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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

ELIZABETH BLOOMER FORD. The former First Lady, who began her career in dance, was active in community projects throughout her husband's political career. During her time as First Lady, she was outspoken in her controversial support of abortion and pledged to campaign for the adoption of the Equal Rights Amendment. She was deeply involved in furthering the arts and in helping handicapped children. Shortly after moving to the White House, doctors discovered she had a malignant breast tumor and performed a radical mastectomy. She has been credited with substantially advancing the cause of early detection through her candor and willingness to discuss this very personal hardship. After leaving the White House, Mrs. Ford opened a clinic to help those who have suffered from substance abuse. The only other former First Lady to receive the Medal was Lady Bird Johnson.

HANNA HOLBORN GRAY. Mrs. Gray became the first woman to serve as head of a major American coeducational university when she became President of the University of Chicago in 1979. She previously served as dean of the College of Arts and Sciences at Northwestern and provost and acting President of Yale. She was a Fulbright scholar at St. Anne's College, Oxford and is regarded as an exceptional professor. She continues to teach at least one class every semester and is the author of Renaissance and Reformation in England, 1509-1714 and The History of the Common Law.

DICK JACKMAN
BOX 18
WAYNE, PENNSYLVANIA 19087

May 12, 1991

Mr. President--

I hope you understand:

- THAT you've conducted the most remarkable 120 days of achievement in the history of the presidency.
- THAT you've won a war, rallied the spirit of a nation and made life uninhabitable for the second-guessers.
- THAT you've made two birds of political prey join the list of endangered species: (a) the Silver-Tongued Buckpasser, a bird of constantly changing colors eager to place the blame for any trouble in the flock into the nest of another; and (b) the Great-Bellied Swooping Meddler, a congressional bird continually unwilling to fly in formation, but always seeking to be the lead bird.

Congratulations! I know the days and weeks and crises must run together and blend into an administrative omelet, but please pause long enough to appreciate that the first four months of 1991 were a time of exceptional leadership and courage on your part. I'm a citizen, a friend and a fan, but I'm also an impartial observer of history, and none of the previous 40 put together the kind of season you did. The national and international glue you displayed made us all proud.

7 You probably know by now that Leon Sullivan is likely losing a tough battle to leukemia. Industry people are going to honor him at a dinner in Atlanta June 12. I think you are also being approached from other directions about some national recognition for him. He's been quite an inspiration to a great many people.

I'm sending along a few lines from which you may be able to find a thought that works for you in some future speaking situation. Meantime, take care of your health ---you're too valuable to lose on a jogging path ("At my age I've taken up jogging just so I can experience heavy breathing again").

The very best to you and Barbara.
You make America special for all of us.

Dick Jackman

SULLIVAN, LAURA PATRICIA, lawyer, insurance company executive; b. Des Moines, Oct. 16, 1947; d. William and Patricia (Kautz) S. B.A., Cornell Coll., Iowa, 1971; J.D., Drake U., 1972. Bar: Iowa 1972. Various positions Ins. Dept. Iowa, Des Moines, 1972-75; various legal positions State Farm Mut. Auto Ins. Co., Bloomington, Ill., 1975-81, sec. and counsel, 1981-88, v.p., counsel and sec., 1988—; v.p., sec., dir. State Farm Cos. Found., 1985—; v.p., counsel and sec. State Farm Fire and Casualty Co., 1988—, State Farm Gen. Ins. Co., 1988—; sec. State Farm Lloyd's, Inc., 1987—. Trustee John M. Scott Indsl. Sch. Trust, Bloomington, 1983-86; bd. dirs. Scott Cir., 1983-86, Bloomington-Normal Symphony, 1980-85; chmn. Ins. Inst. for Hwy. Safety, 1987-88. Mem. ABA, Iowa State Bar Assn., Am. Corp. Counsel Assn. Office: State Farm Mut. Automobile Ins. Co. 1 State Farm Pl. Bloomington IL 61710

SULLIVAN, LEON HOWARD, clergyman; b. Charleston, W.Va., Oct. 16, 1922; m. Grace Banks, Aug. 1945; children—Howard, Julie, Hope. B.A., W.Va. State U., 1943, H.H.D. (hon.), 1956; student, Union Theol. Sem., N.Y.C., 1943-45; M.A. in Religion, Columbia U., 1947; D.D. (hon.), Va. Union U., 1956, Dartmouth Coll., 1968, Princeton U., 1969, Yale U., 1971; D.H.L. (hon.), Del. State Coll., 1966; D.Social Scis. (hon.), Villanova U., 1968; LL.D. (hon.), Beaver Coll., 1967, Swarthmore Coll., 1968, Bowdoin Coll., 1968, Denison U., 1968, Gannon Coll., 1969, Temple U., 1969; Ed.D. (hon.), Judson Coll., 1967. Ordained to ministry Bapt. Ch., 1941. Pastor Zion Bapt. Ch., Phila., 1950-88, now pastor emeritus; founder, chmn. bd. Zion Home for Ret., 1960—, Opportunities Industrialization Ctrs. Am., 1964—, Zion Investment Assocs., Inc., Progress Aerospace Inc.; dir. Girard Bank Phila., Gen. Motors Corp. Pres. Internat. Found. for Edn. and Self-Help, 1984—. Named One of Ten Outstanding Young Men Am., U.S. Jr. C. of C., 1955; One of 100 Outstanding Young Men Am., Life mag., 1963; recipient Freedom Found. award, 1960; Russwurm award Nat. Pubs. Assn., 1963; Edwin T. Dahlberg award Am. Bapt. Conv., 1968; Am. Exemplar medal, 1969; Phila. Book award; Phila. Fellowship Comm. award.

SULLIVAN, LOUIS WADE, secretary of health and human services, physician; b. Atlanta, Nov. 3, 1933; s. Walter Wade and Lubirda Elizabeth (Priester) S.; m. Eve Williamson, Sept. 30, 1955; children: Paul, Shanta, Halsted. B.S. magna cum laude, Morehouse Coll., Atlanta, 1954; M.D. cum laude, Boston U., 1958. Diplomate: Am. Bd. Internal Medicine. Intern N.Y. Hosp.-Cornell Med. Ctr., N.Y.C., 1958-59, resident in internal medicine, 1959-60; fellow in pathology Mass. Gen. Hosp., Boston, 1960-61; rsch. fellow Thorndike Meml. Lab. Harvard Med. Sch., Boston, 1961-63; instr. medicine Harvard Med. Sch., 1963-64; asst. prof. medicine N.J. Coll. Medicine, 1964-66; co-dir. hematology Boston U. Med. Ctr., 1966; assoc. prof. medicine Boston U., 1968-74; dir. hematology Boston City Hosp., 1973-75, also prof. medicine and physiology Boston U., 1974-75; dean Sch. Medicine, Morehouse Coll., Atlanta, 1975-89, pres., until 1989; sec. Dept. of Health and Human Svcs., Washington, 1989—; mem. sickle cell anemia adv. com. NIH, 1974-75; ad hoc panel on blood diseases Nat. Heart, Lung Blood Disease Bur., 1973, Nat. Adv. Rsch. Coun., 1977; mem. med. adv. bd. Nat. Leukemia Assn., 1968-70, chmn., 1970; reseacher suppression of hemato-poiesis by ethanol, pernicious anemia in childhood, folates in human nutrition. John Hay Whitney Found. Opportunity fellow, 1960-61. Mem. Am. Soc. Hematology, Am. Soc. Clin. Investigation, Inst. Medicine, Phi Beta Kappa, Alpha Omega Alpha, Episcopalian. Office: Dept HHS Office of the Sec 200 Independence Ave SW Washington DC 20201*

SULLIVAN, MARGARET PATRICIA, physician; b. Lewistown, Mont., Feb. 7, 1922. B.A., Rice Inst., 1944; M.D., Duke, 1950. Bar: Diplomate Am. Bd. Pediatrics. Intern Duke Hosp., Durham, N.C., 1950-51; asst. resident pediatrics Duke Hosp., 1951-52; asst. resident St. Louis Children's Hosp., 1952-53; pediatrician Atomic Bomb Casualty Commn., Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan, 1953-55; asst. resident pediatrics Tex. Children's Hosp., Houston, 1955; asst. pediatrician U. Tex. M.D. Anderson Hosp. and Tumor Inst., Houston, 1956-61; assoc. pediatrician U. Tex. M.D. Anderson Hosp. and Tumor Inst., 1961-74, pediatrician, prof. pediatrics, 1973-86, Ashbel Smith prof. pediatrics, 1986—, interim chmn. dept. pediatrics, 1988-90; asst. prof. pediatrics U. Tex. Postgrad. Sch. Medicine, 1956-61; participant internat. seminars. Editorial bd. Year Book of Cancer, 1959-61; contrb. articles to prof. jous. Mem. Am. Acad. Pediatrics, AAAS, Am. Assn. Cancer Edn., Am. Assn. Cancer Research, AMA, Am. Med. Women's Assn. (pres. 1974), Am. Soc. Clin. Oncology., Harris County Med. Soc., Houston Pediatric Soc., N.Y. Acad. Scis., So. Soc. Pediatric Research, Gulf Coast Hematology Soc., Tex. Med. Assn., Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, Alpha Omega Alpha. Office: U. Tex. M.D. Anderson Hosp and Tumor Inst 1515 Holcombe Blvd Houston TX 77030

SULLIVAN, SISTER MARIE CELESTE, hospital administrator; b. Boston, Mar. 18, 1929; d. Daniel John and Katherine Agnes (Cunniff) S. BBA, St. Bonaventure U., 1965. Joined Order Franciscan Sisters Roman Cath. Ch., 1952; bus. mgr. St. Joseph's Hosp., Providence, 1954-62; asst. adminstr. St. Joseph's Hosp., Tampa, Fla., 1965-70, adminstr., 1970-83, chief exec. officer, 1983—; mem. Adv. Council Hillsborough County, Emergency Med. Planning Council Hillsborough County; coord. health affairs Diocese of St. Petersburg, 1980—; mem. Fla. Cancer Control and Research Adv. Bd., 1980-90; bd. dirs. First Fla. Bank, N.A.; gen. councillor Franciscan Sisters of Allegany, 1984—. Contrb. articles to prof. jous. Trustee St. Francis Med. & Health Ctr., Miami Beach, Fla., 1986—; bd. dirs. local chpt. Am. Cancer Soc. Recipient Humanitarian award Judeo-Christian Health Clinic, Tampa, 1977, Athena award Fla. West Coast chpt. Women in Communications, 1978, Exec. Woman of Yr. award Tampa Bay chpt. Network Exec. Women, 1987, Fellow Am. Coll. Health Care Execs.; mem. Fla. Hosp. Assn. (trustee 1983-87), Am. Mgmt. Assn., Greater Tampa C. of C. (bd. govs. 1982-87), Democrat. Club, Centre (Tampa) (founding bd. govs.), Home 1924 W. Curtis St Tampa FL 33614 Office: St Joseph's Hosp PO Box 4227 Tampa FL 33613

31, 1975. A.B., Western Mich. U., 1932; M.A. in 1941; LL.D., Providence Coll., 1950. Instr. arts and Bloomfield Hills, Mich., 1933-35; cond. summer pla arts and crafts Middlesex Sch., Concord, Mass., 19 Groton (Mass.) Sch., 1938-42; cons. art edn., sch. e dir. exhb. contemporary N.E. handicrafts Worcest 1942-43; cons. Met. Mus., N.Y.C., 1943-44; conduct therapy in mil. hosps.; dir. edn. Mus. of Art, R.I. Sc 1944-45; dean edn. R.I. Sch. Design, 1945-47, pres. Portland Art Assn.-Mus. and Art Sch., 1957-60, Syracuse and Onondage County, 1961-71; program d Fort Worth, 1971-74; dir. adminstr. services Kimbe adj. prof. art, dir. Univ. Art Gallery U. Tex. at Arlin curator Sch. Architecture and Design U. Tex., Arlin Coun. Mus's. and Edn. in the Visual Arts, 1973-78, 4500 Westridge Ave Apt 1 Fort Worth TX 76116 O Bldg Box 19108 Arlington TX 76019

SULLIVAN, MELANIE-PREJEAN, management (torian; b. Lake Charles, La., Apr. 15, 1953; d. Har Jean (Bourgeois) P.; m. Kevin Jon Sullivan, Aug. 1 Breton Sullivan. BA in History and Library Sci. cum U. 1975; MA in History, U. Ky., 1977. Records ana Archives, Frankfort, Ky., 1977-78; research assist. County Hist. Commn., Lexington, Ky., 1978-80; ass Art Mus., Louisville, 1981-85, registrar, head curator; Louisville, 1983—; cons. Am. Retreaders' Assn., Loui field.; archivist St. Luke's Ch., Anchorage, Ky., 1986— Kettles and Cures: Milestones in the Tire Retre Industry, 1989; editor: JBSAM Policies & Procedures: lets, brochures in field. Vol. Ronald McDonald Hou active Council on Peacemaking and Religion, Louisv Kentuckiana Children's Home, Inc., Louisville, 1986— Mus. (mem. registrar's com.), Nat. Coun. on Pub. Hi Louisville Jaycee Women (pres. 1980-81), Phi Kappa Alpha Delta Pi (province dir. 1985-89, nat. chair acar v.p. alumnae assn. 1982-84, pres. 1984-85, Dorothy S. 1975). Democrat. Anglo Catholic. Avocation: pub.

SULLIVAN, MICHAEL J., governor, lawyer; b. On Joseph Byrne and Margaret (Hamilton) S.; m. Jane children: Michelle, Patrick, Theresa. BS in Petroleum 1961, JD, 1964. Assoc. Brown, Drew, Apostolos, Bar Wyo., 1964-67; ptnr. Brown, Drew, Apostolos, Mass 1967—; gov. State of Wyo., Casper, 1987—. Trustee Home, Torrington, Wyo., 1986-87; bd. dirs. Natrona Casper, 1976-86. Mem. ABA, Wyo. Bar Assn., Ass Wyo. Trial Lawyers Assn. Democrat. Roman Cat (pres. Casper club). Avocations: fly fishing, golf, te 5001 Central Ave Cheyenne WY 82002-0010 Office Capitol Cheyenne WY 82002-0010*

SULLIVAN, MICHAEL PATRICK, food service ex 5, 1934; s. Michael Francis and Susan Ellen (Doran) June 27, 1964; children: Katherine, Michael, Mau Thomas. BS, Marquette U., 1956; JD, U. Minn., 1962. Dist. Ct. Minn. 1962, U.S. Supreme Ct. 1975, U.S. 1978. Assoc., Gray, Plant, Mooney & Bennett, 1968-87, mng. ptnr., 1976-87; pres., chief exec. officer Inc., 1987—; bd. dirs. Valspar, Inc.; instr. U. Minn. L continuing legal edn.; spl. counsel to atty. gen. Mini dirs. Legal Aid Soc. Mpls.; bd. trustees Coll. St. Ct Mpls. YMCA; pres. Uniform Law Commn. Service Mem. ABA (ho. of dels.), Minn. Bar Assn. (gov. 1974 Bar Assn. (pres. 1978-79), Am. Bar Found., Am. La Democratic Farmer Labor Party, Roman Catholic, C. Contrb. articles to prof. jous. Office: Internat Da Valley Minneapolis MN 55435

SULLIVAN, NICHOLAS G., speleologist, science at 20, 1927; s. Edward James and Florence (Delaney) 1950; MSc. U. Pitts., 1954; PhD, U. Notre Dame, 1961 Dame (Ind.), 1961-63; asst. prof., assoc. prof., prof. 1963-78, asst. to pres., 1972-74; prof. sci. Manhattan 1979—; vis. prof. U. Alaska, Anchorage, 1961, U. N 1963. Author: Speleology, the Study of Caves, 1962; c on speleology to prof. jous. Trustee Gwynedd (Pa. Nat. Speleological Found., Washington, 1978-84. Fel Soc. (hon. life, trustee 1955-79, pres. 1957-63), Roy. N.Y. Acad. Scis., Explorers Club (pres. 1989—, tru medal Phila. chpt. 1978, Sweeney medal 1979); mem. S (hon. life), Rittenhouse Club, Bankstown Sports C Manhattan Coll Riverdale NY 10471

SULLIVAN, PATRICK, professional football team e and Mary (Malone) S. Former asst. gen. mgr. New Mass., now gen. mgr. Office: care New England Pa Rte 1 Foxboro MA 02035*

SULLIVAN, PEGGY (ANNE), university dean; b. I 12, 1929; d. Michael C. and Ella (O'Donnell) S. A M.S. in L.S. Cath. U. Am., 1953; Ph.D. (Tangley Oe Act Title II fellow), U. Chgo., 1972. Children's cul Va., 1952-61; sch. library specialist Montgomery Cou 1961-63; dir. Knapp Sch. Libraries Project, ALA, 19 inu. Ctr., 1968-69; asst. prof. U. Pitts., 1971-73; Personnel Resources, ALA, Chgo., 1973-74; dean stu



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Public Papers of the Presidents

Remarks at the Presentation Ceremony for the Presidential
Medal of Freedom

25 Weekly Comp. Pres. Doc. 1024

July 6, 1989

LENGTH: 1788 words

I've really been looking forward to one of the most distinguished duties of this office: the privilege of presenting this nation's highest civilian honor, the Presidential Medal of Freedom. And I will make a few comments about each of the recipients before going forward with the formal citation and the presentation of the medal.

The first Presidential Medal recipients were chosen by President Kennedy. But soon after his death, they were awarded by President Johnson, along with some of the choices made by President Kennedy. And some of the first winners included Marian Anderson, Felix Frankfurter and, of course, a posthumous medal to President Kennedy -- all American heroes. And today I find myself standing with four more heroes who embody the achievement, vision, and dedication that is the greatness of this country. You have left an indelible mark as you've enriched this nation, and America is grateful.

Each one here today, indeed all five recipients, are pioneers. General James Doolittle, a trailblazer in modern aviation. Ambassador George Kennan, truly a visionary who foresaw the future of Soviet-American relations. Senator Margaret Chase Smith, a bold achiever who stood alone against the tide of extremism. Secretary Douglas Dillon, an unparalleled public servant who shaped American foreign and economic policy. And finally, a fifth great American who is not with us, the late Lucille Ball, first lady of television to uncountable millions worldwide.

General Jimmy Doolittle is an American war hero, a recordbreaking pilot, and an innovator in modern aviation. After serving his country as a flying cadet in World War I, he made the first cross-country flight and only one refueling stop. He set land and seaplane speed records. He was the first to fly blind, by instruments only. Indeed, Jimmy Doolittle was the master of the calculated risk. And when the United States entered World War II, General Doolittle was assigned a top-secret mission that was perhaps the most daring combined operation of the whole war. He led the first offensive aerial strike on the Japanese mainland after Pearl Harbor. This courageous, one-way mission electrified the world and gave America's war -- the hopes that we had -- a terrific lift. During the war, General Doolittle also directed U.S. air power in the invasion of Africa and participated in 25 missions, including the first attack on Rome. General Doolittle is truly the Father of Modern Aviation. For his dedication above and beyond the call of duty, for his bravery and valor, and for his innovation and daring, the Nation thanks him.

As a 27-year career diplomat, a renowned historian, astute professor, George Kennan has shaped the way Americans have thought about foreign policy in the postwar era. As head of the State Department's policy planning staff and as Counselor of the Department, and then as Ambassador to the Soviet Union, he

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helped our nation understand the dangers that it faced. He contributed mightily to the political and economic reconstruction of Europe. And after his retirement from government, Ambassador Kennan joined the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton and turned his formidable talents to scholarship. His many books, which earned him the Pulitzer Prize and the National Book Award, among other honors, document the document history of our modern age. And through his writings and his guidance in the Kennan Institute for Advanced Russian Studies, he has added more to our understanding of the relationship with the Soviet Union than perhaps any other individual American. Today we stand on the threshold of a new era, a new era in our relationship with the Soviet Union, one that looks beyond the successful strategy of containment which George Kennan did so much to develop. And so, for his unique contributions to the national security of this country, the United States honors Ambassador George Kennan.

Margaret Chase Smith was the first woman in American history to be elected to both Houses of Congress, serving for 32 years, holding office under six Presidents beginning with Franklin Roosevelt. Her talent, intellect, and distinguished service to this country resulted in her becoming the first woman to have her name placed in nomination for President by a major political party. Senator Smith's finest hour came when she issued in "Declaration of Conscience," an historic and courageous speech denouncing McCarthyism, and she spoke out when so many others remained silent. Senator Smith was instrumental in improving the status of women in the Armed Services and was an outspoken advocate of a strong nuclear deterrent in the face of the Soviet threat. We honor Senator Smith today for her commitment to truth and honesty in government and in America and to strengthening America at home and abroad. She looked beyond the politics of the time to see the future of America and made us all better for it.

The brilliant achievements of Douglas Dillon raise the nobility of public service to new heights. He began his career as a businessman who later served in the Navy during World War II. While serving in the Eisenhower administration as Ambassador to France, and later as Under Secretary of State, Mr. Dillon pioneered an ambitious foreign aid policy. And in Latin America, his work with struggling economies strengthened the democratic forces there. In Western Europe, his determined foreign aid strategies led to the economic and military unity among the allies. Douglas Dillon also served President Kennedy as Secretary of the Treasury and became one of the most influential members of that Cabinet. The Kennedy tax policy was revolutionary at the time, and Douglas Dillon was the man who developed those policies of lower taxes and policies that worked. But Douglas Dillon's dedication went beyond serving his nation as a public servant. Under his leadership as chairman, the Metropolitan Museum of Art became the second largest museum in the world after the Louvre. And Douglas Dillon dedicated himself to making America stronger as a diplomat, a public servant, businessman, and philanthropist -- truly a renaissance man. And for this, his countrymen salute him.

Lucille Ball was known as the First Lady of Television -- one of America's greatest comedienes. The series "I Love Lucy" quickly made her a household name and kept generations of Americans laughing. In fact, according to TV Guide, her face was seen by more people more often than the face of any human being who ever lived. "I Love Lucy" -- than ran in over 80 countries, and the cumulative audience runs in the tens of billions. Who can forget Lucy? She was like everyone's next door neighbor, only funnier. [Laughter] Her secret, she said, was to take everyday things and exaggerate them to funny absurdity. And it worked. And she became an American success story and a brilliant

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businesswoman. Lucille Ball was a national treasure who brought laughter to us all. Love Lucy? Sure. This nation is grateful to her, and we will miss her dearly.

And now I am pleased to present the citations -- have the citations read and present the medals to our distinguished recipients. So, first, General Doolittle, if I could ask you to come forward, sir.

Aviation pioneer and military hero, James H. Doolittle is a symbol of vision and courage. His numerous contributions to aeronautical science, often at great personal hazard, extend from the earliest achievements in long-distance flying to the age of rockets. In the uniform of his country, General Doolittle's heroic leadership inspired the American people during the darkest hours of the Second World War. In public service, he continued to foster American advances in aeronautics, the cause to which he devoted his life. For extraordinary service to country, the American people salute one of their foremost heroes.

Now, Ambassador Kennan, if you would come forward, sir. May I say, Welcome.

Career diplomat, historian, educator, George Kennan has helped shape American foreign policy since 1933. His many years in government service and lifetime of scholarly writings revealed a deep insight into East-West relations, a recognition of the challenges of totalitarian expansion, as well as a man of extraordinary sensitivity. For his success in advancing our national security and for his many contributions to the study of international affairs, George Kennan's fellow Americans proudly honor him.

Senator Smith.

As the United States Representative for 8 years, as a 3-term Senator, Margaret Chase Smith served the people of Maine and the Nation with distinction. She influenced greatly the development of our postwar foreign and domestic policies, and her abilities and independent spirit made her one of the most admired women in America. A firm believer in a strong national defense, her efforts to improve the status of women in the Navy earned her the affectionate title Mother of the Waves. And for many years of outstanding public service, America proudly honors her.

In a lifetime of responsible positions, C. Douglas Dillon has dedicated himself to bettering America and the world. By fostering European economic and military unity, he furthered the cause of democracy. Through his leadership on economic issues, he helped make possible the material advance of a generation. Through his dedication to the Alliance for Progress, he made real for a million America's determination to promote social development. For service to three Presidents and for commitment to his fellow man, America honors Mr. Dillon.

Gary, can I ask you to come forward -- Mr. Gary Morton. You know Bar.

A gifted comedienne known and loved by generations of audiences around the world, Lucille Ball left a lasting impression of American entertainment. For over 50 years, she warmed the hearts of millions with her humor, both in films and later on television, where no program was better named than "I Love Lucy." As president of her own production company, she set an example with her commitment to programming of quality for family enjoyment. Lucy's work continues to bring joy and laughter into American homes. And a grateful

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nation remembers her with love and appreciation.

And now I will present the Medal to her husband, Gary Morton.

That concludes this brief, but heartfelt, ceremony. And we're delighted you all are here, and thank all of you for coming to honor these five individuals. Thank you very much.

Note: The President spoke at 11:58 a.m. in the East Room at the White House. Following his remarks, the President and Mrs. Bush hosted a luncheon in the Residence for the recipients.

1955) and Syracuse University College of Law (J.D., 1961). He was born July 5, 1932, in New York, NY. Mr. Barclay was commissioned as a second lieutenant in the Artillery in the U.S. Army Reserve in 1955. He is married, has five children, and resides in Pulaski, NY.

Remarks on Presenting the Presidential Medal of Freedom to Lech Walesa and the Presidential Citizen's Medal to Lane Kirkland

November 13, 1989

The President. Just before Christmas, 1981, a darkness descended across Poland for the third time this century. What had begun as a year of hope and freedom ended in violence and repression. In snow-filled crossroads and town squares across Poland, iron tanks rumbled to a stop. Lech Walesa made the sign of the cross on the foreheads of his sleeping children and was taken away into the night. Solidarity, a movement embracing the Polish Nation, was outlawed. Communications with the outside world were cut. And Poland awoke to snow and steel and silence, an entire nation imprisoned.

But you can't lock up a dream. One by one, candles lit the windows of Poland's farmhouses and tenements, silent beacons of liberty still burning in the hearts of a brave and ancient people. And that Christmas Eve, not far from where we stand, a candle burned all night in the White House, like others all across America, glowing with solidarity with the Polish people.

When spring came, a time of renewal and rebirth, Lech Walesa's fate was still unknown. And as colleges and universities approached graduation, one by one, again and again, the same two names were heard. Lech Walesa and Solidarity. Of course, Lech Walesa could not come to accept those honorary degrees. And so, in crowded assembly halls and packed arenas across America, where every precious space was filled with proud and loving families, stage after stage held a single, unfilled place—an empty chair, bearing only the Solidarity

banner—awaiting the release of Lech Walesa, the liberation of the Polish people.

We saw empty chairs in Maine and Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Illinois. And at Notre Dame, the crowd stood for 3 minutes in cheering tribute to the empty chair and the man who wasn't there. At Holy Cross, Lane Kirkland accepted the award on Lech Walesa's behalf. And back in Poland, in a humble wooden church on the outskirts of Gdansk, an empty chair was placed near the altar for the baptism of tiny Maria Victoria, Lech's seventh child, a little girl he'd never seen.

For 8 years, these empty chairs and the American people have waited for you to come. We waited because we believe in freedom. We waited because we believe in Poland. And we waited because we believe in you. And today the waiting is over. Lech Walesa, man of freedom, is at the White House. We think of it as the house of freedom.

Lech Walesa, on behalf of the people of the United States, I am proud to say to you: Take your place in this house of freedom. Take your place in the empty chair. Now you can have a seat.

In just a few days, you will be the second private citizen from abroad—second in our history—to ever address a joint meeting of Congress, after the Marquis de Lafayette in 1824. And like him, you helped win an historic struggle. And like him, you represent not only a people but also an idea—an idea whose time has come. And nothing can stop an idea whose time has come. That idea is freedom. The time is now.

You were called a nobody. But Lenin and Stalin have been disproved not by Presidents or princes but by the likes of an electrician from Gdansk and his fellow workers in a brave union called Solidarity. The Iron Curtain is fast becoming a rusted, abandoned relic, symbolizing a lost era, a failed ideology. And the change is everywhere—Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia. And ladies and gentlemen, the week that brought Lech Walesa to America is the week that the headlines proclaimed, "And the Wall Comes Tumbling Down."

So, what is happening in Berlin and on our television screens is astounding. World War II, fought for freedom, ironically left

the world divided between the free and the unfree. And most of us alive today were born into that sundered world. And now almost 50 years have passed, and some have wondered all these years why we stayed in Berlin. And let me tell you! We stayed because we knew, we just knew—all Americans—that this day would come. And now a century that was born in war and revolution may bequeath a legacy of peace unthinkable only a few years ago.

The story of our times is the story of brave men and women who seized a moment, who took a stand. Lech Walesa showed how one individual could inspire others—in them a faith so powerful that it vindicated itself—changed the course of a nation. History may make men, but Lech Walesa has made history. And I believe history continues to be made every day by small daily acts of courage, by people who strive to make a difference. Such people, says Lech, “are everywhere, in every factory, steel mill, mine, and shipyard—everywhere.” And we’ve certainly seen them in the American labor movement, where from the leadership of Lane Kirkland to the rank and file across the country, they have struggled in the vanguard of the free labor movement around the world.

Our own humble electrician, Ben Franklin, declared that “Our cause is the cause of all mankind, for we are fighting for their liberty in defending our own.” And like Franklin, who seized lightning from the skies and brought it to Earth, Lech Walesa seized an idea, a powerful idea, and with it electrified the world. The idea is freedom. And the time is now.

Country by country, people by people, year by year, courageous new voices are raised in a hundred languages—Spanish, German, Chinese, Russian. And yet from these varied lips comes a word all can understand: freedom. And with one voice, the people of the world have spoken: freedom. In America, it’s our greatest natural resource, the secret of our success. And freedom will bring success to Poland, too. American aid has begun, and more is coming. From Washington to Warsaw, Kansas City to Krakow, from Green Bay to Gdansk, Americans are linked in spirit with the Polish people in their brave struggle for opportunity, prosperity, and freedom.

Lech Walesa, by your abiding faith and by the miracle of democracy’s new birth in your homeland, you have come to personify the new breeze that is sweeping the world, East and West, the spiritual godfather of a new generation of democracy. And even while Solidarity was banned, your example and the example of the Polish people was mirrored across Asia when “People Power” became a chant, first in the Philippines and then in Pakistan and South Korea and, yes, even in Tiananmen Square. The whole world is watching, and the whole world is with you.

Thank you, Poland, for showing us that the dream is alive. And thank you, Poland, for showing us that a dream wrought by flesh and blood cannot be stilled by walls of steel. Thank you, Poland, and thank you, Lech Walesa.

And now, it is with great pride that I bestow the medal, previously awarded to the likes of Martin Luther King and President John F. Kennedy, Anwar Sadat, Mother Teresa. It is our nation’s highest civilian honor. So, Mr. Walesa, if you’ll come over here, let me read the citation:

To Lech Walesa, of Gdansk, Poland, the Presidential Medal of Freedom. Lech Walesa has shown through his life and work the power of one individual’s ideals when combined with the irresistible force of freedom. Through moral authority, force of personality, and demonstrated heroism, he has inspired a nation and the world in the cause of liberty. The United States honors a true man of his times and of timeless ideals: Lech Walesa, distinguished son of Poland, champion of universal human rights.

Mr. Walesa. Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, I’m deeply moved and gratified that I’m here, in the Capital of the United States of America and the White House, greeted so warmly by President George Bush in the company of American-Polish friends.

One of the greatest dreams of my life has thus been fulfilled. I’m full of admiration for your country not because it’s a big power and not because it’s rich, even though one could envy that. I admire America as a country of freedom—freedom of man and freedom of a nation. You took

that freedom yourself. Nobody gave it to you as a present. You built it through your hard work, step by step. You created wonderful democratic institutions, which are an example for many other countries. But most before others, you created human attachments to freedom.

America is a free country because American workers and farmers are and want to be free—technicians and engineers, bankers and industrialists. America is rich with its freedom. It shares it with the emigrants. Some are looking for freedom from misery, and others are looking for freedom from persecutions. That is why I so highly cherish the Presidential Medal of Freedom. Poles know the price of freedom as very few nations of the world. They know how to fight for freedom. They know how to defend freedom. Now my country has entered the road of freedom. It's rebuilding its independence and democracy. It's restoring sense to labor and economy. I'm sure that we will not get away from that road.

Mr. President, for yours and our freedom, for the American Nation, for the freedom of all nations of the world, thank you very much for this wonderful, wonderful distinction.

The President. Please be seated. Before we conclude, there is one more person with us today whose dedication to Solidarity and to free trade unions I feel we must recognize. You all know how crucial has been the work of the AFL-CIO [American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations] in helping *Solidarność* through difficult times and in promoting free trade unions and democracy around the world. So, Lane Kirkland, would you please come up here, sir. For over a decade, under your leadership, you and the union have been pathbreakers for freedom, continuing the support for free trade unions around the world. And in Eastern Europe, your support was crucial. And you were there—you, personally, were there—in the hour of greatest need, helping to keep alive the dream of democracy in Poland.

And so, Lane, on behalf of a grateful nation, I want to present you with the Presidential Citizen's Medal. And the citation reads:

As President of the AFL-CIO, Joseph Lane Kirkland has worked tirelessly and effectively in support of Solidarity, free trade unions, and democratic principles. America honors him for this dedication, which has helped spread the lamp of liberty in Eastern Europe and across the globe.

Congratulations.

Mr. Kirkland. Mr. President, you must like surprises because I was extraordinarily surprised by your very generous act in enabling me to share an honor with the man who towers in the world today for his achievements: Lech Walesa.

I can only say that it's what I think I try my best to stand for today that merits any such recognition. And what I do stand for—the instrument and the principle of free trade unionism—is today a lever that can move the world. And to serve that is a privilege for any person.

Thank you again, Mr. President.

Note: The President spoke at 6:07 p.m. in the East Room of the White House.

Exchange With Reporters

November 14, 1989

Eastern-Bloc Reforms

Q. Mr. President, do you have any reaction to Czechoslovakia's decision to ease travel restrictions?

The President. Well, I'm very pleased about the move in Czechoslovakia. Several months ago we called for a Europe whole and free, and as I survey the changes taking place, it seems to be moving towards a Europe whole and free. So, I would welcome this as a very encouraging first step.

The people of Czechoslovakia have the same aspirations for freedom that others have; and I would expect we'd see further changes there, just as we have seen in Poland, Hungary, and in the German Democratic Republic. So, it's a very good and encouraging step. And this is further manifestation that Europe someday will be whole and free. Gorbachev talks about a common home. We talk about a Europe

"(q) Those under Section 2(b)(6) of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 (12 U.S.C. 635(b)(6)) to the Secretary of State."

"(r) Those under Section 588(b) of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1989 (Public Law 100-461), to the Secretary of Defense, except with respect to the determination of an emergency as provided by subsection (b)(3). The Secretary of Defense in implementation of the functions delegated to him under section 588(b) shall consult with the Secretary of State."

Sec. 6. Section 1(e) of Executive Order No. 11958, as amended, is further amended by inserting "and section 580 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1989 (Public Law 100-461)," after "Section 23 of the Act".

Sec. 7. Section 1(1) of Executive Order No. 11958, as amended, is further amended by striking out the semicolon at the end of the second sentence of paragraph (1) and inserting a period in lieu thereof, and by adding the following sentence at the end of paragraph (1):

"The authority to undertake activities to ensure compliance with established export conditions may be redelegated to the Secretary of Defense, or to the head of another department or agency as appropriate, which shall exercise such functions in consultation with the Secretary of State;"

Sec. 8. Section 2(a) of Executive Order No. 11958, as amended, is further amended by deleting "and" after "International Development Cooperation Agency" and inserting "and the Chairman of the Export-Import Bank," after "Arms Control and Disarmament Agency,".

George Bush

The White House,
July 5, 1989.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 10:21 a.m., July 7, 1989]

Note: The Executive order was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on July 6.

Remarks at the Presentation Ceremony for the Presidential Medal of Freedom July 6, 1989

I've really been looking forward to one of the most distinguished duties of this office: the privilege of presenting this nation's highest civilian honor, the Presidential Medal of Freedom. And I will make a few comments about each of the recipients before going forward with the formal citation and the presentation of the medal.

The first Presidential Medal recipients were chosen by President Kennedy. But soon after his death, they were awarded by President Johnson, along with some of the choices made by President Kennedy. And some of the first winners included Marian Anderson, Felix Frankfurter and, of course, a posthumous medal to President Kennedy—all American heroes. And today I find myself standing with four more heroes who embody the achievement, vision, and dedication that is the greatness of this country. You have left an indelible mark as you've enriched this nation, and America is grateful.

Each one here today, indeed all five recipients, are pioneers. General James Doolittle, a trailblazer in modern aviation. Ambassador George Kennan, truly a visionary who foresaw the future of Soviet-American relations. Senator Margaret Chase Smith, a bold achiever who stood alone against the tide of extremism. Secretary Douglas Dillon, an unparalleled public servant who shaped American foreign and economic policy. And finally, a fifth great American who is not with us, the late Lucille Ball, first lady of television to uncountable millions worldwide.

General Jimmy Doolittle is an American war hero, a recordbreaking pilot, and an innovator in modern aviation. After serving his country as a flying cadet in World War I, he made the first cross-country flight with only one refueling stop. He set land and seaplane speed records. He was the first to fly blind, by instruments only. Indeed, Jimmy Doolittle was the master of the calculated risk. And when the United States entered World War II, General Doolittle was assigned a top-secret mission that was perhaps the most daring combined oper-

ation of the whole war. He led the first offensive aerial strike on the Japanese mainland after Pearl Harbor. This courageous, one-way mission electrified the world and gave America's war—the hopes that we had—a terrific lift. During the war, General Doolittle also directed U.S. air power in the invasion of Africa and participated in 25 missions, including the first attack on Rome. General Doolittle is truly the Father of Modern Aviation. For his dedication above and beyond the call of duty, for his bravery and valor, and for his innovation and daring, the Nation thanks him.

As a 27-year career diplomat, a renowned historian, astute professor, George Kennan has shaped the way Americans have thought about foreign policy in the postwar era. As head of the State Department's policy planning staff and as Counselor of the Department, and then as Ambassador to the Soviet Union, he helped our nation understand the dangers that it faced. He contributed mightily to the political and economic reconstruction of Europe. And after his retirement from government, Ambassador Kennan joined the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton and turned his formidable talents to scholarship. His many books, which earned him the Pulitzer Prize and the National Book Award, among other honors, document the diplomatic history of our modern age. And through his writings and his guidance in the Kennan Institute for Advanced Russian Studies, he has added more to our understanding of the relationship with the Soviet Union than perhaps any other individual American. Today we stand on the threshold of a new era, a new era in our relationship with the Soviet Union, one that looks beyond the successful strategy of containment which George Kennan did so much to develop. And so, for his unique contributions to the national security of this country, the United States honors Ambassador George Kennan.

Margaret Chase Smith was the first woman in American history to be elected to both Houses of Congress, serving for 32 years, holding office under six Presidents beginning with Franklin Roosevelt. Her talent, intellect, and distinguished service to this country resulted in her becoming the first woman to have her name placed in nomination for President by a major politi-

cal party. Senator Smith's finest hour came when she issued the "Declaration of Conscience," an historic and courageous speech denouncing McCarthyism, and she spoke out when so many others remained silent. Senator Smith was instrumental in improving the status of women in the Armed Services and was an outspoken advocate of a strong nuclear deterrent in the face of the Soviet threat. We honor Senator Smith today for her commitment to truth and honesty in government and in America and to strengthening America at home and abroad. She looked beyond the politics of the time to see the future of America and made us all better for it.

The brilliant achievements of Douglas Dillon raise the nobility of public service to new heights. He began his career as a businessman who later served in the Navy during World War II. While serving in the Eisenhower administration as Ambassador to France, and later as Under Secretary of State, Mr. Dillon pioneered an ambitious foreign aid policy. And in Latin America, his work with struggling economies strengthened the democratic forces there. In Western Europe, his determined foreign aid strategies led to the economic and military unity among the allies. Douglas Dillon also served President Kennedy as Secretary of the Treasury and became one of the most influential members of that Cabinet. The Kennedy tax policy was revolutionary at the time, and Douglas Dillon was the man who developed those policies of lower taxes and policies that worked. But Douglas Dillon's dedication went beyond serving his nation as a public servant. Under his leadership as chairman, the Metropolitan Museum of Art became the second largest museum in the world after the Louvre. And Douglas Dillon dedicated himself to making America stronger as a diplomat, a public servant, businessman, and philanthropist—truly a renaissance man. And for this, his countrymen salute him.

Lucille Ball was known as the First Lady of Television—one of America's greatest comedienne. The series "I Love Lucy" quickly made her a household name and kept generations of Americans laughing. In fact, according to TV Guide, her face was seen by more people more often than the face of

any human being who ever lived. "I Love Lucy"—that ran in over 80 countries, and the cumulative audience runs in the tens of billions. Who can forget Lucy? She was like everyone's next door neighbor, only funnier. [Laughter] Her secret, she said, was to take everyday things and exaggerate them to funny absurdity. And it worked. And she became an American success story and a brilliant businesswoman. Lucille Ball was a national treasure who brought laughter to us all. Love Lucy? Sure. This nation is grateful to her, and we will miss her dearly.

And now I am pleased to present the citations—have the citations read and present the medals to our distinguished recipients. So, first, General Doolittle, if I could ask you to come forward, sir.

Aviation pioneer and military hero, James H. Doolittle is a symbol of vision and courage. His numerous contributions to aeronautical science, often at great personal hazard, extend from the earliest achievements in long-distance flying to the age of rockets. In the uniform of his country, General Doolittle's heroic leadership inspired the American people during the darkest hours of the Second World War. In public service, he continued to foster American advances in aeronautics, the cause to which he devoted his life. For extraordinary service to country, the American people salute one of their foremost heroes.

Now, Ambassador Kennan, if you would come forward, sir. May I say, Welcome.

Career diplomat, historian, educator, George Kennan has helped shape American foreign policy since 1933. His many years in government service and a lifetime of scholarly writings revealed a deep insight into East-West relations, a recognition of the challenges of totalitarian expansion, as well as a man of extraordinary sensitivity. For his success in advancing our national security and for his many contributions to the study of international affairs, George Kennan's fellow Americans proudly honor him.

Senator Smith.

As the United States Representative for 8 years, as a 3-term Senator, Margaret Chase Smith served the people of Maine and the Nation with distinction. She influenced greatly the development of our postwar foreign and domestic policies, and her abilities and independent spirit made her one of the most admired women in America. A firm believer in a strong national defense, her efforts to improve the status of women in the Navy earned her the affectionate title Mother of the Waves. And for many years of

outstanding public service, America proudly honors her.

In a lifetime of responsible positions, C. Douglas Dillon has dedicated himself to bettering America and the world. By fostering European economic and military unity, he furthered the cause of democracy. Through his leadership on economic issues, he helped make possible the material advance of a generation. Through his dedication to the Alliance for Progress, he made real for a million America's determination to promote social development. For service to three Presidents and for commitment to his fellow man, America honors Mr. Dillon.

Gary, can I ask you to come forward—Mr. Gary Morton. You know Bar.

A gifted comedienne known and loved by generations of audiences around the world, Lucille Ball left a lasting impression of American entertainment. For over 50 years, she warmed the hearts of millions with her humor, both in films and later on television, where no program was better named than "I Love Lucy." As president of her own production company, she set an example with her commitment to programming of quality for family enjoyment. Lucy's work continues to bring joy and laughter into American homes. And a grateful nation remembers her with love and appreciation.

And now I will present the Medal to her husband, Gary Morton.

That concludes this brief, but heartfelt, ceremony. And we're delighted you all are here, and thank all of you for coming to honor these five individuals. Thank you very much.

Note: The President spoke at 11:58 a.m. in the East Room at the White House. Following his remarks, the President and Mrs. Bush hosted a luncheon in the Residence for the recipients.

Executive Order 12681—Exclusions From the Federal Labor-Management Relations Program

July 6, 1989

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, including Chapter 71 of title 5 of the United States Code, and having determined under section

PRESIDENTIAL MEDALS OF FREEDOM
PRESENTED BY
PRESIDENT BUSH

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BALL, Lucille (<u>POSTHUMOUSLY</u>) Entertainer, Comedienne	7/6/89
BAKER, James Addison, III Public Servant, Secretary of State, former Secretary of the Treasury, Chief of Staff and Assistant to the President of the United States (Reagan), Under Secretary of Commerce	7/3/91
CHENEY, Richard B. Public Servant, Secretary of Defense, former Member, U.S. House of Representatives from Wyoming, Assistant to the President of the United States (Chief of Staff - Ford)	7/3/91
DILLON, C. Douglas Public Servant, former Secretary of the Treasury, Diplomat	7/6/89
DOOLITTLE, James H. Military Hero, Pilot, General, U.S. Army, Retired	7/6/89
KENNAN, George Diplomat, Historian, Educator	7/6/89
PEPPER, Claude Public Servant, Member, U.S. House of Representatives, former U.S. Senator from Florida	5/25/89
POWELL, General Colin L., U.S. Army Military Officer, Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, former Assistant to the President of the United States for National Security Affairs (Reagan)	7/3/91
SCHWARZKOPF, General H. Norman, U.S. Army Military Officer, Commander-in-Chief, Central Command, (Persian Gulf)	7/3/91
SCOWCROFT, Lt. General Brent, U.S. Air Force, Retired Public Servant, Assistant to the President of the United States for National Security Affairs, former Assistant to the President of the United States for National Security Affairs (Ford)	7/3/91
SMITH, Margaret Chase Public Servant, former U.S. Senator and Member, U.S. House of Representatives	7/6/89
THATCHER, Margaret Former Prime Minister of Great Britain	3/7/91
WALESA, Lech Polish Trade Unionist	11/13/89
WEBSTER, William H. Public Servant, Director of Central Intelligence, former Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and Federal judge.	7/25/91

PRESIDENTIAL MEDALS OF FREEDOM
PRESENTED BY
PRESIDENT REAGAN

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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

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ADAMS, Ansel (Photographer)	6/9/80
ALBRIGHT, Horace M. (Conservationist)	12/8/80
BALDWIN, Roger Nash (Founder, ACLU & Intl. League for Human Rights)	Dated 1/14/81 Awarde 1/16/8
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 Sills (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

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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

MEDALS OF FREEDOM PRESENTED
BY PRESIDENT KENNEDY

- - -

SPAAK, Paul-Henri
(Citizen of Belgium; Secretary General, NATO)

2/21/61

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

11/13

Tina,

As we discussed, please
find attached certain
background material on
the Medal of Freedom
which may be helpful
in preparing the remarks
for the 18.th In addition,
please recall that on July
3rd the President also
awarded the medal to the
big 5 Gulf participants.

Thank you,
R.D.

Draft

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. Ferré, 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.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

Presidential Medal of Freedom

FACT SHEET

The Presidential Medal of Freedom 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.

Originally established as the Medal of Freedom by President Truman in 1945, it was awarded either by the President or designated department secretaries. President Kennedy established the Presidential Medal of Freedom, as it now exists, on February 22, 1963.

#

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.

HISTORICAL NOTES:

President Kennedy announced the first Presidential Medal of Freedom awards in 1963. However, President Johnson made the first presentations of the Medal in a ceremony at the White House on December 6, 1963.

The Medal of Freedom as established by President Truman by Executive Order 9586 of July 6, 1945, authorized the following to award the Medal:

The President
The Secretary of State
The Secretary of War
The Secretary of Navy

or

by such officers as the Secretaries might designate

By Executive Order 10336 of April 3, 1952 the list was amended to include the following:

The President
The Secretary of State
The Secretary of Defense
The Secretary of the Army
The Secretary of the Navy
The Secretary of the Air Force

or

by such officers as the Secretaries might designate

Executive Order 11515 of March 13, 1970, eliminated the requirement that the President select a person nominated by the Distinguished Civilian Service Awards Board.

Executive orders in effect that regulate the issuance of the Medal: Executive Order 9586, July 6, 1945, as amended by Executive Order 11085, February 22, 1963, and further amended by Executive Order 11515, March 13, 1970.

Executive Order 11034

AMENDING EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 10995,¹ RELATING TO
TELECOMMUNICATIONS

By virtue of the authority vested in me by Section 301 of Title 3 of the United States Code, and as President of the United States, it is ordered that Executive Order No. 10995 of February 16, 1962, headed "Assigning telecommunications management functions," be, and it is hereby, amended by substituting for Section 3 thereof the following:

"Sec. 3. (a) The authority to assign radio frequencies to Government agencies, vested in the President by subsection 305(a) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended (47 U.S.C. 305(a)), including all functions heretofore vested in the Interdepartment Radio Advisory Committee, is hereby delegated to the Director of the Office of Emergency Planning, who may redelegate such authority to the Director of Telecommunications Management. Such authority shall include the power to amend, modify, or revoke frequency assignments.

"(b) The authority to authorize a foreign government to construct and operate a radio station at the seat of government vested in the President by subsection 305(d) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended (47 U.S.C. 305(d)), is hereby delegated to the Director of the Office of Emergency Planning who may redelegate such authority to the Director of Telecommunications Management. Authorization for the construction and operation of a radio station pursuant to this subsection and the assignment of a frequency for its use shall be made only upon recommendation of the Secretary of State and after consultation with the Attorney General and the Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission."

JOHN F. KENNEDY

THE WHITE HOUSE,
February 15, 1963.

Executive Order 11035

THE PRESIDENTIAL MEDAL OF FREEDOM

By virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States, it is hereby ordered as follows:

SECTION 1. *Prior orders.* The numbered sections of Executive Order No. 9586 of July 6, 1945, as amended by Executive Order No. 10336 of April 3, 1952, are hereby amended to read as follows:

"SECTION 1. *Medal established.* The Medal of Freedom is hereby re-established as the Presidential Medal of Freedom, with accompanying ribbons and appurtenances. The Presidential Medal of Freedom, hereinafter referred to as the Medal, shall be in two degrees.

"Sec. 2. *Award of the Medal.* (a) The Medal may be awarded by the President as provided in this order to any person who has made

¹27 F.R. 1519.

an especially meritorious contribution to (1) the security or national interests of the United States, or (2) world peace, or (3) cultural or other significant public or private endeavors.

"(b) The President may select for award of the Medal any person nominated by the Board referred to in Section 3(a) of this Order, any person otherwise recommended to the President for award of the Medal, or any person selected by the President upon his own initiative.

"(c) The principal announcement of awards of the Medal shall normally be made annually, on or about July 4 of each year; but such awards may be made at other times, as the President may deem appropriate.

"(d) Subject to the provisions of this Order, the Medal may be awarded posthumously.

"*Sec. 3. Distinguished Civilian Service Awards Board.* (a) The Distinguished Civilian Service Awards Board, established by Executive Order No. 10717 of June 27, 1957, hereinafter referred to as the Board, is hereby expanded, for the purpose of carrying out the objectives of this Order, to include five additional members appointed by the President from outside the Executive Branch of the Government. The terms of service of the members of the Board appointed under this paragraph shall be five years, except that the first five members so appointed shall have terms of service expiring on the 31st day of July 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, and 1968, respectively. Any person appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed shall serve for the remainder of such term.

"(b) A chairman of the Board shall be designated by the President from time to time from among the membership of the Board appointed from the Executive Branch.

"(c) For purposes of recommending to the President persons to receive the President's Award for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service, and to carry out the other purposes of Executive Order No. 10717, only the members of the Board from the Executive Branch will sit. The names of persons so recommended will be submitted to the President without reference to the other members of the Board.

"*Sec. 4. Functions of the Board.* (a) Any individual or group may make recommendations to the Board with respect to the award of the Medal, and the Board shall consider such recommendations.

"(b) With due regard for the provisions of Section 2 of this Order, the Board shall screen such recommendations and, on the basis of such recommendations or upon its own motion, shall from time to time submit to the President nominations of individuals for award of the Medal, in appropriate degrees.

"*Sec. 5. Expenses.* Necessary administrative expenses of the Board incurred in connection with the recommendation of persons to receive the Presidential Medal of Freedom, including expenses of travel of members of the Board appointed under Section 3(a) of this

Order, during the fiscal year 1963, may be paid from the appropriation provided under the heading 'Special Projects' in the Executive Office Appropriation Act, 1963, 76 Stat. 315, and during subsequent fiscal years, to the extent permitted by law, from any corresponding or like appropriation made available for such fiscal years. Such payments shall be without regard to the provisions of section 3681 of the Revised Statutes and section 9 of the Act of March 4, 1909, 35 Stat. 1027 (51 U.S.C. 672 and 673). Members of the Board appointed under Section 3(a) of this Order shall serve without compensation.

"Sec. 6. *Design of the Medal.* The Army Institute of Heraldry shall prepare for the approval of the President a design of the Medal in each of its degrees."

SEC. 2. *Other existing orders.* (a) Section 4 of Executive Order No. 10717, establishing the terms of service of the members of the Distinguished Civilian Service Awards Board, is hereby amended to read "The members of the Board shall serve at the pleasure of the President.", and the other sections of that Order are amended conformably to this Order.

(b) Except as otherwise specifically provided in this Order, existing arrangements for conferring medals and honors shall continue in effect.

JOHN F. KENNEDY

THE WHITE HOUSE,
February 22, 1963.

Executive Order 11086

AMENDMENT OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 10587¹ RELATING TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF SECTION 32(h) OF THE TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. 1 *et seq.*), and by section 301 of title 3 of the United States Code (65 Stat. 713), and as President of the United States, it is ordered that sections 1, 2 and 3 of Executive Order No. 10587 of January 13, 1955 (20 F.R. 361) are amended to read as follows:

"SECTION 1. The Jewish Restitution Successor Organization, a charitable membership organization incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, is hereby designated as successor in interest to deceased persons in accordance with and for the purposes of subsection (h) of section 32 of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as added by the Act of August 23, 1954 (68 Stat. 767), and amended by section 204(a) of Public Law 87-846, approved October 22, 1962 (76 Stat. 1114).

"SEC. 2. Exclusive of the designation of the Jewish Restitution Successor Organization under section 1 of this Order and the exercise

¹ 3 CFR, 1954-1958 Comp., p. 235; 20 F.R. 361.

employees and agents as he deems necessary and suitable to carry out the provisions of this order; to exercise any contractual or other rights of the said company incident to the operation of the said plants, facilities, or property or the production, sale, and distribution of the company's products; and to do any and all other things that he may deem necessary or desirable for, or incidental to, the use and operation of the said plants, facilities, and property, or the production, sale, and distribution of the products and services thereof; and to take any other steps that he deems necessary to carry out the provisions and purposes of this order.

3. The Secretary of the Navy shall operate the plants, facilities, and property mentioned herein pursuant to the provisions of the War Labor Disputes Act and under the terms and conditions of employment which are lawfully in effect at the time possession of such plants, facilities, and property is taken under this order, subject to the provisions of Section 5 of the War Labor Disputes Act.

4. The Secretary of the Navy shall permit, upon such terms and conditions as he deems advisable, the management of the plants, facilities, and property taken under this order to continue its managerial functions to the maximum degree possible consistent with the purposes of this order.

5. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to take such action, if any, as he may deem necessary or desirable to provide protection for, and prevent interference with, the plants, facilities, and property taken under this order and all persons employed or seeking employment therein, their families and homes, and he is further authorized to take such appropriate disciplinary action, not inconsistent with law, as may be necessary to effectuate the purposes of this order. Upon the request of the Secretary of the Navy or his duly authorized representative, the Department of Justice, through the Federal Bureau of Investigation, shall immediately undertake and conduct an investigation of any matter affecting the operation of said plants, facilities, and property or government possession thereof hereunder.

6. In carrying out this order the Secretary of the Navy may act through or with the aid of such public or private instrumentalities, persons, or corporations as he may designate. All Federal agen-

cies, including but not limited to the Department of Justice, the War Manpower Commission, the National Labor Relations Board, the Department of Labor, the National Selective Service System, and the Office of Price Administration, shall cooperate with the Secretary of the Navy to the fullest extent of their authority in carrying out the purposes of this order.

7. Possession, control and operation of any plant, facility, or property, or portion thereof, of which possession is taken under this order shall be terminated by the Secretary of the Navy within sixty days after he determines that the productive efficiency of the plant, facility, or property, or portion thereof, prevailing prior to the existing interruptions referred to in the recitals of this order has been restored.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

THE WHITE HOUSE,
July 4, 1945.

EXECUTIVE ORDER 9586

THE MEDAL OF FREEDOM

By virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States and as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, it is hereby ordered as follows:

There is hereby established a medal to be known as the Medal of Freedom with accompanying ribbons and appurtenances for award to any person, not hereinafter specifically excluded, who, on or after December 7, 1941, has performed a meritorious act or service which has aided the United States in the prosecution of a war against an enemy or enemies and for which an award of another United States medal or decoration is considered inappropriate. The Medal of Freedom may also be awarded to any person, not hereinafter specifically excluded, who, on or after December 7, 1941, has similarly aided any nation engaged with the United States in the prosecution of a war against a common enemy or enemies.

The Medal of Freedom shall not be awarded to a citizen of the United States for any act or service performed within the continental limits of the United States or to a member of the armed forces of the United States.

The Medal of Freedom and appurtenances thereto shall be of appropriate design, approved by the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy, and may be awarded by the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, or the Secretary of the Navy, or by such officers as the said Secretaries may respectively designate. Awards shall be made under such regulations as the said Secretaries shall severally prescribe and such regulations shall, insofar as practicable, be of uniform application.

No more than one Medal of Freedom shall be awarded to any one person, but for a subsequent act or service justifying such an award a suitable device may be awarded to be worn with the medal. The Medal of Freedom may be awarded posthumously.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

THE WHITE HOUSE,
July 6, 1945.

EXECUTIVE ORDER 9537

AMENDING EXECUTIVE ORDER 8588 ENTITLED "PRESCRIBING REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE PAYMENT OF EXPENSES OF TRANSPORTATION OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS AND PERSONAL EFFECTS OF CERTAIN CIVILIAN OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE UNITED STATES" AND PRESCRIBING REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE PAYMENT OF EXPENSES OF TRANSPORTATION OF THE IMMEDIATE FAMILY OF CIVILIAN OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE GOVERNMENT

By virtue of and pursuant to the authority vested in me by the act of October 10, 1940, 54 Stat. 1105, and section 201 (a) of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946, approved May 3, 1945, it is hereby ordered as follows:

PART I

Sections 5 and 12 of Executive Order 8588 of November 7, 1940, as amended by sections 1 and 4 of Executive Order 9122 of April 6, 1942,¹ are hereby further amended to read as follows:

"SECTION 5. *Means of shipment.* For the duration of the present war and six months thereafter transportation services, including services specified in sections 3 and 4 hereof, may be procured by the agency concerned, with due re-

gard to means ordinarily required for such transportation, from any available common carrier: *Provided, however,* That the employee may have his effects moved by some means other than that selected by the Government, by paying the difference between the charges under the means selected by the Government and the charges by the preferred means: *And provided further,* That when the head of the department or agency determines it to be in the interest of the Government, he may specifically authorize the shipment by express of articles required for immediate use at the new official station (such as professional books, wearing apparel, bedding or kitchen utensils, but not furniture or jewelry), which shall in no case exceed a weight of 500 pounds for employees having dependents living with them or 250 pounds for employees having no dependents living with them."

"SECTION 12. *Time Limit.* All shipments allowable under these regulations shall begin within one year of the effective date of the transfer of the employee unless an extension is specifically granted by the head of the department or establishment. Such an extension shall be approved by the head of the department or establishment within the one-year period during which shipment would otherwise begin and shall in no case be for a period exceeding two years from the effective date of the transfer, except that, for employees who enter upon active military, naval, or Coast Guard duty at any time prior to the expiration of the period within which transportation of their effects is authorized and who are furloughed for the duration of such duty, the extension may be made effective until a date not more than six months following the date of termination of the furlough."

PART II

The following regulations are hereby prescribed to govern the payment of expenses of transportation, authorized by section 201 (a) of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946, of the immediate family of any civilian officer or employee of the executive departments and independent establishments who is transferred from one official station to another for permanent duty, when authorized by the head of the department or establishment concerned in the order directing such transfer:

¹ 3 CFR Cum. Supp.

ing found that the United States participates in the Provisional Intergovernmental Committee for the Movement of Migrants from Europe under the authority of the Mutual Security Appropriation Act, 1952, approved October 31, 1951 (65 Stat. 730), making an appropriation for such participation, I hereby designate the Provisional Intergovernmental Committee for the Movement of Migrants from Europe as a public international organization entitled to enjoy the privileges, exemptions, and immunities conferred by the said International Organizations Immunities Act.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

THE WHITE HOUSE,
March 28, 1952.

EXECUTIVE ORDER 10336

AMENDMENT OF EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 9586¹ OF JULY 6, 1945, ESTABLISHING THE MEDAL OF FREEDOM

Executive Order No. 9586 of July 6, 1945, establishing the Medal of Freedom, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"By virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States and as Commander in Chief of the armed forces of the United States, it is ordered as follows:

"1. There is hereby established a medal to be known as the Medal of Freedom, with accompanying ribbons and appurtenances. The Medal and its appurtenances shall be of appropriate design, approved by the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense.

"2. (a) The Medal of Freedom may be awarded to any person not hereinafter specifically excluded who, on or after December 7, 1941, has performed a meritorious act or service which (1) has aided the United States in the prosecution of a war against an enemy or enemies, (2) has aided any nation engaged with the United States in the prosecution of a war against a common enemy or enemies, or (3), during any period of national emergency declared by the President or the Congress to exist, has furthered the interests of the security of the United States or of any nation allied or associated with the United States during such period, and for which act or service the award of any other United States medal or decoration is considered inappropriate.

¹ 3 CFR, 1945 Supp.

"2. (b) Under special circumstances, and without regard to the existence of a state of war or national emergency, the Medal of Freedom may also be awarded by, or at the direction of, the President to any person, not hereinafter specifically excluded, for performance of a meritorious act or service in the interests of the security of the United States.

"3. The Medal of Freedom shall not be awarded to a citizen of the United States for any act or service performed within the continental limits of the United States or to a member of the armed forces of the United States.

"4. The Medal of Freedom may be awarded by the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Navy, or the Secretary of the Air Force, or by such officers as they may respectively designate. Awards shall be made under such regulations as the said Secretaries shall severally prescribe, and such regulations shall, so far as practicable, be of uniform application.

"5. The head of any department or agency of the United States not named herein may recommend to the Secretary of Defense the award of the Medal of Freedom and appurtenances thereto for meritorious acts or services performed under the cognizance or direction of the head of such department or agency, and the Secretary of Defense may make such awards.

"6. No more than one Medal of Freedom shall be awarded to any one person, but for a subsequent act or service justifying such an award a suitable device may be awarded to be worn with the medal.

"7. The Medal of Freedom may be awarded posthumously."

HARRY S. TRUMAN

THE WHITE HOUSE,
April 3, 1952.

EXECUTIVE ORDER 10337

AMENDMENT OF THE REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE APPOINTMENT OF POSTMASTERS OF THE FOURTH CLASS

WHEREAS under the regulations now in force the appointment of postmasters of the fourth class may be made upon the basis of investigation and report of a post office inspector in any case in which the compensation of the office is not in excess of \$1300 per annum; and

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 MEDALS OF FREEDOM

PRESENTED BY
PRESIDENT BUSH

9+5-13

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PEPPER, Claude	5/25/89
Public Servant, Member, U.S. House of Representatives, and former U.S. Senator	
BALL, Lucille (POSTHUMOUSLY)	7/6/89
Entertainer, Comedienne	
DILLON, C. Douglas	7/6/89
Public Servant, former Secretary of the Treasury, Diplomat	
DOOLITTLE, James H.	7/6/89
Military Hero, Pilot, General, U.S. Air Force, retired	
KENNAN, George	7/6/89
Diplomat, Historian, Educator	
SMITH, Margaret Chase	7/6/89
Public Servant, former U.S. Senator and Member, U.S. House of Representatives	
WALESA, Lech	11/13/89
Polish Trade Unionist	
THATCHER, Margaret, The Right Honorable, OM, FRS, MP	3/7/91
Former Prime Minister of Great Britain	

ME - Rev. Leon Sullivan
1501 North Broad St.
Philadelphia, PA 19122
212 236-7678; or 602 951-9389



Don Luis Perre
670 Box 4487
San Juan, PR 00936
809 842-0078

The President of the United States of America

Awards this

Presidential Medal of Freedom

to

JAMES ADDISON BAKER, III

As Secretary of State, James A. Baker, III has guided American foreign policy through a period of extraordinary change. In the Gulf, Secretary Baker led, with great distinction, diplomatic efforts to resolve the crisis, pursuing every avenue and travelling tens of thousands of miles to seek Iraq's unconditional withdrawal from Kuwait. He helped forge an historic coalition of countries to stand against Iraq's aggression. His efforts were crowned by the passage of twelve United Nations Security Council resolutions, including a landmark resolution authorizing the use of force to expel Iraq from Kuwait. The United States honors a distinguished servant of our Nation, a clear voice for American principles, and a champion of peace and liberty around the world.

*The White House
Washington, D.C., July 3, 1991*

Co Bunk



The President of the United States of America

Awards this

Presidential Medal of Freedom

to

RICHARD B. CHENEY

As Secretary of Defense, Dick Cheney has been responsible for preserving America's defenses at a time of great change around the world. In the Persian Gulf, Secretary Cheney worked to bring together a formidable military coalition in response to Iraq's aggression against Kuwait and arranged for one of the largest overseas deployments of troops in American history. At home, he worked with Congress to ensure the broadest possible support for our actions in the Gulf. When war came, his superb leadership of all our armed forces helped speed the way to victory. The United States honors a vigilant defender of our Nation's interests and a firm friend of freedom.

The White House
Washington, D. C., July 3, 2001

By Bush



The President of the United States of America

Awards this

Presidential Medal of Freedom

to

GENERAL COLIN L. POWELL, USA

In a long and distinguished career in the United States Army, culminating in his service as Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, Colin Powell has provided unsurpassed leadership and judgment in difficult times. A deft manager and forthright counselor, he personifies the ideal of the soldier-statesman, serving the President and the Nation with personal integrity, political judgment, and military skill. As the architect and manager of Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm, he oversaw the vindication of principle, the defense of Saudi Arabia, and the liberation of Kuwait. The United States honors this professional servant of peace and freedom.

C. Bush

*The White House
Washington, D. C., July 3, 1991*



The President of the United States of America

Awards this

Presidential Medal of Freedom

to

LT. GEN. BRENT SCOWCROFT, USAF (RET.)

The ideal of a statesman, a quiet yet passionate defender of American interests, Brent Scowcroft's sound counsel has enhanced our national security and advanced American foreign policy and the cause of freedom around the world. In the Gulf, General Scowcroft never wavered in pursuit of this Nation's goal of reversing Iraq's aggression against Kuwait. He superbly coordinated the national security agencies and the development of recommendations for the President, enabling the United States to conduct an effective and united foreign policy and a victorious military campaign. America honors an outstanding general, true patriot, and wise statesman.

*The White House
Washington, D.C., July 3, 1991*

By Bush



The President of the United States of America

Awards this

Presidential Medal of Freedom

to

GENERAL H. NORMAN SCHWARZKOPF, USA

Captain of victory in the Gulf, General Norman Schwarzkopf has served his country in war and peace with selfless devotion and dedication throughout a long and distinguished career in the United States Army. As Commander-in-Chief, Central Command, he responded to the unprovoked and unlawful aggression of Iraq against Kuwait with energy and imagination. He led the largest coalition since World War II, integrating the Armed Forces of disparate countries, cultures, and training into a single military force and achieving swift success in Operation Desert Storm. He has sought to build bridges of understanding between the United States and the peoples of the Middle East. The United States honors this soldier, who takes his place in history's roll of great commanders.

Ag Bush

The White House
Washington, D.C., July 3, 1991



The President of the United States of America

Awards this

Presidential Medal of Freedom

to

THE RIGHT HONORABLE

MARGARET THATCHER, OM, FRS, MP

Three times elected Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, Margaret Thatcher led her country with fearlessness, determination, integrity, and a true vision for Britain. In over a decade of achievement, she extended prosperity at home and made signal contributions to transatlantic partnership, the unity of the West, and overcoming the postwar division of Europe. With a strong sense of her nation's history and of the principles which brought it to greatness, she restored confidence to the British people. The United States honors a steadfast and true ally and a firm friend of political and economic freedom throughout the world.

The White House
Washington, D. C., March 7, 1991

George Bush



The President of the United States of America

Awards this

Presidential Medal of Freedom

to

LECH WALESA

Lech Walesa has shown through his life and work the power of one individual's ideals when combined with the irresistible force of freedom. Through moral authority, force of personality, and demonstrated heroism, he has inspired a nation—and the world—in the cause of liberty. The United States honors a true man of his times and of timeless ideals, Lech Walesa, distinguished son of Poland and champion of universal human rights.

George Bush

The White House

Washington, D. C., November 13, 1989



The President of the United States of America

Awards this

Presidential Medal of Freedom

to

WILLIAM H. WEBSTER

A true patriot for whom love of country has been his guiding principle, William Webster has served our Nation with great distinction in the Executive Branch of government after a distinguished career in the law and as a Federal judge noted for his exemplary judicial demeanor and fairness to all parties. Three Presidents asked him to guide agencies crucial to our domestic and international security. The United States honors a dedicated public servant for a lifetime of accomplishment, enhancing our national security and preserving freedom under law.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, likely of Woodrow Wilson.

*The White House
Washington, D. C., July 25, 1991*



The President of the United States of America

Awards this

Presidential Medal of Freedom

to

MARGARET CHASE SMITH

As a United States Representative for eight years and as a four-term Senator, Margaret Chase Smith served the people of Maine and the Nation with distinction. She influenced greatly the development of our post-war foreign and domestic policies, and her abilities and independent spirit made her one of the most admired women in America. A firm believer in a strong national defense, her efforts to improve the status of women in the Navy earned her the affectionate title "Mother of the Waves." For many years of outstanding public service, America proudly honors her.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, likely of Jimmy Carter, the President at the time.

The White House
Washington, D. C., July 6, 1989



The President of the United States of America

Awards this

Presidential Medal of Freedom

to

JAMES H. DOOLITTLE

Aviation pioneer and military hero, James H. Doolittle is a symbol of vision and courage. His numerous contributions to aeronautical science, often at great personal hazard, extend from the earliest achievements in long-distance flying to the age of rockets. In the uniform of his country, General Doolittle's heroic leadership inspired the American people during the darkest hours of the Second World War. In public service, he continued to foster American advances in aeronautics, the cause to which he has devoted his life. For extraordinary service to his country, the American people salute one of their foremost heroes.

*The White House
Washington, D. C., July 6, 1989*



The President of the United States of America

Awards this

Presidential Medal of Freedom

to

GEORGE KENNAN

Career diplomat, historian, and educator, George Kennan has helped shape American foreign policy since 1933. His many years in government service, and a lifetime of scholarly writings, revealed a deep insight into East-West relations, a recognition of the challenges of totalitarian expansion, as well as a man of extraordinary sensitivity. For his success in advancing our national security, and for his many contributions to the study of international affairs, George Kennan's fellow Americans proudly honor him.

*The White House
Washington, D. C., July 6, 1989*



The President of the United States of America

Awards this

Presidential Medal of Freedom

to

CLAUDE PEPPER

As a champion of the most vulnerable among us, Claude Pepper has enhanced America's national character. Through his legislative efforts and personal example, he has helped the disadvantaged and elderly gain self-respect and dignity. During six decades of public service, Claude Pepper has built bridges that span the generations. For his efforts to make government responsive and responsible, and his lifetime of devotion to the United States Senate and House of Representatives, his countrymen salute a career dedicated to preserving the values that make America great.

The White House

GEORGE BUSH



The President of the United States of America

Awards this

Presidential Medal of Freedom

to

C. DOUGLAS DILLON

In a lifetime of responsible positions, C. Douglas Dillon has dedicated himself to bettering America and the world. By fostering European economic and military unity, he furthered the cause of democracy; through his leadership on economic issues, he helped make possible the material advance of a generation; and through his dedication to the Alliance for Progress, he made real for millions America's determination to promote social development. For service to three Presidents and for commitment to his fellowman, America honors him!

*The White House
Washington, D. C., July 6, 1980*



The President of the United States of America

Awards this

Presidential Medal of Freedom

to

LUCILLE BALL

A gifted comedienne known and loved by generations of audiences around the world, Lucille Ball left a lasting impression on American entertainment. For over fifty years, she warmed the hearts of millions with her humor, both in films and later on television, where no program was better named than "I Love Lucy." As president of her own production company, she set an example with her commitment to programming of quality for family enjoyment. Lucy's work continues to bring joy and laughter into American homes, and a grateful Nation remembers her with love and appreciation.

*The White House
Washington, D. C., July 6, 1989*



World Wildlife Fund
The Conservation Foundation



FAX COVER SHEET

DATE:

October 30, 1991

TO:

Jeanie Buntan

FAX NO.

456 - 6218

FROM:

Catherine Williams

FAX NO.

293 - 9304

PAGES:

2

(Including this page)



RUSSELL E. TRAIN became Chairman of the Board of Directors of World Wildlife Fund and The Conservation Foundation in October 1985. Prior to his appointment as Chairman, Mr. Train had been President of World Wildlife Fund for seven years. He earlier served as Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency from 1973-1977, first Chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality in the Executive Office of the President from 1970-1972, Under Secretary of the Department of the Interior from 1969-1970, and President of The Conservation Foundation from 1965-1969. Earlier he was appointed by President Eisenhower as a judge of the U.S. Tax Court for a twelve-year term. Mr. Train is a trustee or director of numerous nonprofit organizations, including the American Conservation Association, Clean Sites, Inc. (Chairman), Council on Ocean Law, Elizabeth Haub Foundation, Rockefeller Brothers Fund, Scientists' Institute for Public Information, World Resources Institute and WWF-International (Vice President). He is also a director of Union Carbide, Inc. and The AES Corporation. He received an A.B. from Princeton and, after serving in World War II, a J.D. from Columbia University.

World Wildlife Fund

1250 Twenty-Fourth St., NW Washington, DC 20037-1175 USA
Tel: (202) 293-4800 Telex: 64505 PANDA FAX: (202) 293-9211

Incorporating The Conservation Foundation. Affiliated with World Wide Fund for Nature.



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Current Biography Yearbook 1988

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THE H. W. WILSON COMPANY
NEW YORK

WALTERS

number of sales representatives followed by a gradual increase. By March 1985 the number of sales representatives had shrunk by 17 percent, considerably more than expected. Waldron set an October deadline for the beauty division to show clear improvement. Although Kleinfeld ended his feature story on a somewhat upbeat note, Avon stock had not advanced beyond twenty-eight dollars per share. Kleinfeld was able to extract from Waldron some revealing admissions about the compulsions of a CEO to bolster short-term gains at the expense of long-term company health and to do everything possible to avoid releasing figures that show a company functioning below expectations. "Do everything is an understatement," Waldron told Kleinfeld. "'Kill' is the word. You have to have the killer instinct for the bottom line."

Somewhat less flattering portraits of Waldron and Avon followed the appearance of Kleinfeld's largely optimistic and laudatory piece of December 1985. Various headlines from other publications told the tale: "Ding Dong," from the *New Republic*, (January 27, 1986); "Avon Crawling," from *Forbes* (April 21, 1986); and "Anyhow, It Was Nice While It Lasted," from *Forbes* (January 12, 1987). Avon's fortunes had not improved in 1985, and its earnings per share continued to fall. "Morale hit the pits last year," Waldron admitted in 1985, as quoted in *Forbes* (April 21, 1986). "We decentralized in three months and that's the wrong way to do it. It's the biggest mistake I've made since I got here." He added that over-hasty decisions had been made because his had been a "save-your-ass restructuring." Yet he remained optimistic, projecting great gains from Avon's new plan for workplace sales and from its home health-care business.

In 1986 Waldron's optimism appeared to be justified. Sales increased by 17 percent to \$158.7 million, and earnings per share increased by 39 percent to \$2.34, a five-year high. In addition, return on shareholders' equity increased to 23 percent, up from 14 percent in 1985. In spite of those positive gains, Waldron himself admitted to continued mistakes, such as rewarding sales representatives for large orders, which inevitably resulted in reducing the number of Avon customers, since the small-order customer was neglected. Foster Medical Care, on which Waldron had pinned such hope, experienced its own serious troubles in 1986, when its two chief executives resigned abruptly. Gretchen Morgenson, writing in *Forbes* (January 1987), was forced to conclude: "Any way you look at it the Foster faux pas is a sign of sloppy management both at Foster and at Avon. . . . Hicks Waldron's talk about rebirth seems to be, to put it mildly, premature—if not downright inaccurate." *Forbes* again took Waldron to task in September 1988, reporting that 1987 earnings fell to \$149 million on sales of \$2.8 billion, and that Avon sold Foster Medical Care for a \$95 million after-tax loss.

Nevertheless, Hicks Waldron has learned to take the vagaries of big business in his stride. Although he works hard, he shuts out his business troubles in his daily walk home from the office to

his Manhattan penthouse apartment. He takes four weeks' vacation a year, allotting time for scuba diving and skiing. In addition to his Manhattan penthouse, he owns a home in Farmington, Connecticut, and seven other residences, including condominiums in Florida and a house in Vermont. Politically, he considers himself "to the right of Genghis Khan," and he has named Henry A. Kissinger and George Burns as his heroes. In May 1976 he married his second wife, Evelyn Rumstay. He has a grown daughter, Janet Waldron Ambrose, from his first marriage. According to the *New York Times* (April 30, 1988), Waldron planned to retire in 1989.

References: *Forbes* 124:6+ Ag 6 '79, 124:73+ Ap 21 '86, 124:50+ Ja 12 '87; *N Y Times Mag* p33+ D 1 '85 pors; *New Repub* p12+ Ja 27 '86; *Who's Who in America*, 1988-89



Walters, Vernon (Anthony)

Jan. 3, 1917- United States Permanent Representative to the United Nations. Address: b. United States Mission to the United Nations, 799 UN Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017; h. 222 Plantation Road, Palm Beach, Fla. 33480

After serving the United States government for almost five decades, Vernon A. Walters, who is now the United States permanent representative to the United Nations, has acquired a reputation for being the right man in the right place at the wrong time. Gifted with a flair for languages (he speaks seven) and known for his loyalty to his superiors, he has served five presidents, many distinguished

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diplomats, and top-ranking military men during some of the most dramatic events of the twentieth century. Walters accompanied President Harry S. Truman on his fateful trip to confront General Douglas MacArthur in 1950, and he endured the fury of a Venezuelan mob with Vice-President Richard M. Nixon during a "goodwill" tour of Latin America in 1958. After serving as a military attaché in Brazil and France during some periods of marked tension, he became deputy director of the CIA in 1972, just weeks after the Watergate break-in, and had to resist White House pressure to use that agency to help with the cover-up.

After retiring from the United States Army in 1976 with the rank of lieutenant general, Walters returned to government service in 1981, when Ronald Reagan appointed him an ambassador-at-large. In May 1985 he succeeded Jeane J. Kirkpatrick as the United States permanent representative to the UN. In that post, Walters has made his chief priorities the stopping of irresponsible criticism of the United States in UN debates and the establishment of better working relations with its delegates. Although he acknowledges the many weaknesses of the organization, Walters remains firmly convinced that it is an important international forum for airing opinions and resolving conflicts. In his opinion, personal diplomacy rather than rhetorical confrontation is the best way to achieve American goals. "I believe that in an environment like the UN, you get a lot more done with sugar than you do with salt," he was quoted as saying in *Time* magazine (October 28, 1985).

Vernon Anthony Walters was born in New York City on January 3, 1917, the third and last child of Frederick and Laura (O'Connor) Walters. His father, a British-born insurance executive, decided to return with his family to Europe in 1923. Walters was educated at a Paris lycée, at St. Louis Gonzaga University in Paris (1927-28), and at Stonyhurst College in England (1928-34). Evincing a precocious aptitude for languages, he became fluent in French, Italian, Spanish, and German.

The Walters family returned to the United States when Vernon was sixteen. After the family insurance business suffered financial reverses during the Great Depression, he left school to work for his father as an insurance adjuster in New York City's ethnic neighborhoods, where he put his linguistic skills to good use. But Walters so hated the insurance business that he was grateful when United States involvement in World War II put an end to his insurance career. "Adolf Hitler did at least one good deed in his life," he wrote in his memoirs, *Silent Missions* (Doubleday, 1978). "He got me out of my father's insurance company."

Walters enlisted in the United States Army as a private in May 1941, but his language skills soon brought him rapid advancement. He was sent to officer candidate school in Fort Benning, Georgia, and commissioned as a second lieutenant in 1942. His first important assignment was to an intelligence unit in Morocco, where the Allies were preparing for the invasion of North Africa. En route to

Morocco, Walters realized that he had discovered his life's work. "There was a quiet comprehension that I had found the path I was seeking," he has recalled.

His wartime training and liaison assignments brought Walters into contact with young foreign leaders and military men who later emerged as important political figures in the postwar period—wartime friends who eventually became the foundation for his international network of contacts. While in Morocco, he gave Crown Prince Hassan, the country's future king, a ride in his tank, and while he was assigned to the Brazilian expeditionary force attached to the United States Fifth Army in Italy, he fraternized with its rising military officers.

Soon Walters's abilities and performance brought him to the notice of his American commanders. He served as aide-de-camp to General Mark W. Clark, who commanded American troops in Italy during the liberation of Rome, and Clark introduced him to General George C. Marshall, who took Walters to Europe with him for the Marshall Plan negotiations. In turn, Marshall recommended Walters to President Truman, who used him as an interpreter at several postwar summits. While serving Truman, Walters witnessed his famous confrontation with General Douglas MacArthur on Wake Island in 1950.

In the early 1950s, Walters accompanied Ambassador W. Averell Harriman on diplomatic missions to Korea, Iran, and Yugoslavia. From 1956 to 1960, he served as staff assistant to President Dwight D. Eisenhower, and during Vice-President Richard M. Nixon's goodwill tour of Latin America in 1958, Walters acted as his interpreter. On May 13, 1958, as the two men rode through the streets of Caracas, Venezuela, an angry, jeering mob surrounded their limousine, chanting anti-American slogans and pounding on the car. Walters got a mouthful of glass from a shattered windshield, but they managed to escape otherwise unharmed. Walters and Nixon have made a custom of celebrating their "rock 'n' roll day" every May 13th.

Immediately after the end of World War II, Walters had served as a military attaché in Brazil, and in 1962 he was posted there again, at a time when members of the military were growing increasingly restive with the reformist regime of the populist President João Goulart. When, early in 1964, Walters reported that the Brazilian generals were plotting a coup, his intelligence work was so accurate, including his exact prediction of the day the coup would begin, that some observers accused him of complicity in Goulart's overthrow, especially when his old tentmate from the war, General Castelo Branco, took power. But Walters vigorously denied the charge, and no evidence has ever been produced to show that he took any role in the coup.

In 1967, during the Vietnam War, Walters received the coveted assignment of senior military attaché at the American embassy in Paris. Among his other accomplishments, he helped to smuggle Henry A. Kissinger into France fifteen times to

WALTERS

conduct secret negotiations with the North Vietnamese. One of Kissinger's aides recalls of Walters that "he was great as our James Bond, getting us in and out secretly, even giving us code names." Walters regards his role in promoting the secret negotiations as one of the major achievements of his life, as he told a reporter for *U.S. News & World Report* (June 3, 1985).

In 1972 Walters's old friend Richard M. Nixon tapped him to succeed Lieutenant General Robert E. Cushman Jr. as deputy director of the CIA. Soon after his appointment, the White House chief of staff, H. R. Haldeman, asked him to warn the FBI that their investigation into the Watergate break-in was endangering CIA operations in Mexico. Although Walters did as Haldeman asked, after investigating the matter further, he realized that the FBI efforts represented no such danger and threatened to resign if the White House made any more attempts to misuse the CIA. Although John D. Ehrlichman was later to accuse Walters of "selective recollection" in recalling his Watergate role, he emerged unscathed from some twenty appearances before various investigative committees. The CIA even awarded him a medal for resisting external pressure on the agency.

Much of Walters's work as deputy director involved coordinating the CIA's liaisons with foreign intelligence services. During his four years with the agency, he met with more than fifty chiefs of foreign intelligence, among them the head of DINA, Chile's dreaded secret police. His connections with DINA led to controversy in 1976, after two of its agents assassinated Orlando Letelier, the former Chilean ambassador to the United States, in Washington, D.C. In trying to obtain American visas, the DINA agents had used Walters's name as a reference, but he denied all knowledge of them, and once again, investigations unearthed no evidence to incriminate him.

In 1976 Walters left the CIA and retired from the United States Army with the rank of lieutenant general, though he never once commanded troops. He moved to Palm Beach, Florida, where he became a highly paid consultant for an American company interested in selling arms to his old friend, King Hassan II of Morocco, and he also worked for an international oil cartel interested in Guatemala, where he had friends in the military. When not consulting, he worked on his autobiography, *Silent Missions*, and gave lectures.

Within months of Ronald Reagan's election to the American presidency in 1980, Walters returned to government service as an ambassador-at-large. Over the next four years, he visited some 108 countries and flew a million and a half miles as the president's envoy. Traveling light and never incognito, he moved quietly from one diplomatic hot spot to another. Despite his attempts to avoid publicity and attention from the media, some journalists began to ask Walters's whereabouts as a matter of routine, on the assumption that his presence in a particular place signaled the location of the next international crisis.

One of Walters's first goals was to renew American ties with Latin American military dictatorships that had been offended by the Jimmy Carter administration's crusades for human rights. After visiting Guatemala, reportedly one of the most repressive regimes in the Western Hemisphere, Walters recommended in May 1981 that the United States resume aid to that country. When asked at a press conference about police killings there, he replied, "There are some problems that are never resolved." The best way to improve human rights, he suggested, was "not to impose the ideas of one nation on top of another." In other diplomatic initiatives, Ambassador Walters toured Latin American capitals to rally support for United States policy in El Salvador, visited the "frontline" black nations seeking to promote the Reagan policy of "constructive engagement" with South Africa, and courted pro-Western regimes in northern Africa with a view to isolating the Qaddafi regime in Libya.

In what was perhaps the most challenging call of his long and distinguished career, Walters was named in February 1985 to succeed Jeane Kirkpatrick as United States permanent representative to the United Nations. Despite his association with what a reporter for the *Christian Science Monitor* (May 8, 1985) termed the "darker side of diplomacy," he sailed through the Senate confirmation process with no opposition. But problems unexpectedly developed in another quarter—the State Department itself, where Secretary of State George P. Shultz had long been unhappy with the independence of Jeane Kirkpatrick, who sometimes had challenged him on foreign policy issues. Although he had nothing against Walters personally, Shultz wanted to prevent the new UN ambassador from operating as a "second secretary of state" by "demoting" him from his seat in the cabinet and on the National Security Council. When Walters learned of Shultz's game plan, he threatened to withdraw his name from consideration. Thanks to the timely intervention of President Ronald Reagan and the then National Security Council chief, Robert C. McFarlane, a compromise was struck: Walters would keep his cabinet seat and attend, by the president's invitation, those National Security Council meetings concerning issues relevant to the United Nations.

Not surprisingly, Walters's appointment reportedly brought "shudders" among Third World delegates who suspected that the retired general had been chosen to deliver the American coup de grâce to the troubled UN, which after its forty years of existence, was in the throes of a "mid-life crisis." While its technical agencies had for the most part done excellent work, its core political bodies had degenerated into fruitless ideological posturing and bickering. Tired of footing the bills for an organization where America's every political move was greeted with harsh denunciation, Congress voted early in 1986 to withhold one-half of its assessed dues to the UN until certain reforms were introduced.

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From the beginning, Walters made it clear that his goal was to restore, not to kill, the UN, and that his "number one priority" was to stop what he termed "the lynching of the United States by resolution." The General Assembly, he declared in a speech, must become "a place of more responsible debate, more impartial and more informed debate, and I think it is our business to work to make it so." But unlike the feisty Jeane Kirkpatrick, who favored a confrontational style, Walters has taken a more persuasive approach. While vigorously defending American policy in public, he has used the more sequestered world of diplomatic receptions to build better relations with UN delegates. "I wanna kill 'em with kindness," he quipped to a *Washington Post* (December 16, 1985) reporter.

The UN, in Walters's view, is at long last addressing its fundamental problems. The international organization passed a series of budget cuts and administrative reforms in December 1986 that, he feels, meet congressional demands for more American control over the UN budget. He also points to a moderation of anti-American sentiment, for in recent votes, the majority of members backed the United States on demanding Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan and condemning the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea. Expressing his growing regard for the UN, Walters has pressed Congress to fulfill its financial obligations to the organization.

Outside the United Nations, the problem of international terrorism has taken up much of Walters's attention. In September 1985 he traveled to Syria to negotiate on behalf of the American hostages in Lebanon, helping to win the release of the Reverend Benjamin Weir. In October 1985 he condemned the hijacking of the cruise ship *Achille Lauro*, branding terrorists as "enemies of us all." After the American bombing of Libya in April 1986, in retaliation for terrorist attacks, Walters tried to persuade American allies and neutral nations alike to isolate the Qaddafi regime.

More recently, Walters has turned his attention to the Iran-Iraq war and has visited the Soviet Union and Syria to work for a cease-fire. He also led a delegation of Cuban emigrés to Geneva, Switzerland to ask the Human Rights Commission to investigate alleged abuses under the Castro regime. A resolution to that effect failed to pass by only one vote. Walters promised, "We will come back again and again until the conscience of the world realizes what is going on in Cuba."

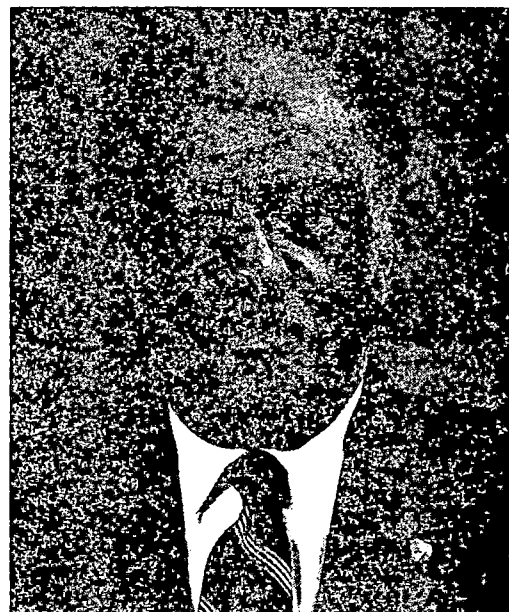
A devout Roman Catholic and a staunch anti-Communist, Walters understates his politics as being "slightly right of center." His unbending conservatism is softened by his personal charm and his talent for storytelling, and his fabled linguistic talents are not just "a weird freakery," he insists, but a means for gaining insight into other cultures. A bluff, good-natured man, he feels that his "strong suit is dealing with people."

A confirmed bachelor who lived with his mother until her death in 1964, Walters now shares his home with his sister. The portly Walters, who does

not smoke and who drinks very little, confesses to a great weakness for good chocolate, and according to his former boss Alexander M. Haig Jr., "could be a member of the clergy in terms of his lifestyle." Fascinated with subways, he collects subway maps and often arrives early for diplomatic meetings so that he can explore a city's underground transportation system. "Anybody who has a comfortable way to go to work is much less discontented with the society in which he lives," he explained to a reporter for the *Wall Street Journal* (June 21, 1985).

Walters has many decorations, including the Distinguished Service Medal with an oak leaf cluster, the Legion of Merit, and the Bronze Star. He belongs to the Veterans of Foreign Wars and has served as president of the National Military Intelligence Association. He holds honorary degrees from Villanova University and the University of Miami. He has written many articles and several books, in addition to his memoirs.

References: *N Y Times* B p10 Je 3 '82 por, A p1+ F 9 '85 por; *New Repub* p21+ S 16 & 23 '85 por; *Wall St J* p1+ Je 21 '85 por; Walters, Vernon A. *Silent Missions* (1978); *Who's Who in America*, 1988-89; *Who's Who in American Politics*, 1987-88



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A TALK WITH
AMBASSADOR WALTERS

GERTRUDE SAMUELS



AS THE UN STARTS ITS 43RD SESSION A Talk with Ambassador Walters

BY GERTRUDE SAMUELS

UNITED NATIONS
GENERAL VERNON A. WALTERS, the United States' Ambassador to the United Nations, is living proof that some old soldiers, far from fading away, embark on new and challenging careers—in his case, nurturing peace in the world. The heavy-set, towering (6'3") diplomat-soldier, whose no-nonsense, rapid-fire eloquence has made him a formidable presence in the halls of the UN, was appointed to his current post on May 22, 1985. All of his earlier assignments seem to have been curtain-raisers for his heading the U.S. Mission in Turtle Bay, a demanding job requiring a minimum 10-hour day.

Walters was born in New York City on January 3, 1917. At age 24, he enlisted in the Army as a private, and a year later he graduated from the Infantry Officers' Training School at Fort Benning, Georgia. During World War II he served in North Africa, Greece and Italy, where he was aide-de-camp to General Mark W. Clark, the Fifth Army Commander; he also served in Korea and Vietnam. In the course of his military career Walters was a special aide to Presidents Harry S. Truman, Dwight D. Eisenhower and Richard M. Nixon, before becoming Deputy Director of the Central Intelli-

gence Agency from 1972 until 1976, when he retired from the Army with the rank of Lieutenant General.

Not one to simply sit back and count the many honors and distinguished service medals he has received, Walters soon turned consultant, lecturer and author. In addition to his memoirs, *Silent Missions* (Doubleday, 1978), he has published other books and numerous articles. President Ronald Reagan re-enlisted him in public service. As the Chief Executive's troubleshooter from July 1981 to May 1985, Walters traveled to more than 100 countries. Then the President named him to succeed Jeane Kirkpatrick in the Cabinet-level slot at the United Nations.

The diplomat-soldier impresses many an audience with his fluency in seven foreign languages (French, Portuguese, Spanish, Italian, German, Dutch, Russian), and is not above taking an occasional dig at himself. After a recent, optimistic press briefing on a possible "truce" between Iraq and Iran, he added wryly in Arabic, "Inshaa Allah!" ("If God so pleases!")

The other day when I entered his spacious, flag-bedecked office in the U.S. Mission on First Avenue—which faces the UN Secretariat Building across the

street—Ambassador Walters was working in shirt-sleeves at his overflowing desk. "Just the thing," I said, hoisting my camera, "for a candid shot of the diplomat at work."

"Oh, no," he said briskly, getting up for a warm handshake. He put on his jacket for a very proper, formal pose as befits, he seemed to imply, a U.S. Ambassador. Then we began the interview he had agreed to give *THE NEW LEADER* on the eve of the 43rd General Assembly session.

Samuels: When Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan was Ambassador to the UN in 1975-76, he called the World Organization "a dangerous place" for democracy, given the Soviet Union's influence and Third World hostility toward the United States. Would you comment on that characterization?

Walters: I think if you asked Senator

GERTRUDE SAMUELS reports regularly on the United Nations for *THE NEW LEADER*. A former New York Times correspondent, she is also the author of many fiction and nonfiction books—including, most recently, the young adult documentary novel, *Yours*, Brett.

Moynihan about that today, he might have a different answer. I know he's been very supportive of our actions here. Not of every single thing, of course, but because anti-U.S. rhetoric and name-calling has almost entirely been eliminated. And with the evolution of the relationship between the Soviet Union and the United States, the whole atmosphere is a great deal less confrontational than it was in his time. I think he understands the important role the UN can play in carrying out U.S. foreign policy.

Samuels: Isn't it true, though, that the UN had become a symbol for impotence?

Walters: I think that's changed. After all, we are in the process of shutting down the occupation of Afghanistan, of putting an end to the Gulf War, of ending the war in Angola, and of achieving Namibian independence. We're also on the edge of a solution to the Western Sahara conflict. Now that's a pretty considerable record of achievement. I don't say the UN should take the credit for all of this, but it has participated. Another thing: We were finally able to bring Cuba before the Human Rights Commission, and got a committee to go into Cuba and investigate the violation of human rights there. If we'd not had the UN, how would we have achieved this? As a matter of fact, as a result of those efforts Castro has freed some 800 prisoners who he claimed didn't exist.

Samuels: What are the major issues that will confront this 43rd General Assembly?

Walters: In brief, anything that threatens peace. All the issues I've mentioned will take priority, and they each seem to be proceeding to a satisfactory solution. Obviously, we will watch them as they stumble toward that goal.

Samuels: Including the truce or cease-fire in the Iran-Iraq war?

Walters: I think it's a cease-fire, which we hope will become permanent. We have to watch it; help move it carefully toward the signing of a peace treaty that will provide for regional stability.

Samuels: You're confident it's moving in that way?

Walters: I'm totally optimistic, yes! There's been a lot of bitterness in eight

years of war, with nearly a million dead, and you have to negotiate against that kind of past.

Samuels: The Ayatollah Khomeini has said the cease-fire was like "swallowing poison." Is it your feeling that our hostages can be made part of this package?

Walters: Well, as you know, I've been to Damascus five times about the hostages. The situation is delicate now. Frankly, I would like to beg that question in order not to say something by mistake, or by a slip of the tongue, that would make the situation of the hostages worse. Ask me that question in a couple of weeks.

Samuels: As a strong advocate of the UN, Mr. Ambassador, how do you feel about the U.S. withholding its dues? Has this affected your having an impact here?

Walters: Let me say, first, that although I am a strong advocate of the UN, I don't harbor the delusion that it's some kind of world government or will become one. The nations are too jealous of their sovereignty to delegate real, serious portions of it. But the UN has an important role to play in resolving conflicts. It would have been politically almost impossible for Iran to give in to us under the conditions of 598 [Security Council Resolution 598, adopted last year, consists of a 10-point plan for a negotiated settlement of the Iran-Iraq War]. It's a lot easier to give in to the UN, because there isn't the same kind of loss of face involved.

How do I feel about the nonpayment of our dues? Well, the U.S. is a country that normally pays its debts. In the past, however, there have been some rather, uh, irrational positions taken in the UN. For a long time, there were two standards—one applying to the United States and one applying to everyone else. Let me be clear about that. Whenever the U.S. did something that displeased the nonaligned states, who make up the majority of the UN, they would condemn us by name. The year I came here, there was a resolution on Namibia that included nine specific condemnations of the U.S. This year, there were none in the resolution on Namibia. Of course, the resolutions on both Afghanistan and

Cambodia call only for the withdrawal of foreign forces. The Soviet Union is not named and Vietnam is not named, even though everyone knows very well who those foreign forces are. So in the past, there has been discrimination against the U.S., which Americans found very unpleasant, and this led to the withholding of some of our funds.

Now, you must understand that the American contribution to the UN budget [25 per cent] is almost as large as that of the next three major contributors: the Soviet Union [10.2 per cent], Japan [10.8 per cent] and West Germany [8.3 per cent] put together. In addition, the U.S. contributes huge sums to the UN's specialized agencies—to UNESCO, to UNICEF, to the development programs, etc. I must say there are cases where other nations are not required to pay in the same degree. When Taiwan held the Chinese seat, it paid 8 per cent of the budget. The People's Republic of China, with its billion people, pays less than 1 per cent.

Just one more word on this: The cost of the UN to the U.S. is something like 80 cents per American per year. That's less than the Sunday New York Times or Washington Post—and sometimes it might even be better value!

Samuels: Nevertheless, Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar said recently that if the U.S. did not pay up, the UN "will have to close shop."

Walters: I think the money will be forthcoming. I think the progress in UN reform will enable the President to certify that the money should be paid.

[Eleven days after this interview took place, on September 13, President Reagan authorized the payment of \$44 million to the UN to meet the U.S. dues balance for fiscal 1988, indicated he would forward another \$144 million to be appropriated by Congress for the next fiscal year starting October 1, and instructed the State Department to negotiate a "multi-year" schedule for paying some \$520 million that would still be owed in past dues and funds to special programs. The White House spokesman, in announcing all this, said the President "has determined that the United Nations has reformed its operations"—as Ambassador Walters had indeed predicted.]

Samuels: Where is the reform when the UN continues to ignore Senator Nancy Kassebaum's long-standing criticism about new conference halls being constructed, particularly one in Ethiopia costing up to \$35 million?

Walters: It was to be \$73 million originally...

Samuels: If the people are starving to death in Ethiopia, as they are, who needs another conference center there?

Walters: They don't need it. But the majority of people in the so-called non-aligned countries want it. They want to see some major investment. They say it's all going to the big countries like the U.S., or to Geneva or Vienna, and none of it is

ment of King Hussein's move to end his legal and administrative ties to the Palestinians in the West Bank?

Walters: The U.S. position has always been the same. The only solution for the Middle East will come through direct talks between Israel and its Arab neighbors; that is, Lebanon, Syria, Jordan and the Palestinians. I didn't say the PLO. I said the Palestinians. We continue to hold that position. We will even agree to an international conference, if that's necessary, to bring the parties together. But such a conference cannot impose solutions on the various parties. Quite realistically, I think there isn't going to be any real movement in that area

most and *perestroika*, the Soviet Union seems to be more amenable to working with the U.S., more amenable to solutions like their withdrawal from Afghanistan. What's your reaction?

Walters: The Russians' new attitude derives from many factors. I think it derives from a serious economic crisis within the Soviet Union. The system is not working the way the theory says it should work. [Mikhail S.] Gorbachev is a very intelligent man. He was in charge of agriculture, which has performed the worst. The Soviets sometimes excuse this by saying they've had 72 years of bad weather and it's all Nicholas II's fault, but that really won't fly, not 70 years later.

It also derives—and I must be partisan here—from President Reagan's taking us out of a state of provocative military weakness into a position of strength. The President firmly refused to accept the nondeployment of our missiles. The Soviets said that if we deployed them, there would be no negotiations. We did deploy them. There were negotiations. And for the first time we achieved an agreement with the Soviet Union eliminating a whole class of nuclear weapons.

They perceive it as no longer in their interest to antagonize us. We have to give something and they have to give something. And I think any attempt to say that all these wars have shut down by themselves and are not connected to the U.S. government is simply fiction.

Samuels: Do you feel we're in a new era with the Soviet Union?

Walters: Yes. But what concerns me is that so much of this depends on Mr. Gorbachev. I wish him well. I wish him well in his efforts to open up the Soviet Union, and to give greater freedom of information to the Soviet people. I hope he'll be successful in that respect. There does seem to be a less confrontational situation than was the case even a year ago.

Samuels: You're seeing that inside the UN?

Walters: Yes. Just take a few recent things: On 598, we voted for it and they voted for it. On the resolution against chemical warfare, we voted for it and they voted for it. On the resolution calling for the release of Lieutenant Colonel William R. Higgins [a member of the UN



going into the Third World. Senator Kassebaum, by the way, sent a letter to the President urging him to make payment on the UN dues.

Samuels: Is the UN still in small repute in Congress?

Walters: I think that's changing very fast as we shut down the wars. A few weeks ago, you wouldn't have gotten 15 Senators to write the President saying go ahead and pay the money. You see, the United Nations has never had a constituency in the U.S. The result is I'm the only member of the Cabinet who does not have a constituency. But I'm growing one!

Samuels: Turning to the Middle East, Mr. Ambassador, what is your assess-

ment until after the Israeli and American elections in November.

Samuels: With peace filling the airwaves these days, will attention now shift to Asia, where there does not appear to be any regional group taking the lead?

Walters: Oh, yes there is: the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, which has taken the lead on Cambodia. I'm very optimistic that we will soon arrive at some agreement that will get the Vietnamese out of Cambodia, and restore to the Cambodians the right to choose their own government.

Samuels: Mr. Ambassador, what are your feelings about the Soviet posture today in the UN? With the advent of *glas-*

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Truce Supervision Organization abducted in Lebanon last February], they voted for it and we voted for it; in fact, we sponsored it together. So these are positive steps. We're not out of the woods yet. We have a long way to go.

Samuels: What will happen to the Third World's role now? They always had Soviet support and votes; they were the dominant influence in the UN. Does the apparent cooperation between the U.S. and USSR create a problem for the Third World?

Walters: Well, I don't know if it creates a problem for them. Many of their problems are of their own creation. Nearly every one of their economies has gone downhill since independence. Now they would like to blame that on the developed world, on the so-called North against South. I reject that. We're giving the Third World more money, I believe, than we gave Europe after World War II under the Marshall Plan. I do understand that they lack trained people and so forth. But I must say I've generally found the so-called Third World embarked on an anti-American tack. They have voted in very large degree against us, except on key issues like Cambodia and Afghanistan. And they seem to have totally forgotten that the U.S. was the first anti-colonial power in the world! There seems to be total nonrecognition in much of the Third World that we've been on their side, and they have not been on ours.

Samuels: Do you foresee them changing in this General Assembly?

Walters: Well, I hope they will. They have voted consistently against us almost for the pleasure of voting against us. I find the word 'nonaligned' is just not attributable. When 'nonaligned' is applied to countries like Cuba and Nicaragua, it becomes a farce. You see, so many of these countries have adopted one-party, one-man governments. They haven't understood that progress comes with freedom. They haven't learned the lesson of Japan—where it's been possible for a small group of islands, with very few natural resources other than the Japanese people, to become the second largest economic power in the world.

Samuels: Mr. Ambassador, when you

were first appointed, there was some criticism because you were a military man...

Walters: Except that I remember my confirmation hearing in Congress lasted 33 minutes, and I was astounded at the lack of opposition. I know of no major newspaper that criticized the appointment, even though I'd been a soldier for 36 years, and Deputy Director of CIA. I had extraordinarily good Congressional relations.

Samuels: Looking back, how do you regard your tenure at the UN?

Walters: With some satisfaction, especially since we've shut down a bunch of wars. If you're a soldier like I am, and I've been to four wars in my lifetime, you know what war is. When you've seen the bodies being put in the body-bags, you understand what war is about. I think we've taken long steps to prevent killing throughout the world. So far as I've had any part at all in that, I feel some pride.

Samuels: If George Bush should become President, would you want to stay on at the UN?

Walters: I don't know. I'd have to come to that decision if I were asked. It's possible that a lot of people are waiting in line for my job. So I'll cross that bridge when I come to it.

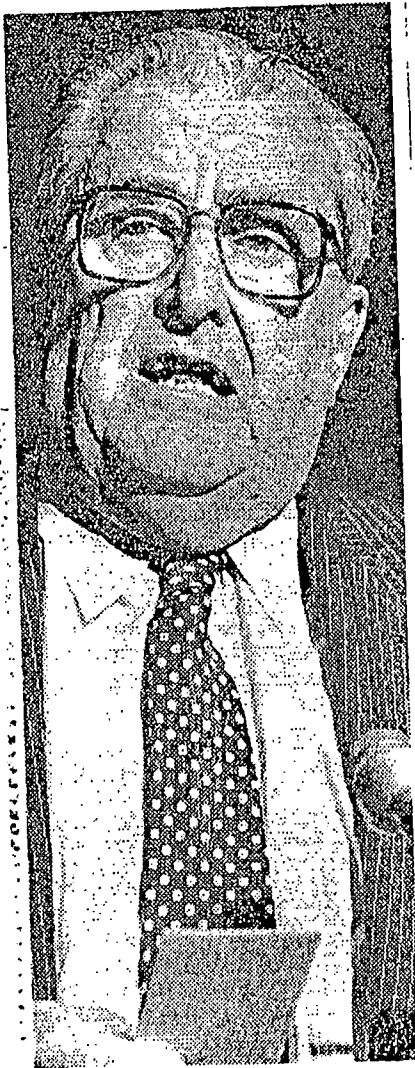
Samuels: How do you approach this new Assembly, starting on September 20?

Walters: Optimistically. I hope that we can move forward on the remaining major problems—move toward a more peaceful world.

Samuels: I don't mean to press you, but does that include doing something about the hostages?

Walters: Of course! I want to be quite honest with you. We passed that resolution on Colonel Higgins, who was a UN official at the time he was taken, and we regard hostage-taking as a *very, very* evil practice. If our hostages are not released soon, I will introduce in the UN a resolution calling for the release of *all* hostages, not only the Americans but also those of all other nationalities being held. And it will further call for the cooperation of all nations in stopping this wicked practice. I'm conscious of it day and night. I think of it always.

Samuels: Thank you, Mr. Ambassador.



VERNON WALTERS
... general, linguist and emissary

Walters Quits As Envoy To Germany

*Emissary Served
Nine Presidents*

By Marc Fisher
Washington Post Foreign Service

BONN, June 24—Vernon Walters, the veteran U.S. emissary who has served nine presidents, announced tonight that he is quitting as ambassador to Germany.

Walters, 74, in a written statement to the German press, said: "All great things must end sometime. Now is the time to give this job over to someone else." He came here just over two years ago.

In a career stretching from the defeat of the Nazis to the reunification of Germany, Walters rose to the rank of lieutenant general in the

*Diplomacy is
about making
friends, not losing
them."*

— Ambassador Vernon Walters

Army and served as deputy director of the CIA, ambassador-at-large for the Reagan administration and chief U.S. delegate to the United Nations.

Walters, a linguist, took notes for Harry Truman, delivered a key letter to Marshal Tito, translated for Dwight Eisenhower and Charles de Gaulle, sat in vice president Richard Nixon's car as it was pelted with stones in Caracas and made a secret mission to Havana for secretary of state Alexander Haig in 1982.

Arriving here only six months before the fall of the Berlin Wall, Walters found himself embraced by a West Germany grateful to see an ambassador who knew the country and its language. That fondness only grew as Walters became one of the strongest defenders of a quick unification of the two Germanys. One German newspaper dubbed the burly envoy a "U.S. grizzly." Another printed a glowing profile headlined "Diplomat for Freedom."

A teetotaler who lives alone, Walters played only a limited role in U.S.-German relations through the crucial two years of his posting here, State Department sources said. While he spent much of his time doing the ceremonial tasks that made him appreciated by the Germans, his relations with the State Department were sometimes strained, embassy sources said.

In December 1989, only a few weeks after the Berlin Wall opened, Walters predicted that the two Germanys would reunite within five years. As obvious as that seems in retrospect, it brought Walters a sharp rebuke from Secretary of State James A. Baker III.

Limits placed by Baker on ambassadors' responses to journalists often left Walters reduced to repeating old war stories—with his staff sometimes mouthing the words as he spoke them. Walters—who once said "Diplomacy is about making friends, not losing them"—was far from oblivious of his staff's friendly teasing. "It's been said that I'm a guy who speaks a half-dozen languages and thinks in none," Walters once told a reporter.

Walters, who already has written an autobiography, "Silent Missions," is expected to write another book. He said he told President Bush of his plans two months ago and will stay on until a replacement is found.

Vernon Walters



The former lieutenant general, now U.S. ambassador to the U.N., argues that 'war is going out of style'

Vernon A. Walters is fond of recalling the time he was at a reception in Rio de Janeiro as a military attaché and Soviet ambassador Andrei Fomin turned to him. "The trouble with you Americans," he said, "is that you never want to learn languages." Walters, who speaks seven in addition to English, replied in Russian, "Mr. Ambassador, that's bull, and I am amazed you still believe these Communist fairy tales."

Walters, now 71, traveled to 108 countries as ambassador-at-large. In 1985 he was appointed permanent representative to the United Nations, where he has greatly reduced the hostile rhetoric directed at the United States. Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, whom Walters helped smuggle in and out of Paris for secret Vietnam war negotiations, called him a man of "infallible precision."

Will the Peace Prize help make the U.N. more effective?

I think it will. Until recently, the U.N. had never stopped a war. Now we're in the process of stopping five—in Afghanistan, the Persian Gulf, the Western Sahara, Angola and Cambodia. So I think that the prize will focus people's attention on the successes of the U.N. and not, as previously, on its failures.

Because nations have become so economically interdependent, aren't there powerful disincentives against war?

Yes. War is going out of style. There hasn't been a successful war since we stopped the Communists from overrunning South Korea. Nations don't go to war just to get a lot of people killed, and the economic cost of war is absolutely incredible. All the hurly-burly of Irangate was about \$31 million worth of arms that was supposed to have been given the Iranians. That amount would sustain an artillery bombardment for maybe 15 or 20 minutes.

It must seem ironic to you that what is preventing war now is not the moral force of the U.N. but economic self-interest. Hasn't the U.N. become irrelevant?

No, it is not irrelevant. If the U.N. did not exist, it would have to be invented to allow people to give in. They can't give in to one another, but they can give in to the U.N.

If you were asked by the new administration to advise on international relations, what places would you identify as the next global hot spots?

I think we've got a hot spot in Bangladesh—due to the flooding of those 110 million people every year. Sooner or later, the world is going to have to get together and build some dams. Also in that part of the world, Burma is a hot spot because of political turmoil.

I am concerned with the unrest in Yugoslavia. It has a potential for national disruption, which would not be good. You might get more borders and smaller, less viable economic nations.

Does the U.N. have a role in Northern Ireland?

It may at some point, but I don't

They are not good. I think we are giving a demonstration of vacillation and not doing what should be done to restore democracy to all Central American countries. In 1964, when we donated money to the [pro-Western] Christian Democratic Party in Chile, everybody thought that was great. But money for the contras, who are trying to restore democracy for Nicaragua, is apparently morally wrong.

During a press conference in Guatemala, you were quoted as saying: "As I see it, the best way to help a country [achieve advances in human rights] is not to impose the ideas of one nation on top of another." How do you square that belief with U.S. intervention in Nicaragua?

The same way I square our intervention in Germany, or in Japan—or in Texas. You know, the greatest violation of freedom is to fail to do what is necessary to protect yourself. Britain and France could have taken care of Germany in '35 easily—no problem. Instead they put it off. We have always supported people who fought for freedom.

What should be the attitude of the next administration toward Mikhail Gorbachev's attempt to restructure the Soviet economy and create a more open society?

I think we should be as supportive as we can without drowning him in American holy water, and you can drown in two inches of it. Imagine his



As the U.N. monitors a truce in Afghanistan, rebels pose with a prize, an enemy helicopter.

enemies saying, "Look how the Americans love him. They think he's great." Do you think that would be helpful in the power struggle in which he is engaged?

I would be derelict if I didn't tell you of the extraordinary change in the U.N. since Gorbachev. I have difficulty thinking that some of my Soviet colleagues are the same people I talked to three years ago. All this business of the vampires of Wall Street sucking the last drop of blood from the toiling masses of the third world, you don't hear it anymore.

Have you met any third world leaders who

speak for the common interests among those nations?

I think, for instance, a man like [Singapore's] Lee Kuan Yew speaks with an extraordinarily authoritative voice as head of a state with 2.6 million people. When Singapore separated from Malaysia, everybody wondered what would become of it. Its only source of income was the Royal Navy dock, and that was being removed. You look at Singapore now, and it's unbelievable. In Africa, it's rather difficult because so many leaders head one-party states, and dictatorships at that. So it is difficult

for African leaders to speak with any moral force. In Latin America, the rivalries are very great. I don't know of any leader who really can speak for everybody.

Do you include last year's Peace Prize winner, Oscar Arias Sanchez of Costa Rica?

I think that prize was very much like the one Kissinger and Le Duc Tho won. They certainly got an A for effort, but the prize was, in both cases, premature. I think we should have waited to see the results. Anybody can present a beautiful-looking plan, but if the plan doesn't lead anywhere, I cannot help but think the prize was somewhat premature. I know that Mr. Arias is an extremely bright man, a dedicated democrat, and he certainly thought he was going to find a solution. The facts show he hasn't.

Getting back to your service in the U.N., did you have an influence on the President's decision to pay our back dues?

I hope so. I took an installment of \$85.6 million to the Secretary-General the other day, and I said, "If you see blood on the check, it's type O Rh-negative and it's mine." I upheld U.S. policy to withhold dues payments until further reform, but I made quite explicit how I felt about it. I said, "What do you think it feels like to be an American and be dunned for unpaid bills." Alexander Hamilton spoke of the full faith and credit



of the United States. Our obligation to the U.N. was not forced upon us. We took it voluntarily. I like to see us carry out the obligations we take voluntarily.

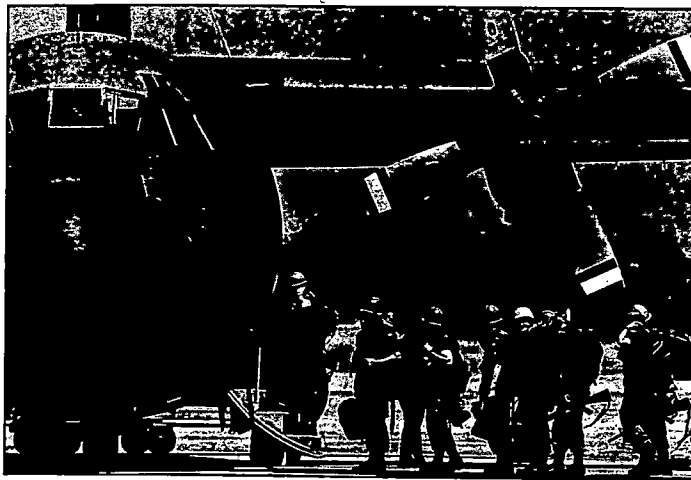
But now President Reagan is withholding about 60 percent of the current dues payment.

By law the President must certify that certain progress has been made in order to disburse this money. I expect us to disburse the total amount by the end of this calendar year.

You are known to have prodigious powers of recall. Do you have a system you can pass along to the rest of us?

No, except that I do speak many languages, and that is clearly a function of memory. Still, I've kept a personal diary for 58 years. When they had the Irangate thing, Mr. Liman [Special Senate Committee chief counsel Arthur Liman] came to see me one Sunday. He said we have information that you attended a meeting discussing this subject in Washington on the 17th of October. I said, "Mr. Liman, come with me." I walked him into my bedroom where the diaries are kept. I said, "Pull out 1986." I said, "Open it to the page of the date you indicated." I think I was in Bangladesh. He said, "Thank you very much, good afternoon."

You have worked for seven Presidents. Whom do you consider the finest leader? That is a difficult question to an-



Canadian troops prepare to join U.N. peacekeeping observers of the Iran-Iraq cease-fire.

swer. Some of these people are still alive. I would rather describe their qualities. Mr. Reagan has an extraordinary ability to communicate. He has very fixed ideas, but he is willing to listen to arguments to the contrary. He has an innate toughness that I think is essential for any President of the U.S.

Mr. Ford gave us a moment of tranquillity and healing, which we badly needed after Watergate. Mr. Nixon was probably the greatest geopolitical thinker who has ever occupied the office of President. He told me before he was inaugurated

that he would go to China. He was a President who needed no notes, no briefing, no nothing. I was perfectly comfortable to leave him with any foreign leader.

I was out of the U.S. for the whole of President Kennedy's time in office, but Vice President Johnson came to Rome when I was the military attaché in the embassy. I was just astonished as I watched him extract millions from the Italian government for the Greek defense budget. He was a more substantial man than I had thought he would be. General Eisenhower had the same kind of

charisma as Mr. Reagan. I think historians will look back and say President Eisenhower gave us the golden years of America. He gave us an extraordinary period of respect and power in the world.

As a very young officer, I was at a breakfast in Rio with Mr. Truman. I was his interpreter. Someone said to him, "Mr. President, Congress has just passed an amendment prohibiting a third term. You will still be a young man when you leave the White House. What is in your future?" Mr. Truman then uttered what to me was an immortal phrase: He said, "When you are President of the United States, the only future you have is in the memory of the people." I have repeated that to every one of those Presidents there [he gestures to a credenza with framed and autographed portraits of all the Presidents from Truman to Reagan except Kennedy and Carter] and every one of them became thoughtful upon hearing it.

I have great compassion for the Presidents of the United States. I have spent some time in their company, and no one dreams of the weight that rests upon them, the burdens, the everyday decisions. The pressure is just unending, and I find it very difficult to measure Presidents by the common yardstick—which is what we've been doing recently. □

Some holidays you don't want to end.
Holidays you want to remember.
Holidays you want to celebrate.

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CITATION FOR GENERAL VERNON WALTERS

As a soldier and statesman, General Vernon Walters has made service to his country his life's work. He served six Presidents with distinction during a half century of kaleidoscopic change, from World War II through the long Cold War to the fall of the Berlin Wall. His service on the battlefields of Europe and in the councils of NATO, at the UN and CIA, as Ambassador and aide to Presidents put Vernon Walters time and again at the center of this century's world-shaping events. America honors a steadfast defender of our interests and ideals, a true champion of freedom.

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mem. staff epidemiology sect. Nat. Cancer Inst., 1955-57; med. in charge Houston Pulmonary Cytology Project, U. Tex.; M.D. on Hosp. and Tumor Inst., 1957-59; med. officer in charge Phila. Project, Women's Med. Coll. Pa., 1959-60; program dir. research br. Nat. Cancer Inst., Bethesda, Md., 1960-65; dep. extramural res. Nat. Cancer Inst., 1966-72; dep. dir. cancer grants, 1972-74; div. cancer research resources and centers, 1974-80; acting dir. and treatment program, 1976-77; acting dir. extramural activities, 1977-78; asst. dir. activities, 1983-; pvt. cons. med. research and 4-; served to capt. AUS, 1946-48. Recipient Commendation medal 1969, 74. Mem. Am. Venerable Disease Assn., Am. Social Hygiene Soc. Epidemiologic Research, Assn. Mil. Surgeons, U.S. Am. Public Assoc., AMA, Comm. Officers Assn. USPHS. Roman Catholic. 310 Wilson Ln Bethesda MD 20817

RS, BARBARA, television journalist; b. Sept. 25, 1931; d. Lou and Letti W.; m. Merv Adelson, May 10, 1966; 1 child from previous marriage; grad. Sarah Lawrence Coll., 1953; LHD (hon.), Ohio Wesleyan Univ., 1975; Wheaton Coll., 1983. writer-producer WNBC-TV; then with sta. WPIX and CBS-TV; today Show, 1961, regular panel mem., 1964-74; co-host, 1974-76; syndicated program Nor For Women Only, 1974; newscaster evening News (now ABC World News Tonight), 1976-78; host The Walters Press, 1976-; co-host ABC TV news show 20/20, 1979-; to ABC programs Issues and Answers. Author: How To Talk With Anyone About Practically Anything, 1970; contrb. to Reader's Hon. chmn. Nat. Assn. Help for Retarded Children, 1970. Award of yr. Nat. Assn. TV Program Execs., 1975. Emmy award 1974. TV Arts and Scis., 1975. Mass Media award Am. Jewish Comm. Relations, 1975. Hubert H. Humphrey Freedom Award Anti-Communism, 1977. Barbara Walters' Coll. Scholarship in Broadcast established in her honor III. Broadcasters Assn., 1975. Pres's verses Press Club, 1988. Lowell Thomas award Marist Coll., 1990. 100 Women Accomplishment Harper's Bazaar, 1967, 71. One of 100 Most Important Women Ladies' Home Jour., 1970. One of 10 of Decade Ladies' Home Jour., 1979. One of Am.'s 100 Most Important Women Ladies' Home Jour., 1983. Woman of Year in Communism, 1974. Woman of Year Theta Sigma Phi, Broadcaster of Yr. Internat. TV Soc., 1975. One of 200 Leaders of Future Time Mag., 1974. Most Important Women of 1979 Report, One of Women Most by Am. People Gallup Poll, 1982, 84, to Hall of Fame Acad. TV & Scis., 1990. Office: ABC News 7 W 66th St New York NY 10023

RS, BETTE JEAN, lawyer; b. Norristown, Pa., Sept. 5, 1946. BA., 1967; JD, Temple U., 1970. LL.M. in Taxation, 1974. Bar: Pa. S. Dist. Ct. (ea. dist.) Pa. 1971. Law clk., assoc. William R. Cooper, Jr., 1969-72; spl. asst. to pub. defender Montgomery County (Pa.), practice North Wales, Pa., 1972-73; assoc. counsel also Standard Valley Forge, Pa., 1973-79; group counsel mfg., 1979-83; v.p. gen. sec. Alco Industries, Inc., Valley Forge, 1983. Mem. ABA, Pa. n., Montgomery County Bar Assn., Am. Soc. Corp. Secs., Am. Corp. Assn., DAR (chpt. rec. sec. 1982-83). Republican. Office: Alco Inc PO Box 937 Valley Forge PA 19482

RS, CLARENCE RONALD, librarian; b. Detroit, June 11, 1932; s. Michael and Lillian (Jarvis) W.; m. Diane June Nantau, Feb. 5, 1958; 3 children—Scott, Kris, B.A., Wayne U., 1954; M.A. in Library Sci., U. 960. Reference librarian, br. asst. Detroit Public Library, 1957-64; bldg. cons. Mich. State Library, 1964-67; asst. county librarian County (Mich.) Federated Library System, 1967-72; librarian Contra (Calif.) County, 1972-80; state librarian Conn. State Library, Hartford, 1980-; dep. state and pub. library program Online Computer Library Ctr., Ohio, 1986-; chmn. New Eng. Library Bd. Served to It. AUS. Mem. ALA, Conn. Library Assn., Ohio Library Assn., Conn. Media Assn., Chief Officers of State Library Assn., Council State Agys. N.E. (chmn.), Assn. Specialized and Coop. Library Agys (bd. chmn. pres. elect. 1990-), Pub. Library Assn. (bus. council), Lutheran Lodge, Rotary. Home: 663 Cardinal Hill Ln Powell OH office: 6565 Frantz Rd Dublin OH 43017-0702

RS, DAVID MCLEAN, lawyer; b. Cleve., Apr. 4, 1917; s. William Marguerite (McLean) W.; m. Betty J. Latimer, Mar. 25, 1939; 3 children—Susan Patricia (Mrs. James Edward Smith), B.A., Baldwin Coll., 1938; LHD (hon.), LL.B., Cleve. Sch. Law, 1943; JD, U. 1950; LHD (hon.), St. Thomas of Villanova U., Bar Fed. bar 1950, 1950, D.C. bar 1950. Judge admstr. practices U.S. Dept. Justice, 1940-50; sr. law ptr. firm Walters & Costanzo, Miami, Fla., of counsel firm Walters, Costanzo, Russell, Zyne, 1980-; ambas- sador, 1976-77. Chmn. Fla. Harbor Pilot Comm., 1952-54; city of Miami seaport Comm., 1953-54; spl. bond counsel, Dade Co., 1957-58; gen. counsel Dade County Port Authority, 1957-58; vic. at. Democratic Finance Council, 1960-77; mem. Gov.'s Adv. Bd. on and Rehabilitative Service, 1976-77; sec.-treas. Inter-Am. Center ty, 1960-74; chmn. Nat. Leukemia Soc., 1965-66; Archbishops' Drive, 1975-76; bd. adv. St. Thomas Law Sch., 1985-; personal s. Reagan F.D.R. Meml. Comm., 1985; bd. dirs. Barry Coll.; chmn. res. Variety Children's Hosp.; pres. Miami Children's Hosp. Found.; treas. Variety Child. Found., Rome. Served with CIC U.S. Army, 1943-46. Recipient Bronze Star medal, Knight St. Gregory the Great; recipient dation NCCJ. Fellow Internat. Medicine Boston U. Med. Sch. and 1985; mem. Am. Fla. Fed. D.C. Interam. bar assns. Am. Assn. of Malta (v.p.), Omicron Delta Kappa. Democrat. Roman Catholic. Ocean Reef, Serra, Sovereign Mil. Order Malta (master knight exec. com. papalists to U.S. 1987). Home: 9202 SW 78th Pl Miami 6 Office: 3000 SW 62nd Ave Miami FL 33155

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RS, GEOFFREY KING, physicist, educator; b. Baton Rouge, Aug. 3, 1907; Robert King and Harriett (Fuller) W.; m. Jeanette Long, June children—Terry, Jeffrey, Gina. B.A., Rice U., 1933; Ph.D., Duke, research asso. Duke, 1956-57; mem. tech. staff Tex. Instruments, Inc., 1957-62; corporate research asso. Tex. Instruments, Inc., 1962-63; physics and space sci. Rice U., Houston, 1963-; chmn. physics dept., 1973-77; dean natural scis., 1980-87; acting chief fire tech. dir. Nat. Needs, Gaitheersburg, Md., 1971-72; dir. Research Corp., 1977-; reids fellow Stanford U., 1977-78; as. prof. Collège de France 1980-81; mem. Nat. Acad. Sci., 1980-82; chmn. Council on World Assn. Grad. Schs. (sec.-treas. 1960-61), editor Proc. Jour. 1959-63; a Council World Affairs (chmn. bd.), Columbus Met. Club, Phi eta. Episcopalian. Home: 2869 North Star Rd Columbus OH

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WALTERS, HARRY N., manufacturing company executive; b. Fostoria, Ohio, July 4, 1936; s. Harry and Orpha (Hockensmith) W.; m. Illa F. Bernhausen, July 14, 1962; children: Brad, Kelly. BS, U.S. Mil. Acad., 1959; LLD (hon.), U. Guam, 1982. Comm. Lt. U.S. Army, 1959, advanced through grades to 1st lt., resigned, 1963; mgmt. positions various cos., 1963-76; pres., chief exec. officer Fostoria (N.Y.) Paper, 1977-83; asst. admstr., 1982-86; pres. Gl. Lakes Carbon Corp., Briarcliff Manor, N.Y.; bd. dirs. Gibson Greeting Cards Inc. Adv. bd. Potsdam Coll. Found., N.Y.; mem. Pres. Council on Phys. Fitness and Sports; bd. govs. USO, Nat. Handicapped Ski Assn. Served with USAR, 1963-69. Recipient Disting. Svc. award Dept. Def., Mr. Sam award for disting. pub. svc. Washington Touchdown Club, 1985. Mem. West Point Soc. U.S. (bd. govs.), Assn. U.S. Army, Paralyzed Vets. Am. (life hon.), AMVETS (life), Am. Legion, Republican, Episcopalian. Clubs: Sleepy Hollow (Scarborough, N.Y.); Burning Tree (Bethesda, Md.); Army & Navy (Washington). Office: Gl Lakes Carbon Corp 320 Old Briarcliff Rd Briarcliff Manor NY 10510

WALTERS, JAY B., banker; b. Bourbonnais, Ill., Jan. 13, 1946; s. Jack B. and Elaine V. (Frette) W.; m. Monique P. Pagano, Jan. 31, 1970; children: Danielle, Aaron, Anique. B.A., U. Ill., Champaign, 1968; M.B.A., U. Mo., Columbia, 1970. With Harris Bank & Trust, Chgo., 1970-81, mgr. cons. group, 1978-81; investment banker E.F. Hutton & Co., Chgo., 1981; exec. v.p. Sears Bank & Trust, Chgo., 1981-83; pres., chief exec. officer First Bank Milwaukee, 1983-86; exec. v.p. First Bank System, 1987-88; pres. corp. banking First Bank Nat. Assn., 1988; pres. comm. and investment banking First Bank System, 1989-; mem. Marquette U. Sch. Bus. Adv. Coun., 1984-; lectr. Fed. Res. Bd. Sr. Examiner Trng., 1980-; Mem. Bank Adminstr. Inst., Assn. Res. City Bankers, Greater Mpls. C. of C. Office: 1st Bank System Inc 300 First Bank Pl E Minneapolis MN 55480

WALTERS, JOHN SHERWOOD, retired newspaperman; b. Junction City, Ark., May 15, 1917; s. John Thomas and Cora (McBride) W.; m. Claire Dailey, June 1, 1941; children: Elizabeth Claire, Mary Dailey (dec.). B.A., La. Tech. Inst., 1939; M.A., La. State U., 1941. Editor Ruston (La.) Daily Leader, 1940; reporter Baton Rouge Morning Ad., 1941; rating examiner Jacksonville Naval Air Sta., 1941-42; reporter Fla. Times-Union, Jacksonville, 1943, 44-53; city editor Fla. Times-Union, 1953-60; exec. editor Times-Union and Jacksonville Jour., 1960-78; asst. pub., 1978-82; ret., 1982; asst. prof. journalism La. Tech. Inst., 1983-84; mem. jud. Nominating Comm., 1st Dist. Ct. Appeals of La. Bd. dirs. Duval County chpt. A.R.C. chmn., 1966-67; charter trustee U. North Fla. Found., Inc., 1973-75; chmn. council advisers U. North Fla., 1975; bd. dirs. Health Planning Council, N.E. Fla. Cancer Program, Jacksonville Blood Bank. Mem. Am. Soc. Newspaper Editors, Fla. Soc. Newspaper Editors (pres. 1971-72), Alpha Lambda Tau, Sigma Delta Chi. Democrat. Methodist. Clubs: Rotarian (Jacksonville) (sec. 1970-71, pres. 1971-72); Timuquana Country, River. Home: 1750 Dogwood Pl Jacksonville FL 32210

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WALTERS, MILTON JAMES, investment banker; b. Hornell, N.Y., May 21, 1942; s. James Henry and Frances Eleanor (Simmons) W.; B.A., Hamilton Coll., 1964; m. Caroline Houck, May 24, 1963; children—Melissa Ann, Gregory Thomas, Timothy Allen, Trainee Mfrs. Hanover, 1964-65; with A.G. Becker Partners Inc., N.Y.C., 1965-84; v.p., 1969-78; mg. dir., 1978-84; sr. v.p. corp. fin., mg. dir. Smith Barney, N.Y.C., 1984-88; pres. Tri-River Capital Group, 1988-; former trustee Hamilton Coll., Clinton, N.Y., 1983-88; Friends Acad., Locust Valley, N.Y., 1981-88; Mem. Econ. Club N.Y.C., Am. Bankers Assn., U.S. Savs. and Loan League, Nat. Coun. Savs. Instns., Am. Fin. Svcs. Assn. Republican. Presbyterian. Office: Tri River Capital Group Inc 540 Madison Ave New York NY 10022

WALTERS, RAYMOND, JR., newspaper editor; author; b. Bethlehem, Pa., Aug. 23, 1912; s. Raymond and Elsie (Rosenberg) W.; A.B. Swarthmore Coll., 1933; postgrad., Princeton U., 1933-35; M.A., Columbia U., 1937, Ph.D., 1942. Editorial staff Current History mag., 1937-39; editorial staff Saturday Rev., 1946-58; book rev. editor, 1948-58; editor Encore mag., 1946-48; editor, columnist N.Y. Times Book Rev., 1958-; Mem. fiction jury Pulitzer Prize adv. bd., 1968. Author: Alexander James Dallas: Lawyer, Politician, Financier, 1943; Albert Gallatin: Jeffersonian Financier, 1947; Diplommat, 1957 (named One of Notable Books of Year, A.I.A.); The Virginia Dynasty, 1965; The Greenback Era, 1965; Contrb. articles to prof. jous. Served with USAF, 1942-46; hist. office dirs. USAF, 1943-46. Mem. Am. Hist. Assn., Soc. Am. Historians (v.p.), P.E.N., Authors Guild. Episcopalian. Home: 315 E 68th St New York NY 10021

WALTERS, RONALD OGDEN, financial executive; b. Holcombe, Wis., July 13, 1939; s. Ogden Eugene and Josephine Ann (Henkeness) W.; m. Margaret Ellen Weisheip, July 14, 1962; children—Laurie, Cheryl, Michael, Patrick. Student, U. Wis. Mgr. Thorp Fin., LaCrosse, Wis., 1962-65; regional mgr. Thorp Fin., Milw., 1965-69; ITT Consumer Fin. Corp., Milw., 1969-74; sr. v.p. ITT Consumer Fin. Corp., Brookfield, Wis., 1974-87; exec. v.p., 1987-88; pres. Western ops., 1988-; Mem. Wis. Fin. Services Assn. (pres. 1980). Republican. Roman Catholic. Avocations: boating; fishing; hunting. Home: N62 W15763 Skyline Dr Menomonee Falls WI 53051 Office: ITT Consumer Financial Corp 1 Park Plaza 11270 W Park Pl Suite 930 Milwaukee WI 53224

WALTERS, VERNON ANTHONY, ambassador; b. N.Y.C., Jan. 3, 1917; s. Frederick J. and Laura (O'Connor) W. Student, St. Louis Gonzaga U., Paris, 1927-28; Stonyhurst Coll., Eng., 1928-34; Comm. 2d Lt. U.S. Army, 1941, advanced through grades to lt. gen., ret., 1976; served in N. Africa, Italy, World War II; mil. attache Brazil, 1945-48; asst. to Gov. Hariman in Korea, 1950; accompanied to Iran, 1951; asst. dep. chief staff SHAPE, Paris, 1951-56; staff asst. Pres. Eisenhower, 1956-60; mem. NATO standing group, Washington, 1956-60; served in Vietnam 1967; aide Vice Pres. Nixon to S. Am., 1958; accompanied Pres. Nixon to Europe, 1969; 160, def. attache Am. Embassy, Paris, 1967-72; dep. dir. CIA, 1972-76; bus. cons. lect., 1977-81; sr. advisor to sec. state Dept. State, Washington, 1981, ambassador at-large, 1981-85; U.S. permanent rep. to UN 1985-89; ambassador Am. Embassy, Bonn, 1989; interpreter Pres. Roosevelt, Eisenhower, Nixon; partner, IXY, Pan Am Conf. Board, Columbia, 1948; Gen. 1953, Bermuda, 1955, summit meetings. Author: Silent Missions. Decorated D.S.M. with oak leaf cluster; decorated U.S. Disting. Intelligence medal, Legion of Merit with oak leaf cluster, Bronze Star, Air medal U.S., Legion of Honor, Croix de Guerre France, Combat cross Brazil, Bronze medal valor

Italy; recipient 3 Freedom From Danger awards. Mem. VFW, Nat. Mil. Intelligence Assn. (pres.). Roman Catholic. Office: Am Embassy, Deichmanns Avenue, 5300 Bonn 2. Federal Republic of Germany also: APO NY 09080

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WALTHALL, LEE WADE, dancer; b. Houston, Nov. 12, 1953; s. L.W. and Martha Virginia (Tacker) W. Student, Sch. of Am. Ballet, N.Y.C., 1973-75. Prin. dancer Dutch Nat. Ballet, Amsterdam, 1975-82, Pacific N.W. Ballet, Seattle, 1982-90; dancer, ballet master Ballet Austin, Tex., 1990-; Guest appearances throughout Europe and U.S. starring role in Nutcracker-The Movie, 1986. Office: Ballet Austin 3002 Guadalupe Austin TX 78705

WALTHALL, WILSON JONES, JR., educator, psychologist; b. San Antonio, July 7, 1918; s. Wilson Jones and Nina (Trumble) W.; m. Annie Marie Jockel, Sept. 2, 1944; children: Anne, Wilson Jones III. B.A., U. Tex., 1944, M.A., 1944, Ph.D., 1948. Faculty U. Wyo., Laramie, 1947-; prof. U. Wyo., 1957-86, prof. emeritus, 1986-; head dept. psychology, 1965-84, acting dean Coll. Arts and Sci., 1973, 77-79, acting head dept. botany, 1980-81, acting head dept. recreation and park adminstr., fall 1983; Fulbright lectr. U. Coll., Mandalay, Burma, 1954-55. Contrb. articles to prof. jous. Mem. Am. Psychol. Assn., Rocky Mountain Psychol. Assn. (pres. 1959-60), Wyo. Psychol. Assn. (pres. 1961), AAUP, Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, Psi Chi. Home: 1314 Steele St Laramie WY 82070

WALTHER, JOHN HENRY, banker; b. Hartford, Conn., June 13, 1935; m. Pamela Ball; children: John, Jerome, Joshua. BA in Econ., Wesleyan U., 1957. Pres. N.J. Nat. Bank, Pennington, 1972-76, chief exec. officer, 1976-87, chmn., 1976-; vice-chmn. CoreStates Fin. Corp., Phila., 1986-; chmn. bd. dirs. N.J. Bankers Assn., Princeton, 1980-81; bd. dirs. Am. Bankers Assn., Washington, 1983-84, Fed. Reserve Bank Phila., 1984-86; bd. dirs., mem. exec. com. Assn. Bank Holding Cos., 1985-87. Office: NJ Nat Bank CN-1 Pennington NJ 08534

WALTHER, JOSEPH EDWARD, health facility administrator, retired physician; b. Indpls., Nov. 24, 1912; s. Joseph Edward and Winona (McCampbell) W.; m. Mary Margaret Ruddell, July 11, 1945 (dec.); children: Mary Ann Margolis, Karl, Joanne Landman, Suzanne Ingram, Diane Pacesny, Kurt Walther. BS, Ind. U., 1936, MD, 1936, postgrad., U. Chgo., Harvard U., U. Minn., U. Indpls., 1945-47. Diplomat, Nat. Bd. Med. Examiners, Am. Bd. Internal Medicine, Am. Bd. Gastroenterology, Intern Meth. Hosp. and St. Vincent Hosp. of Indpls., 1936-37; physician, surgeon U.S. Engrs./Pan Am. Airways, Midway Islands, 1937-38; chief resident, med. dir. Wilcox Meml. Hosp., Lihue, Kauai, Hawaii, 1938-40; flight surgeon USAF, Hickam Field, Hawaii, 1941-45; internist, gastroenterologist Meml. Clinic Indpls., 1947-83, med. dir., pres. chief exec. officer, 1947-; asst. prof. medicine Ind. U. Sch. Medicine, Indpls., 1948-; founder, pres. Doctors' Offices Inc., Indpls., 1947-; founder, pres. chief exec. officer Winona Meml. Found. and Hosp. (now Walther Cancer Inst.) Indpls., 1956-; Author: (with others) Current Therapy, 1965; mem. ed. resch. bd. Postgrad. Medicine, 1982-83; contrb. articles to prof. jous. Bd. dirs. March of Dimes, Marion County div., 1962-66. Col. USAF, 1941-47, PTO, Decorated Bronze Star, Silver Star, Air medal, Soldier's medal; recipient Cleveland award Ind. 1989. Fellow ACP, Am. Coll. Gastroenterology (pres. 1970-71, Weiss award 1988); mem. AMA (del. 1970-86); Soc. Cons. to Armed Forces, Ind. Med. Assn., Marion County Med. Assn., Am. Cancer Soc. (bd. dirs. Ind. div. 1986-), Highland Golf and Country Club, Waikoloa Golf and Country Club (Hawaii), Indpls. Athletic Club, 702 Club. Republican. Avocations: golf, chess, bridge, hunting, fishing. Home: 4266 N Pennsylvania St Indianapolis IN 46205 Office: Walther Cancer Inst 3202 N Meridian St Indianapolis IN 46208

WALTON, ALAN GEORGE, venture capitalist; b. Birmingham, Eng., Apr. 3, 1936; s. Thomas George and Hilda (Glover) W.; m. Jasmin Yvonne Christensen, Sept. 1, 1958 (dec. Nov. 1970); children: Kimm A., Keir D.A.; m. Elenor Jean McElliott, Aug. 6, 1977; children: Kristin M., Sheri L. Ph.D., U. Nottingham, Eng., 1960, D.Sc., 1973. Research asso. Ind. U., Bloomington, 1960-62; asst. prof. chemistry Case Western Res. U., Cleve., 1962-66; assoc. prof., 1966-69; asst. prof. macromolecular sci., 1969-71, prof., 1971-81, dir. Lab. for Biol. Macromolecules, 1972-81; pres., chief exec. officer Univ. Genetics Co., 1981-86, chmn., 1986-87; ptnr. Oxford Venture Corp., Stamford, Conn., 1987-; vis. lectr. biochemistry Harvard U. Med. Sch., 1971; mem. Pres. Carter's Task Force Sci. and Tech.; U.S. project officer Rudjer Boskovic Inst., Zagreb, Yugoslavia, 1967-75; bd. dirs. Sphinx Biotechnology Inc., Genetic Therapy Inc., Martek Corp., Genmap Inc., Genica Pharms. Inc., Neurogenetic Corp. Author: Formation and Properties of Precipitates, 1967, Biopolymers, 1973, Structure and Properties of Amorphous Polymers, 1980, Polypeptide and Protein Structure, 1981, Recombinant DNA, 1981, Yearbook of Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology, 1983, 85, 88. Recipient Israel State medal, 1972, Case Inst. Centennial Scholar medal, 1981. Mem. Nat. Venture Capital Assn., Conn. Venture Group, Sigma Xi (Research award 1973), Pi Kappa Alpha. Home: 17 Walnut Ln Weston CT 06883 Office: Oxford Venture Corp Soundview Pla 1266 Main St Stamford CT 06902

WALTON, CHARLES MICHAEL, civil engineering educator; b. Hickory, N.C., July 28, 1941; s. Charles O. and Virginia Ruth (Hart) W.; m. Betty Grey Hughes; children: Susan, Camilla, Michael, Gantt. BS, Va. Mil. Inst., 1963; MCE, N.C. State U., 1969, Ph.D., 1971. Research asst. N.C. State U., Raleigh, 1967-71; transp. planning engr. N.C. Hwy. Comm., Raleigh, 1970, 71; asst. prof. civil engng. U. Tex. Austin, 1971-76; asst. prof., 1976-83, prof., 1983-87; Bess Harlan Jones Centennial prof. natural resource policy studies, 1987-; chmn. dept. civil engng., 1988-; transp. cons., 1970-; assoc. dir. Ctr. for Transp. Rsch., U. Tex., 1980-88. Contrb. articles to prof. jous. Mem. Austin plan Steering Com., exec. com. Transp. Rsch. Bd.; chmn. Urban Transp. Comm., Austin. Urban Design Task Force, Austin. Mem. ASCE (Harland Bartholomew award 1987, Frank M. Masters engring award 1987), Transp. Research Bd., Inst. Transp. Engrs., Soc. Am. Mil. Engrs., Ops. Research Soc. Am., Austin C. of C. (Leadership Austin Program) Democrat. Methodist. Home: 3404 River Rd Austin TX 78703 Office: U. Tex./Austin Dept Civil Engrng Austin TX 78712

WALTON, CLARENCE, political science educator; b. Scranton, Pa., June 22, 1915; s. Leo and Mary (Southard) W.; m. Elizabeth Kennedy, June 1, 1946; children: Thomas Michael, Mary Elizabeth. B.A., U. Scranton, 1937; M.A., Syracuse U., 1938; Ph.D., Cath. U., 1951. Social sci. instructor, 1946-53; U. Mass. Lowell, 1953-54; chmn. dept. history and polit. sci., Scranton, 1946-53; dean Duquesne U. (Sch. Bus. Adminstr.), 1953-58; assoc. dean, prof. Grad. Sch. Bus. Columbia U., 1958-64, dean Sch. Gen. Studies, 1964-69, prof. Grad. Sch. Bus., 1978-80; pres. Cath. U. Am., 1969-78; Charles Lamont Post disting. prof. Am. Coll., 1980-; Penfield fellow Inst. Advanced Internat. Studies, Geneva, Switzerland, 1951-52; vis. prof. U. Helsinki, Finland, summer 1959, U. Buenos Aires, summer 1961, U. Calif., Berkeley, 1963-64, Oregon State U., 1969, Villanova U., 1984-; Santa Clara U., 1986-87. Author: Corporate Social Responsibilities, Big Government and Big Business, 1968, Ethos and The Executive, 1969; editor: Ethics of Corporate Conduct, 1977, Inflation and National Survival, 1979, (with others) Disorder in Higher Education, 1979, Management's Rights and Privileges, 1986, The Moral Manager, 1988, Enriching Business Ethics, 1990; contrb. articles to prof. jous. Mem. Scranton Sch. Bd., 1948-52; chmn. Gov.'s Comm. on Pa. Housing, 1956-57; Pres.'s Panel on Non-Public Edn., 1975-76; bd. dirs. Am. Assembly; trustee Rosemont Coll. Served as Lt. USNR, 1942-46. Mem. Am. Assembly (bd. dirs.). Home: 1336 Montgomery Ave Rosemont PA 19010

who's who 1991

PRESIDENTIAL MEDALS OF FREEDOM
PRESENTED BY
PRESIDENT BUSH

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PEPPER, Claude	5/25/89
Public Servant, Member, U.S. House of Representatives, and former U.S. Senator	
BALL, Lucille (<u>POSTHUMOUSLY</u>)	7/6/89
Entertainer, Comedienne	
DILLON, C. Douglas	7/6/89
Public Servant, former Secretary of the Treasury, Diplomat	
DOOLITTLE, James H.	7/6/89
Military Hero, Pilot, General, U.S. Air Force, retired	
KENNAN, George	7/6/89
Diplomat, Historian, Educator	
SMITH, Margaret Chase	7/6/89
Public Servant, former U.S. Senator and Member, U.S. House of Representatives	
WALESA, Lech	11/13/89
Polish Trade Unionist	
THATCHER, Margaret, The Right Honorable, OM, FRS, MP	3/7/91
Former Prime Minister of Great Britain	

PRESIDENTIAL MEDALS OF FREEDOM
PRESENTED BY
PRESIDENT REAGAN

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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

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✓ ADAMS, Ansel (Photographer)	6/9/80
ALBRIGHT, Horace M. (Conservationist)	12/8/80
BALDWIN, Roger Nash (Founder, ACLU & Intl. League for Human Rights)	Dated 1/14/81 Awarded 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

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PRESIDENTIAL MEDALS OF FREEDOM
PRESENTED BY
PRESIDENT FORD

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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'KEEFFE, 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")

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PRESIDENTIAL MEDALS OF FREEDOM
PRESENTED BY
PRESIDENT NIXON

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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

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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

MEDALS OF FREEDOM PRESENTED
BY PRESIDENT KENNEDY

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SPAAK, Paul-Henri
(Citizen of Belgium; Secretary General, NATO)

2/21/61

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MEDALS OF FREEDOM PRESENTED
BY PRESIDENT EISENHOWER

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ANDERSON, Robert B. (Public Servant)	8/3/55
DOUGLAS, James H. (Public Servant)	1/18/61
DULLES, John Foster (Public Servant)	5/19/59
~ GALARD-TERRAUBE, Genevieve de, Mademoiselle (French Nurse)	6/29/54
GATES, Thomas S. (Public Servant)	1/18/61
GRAY, Gordon (Public Servant)	1/18/61
HERTER, Christian A. (Public Servant)	1/18/61
KISTIAKOWSKY, George Bogdan (Scientist, Public Servant)	1/18/61
McELROY, Neil (Public Servant)	12/1/59
QUARLES, Donald A. (POSTHUMOUSLY) (Public Servant)	7/9/59
STRAUSS, Lewis L. (Public Servant)	7/14/58
VON NEUMANN, Dr. John (Scientist)	2/15/56
WILSON, Charles E. (Public Servant)	10/9/57

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MEDALS OF FREEDOM PRESENTED
BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN

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CHARMAN, William H. (British Civil Servant)	1/26/46
HOWE, George L. (Civilian with Armed Services)	2/18/46
JACKSON, Gordon Thorpe (Member, American Red Cross, Italy)	1/26/46
MAZZARINI, Richard (Chief of Secret Intelligence, O.S.S., Italy)	2/18/46
POULLET, Pierre A., Father (Canadian; rescued U.S. Pilot)	1/26/46
PULESTON, Dennis (Technical Advisor, Pacific War Theater)	2/18/46
SUN, Chen (Civil Servant)	2/18/46
WEST, Norman H. (British Civil Servant)	1/26/46
WHEELER, William M., Jr. (Counter-Intelligence Expert)	2/18/46