. As a student he championed liberal causes, including that of the Spanish Loyalists. He obtained his B.A. degree with honors in 1937.

Having qualified for a university fellowship, Commoner entered Harvard University, where, according to *Time* (February 2, 1970), he "closeted himself in a laboratory for three years." He received his M.A. degree in 1938 and then served as an assistant in biology for two years while pursuing his doctoral studies. In 1940 he took a job teaching biology at Queens College in New York City. The Ph.D. degree in cellular physiology was conferred on him in 1941. Commoner remained on the Queens faculty as an instructor until 1942, when he entered the United States Naval Reserve. He served in the Naval Air Force, attaining the rank of Lieutenant. As naval liaison officer with the Senate Committee

Jan. 12 / Administration of Ronald Reagan, 1987

Union will join us in the serious pursuit of agreements which are equitable and stabilizing for both sides and in the interest of the entire world. There is much hard work ahead and many problems remaining, but

we will leave no stone unturned in our search for this kind of agreement. The United States is ready; I hope the Soviets are as well.

Appointment of Marlin Fitzwater as Assistant to the President for Press Relations*January 12, 1987*

The President today announced his intention to appoint Marlin Fitzwater to be Assistant to the President for Press Relations effective upon the departure of Larry Speakes. He will serve as spokesman for the President.

Mr. Fitzwater has been Press Secretary and Assistant to Vice President Bush since April 1, 1985. Before joining the Vice President, Mr. Fitzwater was Special Assistant to President Reagan and Deputy Press Secretary for Domestic Affairs from September 1, 1983, to April 1985. Mr. Fitzwater served as Deputy Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs at the Department of the Treasury from 1981 to 1983. In recognition of his service he was awarded the Meritorious Executive Award by President Reagan in 1982. Previously he served in the Office of

Public Affairs at the Environmental Protection Agency in 1972-1981. He served in the Office of the Secretary of Transportation in 1970-1972 as speechwriter for Secretary John Volpe and at the Appalachian Regional Commission in 1965-1967. Mr. Fitzwater was an advertising executive with the Manhattan (KS) Mercury and correspondent for the Topeka (KS) Capitol-Journal in 1962-1965. He was editor of the Lindsburg (KS) News-Record in 1962 and worked for the Abilene (KS) Reflector-Chronicle.

He graduated from Kansas State University (B.A., journalism, 1965) and served in the U.S. Air Force. He was born November 24, 1942, in Salina, KS. He has two children, Bradley and Courtney, and resides in Alexandria, VA.

Nomination of Edward J. Derwinski To Be an Under Secretary of State*January 12, 1987*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Edward J. Derwinski to be Under Secretary of State for Coordinating Security Assistance Programs. He would succeed William Schneider, Jr.

Since 1983 Mr. Derwinski has been Counselor of the Department of State. Previously he was a Member of the House of Representatives, 1958-1983, and served as a member of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs since 1983. While a Member of

Congress, he served as a congressional representative on the Council of the Interparliamentary Union and as Chairman in 1971-1972 and 1979-1980 and as a delegate with the rank of Ambassador to the United Nations for the 1971 General Assembly.

Mr. Derwinski graduated from Loyola University (B.S., 1950). He is married, has two children, and resides in Arlington, VA. Mr. Derwinski was born September 15, 1926, in Chicago, IL.

(Walters)
January 8, 1993
[CITES]

33 JAN 8 P1:43
CITATIONS FOR THE CITIZENS MEDAL
DATE TBD
TIME TBD

Marlin Fitzwater

Marlin Fitzwater has come a long way since his reporting days at the Topeka Capital-Journal. Through 27 years in government, serving as spokesman for two presidents, Marlin has upheld the highest standards of duty to his Nation with charisma and disarming humor. His charm and his straightforward honesty have won him universal favor among journalists and his countrymen. Marlin's words embodied the resolve of the American people when he proclaimed to the world that "The liberation of Kuwait has begun." For his meritorious service and his commitment to keeping the Nation informed, America awards Marlin Fitzwater the Citizens Medal.

C. Boyden Gray

Boyden Gray has been at the front lines of the conservative revolution in America for 12 years. As a member of President Reagan's Task Force on Regulatory Relief and later as Counsel to the President, he has struck a careful balance between deregulation and progressive legislation. Boyden has advised two presidents by setting higher standards for government ethics, working to end job discrimination, and promoting clean air. As Counsel, Boyden Gray has been unyielding in his commitment to upholding the Constitution and has stood firm in the face of shifting political pressures. It is fitting that his Nation honors him with the Citizens Medal.

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

January 13, 1993

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
IN PRESENTATION OF THE PRESIDENTIAL MEDAL OF FREEDOM
TO FORMER PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN

The East Room

10:29 A.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: President Reagan, you can see from that welcome how we all feel about your and Nancy's return to this house that you graced. We're delighted to welcome you back here.

And, of course, I want to send my special greetings to those who served in the Reagan cabinet and to the Reagan family. And it's a pleasure to welcome all of you back here to the White House.

Being President has its privileges. And this morning I have the privilege to present America's highest civilian award, the Presidential Medal of Freedom, with distinction, to my predecessor, the 40th President of the United States.

And today we honor the American life of an American original. We all remember the movie in which he once said, "Win one for the Gipper." Well, as President, Ronald Reagan helped win one for freedom, both at home and abroad. And I consider him my friend and mentor, and so he is. And he's also a true American hero.

Just think of the whistle-stops that ring unsummoned -- like a postcard from the past -- Dixon, Tampico, Eureka College, WHO Radio in Des Moines -- always Ronald Reagan embodied the heart of the American people. And once he described it as, "hopeful, big-hearted, idealistic, daring, decent and fair."

Ronald Reagan didn't just make the world believe in America, he made Americans believe in themselves. And I remember Inauguration Day in 1981 and how the clouds -- maybe you remember it -- of a gloomy morning gave way as he began his speech. He turned that winter of discontent into a springtime of possibility.

And President Reagan believed in the American people, so he helped the private sector create 19 million new jobs. He knew that government was too big and spent too much, and so he lowered taxes and spending, cut red tape and began a peacetime boom, the longest in American history.

Some men reflect their times; Ronald Reagan changed his times. And nowhere was that more true than abroad where he championed the holy grail of liberty.

Mr. President, you helped make ours not only a safer but far better world in which to live. And you yourself said it best. In fact, you saw it coming. We recall your stirring words to the British Parliament. Here were the words: "The march of freedom and democracy will leave Marxist-Leninism on the ash heap of history."

Few people believe more in liberty's inevitable triumph than Ronald Reagan. None -- none was more a prophet in his time. Ronald Reagan rebuilt our military -- not only that, he restored its morale. And when I became President, President Reagan passed onto me

MORE

the most dedicated and best-equipped fighting force that the world has ever seen.

He signed also the INF Treaty, the first agreement to eliminate a whole category of nuclear weapons. And it was a treaty that lay the foundation then for START I and the historic START II agreement that President Yeltsin and I signed two weeks ago.

Ronald Reagan sought a world where nations could talk, not die, over differences, and a world of prosperity, peaceful competition and freedom without war. And he helped achieve it, helped end the Cold War.

When Ronald Reagan's favorite president died in 1945, the New York Times wrote, "Men will thank God on their knees a hundred years from now that Franklin D. Roosevelt was in the White House." Well, Mr. President, it will not take a hundred years; millions thank God today that you were in the White House. (Applause.)

You loved America, blessed America, and with your leadership certainly helped make America that shining city on a hill. All this explains why today Ronald Reagan becomes only the third President to receive the Medal of Freedom, the first to receive it in his own lifetime. He's a man whose life embodies freedom, who nurtured freedom as few presidents ever have.

And so now, Mr. President, let me invite you, sir, to join me as Major Whistler reads the citation for the Medal of Freedom. Please come up. (Applause.)

(The citation is read.)

PRESIDENT REAGAN: Thank you. (Applause.) Mr. President and Barbara, thank you so much for your kindness in recognizing me in this way. From time to time I have been called the Great Communicator, but I'll tell you it's no easy thing to communicate what I feel right now.

Receiving the Presidential Medal of Freedom is a great honor at any time, but it's especially meaningful for me to receive it from a friend and in the presence of people who have meant so much to Nancy and me over the years.

Each occupant of the Office of President leaves his personal stamp upon both the institution and the nation that he is sworn to serve.

Over the years Americans have witnessed an incredible example of service to our nation. George, I join your countrymen in conveying our deepest thanks for all you have done for America. (Applause.) And, Barbara, you alone will be remembered for your dedicated efforts to give all Americans the gift of literacy.

Twelve years ago the American people gave me the honor of a lifetime in allowing me to serve as their President. When we came to Washington on that bright sunny day, we shared a dream for America.

Back then, the reach of big government had become intolerable. It was a time of rampant inflation and crushing interest rates when hope was scarce. It was a time when cold ugly walls divided nations and human rights were trampled in the name of corrupt ideologies. It was a time when a nuclear arms race was spiraling out of control and a blinding distrust stood between East and West. We believed that for the future of America and the free world this could not stand. And together we insisted that this great nation must once again behave as such.

We saw an America where most people still believed in the power of a better tomorrow. Together we got the government off the backs of the American people. We created millions of new jobs and showed a watching world the power of free enterprise. America shined brightly as a beacon of hope to oppressed peoples everywhere. And we welcomed so many of them to our shores to breathe the air of liberty.

Together, we did make a better future. We rebuilt our national defenses because we knew that our adversaries respected strength and exploited weakness. And by standing firm and asserting our principles, we were able to reach the first treaty ever to illuminate -- or eliminate, I should say -- nuclear weapons from the face of the Earth.

We have every reason to be proud of what we accomplished together, but I've never forgotten that it's not the acts of any one man that can change the direction of a country. It's ordinary men and women across the land performing extraordinary deeds that make America unique in the world. And so it seems fitting on this occasion to express my heartfelt appreciation to the people of this great nation.

As I reflect on my life, I recall the fact that I'm a simple man from modest beginnings. The Reagans of Illinois had little in material terms, that's for sure, but we were emotionally healthy beyond imagination, for we were Americans -- young people in a young land with the best days ahead. We admired the pioneering spirit of this hopeful land where everyone has a chance to push out the boundaries of life. America's been very kind to me in my long and fulfilling life. What better time and place to thank this great country for its blessings on me and here today in America's house.

This year marks the 200th anniversary of the laying of the cornerstone of the White House. By the way, my back is still killing me. (Laughter and applause.) But seriously though, I cannot begin to tell you the emotions that flood back to Nancy and me as we return to the White House today. It will always be America's house, but for eight years it was home to us.

Many of you were sworn into office in this very room 12 years ago. And it was here that two cold warriors came together, not in hostility but in friendship, to sign the INF Treaty. I can assure you that Nancy and I have been reviving many memories today. In fact, four years ago in this room, Nancy, with tears in her eyes, and I with a lump in my throat, said goodbye to all of you.

But although we may be a bit sentimental today, my point is a serious one. History comes and goes, but principles endure and inspire future generations to defend liberty, not as a gift from government but a blessing from our creator. Here the lamp of individual conscience burns bright. By that light, I know we will all be guided to that dreamed-of day when no one wields a sword and no one drags a chain. Like a runner nearing the end of his course, I will hand off the baton to all those who share my hopes for the future and my reverence for this blessed country.

Some may try and tell us that this is the end of an era, but what they overlook is that in America every day is a new beginning, and every sunset is merely the latest milestone for a voyage that never ends; for this is the land that has never become, but is always in the act of becoming.

Emerson was right, America is the land of tomorrow. Our work is not yet done. A great cause remains, because the task of the peacemaker is never complete. Although we've certainly fought our share of battles, my fondest hope is that our nation's days will

continue to be great -- not on the battlefield, but in the science labs and the operating rooms, performing arts' halls, and where empires of the mind can be assembled; and that we will collectively make our contribution to the age-old battle for individual freedom, and with the belief that America's best days are yet to come.

Thank you very much, Mr. President. May God bless each man and woman that may occupy this great house. And may God bless the United States of America. (Applause.)

END

10:46 A.M. EST

January 11, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR PHIL BRADY .

THROUGH:

Ronald Geisler
RONALD GEISLER

FROM:

David Kalbaugh
DAVID KALBAUGH

SUBJECT: President's Special Award for Exceptional Service

This award is issued by the President on an individual basis and on his own initiative. There are no Executive orders regulating its issuance. Generally, the award is presented to persons whose service is of an unusual nature, such as extraordinary achievement, or sustained and outstanding service. The recipient receives a medal and citation signed by the President.

President Bush has presented this award to the following individuals:

General Dennis P. McAuliffe, Administrator of the Panama Canal Commission, for ten years of service as Administrator. Awarded 4/11/90.

Fernando Manfredo, a citizen of Panama, Deputy Administrator of the Panama Canal Commission, for his ten years of service as Deputy Administrator. Awarded 1/17/91.

Irwin Hicks, Deputy Secretary of State, for his role in the departure of Jews from Ethiopia. Awarded 6/4/91.

Robert Frasure, Director for African Affairs, NSC, for his role in the departure of Jews from Ethiopia. Awarded 6/4/91.

Robert Houdek, Charge d'Affairs, U.S. Embassy, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, for his role in the departure of Jews from Ethiopia. Awarded 6/4/91.

Giandomenico Picco, a citizen of Italy, Assistant Secretary General of the United Nations, for his role in facilitating the release of hostages held in Lebanon. Awarded 12/12/91.

PRESIDENTIAL AWARDS

Listed below are the civilian awards the President issues by law, Executive Order, or on his own initiative:

PRESIDENTIAL MEDAL OF FREEDOM: Originally established as the Medal of Freedom by President Truman by Executive Order 9586 of July 6, 1945, the Medal was re-established as the Presidential Medal of Freedom by President Kennedy by Executive Order 11085 of February 22, 1963. It is the highest civil award of our Government. It may be awarded only by the President of the United States to persons who have made especially meritorious contributions to the security or national interests of the United States, to world peace, or to cultural or other significant public or private endeavors. The Medal may be awarded to citizens of other nations and may be awarded posthumously.

The recipient receives a medal and a citation signed by the President.

PRESIDENTIAL CITIZENS MEDAL: Established by Executive Order 11494 of November 13, 1969, for the purpose of recognizing citizens of the United States who have performed exemplary deeds of service for their country or fellow citizens. This is generally recognized as the second highest award of our Government.

The recipient receives a medal and a citation signed by the President.

NATIONAL MEDAL OF SCIENCE: Established by P.L. 86-209 of August 25, 1959, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1881), to provide recognition to individuals who make outstanding contributions in the physical, biological, mathematical, engineering, behavioral, or social sciences.

Not more than twenty individuals shall be awarded the Medal in any one calendar year. The President's Committee on the National Medal of Science receive, on behalf of the President, the recommendations made by the National Academy of Sciences.

The recipient receives a medal and a citation signed by the President.

NATIONAL MEDAL OF TECHNOLOGY: Established by P.L. 96-480 of October 21, 1980, to provide recognition to individuals or companies for outstanding contributions to the promotion of technology or technological manpower for the improvement of the economic, environmental, or social well-being of the United States.

The Secretary of Commerce periodically recommends names to the President. There is no limit on the number that can be awarded each year. The recipient receives a medal and a citation signed by the President.

NATIONAL MEDAL OF ARTS: Established by P.L. 98-306 of May 31, 1984, to recognize individuals or groups that are deserving of special recognition by reason of their outstanding contributions to the excellence, growth, support, and availability of the arts in the United States.

Recommendations are provided to the President by the National Council on the Arts. Not more than 12 medals may be awarded in a calendar year.

The recipient receives a medal and a citation signed by the President.

NATIONAL SECURITY MEDAL: Established by Executive Order 10431 of January 19, 1953, for distinguished achievement or outstanding contribution of exceptionally meritorious service performed in a position of high responsibility or of an act of valor requiring personal courage of a high degree and complete disregard of personal safety in the field of intelligence relating to the national security. May be awarded to any person, without regard to nationality, including members of the armed forces of the U.S.

Recommendations are submitted to the Executive Secretary of the National Security Council.

The recipient receives a medal and a certificate signed by the President.

PRESIDENT'S FOREIGN AFFAIRS MEDAL: Established by P.L. 96-465 of October 17, 1980, under the heading "Foreign Service Awards." This medal is presented for performance in the course of or beyond the call of duty that involves distinguished, meritorious service to the Nation, including extraordinary valor in the face of danger to life or health.

By Executive Order 12293 of February 23, 1981, the President delegated authority to issue the medal to the Secretary of State. The recipient receives a medal and a citation signed by the Secretary of State, which reads "presented on behalf of the President." NOTE: Due to budget constraints, no medal has been struck.

PRESIDENT'S AWARD FOR DISTINGUISHED FEDERAL CIVILIAN SERVICE:

Established by Executive Order 10717 of June 27, 1957, as the highest honorary award for the recognition of distinguished service by career civilian officers and employees of the Federal Government.

The Director of the Office of Personnel Management transmits the recommendations to the President. Generally, not more than five awards shall be made in one year.

The recipient receives a medal and a citation signed by the President.

PRESIDENTIAL RANK AWARDS FOR THE SENIOR EXECUTIVE SERVICE -- RANK OF DISTINGUISHED EXECUTIVE AND RANK OF MERITORIOUS EXECUTIVE:

Established by P.L. 95-454 of October 13, 1978 (Civil Service Reform Act of 1978), to recognize career members of the Senior Executive Service for outstanding service.

The Office of Personnel Management reviews annually the candidates and forwards its recommendations to the President.

The number of appointees awarded the rank of Distinguished Executive for sustained extraordinary accomplishment may not exceed 1 percent of the SES. The recipient receives a \$20,000 stipend, and a certificate signed by the President.

The number of appointees awarded the rank of Meritorious Executive for sustained superior accomplishment may not exceed 5 percent of the SES. The recipient receives a \$10,000 stipend, and a certificate signed by the President.

SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE PRESIDENTIAL AWARD -- DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD AND MERITORIOUS SERVICE AWARD: Established by P.L. 96-465 of October 17, 1980 (Foreign Service Act of 1980), to recognize members of the Senior Foreign Service for having performed especially distinguished or meritorious service in the conduct of the foreign policy of the United States Government.

The Secretary of State annually recommends names to the President. These awards are parallel to the above-mentioned rank awards for the Senior Executive Service. The recipient of the Meritorious Service Award receives a \$10,000 stipend, and the Distinguished Service Award a \$20,000 stipend. Both receive a certificate signed by the President.

PRESIDENTIAL RANK AWARDS FOR THE SENIOR CRYPTOLOGIC EXECUTIVE SERVICE -- RANK OF DISTINGUISHED EXECUTIVE AND RANK OF MERITORIOUS EXECUTIVE: Established by P.L. 97-89 of December 4, 1981, (Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1982), to recognize outstanding service by career civilian personnel in the National Security Agency and the Defense Intelligence Agency.

The Secretary of Defense annually recommends names to the President. These awards are parallel to the above-mentioned rank awards for the Senior Executive Service and the Senior Foreign Service. The recipient of the rank of Meritorious Executive receives a \$10,000 stipend, and the rank of Distinguished Executive a \$20,000 stipend. Both receive a plaque or certificate signed by the President.

PRESIDENTIAL RANK AWARDS FOR THE FBI-DEA SENIOR EXECUTIVE SERVICE -- RANK OF DISTINGUISHED EXECUTIVE AND RANK OF MERITORIOUS EXECUTIVE: Established by P.L. 100-325 of May 30, 1988, to recognize career members of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and Drug Enforcement Administration Senior Executive Service for outstanding service.

The Attorney General annually recommends names to the President. These awards are parallel to the above-mentioned rank awards for the Senior Executive Service, the Senior Foreign Service, and the Senior Cryptologic Executive Service. The recipient of the rank of Meritorious Executive receives a \$10,000 stipend, and the rank of Distinguished Executive a \$20,000 stipend. Both receive a certificate signed by the President.

PRESIDENT'S VOLUNTEER ACTION AWARD: Announced by the President by press release of December 12, 1981, and formally established by Executive Order 12594 of April 28, 1987, to recognize outstanding voluntary contributions by individuals and organizations.

Candidates are recommended to the President by VOLUNTEER the National Center, the ACTION Agency, which is the Federal agency of voluntarism, and the Director of the White House Office of National Service. The winners receive a silver medallion and a certificate signed by the President. The runners-up/citationists and corporate/foundation sponsors receive a certificate signed by the President.

RONALD REAGAN AWARD FOR VOLUNTEER EXCELLENCE: Announced by the Director of the ACTION Agency during the President's Volunteer Action Awards Luncheon on June 10, 1988, following the presentation of the 1988 President's Volunteer Action Awards. President Reagan received the first-struck medallion, which was presented to him by Mr. Bobby Trimble, one of the first recipients of the President's Volunteer Action Award. President Reagan then presented the award to the first winner, "Mama" Williams, who was selected by VOLUNTEER the National Center, the ACTION Agency, and the White House Office of Private Sector Initiatives. The award, consisting of a gold-plated silver medallion, is presented annually to one of the President's Volunteer Action Award winners as "the individual who symbolizes the very best of volunteerism in our country." The winner is selected by the President.

PRESIDENT'S "E" AND "E STAR" AWARD AND PRESIDENT'S "E" CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE: Established by Executive Order 10978 of December 5, 1961, to recognize significant contributions by persons, firms, and organizations to the expansion of the export trade of the United States. The "E STAR" Award is given to "E" Award winners who continue their aggressive export-promotion activities and whose level of performance exceeds that for which the "E" Award was given.

The Secretary of Commerce makes final selections and is responsible for administering the program. The recipient of the "E" and "E STAR" awards receives a certificate, an "E" pennant, and "E" gold lapel pin. The recipient of the "E" Certificate of Service receives a certificate. The certificates are executed by the Secretary of Commerce in the name and by the authority of the President.

AGENCY AND PRESIDENTIAL CASH AWARDS TO FEDERAL EMPLOYEES: The Federal Incentive Awards Program was established by P.L. 83-763 of September 1, 1954, to motivate employees to increase productivity and creativity by rewarding those whose job performance is substantially above normal job requirements and whose adopted ideas benefit the Government.

An Agency head, with the approval of the Office of Personnel Management, may grant a cash award in excess of \$10,000, but not in excess of \$25,000. There is no limit to the President's authority to approve monetary awards (OPM recommends that Presidential awards normally not exceed \$25,000, for a maximum of \$50,000). The recipient also customarily receives a Presidential letter of congratulations.

The Director of the Office of Personnel Management recommends individuals to the President.

PRESIDENTIAL AWARD FOR COST SAVINGS DISCLOSURES -- Fraud, Waste, Mismanagement: Established by P.L. 97-35 of August 13, 1981, which provides that the President may pay a cash award of \$20,000 to any employee whose disclosure of fraud, waste, or mismanagement has resulted in substantial cost savings for the government.

Recommendations shall be made to the President by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget. No more than 50 awards shall be made in any fiscal year. No award under this authority may be made after September 30, 1990. As of January 5, 1990, this award has never been issued.

PRESIDENTIAL QUALITY AND MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT AWARDS AND LETTERS OF COMMENDATION: Originally established in 1970 as the Presidential Management Improvement Award and reestablished with the same title in 1984, was established with the new title in 1989, to recognize Federal civilian and military personnel for their ideas, inventions, and other achievements beyond job requirements that result in significant benefits to the Government, and for significant contributions to improvement in services to the public. To be eligible, the improvements must have resulted in verified tangible benefits of \$250,000 or more; or resulted in a significant improvement in the quality of Government services or products which, even though they cannot be measured in dollar terms, have corresponding value.

The Office of Personnel Management oversees the administration of these awards. Each department and agency shall administer this program within the framework of its Incentive Awards program.

The recipient of the award receives a plaque containing citation language and the President's signature. The finalists who are not selected for the award are presented with a Presidential letter of commendation.

PRESIDENTIAL AWARD FOR OUTSTANDING PRIVATE SECTOR INVOLVEMENT IN JOB TRAINING PROGRAMS: Established by P.L. 99-496 of October 16, 1986, to recognize individuals or organizations from the private sector for outstanding achievement in the job training partnership program.

The President may make such awards each year and shall establish selection procedures after consultation with the Secretary of Labor and the Governors of the States.

The recipient receives a plaque containing the President's signature and a letter of congratulations from the President.

ENRICO FERMI AWARD: Established by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2187(b)(3)), to recognize individuals for any especially meritorious contribution to the development, use, or control of atomic energy.

The Secretary of Energy submits recommendations to the President. The recipient receives \$100,000, a gold medal, and a citation signed by the Secretary of Energy and the President. (In the case of 2 or more recipients, they share \$200,000.)

PAUL R. BOUCHER ANNUAL PUBLIC SERVICE AWARD: Established by the President's Council on Integrity and Efficiency in 1983 to encourage government employees to aspire to a very high standard of service to the United States. The award was conceived by the Inspector General community in memory of Paul Boucher, the Inspector General of the Small Business Administration, who was killed in an accident in July 1982. The Award recognizes individuals for outstanding performance in fighting fraud, waste, and abuse in government programs.

The program is administered by the Office of Management and Budget. The recipient receives a wooden plaque. The winner and runners-up receive letters of congratulations from the President.

PRESIDENTIAL END HUNGER AWARDS: Established in 1983 to honor U.S. citizens and institutions that have made significant contributions to the goal of a world without hunger.

The program is administered by AID. There are six categories: (1) Outstanding Individual Achievement, (2) Government/Legislative, (3) Celebrity, (4) Private Voluntary Organization/Cooperative, (5) Educator/Scientist, and (6) Corporate. AID submits the top recommendations, which are chosen by a panel of judges composed of leaders in the hunger community, to the President for approval.

The recipient receives a certificate signed by the President which is presented by AID in a ceremony each October in conjunction with World Food Day.

PRESIDENT'S AWARD FOR OUTSTANDING PUBLIC SAFETY SERVICE: Established by P.L. 93-498 of October 29, 1974, to recognize public safety officers for extraordinary valor in the line of duty or for outstanding contribution to public safety.

The Secretary of Commerce, Secretary of Defense, Attorney General, and the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency shall advise and assist the President in the selection.

The recipient receives a medal. No more than 12 awards shall be made during one calendar year. (Never issued by any President.)

PRESIDENTIAL AWARDS FOR EXCELLENCE IN MATHEMATICS AND SCIENCE TEACHING: Initially announced by the President in a radio address from Camp David on March 12, 1983, as the Presidential Award for Excellence in Science and Mathematics Teaching, and subsequently authorized by P.L. 98-377 of August 11, 1984, as the Presidential Awards for Teaching Excellence in Mathematics and Science; reauthorized by P.L. 100-297 of April 28, 1988, as the Presidential Award for Teaching Excellence in Mathematics and Science and in Foreign Languages; and finally authorized by P.L. 100-570 of October 31, 1988, as the Presidential Awards for Excellence in Mathematics and Science Teaching.

Presented annually to no fewer than 108 kindergarten through grade 12 school teachers of mathematics and science who have demonstrated outstanding teaching ability in their field; selecting at least two teachers from each State; the District of Columbia; Puerto Rico; the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, the Northern Mariana Islands, and other commonwealths, territories, and possessions of the U.S.; and from the Department of Defense Dependents' School.

The recipient receives a certificate signed by the President. Additionally, the awards carry with them monetary grants. The program is administered by the National Science Foundation, and the contact office in the Executive Office of the President is the Office of Science and Technology Policy.

PRESIDENTIAL AWARDS FOR TEACHING EXCELLENCE IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES: Initially authorized by P.L. 100-297 of April 28, 1988, as the Presidential Awards for Teaching Excellence in Mathematics and Science and in Foreign Languages. P.L. 100-570 of October 31, 1988, reauthorized the award as the Presidential Awards for Teaching Excellence in Foreign Languages.

Presented annually to 108 elementary and secondary school teachers of foreign languages who have demonstrated outstanding teaching ability in their field; selecting at least one elementary and one secondary teacher from each State; the District of Columbia; Puerto Rico; the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; the Northern Mariana Islands; and other commonwealths, territories, and possessions of the U.S.; and the Department of Defense Dependents' School.

The recipient receives a certificate signed by the President. Additionally, the award carries with it a monetary grant.

The program is administered by the Department of Education.

PRESIDENTIAL ACADEMIC FITNESS AWARD: Announced by the President on December 8, 1983, during a speech to the National Forum on Excellence in Education in Indianapolis, to recognize outstanding students, to provide a focal point for education, and invoke grass roots support behind education reforms.

The program is administered by the Department of Education. The student receives a colored pin and a certificate with printed facsimile signatures of the Secretary of Education and the President.

AWARD FOR DESIGN EXCELLENCE: Announced in a memorandum from the President to the heads of executive departments and agencies of December 21, 1983, and again on October 16, 1987, to recognize individuals and organizations for their successful achievements in Federal design and to inspire standards of excellence throughout the Government. The program is scheduled to be conducted once every Presidential term.

The program is administered by the Federal Design Improvement Program, a special project of the National Endowment for the Arts. The recipient receives a certificate signed by the President.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S ANNUAL AWARD FOR INSTALLATION EXCELLENCE: Announced in a memorandum from the President of January 22, 1985, to the men and women of the Department of Defense to recognize the outstanding efforts of the people within each service who operate and maintain defense installations. There are four awards each year; one for each service.

The commander of the winning installation receives a Presidential letter of congratulations for the men and women of the winning installation.

MALCOLM BALDRIGE NATIONAL QUALITY AWARD: Established by P.L. 100-107 of August 20, 1987. The President or the Secretary of Commerce are authorized periodically to award companies and other organizations that have substantially benefited the economic or social well-being of the United States through improvements in the quality of their goods or services resulting from the effective practice of quality management in the following categories: (1) small business, (2) companies or their subsidiaries, and (3) companies that primarily provide services; or in other categories as determined by the Secretary.

The recipient receives a crystal statue encasing a medallion.

YOUNG AMERICAN MEDAL FOR BRAVERY AND YOUNG AMERICAN MEDAL FOR SERVICE: Established by an Act of Congress of August 3, 1950, for individuals 18 years of age and under for bravery and character. Such medals shall be presented personally by the President.

The Department of Justice regulates the issuance of the medals. Not more than four may be awarded in any calendar year; two for bravery and two for character. The recipient receives a medal and a certificate signed by the President.

SPECIAL CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDALS: Authorized in each instance by means of a bill passed by the Congress and signed into law by the President. The practice of awarding these medals dates to the very early history of the country. In 1776, George Washington was tendered such a medal expressing the thanks of the Congress for "conduct in the siege and acquisition of Boston." Recent recipients have included Danny Thomas, Elie Wiesel, Lady Bird Johnson, Aaron Copland, Avital and Anatoly Shcharansky, and Roy Wilkins (posthumously).

Presentation of the medal varies; most laws require presentation by the President, but others stipulate presentation by the Speaker of the House, the President pro tempore of the Senate, or others. The President may designate a Government official to make the presentation on his behalf.

It should be noted that on several occasions, the Congress has authorized issuance of silver or bronze medals.

The recipient receives a medal.

CONGRESSIONAL SPACE MEDAL OF HONOR: Established by P.L. 91-76 of September 29, 1969, to be awarded to those astronauts whose particular efforts and contributions to the welfare of the Nation and of mankind have been exceptionally meritorious.

The Administrator of NASA recommends the names of civilians to the President, and the Secretary of Defense recommends active duty members of the armed forces.

The recipient receives a medal.

PRESIDENTIAL AWARD FOR QUALITY AND PRODUCTIVITY IMPROVEMENT:

Established by President Reagan on April 26, 1988, in a decision memorandum from the Cabinet Secretary to recognize a department, agency, or major component of an agency that provides a high quality service that meets or exceeds the needs of its customers in a cost effective manner.

The recipient(s) are chosen by a three member committee composed of the following individuals: Assistant to the President for Economic and Domestic Affairs, Representative of the National Institute of Standards and Technology, Department of Commerce, the organization administering the Malcolm Baldrige Quality Award, and a Vice President or Director of Quality from a major private sector corporation.

The head of the winning agency or agency component receives on behalf of the employees of the agency a letter of congratulations from the President and a piece of cut glass etched with the Presidential Seal. A maximum of two awards can be presented each year.

PRESIDENT'S ENVIRONMENTAL YOUTH AWARDS: Initially established by Executive Order 11667 of April 19, 1972, as the President's Environmental Merit Awards Program to recognize students for individual or group projects that benefit the environment. This E.O. was revoked by E.O. 11948 of December 20, 1976; however, the program continued in 1977 under the name of the President's Environmental Youth Awards Program.

The program is administered by the Environmental Protection Agency. The recipient receives a certificate with a printed facsimile signature of the President.

PRESIDENT'S AWARD OF THE COMBINED FEDERAL CAMPAIGN: Established in 1982 to be given to those departments, agencies, and their major sub-units whose per-employee level of giving to the Combined Federal Campaign is \$75 or more.

The award is in the form of a plaque, and the program is administered by the National Capital Area of the Combined Federal Campaign.

PRESIDENT'S SAFETY AND HEALTH AWARD PROGRAM: Established in 1955 to recognize those Federal departments and agencies with the greatest improvement in the number of occupational injuries and illnesses occurring in the previous calendar year. The award was discontinued in 1977, but reinstituted in 1982 as an agency-administered program.

The award is in the form of a plaque, and the program is administered by the Secretary of Labor.

THE PRESIDENT'S TROPHY FOR THE DISABLED AMERICAN OF THE YEAR:

The President's Trophy was established in 1951, as America's highest honor given annually to an American with a disability for outstanding or unusual achievements in the world of work and significant contributions that increase public awareness of other Americans with a disability in the work force.

The Program is administered by the President's Committee on Employment of People with Disabilities. The President's Trophy is a sterling silver plaque bearing the President's signature mounted on a mahogany base. All finalists receive a "Distinguished Disabled American" certificate bearing a printed facsimile signature of the President.

NATIONAL SCIENCE SCHOLARS: The National Science Scholars Program was originally proposed by President Bush in his Budget Message to the Congress on February 2, 1989, and included in draft legislation transmitted to the Congress on April 5, 1989, entitled "The Educational Excellence Act of 1989". The Program was formally established by P.L. 101-589 of November 16, 1990, to recognize student excellence and achievement in the physical, life, and computer sciences, mathematics, and engineering, by providing financial assistance to students to continue their postsecondary education at an institution of higher education.

The President, after consultation with the Secretary of Education and the Director of the National Science Foundation, shall select two National Science Scholars for each academic year from each congressional district, at least one of whom shall be female. The President shall announce his decision prior to January 1st of each year. Presentation of the Scholarships may be made in a public ceremony.

ROBERT NOYCE SCHOLARSHIPS: The Robert Noyce Scholarships were established by P.L. 101-589 of November 16, 1990, to provide financial assistance to students in a baccalaureate degree program in physical, life, or computer sciences, mathematics, or engineering who are willing to commit themselves to teaching elementary or secondary school mathematics or science.

Award recipients shall be nominated from among applicants by a merit review panel appointed by the Secretary of Education and the Director of the National Science Foundation. The Panel shall submit its nominees to the President, who shall, after consultation with the Secretary, and the Director, award not more than 500 initial scholarships. The Secretary shall award additional scholarships to recipients of initial awards.

PRESIDENTIAL AWARDS FOR SERVICES: The award was established by P.L. 101-610 of November 16, 1990, for individuals, service programs, and teachers who perform outstanding examples of national and community service.

The President shall consult with the Governor of each state, and with the Board of Directors of the Commission on National and Community Service, in the selection of individuals and programs for Presidential Awards.

ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION AWARDS FOR TEACHERS: The Environmental Education Awards for Teachers Program was established by P.L. 101-619 of November 16, 1990, to recognize elementary and secondary education teachers and their local educational agencies who demonstrate excellence in advancing environmental education through innovative approaches.

The Chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality, on behalf of the President, is authorized to develop and administer the program.

PRESIDENT'S ENVIRONMENT AND CONSERVATION CHALLENGE AWARDS: Established by Executive Order 12761 of May 21, 1991, for the purpose of recognizing outstanding environmental achievements by U.S. citizens, enterprises, or programs, and to encourage innovative solutions to environmental concerns.

Up to three awards shall be given annually at a White House ceremony in each of the following four categories: Quality Environmental Management Awards; Partnership Awards; Innovation Awards; and Education and Communication Awards. The award winners receive a medal and a citation signed by the President, program finalists receive a citation signed by the President.

PRESIDENTIAL FACULTY FELLOWS - Announced by President Bush in the Rose Garden on September 16, 1991, to recognize and support the scholarly activities of some of the Nation's most outstanding young science and engineering faculty members. The award will carry a grant from the NSF of \$100,000 per year for five years, subject to availability of funds. Thirty awards will be given each year, fifteen in science and fifteen in engineering. The program is administered by the NSF, recipients receive a certificate signed by the President.

NATIONAL AWARD FOR DIVERSITY AND EXCELLENCE IN AMERICAN EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT - The award was established by section 205, P.L. 102-166 of November 21, 1991, 42 U.S.C. 2000e note, to recognize employers whose practices and policies promote opportunities for, and eliminate artificial barriers to, the advancement of women and minorities in the business community. the award shall be presented annually by the President or his designated representative. Winners receive a medal bearing the inscription "Frances Perkins-Elizabeth Hanford Dole National Award for Diversity and Excellence in American Executive Management."

SPECIAL AWARDS -- ESTABLISHED BY THE PRESIDENT: Awards in this category are created by the President on an individual basis. There are no laws or Executive orders regulating their issuance. They are used to grant presidential recognition to individuals or organizations for many worthwhile endeavors. Generally, they are presented to persons or organizations whose service to the Nation or fellow citizens is of an unusual nature, such as extraordinary achievement; sustained and outstanding public service, and particularly to persons for whom other categories of Presidential awards are not appropriate, such as the Presidential Medal of Freedom and the Presidential Citizens Medal.

The recipient receives a commendation/citation/certificate signed by the President, and in special cases a specially adapted medal and rosette may also be presented.

Examples are: Special Award for Exceptional Service to Joan M. Auten, a British citizen, for her 44 years of service at the U.S. Embassy in London; Presidential Public Safety Communication Award to Michael Jackson for his contribution to the National Campaign Against Teen-age Drunk Driving; Presidential Commendation for Exceptional Humanitarian Service to four individuals who rescued Vietnamese from drowning on the high seas; Presidential Citation to the Harlem Globetrotters for their service to the people of all countries; and Certificate of Appreciation to the Navajo Code Talkers for their dedicated service in World War II.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 26, 1992

2 DEC 26 P1:04

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: BRENT SCOWCROFT 

SUBJECT: Presidential Citizen's Medal for Ambassador Julius Katz

Purpose

To recommend awarding Deputy United States Trade Representative Julius Katz the Presidential Citizen's Medal for over 33 years of distinguished service to the U.S. Government.

Background

Ambassador Katz has been the lead negotiator for the Uruguay Round, the North American Free Trade Agreement, the U.S.-Soviet Trade Agreement, the U.S.-Soviet Grains Agreement and many other bilateral trade agreements. He has performed outstanding work as Deputy U.S. Trade Representative during this Administration.

From 1950 to 1979, Ambassador Katz served in the State Department. He held a number of important economic posts, including Assistant Secretary for Economic and Business Affairs.

Ambassador Katz is held in very high esteem by his colleagues in the Administration, by the private sector and by trade and economic officials in foreign governments.

Given his distinguished service for over 33 years to the U.S. Government, I believe it would be appropriate to award Ambassador Katz the Presidential Citizen's Medal.

Carla Hills fully supports this recommendation.

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 4, 1992

Phil--

Caron Jackson called and said Secretary Baker would like to meet with you Monday to discuss the Citizens Medal including the Scowcroft memo re Morris Abram. Caron will call Monday morning to set up a time.

BT

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 4, 1992

SECRETARY BAKER:

Please advise if you concur
in forwarding the attached.

As you may recall the President
has already approved awarding
the Citizens Medal to Major
General Adrian St. John thus
if the attached is ultimately
approved we will have at
least two individuals to whom
the Medal can be awarded at
an appropriate event in
January.

Thank you.

Phil Brady

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON
December 1, 1992

8657

02 DEC 3 P7:19

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: BRENT SCOWCROFT *JS*

SUBJECT: President's Citizens Medal for Ambassador
Morris B. Abram

Purpose

To award the Citizens Medal to Ambassador Morris B. Abram.

Background

Ambassador Morris B. Abram, currently U.S. Permanent Representative to the UN and Other International Organizations in Geneva, has been proposed for the Citizens Medal by Malcolm Hoenlein, Executive Director of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations. You know Morris well enough to judge why he would be a worthy recipient, one on a level with the other individuals you have honored with this award. He has a most distinguished career, one that spans civil rights, education, writing, and public service. Among other things, he was chairman of the United Negro College Fund, chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations, and President of Brandeis University.

Attachment

Tab A Proposal from Malcolm Hoenlein

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff



CONFERENCE OF PRESIDENTS OF MAJOR AMERICAN JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS

Shoshana S. Cardin
Chairman

Malcolm I. Hoenlein
Executive Director

STATEMENT FOR PRESIDENT'S MEDAL OF FREEDOM

Lawyer, civil rights activist, Jewish community leader, educator and diplomat, Morris B. Abram has served his country in a variety of senior domestic and foreign policy positions under the appointments of five American presidents.

DIPLOMACY

Since May 4, 1989, Ambassador Abram has been the United States Permanent Representative to the United Nations and other International Organizations in Geneva, Switzerland. During this presidential term, and with the end of the Cold War, the UN has taken on increasing importance in U.S. diplomacy and in world affairs. The U.S. mission in Geneva has a correspondingly heightened profile to which Ambassador Abram has actively contributed. He led the effort in Geneva to unify the coalition behind the U.S. during the Gulf War and has been a chief spokesman for the U.S. policy of a unified and integrated U.N.

Abram's first association with the U.N. was thirty years ago, when at the request of President Johnson, Abram first served in Geneva as the U.S. expert on the U.N. Subcommittee on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. Between 1965 and 1968, he was a member of the delegation to the UN Commission of Human Rights and in 1968, represented the U.S. at the World Conference on Human Rights in Teheran.

Since accepting President Bush's 1989 appointment as Ambassador, Abram has received widespread praise. In the words of Assistant Secretary of State John Bolton: "There is no other way to characterize Ambassador Abram's performance during the past year other than 'brilliant,'" this view is substantially in accord with every report on his performance by his superiors and the Foreign Service Inspectors.

CIVIL RIGHTS

Ambassador Abram is, perhaps, best known for his leadership in the field of civil rights.

His hardest fought and, perhaps, greatest accomplishment was the sixteen year battle that culminated with his victory in the 1963 U.S. Supreme Court decision invalidating the racist Georgia unit voting system and binding into law the constitutional principle of

"one man, one vote."

As a young lawyer, he drafted anti - Ku Klux Klan legislation that was enacted in five Southern states and fifty counties, that ultimately broke the stranglehold of the Klan of the South.

In the early 1960's, Abram was recruited by two former presidents of the American Bar Association to challenge the Georgia sedition law, a task which no experienced lawyer in the South would accept. He succeeded in overturning the law, which carried the possibility of a death sentence and was used to arrest and terrify youthful civil rights demonstrators, by holding them without bail.

Abram was a family lawyer for Martin Luther King, Jr. and worked to engineer his release from prison in consultation with President Kennedy's campaign staff.

Abram successfully (and uniquely for the time and place in Atlanta) balanced his controversial civil rights work with his law practice as a partner at a large firm, where he served as general counsel for five railroad companies and represented Western Union, among other corporate clients.

Abram was appointed by President Reagan to vice-chair the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights and served from 1984 to 1986. In 1963, twenty years before, President Johnson had requested Abram to serve on the White House Planning Session for the landmark Conference on Civil Rights (which Abram co-chaired).

In 1965, Abram was asked by Adlai Stevenson to be President of the Field Foundation, the only major American philanthropy at the time that was funding civil rights activities. He served in this post until 1982.

From 1970 to 1979, he chaired the United Negro College Fund, the longest of any chairman of that organization.

In testimony supporting Abram's nomination to the Civil Rights Commission, Martin Luther King, Sr. declared: "I do not believe that many people have had a longer experience in support of civil rights than Mr. Abram and whatever he does on the Commission he will do on the basis of principle and conscience."

SERVICE TO THE JEWISH COMMUNITY

The crowning achievement of his lifelong commitment to American and world Jewry came in 1987. As Chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations (1986-1988) and of the National Conference on Soviet Jewry, Abram organized and led the march on the Washington Mall for the freedom of Soviet Jews on the day of the first Washington meeting between Presidents Reagan and Gorbachev. Then Vice President Bush addressed the



assembled crowd of 200,000, and the turning point was initiated that allowed the emigration of hundreds of thousands of Soviet Jews to Israel.

While President of the American Jewish Committee (1963-1968), in a 1964 audience with Pope Paul VI, he helped convince the Pontiff to break with 2000 years of Vatican policy and exonerate the Jews of any culpability for the death of Christ, a charge that had long been used by anti-semites. Ambassador Abram has received honors and tributes from many major Jewish organizations.

EDUCATION

Abram has had a lifelong commitment to quality education.

He was President of Brandeis University from 1968 to 1970 and was a founding chairman of Yeshiva University's Cardozo Law School. He has lectured at universities around the world including Oxford, Harvard and Emory. Abram is a frequent contributor to law reviews and medical journals. He served on the Executive Board of the Institute for International Education.

Abram graduated from the University of Georgia summa cum laude and Phi Beta Kappa and received his law degree from the University of Chicago. In 1939, Abram was awarded a Rhodes scholarship.

MILITARY SERVICE

During the Second World War, Abram served with the Army Air Forces and in 1946 was awarded the Legion of Merit.

At the close of hostilities, he joined Justice Jackson's prosecution staff at the War Crimes Tribunal at Nuremberg.

HEALTH CARE REFORM

In 1973, Morris Abram was told that he had a form of leukemia that was incurable and that he had only a few months to live. He overcame the disease with a combination of advanced chemotherapy, immunotherapy and sheer determination. His chief doctor called him a medical miracle and the New York Times reported extensively on his case.

Abram's experiences with leukemia inspired then Governor Carey of New York to appoint him as chairman of the State Moreland Act Commission on Nursing Homes and Residential Facilities. He served from 1975 to 1976. The Commission investigated rampant corruption in the nursing home industry and proposed widespread reforms which served as a model for policy reform on the national level.

President Carter requested Abram to serve as chairman of the President's Commission for the Study of Ethics in Medicine and he



served into the Reagan Administration, from 1979 to 1983. Drawing on his own experiences with illness and health care, Abram led the Commission to issue sixteen volumes of widely praised reports on topics such as genetic engineering, the definition of death, the doctor-patient relationship and access to medical care. The reports have been described as the Bible of this important and growing discipline.

Abram's battle with leukemia moved him to write an autobiography about his experiences, "The Day is Short," published in 1982. The book won praise from such diverse figures as Vernon Jordan and Senator Henry Jackson. Norman Cousins, who had a similar struggle with disease, wrote glowingly of the autobiography. The title is drawn from an ancient Hebrew text which aptly describes Morris Abram's dedication to life: "The day is short, the work is great ... It is not thy duty to complete the work, but neither are thy free to desist from it."



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON
December 1, 1992

8657

2 DEC 3 P7:19

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: BRENT SCOWCROFT *JS*

SUBJECT: President's Citizens Medal for Ambassador
Morris B. Abram

Purpose

To award the Citizens Medal to Ambassador Morris B. Abram.

Background

Ambassador Morris B. Abram, currently U.S. Permanent Representative to the UN and Other International Organizations in Geneva, has been proposed for the Citizens Medal by Malcolm Hoenlein, Executive Director of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations. You know Morris well enough to judge why he would be a worthy recipient, one on a level with the other individuals you have honored with this award. He has a most distinguished career, one that spans civil rights, education, writing, and public service. Among other things, he was chairman of the United Negro College Fund, chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations, and President of Brandeis University.

Attachment

Tab A Proposal from Malcolm Hoenlein

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff



CONFERENCE OF PRESIDENTS OF MAJOR AMERICAN JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS

Shoshana S. Cardin
Chairman

Malcolm I. Hoenlein
Executive Director

STATEMENT FOR PRESIDENT'S MEDAL OF FREEDOM

Lawyer, civil rights activist, Jewish community leader, educator and diplomat, Morris B. Abram has served his country in a variety of senior domestic and foreign policy positions under the appointments of five American presidents.

DIPLOMACY

Since May 4, 1989, Ambassador Abram has been the United States Permanent Representative to the United Nations and other International Organizations in Geneva, Switzerland. During this presidential term, and with the end of the Cold War, the UN has taken on increasing importance in U.S. diplomacy and in world affairs. The U.S. mission in Geneva has a correspondingly heightened profile to which Ambassador Abram has actively contributed. He led the effort in Geneva to unify the coalition behind the U.S. during the Gulf War and has been a chief spokesman for the U.S. policy of a unified and integrated U.N.

Abram's first association with the U.N. was thirty years ago, when at the request of President Johnson, Abram first served in Geneva as the U.S. expert on the U.N. Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. Between 1965 and 1968, he was a member of the delegation to the UN Commission of Human Rights and in 1968, represented the U.S. at the World Conference on Human Rights in Teheran.

Since accepting President Bush's 1989 appointment as Ambassador, Abram has received widespread praise. In the words of Assistant Secretary of State John Bolton: "There is no other way to characterize Ambassador Abram's performance during the past year other than 'brilliant,'" this view is substantially in accord with every report on his performance by his superiors and the Foreign Service Inspectors.

CIVIL RIGHTS

Ambassador Abram is, perhaps, best known for his leadership in the field of civil rights.

His hardest fought and, perhaps, greatest accomplishment was the sixteen year battle that culminated with his victory in the 1963 U.S. Supreme Court decision invalidating the racist Georgia unit voting system and binding into law the constitutional principle of

"one man, one vote."

As a young lawyer, he drafted anti - Ku Klux Klan legislation that was enacted in five Southern states and fifty counties, that ultimately broke the stranglehold of the Klan of the South.

In the early 1960's, Abram was recruited by two former presidents of the American Bar Association to challenge the Georgia sedition law, a task which no experienced lawyer in the South would accept. He succeeded in overturning the law, which carried the possibility of a death sentence and was used to arrest and terrify youthful civil rights demonstrators, by holding them without bail.

Abram was a family lawyer for Martin Luther King, Jr. and worked to engineer his release from prison in consultation with President Kennedy's campaign staff.

Abram successfully (and uniquely for the time and place in Atlanta) balanced his controversial civil rights work with his law practice as a partner at a large firm, where he served as general counsel for five railroad companies and represented Western Union, among other corporate clients.

Abram was appointed by President Reagan to vice-chair the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights and served from 1984 to 1986. In 1963, twenty years before, President Johnson had requested Abram to serve on the White House Planning Session for the landmark Conference on Civil Rights (which Abram co-chaired).

In 1965, Abram was asked by Adlai Stevenson to be President of the Field Foundation, the only major American philanthropy at the time that was funding civil rights activities. He served in this post until 1982.

From 1970 to 1979, he chaired the United Negro College Fund, the longest of any chairman of that organization.

In testimony supporting Abram's nomination to the Civil Rights Commission, Martin Luther King, Sr. declared: "I do not believe that many people have had a longer experience in support of civil rights than Mr. Abram and whatever he does on the Commission he will do on the basis of principle and conscience."

SERVICE TO THE JEWISH COMMUNITY

The crowning achievement of his lifelong commitment to American and world Jewry came in 1987. As Chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations (1986-1988) and of the National Conference on Soviet Jewry, Abram organized and led the march on the Washington Mall for the freedom of Soviet Jews on the day of the first Washington meeting between Presidents Reagan and Gorbachev. Then Vice President Bush addressed the



assembled crowd of 200,000, and the turning point was initiated that allowed the emigration of hundreds of thousands of Soviet Jews to Israel.

While President of the American Jewish Committee (1963-1968), in a 1964 audience with Pope Paul VI, he helped convince the Pontiff to break with 2000 years of Vatican policy and exonerate the Jews of any culpability for the death of Christ, a charge that had long been used by anti-semites. Ambassador Abram has received honors and tributes from many major Jewish organizations.

EDUCATION

Abram has had a lifelong commitment to quality education.

He was President of Brandeis University from 1968 to 1970 and was a founding chairman of Yeshiva University's Cardozo Law School. He has lectured at universities around the world including Oxford, Harvard and Emory. Abram is a frequent contributor to law reviews and medical journals. He served on the Executive Board of the Institute for International Education.

Abram graduated from the University of Georgia summa cum laude and Phi Beta Kappa and received his law degree from the University of Chicago. In 1939, Abram was awarded a Rhodes scholarship.

MILITARY SERVICE

During the Second World War, Abram served with the Army Air Forces and in 1946 was awarded the Legion of Merit.

At the close of hostilities, he joined Justice Jackson's prosecution staff at the War Crimes Tribunal at Nuremberg.

HEALTH CARE REFORM

In 1973, Morris Abram was told that he had a form of leukemia that was incurable and that he had only a few months to live. He overcame the disease with a combination of advanced chemotherapy, immunotherapy and sheer determination. His chief doctor called him a medical miracle and the New York Times reported extensively on his case.

Abram's experiences with leukemia inspired then Governor Carey of New York to appoint him as chairman of the State Moreland Act Commission on Nursing Homes and Residential Facilities. He served from 1975 to 1976. The Commission investigated rampant corruption in the nursing home industry and proposed widespread reforms which served as a model for policy reform on the national level.

President Carter requested Abram to serve as chairman of the President's Commission for the Study of Ethics in Medicine and he



served into the Reagan Administration, from 1979 to 1983. Drawing on his own experiences with illness and health care, Abram led the Commission to issue sixteen volumes of widely praised reports on topics such as genetic engineering, the definition of death, the doctor-patient relationship and access to medical care. The reports have been described as the Bible of this important and growing discipline.

Abram's battle with leukemia moved him to write an autobiography about his experiences, "The Day is Short," published in 1982. The book won praise from such diverse figures as Vernon Jordan and Senator Henry Jackson. Norman Cousins, who had a similar struggle with disease, wrote glowingly of the autobiography. The title is drawn from an ancient Hebrew text which aptly describes Morris Abram's dedication to life: "The day is short, the work is great ... It is not thy duty to complete the work, but neither are thy free to desist from it."



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

8657

December 1, 1992 DEC 3 P2:53

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: BRENT SCOWCROFT *BS*
SUBJECT: President's Citizens Medal of Freedom Award for
Ambassador Morris B. Abram

Purpose

To Award the Citizens Medal of Freedom to Ambassador
Morris B. Abram.

Background

Ambassador Morris B. Abram, currently U.S. Permanent Representative to the UN and Other International Organizations in Geneva, has been proposed for the Citizens Medal of Freedom by Malcolm Hoenlein, Executive Director of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations. You know Morris well enough to judge why he would be a worthy recipient, one on a level with the other individuals you have honored with this award. He has a most distinguished career, one that spans civil rights, education, writing, and public service. Among other things, he was chairman of the United Negro College Fund, chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations, and President of Brandeis University.

Attachment

Tab A Proposal from Malcolm Hoenlein

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 1, 1992

DEC 1 P7:48

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: BRENT SCOWCROFT 

SUBJECT: President's Medal of Freedom Award for Ambassador
Morris B. Abram

Purpose

To Award the Medal of Freedom to Ambassador Morris B. Abram

Background

Ambassador Morris B. Abram, currently U.S. Permanent Representative to the UN and Other International Organizations in Geneva, has been proposed for the Medal of Freedom by Malcolm Hoenlein, Executive Director of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations. You know Morris well enough to judge why he would be a worthy recipient, one on a level with the other individuals you have honored with this award. He has a most distinguished career, one that spans civil rights, education, writing, and public service. Among other things, he was chairman of the United Negro College Fund, chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations, and President of Brandeis University.

Attachment

Tab A Proposal from Malcolm Hoenlein

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 25, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: PHILLIP D. BRADY *PHB*

SUBJECT: Citizens Medal

Phil
Disair 20
We have plenty of time

Four years ago, at the close of his Administration, President Reagan presented the Citizens Medal at two separate events. The first was in the Blue Room, where he presented the Medal to 35 recipients, including various members of his Administration. (A complete list of the individuals to whom President Reagan awarded the Citizens Medal is attached at Tab A). The second, was in the Oval Office, where he presented the Medal to Senators Dole and Thurmond, and Representative Michel. President Reagan made informal remarks at both events.

We have attached for your consideration at Tab B, a list of candidates that includes the names we provided to you in August. We have also attached at Tab C a list of several additional categories of possible recipients (with illustrative candidates noted) to assist you in your review of this matter. The Chief of Staff may have some additional suggestions with respect to the categories set forth at Tab C but hopefully the attached materials will be helpful to begin the process.

Thank you.

Attachments (3)

cc: Chief of Staff (with attachments)

PRESIDENTIAL CITIZENS MEDALS

PRESIDENT NIXON

CLEMENTE, Roberto (POSTHUMOUSLY) Athlete, Humanitarian.	5/14/73
ROGERS, Adele Premiere Hostess in Foreign Affairs -- wife of former Secretary of State William P. Rogers	10/15/73

PRESIDENT FORD

NONE

PRESIDENT CARTER

NONE

PRESIDENT REAGAN

ASTOR, Brooke Russell Author, Philanthropist	1/19/88
ABSHIRE, David Scholar, Diplomat, Public Servant	1/18/89
ARMITAGE, Richard Public Servant	1/18/89
BALLANTINE, Hubert Dickey Humanitarian -- working with the youth of St. Louis, Missouri	7/22/82
BECKMAN, Arnold Scientist, Inventor, Entrepreneur	1/18/89
BRADY, James Scott Public Servant	1/18/89
BUCKLEY, William F., Jr. Editor, Columnist	1/18/89
CARLUCCI, Frank C. Public Servant -- former Director of OEO, Deputy Director of OMB, Under Secretary of HEW, Deputy Director of Central Intelligence, and Deputy Secretary of Defense	4/28/83
CROCKER, Chester A. Public Servant	1/18/89
CULVAHOUSE, Arthur B., Jr. Public Servant	1/18/89
DELANEY, Joseph Alton (POSTHUMOUSLY) Professional Football Player -- lost his life while attempting to save three children in a drowning incident	7/13/83
DOLE, Bob Senate Minority Leader	1/18/89
DUBERSTEIN, Kenneth M. Public Servant	1/18/89
FEULNER, Edwin J., Jr. President, Heritage Foundation	1/18/89
FISHER, Max M. Businessman, Philanthropist	1/18/89
FORBES, Malcolm S. Editor, Philanthropist	1/18/89
FORTIER, Donald R. (POSTHUMOUSLY) Public Servant	1/18/89
HEIGHT, Dorothy I. Civil Rights Leader	1/18/89
HERRINGTON, John S. Public Servant	1/18/89
HESTON, Charlton Actor	1/18/89
HODEL, Don Public Servant	1/18/89

PRESIDENT REAGAN (Continued)

HUNT, Leamon R. (<u>POSTHUMOUSLY</u>) Public Servant -- Diplomat; Assassinated while serving as Head of the Multinational Force and Observers in the Sinai	4/17/84
JACKSON, Samuel C. (<u>POSTHUMOUSLY</u>) Civil Rights Leader	11/19/82
KAHN, Herman (<u>POSTHUMOUSLY</u>) Strategic Analyst, Author	1/18/89
KAMPELMAN, Max M. Public Servant	1/18/89
KEOGH, Dennis W. (<u>POSTHUMOUSLY</u>) Foreign Service Officer; Assassinated by terrorist's bomb in Namibia	7/9/84
KIRK, Russell Author, Lecturer	1/18/89
LOVELACE, Alan M. Public Servant -- former Deputy Director of NASA, worked with the Space Shuttle Program	5/19/81
McLAUGHLIN, Ann Public Servant	1/18/89
MARSH, John O., Jr. Public Servant	1/18/89
MATHEWS, Martin Humanitarian -- working with the youth of St. Louis, Missouri	7/22/82
MICHEL, Bob House Minority Leader	1/18/89
MILLER, Paul C. Public Servant -- Director, Ceremonies and Special Events, U.S. Army Military District of Washington	5/22/86
PATON, David, M.D. Ophthalmologist	11/5/87
PIERCE, Samuel R., Jr. Public Servant	1/18/89
POWELL, Colin L. Public Servant, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs	1/18/89
RAPHEL, Arnold Lewis (<u>POSTHUMOUSLY</u>) Diplomat	1/18/89
RIDGWAY, Rozanne L. Public Servant	1/18/89
ROGERS, John F. W. Public Servant -- Assistant to the President	2/12/85
ROWNY, Edward L. Public Servant	1/18/89
RUTAN, Elbert L. Aircraft Designer -- The Voyager	12/29/86
RUTAN, Richard G. Pilot -- The Voyager	12/29/86
SPEAKES, Larry M. Public Servant -- Principal Deputy Press Secretary	1/30/87
SPENCER, Stuart K. Political Consultant	1/18/89
STATTS, Elmer B. Civil Servant -- former Comptroller General of the United States	3/23/81
TAFT, William H., IV Public Servant	1/18/89
TELLER, Edward Scientist	1/18/89
THURMOND, Strom Senator	1/18/89
TRULY, Richard H. Public Servant	1/18/89
VALLADARES, Armando Human Rights Activist	1/18/89
VOLPE, John A. Public Servant -- Governor of Massachusetts, Secretary of Transportation, Ambassador to Italy, Chairman of the Presidential Commission on Drunk Driving	12/13/83

PRESIDENT REAGAN (Continued)

WALTERS, Vernon A. Public Servant	1/18/89
WEEKS, Raymond "Father" of Veterans Day -- helped in the cam- paign to change the name from Armistice Day	11/11/82
WHITEHEAD, John C. Public Servant	1/18/89
WICK, Charles Z. Public Servant	1/18/89
WRIGHT, Joseph R., Jr. Public Servant	1/18/89
YEAGER, Jeana Pilot -- The Voyager	12/29/86

PRESIDENT BUSH

ATWOOD, Donald J. Public Servant, Deputy Secretary of Defense	7/3/91
BENSON, Ezra Taft Public Servant, former Secretary of Agriculture	7/28/89
BOSCHWITZ, Senator Rudy Public Servant, former United States Senator from Minnesota	6/4/91
EAGLEBURGER, Lawrence S. Public Servant, Deputy Secretary of State, former Ambassador to Yugoslavia, Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs, and Assistant Secretary of State	7/3/91
GATES, Robert M. Public Servant, Assistant to the President of the United States and Deputy for National Security Affairs, former Deputy Director of Central Intelligence	7/3/91
HAASS, Richard N. Public Servant, Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs	7/3/91
JEREMIAH, Admiral David E., U.S. Navy Military Officer, Vice Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff	7/3/91
KIRKLAND, Joseph Lane Labor Leader, President, AFL/CIO	11/13/89
KERR, Richard J. Public Servant, Deputy Director of Central Intelligence	7/3/91
KIMMITT, Robert M. Public Servant, Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs, former Deputy Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, Executive Secretary of the National Security Council, and General Counsel, Department of the Treasury.	7/3/91
WOLFOWITZ, Paul D. Public Servant, Under Secretary of Defense for Policy, former Ambassador to Indonesia, and Assistant Secretary of State	7/3/91
ZALE, Tony Athlete, Boxer	10/16/90

GRAND TOTAL: 71

PRESIDENTIAL CITIZENS MEDAL

Dr. Solomon Buchsbaum *Research Scientist/Physicist Recommended by Dr. Allan Bromley*
Solomon J. Buchsbaum is Senior Vice President, Technology Systems, at AT&T Bell Laboratories, Holmdel, New Jersey. He is responsible for quality, technology, and process research, government systems, architectural framework for AT&T products, systems, and services and R&D in support of manufacturing. Dr. Buchsbaum has published over 50 papers in plasma and solid-state physics and has been issued eight patents. Born in Poland, Dr. Buchsbaum received his B.S. and M.S. degrees from McGill University and his Ph.D. degree from Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Dr. Buchsbaum began his AT&T career with Bell Laboratories in 1958, initially engaging in experimental and theoretical research in gaseous and solid state plasmas. During his tenure there, he became Head of the Solid State and Plasma Physics Research Department and Director of the Electronics Research Laboratory. In 1968, Dr. Buchsbaum became Vice President in charge of research at the Sandia Laboratories. After returning to Bell Laboratories in 1971, he served in a number of executive positions until assuming his present position.

Clement E. Conger *Foreign Service officer, Curator Recommended by Wiley C. Grant*
Mr. Conger served as the Curator of the Diplomatic Reception Rooms, Department of State, from 1961 until 1992. He also was Curator of the White House from 1970 to 1986, and Curator of Blair House from 1976 until 1992. Prior to these assignments he served several positions with the State Department, including two tours as Assistant Chief and Deputy Chief of Protocol. He initiated the program of securing prestige furnishings for the State Department rooms by gifts and loans. The collection of fine period American furniture, historic American paintings, and decorative arts is valued at \$50m. It is acknowledged to be the most important collection of 18th and 19th century American furniture in Washington. While at the White House, Mr. Conger was responsible for refurbishing 27 rooms, restoring most of them more authentically than ever before to the elegance they may have had in the first quarter of the 19th century.

Willis Conover *Music Broadcaster Recommended by Congressman Robert Michel*
On January 6, 1955, Willis Conover began a radio program on the Voice of America that would eventually endear him -- and American jazz -- to hundreds of millions of music enthusiasts around the world. Though he is little known in this country, Conover's work over the past 37 years has brought the works of jazz artists to peoples in the now-former Soviet Bloc to Latin America and elsewhere. In turn, he has inspired countless musicians worldwide to study and pursue this distinctly American musical genre. Today, his "Music USA" program captures 100 million listeners. (Incidentally, Conover is a contracted employee at the VOA. He is not, nor has he been, an employee of the United States Government.)

More than a "disc jockey," Conover is a scholarly authority on jazz, whose association with the music and musicians precedes his acclaimed work at the VOA. His efforts during the 1940s and 50s to arrange and promote jazz performances in Washington, D.C. -- which was segregated at the time -- benefitted the careers of Charlie Parker, Thelonius Monk, and others, while helping to break down the color barrier. His commitment to the best in jazz has touched countless lives for the better.

Marjory Stoneman Douglas *Environmentalist* *Recommended by Shirley Green*

Ms. Douglas turned 100 years old in April of 1990 and continues her efforts to educate the public on the importance of the Everglades to the survival of South Florida. She is an author and environmentalist. Her work, *The Everglades: River of Grass*, was published in 1947, and this work catapulted her into fame as an environmentalist. She has actively fought for controls against development that would intrude on the Everglades, claiming that the Everglades were the only thing standing between the beauty of South Florida and the deserts of South Florida.

John Hope Franklin *Educator* *Recommended by John Gardner*

Mr. Franklin is a historian, well known for his work on Black History. He has taught at Howard, Fisk University, Alabama State Teachers College, and Brooklyn College. Mr. Franklin has written numerous articles and many full-length books on Black History. He currently is teaching constitutional history at Duke University Law School.

J. Peter Grace *Businessman* *Recommended by Mary Ann Bellamy*

Mr. Grace is a respected corporate executive who has served on various committees for the U.S. Government. He is deeply committed to charity work. His foundation supports 600 organizations, including some 2,000 colleges. His resume spans about six pages and is largely a listing of the substantial number of humanitarian acts that he and his organization have performed throughout the world.

Donald Henderson *Medical Research* *Recommended by Dr. Bromley and the
president of the National Academy
of Science*

Dr. Henderson is the Dean of the Johns Hopkins University School of Hygiene and Public Health. He directed the World Health Organization global campaign to eradicate smallpox. Under his leadership, more than 700 advisers from 69 countries and over 200,000 national health staff and volunteers worked together on one of medical history's most ambitious undertakings. On May 8, 1980, the World Health Assembly officially declared that smallpox had been eradicated, the first time humanity has succeeded in completely eliminating a disease.

Wilhelmina Holladay *Philanthropist; museum founder* *Recommended by S. Green
and president*

Founder of the National Museum of Women in the Arts, which officially opened its doors to the public in Washington, D.C., on April 7, 1987. Some 20 years earlier, while touring the art galleries and museums of Europe with her husband, Mrs. Holladay discovered to her dismay that, with a few exceptions, women artists were virtually unrecognized by the art establishment and the general public. In the years that followed, Mrs. Holladay collected a substantial number of works by female artists, which form the

basis of the permanent holdings of the National Museum of Women in the Arts. Responding to feminists who insist that women's art should not be segregated, Mrs. Holladay has said that the National Museum of Women in the Arts constitutes "a forum for greater awareness of women in the arts and their contribution to the aesthetic aspect of life." She maintains that the "intent is not to separate art into male and female, but to uncover and celebrate the hidden contribution of women in the history of art." Mrs. Holladay is expanding the scope of the museum in order to expose the public to outstanding work by women in other disciplines, including musical composition and performance, architecture, landscape design, poetry, playwriting, acting, choreography, and dance.

Paul MacCready *Aviation Engineer* *Recommended by MaryJo Lewis
and a host of other individuals*

Dr. MacCready was born in New Haven, Connecticut in 1925. Received his B.S. in Physics from Yale in 1947, a Master's Degree and Ph.D. from Cal Tech. His career has been marked with many exceptional accomplishments, including: named "Engineer of the Century" by the American Society of Engineers; first American to win the International Soaring Championship; conceived the Gossamer Condor and Albatross; developed the solar challenger which flew from England to Paris on solar power; led the AeroVironment-GM team in developing the Sunraycer -- a solar-powered vehicle that won the international solar race across Australia; pioneered "wind forms" for the creation of clean, renewable, energy making it into a commercially viable business during the early 80s. He was also honored with the Charles Lindbergh award, which goes to individuals who have devoted their life in pursuing a balance between technology and the environment.

Bill Mauldin *Cartoonist* *Recommended by David Bates*

An American hero at age 19 with his wartime cartoons (Willie and Joe) from the Italian front. He put a human face on the war. He's won the Pulitzer Prize twice, run for Congress, written 14 books, a couple of plays, and is currently nearing retirement from cartooning.

Arnold Palmer *Sports Figure* *Recommended by C. Horvath*

He is considered one of the greatest golfers ever to play the game. Born September 10, 1929, in Youngstown, PA, he learned the game from his father. After early success as an amateur, Palmer turned professional in 1954 and has since won over 90 tournaments, including 4 Masters. Arnold Palmer's personality and his golfing abilities brought golf to the forefront as a spectator sport and into television.

Rosa Parks *Civil Rights Activist**Recommended by J. Gardner*

A seamstress who refused to give up her seat on a public bus in 1955 and thereby started a boycott which resulted in the outlawing of segregation on city buses in Montgomery, Alabama. She has been called the "Mother of the Modern Civil Rights Movement."

James W. Rouse *Housing Advocate* *Recommended by C. Gregg Petersmeyer*

For over five decades, Jim Rouse has endeavored to make the American dream of affordable and decent housing a reality for all Americans. In both the private and nonprofit sectors, as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the Rouse Company and as founder and Chairman of the Enterprise Foundation, Mr. Rouse has brought an uncommon commitment and innovative solutions to the housing problems of the poor. In the public sector, he has served as a member of President Eisenhower's Advisory Committee on Housing, President Reagan's Task Force on Private Sector Initiatives, and chaired the National Housing Task Force. Mr. Rouse was also a founder and President of the ACTION (American Council to Improve Our Neighborhoods), President of Urban America, a founder of the National Urban Coalition, and currently serves as a Director of the Points of Light Foundation.

George W. Romney *Civic Leader* *Recommended by C. Gregg Petersmeyer*

George Romney has been an active civic leader, businessman, and volunteer. Throughout his distinguished and varied career that has included serving as three-term Governor of Michigan, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of American Motors, Chairman of VOLUNTEER -- the National Center, Director of the Points of Light Foundation, and Board Member of the Commission of National and Community Service, Governor Romney has been a tireless advocate of the importance of voluntary community service and the need to link volunteers with community service opportunities.

Departing House Members

Defeated in General Election

Name, Party, State, District	Service Began	Defeated By
Albert Bustamante, D-Texas (23)	1985	Henry Bonilla, R
Tom Coleman, R-Mo. (6)	1976	Pat Danner, D
John W. Cox Jr., D-Ill. (16)	1991	Donald Manzullo, R
Thomas J. Downey, D-N.Y. (2)	1975	Rick A. Lazio, R
Joseph D. Early, D-Mass. (3)	1975	Peter I. Blute, R
Ben Erdreich, D-Ala. (6)	1983	Spencer Bachus, R
Bill Green, R-N.Y. (14)	1978	Carolyn B. Maloney, D
Clyde C. Holloway, R-La. (6)	1987	Richard H. Baker, R
Joan Kelly Horn, D-Mo. (2)	1991	James M. Talent, R
Jerry Huckaby, D-La. (5)	1977	Jim McCrery, R
Jim Jontz, D-Ind. (5)	1987	Steve Buyer, R
Peter H. Kostmayer, D-Pa. (8)	1983	Jim Greenwood, R
Ron Marlenee, R-Mont. (AL)	1977	Pat Williams, D
Nicholas Mavroules, D-Mass. (6)	1979	Peter J. Torkildsen, R
Bob McEwen, R-Ohio (6)	1981	Ted Strickland, D
Tom McMillen, D-Md. (1)	1987	Wayne T. Gilchrest, R
Dave Nagle, D-Iowa (2)	1987	Jim Nussle, R
Mary Rose Oakar, D-Ohio (10)	1977	Martin R. Hoke, R
Liz J. Patterson, D-S.C. (4)	1987	Bob Inglis, R
Richard Ray, D-Ga. (3)	1983	Mac Collins, R
Frank Riggs, R-Calif. (1)	1991	Dan Hamburg, D
John J. Rhodes III, R-Ariz. (1)	1987	Sam Coppersmith, D
Don Ritter, R-Pa. (15)	1979	Paul McHale, D
Gerry Sikorski, D-Minn. (6)	1983	Rod Grams, R

*Kostmayer also served 1977-81

Defeated in Primary

Name, Party, State, District	Service Began	Defeated By
Bill Alexander, D-Ark. (1)	1969	Blanche Lambert
Beryl Anthony Jr., D-Ark. (4)	1979	Bill McCuen
Chester G. Atkins, D-Mass. (5)	1985	Martin T. Meehan
Terry L. Bruce, D-Ill. (19)	1985	Rep. Glenn Poshard
Beverly B. Byron, D-Md. (6)	1979	Tom Hattery
Mickey Edwards, R-Oka. (5)	1977	Ernest Istook Jr.
Charles Hatcher, D-Ga. (2)	1981	Sanford Bishop
Charles A. Hayes, D-Ill. (1)	1983	Bobby L. Rush
Carroll Hubbard Jr., D-Ky. (1)	1975	Tom Barlow
Ben Jones, D-Ga. (4)	1989	Don Johnson
Joe Kolter, D-Pa. (4)	1983	Ron Klunk
Robert J. Lagomarsino, R-Calif. (19)	1974	Michael Huffington
Clarence E. Miller, R-Ohio (10)	1967	Rep. Bob McEwen
Dick Nichols, R-Kan. (5)	1991	Eric R. Yost
Marty Russo, D-Ill. (3)	1975	Rep. William O. Lipinski
Gus Savage, D-Ill. (2)	1981	Mel Reynolds
Stephen J. Solarz, D-N.Y. (13)	1975	Nydia M. Velazquez
Harley O. Staggers, D-W.Va. (1)	1983	Rep. Alan B. Mollohan
Guy Vander Jagt, R-Mich. (9)	1966	Peter Hoekstra

Seeking Other Office

Name, Party, State, District	Service Began	Other Office
Les AuCoin, D-Ore. (1)	1975	Senate ¹
Barbara Boxer, D-Calif. (6)	1983	Senate ²
Thomas R. Carper, D-Del. (AL)	1983	Governor ²
Ben Nighthorse Campbell, D-Colo. (3)	1987	Senate ²
Tom Campbell, R-Calif. (12)	1989	Senate [†]
Rod Chandler, R-Wash. (8)	1983	Senate [†]

William E. Dannemeyer, R-Calif. (39)	1979	Senate [†]
Byron L. Dorgan, D-N.D. (AL)	1981	Senate ²
Mel Levine, D-Calif. (27)	1983	Senate [†]
Jim Moody, D-Wis. (5)	1983	Senate [†]
Sid Morrison, R-Wash. (4)	1981	Governor
Wayne Owens, D-Utah (2)	1987	Senate ¹
Richard H. Stallings, D-Idaho (2)	1985	Senate ¹

[†] Lost in primary

¹ Lost in general election

² Won in general election

*Owens also served 1973-75

Retirements

Name, Party, State, District	Service Began	Age
George F. Allen, R-Va. (7)	1991	40
Glenn M. Anderson, D-Calif. (32)	1969	79
Frank Annunzio, D-Ill. (11)	1965	77
Doug Barnard Jr., D-Ga. (10)	1977	70
Charles E. Bennett, D-Fla. (3)	1949	81
William S. Broomfield, R-Mich. (18)	1957	70
Lawrence Coughlin, R-Pa. (13)	1969	63
Robert W. Davis, R-Mich. (11)	1979	60
Bill Dickinson, R-Ala. (2)	1965	67
Brian Donnelly, D-Mass. (11)	1979	46
Bernard J. Dwyer, D-N.J. (6)	1981	71
Mervyn M. Dymally, D-Calif. (31)	1981	66
Dennis E. Eckart, D-Ohio (11)	1981	42
Dante B. Fascell, D-Fla. (19)	1955	75
Edward F. Feighan, D-Ohio (19)	1983	45
Joseph M. Gaydos, D-Pa. (20)	1969	66
Frank J. Guarini, D-N.J. (14)	1979	68
John Paul Hammerschmidt, R-Ark. (3)	1987	70
Claude Harris, D-Ala. (7)	1987	52
Dennis M. Hertel, D-Mich. (14)	1981	43
Larry J. Hopkins, R-Ky. (6)	1979	59
Frank Horton, R-N.Y. (29)	1983	72
Andy Ireland, R-Fla. (10)	1977	62
Craig T. James, R-Fla. (4)	1989	51
Ed Jenkins, D-Ga. (9)	1977	59
William Lehman, D-Fla. (17)	1973	79
Norman F. Lent, R-N.Y. (4)	1971	61
Bill Lowery, R-Calif. (41)	1981	45
Charles Luken, D-Ohio (1)	1991	41
David O'B. Martin, R-N.Y. (26)	1981	48
Raymond J. McGrath, R-N.Y. (5)	1981	50
Matthew F. McHugh, D-N.Y. (28)	1975	53
John Miller, R-Wash. (1)	1985	54
Robert J. Mrazek, D-N.Y. (3)	1983	46
Henry J. Nowak, D-N.Y. (33)	1975	57
Jim Olin, D-Va. (6)	1983	72
Don J. Pease, D-Ohio (13)	1977	61
Carl C. Perkins, D-Ky. (7)	1984	38
Carl D. Pursell, R-Mich. (2)	1977	59
Matthew J. Rinaldo, R-N.J. (7)	1973	61
Robert A. Roe, D-N.J. (8)	1969	68
Edward R. Roybal, D-Calif. (25)	1963	76
James H. Scheuer, D-N.Y. (8)	1965	72
Dick Schulze, R-Pa. (5)	1975	62
Lawrence J. Smith, D-Fla. (16)	1983	51
Robin Tallon, D-S.C. (6)	1983	46
Lindsay Thomas, D-Ga. (1)	1983	48
Bob Traxler, D-Mich. (8)	1974	61
Vin Weber, R-Minn. (2)	1981	40
Howard Wolpe, D-Mich. (3)	1979	53
Chalmers P. Wylie, R-Ohio (15)	1967	71
Gus Yatron, D-Pa. (6)	1969	65

*Scheuer did not serve 1973-75

Senate Incumbents Not Returning

Defeated in General Election

Name, Party, State	Service Began	Defeated By
John Seymour, R-Calif.	1991	Dianne Feinstein, D
Terry Sanford, D-N.C.	1987	D. M. "Lauch" Faircloth, R
Bob Kasten, R-Wis.	1981	Russell D. Feingold, D

Defeated in Primary

Name, Party, State	Service Began	Defeated By
Alan J. Dixon, D-Ill.	1981	Carol Moseley Braun

Retirements

Name, Party, State	Service Began	Age
Brock Adams, D-Wash.	1987	65
Jocelyn Birch Burdick, D-N.D.	1992	70
Alan Cranston, D-Calif.	1969	78
Jake Garn, R-Utah	1975	60
Warren B. Rudman, R-N.H.	1981	62
Steve Symms, R-Idaho	1981	54
Tim Wirth, D-Colo.	1987	53

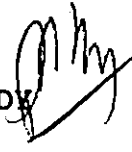
* Georgia Democratic Sen. Wyche Fowler Jr. held a slight lead over Republican Paul Coverdell. If Fowler does not receive 50 percent of the vote state law requires a runoff election. That election would be Nov. 24.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

CLOSE HOLD

January 7, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: PHILLIP D. BRADY 

SUBJECT: Cabinet Rank

Pursuant to your request, please find attached a listing of all the individuals who have held Cabinet rank during your Administration. Also attached are listings of the heads of the Executive Offices of the President and the heads of the other principal agencies which make up the Executive Branch. As you will note, excluding those who have already received the Medal of Freedom, 21 other individuals have served in your Cabinet. By way of comparison a total of 47 individuals had Cabinet rank in the last Administration, 8 of whom were honored by President Reagan with either the Citizens Medal or with the Medal of Freedom.

With respect to the recommendations General Scowcroft made regarding the Citizens Medal being awarded to Major General Adrian St. John, Morris Abram and Julius Katz, he has advised that he appreciates they would not be included in the more limited award presentation currently being contemplated.

Finally, please know we are working with Scheduling to arrange appropriate times for the presentation of the Medal of Freedom to Senator Thurmond in the Oval Office and the presentation of the Citizens Medal to Marlin and Boyden also in the Oval Office unless you should decide on an expanded group of recipients for the latter medal.

Thank you.

Attachments

cc: Chief of Staff

BUSH CABINET OFFICERS

Dates of Service

State

James Addison Baker, III (received Presidential Medal of Freedom on 7/3/91)	1/25/89 - 8/23/92
---	-------------------

Treasury

Nicholas F. Brady	9/15/88* -
-------------------	------------

Justice

Richard L. Thornburgh	8/11/88* - 8/15/91
William Pelham Barr	11/21/91 -

Defense

Richard B. Cheney (received Presidential Medal of Freedom on 7/3/91)	3/17/89 -
--	-----------

Interior

Manuel Lujan, Jr.	2/2/89 -
-------------------	----------

Agriculture

Clayton Yeutter	2/8/89 - 3/1/91
Edward R. Madigan	3/7/91 -

Commerce

Robert Adam Mosbacher	2/1/89 - 1/15/92
Barbara Hackman Franklin	2/28/92 -

Labor

Elizabeth Hanford Dole	1/25/89 - 11/23/90
Lynn Martin	2/7/91 -

Health and Human Services

Louis W. Sullivan	3/1/89 -
-------------------	----------

Housing and Urban Development

Jack Kemp	2/2/89 -
-----------	----------

Transportation

Samuel Knox Skinner	2/1/89 - 12/16/91
Andrew H. Card, Jr.	2/24/92 -

Energy

James D. Watkins, Admiral, USN, Retired	3/1/89 -
--	----------

Education

Lauro F. Cavazos	9/20/88* - 12/15/90
Andrew Lamar Alexander, Jr.	3/18/91 -

Veterans Affairs

Edward J. Derwinski	3/15/89 - 9/26/92
---------------------	-------------------

*HELDOVER FROM THE REAGAN ADMINISTRATION.

Dates of Service

Director of the Office of Management and Budget

Richard G. Darman 1/25/89 -

United States Trade Representative

Carla Anderson Hills 2/1/89 -

Administrator of Veterans' Affairs

Edward J. Derwinski 3/9/89 - 3/15/89

Counsellor to the President of the United States of America

John H. Sununu 12/16/91 - 2/28/92

Chief of Staff to the President of the United States of America

Samuel Knox Skinner 12/16/92 - 8/23/92

Counsellor to President of the United States of America for Domestic Policy

Clayton Yeutter 2/24/92 - 8/31/92

Chief of Staff and Senior Counselor to the President of the United States of America

James Addison Baker, III 8/23/92 -

HEADS OF EXECUTIVE OFFICES OF THE PRESIDENT

Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers

Michael J. Boskin 2/2/89 -

Chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality

Michael R. Deland 8/1/89 -

Director of the Office of Management and Budget

Richard G. Darman 1/25/89 -
(Note: listed above under "Cabinet")

Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy

William J. Bennett 3/10/89 - 11/30/90
Bob Martinez 3/21/91 -

HEADS OF EXECUTIVE OFFICES OF THE PRESIDENT (CON'T.)

Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy

D. Allan Bromley 8/4/89 -

United States Trade Representative

Carla Anderson Hill 2/1/89 -
(Note: listed above under "Cabinet")

HEADS OF OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

Director of the ACTION Agency

Jane A. Kenny 11/13/89 -

Administrator of the Agency for International Development

Ronald William Roskens 3/8/90 -

Chairperson of the Commission on Civil Rights

Arthur A. Fletcher 3/5/90 -

Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency

William Kane Reilly 2/2/89 -

Administrator of General Services

Richard G. Austin 5/23/90 -

Administrator of the National Aeronautics
and Space Administration

Daniel S. Goldin 4/1/92 -

Chairperson of the National Endowment for
the Humanities

Lynne Vincent Cheney 5/22/86 -

Director of Selective Service

Robert William Gambino 3/8/91 -

Administrator of the Small Business Administration

Patricia F. Saiki 3/27/91 -

Director of the United States Arms Control
and Disarmament Agency

Ronald Frank Lehman II 5/12/89 -

Director of the United States Information Agency

Henry E. Catto 5/9/91 -

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 26, 1992

2 DEC 26 P1:04

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: BRENT SCOWCROFT

SUBJECT: Presidential Citizen's Medal for Ambassador Julius Katz

Purpose

To recommend awarding Deputy United States Trade Representative Julius Katz the Presidential Citizen's Medal for over 33 years of distinguished service to the U.S. Government.

Background

Ambassador Katz has been the lead negotiator for the Uruguay Round, the North American Free Trade Agreement, the U.S.-Soviet Trade Agreement, the U.S.-Soviet Grains Agreement and many other bilateral trade agreements. He has performed outstanding work as Deputy U.S. Trade Representative during this Administration.

From 1950 to 1979, Ambassador Katz served in the State Department. He held a number of important economic posts, including Assistant Secretary for Economic and Business Affairs.

Ambassador Katz is held in very high esteem by his colleagues in the Administration, by the private sector and by trade and economic officials in foreign governments.

Given his distinguished service for over 33 years to the U.S. Government, I believe it would be appropriate to award Ambassador Katz the Presidential Citizen's Medal.

Carla Hills fully supports this recommendation.

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff



OFFICE OF RONALD REAGAN

December 17, 1992

TELEFAX MEMORANDUM FOR PHIL BRADY, THE WHITE HOUSE

FAX #: (202) 456-2215
FROM: JOANNE DRAKE 
SUBJECT: Invitation list for Medal of Freedom

I know that some of the pages out of the original fax were missing from your stack and since then we've made some additions, as well as correcting some addresses/phone numbers, so I thought it best to re-send the list in its entirety. Just toss the original list out and work with this new one (the "footer" is 12/17/92 1:00 p.m.).

Thanks for all of your help so far. This means a lot to the Reagans, so we want to take care of as many details as we can as soon as possible.

Abraham, Mr. Spencer
Co-Chairman
National Republican Congressional Committee
320 1st Street, S.E.
Washington, D.C. 20003
(202) 479-7011 - office

Ahearn, The Honorable Frederick L.
118 Gretna Green Ct.
Alexandria, Virginia 22304
(202) 755-7120 - office
(703) 370-2763 - home

Allbritton, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph L.
Chairman of the Board
Riggs National Bank of Washington
800 17th Street, N.W. #301
Washington, District of Columbia 20006
(202) 789-2130 - office

Anderson, The Honorable and Mrs. Martin
Senior Fellow
The Hoover Institution
Stanford University
Stanford, California 94305
(415) 723-4742 - office
(415) 854-3765 - home

Annenberg, The Honorable and Mrs. Walter
P.O. Box 260
Wynnewood, Pennsylvania 19096-0260
(215) 341-9330 - office

Astor, Mrs. Brooke
778 Park Avenue
New York, New York 10021
(212) 737-8726

Atwater, Mrs. Sally
4459 Salem Lane, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20007
(202) 965-2021 - home

Baker, Jr., The Honorable and Mrs. Howard H.
P.O. Box 8
Huntsville, Tennessee 37756
(615) 663-2321 - office

Baker, III, The Honorable James
Chief of Staff to the President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500
(202) 456-1414 - office

Baldrige, Mrs. Midge
RFD 6 Tomlinson Road
Woodbury, CT 06798
(203) 263-3479

Barbour, The Honorable Haley
600 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W.
Suite 1010
Washington, D.C. 20037
(202) 333-8767 - office

Barnett, Mr. Barney
1109 Faysmith Avenue
Torrance, California 90503
(310) 328-4886

Barun, Mr. Ken
Ronald McDonald Childrens Charities
1 Kroc Drive
Oak Brook, Illinois 60521
(708) 575-5505 - office
(708) 820-7111 - home

Bauer, The Honorable Gary L.
3610 Lido Place
Fairfax, Virginia 22031
(202) 393-2100 - office
(703) 591-5436 - home

Bennett, The Honorable William J.
The Hudson Institute
1015 18th Street, N.W. Suite 200
Washington, D.C. 2036
(202) 223-7775 - office

Beran, Mr. and Mrs. Walter F.
602 Claremont Center Drive
Claremont, California 91711
(213) 977-3224 - office

Billington, The Honorable and Mrs. James
1520 Highwood Drive
Arlington, Virginia 22207
(202) 707-5205 - office

Bledsoe, Dr. Ralph
2808 North Los Cedros Circle
Camarillo, California 93012
(805) 522-2418 - office
(805) 491-2285 - home

Bond, Mr. Richard
Chairman
Republican National Committee
310 1st Street, S.E.
Washington, D.C. 20003
(202) 863-8500 - office

Bowen, Dr. Otis R.
P.O. Box 348
Bremen, Indiana 46506

Brady, The Honorable and Mrs. James
1802 S. 24th Street
Arlington, Virginia 22202
(202) 293-5968 - office

Brock, The Honorable William E.
4811 W Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20007
(202) 296-1901 - office

Bruce, Mrs. David K.E.
1405 34th Street
Washington, D.C. 20007
(202) 333-1405

Buchanan, Mr. Patrick
1017 Saville Lane
McLean, Virginia 22101
(703) 790-9292

Buckley, Mr. and Mrs. William
National Review
150 East 35th Street
New York, New York 10016
(212) 679-7330 - office

Burger, The Honorable Warren
Chief Justice, Retired
U.S. Supreme Court
One 1st St., N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20543
(202) 479-3054 - office

Burson, Mr. Harold
260 Beverly Road
Scarsdale, New York 10583
(212) 614-4444 - office

Burt, The Honorable and Mrs. Richard
5215 Cammack Drive
Bethesda, Maryland 20816
(301) 229-2429 - home

Cafritz, Mr. and Mrs. Norman
5334 Goldsboro Road
Bethesda, Maryland 20817
(301) 320-3062

Canzeri, Mr. Joseph
1522 31st St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20007
(202) 965-7320 - office
(202) 333-6777 - home

Carlucci, The Honorable and Mrs. Frank
Carlisle Group
1001 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Suite 220
Washington, D.C. 20004
(202) 347-2626 - office

Carraway, Ms. Katherine
1617 Ripon
Alexandria, Virginia 22302
(202) 775-1455

Casey, Mrs. Sophia
Mayknoll
Glen Wood Road
Roslyn Harbor, New York 11576
(516) 621-9332

Castine, Mr. Michael
4 Devon Road
Darien, Connecticut 10055
(212) 407-0200 - office
(203) 978-1984 - home

Cavelier d'Esclavelles, Mrs. Bruno
1202 Indiana Avenue, #5
South Pasadena, California 91030
(310) 552-1600 - office
(818) 799-2264 - home

Charles, Ms. Oatsie
3259 R Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20007
(202) 333-3259

Chase, Ms. Jeanine
17525 Country View Way
Mt. Airy, Maryland 21771
(301) 831-0399 - home

Cheney, The Honorable Richard
Secretary of Defense
The Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20301
(703) 695-5261 - office

Clark, The Honorable and Mrs. William
1031 Pine Street
Paso Robles, California 93446
(805) 238-7110 - home

Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Lodwick M.
Chairman & CEO
ARCO
515 S. Flower Street, Suite 5125
Los Angeles, California 90071
(213) 486-2533 - office

Cribb, Jr., The Honorable T. Kenneth
President
Intercollegiate Studies Institute, Inc.
14 South Bryn Mawr Avenue
Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania 19010-3275
(215) 525-7501 - office

Crispen, Ms. Elaine
914 Portner Place
Alexandria, Virginia 22314
(202) 467-9890 - office
(703) 684-7073 - home

Culvahouse, The Honorable and Mrs. Arthur B.
6129 Edgewood Terrace
Alexandria, Virginia 22307
(202) 383-5300 - office
(703) 329-1341 - home

Darman, The Honorable Richard
Office of Management and Budget
Room 252 OEOB
Washington, D.C. 20503
(202) 395-4840 - office

Davis, Mr. Geoffrey
1238 Meadowbank Road
Villanova, Pennsylvania 19085
(215) 525-3661 - home

Davis, Dr. and Mrs. Richard
1238 Meadowbank Road
Villanova, Pennsylvania 19085
(215) 525-3661 - home
(215) 382-7669 - office

Davis, Ms. Sandy Warfield
4208 Kimberlee Ct.
Alexandria, Virginia 22309
(202) 775-1455 - office

Deaver, Mr. and Mrs. Michael
3333 K Street, N.W.
Washington, District of Columbia 20007
(20) 337-5587 or (202) 371-0200 - office
(202) 333-1548 - home

Dellinger, Mrs. Dottie
2301 Beverly Glen #102
Los Angeles, California 90064
(310) 552-1980 - office
(310) 474-6762 - home

Dole, The Honorable and Mrs. Robert Dole
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510
(202) 224-6521 - office

Donatelli, Mr. Frank
831 Herbert Springs Road
Alexandria, Virginia 22308
(703) 684-5991 - office

Douglas, Ms. Keri
1833 Quartet Circle
Vienna, Virginia 22182
(202) 234-5064 - home
(202) 456-7560 - work

Drake, Mrs. William
11737 Mayfield Avenue #3
Los Angeles, California 90049
(310) 552-1980 - office

Duberstein, The Honorable and Mrs. Kenneth
8749 Old Dominion Drive
McLean, Virginia 22102
(202) 728-1100 - office
(703) 759-0105 - home

Erkenbeck, Ms. Jane
4362 Westover Place, N.W.
Washington, District of Columbia 20016
(202) 362-4957 - home
(202) 377-2112 - office

Fackelman-Miner, Ms. Mary Ann
1910 Windmill Lane
Alexandria, Virginia 22307
(703) 768-6737 - home
(202) 373-2928 - office

Fahrenkopf, Mr. Frank
4535 N. Glebe Road
Arlington, Virginia 22207
(202) 637-5600 - office

Fitz-Patrick, Mr. Bill
3609 Jenifer Street, N.W.
Washington, District of Columbia 20015
(202) 364-1985 - office
(202) 686-6447 - home

Fitzwater, The Honorable Marlin
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500
(202) 456-1414 - office

Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. Christopher
60 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10011
(212) 620-2200 - office

Forbes, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm S.
Chairman
FORBES, Inc.
60 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10011
(212) 620-2282 - office

Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. Robert
60 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10011
(212) 620-2200 - office

Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. Timothy
60 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10011
(212) 620-2200 - office

Fritchey, Mr. and Mrs. Clayton
3327 P Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20007
(202) 965-1446

Fritts, Mr. Eddie
President and CEO
National Association of Broadcasters
1771 N Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
(202) 429-5444 - office

Gates, The Honorable Robert M.
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D.C. 20505
(703) 482-1100 - office

Geoghan, Ms. Kerry
230 39th St., Apt. G
Manhattan Beach, California 90266
(310) 552-1980 - office
(310) 546-6344 - home

Goldberg, Ms. Catherine
413 Fifteenth Street
Manhattan Beach, California 90266
(310) 552-1980 - office
(310) 545-7875 - home

Goldwater, The Honorable Barry
P.O. Box 1601
Scottsdale, Arizona 85252
(602) 998-1754 - office
(602) 840-4917 - home

Grace, Mr. Peter
W.R. Grace and Company
1 Town Center Road
Boca Raton, Florida 33486
(407) 362-2000 - office

Graeber, Mr. and Mrs. George Kenneth
2926 Garfield Street
Washington, D.C. 20008
(202) 337-2121
(202) 232-3525

Graham, The Reverend and Mrs. Billy
P.O. Box 937
Montreat, North Carolina 28757
(704) 669-5550 or (704) 669-9785

Graham, Mrs. Katherine
2920 R Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20007
(202) 223-6000 - office

Gramm, The Honorable and Mrs. Phil
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510
(202) 224-2934 - office

Grande, Mrs. Greg
15207 Magnolia Blvd. #112
Sherman Oaks, California 91403
(310) 552-1980 - office
(818) 906-2059 - home

Gray, Mr. Robert
4953 Rock Spring Road
Arlington, Virginia 22207
(202) 333-7400 - office
(703) 536-7086 - home

Greenfield, Ms. Meg
3318 R St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20007
(202) 334-7473 - office

Griscom, The Honorable Thomas C.
19 Cool Spring Road
Signal Mountain, Tennessee 37377
(615) 755-4219 - office
(615) 886-4333 - home

Grunwald, Mr. and Mrs. Henry
720 Park Avenue
New York, New York 10021
(212) 879-0881 - office

Halfon, Ms. Alison
9222½ Beverly Boulevard
Beverly Hills, California 90210
(310) 284-8940 - office
(310) 858-6585 - home

Hall, Mr. Jon
9944-D Robbins Drive
Beverly Hills, California 90212
(310) 552-1980 - office
(310) 557-9825 - home

Hannaford, Mr. and Mrs. Peter
2900 O Street, N.W.
Washington, District of Columbia 20007
(202) 638-4600 - office
(202) 342-7843 - home

Heller, Mrs. Doris
865 Comstock Avenue, #6C
Los Angeles, California 90024
(310) 284-8940 - office
(310) 278-3529 - home

Helms, The Honorable and Mrs. Richard
4649 Garfield Street, N.W.
Washington, District of Columbia 20007
(202) 466-4226 - office
(202) 686-1560 - home

Helms, The Honorable Jesse
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510
(202) 224-6342 - office

Herrington, The Honorable & Mrs. John
Broadway Associates
800 S. Broadway, Suite 301
Walnut Creek, California 94596
(415) 939-8080 - office
(415) 933-8406 - home

Higdon, Mr. Robert
2114 N St., N.W. #43
Washington, District of Columbia 20037
(202) 775-1455 - office
(202) 223-5691 - home

Higgins, Mrs. Anne
2420 Eye Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20037
(202) 337-6840 - home

Hobbs, The Honorable Charles D.
4027 North Upland Street
McLean, Virginia 22101-3355
(703) 538-2440 - home

Hooley, The Honorable James L.
19 Rosecrest Avenue
Alexandria, Virginia 22301
(703) 548-1467 - home

Hutton, Dr. and Mrs. John
1707 Priscilla Drive
Silver Spring, Maryland 20904
(301) 295-3155 - office
(301) 622-0906 - home

Jackson, Miss Selina
RR #1, Box 476
Lecompton, Kansas 66050
(913) 887-6045 - home

James, Mr. Pendleton
1 Old Church Road
Greenwich, Connecticut 06830
(212) 557-1599 - office

Jarratt, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin
1101 Westmoreland Rd.
Alexandria, Virginia 22308
(703) 768-6283 - home

Karalekas, Mrs. Tina
5117 Lennean Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20008

Kemp, The Honorable Jack
Secretary
Department of Housing and Urban Development
Washington, D.C. 20410
(202) 755-6417 - office

Khachigian, Mr. Kenneth
209 Avenida Del Mar, Suite 203
San Clemente, California 92672
(714) 498-3879 - office
(714) 498-6352 - home

Kilpatrick, Mr. James
White Walnut Hill
Woodville, Virginia 22749
(703) 987-8289

King, Mr. Larry
Cable News Network
820 First Street, N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
(202) 898-7900 - office
(703) 528-5533 - home

Kirkpatrick, The Honorable Jeanne J.
Senior Fellow
American Enterprise Institute
1150 17th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
(202) 862-5814 - office

Kissinger, The Honorable and Mrs. Henry
River House
435 E. 52nd Street, Apt. #6E
New York, New York 10022
(212) 759-7919 - office
(212) 421-8486 - home

Kornlogos, Mr. Tom
10208 Eisenhower Lane
Great Falls, Virginia 22066
(202) 331-1760 - office
(703) 759-2516 - home

Kuhn, Mr. James F.
6034 Grove Drive
Alexandria, Virginia 22307
(202) 632-1992 - office
(703) 960-6987 - home

Laxalt, The Honorable and Mrs. Paul
949 Bellview Road
McLean, Virginia 22101
(202) 624-0640 - office

LeBlanc, Mr. Dennis
Pacific Telesis
925 L Street, Suite 850
Sacramento, California 95814
(916) 325-7573 - office

Lee, Mr. K. John
5545 Canoga Avenue, Apt. 103
Woodland Hills, California 91367
(805) 522-2977 - office
(818) 348-2355 - home

Lott, The Honorable Trent
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510
(202) 224-6253 - office

Lynch, Ms. Anne Marie
4102 Aspen St.
Chevy Chase, Maryland 20815
(301) 656-6043 - home

Lyng, The Honorable Richard E.
4058 41st Street, North
Arlington, Virginia 22207
(703) 534-5781

MacDonald, Dr. Ian
6550 Rock Spring Suite 280
Bethesda, Maryland 20817
(301) 571-9551

Manning, Mr. James
6036 Makely Drive
Fairfax, Virginia 22039
(202) 732-5413 - office
(703) 250-8376 - home

Martin, The Honorable Lynn
Secretary
U.S. Department of Labor
Washington, D.C. 20210
(202) 523-8271 - office

Marx, Mrs. Joseph
4004 Rogan Drive
Encino, California 91436
(310) 284-8940 - office

McBride, Ms. Anita
White House Personnel
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500
(202) 456-1414

McCain, Ms. Carol
10 Muirs Court
Alexandria, Virginia 22314
(703) 548-3298 - home

McCain, The Honorable John
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510
(202) 224-2235 - office

McCarthy, Mr. Timothy
300 S. Riverside Plaza
Suite 1200 North
Chicago, Illinois 60606

McCoy, Mr. Peter
2431 Bowmont Drive
Beverly Hills, California 90210
(310) 275-3992 - home
(310) 276-3154 - office

McFarlane, The Honorable Robert C.
3414 Prospect Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20007-3218
(202) 223-2073 - office

McLaughlin, The Honorable Ann
The Urban Institute
2100 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20037
(202) 857-8620 - office
(202) 387-1124 - home

McLaughlin, Mr. John
2918 Garfield Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20008
(202) 457-0870 - office
(202) 856-7200 - home

Meese, II, The Honorable Edwin
1075 Spring Hill Road
McLean, Virginia 22102
(202) 546-4400 - office
(703) 734-7079 - home

Michel, The Honorable Robert
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515
(202) 224-3123 - office

Midgely, Dr. Jack
Director
Center for Public Affairs
The Ronald Reagan Presidential Library
40 Presidential Drive
Simi Valley, California 93065
(805) 522-2977 - office

Miller, III, The Honorable James C.
1250 H Street, Suite 700
Washington, D.C. 20005
(202) 783-3870 - office

Mintz, Mr. John
Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher
1050 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
(202) 955-8587 - office
(703) 620-5549 - home

Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund
119 Second Street, N.W.
Washington, District of Columbia 20002
(202) 544-3124 - home

Murdoch, Mr. and Mrs. Rupert
1330 Angelo Drive
Beverly Hills, California 90210
(310) 203-1226 - office

Nofziger, Mr. and Mrs. Lyn
2100 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Suite 365
Washington, D.C. 20037
(202) 785-0500 - office

O'Brien, Ms. Kim
3000 S. Randolph St. #178
Arlington, Virginia 22206
(202) 523-0109 - office
(703) 845-0599 - home

O'Connor, The Honorable Sandra Day
Associate Justice
U.S. Supreme Court
One 1st Street, N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20543
(202) 479-3000 - office

Oglesby, The Honorable M.B.
5300 Albemarle Street
Bethesda, Maryland 20816
(202) 626-7200 - office
(301) 229-6512 - home

Olsen, Mr. Ted
Gibson, Dunn and Crutcher
1050 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
(202) 955-8668 - office
(703) 759-9652 - home

Opfer, Mr. George
13138 Rounding Run Circle
Herndon, Virginia 22071
(703) 476-0462

Osborne, Ms. Kathy
117 Merritt Way
Sacramento, California 95864
(916) 485-5240 - home
(916) 972-0212 - office

Papamarkou, Mr. Alecko
Papamarkou & Company, Inc.
767 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10153
(212) 223-2020 - office

Parr, Mr. Jerry
4522 38th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20016
(202) 659-3240 - home
(202) 296-1680 - office

Parvin, Mr. Landon
1713 Greenway Drive
Fredericksburg, Virginia 22401
(703) 371-5479 - office

Peterson, Mr. and Mrs. Jon
12527 North Lake Court
Fairfax, Virginia 22033
(703) 968-0357 - home

Petrie, Mr. and Mrs. Milton
834 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10021
(212) 986-3388 - home

Pfautch, Mr Roy
Suite 870
Washington Square
1050 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
(202) 785-2070 - office

Pierce, Mr. Raiford
829 Mackall Road
McLean, Virginia 22101
(703) 821-0472 - home
(202) 828-3501 - office

Pierce, Jr., The Honorable Samuel R.
16 West 77th Street
New York, New York 10024
(212) 877-0113 - office

Poindexter, The Honorable John M.
10 Barrington Fair
Rockville, Maryland 20850
(301) 424-6613

Powell, General and Mrs. Colin
Chairman
Joint Chiefs of Staff
The Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20301
(703) 697-4272 - office
(703) 525-8542 - home

Price, III, The Honorable and Mrs. Charles
The Walnuts
5049 Wornall Road
Kansas City, Missouri 64112
(816) 931-5585 - office
(816) 531-5049 - home

Quayle, The Honorable and Mrs. Danforth
Vice President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500
(202) 456-1414

Reagan, Mr. and Mrs. Michael
Mr. Cameron Reagan
Miss Ashley Reagan
4740 Allot
Sherman Oaks, California 91423
(818) 995-6957 - home
(818) 984-0345 - Colleen at work

Reagan, Mr. and Mrs. Ron
1283 Devon Avenue
Los Angeles, California 90024
(310) 858-8696 - home

Reagan, Ms. Maureen and Mr. Dennis Revell
10317 Dunleer Drive
Los Angeles, California 90064
(916) 443-3816 - office
(310) 792-2192 - office

Reagan, Mr. and Mrs. Neil
P.O. Box 413
Rancho Santa Fe, California 92067
(619) 756-3515 - home

Regan, The Honorable and Mrs. Donald T.
136 John Wickham
Williamsburg, Virginia 23185
(703) 836-6006 - office

Rehnquist, The Honorable William H.
Chief Justice
U.S. Supreme Court
One 1st St., N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20543
(202) 479-3000 - office

Reynolds, Ms. Nancy
Wexler, Reynolds, Harrison & Schule, Inc.
1317 F Street, N.W., Suite 600
Washington, D.C. 20004
(202) 638-2121 - office
(703) 791-3309 - home

Risque, The Honorable Nancy J. & Mr. Richard Rohrbach
1600 North Oak, #1509
Arlington, Virginia 22209
(202) 523-6181 - office
(703) 527-5942 - home

Rogers, The Honorable John
3101 New Mexico Ave., N.W., Apt. 836
Washington, D.C. 20016
(202) 647-1501 - office
(20) 244-8087 - home

Rollins, Jr., The Honorable Edward J.
7732 Southdown Road
Alexandria, Virginia 22308
(202) 223-1300 - office
(703) 765-2868 - home

Roosevelt, The Honorable Selwa
3400 R St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20007
(202) 337-1233 - office

Rosebush, Mr. James
104 Leroy Avenue
Darien, Connecticut 06820
(212) 838-5083 - office

Ryan, Jr., The Honorable and Mrs. Frederick J.
1200 Tigertail Rd.
Los Angeles, California 90049
(310) 552-1980 - office
(310) 472-1773 - home

Safra, Mr. and Mrs. Edmond
Republican National Bank
5th Avenue and 40th Street
New York, New York 10018
(212) 355-5250 - home

Salata, Ms. Stefanie
21500 Burbank Blvd. #102
Woodland Hills, California 91367
(805) 522-8511 - office
(818) 348-6155 - home

Scalia, The Honorable Antonin
Associate Justice
U.S. Supreme Court
One 1st St., N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20543
(202) 479-3000 - office

Scharffenberger, Mr. and Mrs. George
Ambase Corporation
59 Maiden Lane, 28th Floor
New York, New York 10038
(212) 530-7364 - office
(212) 348-3901 - home

Schnabel, Ms. Darrin
158 A Argonne Avenue
Long Beach, California 90803
(310) 552-1980 - office
(310) 433-5211 - home

Schurz, Mrs. Karl
2469 Century Hill
Los Angeles, California 90067
(310) 552-1980 - office
(310) 556-0321 - home

Scouten, Mr. Rex
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500
(202) 456-2530 - office
(703) 273-0462 - home

Semon, Ms. Sheri
78 Newbern #1
Medford, Massachusetts 02155
(617) 396-5652 - home

Serrano, Mr. Eddie
Military Office
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500
(202) 395-2000 - office

Shaddick, Mr. Ray
United States Secret Service
Room 848
1800 G Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20223

Shultz, The Honorable and Mrs. George P.
776 Dolores Street
Palo Alto, California 94304
(415) 725-3492 - office
(415) 321-2655 - home

Sidey, Mr. Hugh
1050 Connecticut Ave., N.W.
Suite 850
Washington, D.C. 20036
(202) 861-4010

Siegel, Ms. Marilyn
5151 White Oak Avenue, #311
Encino, California 91316
(818) 996-8789 - home
(805) 522-2977 - office

Simpson, Mr. John
12015 Long Ridge Lane
Bowie, Maryland 20715

Smith, Mr. Richard Norton
Director
Herbert Hoover Library
P.O. Box 488
West Branch, Iowa 52358
(319) 643-5301 - office
(319) 643-5756 - home

Smith, Mrs. William French
1256 Oak Grove Avenue
San Marino, California 91108
(818) 792-9871 - home

Souza, Mr. Pete
1450 Worcester Road
Suite 309
Framingham, MA 01701

Spencer, Mr. Stuart
Spencer-Roberts & Associates, Inc.
17702 Cowan St., Suite 106
Irvine, California 92714
(714) 660-0220 - office
(714) 640-2918 - home

Sprinkel, The Honorable Beryl W.
20140 St. Andrews Drive
Olympia Fields, Illinois 60461

Strauss, The Honorable Robert
1333 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Suite 400
Washington, D.C. 20036
(202) 887-4190 - office

Sullins, Mrs. Roger
1530 Poinsettia Place, #112
Hollywood, California 90046
(310) 552-1980 - office
(213) 851-7678 - home

Tate, Ms. Sheila
1913 Miracle Lane
Falls Church, Virginia 22043
(202) 434-8502 - office
(703) 556-0688 - home

Taylor, Ms. Kristan
4217 Inglewood Blvd. #102
Los Angeles, California 90066
(310) 552-1600 - office
(310) 391-9707 - home

Tuttle, The Honorable Robert
9601 Wilshire Boulevard, Suite 605
Beverly Hills, California 90210
(310) 278-4411 - office
(310) 933-5911 - home

Tutwiler, The Honorable Margaret
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500
(202) 456-1414 - office

VanderJagt, The Honorable Guy
9321 Cornwell Farm Drive
Great Falls, Virginia 22066
(202) 225-3511 - office

Verstandig, The Honorable Lee
3616 Davis Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20007
(202) 338-5275

Wallace, Mr. Mike
555 West 57th Street
New York, New York 10019
(212) 975-2997 - office

Walsh, Mr. John
5104 Randall Lane
Bethesda, Maryland 20816
(703) 875-8648 - office
(301) 229-2371 - home

Walters, Ms. Barbara
555 Park Avenue
New York, New York 10021
(212) 456-7050 - office
(212) 888-1046 - home

Walters, The Honorable Vernon
222 Plantation Road
Palm Beach, Florida 33480
(407) 842-2424 - home
(703) 243-1090 - office

Wasserman, Mr. and Mrs. Lew
911 North Foothill
Beverly Hills, California 90210
(818) 777-2345 - office

Webster, The Honorable William H.
International Square Building
1825 Eye Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
(202) 835-7500 - office

Weinberg, Mr. Mark
3620 Barham Blvd, Y-211
Los Angeles, CA 90068
(213) 882-6655 - home
(818) 954-7638 - work

Weinberger, The Honorable Caspar
700 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., #1221
Washington, D.C. 20006
(202) 331-7760 - office

Wick, The Honorable and Mrs. Charles Z.
120 S. Mapleton Drive
Los Angeles, California 90024
(310) 273-9584 - office
(310) 273-8636 - home

White, Mr. F. Clifton
Eight Joshua Lane
Greenwich, Connecticut 06830
(203) 622-8231

Will, Mr. and Mrs. George
1208 30th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20007
(202) 965-0440 - office

Wilson, The Honorable and Mrs. Pete
Governor
State of California
Governor's Office
Sacramento, California 95814
(916) 445-2843 - office

Wirthlin, Dr. Richard
1363 Beverly Road
McLean, Virginia 22101
(703) 556-0001 - office
(703) 556-8745 - home

Wrightsmen, Mrs. Charles
820 5th Avenue
New York, New York 10019
(212) 832-8560

Yeutter, The Honorable Clayton
1325 Merrie Ridge Road
McLean, Virginia 22101
(703) 524-4816 - home

Zipkin, Mr. Jerome
1175 Park Avenue
New York, New York 10128
(212) 348-5215 - office

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

1/11/93
Phil

January 11, 1993

MR. PRESIDENT:

Please find attached the proposed citation for the Medal of Freedom for Senator Strom Thurmond. The presentation ceremony is scheduled for 4:00 p.m. tomorrow (Tuesday January 12) in the Oval Office.

Neither Senator Thurmond nor the White House Staff are aware of this award. Unless you instruct otherwise, we will continue to handle this on a close hold basis.

Thank you.

Phil
Phillip D. Brady

~~suggest this be billed
as a Lannell call
Maybe kids like Nancy
a the kids There.~~

OT

Strom Thurmond (Medal of Freedom)

Few Americans have given as much to their country as has Strom Thurmond. At 90 years young, he has vigorously served seven consecutive terms as senator from South Carolina, and his career reads like a roll call of government service: pro-tem of the Senate, Governor of South Carolina, major general in the Army Reserve, judge and teacher. There are few better advocates in Congress than Strom Thurmond. He has spent a lifetime supporting America's farmers and workers, a strong national defense, spending restraint, and lower taxes. America pays tribute to its most senior senator, Strom Thurmond, by awarding him the Nation's highest civilian honor, the Presidential Medal of Freedom.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 11, 1993

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

MR. PRESIDENT:

Please find attached the proposed citations for the Citizens Medals for Marlin Fitzwater and Boyden Gray.

Boyden, Marlin and the White House Staff are not aware of this award. Unless you instruct otherwise, we will continue to handle this on a close hold basis.

Thank you.

Phil
Phillip D. Brady

Phil
OK
GB
1-11

// yes
close-
hold

Marlin Fitzwater

Marlin Fitzwater has come a long way since his days in Kansas at the Abilene Reflector-Chronicle. Through 27 years in government, and his historic tenure as spokesman for two Presidents, Marlin Fitzwater has upheld the highest standards of duty to his country. His straightforward honesty and disarming humor have won him universal favor among journalists and colleagues alike. Marlin's words embodied the resolve of all freedom-loving people when he proclaimed to the world that "The liberation of Kuwait has begun." For his meritorious service and his commitment to keeping our Nation informed, America awards Marlin Fitzwater the Presidential Citizens Medal.

11

C. Boyden Gray

Throughout his legal career, C. Boyden Gray has been unyielding in his commitment to upholding the Constitution and the rule of law. He has also been an architect of innovative solutions to some of our Nation's most important challenges. As a member of President Reagan's Task Force on Regulatory Relief he was instrumental in furthering the principles of regulatory reform. As Counsel to the President, he helped set higher standards for government ethics, and his advice and counsel were essential in helping enact legislation to end discrimination against Americans with disabilities and to promote a cleaner environment. It is fitting that his Nation honors him with the Presidential Citizens Medal.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN 7/11

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

CLOSE HOLD

January 7, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: PHILLIP D. BRADY

SUBJECT: Cabinet Rank

Pursuant to your request, please find attached a listing of all the individuals who have held Cabinet rank during your Administration. Also attached are listings of the heads of the Executive Offices of the President and the heads of the other principal agencies which make up the Executive Branch. As you will note, excluding those who have already received the Medal of Freedom, 21 other individuals have served in your Cabinet. By way of comparison a total of 47 individuals had Cabinet rank in the last Administration, 8 of whom were honored by President Reagan with either the Citizens Medal or with the Medal of Freedom.

With respect to the recommendations General Scowcroft made regarding the Citizens Medal being awarded to Major General Adrian St. John, Morris Abram and Julius Katz, he has advised that he appreciates they would not be included in the more limited award presentation currently being contemplated.

Finally, please know we are working with Scheduling to arrange appropriate times for the presentation of the Medal of Freedom to Senator Thurmond in the Oval Office and the presentation of the Citizens Medal to Marlin and Boyden also in the Oval Office unless you should decide on an expanded group of recipients for the latter medal.

Thank you.

Attachments

cc: Chief of Staff

BUSH CABINET OFFICERSDates of ServiceState

James Addison Baker, III 1/25/89 - 8/23/92
(received Presidential Medal of Freedom
on 7/3/91)

Treasury

Nicholas F. Brady 9/15/88* -

Justice

Richard L. Thornburgh 8/11/88* - 8/15/91
William Pelham Barr 11/21/91 -

Defense

Richard B. Cheney 3/17/89 -
(received Presidential Medal of Freedom
on 7/3/91)

Interior

Manuel Lujan, Jr. 2/2/89 -

Agriculture

Clayton Yeutter 2/8/89 - 3/1/91
Edward R. Madigan 3/7/91 -

Commerce

Robert Adam Mosbacher 2/1/89 - 1/15/92
Barbara Hackman Franklin 2/28/92 -

Labor

Elizabeth Hanford Dole 1/25/89 - 11/23/90
Lynn Martin 2/7/91 -

Health and Human Services

Louis W. Sullivan 3/1/89 -

Housing and Urban Development

Jack Kemp 2/2/89 -

Transportation

Samuel Knox Skinner 2/1/89 - 12/16/91
Andrew H. Card, Jr. 2/24/92 -

Energy

James D. Watkins, Admiral, 3/1/89 -
USN, Retired

Education

Lauro F. Cavazos 9/20/88* - 12/15/90
Andrew Lamar Alexander, Jr. 3/18/91 -

Veterans Affairs

Edward J. Derwinski 3/15/89 - 9/26/92

*HELDOVER FROM THE REAGAN ADMINISTRATION.

Dates of Service

Director of the Office of Management and Budget

Richard G. Darman 1/25/89 -

United States Trade Representative

Carla Anderson Hills 2/1/89 -

Administrator of Veterans' Affairs

Edward J. Derwinski 3/9/89 - 3/15/89

Counsellor to the President of the United States of America

John H. Sununu 12/16/91 - 2/28/92

Chief of Staff to the President of the United States of America

Samuel Knox Skinner 12/16/92 - 8/23/92

Counsellor to President of the United States of America for Domestic Policy

Clayton Yeutter 2/24/92 - 8/31/92

Chief of Staff and Senior Counselor to the President of the United States of America

James Addison Baker, III 8/23/92 -

HEADS OF EXECUTIVE OFFICES OF THE PRESIDENT

Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers

Michael J. Boskin 2/2/89 -

Chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality

Michael R. Deland 8/1/89 -

Director of the Office of Management and Budget

Richard G. Darman 1/25/89 -
(Note: listed above under "Cabinet")

Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy

William J. Bennett 3/10/89 - 11/30/90
Bob Martinez 3/21/91 -

Petersen
Sawyer
Tom Howe

BUSH LIBRARY PHOTOCOPY - GEORGE BUSH HANDWRITING

HEADS OF EXECUTIVE OFFICES OF THE PRESIDENT (CON'T.)

Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy

D. Allan Bromley 8/4/89 -

United States Trade Representative

Carla Anderson Hill 2/1/89 -
(Note: listed above under "Cabinet")

HEADS OF OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

✓ Director of the ACTION Agency

Jane A. Kenny 11/13/89 -

Administrator of the Agency for International Development

Ronald William Roskens 3/8/90 -

Chairperson of the Commission on Civil Rights

Arthur A. Fletcher 3/5/90 -

✓ Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency

William Kane Reilly 2/2/89 -

Administrator of General Services

Richard G. Austin 5/23/90 -

Administrator of the National Aeronautics
and Space Administration

Daniel S. Goldin 4/1/92 -

Chairperson of the National Endowment for
the Humanities

Lynne Vincent Cheney 5/22/86 -

Director of Selective Service

Robert William Gambino 3/8/91 -

Administrator of the Small Business Administration

Patricia F. Saiki 3/27/91 -

Director of the United States Arms Control
and Disarmament Agency

Ronald Frank Lehman II 5/12/89 -

✓ Director of the United States Information Agency

Henry E. Catto also Amb to UK 5/9/91 -
Gary Petersinger
Chas. Untermyer *Bruce Scanlon*

Jon Howe

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 25, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: PHILLIP D. BRADY

SUBJECT: Citizens Medal

Four years ago, at the close of his Administration, President Reagan presented the Citizens Medal at two separate events. The first was in the Blue Room, where he presented the Medal to 35 recipients, including various members of his Administration. (A complete list of the individuals to whom President Reagan awarded the Citizens Medal is attached at Tab A). The second, was in the Oval Office, where he presented the Medal to Senators Dole and Thurmond, and Representative Michel. President Reagan made informal remarks at both events.

We have attached for your consideration at Tab B, a list of candidates that includes the names we provided to you in August. We have also attached at Tab C a list of several additional categories of possible recipients (with illustrative candidates noted) to assist you in your review of this matter. The Chief of Staff may have some additional suggestions with respect to the categories set forth at Tab C but hopefully the attached materials will be helpful to begin the process.

Thank you.

Attachments (3)

cc: Chief of Staff (with attachments)

Mr. President:

✓ You have already approved Major General Adrian St. John for the Citizens Medal at Gen. Scowcroft's recommendation and General Scowcroft now recommends

✓ Dep. USTR Julius Katz for the Medal however that may conflict with your interest in awarding same to Carla Hills. Thank you, Phil.

PRESIDENTIAL CITIZENS MEDALS

PRESIDENT NIXON

CLEMENTE, Roberto (POSTHUMOUSLY)	5/14/73
Athlete, Humanitarian	
ROGERS, Adele	10/15/73
Premiere Hostess in Foreign Affairs -- wife of former Secretary of State William P. Rogers	

PRESIDENT FORD

NONE

PRESIDENT CARTER

NONE

PRESIDENT REAGAN

ASTOR, Brooke Russell	1/19/88
Author, Philanthropist	
ABSHIRE, David	1/18/89
Scholar, Diplomat, Public Servant	
ARMITAGE, Richard	1/18/89
Public Servant	
BALLANTINE, Hubert Dickey	7/22/82
Humanitarian -- working with the youth of St. Louis, Missouri	
BECKMAN, Arnold	1/18/89
Scientist, Inventor, Entrepreneur	
BRADY, James Scott	1/18/89
Public Servant	
BUCKLEY, William F., Jr.	1/18/89
Editor, Columnist	
CARLUCCI, Frank C.	4/28/83
Public Servant -- former Director of OEO, Deputy Director of OMB, Under Secretary of HEW, Deputy Director of Central Intelligence, and Deputy Secretary of Defense	
CROCKER, Chester A.	1/18/89
Public Servant	
CULVAHOUSE, Arthur B., Jr.	1/18/89
Public Servant	
DELANEY, Joseph Alton (POSTHUMOUSLY)	7/13/83
Professional Football Player -- lost his life while attempting to save three children in a drowning incident	
DOLE, Bob	1/18/89
Senate Minority Leader	
DUBERSTEIN, Kenneth M.	1/18/89
Public Servant	
FEULNER, Edwin J., Jr.	1/18/89
President, Heritage Foundation	
FISHER, Max M.	1/18/89
Businessman, Philanthropist	
FORBES, Malcolm S.	1/18/89
Editor, Philanthropist	
FORTIER, Donald R. (POSTHUMOUSLY)	1/18/89
Public Servant	
HEIGHT, Dorothy I.	1/18/89
Civil Rights Leader	
HERRINGTON, John S.	1/18/89
Public Servant	
HESTON, Charlton	1/18/89
Actor	
HODEL, Don	1/18/89
Public Servant	

PRESIDENT REAGAN (Continued)

HUNT, Leamon R. (<u>POSTHUMOUSLY</u>) Public Servant -- Diplomat; Assassinated while serving as Head of the Multinational Force and Observers in the Sinai	4/17/84
JACKSON, Samuel C. (<u>POSTHUMOUSLY</u>) Civil Rights Leader	11/19/82
KAHN, Herman (<u>POSTHUMOUSLY</u>) Strategic Analyst, Author	1/18/89
KAMPELMAN, Max M. Public Servant	1/18/89
KEOGH, Dennis W. (<u>POSTHUMOUSLY</u>) Foreign Service Officer; Assassinated by terrorist's bomb in Namibia	7/9/84
KIRK, Russell Author, Lecturer	1/18/89
LOVELACE, Alan M. Public Servant -- former Deputy Director of NASA, worked with the Space Shuttle Program	5/19/81
McLAUGHLIN, Ann Public Servant	1/18/89
MARSH, John O., Jr. Public Servant	1/18/89
MATHEWS, Martin Humanitarian -- working with the youth of St. Louis, Missouri	7/22/82
MICHEL, Bob House Minority Leader	1/18/89
MILLER, Paul C. Public Servant -- Director, Ceremonies and Special Events, U.S. Army Military District of Washington	5/22/86
PATON, David, M.D. Ophthalmologist	11/5/87
PIERCE, Samuel R., Jr. Public Servant	1/18/89
POWELL, Colin L. Public Servant, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs	1/18/89
RAPHEL, Arnold Lewis (<u>POSTHUMOUSLY</u>) Diplomat	1/18/89
RIDGWAY, Rozanne L. Public Servant	1/18/89
ROGERS, John F. W. Public Servant -- Assistant to the President	2/12/85
ROWNY, Edward L. Public Servant	1/18/89
RUTAN, Elbert L. Aircraft Designer -- The Voyager	12/29/86
RUTAN, Richard G. Pilot -- The Voyager	12/29/86
SPEAKES, Larry M. Public Servant -- Principal Deputy Press Secretary	1/30/87
SPENCER, Stuart K. Political Consultant	1/18/89
STATTS, Elmer B. Civil Servant -- former Comptroller General of the United States	3/23/81
TAFT, William H., IV Public Servant	1/18/89
TELLER, Edward Scientist	1/18/89
THURMOND, Strom Senator	1/18/89
TRULY, Richard H. Public Servant	1/18/89
VALLADARES, Armando Human Rights Activist	1/18/89
VOLPE, John A. Public Servant -- Governor of Massachusetts, Secretary of Transportation, Ambassador to Italy, Chairman of the Presidential Commission on Drunk Driving	12/13/83

PRESIDENT REAGAN (Continued)

WALTERS, Vernon A. Public Servant	1/18/89
WEEKS, Raymond "Father" of Veterans Day -- helped in the campaign to change the name from Armistice Day	11/11/82
WHITEHEAD, John C. Public Servant	1/18/89
WICK, Charles Z. Public Servant	1/18/89
WRIGHT, Joseph R., Jr. Public Servant	1/18/89
YEAGER, Jeana Pilot -- The Voyager	12/29/86

PRESIDENT BUSH

ATWOOD, Donald J. Public Servant, Deputy Secretary of Defense	7/3/91
BENSON, Ezra Taft Public Servant, former Secretary of Agriculture	7/28/89
BOSCHWITZ, Senator Rudy Public Servant, former United States Senator from Minnesota	6/4/91
EAGLEBURGER, Lawrence S. Public Servant, Deputy Secretary of State, former Ambassador to Yugoslavia, Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs, and Assistant Secretary of State	7/3/91
GATES, Robert M. Public Servant, Assistant to the President of the United States and Deputy for National Security Affairs, former Deputy Director of Central Intelligence	7/3/91
HAASS, Richard N. Public Servant, Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs	7/3/91
JEREMIAH, Admiral David E., U.S. Navy Military Officer, Vice Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff	7/3/91
KIRKLAND, Joseph Lane Labor Leader, President, AFL/CIO	11/13/89
KERR, Richard J. Public Servant, Deputy Director of Central Intelligence	7/3/91
KIMMITT, Robert M. Public Servant, Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs, former Deputy Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, Executive Secretary of the National Security Council, and General Counsel, Department of the Treasury.	7/3/91
WOLFOWITZ, Paul D. Public Servant, Under Secretary of Defense for Policy, former Ambassador to Indonesia, and Assistant Secretary of State	7/3/91
ZALE, Tony Athlete, Boxer	10/16/90

GRAND TOTAL: 71

PRESIDENTIAL CITIZENS MEDAL

Dr. Solomon Buchsbaum *Research Scientist/Physicist Recommended by Dr. Allan Bromley*

Solomon J. Buchsbaum is Senior Vice President, Technology Systems, at AT&T Bell Laboratories, Holmdel, New Jersey. He is responsible for quality, technology, and process research, government systems, architectural framework for AT&T products, systems, and services and R&D in support of manufacturing. Dr. Buchsbaum has published over 50 papers in plasma and solid-state physics and has been issued eight patents. Born in Poland, Dr. Buchsbaum received his B.S. and M.S. degrees from McGill University and his Ph.D. degree from Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Dr. Buchsbaum began his AT&T career with Bell Laboratories in 1958, initially engaging in experimental and theoretical research in gaseous and solid state plasmas. During his tenure there, he became Head of the Solid State and Plasma Physics Research Department and Director of the Electronics Research Laboratory. In 1968, Dr. Buchsbaum became Vice President in charge of research at the Sandia Laboratories. After returning to Bell Laboratories in 1971, he served in a number of executive positions until assuming his present position.

Clement E. Conger *Foreign Service officer, Curator Recommended by Wiley C. Grant*

Mr. Conger served as the Curator of the Diplomatic Reception Rooms, Department of State, from 1961 until 1992. He also was Curator of the White House from 1970 to 1986, and Curator of Blair House from 1976 until 1992. Prior to these assignments he served several positions with the State Department, including two tours as Assistant Chief and Deputy Chief of Protocol. He initiated the program of securing prestige furnishings for the State Department rooms by gifts and loans. The collection of fine period American furniture, historic American paintings, and decorative arts is valued at \$50m. It is acknowledged to be the most important collection of 18th and 19th century American furniture in Washington. While at the White House, Mr. Conger was responsible for refurbishing 27 rooms, restoring most of them more authentically than ever before to the elegance they may have had in the first quarter of the 19th century.

Willis Conover *Music Broadcaster Recommended by Congressman Robert Michel*

On January 6, 1955, Willis Conover began a radio program on the Voice of America that would eventually endear him -- and American jazz -- to hundreds of millions of music enthusiasts around the world. Though he is little known in this country, Conover's work over the past 37 years has brought the works of jazz artists to peoples in the now-former Soviet Bloc to Latin America and elsewhere. In turn, he has inspired countless musicians worldwide to study and pursue this distinctly American musical genre. Today, his "Music USA" program captures 100 million listeners. (Incidentally, Conover is a contracted employee at the VOA. He is not, nor has he been, an employee of the United States Government.)

More than a "disc jockey," Conover is a scholarly authority on jazz, whose association with the music and musicians precedes his acclaimed work at the VOA. His efforts during the 1940s and 50s to arrange and promote jazz performances in Washington, D.C. -- which was segregated at the time -- benefitted the careers of Charlie Parker, Thelonius Monk, and others, while helping to break down the color barrier. His commitment to the best in jazz has touched countless lives for the better.

Marjory Stoneman Douglas *Environmentalist* *Recommended by Shirley Green*

Ms. Douglas turned 100 years old in April of 1990 and continues her efforts to educate the public on the importance of the Everglades to the survival of South Florida. She is an author and environmentalist. Her work, *The Everglades: River of Grass*, was published in 1947, and this work catapulted her into fame as an environmentalist. She has actively fought for controls against development that would intrude on the Everglades, claiming that the Everglades were the only thing standing between the beauty of South Florida and the deserts of South Florida.

John Hope Franklin *Educator* *Recommended by John Gardner*

Mr. Franklin is a historian, well known for his work on Black History. He has taught at Howard, Fisk University, Alabama State Teachers College, and Brooklyn College. Mr. Franklin has written numerous articles and many full-length books on Black History. He currently is teaching constitutional history at Duke University Law School.

J. Peter Grace *Businessman* *Recommended by Mary Ann Bellamy*

Mr. Grace is a respected corporate executive who has served on various committees for the U.S. Government. He is deeply committed to charity work. His foundation supports 600 organizations, including some 2,000 colleges. His resume spans about six pages and is largely a listing of the substantial number of humanitarian acts that he and his organization have performed throughout the world.

Donald Henderson *Medical Research* *Recommended by Dr. Bromley and the
president of the National Academy
of Science*

Dr. Henderson is the Dean of the Johns Hopkins University School of Hygiene and Public Health. He directed the World Health Organization global campaign to eradicate smallpox. Under his leadership, more than 700 advisers from 69 countries and over 200,000 national health staff and volunteers worked together on one of medical history's most ambitious undertakings. On May 8, 1980, the World Health Assembly officially declared that smallpox had been eradicated, the first time humanity has succeeded in completely eliminating a disease.

Wilhelmina Holladay *Philanthropist; museum founder* *Recommended by S. Green
and president*

Founder of the National Museum of Women in the Arts, which officially opened its doors to the public in Washington, D.C., on April 7, 1987. Some 20 years earlier, while touring the art galleries and museums of Europe with her husband, Mrs. Holladay discovered to her dismay that, with a few exceptions, women artists were virtually unrecognized by the art establishment and the general public. In the years that followed, Mrs. Holladay collected a substantial number of works by female artists, which form the

basis of the permanent holdings of the National Museum of Women in the Arts. Responding to feminists who insist that women's art should not be segregated, Mrs. Holladay has said that the National Museum of Women in the Arts constitutes "a forum for greater awareness of women in the arts and their contribution to the aesthetic aspect of life." She maintains that the "intent is not to separate art into male and female, but to uncover and celebrate the hidden contribution of women in the history of art." Mrs. Holladay is expanding the scope of the museum in order to expose the public to outstanding work by women in other disciplines, including musical composition and performance, architecture, landscape design, poetry, playwriting, acting, choreography, and dance.

Paul MacCready *Aviation Engineer* *Recommended by MaryJo Lewis
and a host of other individuals*

Dr. MacCready was born in New Haven, Connecticut in 1925. Received his B.S. in Physics from Yale in 1947, a Master's Degree and Ph.D. from Cal Tech. His career has been marked with many exceptional accomplishments, including: named "Engineer of the Century" by the American Society of Engineers; first American to win the International Soaring Championship; conceived the Gossamer Condor and Albatross; developed the solar challenger which flew from England to Paris on solar power; led the AeroVironment-GM team in developing the Sunraycer -- a solar-powered vehicle that won the international solar race across Australia; pioneered "wind forms" for the creation of clean, renewable, energy making it into a commercially viable business during the early 80s. He was also honored with the Charles Lindbergh award, which goes to individuals who have devoted their life in pursuing a balance between technology and the environment.

Bill Mauldin *Cartoonist* *Recommended by David Bates*

An American hero at age 19 with his wartime cartoons (Willie and Joe) from the Italian front. He put a human face on the war. He's won the Pulitzer Prize twice, run for Congress, written 14 books, a couple of plays, and is currently nearing retirement from cartooning.

Arnold Palmer *Sports Figure* *Recommended by C. Horvath*

He is considered one of the greatest golfers ever to play the game. Born September 10, 1929, in Youngstown, PA, he learned the game from his father. After early success as an amateur, Palmer turned professional in 1954 and has since won over 90 tournaments, including 4 Masters. Arnold Palmer's personality and his golfing abilities brought golf to the forefront as a spectator sport and into television.

Rosa Parks *Civil Rights Activist* *Recommended by J. Gardner*

A seamstress who refused to give up her seat on a public bus in 1955 and thereby started a boycott which resulted in the outlawing of segregation on city buses in Montgomery, Alabama. She has been called the "Mother of the Modern Civil Rights Movement."

James W. Rouse *Housing Advocate* *Recommended by C. Gregg Petersmeyer*

For over five decades, Jim Rouse has endeavored to make the American dream of affordable and decent housing a reality for all Americans. In both the private and nonprofit sectors, as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the Rouse Company and as founder and Chairman of the Enterprise Foundation, Mr. Rouse has brought an uncommon commitment and innovative solutions to the housing problems of the poor. In the public sector, he has served as a member of President Eisenhower's Advisory Committee on Housing, President Reagan's Task Force on Private Sector Initiatives, and chaired the National Housing Task Force. Mr. Rouse was, also a founder and President of the ACTION (American Council to Improve Our Neighborhoods), President of Urban America, a founder of the National Urban Coalition, and currently serves as a Director of the Points of Light Foundation.

George W. Romney *Civic Leader* *Recommended by C. Gregg Petersmeyer*

George Romney has been an active civic leader, businessman, and volunteer. Throughout his distinguished and varied career that has included serving as three-term Governor of Michigan, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of American Motors, Chairman of VOLUNTEER -- the National Center, Director of the Points of Light Foundation, and Board Member of the Commission of National and Community Service, Governor Romney has been a tireless advocate of the importance of voluntary community service and the need to link volunteers with community service opportunities.

Members of the Administration

Marlin Fitzwater (White House)
Boyden Gray (White House)
Carla Hills (Cabinet)
Andy Card (Cabinet/White House)
Anthony S. Fauci (Administration)

Members of Congress

Sen. Warren Rudman (Ret.)
Sen. Jim McClure (Ret.)
Sen. Alan Simpson
Rep. Guy Vander Jagt (Def.)
Rep. Sonny Montgomery

A list of those members who left Congress this year is attached.

Other

Lud Ashley (Private)
Hugh Sidey (Journalist)
Arnold Schwarzenegger (Actor, President's Council on Physical
Fitness and Sports)
Jim Burke
Admiral Bobby Inman
Alvah Chapman (S. Fla. Task Force -- Hurricane Andrew)
Elizabeth Dole (American Red Cross, former Administration)

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D C 20506

1812

April 28, 1992

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR BRENT SCOWCROFT

THROUGH: WILLIAM T. PRYCE *WP*
FROM: JOHN F. MCSHANE *JMS*
SUBJECT: Presidential Citizens Medal for Ambassador Harry Shlaudeman

Attached at Tab I is a proposed memorandum from you to Phil Brady recommending Ambassador Harry Shlaudeman for the President's Citizens Medal. Secretary of State Baker has recommended that the Ambassador receive the Presidential Medal of Freedom (letter at Tab A), but Phil Brady's office notes that we often do not accept Cabinet Secretaries' recommendations for Medal of Freedom nominations, and believes the Citizens Medal is more appropriate and in keeping relative to past recipients of the medals. We tend to agree. Ambassador Shlaudeman is retiring for the second time at the end of this month. You will remember that the President personally asked him to come out of retirement in 1990 to serve as our Ambassador to Nicaragua.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the attached Memorandum for Phil Brady.

Attachments

Tab I Memorandum to Brady
Tab A Incoming Correspondence from State Department

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassify on: OADR

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

1812

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 29, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR PHILLIP D. BRADY

FROM: BRENT SCOWCROFT (B)

SUBJECT: Presidential Citizens Medal for Ambassador Harry Shlaudeman

Secretary Baker has written to the President recommending that the President confer the Presidential Medal of Freedom on Ambassador Harry Shlaudeman, a distinguished career diplomat. As Secretary Baker points out, Ambassador Shlaudeman has had an extraordinary career, serving in five Ambassadorial posts in Latin America with distinction. Ambassador Shlaudeman is retiring from the Foreign Service (for the second time) after coming out of retirement in 1990 at the President's request to serve for the last two years as Ambassador to Nicaragua.

I agree with Secretary Baker that Ambassador Shlaudeman is richly deserving of Presidential recognition of his service. After my office's informal consultations with your office, I recommend that the President confer upon him the Presidential Citizens Medal for his having "performed exemplary deeds of service" for the country. In receiving this award, Ambassador Shlaudeman will be in distinguished company. President Bush has conferred the Medal on several in the diplomatic corps, including Deputy Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger, former Undersecretary of State Robert Kimmitt, and Undersecretary of Defense (and former Ambassador to Indonesia) Paul Wolfowitz.

Attachment

Tab A Incoming Correspondence from State Department

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassify on: OADR

CONFIDENTIAL

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

December 9, 1992

On December 11 the President will award the Presidential Medal of Freedom to the following individuals:

David Brinkley, broadcast journalist.

Johnny Carson, television personality.

Ella Fitzgerald, jazz vocalist.

Audrey Hepburn, actress, humanitarian.

Ieoh Ming Pei, architect.

Richard Lee Petty, professional stock car driver.

Harry W. Shlaudeman, diplomat, former Ambassador to Nicaragua.

Isaac Stern, violinist, patron of the arts.

General John W. Vessey, soldier/statesman, former Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Elie Wiesel, author, philosopher.

The Presidential Medal of Freedom is the Nation's highest civil award. It may be awarded only by the President of the United States to persons who have made especially meritorious contributions to the security or national interests of the United States, to world peace, or to cultural or other significant public or private endeavors.

#

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

CEREMONY FOR THE PRESIDENTIAL MEDAL OF FREEDOM

DATE: December 11, 1992

TIME: 11:30 a.m.

LOCATION: East Room and State Dining Room

FROM: Phillip D. Brady

I. PURPOSE

To award the Presidential Medal of Freedom.

II. BACKGROUND

The Presidential Medal of Freedom, the Nation's highest civil honor, was established by President Kennedy in 1963. You have previously awarded the Medal to 26 individuals, including Lech Walesa, Margaret Thatcher, Sam Walton, William Webster, and Lucille Ball. Today you will present the Medal to:

David Brinkley, broadcast journalist
Johnny Carson, television personality
Ella Fitzgerald, jazz vocalist
Audrey Hepburn, actress, humanitarian
Ieoh Ming Pei, architect
Richard Lee Petty, professional stock car driver
Harry W. Shlaudeman, diplomat, former Ambassador to
Nicaragua
Isaac Stern, violinist, patron of the arts
General John W. Vessey, soldier/statesman, former Chairman
of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
Elie Wiesel, author, philosopher

III. PARTICIPANTS

The President
The First Lady
8 recipients and their guests
(Audrey Hepburn and Ella Fitzgerald will not be present due
to health reasons.)
100 invited guests for ceremony

IV. PRESS PLAN

Expanded pool for ceremony; WH photographer only for lunch.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Please see Social Office scenario.

VI. REMARKS

Provided by Speechwriting.

SEQUENCE OF EVENTS: CEREMONY/LUNCHEON
PRESIDENTIAL MEDAL OF FREEDOM
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1992

TIME: 11:00 A.M. - 1:30 P.M.

LOCATION: State Floor
(Music: Marine Orchestra)

NUMBER OF GUESTS: 100

DRESS: Business Suit/Day Dress

FROM: Laurie Firestone *LF*

11:00 a.m. Honorees and families arrive East Entrance (parking provided). Honorees are escorted to East Room for briefing.

11:15 a.m. All other guests are directed into East Room upon arrival.

11:30 a.m. THE PRESIDENT & MRS. BUSH arrive State Floor and proceed to East Room via Cross Hall doors.

ANNOUNCEMENT

THE PRESIDENT makes remarks, followed by presentation of medals. (Each citation will be read by duty military aide followed by the presentation of each medal by THE PRESIDENT. Each recipient will proceed to dais during the reading of the citation.)

11:55 a.m. Following medal presentations, THE PRESIDENT & MRS. BUSH depart East Room to Cross Hall for receiving line.

Guests will be directed into State Dining Room for luncheon.

12:10 p.m. After receiving line, THE PRESIDENT & MRS. BUSH join luncheon guests in State Dining Room.

1:30 p.m.

After lunch, THE PRESIDENT & MRS. BUSH depart
state floor enroute elevator.

All guests depart via East Entrance.
(Honorees are handed citations upon
departure.)

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

December 11, 1992

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT PRESIDENTIAL MEDAL OF FREEDOM PRESENTATION CEREMONY

The East Room

11:45 A.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: Barbara and I thank you all very much. Barbara and I are just delighted to have you here on this special occasion. Welcome to the White House.

I'm going to keep this relatively short today because afterwards Richard Petty and I are going to take a few laps around the Ellipse in No. 43 -- (laughter) -- so we've got plenty to do.

Mr. Vice President and Mrs. Quayle and members of our Cabinet, a special welcome to all of you.

One of the great privileges of being President is being able to recognize and honor some of our finest Americans. And that's exactly what I'm doing today by awarding the Presidential Medal of Freedom to 10 people who have made extraordinary contributions to our country.

Today, freedom is mankind's North Star. And I am grateful that more people have breathed their first breath of freedom over the last four years than at any time in history. And the great question of the Cold War was whether people would put their faith in the state or in themselves. And freedom won, and America enjoys the fruits of victory as people around the world join in the great democratic experiment that we began some 216 years ago.

History honors those people who wrest the torch of freedom from the hands of their oppressors. But in America, that torch lies safely in the hands of the people. And the Presidential Medal of Freedom honors those who carry that torch. And our light of freedom is bright enough to light the world.

Today, every man on the street in Moscow realizes what Americans have always understood. And it is human nature to be free. And just as nature abhors a vacuum, so does human nature abhor the absence of freedom.

And so today in essence by awarding people from these various different pursuits, we celebrate the triumph for freedom by recognizing these 10 American greats who have set an example for the world.

The Presidential Medal of Freedom was reestablished by President John F. Kennedy who tragically did not live to award it. And when President Johnson awarded the medal to its first recipients, he said that President Kennedy had intended the awards as, and here's the quote, "a means of national thanks and encouragement for the selfless effort and the brilliant task." In a sense he was talking about what we refer to here as Points of Light, as a Point of Light, because the definition of a successful life must include serving others. And America's greatness lies not in its government but in

MORE

its people. And it's not enough to be free, we must serve each other.

And each of us -- each of today's award winners certainly understands this. And each is a great American. Their names read like a roll call of American heroes:

Harry Schlaudeman, a tireless crusader for democracy, who after a life of public service came out of retirement two years ago to ensure Nicaragua's peaceful transition to democracy.

And David Brinkley, the elder statesman of broadcast journalism. His record speaks for itself.

Richard Petty, who rose from humble beginnings in Level Cross, North Carolina, to become "The King" of stockcar racing.

General Vessey, who was the ultimate never-say-die soldier, the last four-star combat veteran of World War II to retire. And General Vessey came out of retirement to counsel my predecessor and me and to help us reach full accounting of all of our Vietnam veterans. And he's still engaged in this pursuit.

Elie Wiesel is another type of veteran of World War II who survived the Holocaust and still today keeps watch against the forces of hatred.

And Isaac Stern, one of the greatest violinists of our time who has brought music to countless others.

And I.M. Pei, the modern -- modernist architect whose work graces skylines worldwide.

To much of America Johnny Carson was late-night TV. And with decency and style, he's made America laugh and think. And Johnny, I don't care what you say, I still think Dana Carvey does a better impersonation of you than he does of me. (Laughter.)

And finally, two special medal recipients who couldn't be with us today, by doctors orders, Ella Fitzgerald and Audrey Hepburn are unable to join us. Ella Fitzgerald has changed the face of jazz since she was discovered as a teenager. And she is an American music legend.

And Audrey Hepburn, whose acting career put her among out most talented artists, but whose work with the International Children's Emergency Fund put her in our hearts. And I wish they could be with us today so that I could recognize them personally on behalf of our nation.

Today, we reward your greatness with America's highest civilian honor, the Presidential Medal of Freedom. And you will join the ranks of our nation's greatest public servants, scholars and entertainers. And if you'll please step forward to receive your medal, as Commander Joe Walsh reads the citation.

(Medals are presented.)

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I think that concludes are ceremony. And Barbara and I would love to greet you all out here. And it's been a great pleasure to have everybody here, but a special pleasure to be able to honor the 10 so recognized today.

Thank you all for coming. (Applause.)

END

11:59 A.M. EST

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

December 11, 1992

The President today awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom to the following individuals. The texts of the accompanying citations read as follows:

David Brinkley

"The name David Brinkley is synonymous with television news. From his days as NBC's White House correspondent to his time as co-anchor of the Huntley-Brinkley Report to his Sunday morning show on ABC, David Brinkley has explained the complexities of current events to generations of Americans. With the wisdom of experience and a wry wit, he has informed the Nation's citizens and helped hold its leaders accountable. The United States recognizes his contributions to broadcast journalism."

Johnny Carson

"One of America's greatest television personalities, Johnny Carson left the Nebraska plains to preside over late night TV for almost 30 years. With a quick wit and a sure golf swing, Johnny's good-natured humor kept the pulse of the Nation, and assured us that even in the most difficult times, it was still okay to laugh. The United States honors Johnny Carson, who personifies the heart and humor of America."

Ella Fitzgerald

"Discovered as a teenager at the Apollo Theatre in Harlem, Ella Fitzgerald and her swing style of vocal jazz transcend the times. Her trademark scat captivates audiences, and as a cultural ambassador, her impressive vocal range stretches across oceans and political boundaries. Honored by the Kennedy Center for her lifetime achievements, inducted into the Jazz Hall of Fame, and awarded the National Medal of Arts, it is fitting that the United States honors this "First Lady of Song."

Audrey Hepburn

"As a gifted actress, Audrey Hepburn captured the hearts of millions. Yet she has a most profound effect on young people who will never know her as a princess in "Roman Holiday," as a model in "Funny Face," or as the woman in black in "Breakfast at Tiffany's." With a passion that rivals her beauty, Audrey Hepburn is a tireless worker and a devoted Special Ambassador for the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund. America is proud to honor Audrey Hepburn, a star whose light is reflected not only on movie screens but in the bright smiles of children around the world."

Ieoh Ming Pei

"Perhaps the most famous architect in the world today, I. M. Pei's architectural feats represent the pinnacle of classic modernism. His very name, Ieoh Ming, means "to inscribe brightly," as his buildings have illuminated skylines worldwide. I. M. Pei has found beauty in simplicity and boldness in geometry, setting the standard for modern architecture. For the legacy of artistic elegance he has inscribed in our cities, America honors I. M. Pei."

Richard Lee Petty

"In the world of stock car racing, there is only one King. Richard Petty is more than racing's monarch, he is an American legend. From humble beginnings in Level Cross, North Carolina, Number 43 became one of racing's finest -- and fastest. Winning a record 200 races and seven Daytona 500 victories, Richard Petty found freedom at 175 miles per hour. The United States honors this American hero for exemplifying the dreams, dedication, and drive that make this Nation great."

Harry W. Shlaudeman

"Ambassador Harry Shlaudeman is one of America's most decorated and masterful Foreign Service officers. In almost four decades of service to eight Presidents, through international crises and war, he has faced every challenge with personal bravery and professional skill. He has demonstrated his loyalty again in 1990, when at the request of the President, he came out of retirement to serve as Ambassador to Nicaragua and helped ensure that nation's peaceful transition to democracy. For his decades of meritorious service, courageous diplomacy, and protection of our interests abroad, the United States commemorates the service of Ambassador Harry Shlaudeman."

Isaac Stern

"Since his debut 56 years ago, Isaac Stern has become one of the world's preeminent violinists. His warm and vibrant interpretations have brought him international acclaim and our Nation's highest honor for artistic merit, the National Medal of Arts. But even beyond his triumphant career, Isaac Stern has enriched the human spirit by broadening the scope of music -- supporting artists from all corners of the world; helping to found the National Endowment for the Arts; and rescuing Carnegie Hall from the wrecking ball. For his support of the arts and his lifetime of achievement, the United States recognizes master violinist Isaac Stern."

General John W. Vessey

General John W. Vessey was the last four-star combat veteran of World War II to retire from active duty. A self-described "mud soldier," the former Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff never forgot the men in the field, and he returned from retirement to search for soldiers missing in action in Vietnam. His wise counsel to two Presidents has helped to break an impasse with Hanoi, culminating in Vietnam's recent offer to provide all information about Americans missing in action. The United States honors General John W. Vessey, a soldier/statesman who could not leave anyone behind.

Elie Wiesel

"Few people have seen a darker side of humanity than Elie Wiesel. During World War II, he saw most of his family killed while imprisoned in the Auschwitz and Buchenwald concentration camps. And yet this author, philosopher, and winner of the 1986 Nobel Peace Prize still sees the promise of human tolerance, learning, and faith. He challenges people of all religions to remember the Holocaust, that it may never happen again. His deeply spiritual life and literature remind us that to protect freedom's flame, we must remember that which threatens it. The United States honors this keeper of that flame, Elie Wiesel."

PRESIDENTIAL MEDALS OF FREEDOM
PRESENTED BY
PRESIDENT BUSH

- - - - -

BALL, Lucille (<u>POSTHUMOUSLY</u>) Entertainer, Comedienne	7/6/89
BUCKLEY, William F., Jr. Author, Editor, Syndicated Columnist, founded <u>National Review</u> magazine	11/18/91
BAKER, James Addison, III Public Servant, Secretary of State during Operations Desert Shield/Desert Storm, Persian Gulf, former Secretary of the Treasury, Chief of Staff and Assistant to the President of the United States, Under Secretary of Commerce	7/3/91
CHENEY, Richard B. Public Servant, Secretary of Defense during Operations Desert Shield/Desert Storm, Persian Gulf, former Member, U.S. House of Representatives from Wyoming, Assistant to the President of the United States (Chief of Staff)	7/3/91
DILLON, C. Douglas Public Servant, Diplomat, former Secretary of the Treasury, Under Secretary of State, Deputy Under Secretary of State, Ambassador to France	7/6/89
DOOLITTLE, James H. Military Hero, General, U.S. Air Force, Retired, Aviation Pioneer, Pilot	7/6/89
FERRE, Luis A. Public Servant, former Governor of Puerto Rico, Industrialist, patron of the arts	11/18/91
FORD, Betty Former First Lady, founder of the Betty Ford Center	11/18/91
GRAY, Hanna Holborn Historian, Educator, President, University of Chicago, first women to serve as president of a major university	11/18/91
KENNAN, George Public Servant, Diplomat, Historian, Educator, Former Ambassador to Yugoslavia, Ambassador to the U.S.S.R., Counselor of the Department of State	7/6/89
O'NEILL, Thomas P., Jr. Public Servant, former Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives from Massachusetts	11/18/91
PEPPER, Claude Public Servant, Member, U.S. House of Representatives, former U.S. Senator from Florida	5/25/89
PEREZ de CUELLAR, Javier Secretary General of the United Nations, citizen of Peru	12/12/91
POWELL, General Colin L., U.S. Army Military Officer, Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff during Operations Desert Shield/Desert Storm, Persian Gulf, former Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, Deputy Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs	7/3/91
SCHWARZKOPF, General H. Norman, U.S. Army Military Officer, Commander-in-Chief, Central Command during Operations Desert Shield/Desert Storm, Persian Gulf	7/3/91
SCOWCROFT, Lt. General Brent, U.S. Air Force, Retired Public Servant, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs during Operations Desert Shield/Desert Storm, Persian Gulf, former Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, Deputy Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs	7/3/91
SMITH, Margaret Chase Public Servant, former U.S. Senator and Member, U.S. House of Representatives from Maine	7/6/89

SULLIVAN, The Reverend Leon Howard 11/18/91
Clergyman, Civil Rights Leader, founder of
successful job training programs, Pastor Emeritus of
the Zion Baptist Church, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

THATCHER, Margaret 3/7/91
Former Prime Minister of Great Britain

TRAIN, Russell E. 11/18/91
Public Servant, Environmentalist, Chairman of the
Board, World Wildlife Fund and the Conservation
Foundation, former Administrator, Environmental
Protection Agency, Chairman of the Council on
Environmental Quality, Under Secretary of the
Interior, Judge of the Tax Court of the United States

von HAYEK, Friedrich August 11/18/91
Professor, Scholar, and Author of The Road to
Serfdom, citizen of Great Britain

WALTERS, Vernon A. 11/18/91
Public Servant, Diplomat, Military Officer,
Lt. General, U.S. Army, Retired, former
Representative of the United States to the United
Nations, Deputy Director of Central Intelligence,
Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany,
Ambassador-at-Large

WALTON, Sam M. 3/17/92
Business Leader, Philanthropist, Chairman, CEO,
Wal-Mart Stores

WALESA, Lech 11/13/89
Polish Trade Unionist (Leader of the Solidarity
Movement)

WEBSTER, William H. 7/25/91
Public Servant, Director of Central Intelligence,
former Director of the Federal Bureau of
Investigation, Federal judge, U.S. Attorney for
the Eastern District of Missouri

WILLIAMS, Theodore Samuel (Ted) 11/18/91
Athlete, former Baseball Player, Boston Red Sox,
and Manager, Washington Senators, Texas Rangers

PRESIDENTIAL MEDALS OF FREEDOM
PRESENTED BY
PRESIDENT REAGAN

ANNENBERG, Walter H. Publisher, Statesman, Philanthropist	5/12/86
ARMSTRONG, Anne Legendre Public Servant, Former Ambassador to Great Britain	6/23/87
BAILEY, Pearl (BELLSON) Entertainer, Humanitarian	10/17/88
BAKER, Howard H., Jr. Public Servant, Majority Leader, U.S. Senate	3/26/84
BALANCHINE, George Choreographer and Ballet Master	2/23/83
BALDRIGE, Malcolm (<u>POSTHUMOUSLY</u>) Public Servant, former Secretary of Commerce, Cowboy	10/17/88
BASIE, William Count (<u>POSTHUMOUSLY</u>) Jazz Pianist	5/23/85
BLAIK, Earl H. "Red" Football Coach, U.S. Military Academy, West Point	5/12/86
BLAKE, James H. Eubie Ragtime Pianist and Composer	10/9/81
BROWN, Irving Labor Leader	10/17/88
BRYANT, Paul W. (<u>POSTHUMOUSLY</u>) Football Coach, University of Alabama	2/23/83
BURGER, Warren E. Former Chief Justice of the United States	10/17/88
BURNHAM, James Scholar, Writer, Historian, Philosopher	2/23/83
CAGNEY, James Francis Actor	3/26/84
CARRINGTON, The Right Honorable, The Lord Secretary General of NATO	5/10/88
CHAMBERS, Whittaker (<u>POSTHUMOUSLY</u>) Journalist, Writer	3/26/84
CHEEK, James Edward Educator, Scholar, President, Howard University	2/23/83
CHERNE, Leo Humanitarian, Public Servant	3/26/84
COOKE, Terence Cardinal, His Eminence (<u>POSTHUMOUSLY</u>) Religious Leader	4/5/84
COOLEY, Denton Arthur, M.D. Heart Surgeon	3/26/84
COUSTEAU, Jacques-Yves Marine Explorer	5/23/85
DART, Justin (<u>POSTHUMOUSLY</u>) Businessman, Humanitarian	6/23/87
FORD, Tennessee Ernie Entertainer	3/26/84
FRIEDMAN, Milton Economist	10/17/88
FULLER, R. Buckminster Geometrician, Educator, Architect-Designer	2/23/83
GARCIA, Hector P., M.D. Humanitarian, Founder, American G.I. Forum	3/26/84
GOLDWATER, Senator Barry Public Servant, U.S. Senator of Arizona	5/12/86
GOODPASTER, General Andrew J. Soldier, Diplomat, Public Servant	3/26/84
GRAHAM, Reverend Billy Evangelist, Author	2/23/83
GRASSO, Ella T. (<u>POSTHUMOUSLY</u>) Public Servant, former Governor of Connecticut	10/9/81
HABIB, Philip C. (<u>with Distinction</u>) Public Servant, Career Diplomat	9/7/82
HARLOW, Bryce N. Public Servant, former Counselor and Assistant to two Presidents	10/9/81
HOFFER, Eric Philosopher, Author	2/23/83

HOLLAND, Jerome H. (<u>POSTHUMOUSLY</u>) Educator and Ambassador, President, American Red Cross	5/23/85
HOOK, Sidney Philosopher and Educator	5/23/85
HOROWITZ, Vladimir Pianist	7/28/86
JACKSON, Henry Martin (<u>POSTHUMOUSLY</u>) Public Servant, former U.S. Senator of Washington	6/26/84
JAVITS, Jacob K. Public Servant, former U.S. Senator of New York	2/23/83
JUDD, Walter H. Legislator, Physician, Missionary	10/9/81
KAUFMAN, Irving Federal Circuit Judge (retired)	10/7/87
KAYE, Danny (<u>POSTHUMOUSLY</u>) Entertainer, Humanitarian	6/23/87
KIRKPATRICK, Jeane J. Political Scientist, Rep. of the United States to the United Nations	5/23/85
KIRSTEIN, Lincoln Ballet Master	3/26/84
L'AMOUR, Louis Author; Western Novelist	3/26/84
LEIBMAN, Morris I. Attorney, Teacher, Scholar, Philanthropist	10/9/81
LEMNITZER, Lyman L. Former Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff	6/23/87
LOW, George M. (<u>POSTHUMOUSLY</u>) Educator, former Deputy Administrator of NASA (directed first manned landing on the moon)	5/23/85
LUCE, Clare Boothe Novelist, Playwright, Diplomat, Public Servant	2/23/83
LUNS, Joseph M. A. H. Secretary General of NATO; Citizen of the Netherlands	5/30/84
McCONE, John Public Servant, former Director of Central Intelligence	6/23/87
MacARTHUR, Helen HAYES Actress	5/12/86
MacARTHUR, Jean Faircloth Patriot (Wife of General Douglas MacArthur)	10/17/88
MALONE, Dumas Historian, Author	2/23/83
MANSFIELD, Michael Public Servant, Diplomat, former U.S. Senator of Montana	1/19/89
MARRIOTT, J. Willard (<u>POSTHUMOUSLY</u>) Businessman	10/17/88
MERCER, Mabel Singer	2/23/83
NITZE, Paul H. Public Servant, Diplomat	11/7/85
PACKARD, David Public Servant, Businessman	10/17/88
PATTERSON, Frederick D. Educator, President Emeritus of Tuskegee Institute	6/23/87
PEALE, Norman Vincent Theologian; Psychiatrist	3/26/84
PERLMUTTER, Nathan Writer, Director of the Anti-Defamation League	6/23/87
RAMO, Simon Engineer, Physicist, Businessman	2/23/83
REYNOLDS, Frank (<u>POSTHUMOUSLY</u>) Journalist, News Correspondent	5/23/85
RIDGWAY, General M. B. Military Hero, former Chief of Staff, U.S. Army	5/12/86
RIPLEY II, S. Dillon Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution	5/23/85
ROBINSON, Jack Roosevelt (<u>POSTHUMOUSLY</u>) Sportsman; Baseball Player	3/26/84
ROMULO, General Carlos P. Filipino Statesman	1/12/84

ROSTROPOVICH, Mstislav Maestro	6/23/87
ROYSTER, Vermont Journalist, Author	5/12/86
SABIN, Dr. Albert B. Physician, Scientist (the Sabin vaccine against poliomyelitis)	5/12/86
el-SADAT, Mohamed Anwar (<u>POSTHUMOUSLY</u>) Statesman, President of Egypt	3/26/84
SHRIVER, Eunice Kennedy Humanitarian	3/26/84
SHULTZ, George Pratt Public Servant, Secretary of State	1/19/89
SINATRA, Frank Entertainer	5/23/85
SMITH, Kate Singer	10/26/82
STEVENS, Roger L. Theatrical Producer, Chairman, John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts	1/13/88
STEWART, James M. Actor	5/23/85
TERESA, Mother M., M.C. Humanitarian	6/20/85
THORNTON, Charles B. Industrialist, Humanitarian	10/9/81
WALSH, William B., M.D. Humanitarian (launched the hospital ship S.S. HOPE around the world)	6/23/87
WEDEMEYER, Albert C. Military Hero, World War II Strategist	5/23/85
WEINBERGER, Caspar W. (<u>with Distinction</u>) Public Servant, Secretary of Defense	11/17/87
WILLSON, Meredith (Mr.) (<u>POSTHUMOUSLY</u>) Composer, Conductor	6/23/87
WOHLSTETTER, Roberta and Albert Strategic Analysts and Security Specialists	11/7/85
YEAGER, Charles E. Air Force Hero, Test Pilot (Brigadier General, U.S.A.F., Retired)	5/23/85

PRESIDENTIAL MEDALS OF FREEDOM
PRESENTED BY
PRESIDENT CARTER

- - -

ADAMS, Ansel (Photographer)	6/9/80	
ALBRIGHT, Horace M. (Conservationist)	12/8/80	
BALDWIN, Roger Nash (Founder, ACLU & Intl. League for Human Rights)	1/14/81	1/16/81
BROWN, Harold (Scientist, Public Servant)	1/16/81	
BRZEZINSKI, Zbigniew (Public Servant)	1/16/81	
CARSON, Rachel (POSTHUMOUSLY) (Biologist, Environmentalist)	6/9/80	
CHASE, Lucia (Dancer, Ballet Director)	6/9/80	
CHRISTOPHER, Warren (Diplomat, Public Servant)	1/16/81	
CRONKITE, Walter (Television Newscaster)	1/16/81	
DOUGLAS, Kirk (Actor, Director)	1/16/81	
GOLDBERG, Arthur J. (Public Servant, Former Supreme Court Justice)	7/26/78	
GREENOUGH, Beverly <u>Sills</u> (Opera Soprano and Producer)	6/9/80	
HUMPHREY, Hubert H. (POSTHUMOUSLY) (Former Vice President and U.S. Senator)	6/9/80	
IAKOVOS, Archibishop (Religious Leader)	6/9/80	
JOHNSON, Lyndon B. (POSTHUMOUSLY) (36th President of the United States)	6/9/80	
KING, Martin Luther, Jr. (POSTHUMOUSLY) (Civil Rights Leader)	7/11/77	
McNAMARA, Margaret Craig (Founder of Reading is FUNdamental Program)	1/16/81	
MEAD, Margaret (POSTHUMOUSLY) (Anthropologist)	1/20/79	
MENNINGER, Karl (Social Critic, Author, Doctor)	1/16/81	
MITCHELL, Clarence M., Jr. (Lawyer, Civil Rights Activist)	6/9/80	
MUSKIE, Edmund S. (Public Servant)	1/16/81	
PETERSON, Esther (Consumer Advocate, Public Servant)	1/16/81	
PETERSON, Roger Tory (Painter, Writer, Teacher, Scientist)	6/9/80	
RICKOVER, H. G., Admiral, U.S. Navy (Public Servant, Pioneer in Development of Nuclear Propulsion)	6/9/80	
SALK, Jonas E., Dr. (Medical Scientist, Developed Polio Vaccine)	7/11/77	
SMITH, Gerard C. (Public Servant)	1/16/81	
STRAUSS, Robert S. (Public Servant)	1/16/81	
TUTTLE, Elbert (Federal Judge)	1/16/81	
WARREN, Earl (POSTHUMOUSLY) (Former Chief Justice of the United States)	1/16/81	
WARREN, Robert Penn (Poet, Novelist, Critic, Teacher)	6/9/80	
WAYNE, John (POSTHUMOUSLY) (Actor)	6/9/80	
WELTY, Eudora (Author, Photographer)	6/9/80	
WILLIAMS, Tennessee (Playwright)	6/9/80	
YOUNG, Andrew (Public Servant)	1/16/81	

PRESIDENTIAL MEDALS OF FREEDOM
PRESENTED BY
PRESIDENT FORD

- - -

ABEL, I. W. (with Distinction) (Labor Leader)	1/10/77
BARDEEN, John (with Distinction) (Physicist)	1/10/77
BERLIN, Irving (with Distinction) (Composer)	1/10/77
BORLAUG, Norman (with Distinction) (Scientist)	1/10/77
BRADLEY, General Omar N. (with Distinction) (First Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff)	1/10/77
BRUCE, David K. E. (with Distinction) (Diplomat, Scholar)	2/10/76
BURKE, Admiral Arleigh (with Distinction) (Chief of Naval Operations, three terms)	1/10/77
CALDER, Alexander (POSTHUMOUSLY, with Distinction) (Sculptor)	1/10/77
CATTON, Bruce (with Distinction) (Historian)	1/10/77
DiMAGGIO, Joe (with Distinction) (Athlete, Baseball)	1/10/77
DURANT, Ariel (with Distinction) (Writer, Historian, Philosopher)	1/10/77
DURANT, Will (with Distinction) (Writer, Historian, Philosopher)	1/10/77
FIEDLER, Arthur (with Distinction) (Violinist, Conductor)	1/10/77
FRIENDLY, Judge Henry J. (with Distinction) (Jurisprudent)	1/10/77
GRAHAM, Martha (with Distinction) (Dancer, Choreographer)	10/14/76
JOHNSON, Lady Bird (with Distinction) (Former First Lady)	1/10/77
KISSINGER, Henry A. (with Distinction) (Public Servant, Statesman)	1/13/77
MacLEISH, Archibald (with Distinction) (Poet, Playwright, Teacher, Statesman)	1/10/77
MICHENER, James Albert (with Distinction) (Author, Historian)	1/10/77
O'KEEFE, Georgia (with Distinction) (Artist)	1/10/77
OWENS, Jesse (with Distinction) (Athlete, Humanitarian)	8/5/76
ROCKEFELLER, Nelson A., Vice President (with Distinction) (Public Servant, Philanthropist)	1/10/77
ROCKWELL, Norman (with Distinction) (Artist)	1/10/77
RUBINSTEIN, Arthur (with Distinction) (Pianist)	4/1/76
RUMSFELD, Donald H. (with Distinction) (Public Servant)	1/10/77
SHOUSE, Catherine Filene (with Distinction) (Patron of the Arts)	1/10/77
THOMAS, Lowell (with Distinction) (Author, Television Producer)	1/10/77
WATSON, James D. (with Distinction) (Scientist, Teacher, Author)	1/10/77

(NOTE: Per Bill Cuff, all Medals presented by President Ford were presented "with Distinction")

PRESIDENTIAL MEDALS OF FREEDOM
PRESENTED BY
PRESIDENT NIXON

- - -

ALDRIN, Edwin E., Colonel, USAF (with Distinction) (Astronaut, Apollo XI)	8/13/69
APOLLO XIII Mission Operations Team	4/18/70
ARMSTRONG, Neil A. (with Distinction) (Astronaut, Apollo XI)	8/13/69
BEHRENS, Earl Charles (Journalist)	4/22/70
BROSIO, Manlio (Italian, Secretary General, NATO)	9/29/71
COLLINS, Michael, Colonel, USAF (with Distinction) (Astronaut, Apollo XI)	8/13/69
ELLINGTON, Edward Kennedy (Duke) (Pianist, Composer)	4/29/69
FOLLIARD, Edward T. (Journalist)	4/22/70
FORD, John (Motion Picture Director)	3/31/73
GOLDWYN, Samuel (Motion Picture Producer)	3/27/71
HAISE, Fred Wallace, Jr. (Astronaut, Apollo XIII)	4/18/70
HENRY, William M. (POSTHUMOUSLY) (Journalist)	4/22/70
HOFFMAN, Paul G. (Industrialist, Philanthropist)	6/21/74
HOPKINS, William J. (Public Servant, Executive Clerk, White House)	6/2/71
KROCK, Arthur (Journalist)	4/22/70
LAIRD, Melvin R. (Public Servant)	3/26/74
LAWRENCE, David (Journalist, Columnist)	4/22/70
LINCOLN, George Gould (Journalist)	4/22/70
LOVELL, James A., Jr., Captain, USN (Astronaut, Apollo XIII)	4/18/70
LOWMAN, Dr. Charles LeRoy (Physician, Humanitarian)	7/27/74
MOLEY, Raymond (Political Columnist)	4/22/70
ORMANDY, Eugene (Musician, Conductor)	1/24/70
ROGERS, William P. (Public Servant)	10/15/73
ST. JOHNS, Adela Rogers (Journalist, Author)	4/22/70
SWIGERT, John Leonard, Jr. (Astronaut, Apollo XIII)	4/18/70
VANN, John Paul (POSTHUMOUSLY) (U.S. Patriot in South Vietnam)	6/16/72
WALLACE, Dewitt (Co-founder of <u>The Reader's Digest</u>)	1/28/72
WALLACE, Lila (Co-founder of <u>The Reader's Digest</u>)	1/28/72

PRESIDENTIAL MEDALS OF FREEDOM
PRESENTED BY
PRESIDENT JOHNSON

- - -

ACHESON, Dean G. (with Distinction) (Public Servant)	9/14/64
ANDERSON, Marian (Singer)	12/6/63
BLACK, Eugene R. (with Distinction) (Public Servant)	1/20/69
BRONK, Detlev W. (Scientist)	9/14/64
BUNCHE, Ralph J. (with Distinction) (Scholar, Diplomat)	12/6/63
BUNDY, McGeorge (Public Servant)	1/20/69
BUNKER, Ellsworth (with Distinction) (Diplomat)	12/6/63
BUNKER, Ellsworth (with Distinction) (Diplomat)	2/6/68
CASALS, Pablo (Musician)	12/6/63
CAULFIELD, Genevieve (Teacher, Humanitarian)	12/6/63
CLIFFORD, Clark (with Distinction) (Public Servant)	1/20/69
CONANT, James B. (with Distinction) (Scientist)	12/6/63
COPELAND, Aaron (Composer)	9/14/64
DeBAKEY, Dr. Michael E. (Heart Surgeon)	1/20/69
deKOONING, Willem (Artist, Teacher)	9/14/64
DISNEY, Walter (Artist, Impresario)	9/14/64
DOBIE, J. Frank (Teacher, Writer)	9/14/64
DUBINSKY, David (Labor Leader)	1/20/69
EDWARDS, Lena F. (Physician, Humanitarian)	9/14/64
ELIOT, Thomas Stearns (Poet, Critic)	9/14/64
ELLISON, Ralph (Writer)	1/20/69
ENDERS, John F. (with Distinction) (Physician, Researcher)	12/6/63
FONTANNE, Lynn (and Alfred Lunt) (Actress)	9/14/64
FORD, Henry, II (Business Leader)	1/20/69
FRANKFURTER, Felix (with Distinction) (Jurist, Scholar)	12/6/63
GARDNER, John W. (Educator)	9/14/64
HARRIMAN, W. Averell (with Distinction) (Public Servant)	1/20/69
HESBURGH, Theodore M. (Clergyman, Educator)	9/14/64
HOLTON, Karl (Social Scientist)	12/6/63
HOPE, Bob (Entertainer)	1/20/69
JOHNSON, Clarence L. (Aeronautical Engineer)	9/14/64
KAISER, Edgar F. (Businessman)	1/20/69
KAPPEL, Frederick (Business Leader)	9/14/64
KELLER, Helen (Teacher of the Blind, Handicapped)	9/14/64
/KENNEDY, John Fitzgerald (POSTHUMOUSLY, with Distinction) (35th President of the United States)	12/6/63

PRESIDENTIAL MEDALS OF FREEDOM PRESENTED BY PRESIDENT JOHNSON (CONT.)

KIPUTH, Robert J. (Teacher, Coach)	12/6/63
KOMER, Robert W. (Public Servant)	2/6/68
LAND, Edwin H. (Scientist, Inventor)	12/6/63
LASKER, Mary (Humanist, Philanthropist)	1/20/69
LEHMAN, Herbert H. (POSTHUMOUSLY) (Statesman)	12/6/63
LEWIS, John L. (Labor Leader)	9/14/64
LIPPMANN, Walter (Political Commentator)	9/14/64
LOCKE, Eugene Murphy (Public Servant)	2/7/68
LOVETT, Robert A. (with Distinction) (Public Servant)	12/6/63
LUNT, Alfred (and Lynn Fontanne) (Actor)	9/14/64
MCCLOY, John J. (with Distinction) (Public Servant)	12/6/63
MCGILL, Ralph (Editor, Journalist)	9/14/64
MCNAMARA, Robert S. (Public Servant)	2/28/68
MacDONALD, J. Clifford (POSTHUMOUSLY) (Businessman, Philanthropist)	12/6/63
MACY, John W., Jr. (Public Servant)	1/20/69
MEANY, George (Labor Leader)	12/6/63
MEIKLEJOHN, Alexander (Educator)	12/6/63
- MONNET, Jean (with Distinction) (Citizen of France, Statesman)	12/6/63
MORISON, Samuel Eliot (Scholar, Sailor)	9/14/64
MUMFORD, Lewis (Author)	9/14/64
- MUNOZ-MARIN, Luis (with Distinction) (Poet, Politician, Public Servant)	12/6/63
MURROW, Edward R. (with Distinction) (Public Servant)	9/14/64
NIEBUHR, Reinhold (Theologian, Teacher, Social Philosopher)	9/14/64
PECK, Gregory (Actor, Humanitarian)	1/20/69
POPE JOHN XXIII, His Holiness (POSTHUMOUSLY, with Distinction)	12/6/63
PRICE, Leontyne (Singer)	9/14/64
RANDALL, Clarence B. (Business Leader)	12/6/63
RANDOLPH, A. Philip (Trade Unionist)	9/14/64
/ ROCKEFELLER, Laurance S. (Environmentalist, Public Servant)	1/20/69
ROSTOW, Walt Whitman (with Distinction) (Public Servant)	1/20/69
RUSK, Dean (with Distinction) (Statesman)	1/16/69
SANDBURG, Carl (Writer, Poet)	9/14/64
SERKIN, Rudolf (Pianist, Teacher)	12/6/63
SMITH, Merriman (Journalist--Dean of White House Correspondents)	1/20/69
STEICHEN, Edward (Photographer)	12/6/63
STEINBECK, John (Author)	9/14/64

PRESIDENTIAL MEDALS OF FREEDOM PRESENTED BY PRESIDENT JOHNSON (CONT.)

TAUSSIG, Helen B. (Physician, Physiologist, Embryologist)	9/14/64
TAYLOR, George W. (Economist, Arbitrator, Public Servant)	12/6/63
VANCE, Cyrus R. (with Distinction) (Public Servant)	1/20/69
VAN DER ROHE, Ludwig Mies (Designer, Architect)	12/6/63
VINSON, Carl (with Distinction) (Veteran Member of Congress)	9/14/64
WATERMAN, Alan T. (Physicist, Public Servant)	12/6/63
WATSON, Mr. Mark S. (Soldier, Correspondent)	12/6/63
WATSON, Thomas J., Jr. (Businessman, Statesman)	9/14/64
WAUNEKA, Annie D. (1st Woman to become Member of the Navajo Tribal Council; Humanitarian)	12/6/63
WEBB, James E. (Public Administrator)	12/9/68
WHITE, Mr. E. B. (Essayist)	12/6/63
WHITE, Paul Dudley (Physician, Humanist, Teacher)	9/14/64
WHITE, William S. (Journalist, Editor)	1/20/69
WILDER, Thornton N. (Author)	12/6/63
WILKINS, Roy (Civil Rights Leader)	1/20/69
WILSON, Edmund (Critic, Historian)	12/6/63
WYETH, Andrew (Artist)	12/6/63
YOUNG, Whitney M., Jr. (Social Worker)	1/20/69

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

November 13, 1991

On November 18 the President will award the Presidential Medal of Freedom to the following individuals:

William F. Buckley, Jr., editor and syndicated columnist.

Luis A. Ferre, former Governor of Puerto Rico.

Betty Ford, former First Lady and President of the Betty Ford Center.

Hanna Holborn Gray, President, University of Chicago.

Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr., former Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives.

The Reverend Leon Howard Sullivan, clergyman and Pastor Emeritus of the Zion Baptist Church, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Russell E. Train, environmentalist, Chairman of the Board, World Wildlife Fund and the Conservation Foundation.

Professor Friedrich August von Hayek, scholar and author.

General Vernon A. Walters, former Ambassador-at-Large and Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations.

Theodore Samuel Williams, former baseball player and manager.

The Presidential Medal of Freedom is the Nation's highest civil award. It may be awarded only by the President of the United States to persons who have made especially meritorious contributions to the security or national interests of the United States, to world peace, or to cultural or other significant public or private endeavors.

#

Walters/Martin/Aarhus
December 1, 1992
4:00 p.m.
[MEDAL.REV]

2 DEC 1 P4:23

CITATIONS FOR THE PRESIDENTIAL MEDALS OF FREEDOM,
DECEMBER 11, 1992
TIME TBD

JOHNNY CARSON

One of America's greatest television personalities, Johnny Carson left the Nebraska plains to preside over late night TV for almost 30 years. With a quick wit and a sure golf swing, Johnny's good-natured humor kept the pulse of the Nation, and assured us that even in the most difficult times, it was still okay to laugh. The United States honors Johnny Carson, who personifies the heart and humor of America.

W.
HARRY SHLAUDEMAN

Ambassador Harry Shlaudeman is one of America's most decorated and masterful Foreign Service officers. In almost four decades of service to eight Presidents, through international crises and war, he has faced every challenge with personal bravery and professional skill. He demonstrated his loyalty again in 1990, when at the request of the President, he came out of retirement to serve as Ambassador to Nicaragua and helped ensure that Nation's peaceful transition to democracy. For his decades of meritorious service, courageous diplomacy, and protection of our interests abroad, the United States commemorates the service of Ambassador Harry Shlaudeman.

DAVID BRINKLEY

The name David Brinkley is synonymous with television news. From his days as NBC's White House correspondent to his time as co-anchor of the Huntley-Brinkley Report to his Sunday morning show on ABC, David Brinkley has explained the complexities of current events to generations of Americans. With the wisdom of experience and a wry wit, he has informed the Nation's citizens and helped hold its leaders accountable. The United States recognizes his contributions to broadcast journalism.

Walters/Martin/Aarhus
November 25, 1992
12:00 noon
[MOF]

CITATIONS FOR THE PRESIDENTIAL MEDALS OF FREEDOM,
DECEMBER 11, 1992
TIME TBD

JOHNNY CARSON

One of America's greatest television personalities, Johnny Carson left the Nebraska plains to preside over late night TV for almost 30 years. With a quick wit and a sure golf swing, Johnny's good-natured humor kept the pulse of the nation, and assured us that even in the most difficult of times, it was still okay to laugh. The United States honors Johnny Carson, who personifies the heart and humor of America.

HARRY SHLAUDEMAN

Ambassador Harry Shlaudeman is one of America's most decorated and masterful foreign service officers. In almost four decades of service to eight Presidents, through international crisis and war, he has faced every challenge with personal bravery and professional skill. He demonstrated his loyalty again in 1990, when at the request of the President, he came out of retirement to serve as Ambassador to Nicaragua and helped ensure that nation's peaceful transition to democracy. For his decades of meritorious service, courageous diplomacy, and protection of our interests abroad, the United States commemorates the service of Ambassador Harry Shlaudeman.

DAVID BRINKLEY

The name David Brinkley is synonymous with television news. From his days as NBC's White House correspondent to his time as co-anchor of the Huntley-Brinkley Report to his Sunday morning show on ABC, David Brinkley has explained the complexities of current events to generations of Americans. With the wisdom of experience and a wry wit, he has informed our decisions and held our leaders accountable. The United States recognizes his contributions to broadcast journalism.

MEDALS OF FREEDOM
NOVEMBER 24, 1992
PAGE TWO

RICHARD PETTY

In the world of professional racing, there is only one King. Richard Petty is more than racing's monarch, he is an American legend. From humble beginnings in Level Cross, North Carolina, Number 43 became one of racing's finest -- and fastest. Winning a record 200 races and seven Daytona 500 victories, Richard Petty found freedom at 175 miles per hour. The United States honors this American hero for exemplifying the dreams, dedication and drive that make this nation great.

GENERAL JOHN M. VESSEY

General John M. Vessey was the last four-star combat veteran of World War II to retire from active duty. A self-described "mud soldier," the former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff never forgot the men in the field, and he returned from retirement to search for soldiers missing in action in Vietnam. His wise counsel to two Presidents has helped to break an impasse with Hanoi, culminating in Vietnam's recent offer to provide all information about Americans missing in action. The United States honors General John M. Vessey, a soldier/statesman who would not leave anyone behind.

ELIE WIESEL

Few people have seen a darker side of humanity than Elie Wiesel. During World War II, he saw most of his family killed while imprisoned in the Auschwitz and Buchenwald concentration camps. And yet this author, philosopher and winner of the 1986 Nobel Peace Prize still sees the promise of human tolerance, learning, and faith. He challenges people of all religions to remember the Holocaust, that it may never happen again. His deeply spiritual life and literature remind us that to protect freedom's flame, we must remember that which threatens it. The United States honors this keeper of that flame, Elie Wiesel.

MEDALS OF FREEDOM
NOVEMBER 24, 1992
PAGE THREE

ISAAC STERN

Since his debut 56 years ago, Isaac Stern has become one of the world's pre-eminent violinists. His warm and vibrant interpretations have brought him international acclaim and our nation's highest honor for artistic merit, the National Medal of Arts. But even beyond his triumphant career, Isaac Stern has enriched the human spirit by broadening the scope of music -- supporting artists from all corners of the world; helping to found the National Endowment for the Arts; and rescuing Carnegie Hall from the wrecking ball. For his support of the arts and his lifetime of achievement, the United States recognizes master violinist Isaac Stern.

I.M. PEI

Perhaps the most famous architect in the world today, I.M. Pei's architectural feats represent the pinnacle of classic modernism. His very name, Ieoh Ming, means "to inscribe brightly," as his buildings have illuminated skylines worldwide. I.M. Pei has found beauty in simplicity and boldness in geometry, setting the standard for modern architecture. For the legacy of artistic elegance he has inscribed in our cities, America honors I.M. Pei.

ELLA FITZGERALD

Discovered as a teenager at the Apollo Theatre in Harlem, Ella Fitzgerald and her swing style of vocal jazz transcend the times. Her trademark scat captivates audiences, and as a cultural ambassador her impressive vocal range stretches across oceans and political boundaries. Honored by the Kennedy Center for her lifetime achievements, inducted into the Jazz Hall of Fame, and awarded a Medal of Arts, it is fitting that the United States honors this "First Lady of Song".

MEDAL OF FREEDOM
NOVEMBER 24, 1992
PAGE FOUR

AUDREY HEPBURN

As a gifted actress, Audrey Hepburn captured the hearts of millions. Yet she has a most profound effect on young people who will never know her as a princess in "Roman Holiday", as a model in "Funny Face", or as the woman in black in "Breakfast at Tiffany's". With a passion that rivals her beauty, Audrey Hepburn is a tireless worker and a devoted Special Ambassador for the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund. America is proud to honor Audrey Hepburn, a star whose light is reflected not only on movie screens but in the bright smiles of children around the world.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 20, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: PHILLIP D. BRADY
SUBJECT: Citizens Medal

Four years ago, at the close of his Administration, President Reagan presented the Citizens Medal at two separate events. The first was in the Blue Room, where he presented the Medal to 35 recipients, including various members of his Administration. (A complete list of the individuals to whom President Reagan awarded the Citizens Medal is attached). The second, was in the Oval Office, where he presented the Medal to Senators Dole and Thurmond, and Representative Michel. President Reagan made informal remarks at both events.

We have attached, for your consideration, a list of candidates that includes the names we provided to you in August. We have also attached a list of several additional categories of possible recipients (with illustrative candidates noted) to assist you in your review of this matter.

Thank you.

Attachments (3)

PRESIDENTIAL CITIZENS MEDALSPRESIDENT NIXON

CLEMENTE, Roberto (<u>POSTHUMOUSLY</u>) Athlete, Professional Baseball Player, Pittsburgh Pirates, Humanitarian, died in plane crash delivering supplies to earthquake victims in Nicaragua	5/14/73
ROGERS, Adele Premiere hostess in foreign affairs, wife of former Secretary of State William P. Rogers	10/15/73

PRESIDENT FORD

NONE

PRESIDENT CARTER

NONE

PRESIDENT REAGAN

ASTOR, Brooke Russell Author, Philanthropist, lifetime of philanthropic activities from Carnegie Hall to the Bronx Zoo and renaissance of the New York Public Library	1/19/88
ABSHIRE, David Scholar, Diplomat, Public Servant, former Special Counsellor to the President, U.S. Representative to NATO, Assistant Secretary of State	1/18/89
ARMITAGE, Richard Public Servant, Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs	1/18/89
BALLANTINE, Hubert Dickey Humanitarian, working with the youth of St. Louis, Missouri	7/22/82
BECKMAN, Arnold O. Scientist, Inventor, Entrepreneur	1/18/89
✓ BRADY, James Scott Public Servant, Assistant to the President and Press Secretary	1/18/89
BUCKLEY, William F., Jr. Magazine Editor, <u>National Review</u> , Columnist, Author	1/18/89
CARLUCCI, Frank C. Public Servant, former Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity, Deputy Director of the Office of Management and Budget, Under Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, Deputy Director of Central Intelligence, Deputy Secretary of Defense	4/28/83
CROCKER, Chester A. Public Servant, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs	1/18/89
✓ CULVAHOUSE, Arthur B., Jr. Public Servant, Counsel to the President	1/18/89
DELANEY, Joseph Alton (<u>POSTHUMOUSLY</u>) Athlete, Professional Football Player, Kansas City Chiefs, lost his life attempting to save three children from drowning	7/13/83
DOLE, Bob Public Servant, Republican Leader, U.S. Senate, of Kansas	1/18/89
DUBERSTEIN, Kenneth M. Public Servant, Chief of Staff to the President, former Deputy Chief of Staff to the President, Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs, Deputy Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs	1/18/89

President Reagan (Continued)

FEULNER, Edwin J., Jr. Leader of conservative movement, President, Heritage Foundation	1/18/89
FISHER, Max M. Businessman, Philanthropist	1/18/89
FORBES, Malcolm S. Philanthropist, Publisher, <u>Forbes</u> magazine	1/18/89
✓ FORTIER, Donald R. (<u>POSTHUMOUSLY</u>) Public Servant, former Deputy Assistant and Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs	1/18/89
HEIGHT, Dorothy I. Civil Rights Leader, longtime President of the National Council of Negro Women	1/18/89
HERRINGTON, John S. Public Servant, Secretary of Energy, former Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Assistant and Deputy Assistant to the President for Presidential Personnel	1/18/89
HESTON, Charlton Actor, patron of the arts	1/18/89
HODEL, Don Public Servant, Secretary of the Interior, former Secretary of Energy, Under Secretary of the Interior	1/18/89
HUNT, Leamon R. (<u>POSTHUMOUSLY</u>) Public Servant, Diplomat, assassinated while serving as Head of the Multinational Force and Observers in the Sinai	4/17/84
JACKSON, Samuel C. (<u>POSTHUMOUSLY</u>) Civil Rights Leader, Public Servant, former Commissioner, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Assistant Secretary of Housing and Urban Development	11/19/82
KAHN, Herman (<u>POSTHUMOUSLY</u>) Author, Strategic Analyst, founder of Hudson Institute	1/18/89
KAMPELMAN, Max M. Public Servant, Diplomat, Counselor of the Department of State, former Ambassador to the U.S. Office for Arms Reduction Negotiations	1/18/89
KEOGH, Dennis W. (<u>POSTHUMOUSLY</u>) Public Servant, Diplomat, assassinated by terrorist's bomb in Namibia	7/9/84
KIRK, Russell Author, Lecturer, political philosophy	1/18/89
LOVELACE, Alan M. Public Servant, former Deputy Director of NASA, leadership role in the Space Shuttle Program	5/19/81
MCLAUGHLIN, Ann Public Servant, Secretary of Labor	1/18/89
MARSH, John O., Jr. Public Servant, Secretary of the Army, Army paratrooper, former Congressman, Assistant Secretary of Defense, Assistant to the Vice President, Counsellor to the President	1/18/89
MATHEWS, Martin Humanitarian, working with the youth of St. Louis, Missouri	7/22/82
MICHEL, Bob Public Servant, Republican Leader, U.S. House of Representatives, of Illinois	1/18/89
MILLER, Paul C. Public Servant, Director, Ceremonies and Special Events, U.S. Army Military District of Washington, international authority on military and diplomatic ceremony	5/22/86
PATON, David, M.D. Ophthalmologist, Humanitarian, founder of ORBIS, an organization that travels the world in an aircraft that serves as classroom and operating room demonstrating ophthalmologic techniques to doctors and nurses	11/5/87

PRESIDENT REAGAN (Continued)

PIERCE, Samuel R., Jr. Public Servant, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, former General Counsel, Department of the Treasury	1/18/89
✓ POWELL, Colin L. Public Servant, Military Officer, Lt. General, U.S. Army, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs	1/18/89
RAPHEL, Arnold Lewis (<u>POSTHUMOUSLY</u>) Public Servant, Diplomat, former Ambassador to Pakistan, died in a plane crash with the President of Pakistan	1/18/89
RIDGWAY, Rozanne L. Public Servant, Diplomat, Assistant Secretary of State, former Ambassador to the German Democratic Republic, Ambassador to Finland, Counselor of the Department of State	1/18/89
✓ ROGERS, John F. W. Public Servant, Assistant to the President, oversaw improvements in the Executive Mansion and restoration of the Old Executive Office Building, structures of great historic value	2/12/85
ROWNY, Edward L. Public Servant, Special Representative for Arms Control and Disarmament Negotiations	1/18/89
RUTAN, Elbert L. Aircraft Designer, The Voyager, first aircraft to fly around the world non-stop without refueling	12/29/86
RUTAN, Richard G. Pilot, The Voyager, first aircraft to fly around the world non-stop without refueling	12/29/86
✓ SPEAKES, Larry M. Public Servant, Assistant to the President and Principal Deputy Press Secretary	1/30/87
SPENCER, Stuart K. Political Consultant	1/18/89
STATTS, Elmer B. Public Servant, former Comptroller General of the United States	3/23/81
TAFT, William H., IV Public Servant, Deputy Secretary of Defense, former General Counsel of the Departments of Defense and Health, Education, and Welfare	1/18/89
TELLER, Edward Physicist, father of the free world's thermonuclear deterrent, founder of Laurence Livermore Laboratories	1/18/89
THURMOND, Strom Public Servant, U.S. Senator from South Carolina	1/18/89
TRULY, Richard H. Public Servant, Military Officer, Rear Admiral, U.S. Navy, astronaut, Associate Administrator for Space Flight, NASA	1/18/89
VALLADARES, Armando Human Rights Activist, exposed the horrors of the Cuban gulag	1/18/89
VOLPE, John A. Public Servant, former Governor of Massachusetts, Secretary of Transportation, Ambassador to Italy, Chairman of the Presidential Commission on Drunk Driving	12/13/83
WALTERS, Vernon A. Public Servant, Diplomat, Military Officer, Lt. Gen., U.S. Army, Retired, Representative of the United States to the United Nations, former Deputy Director of Central Intelligence, Ambassador-at-Large	1/18/89
WEEKS, Raymond "Father" of Veterans Day, helped in the cam- paign to change the name from Armistice Day, lifelong volunteer service to veterans	11/11/82
WHITEHEAD, John C. Public Servant, Diplomat, Deputy Secretary of State	1/18/89

PRESIDENT REAGAN (Continued)

WICK, Charles Z.	1/18/89
Public Servant, Director of the United States Information Agency	
WRIGHT, Joseph R., Jr.	1/18/89
Public Servant, Director of the Office of Management and Budget, former Deputy Director of OMB, Deputy Secretary of Commerce	
YEAGER, Jeana	12/29/86
Pilot, The Voyager, first aircraft to fly around the world non-stop without refueling	

PRESIDENT BUSH

ATWOOD, Donald J.	7/3/91
Public Servant, Deputy Secretary of Defense during Operations Desert Shield/Desert Storm, Persian Gulf	
BENSON, Ezra Taft	7/28/89
Public Servant, former Secretary of Agriculture, leader of the Morman church, lifelong friend of the Boy Scouts of America	
BOSCHWITZ, Senator Rudy	6/4/91
Public Servant, former U.S. Senator from Minnesota, helped facilitate the evacuation of thousands of Jews from Ethiopia	
BUCKLEY, William F. (<u>POSTHUMOUSLY</u>)	3/18/92
Public Servant, CIA official, killed by terrorists in Lebanon	
EAGLEBURGER, Lawrence S.	7/3/91
Public Servant, Diplomat, Deputy Secretary of State during Operations Desert Shield/Desert Storm, Persian Gulf, former Ambassador to Yugoslavia, Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs, Assistant Secretary of State	
GATES, Robert M.	7/3/91
Public Servant, Assistant to the President and Deputy for National Security Affairs during Operations Desert Shield/Desert Storm, Persian Gulf, former Deputy Director of Central Intelligence	
HAASS, Richard N.	7/3/91
Public Servant, Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs during Operations Desert Shield/Desert Storm, Persian Gulf	
HIGGINS, William Richard (<u>POSTHUMOUSLY</u>)	3/18/92
Military Officer, U.S. Marine Corps, killed by terrorists in Lebanon	
JEREMIAH, Admiral David E., U.S. Navy	7/3/91
Military Officer, Vice Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff during Operations Desert Shield/Desert Storm, Persian Gulf	
KIRKLAND, Joseph Lane	11/13/89
Labor Leader, President, AFL/CIO	
KERR, Richard J.	7/3/91
Public Servant, Deputy Director of Central Intelligence during Operations Desert Shield/ Desert Storm, Persian Gulf	
KIMMITT, Robert M.	7/3/91
Public Servant, Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs during Operations Desert Shield/ Desert Storm, Persian Gulf, former Deputy Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, Executive Secretary of the National Security Council, General Counsel, Department of the Treasury	

PRESIDENT BUSH (Continued)

WOLFOWITZ, Paul D.

7/3/91

Public Servant, Under Secretary of Defense for
Policy during Operations Desert Shield/Desert Storm,
Persian Gulf, former Ambassador to Indonesia,
Assistant Secretary of State

ZALE, Tony

10/16/90

Athlete, former middleweight boxing champion,
Humanitarian, worked with the inner city youth
of Chicago, Illinois

GRAND TOTAL: 73

PRESIDENTIAL CITIZENS MEDAL

Dr. Mortimer J. Adler

Author

Recommended by Bill Buckley Jr.

Dr. Adler has written over 100 articles for popular and professional magazines and is a frequent TV talk show guest. He has written several books recommending the radical reform of our educational system.

John L. Atwood

Aviation Pioneer

Recommended by Art Neff

Lee Atwood was born on October 26, 1904. Graduated from Hardin Simmons University and the University of Texas. Served in the Army Air Corps as an engineer. Design Engineer for Douglas Aircraft and later Vice President and Chief Engineer for North American Aviation. He helped to design such great aircraft as the P-51, B-25, B-1, and the space shuttle. He became president of Rockwell International following the merger with North American Aviation. He has been awarded the Aerospace Pioneer of the Year Award in honor of his 60-plus years of achievement in the aerospace industry (1988), and the Wright Brothers Memorial Trophy.

Earl E. Bakken

Businessman

Recommended by Nils Hassleno

Mr. Bakken is one of the fathers of cardiac pacing. As an inventor, entrepreneur, and educator for the 40 years since pacing therapy moved from the lab to the doctor's office, he has provided dedicated support and expertise to the project. The cardiac pacemaker is considered one of the ten most outstanding engineering achievements in the last 50 years.

Father Alfred Boeddeker

Religious leader

Recommended by James Scatena

Father Boeddeker has worked with the needy, the poor, and the underprivileged for 45 years. He has established chapels, dining rooms, schools, and medical clinics for the needy in Tijuana, Mexico; San Francisco, California; and Santo Domingo.

Dr. Solomon Buchsbaum *Research Scientist/Physicist* *Recommended by Dr. Allan Bromley*

Solomon J. Buchsbaum is Senior Vice President, Technology Systems, at AT&T Bell Laboratories, Holmdel, New Jersey. He is responsible for quality, technology, and process research, government systems, architectural framework for AT&T products, systems, and services and R&D in support of manufacturing. Dr. Buchsbaum has published over 50 papers in plasma and solid-state physics and has been issued eight patents. Born in Poland, Dr. Buchsbaum received his B.S. and M.S. degrees from McGill University and his Ph.D. degree from Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Dr. Buchsbaum began his AT&T career with Bell Laboratories in 1958, initially engaging in experimental and theoretical research in gaseous and solid state plasmas. During his tenure there, he became Head of the Solid State and Plasma Physics Research Department and Director of the Electronics Research Laboratory. In 1968, Dr. Buchsbaum became Vice President in charge of research at the Sandia Laboratories. After returning to Bell Laboratories in 1971, he served in a number of executive positions until assuming his present position.

Clement E. Conger *Foreign Service officer, Curator* *Recommended by Wiley C. Grant*

Mr. Conger served as the Curator of the Diplomatic Reception Rooms, Department of State, from 1961 until 1992. He also was Curator of the White House from 1970 to 1986, and Curator of Blair House from 1976 until 1992. Prior to these assignments he served several positions with the State Department, including two tours as Assistant Chief and Deputy Chief of Protocol. He initiated the program of securing prestige furnishings for the State Department rooms by gifts and loans. The collection of fine period American furniture, historic American paintings, and decorative arts is valued at \$50m. It is acknowledged to be the most important collection of 18th and 19th century American furniture in Washington. While at the White House, Mr. Conger was responsible for refurbishing 27 rooms, restoring most of them more authentically than ever before to the elegance they may have had in the first quarter of the 19th century.

Willis Conover *Music Broadcaster* *Recommended by Congressman Robert Michel*

On January 6, 1955, Willis Conover began a radio program on the Voice of America that would eventually endear him -- and American jazz -- to hundreds of millions of music enthusiasts around the world. Though he is little known in this country, Conover's work over the past 37 years has brought the works of jazz artists to peoples in the now-former Soviet Bloc to Latin America and elsewhere. In turn, he has inspired countless musicians worldwide to study and pursue this distinctly American musical genre. Today, his "Music USA" program captures 100 million listeners. (Incidentally, Conover is a contracted employee at the VOA. He is not, nor has he been, an employee of the United States Government.)

More than a "disc jockey," Conover is a scholarly authority on jazz, whose association with the music and musicians precedes his acclaimed work at the VOA. His efforts during the 1940s and 50s to arrange and promote jazz performances in Washington, D.C. -- which was segregated at the time -- benefitted the careers of Charlie Parker, Thelonius Monk, and others, while helping to break down the color barrier. His commitment to the best in jazz has touched countless lives for the better.

Ulrike (Uli) Derickson *Stewardess* *Recommended by C. Horvath*

Purser on TWA Flight 845 during the 1984 hijacking in which Robert Stethem was killed. According to passenger accounts following the ordeal, she was solely responsible for preventing further loss of life. She stopped the hijackers from beating another serviceman to death and ensured that all passengers were provided with food and water. Only negative report came from Israelis and U.S. supporters of Israel who claimed she provided the hijackers with the passports of Jewish passengers. This was proven to be incorrect. Ms. Derickson was a West German citizen at the time of the hijacking, but became a U.S. citizen in April 1987.

Marjory Stoneman Douglas *Environmentalist* *Recommended by Shirley Green*

Ms. Douglas turned 100 years old in April of 1990 and continues her efforts to educate the public on the importance of the Everglades to the survival of South Florida. She is an author and environmentalist. Her work, *The Everglades: River of Grass*, was published in 1947, and this work catapulted her into fame as an environmentalist. She has actively fought for controls against development that would intrude on the Everglades, claiming that the Everglades were the only thing standing between the beauty of South Florida and the deserts of South Florida.

John Hope Franklin *Educator* *Recommended by John Gardner*

Mr. Franklin is a historian, well known for his work on Black History. He has taught at Howard, Fisk University, Alabama State Teachers College, and Brooklyn College. Mr. Franklin has written numerous articles and many full-length books on Black History. He currently is teaching constitutional history at Duke University Law School.

Stanley H. Fryczynski, Jr. *Volunteer* *Recommended by Frank Guarini*

He holds two volunteer positions -- president of the Deborah Heart and Lung Center and chairman of the Children of the World Program of the Deborah Foundation. The organization provides care in the medical fields of heart valve transplants, industrial pulmonary disease, clinical research, and continuing progress in cardiac imaging. No bill for services has ever been given to its patients.

J. Peter Grace *Businessman* *Recommended by Mary Ann Bellamy*

Mr. Grace is a respected corporate executive who has served on various committees for the U.S. Government. He is deeply committed to charity work. His foundation supports 600 organizations, including some 2,000 colleges. His resume spans about six pages and is largely a listing of the substantial number of humanitarian acts that he and his organization have performed throughout the world.

Donald Henderson *Medical Research* *Recommended by Dr. Bromley and the
president of the National Academy
of Science*

Dr. Henderson is the Dean of the Johns Hopkins University School of Hygiene and Public Health. He directed the World Health Organization global campaign to eradicate smallpox. Under his leadership, more than 700 advisers from 69 countries and over 200,000 national health staff and volunteers worked together on one of medical history's most ambitious undertakings. On May 8, 1980, the World Health Assembly officially declared that smallpox had been eradicated, the first time humanity has succeeded in completely eliminating a disease.

Wilhelmina Holladay *Philanthropist; museum founder* *Recommended by S. Green and president*

Founder of the National Museum of Women in the Arts, which officially opened its doors to the public in Washington, D.C., on April 7, 1987. Some 20 years earlier, while touring the art galleries and museums of Europe with her husband, Mrs. Holladay discovered to her dismay that, with a few exceptions, women artists were virtually unrecognized by the art establishment and the general public. In the years that followed, Mrs. Holladay collected a substantial number of works by female artists, which form the basis of the permanent holdings of the National Museum of Women in the Arts. Responding to feminists who insist that women's art should not be segregated, Mrs. Holladay has said that the National Museum of Women in the Arts constitutes "a forum for greater awareness of women in the arts and their contribution to the aesthetic aspect of life." She maintains that the "intent is not to separate art into male and female, but to uncover and celebrate the hidden contribution of women in the history of art." Mrs. Holladay is expanding the scope of the museum in order to expose the public to outstanding work by women in other disciplines, including musical composition and performance, architecture, landscape design, poetry, playwriting, acting, choreography, and dance.

Joseph John Jova *Diplomat* *Recommended by S. Dillon Ripley*

During a 30-year foreign service career, he served as Vice Consul in Iraq, Morocco, and Portugal; as Deputy Chief of Mission and Charge d'Affaires in Chile; and as Ambassador to Honduras, the Organization of American States, and Mexico. As president of Meridian House, he oversaw a private organization that works to improve relations with other countries through a myriad of activities.

Max M. Kampelman *Diplomat* *Recommended by Anne Armstrong*

Ambassador Kampelman has served his country well in a wide range of positions -- legal counsel to Senator H. Humphrey, senior advisor U.S. Delegation to UN, ambassador and chairman U.S. Delegation to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, counselor at the Department of State, and as Head of the U.S. negotiating team on nuclear and space arms.

Paul MacCready *Aviation Engineer* *Recommended by MaryJo Lewis and a host of other individuals*

Dr. MacCready was born in New Haven, Connecticut in 1925. Received his B.S. in Physics from Yale in 1947, a Master's Degree and Ph.D. from Cal Tech. His career has been marked with many exceptional accomplishments, including: named "Engineer of the Century" by the American Society of Engineers; first American to win the International Soaring Championship; conceived the Gossamer Condor and Albatross; developed the solar challenger which flew from England to Paris on solar power; led the AeroVironment-GM team in developing the Sunraycer -- a solar-powered vehicle that won the international solar race across Australia; pioneered "wind forms" for the creation

of clean, renewable, energy making it into a commercially viable business during the early 80s. He was also honored with the Charles Lindbergh award, which goes to individuals who have devoted their life in pursuing a balance between technology and the environment.

Bill Mauldin *Cartoonist* *Recommended by David Bates*

An American hero at age 19 with his wartime cartoons (Willie and Joe) from the Italian front. He put a human face on the war. He's won the Pulitzer Prize twice, run for Congress, written 14 books, a couple of plays, and is currently nearing retirement from cartooning.

William L. Mellon, Jr. *Philanthropist* *Recommended by Henry Kimelman*

Developed a modern medical facility and hospital in the remote and poverty-stricken Artibonite River Valley in Haiti known as Deschapelles. He was a disciple of Dr. Albert Schweitzer and spent 35 years in Haiti establishing this facility. (Posthumous award)

Arnold Palmer *Sports Figure* *Recommended by C. Horvath*

He is considered one of the greatest golfers ever to play the game. Born September 10, 1929, in Youngstown, PA, he learned the game from his father. After early success as an amateur, Palmer turned professional in 1954 and has since won over 90 tournaments, including 4 Masters. Arnold Palmer's personality and his golfing abilities brought golf to the forefront as a spectator sport and into television.

Rosa Parks *Civil Rights Activist* *Recommended by J. Gardner*

A seamstress who refused to give up her seat on a public bus in 1955 and thereby started a boycott which resulted in the outlawing of segregation on city buses in Montgomery, Alabama. She has been called the "Mother of the Modern Civil Rights Movement."

James W. Rouse *Housing Advocate* *Recommended by C. Gregg Petersmeyer*

For over five decades, Jim Rouse has endeavored to make the American dream of affordable and decent housing a reality for all Americans. In both the private and nonprofit sectors, as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the Rouse Company and as founder and Chairman of the Enterprise Foundation, Mr. Rouse has brought an uncommon commitment and innovative solutions to the housing problems of the poor. In the public sector, he has served as a member of President Eisenhower's Advisory Committee on Housing, President Reagan's Task Force on Private Sector Initiatives, and chaired the National Housing Task Force. Mr. Rouse was also a founder and President of the ACTION (American Council to Improve Our Neighborhoods), President of Urban America, a founder of the National Urban Coalition, and currently serves as a Director of the Points of Light Foundation.

George W. Romney *Civic Leader* *Recommended by C. Gregg Petersmeyer*

George Romney has been an active civic leader, businessman, and volunteer.

Throughout his distinguished and varied career that has included serving as three-term Governor of Michigan, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of American Motors, Chairman of VOLUNTEER -- the National Center, Director of the Points of Light Foundation, and Board Member of the Commission of National and Community Service, Governor Romney has been a tireless advocate of the importance of voluntary community service and the need to link volunteers with community service opportunities.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
11/5/92
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 5, 1992

MR. PRESIDENT:

In the next week we will be submitting to you lists of nominees for the Medal of Freedom and the Citizens Medal.

In the event you approve the selection of General Adrian St. John for the Citizens Medal, he would be included in an appropriate ceremony honoring all selectees.

Thank you.

Phil
Phillip D. Brady

Phil
I don't believe
we should mix Citizens Medal
in with Medal of Freedom
presentations - Do want
to have M of F
award luncheon
CJ

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

11/5/92

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 4, 1992

22 NOV 4 A8:00

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: BRENT SCOWCROFT *WJ*
SUBJECT: Award of Presidential Citizens Medal to Major General Adrian St. John, USA (Ret.)

Purpose

To award the Presidential Citizens Medal to Major General Adrian St. John, USA (Ret.), upon his retirement after 50 years service to the nation as a military officer and diplomat.

Background

Maj. Gen. St. John has left government service after serving ten years as the JCS Chairman's representative to our conventional arms control delegations in Europe. Prior to this, Maj. Gen. St. John distinguished himself as a highly decorated Army officer during World War II, Korea, and Vietnam, and as a senior US Army leader. CFE Ambassador Hansen's letter to Admiral Howe (Tab A) describes in detail the contributions this remarkable and dedicated man has made to our security efforts in Europe and elsewhere for more than half a century. It is a record which certainly meets the criteria for the Presidential Citizens Award established in Executive Order 11494.

RECOMMENDATION

That you approve awarding the Presidential Citizens Medal to Maj. Gen. St. John

Approve ☒ Disapprove ☐

Attachments

Tab A Ambassador Hansen's letter to Admiral Howe

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff



UNITED STATES DELEGATION

Negotiation on
Conventional Armed Forces
in Europe

OBERSTEINERGASSE 11-1
1190 VIENNA, AUSTRIA

June 29, 1992

Admiral Jonathan Howe
Assistant to the President and
Deputy National Security Advisor
The White House
Washington D.C.

Dear Jon:

An era in the arms control process is about to end. I am not referring only to the CFE and CFE IA process but to the fact that Major General Adrian St. John will be leaving government service having served his country in each of the last seven decades (counting his time at West Point). In reflecting on this remarkable soldier diplomat, Jim Woolsey and I agreed to solicit your support in seeking appropriate White House recognition for Adrian's unique record of service and accomplishment.

I am confident that each of the seven MBFR/CFE ambassadors and at least four JCS Chairmen with whom Adrian served would join Jim and I in bearing testimony to the General's contributions to the achievement of U.S. objectives in the field of conventional arms control. Each would also attest to Adrian's loyalty and dedication to his country, military service and the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Duty, Honor, Country are concepts which resound throughout his career.

In particular, it is Adrian's singular devotion to duty that have made a unique asset to the country. Here is a man who, by any measure, had earned the right to a life of leisure in retirement after he left the Army. Instead, he signed up for another ten years in the trenches of arms control, defending U.S. and Allied interests with tenacity and great creativity -- at times, even grumbling that his ambassadors were insubordinate.

The authority that Adrian commands from all sides of the negotiating table by virtue of his intellect, experience, and uncommon dedication has won many a point for our side. I recall the admiration he garnered from General Officers of the former Soviet Union when we pointed out that Adrian began the destruction of TLE in 1944 at Normandy. Moreover, I know from my personal experience in Vienna that his substantive vision contributed immeasurably to our success in achieving the

meaningful arms control agreements that will be the foundation of European security for decades to come. Jim Woolsey, I am sure, will join me in this judgment.

Indeed, Adrian participated in the Normandy landings and led his troops all the way to Berlin. Although he did not receive a Purple Heart (it did not seem important at the time) he was wounded twice. I have enclosed a record of Adrian's service which covers World War II, the Korean War and Vietnam -- the three conflicts that helped shape the U.S. role in today's world. It is worth noting that he was severely wounded on one of the off-shore islands of China during a special mission and did not receive the Purple Heart for those wounds either.

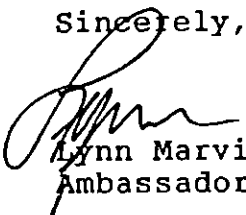
To my mind, then, Adrian St. John belongs to that elite fraternity of soldier/scholar/diplomats that gave us George Marshall and Vernon Walters -- to mention only two. (In mentioning his credentials as a scholar, I note that if we ever made the mistake of challenging his political analysis of an issue, he would remind us that his Master's Thesis in International Relations, 1951, was entitled "French Indochina: American Dilemma.")

As this wonderful and dedicated servant retires for the second time, I believe special recognition of his lifetime's service and devotion is warranted. I am confident that Colin Powell would lend his support to such recognition. For my part, I think a Presidential Medal of Freedom could be appropriate, given Adrian's record, but I leave the decision as to precisely what recognition is afforded to others.

I hope that you will feel able to start the ball rolling on this matter. Please contact me or Jim Woolsey, if either can be of further assistance. This is one case where the citation truly writes itself.

With thanks and best wishes,

Sincerely,



Lynn Marvin Hansen
Ambassador

Attachment: As stated

MAJOR GENERAL ADRIAN ST JOHN

RECORD OF SERVICE

Adrian St. John II entered the United States Military Academy on 1 July 1939 and graduated a second lieutenant of Cavalry in January 1943. During World War II he served in the 15th Cavalry Regiment (Mechanized) as a company-level commander in England and then in the Normandy, Northern France, Rhineland, and Central Germany campaigns. St John was first wounded during the Normandy breakout, when he came under sniper fire while attempting to exit his tank, which had been set ablaze by incoming enemy rounds. Later, while attempting to bypass a road block, St John's armored vehicle struck a road mine. Nearer the end of the war, while operating with his company of about 70 men, St John captured approximately 150 POWs. As he approached Allied forces, his formation was mistaken for an approaching enemy unit and he was again wounded, this time by friendly fire. St John received inter alia the Silver Star, Bronze Star for Valor, and French Croix de Guerre.

Transferred to the Group Control Council (later OMGUS) after VE Day, St John entered Berlin in July 1945 with the advance party of General Clay's headquarters. Here he worked on establishing the U.S. Headquarters in Berlin and in Intelligence.

Following a tour as S3, Combat Command A, 2d Armored Division, Fort Hood, Texas, he graduated from the advanced Armor Course in 1949 as an honor graduate. He next studied at the University of Virginia from which, in January 1951, he received a Master's Degree in International Relations. His thesis was "French Indochina: American Dilemma."

He was assigned next to the Army General Staff in Washington and spent the following 30 months concerned with Korea War operational matters and, later, politico-military affairs affecting China and Southeast Asia. During this period -- while nominally assigned to a policy staff job in Washington -- St John was severely wounded during an operation on a Chinese coastal island. Because of the nature of his assignment, he never received a Purple Heart for these wounds.

After attending the Command and General Staff College in 1953-54, he was assigned to the 7th Infantry Division in Korea where he served as S3, 31st Infantry Regiment; Commander, 3d Battalion, 31st Infantry Regiment; and Commander, 73d tank Battalion. In 1955 he returned to the staff and faculty of the Command and General Staff College. In 1959 St John served in Iran on a special mission.

Completing the U.S. Army War College in 1960, LTC St John joined Headquarters, United States Army Pacific, at Fort Schafter, Hawaii, where he spent four years in various planning

assignments involving the Far East in general and Southeast Asia in particular. A large percentage of this tour was served physically in Vietnam. St John was reassigned in July 1964 to the Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in Washington, D.C., and spent two years working in the Long Range Strategic Plans Branch of the Plans and Policy Directorate (j-5). In August 1966, Colonel St John departed for Headquarters, United States Military Plans and Operations Division (J-3). During this period St John was awarded a Legion of Merit for his OJCS service and for his MACV duty, an Oak Leaf Cluster thereto as well as the Vietnamese Honor Service Medal (1st Class) and the Vietnamese Gallantry Cross.

In October 1967 Colonel St John assumed command of the 14th Armored Cavalry Regiment, V Corps, Seventh Army, where he was responsible for security and surveillance operations between West and East Germany. While there he was awarded for CINCUSAREUR Individual Project Partnership Award for his contributions to the improvement of relations with Allied individuals and units. After 19-plus months in command, Colonel St. John became the Executive Officer to General James H. Polk, Commander in Chief, United States Army, Europe and Seventh Army. Completing that assignment in November 1969, St John was promoted to brigadier general and served as Assistant Division Commander (Maneuver) of the 4th Armored Division until October 1970.

In the fall of 1970, he became chief, strategic plans and Policy Division, j-5, in the Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Shortly after promotion to Major General in 1971, he was assigned as Director of Plans, ODCSOPS, DA. He received the Distinguished Service Medal for his service on the Joint Staff and as the Army Planner.

Between August 1972 and March 1974, General St John commanded the 1st Armored Division in Europe, for which service he was awarded the third Oak Leaf Cluster to the Legion of Merit. From his return to the United States until his retirement on 1 September 1976 he served as Vice Director, Joint Staff, Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. For this the distinguished Service Medal and the Joint Service Commendation Medal.

In July 1982 Major General St John was called out of retirement to serve as the Joint Chiefs of Staff Representative and Senior Military Advisor in the U.S. Delegation to the Mutual and Balanced force Reduction Talks. His duties were expanded in January 1987 to Serve additionally in the same Mutual and Balanced force Reduction Talks. His duties were expanded in January 1987 to Serve additionally in the same military capacity on the U.S. Delegation readying a new mandate for Conventional Stability Arms Control in the area from the Atlantic to the Urals. Finally, in March 1989, St John was appointed to the same military position on the U.S. Delegation

for the Negotiation on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE) where he played a central role in the successful completion of the CFE Treaty and the CFE 1A agreement.

Education

U.S. Military Academy, West Point, N.Y.	BS, Jan 1943
Cavalry School, Basic Course	Graduate 1943
Chemical Warfare School	Graduate 1944
Armor School, Advance Course	Graduate 1949
University of Virginia, Graduate School	MA (International
Relations) 1951	
Command & General Staff College	Graduate 1954
Senior Officers Nuclear Weapons Employment,	CGSC Graduate 1959
Army War College	Graduate 1960
The University of Hawaii	Special Course
The American University	MA (Public Admin)
1981 PhD Candidate 1982	

DECORATIONS AND BADGES:

Distinguished Service Medal (with Oak Leaf Cluster)
Silver Star
Legion of Merit (with 3 Oak Leaf Clusters)
Bronze Star (with V device)
Joint Service Commendation Medal
Army Commendation Medal (with Oak Leaf Cluster)
American Defense Service Medal
American Campaign Medal (with 4 Campaign Stars)
World War II Victory Medal
Army Occupation Medal (Germany)
National Defense Service Medal (with Oak Leaf Cluster)
Vietnam Service Medal (with 2 Campaign Stars)
French Croix de Guerre (with Silver Star)
Vietnamese Gallantry Cross with Palm
Vietnamese Honor Service Medal (1st Class)
Vietnamese Campaign Medal
Army General Staff Identification Badge
Joint Chiefs of Staff Identification Badge

Publications:

French Indochina: American Dilemma, 1950, U of Virginia Pamphlet

"Communist China: Political Plum - Economic Lemon," 1960, USACGSC Military Review

"Soviet Russia and Communist China: Mutual Nemeses, " 1961 US Naval Institute Proceedings

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 4, 1992

32 NOV 4 A8:00

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: BRENT SCOWCROFT *WJS*
SUBJECT: Award of Presidential Citizens Medal to Major
General Adrian St. John, USA (Ret.)

Purpose

To award the Presidential Citizens Medal to Major General Adrian St. John, USA (Ret.), upon his retirement after 50 years service to the nation as a military officer and diplomat.

Background

Maj. Gen. St. John has left government service after serving ten years as the JCS Chairman's representative to our conventional arms control delegations in Europe. Prior to this, Maj. Gen. St. John distinguished himself as a highly decorated Army officer during World War II, Korea, and Vietnam, and as a senior US Army leader. CFE Ambassador Hansen's letter to Admiral Howe (Tab A) describes in detail the contributions this remarkable and dedicated man has made to our security efforts in Europe and elsewhere for more than half a century. It is a record which certainly meets the criteria for the Presidential Citizens Award established in Executive Order 11494.

RECOMMENDATION

That you approve awarding the Presidential Citizens Medal to Maj. Gen. St. John

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

Attachments

Tab A Ambassador Hansen's letter to Admiral Howe

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff



UNITED STATES DELEGATION

Negotiation on
Conventional Armed Forces
in Europe

OBERSTEINERGASSE 11 1
1190 VIENNA, AUSTRIA

June 29, 1992

Admiral Jonathan Howe
Assistant to the President and
Deputy National Security Advisor
The White House
Washington D.C.

Dear Jon:

An era in the arms control process is about to end. I am not referring only to the CFE and CFE IA process but to the fact that Major General Adrian St. John will be leaving government service having served his country in each of the last seven decades (counting his time at West Point). In reflecting on this remarkable soldier diplomat, Jim Woolsey and I agreed to solicit your support in seeking appropriate White House recognition for Adrian's unique record of service and accomplishment.

I am confident that each of the seven MBFR/CFE ambassadors and at least four JCS Chairmen with whom Adrian served would join Jim and I in bearing testimony to the General's contributions to the achievement of U.S. objectives in the field of conventional arms control. Each would also attest to Adrian's loyalty and dedication to his country, military service and the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Duty, Honor, Country are concepts which resound throughout his career.

In particular, it is Adrian's singular devotion to duty that have made a unique asset to the country. Here is a man who, by any measure, had earned the right to a life of leisure in retirement after he left the Army. Instead, he signed up for another ten years in the trenches of arms control, defending U.S. and Allied interests with tenacity and great creativity -- at times, even grumbling that his ambassadors were insubordinate.

The authority that Adrian commands from all sides of the negotiating table by virtue of his intellect, experience, and uncommon dedication has won many a point for our side. I recall the admiration he garnered from General Officers of the former Soviet Union when we pointed out that Adrian began the destruction of TLE in 1944 at Normandy. Moreover, I know from my personal experience in Vienna that his substantive vision contributed immeasurably to our success in achieving the

meaningful arms control agreements that will be the foundation of European security for decades to come. Jim Woolsey, I am sure, will join me in this judgment.

Indeed, Adrian participated in the Normandy landings and led his troops all the way to Berlin. Although he did not receive a Purple Heart (it did not seem important at the time) he was wounded twice. I have enclosed a record of Adrian's service which covers World War II, the Korean War and Vietnam -- the three conflicts that helped shape the U.S. role in today's world. It is worth noting that he was severely wounded on one of the off-shore islands of China during a special mission and did not receive the Purple Heart for those wounds either.

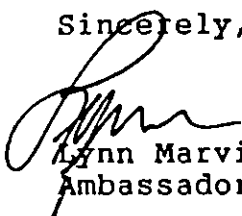
To my mind, then, Adrian St. John belongs to that elite fraternity of soldier/scholar/diplomats that gave us George Marshall and Vernon Walters -- to mention only two. (In mentioning his credentials as a scholar, I note that if we ever made the mistake of challenging his political analysis of an issue, he would remind us that his Master's Thesis in International Relations, 1951, was entitled "French Indochina: American Dilemma.")

As this wonderful and dedicated servant retires for the second time, I believe special recognition of his lifetime's service and devotion is warranted. I am confident that Colin Powell would lend his support to such recognition. For my part, I think a Presidential Medal of Freedom could be appropriate, given Adrian's record, but I leave the decision as to precisely what recognition is afforded to others.

I hope that you will feel able to start the ball rolling on this matter. Please contact me or Jim Woolsey, if either can be of further assistance. This is one case where the citation truly writes itself.

With thanks and best wishes,

Sincerely,



Lynn Marvin Hansen
Ambassador

Attachment: As stated

MAJOR GENERAL ADRIAN ST JOHN

RECORD OF SERVICE

Adrian St. John II entered the United States Military Academy on 1 July 1939 and graduated a second lieutenant of Cavalry in January 1943. During World War II he served in the 15th Cavalry Regiment (Mechanized) as a company-level commander in England and then in the Normandy, Northern France, Rhineland, and Central Germany campaigns. St John was first wounded during the Normandy breakout, when he came under sniper fire while attempting to exit his tank, which had been set ablaze by incoming enemy rounds. Later, while attempting to bypass a road block, St John's armored vehicle struck a road mine. Nearer the end of the war, while operating with his company of about 70 men, St John captured approximately 150 POWs. As he approached Allied forces, his formation was mistaken for an approaching enemy unit and he was again wounded, this time by friendly fire. St John received inter alia the Silver Star, Bronze Star for Valor, and French Croix de Guerre.

Transferred to the Group Control Council (later OMGUS) after VE Day, St John entered Berlin in July 1945 with the advance party of General Clay's headquarters. Here he worked on establishing the U.S. Headquarters in Berlin and in Intelligence.

Following a tour as S3, Combat Command A, 2d Armored Division, Fort Hood, Texas, he graduated from the advanced Armor Course in 1949 as an honor graduate. He next studied at the University of Virginia from which, in January 1951, he received a Master's Degree in International Relations. His thesis was "French Indochina: American Dilemma."

He was assigned next to the Army General Staff in Washington and spent the following 30 months concerned with Korea War operational matters and, later, politico-military affairs affecting China and Southeast Asia. During this period -- while nominally assigned to a policy staff job in Washington -- St John was severely wounded during an operation on a Chinese coastal island. Because of the nature of his assignment, he never received a Purple Heart for these wounds.

After attending the Command and General Staff College in 1953-54, he was assigned to the 7th Infantry Division in Korea where he served as S3, 31st Infantry Regiment; Commander, 3d Battalion, 31st Infantry Regiment; and Commander, 73d tank Battalion. In 1955 he returned to the staff and faculty of the Command and General Staff College. In 1959 St John served in Iran on a special mission.

Completing the U.S. Army War College in 1960, LTC St John joined Headquarters, United States Army Pacific, at Fort Schafter, Hawaii, where he spent four years in various planning

assignments involving the Far East in general and Southeast Asia in particular. A large percentage of this tour was served physically in Vietnam. St John was reassigned in July 1964 to the Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in Washington, D.C., and spent two years working in the Long Range Strategic Plans Branch of the Plans and Policy Directorate (j-5). In August 1966, Colonel St John departed for Headquarters, United States Military Plans and Operations Division (J-3). During this period St John was awarded a Legion of Merit for his OJCS service and for his MACV duty, an Oak Leaf Cluster thereto as well as the Vietnamese Honor Service Medal (1st Class) and the Vietnamese Gallantry Cross.

In October 1967 Colonel St John assumed command of the 14th Armored Cavalry Regiment, V Corps, Seventh Army, where he was responsible for security and surveillance operations between West and East Germany. While there he was awarded for CINCUSAREUR Individual Project Partnership Award for his contributions to the improvement of relations with Allied individuals and units. After 19-plus months in command, Colonel St. John became the Executive Officer to General James H. Polk, Commander in Chief, United States Army, Europe and Seventh Army. Completing that assignment in November 1969, St John was promoted to brigadier general and served as Assistant Division Commander (Maneuver) of the 4th Armored Division until October 1970.

In the fall of 1970, he became chief, strategic plans and Policy Division, j-5, in the Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Shortly after promotion to Major General in 1971, he was assigned as Director of Plans, ODCSOPS, DA. He received the Distinguished Service Medal for his service on the Joint Staff and as the Army Planner.

Between August 1972 and March 1974, General St John commanded the 1st Armored Division in Europe, for which service he was awarded the third Oak Leaf Cluster to the Legion of Merit. From his return to the United States until his retirement on 1 September 1976 he served as Vice Director, Joint Staff, Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. For this the distinguished Service Medal and the Joint Service Commendation Medal.

In July 1982 Major General St John was called out of retirement to serve as the Joint Chiefs of Staff Representative and Senior Military Advisor in the U.S. Delegation to the Mutual and Balanced force Reduction Talks. His duties were expanded in January 1987 to Serve additionally in the same Mutual and Balanced force Reduction Talks. His duties were expanded in January 1987 to Serve additionally in the same military capacity on the U.S. Delegation readying a new mandate for Conventional Stability Arms Control in the area from the Atlantic to the Urals. Finally, in March 1989, St John was appointed to the same military position on the U.S. Delegation

for the Negotiation on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE) where he played a central role in the successful completion of the CFE Treaty and the CFE 1A agreement.

Education

U.S. Military Academy, West Point, N.Y.	BS, Jan 1943
Cavalry School, Basic Course	Graduate 1943
Chemical Warfare School	Graduate 1944
Armor School, Advance Course	Graduate 1949
University of Virginia, Graduate School	MA (International
Relations) 1951	
Command & General Staff College	Graduate 1954
Senior Officers Nuclear Weapons Employment,	CGSC Graduate 1959
Army War College	Graduate 1960
The University of Hawaii	Special Course
The American University	MA (Public Admin)
1981 PhD Candidate	1982

DECORATIONS AND BADGES:

Distinguished Service Medal (with Oak Leaf Cluster)
Silver Star
Legion of Merit (with 3 Oak Leaf Clusters)
Bronze Staff (with V device)
Joint Service Commendation Medal
Army Commendation Medal (with Oak Leaf Cluster)
American Defense Service Medal
American Campaign Medal (with 4 Campaign Stars)
World War II Victory Medal
Army Occupation Medal (Germany)
National Defense Service Medal (with Oak Leaf Cluster)
Vietnam Service Medal (with 2 Campaign Stars)
French Croix de Guerre (with Silver Star)
Vietnamese Gallantry Cross with Palm
Vietnamese Honor Service Medal (1st Class)
Vietnamese Campaign Medal
Army General Staff Identification Badge
Joint Chiefs of Staff Identification Badge

Publications:

French Indochina: American Dilemma, 1950, U of Virginia Pamphlet

"Communist China: Political Plum - Economic Lemon," 1960, USACGSC Military Review

"Soviet Russia and Communist China: Mutual Nemeses, " 1961 US Naval Institute Proceedings

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 25, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: PHILLIP D. BRADY *PNB*SUBJECT: Citizens Medal*Phil*
Discussed
We have plenty
of time

Four years ago, at the close of his Administration, President Reagan presented the Citizens Medal at two separate events. The first was in the Blue Room, where he presented the Medal to 35 recipients, including various members of his Administration. (A complete list of the individuals to whom President Reagan awarded the Citizens Medal is attached at Tab A). The second, was in the Oval Office, where he presented the Medal to Senators Dole and Thurmond, and Representative Michel. President Reagan made informal remarks at both events.

We have attached for your consideration at Tab B, a list of candidates that includes the names we provided to you in August. We have also attached at Tab C a list of several additional categories of possible recipients (with illustrative candidates noted) to assist you in your review of this matter. The Chief of Staff may have some additional suggestions with respect to the categories set forth at Tab C but hopefully the attached materials will be helpful to begin the process.

Thank you.

Attachments (3)

cc: Chief of Staff (with attachments)

PRESIDENTIAL CITIZENS MEDALS

PRESIDENT NIXON

CLEMENTE, Roberto (POSTHUMOUSLY) Athlete, Humanitarian	5/14/73
ROGERS, Adele Premiere Hostess in Foreign Affairs -- wife of former Secretary of State William P. Rogers	10/15/73

PRESIDENT FORD

NONE

PRESIDENT CARTER

NONE

PRESIDENT REAGAN

ASTOR, Brooke Russell Author, Philanthropist	1/19/88
ABSHIRE, David Scholar, Diplomat, Public Servant	1/18/89
ARMITAGE, Richard Public Servant	1/18/89
BALLANTINE, Hubert Dickey Humanitarian -- working with the youth of St. Louis, Missouri	7/22/82
BECKMAN, Arnold Scientist, Inventor, Entrepreneur	1/18/89
BRADY, James Scott Public Servant	1/18/89
BUCKLEY, William F., Jr. Editor, Columnist	1/18/89
CARLUCCI, Frank C. Public Servant -- former Director of OEO, Deputy Director of OMB, Under Secretary of HEW, Deputy Director of Central Intelligence, and Deputy Secretary of Defense	4/28/83
CROCKER, Chester A. Public Servant	1/18/89
CULVAHOUSE, Arthur B., Jr. Public Servant	1/18/89
DELANEY, Joseph Alton (POSTHUMOUSLY) Professional Football Player -- lost his life while attempting to save three children in a drowning incident	7/13/83
DOLE, Bob Senate Minority Leader	1/18/89
DUBERSTEIN, Kenneth M. Public Servant	1/18/89
FEULNER, Edwin J., Jr. President, Heritage Foundation	1/18/89
FISHER, Max M. Businessman, Philanthropist	1/18/89
FORBES, Malcolm S. Editor, Philanthropist	1/18/89
FORTIER, Donald R. (POSTHUMOUSLY) Public Servant	1/18/89
HEIGHT, Dorothy I. Civil Rights Leader	1/18/89
HERRINGTON, John S. Public Servant	1/18/89
HESTON, Charlton Actor	1/18/89
HODEL, Don Public Servant	1/18/89

PRESIDENT REAGAN (Continued)

HUNT, Leamon R. (<u>POSTHUMOUSLY</u>) Public Servant -- Diplomat; Assassinated while serving as Head of the Multinational Force and Observers in the Sinai	4/17/84
JACKSON, Samuel C. (<u>POSTHUMOUSLY</u>) Civil Rights Leader	11/19/82
KAHN, Herman (<u>POSTHUMOUSLY</u>) Strategic Analyst, Author	1/18/89
KAMPELMAN, Max M. Public Servant	1/18/89
KEOGH, Dennis W. (<u>POSTHUMOUSLY</u>) Foreign Service Officer; Assassinated by terrorist's bomb in Namibia	7/9/84
KIRK, Russell Author, Lecturer	1/18/89
LOVELACE, Alan M. Public Servant -- former Deputy Director of NASA, worked with the Space Shuttle Program	5/19/81
McLAUGHLIN, Ann Public Servant	1/18/89
MARSH, John O., Jr. Public Servant	1/18/89
MATHEWS, Martin Humanitarian -- working with the youth of St. Louis, Missouri	7/22/82
MICHEL, Bob House Minority Leader	1/18/89
MILLER, Paul C. Public Servant -- Director, Ceremonies and Special Events, U.S. Army Military District of Washington	5/22/86
PATON, David, M.D. Ophthalmologist	11/5/87
PIERCE, Samuel R., Jr. Public Servant	1/18/89
POWELL, Colin L. Public Servant, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs	1/18/89
RAPHEL, Arnold Lewis (<u>POSTHUMOUSLY</u>) Diplomat	1/18/89
RIDGWAY, Rozanne L. Public Servant	1/18/89
ROGERS, John F. W. Public Servant -- Assistant to the President	2/12/85
ROWNY, Edward L. Public Servant	1/18/89
RUTAN, Elbert L. Aircraft Designer -- The Voyager	12/29/86
RUTAN, Richard G. Pilot -- The Voyager	12/29/86
SPEAKES, Larry M. Public Servant -- Principal Deputy Press Secretary	1/30/87
SPENCER, Stuart K. Political Consultant	1/18/89
STATTS, Elmer B. Civil Servant -- former Comptroller General of the United States	3/23/81
TAFT, William H., IV Public Servant	1/18/89
TELLER, Edward Scientist	1/18/89
THURMOND, Strom Senator	1/18/89
TRULY, Richard H. Public Servant	1/18/89
VALLADARES, Armando Human Rights Activist	1/18/89
VOLPE, John A. Public Servant -- Governor of Massachusetts, Secretary of Transportation, Ambassador to Italy, Chairman of the Presidential Commission on Drunk Driving	12/13/83

PRESIDENT REAGAN (Continued)

WALTERS, Vernon A. Public Servant	1/18/89
WEEKS, Raymond "Father" of Veterans Day -- helped in the campaign to change the name from Armistice Day	11/11/82
WHITEHEAD, John C. Public Servant	1/18/89
WICK, Charles Z. Public Servant	1/18/89
WRIGHT, Joseph R., Jr. Public Servant	1/18/89
YEAGER, Jeana Pilot -- The Voyager	12/29/86

PRESIDENT BUSH

ATWOOD, Donald J. Public Servant, Deputy Secretary of Defense	7/3/91
BENSON, Ezra Taft Public Servant, former Secretary of Agriculture	7/28/89
BOSCHWITZ, Senator Rudy Public Servant, former United States Senator from Minnesota	6/4/91
EAGLEBURGER, Lawrence S. Public Servant, Deputy Secretary of State, former Ambassador to Yugoslavia, Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs, and Assistant Secretary of State	7/3/91
GATES, Robert M. Public Servant, Assistant to the President of the United States and Deputy for National Security Affairs, former Deputy Director of Central Intelligence	7/3/91
HAASS, Richard N. Public Servant, Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs	7/3/91
JEREMIAH, Admiral David E., U.S. Navy Military Officer, Vice Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff	7/3/91
KIRKLAND, Joseph Lane Labor Leader, President, AFL/CIO	11/13/89
KERR, Richard J. Public Servant, Deputy Director of Central Intelligence	7/3/91
KIMMITT, Robert M. Public Servant, Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs, former Deputy Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, Executive Secretary of the National Security Council, and General Counsel, Department of the Treasury.	7/3/91
WOLFOWITZ, Paul D. Public Servant, Under Secretary of Defense for Policy, former Ambassador to Indonesia, and Assistant Secretary of State	7/3/91
ZALE, Tony Athlete, Boxer	10/16/90

GRAND TOTAL: 71

PRESIDENTIAL CITIZENS MEDAL

Dr. Solomon Buchsbaum *Research Scientist/Physicist Recommended by Dr. Allan Bromley*

Solomon J. Buchsbaum is Senior Vice President, Technology Systems, at AT&T Bell Laboratories, Holmdel, New Jersey. He is responsible for quality, technology, and process research, government systems, architectural framework for AT&T products, systems, and services and R&D in support of manufacturing. Dr. Buchsbaum has published over 50 papers in plasma and solid-state physics and has been issued eight patents. Born in Poland, Dr. Buchsbaum received his B.S. and M.S. degrees from McGill University and his Ph.D. degree from Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Dr. Buchsbaum began his AT&T career with Bell Laboratories in 1958, initially engaging in experimental and theoretical research in gaseous and solid state plasmas. During his tenure there, he became Head of the Solid State and Plasma Physics Research Department and Director of the Electronics Research Laboratory. In 1968, Dr. Buchsbaum became Vice President in charge of research at the Sandia Laboratories. After returning to Bell Laboratories in 1971, he served in a number of executive positions until assuming his present position.

Clement E. Conger *Foreign Service officer, Curator Recommended by Wiley C. Grant*

Mr. Conger served as the Curator of the Diplomatic Reception Rooms, Department of State, from 1961 until 1992. He also was Curator of the White House from 1970 to 1986, and Curator of Blair House from 1976 until 1992. Prior to these assignments he served several positions with the State Department, including two tours as Assistant Chief and Deputy Chief of Protocol. He initiated the program of securing prestige furnishings for the State Department rooms by gifts and loans. The collection of fine period American furniture, historic American paintings, and decorative arts is valued at \$50m. It is acknowledged to be the most important collection of 18th and 19th century American furniture in Washington. While at the White House, Mr. Conger was responsible for refurbishing 27 rooms, restoring most of them more authentically than ever before to the elegance they may have had in the first quarter of the 19th century.

Willis Conover *Music Broadcaster Recommended by Congressman Robert Michel*

On January 6, 1955, Willis Conover began a radio program on the Voice of America that would eventually endear him -- and American jazz -- to hundreds of millions of music enthusiasts around the world. Though he is little known in this country, Conover's work over the past 37 years has brought the works of jazz artists to peoples in the now-former Soviet Bloc to Latin America and elsewhere. In turn, he has inspired countless musicians worldwide to study and pursue this distinctly American musical genre. Today, his "Music USA" program captures 100 million listeners. (Incidentally, Conover is a contracted employee at the VOA. He is not, nor has he been, an employee of the United States Government.)

More than a "disc jockey," Conover is a scholarly authority on jazz, whose association with the music and musicians precedes his acclaimed work at the VOA. His efforts during the 1940s and 50s to arrange and promote jazz performances in Washington, D.C. -- which was segregated at the time -- benefitted the careers of Charlie Parker, Thelonius Monk, and others, while helping to break down the color barrier. His commitment to the best in jazz has touched countless lives for the better.

Marjory Stoneman Douglas *Environmentalist* *Recommended by Shirley Green*

Ms. Douglas turned 100 years old in April of 1990 and continues her efforts to educate the public on the importance of the Everglades to the survival of South Florida. She is an author and environmentalist. Her work, *The Everglades: River of Grass*, was published in 1947, and this work catapulted her into fame as an environmentalist. She has actively fought for controls against development that would intrude on the Everglades, claiming that the Everglades were the only thing standing between the beauty of South Florida and the deserts of South Florida.

John Hope Franklin *Educator* *Recommended by John Gardner*

Mr. Franklin is a historian, well known for his work on Black History. He has taught at Howard, Fisk University, Alabama State Teachers College, and Brooklyn College. Mr. Franklin has written numerous articles and many full-length books on Black History. He currently is teaching constitutional history at Duke University Law School.

J. Peter Grace *Businessman* *Recommended by Mary Ann Bellamy*

Mr. Grace is a respected corporate executive who has served on various committees for the U.S. Government. He is deeply committed to charity work. His foundation supports 600 organizations, including some 2,000 colleges. His resume spans about six pages and is largely a listing of the substantial number of humanitarian acts that he and his organization have performed throughout the world.

Donald Henderson *Medical Research* *Recommended by Dr. Bromley and the
president of the National Academy
of Science*

Dr. Henderson is the Dean of the Johns Hopkins University School of Hygiene and Public Health. He directed the World Health Organization global campaign to eradicate smallpox. Under his leadership, more than 700 advisers from 69 countries and over 200,000 national health staff and volunteers worked together on one of medical history's most ambitious undertakings. On May 8, 1980, the World Health Assembly officially declared that smallpox had been eradicated, the first time humanity has succeeded in completely eliminating a disease.

Wilhelmina Holladay *Philanthropist; museum founder* *Recommended by S. Green
and president*

Founder of the National Museum of Women in the Arts, which officially opened its doors to the public in Washington, D.C., on April 7, 1987. Some 20 years earlier, while touring the art galleries and museums of Europe with her husband, Mrs. Holladay discovered to her dismay that, with a few exceptions, women artists were virtually unrecognized by the art establishment and the general public. In the years that followed, Mrs. Holladay collected a substantial number of works by female artists, which form the

basis of the permanent holdings of the National Museum of Women in the Arts. Responding to feminists who insist that women's art should not be segregated, Mrs. Holladay has said that the National Museum of Women in the Arts constitutes "a forum for greater awareness of women in the arts and their contribution to the aesthetic aspect of life." She maintains that the "intent is not to separate art into male and female, but to uncover and celebrate the hidden contribution of women in the history of art." Mrs. Holladay is expanding the scope of the museum in order to expose the public to outstanding work by women in other disciplines, including musical composition and performance, architecture, landscape design, poetry, playwriting, acting, choreography, and dance.

Paul MacCready *Aviation Engineer* *Recommended by MaryJo Lewis
and a host of other individuals*

Dr. MacCready was born in New Haven, Connecticut in 1925. Received his B.S. in Physics from Yale in 1947, a Master's Degree and Ph.D. from Cal Tech. His career has been marked with many exceptional accomplishments, including: named "Engineer of the Century" by the American Society of Engineers; first American to win the International Soaring Championship; conceived the Gossamer Condor and Albatross; developed the solar challenger which flew from England to Paris on solar power; led the AeroVironment-GM team in developing the Sunraycer -- a solar-powered vehicle that won the international solar race across Australia; pioneered "wind forms" for the creation of clean, renewable, energy making it into a commercially viable business during the early 80s. He was also honored with the Charles Lindbergh award, which goes to individuals who have devoted their life in pursuing a balance between technology and the environment.

Bill Mauldin *Cartoonist* *Recommended by David Bates*

An American hero at age 19 with his wartime cartoons (Willie and Joe) from the Italian front. He put a human face on the war. He's won the Pulitzer Prize twice, run for Congress, written 14 books, a couple of plays, and is currently nearing retirement from cartooning.

Arnold Palmer *Sports Figure* *Recommended by C. Horvath*

He is considered one of the greatest golfers ever to play the game. Born September 10, 1929, in Youngstown, PA, he learned the game from his father. After early success as an amateur, Palmer turned professional in 1954 and has since won over 90 tournaments, including 4 Masters. Arnold Palmer's personality and his golfing abilities brought golf to the forefront as a spectator sport and into television.

Rosa Parks *Civil Rights Activist**Recommended by J. Gardner*

A seamstress who refused to give up her seat on a public bus in 1955 and thereby started a boycott which resulted in the outlawing of segregation on city buses in Montgomery, Alabama. She has been called the "Mother of the Modern Civil Rights Movement."

James W. Rouse*Housing Advocate**Recommended by C. Gregg Petersmeyer*

For over five decades, Jim Rouse has endeavored to make the American dream of affordable and decent housing a reality for all Americans. In both the private and nonprofit sectors, as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the Rouse Company and as founder and Chairman of the Enterprise Foundation, Mr. Rouse has brought an uncommon commitment and innovative solutions to the housing problems of the poor. In the public sector, he has served as a member of President Eisenhower's Advisory Committee on Housing, President Reagan's Task Force on Private Sector Initiatives, and chaired the National Housing Task Force. Mr. Rouse was also a founder and President of the ACTION (American Council to Improve Our Neighborhoods), President of Urban America, a founder of the National Urban Coalition, and currently serves as a Director of the Points of Light Foundation.

George W. Romney*Civic Leader**Recommended by C. Gregg Petersmeyer*

George Romney has been an active civic leader, businessman, and volunteer. Throughout his distinguished and varied career that has included serving as three-term Governor of Michigan, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of American Motors, Chairman of VOLUNTEER -- the National Center, Director of the Points of Light Foundation, and Board Member of the Commission of National and Community Service, Governor Romney has been a tireless advocate of the importance of voluntary community service and the need to link volunteers with community service opportunities.

Departing House Members

Defeated in General Election

Name, Party, State, District	Service Began	Defeated By
Albert Bustamante, D-Texas (23)	1985	Henry Bonilla, R
Tom Coleman, R-Mo. (6)	1976	Pat Danner, D
John W. Cox Jr., D-Ill. (16)	1991	Donald Manzullo, R
Thomas J. Downey, D-N.Y. (2)	1975	Rick A. Lazio, R
Joseph D. Early, D-Mass. (3)	1975	Peter I. Blute, R
Ben Erdreich, D-Ala. (6)	1983	Spencer Bachus, R
Bill Green, R-N.Y. (14)	1978	Carolyn B. Maloney, D
Clyde C. Holloway, R-La. (6)	1987	Richard H. Baker, R
Joan Kelly Horn, D-Mo. (2)	1991	James M. Talent, R
Jerry Huckaby, D-La. (5)	1977	Jim McCrery, R
Jim Jontz, D-Ind. (5)	1987	Steve Buyer, R
Peter H. Kostmayer, D-Pa. (8)	1983*	Jim Greenwood, R
Ron Marienew, R-Mont. (AL)	1977	Pat Williams, D
Nicholas Mavroules, D-Mass. (6)	1979	Peter J. Torkildsen, R
Bob McEwen, R-Ohio (6)	1981	Ted Strickland, D
Tom McMillen, D-Md. (1)	1987	Wayne T. Gilchrest, R
Dave Nagle, D-Iowa (2)	1987	Jim Nussle, R
Mary Rose Oakar, D-Ohio (10)	1977	Martin R. Hoke, R
Liz J. Patterson, D-S.C. (4)	1987	Bob Inglis, R
Richard Ray, D-Ga. (3)	1983	Mac Collins, R
Frank Riggs, R-Calif. (1)	1991	Dan Hamburg, D
John J. Rhodes III, R-Ariz. (1)	1987	Sam Coppersmith, D
Don Ritter, R-Pa. (15)	1979	Paul McHale, D
Gerry Sikorski, D-Minn. (6)	1983	Rod Grams, R

* Kostmayer also served 1977-81

Defeated in Primary

Name, Party, State, District	Service Began	Defeated By
Bill Alexander, D-Ark. (1)	1969	Blanche Lambert
Beryl Anthony Jr., D-Ark. (4)	1979	Bill McCuen
Chester G. Atkins, D-Mass. (5)	1985	Martin T. Meehan
Terry L. Bruce, D-Ill. (19)	1985	Rep. Glenn Poshard
Beverly B. Byron, D-Md. (6)	1979	Tom Hattery
Mickey Edwards, R-Oka. (5)	1977	Ernest Istook Jr.
Charles Hatcher, D-Ga. (2)	1981	Sanford Bishop
Charles A. Hayes, D-Ill. (1)	1983	Bobby L. Rush
Carroll Hubbard Jr., D-Ky. (1)	1975	Tom Barlow
Ben Jones, D-Ga. (4)	1989	Don Johnson
Joe Kolter, D-Pa. (4)	1983	Ron Klink
Robert J. Lagomarsino, R-Calif. (19)	1974	Michael Huffington
Clarence E. Miller, R-Ohio (10)	1967	Rep. Bob McEwen
Dick Nichols, R-Kan. (5)	1991	Eric R. Yost
Marty Russo, D-Ill. (3)	1975	Rep. William O. Lipinski
Gus Savage, D-Ill. (2)	1981	Mel Reynolds
Stephen J. Solarz, D-N.Y. (13)	1975	Nydia M. Velazquez
Harley O. Staggers, D-W.Va. (1)	1983	Rep. Alan B. Mollohan
Guy Vander Jagt, R-Mich. (9)	1966	Peter Hoekstra

Seeking Other Office

Name, Party, State, District	Service Began	Other Office
Les AuCoin, D-Ore. (1)	1975	Senate ¹
Barbara Boxer, D-Calif. (6)	1983	Senate ²
Thomas R. Carper, D-Del. (AL)	1983	Governor ²
Ben Nighthorse Campbell, D-Colo. (3)	1987	Senate ²
Tom Campbell, R-Calif. (12)	1989	Senate ¹
Rod Chandler, R-Wash. (8)	1983	Senate ¹

William E. Dannemeyer, R-Calif. (39)	1979	Senate ¹
Byron L. Dorgan, D-N.D. (AL)	1981	Senate ²
Mel Levine, D-Calif. (27)	1983	Senate ¹
Jim Moody, D-Wis. (5)	1983	Senate ¹
Sid Morrison, R-Wash. (4)	1981	Governor
Wayne Owens, D-Utah (2)	1987*	Senate ¹
Richard H. Stallings, D-Idaho (2)	1985	Senate ¹

† Lost in primary

¹ Lost in general election

² Won in general election

* Owens also served 1973-75

Retirements

Name, Party, State, District	Service Began	Age
George F. Allen, R-Va. (7)	1991	40
Glenn M. Anderson, D-Calif. (32)	1969	79
Frank Annunzio, D-Ill. (11)	1985	77
Doug Barnard Jr., D-Ga. (10)	1977	70
Charles E. Bennett, D-Fla. (3)	1949	81
William S. Broomfield, R-Mich. (18)	1957	70
Lawrence Coughlin, R-Pa. (13)	1969	63
Robert W. Davis, R-Mich. (11)	1979	60
Bill Dickinson, R-Ala. (2)	1965	67
Brian Donnelly, D-Mass. (11)	1979	46
Bernard J. Dwyer, D-N.J. (6)	1981	71
Mervyn M. Dymally, D-Calif. (31)	1981	66
Dennis E. Eckart, D-Ohio (11)	1981	42
Dante B. Fascell, D-Fla. (19)	1955	75
Edward F. Feighan, D-Ohio (19)	1983	45
Joseph M. Gaydos, D-Pa. (20)	1969	66
Frank J. Guarini, D-N.J. (14)	1979	68
John Paul Hammerschmidt, R-Ark. (3)	1967	70
Claude Harris, D-Ala. (7)	1987	52
Dennis M. Hertel, D-Mich. (14)	1981	43
Larry J. Hopkins, R-Ky. (6)	1979	59
Frank Horton, R-N.Y. (29)	1963	72
Andy Ireland, R-Fla. (10)	1977	62
Craig T. James, R-Fla. (4)	1989	51
Ed Jenkins, D-Ga. (9)	1977	59
William Lehman, D-Fla. (17)	1973	79
Norman F. Lent, R-N.Y. (4)	1971	61
Bill Lowery, R-Calif. (41)	1981	45
Charles Luken, D-Ohio (1)	1991	41
David O'B. Martin, R-N.Y. (26)	1981	48
Raymond J. McGrath, R-N.Y. (5)	1981	50
Matthew F. McHugh, D-N.Y. (28)	1975	53
John Miller, R-Wash. (1)	1985	54
Robert J. Mrazek, D-N.Y. (3)	1983	46
Henry J. Nowak, D-N.Y. (33)	1975	57
Jim Olin, D-Va. (6)	1983	72
Don J. Pease, D-Ohio (13)	1977	61
Carl C. Perkins, D-Ky. (7)	1984	38
Carl D. Pursell, R-Mich. (2)	1977	59
Matthew J. Rinaldo, R-N.J. (7)	1973	61
Robert A. Roe, D-N.J. (8)	1969	68
Edward R. Roybal, D-Calif. (25)	1963	76
James H. Scheuer, D-N.Y. (8)	1965*	72
Dick Schulze, R-Pa. (5)	1975	62
Lawrence J. Smith, D-Fla. (16)	1983	51
Robin Tallon, D-S.C. (6)	1983	46
Lindsay Thomas, D-Ga. (1)	1983	48
Bob Traxler, D-Mich. (8)	1974	61
Vin Weber, R-Minn. (2)	1981	40
Howard Wolpe, D-Mich. (3)	1979	53
Chalmers P. Wylie, R-Ohio (15)	1967	71
Gus Yatron, D-Pa. (6)	1969	65

* Scheuer did not serve 1973-75

Senate Incumbents Not Returning

Defeated in General Election*

Name, Party, State	Service Began	Defeated By
John Seymour, R-Calif.	1991	Dianne Feinstein, D
Terry Sanford, D-N.C.	1987	D. M. "Lauch" Faircloth, R
Bob Kasten, R-Wis.	1981	Russell D. Feingold, D

Defeated in Primary

Name, Party, State	Service Began	Defeated By
Alan J. Dixon, D-Ill.	1981	Carol Moseley Braun

Retirements

Name, Party, State	Service Began	Age
Brock Adams, D-Wash.	1987	65
Jocelyn Birch Burdick, D-N.D.	1992	70
Alan Cranston, D-Calif.	1969	78
Jake Garn, R-Utah	1975	60
Warren B. Rudman, R-N.H.	1981	62
Steve Symms, R-Idaho	1981	54
Tim Wirth, D-Colo.	1987	53

* Georgia Democratic Sen. Wyche Fowler Jr. held a slight lead over Republican Paul Coverdell. If Fowler does not receive 50 percent of the vote state law requires a runoff election. That election would be Nov. 24.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN 11/30

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 25, 1992

To Phil

MR. PRESIDENT:

Please find attached the proposed citations
for the Medals of Freedom to be presented on
December 11, 1992.

Thank you.

Phil

Phil, I
sunday night's
let's get one more
A. Palmer ??
1 A teacher or professor?
2 Dr. DeBakky ??
3