

Role of business in science & Tech sector.

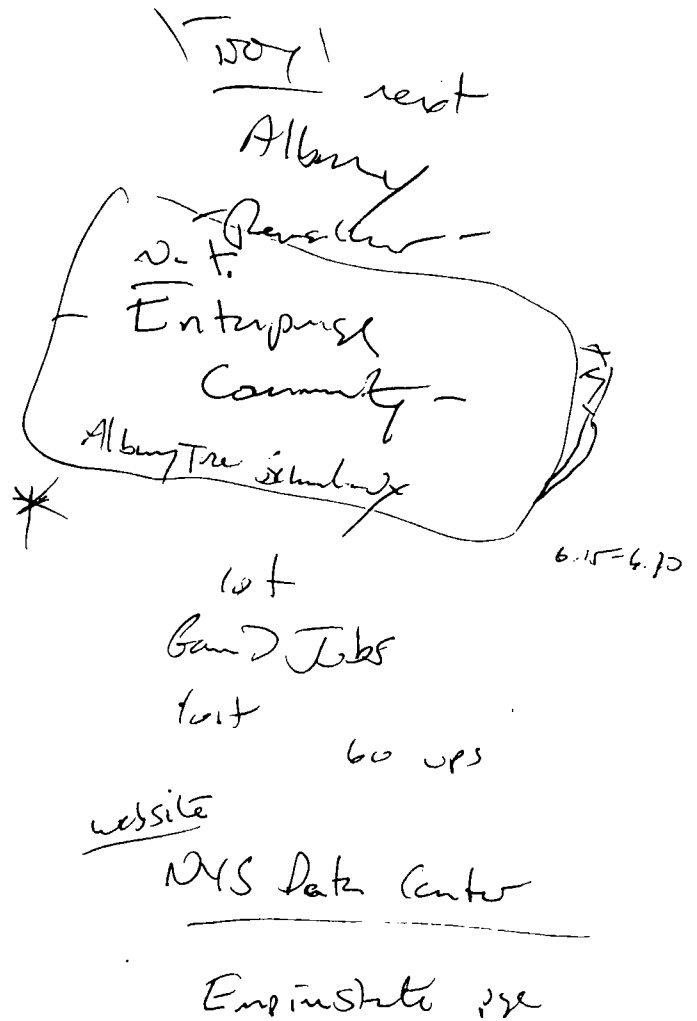
Richard Scuderi
473.7444

> Science Specimens by Res & HRC
Pres in SF

- Morgan State '97
- Silicon Valley '98
- Science ~~Advisors~~ this Spring
Meedals

(257.200
4129)

> Economic Situation of Region



This week -- the international community gathers in The Hague again -- to talk about perhaps the greatest challenge of the 21st century -- how to continue to lift up the lives of individuals and families, and the fortunes of nations, during this period of extraordinary population growth around our globe.

When the world began this dialogue in Cairo -- representatives from almost 180 nations came together -- and made history, by agreeing -- for the first time -- that the issues of population and development can't be separated, and that women's reproductive health and empowerment are critical to a nation's sustainability and growth. The world agreed -- for the first time -- that smaller families and slower population growth depended not on control or coercion -- but on choice and opportunity. And the world agreed -- for the first time -- that respect for women's rights and personal dignity must be at the heart of our efforts to improve the quality of life for all of our citizens.

No one who was there in Cairo would say the process of developing that historic consensus was easy. Yet every nation committed to working toward the common goals laid out in the Cairo Programme of Action: that by the year 2015 -

- all governments must ensure universal access to a full range of reproductive health care and family planning services;
- all governments would work to reduce dramatically infant, child, and maternal mortality;
- and all governments would provide universal access to education -- with a particular emphasis on girls and women.



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FROM: Erin Carper

PHONE NUMBER: (202) 797-4968

FAX NUMBER: (202) 265-3196

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PAGES INCLUDING COVER: 15

If there is a problem with this transmission, please contact the National Democratic Institute at (202) 328-3136.

Ivan -
Please find the following attached:
- Event timeline
- One page NOI description
- Haruman Dinner press release.
- 10 page printed event program.

Let me know if you need more
information.

Thanks!





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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Wed., Sept. 8, 1999

Contact: Will Blacklow
Ken Wollack
(202) 797-4708

**PRESIDENT EDUARD SHEVARDNADZE AND
FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
TO RECEIVE
NDI DEMOCRACY AWARD**

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WASHINGTON, DC, Sept. 8 – The National Democratic Institute for International Affairs (NDI) announced that the President of Georgia, Eduard Shevardnadze, and America's First Lady, Hillary Rodham Clinton, will receive its 1999 W. Averell Harriman Democracy Award at a Washington, DC, dinner on September 23.

In announcing the decision to honor Shevardnadze, NDI cited the progress Georgia has made under his leadership in building a stable, independent, democratic nation. "At great personal sacrifice and in the face of economic and security challenges, President Shevardnadze's commitment to political reform has reshaped his country and has led to the emergence of elected leaders and citizens dedicated to democratic values and institutions," said NDI Chairman Paul G. Kirk, Jr.

The Institute is honoring Mrs. Clinton for her efforts internationally to bring attention and support to democratic transitions, especially to political participation by women. "Through the *Vital Voices* initiative and her extensive travels, the First Lady has inspired women throughout the world to become active in the political process in their countries," Kirk said. "Her work has contributed measurably to the global democracy movement."

The 13th Annual Award Dinner will be held at 7:30 pm at the Washington Hilton on September 23. Established to honor the late diplomat and politician Averell Harriman, NDI's award recognizes individuals who exemplify the Institute's commitment to human rights and democracy internationally.

Two former recipients of the Harriman Award will present this year's Award: U.S. Senator Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.) will confer the Award on Shevardnadze; Dr. Monica McWilliams, one of the eight political leaders who negotiated of the Good Friday peace agreement in Northern Ireland, will present the Award to Mrs. Clinton. McWilliams has been deeply involved in the '*Vital Voices: Women in Democracy*' initiative.

[more]



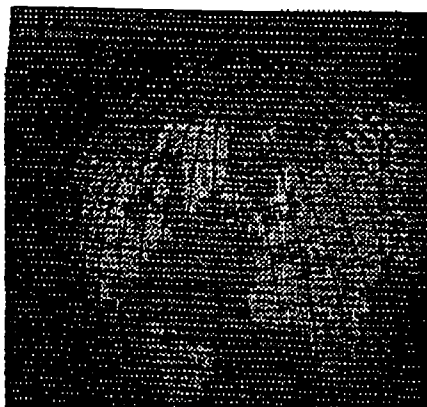
NDI:AWARD

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Past recipients of the Award have included: President Bill Clinton, the eight political party leaders who negotiated the Northern Ireland peace agreement, Burmese democratic leader Aung San Suu Kyi, Czech Republic President Vaclav Havel, South African President Thabo Mbeki, former Argentine President Raul Alfonsin, U.S. Secretary of State Madeleine Albright, former President Jimmy Carter, former Senator George Mitchell, former Vice President Walter Mondale, and the late Lane Kirkland, former president of the AFL-CIO.

The National Democratic Institute for International Affairs is a nonprofit organization working to strengthen and expand democracy worldwide. NDI works with democrats in every region of the world to build political and civic organizations, safeguard elections, and promote citizen participation, openness, and accountability in government.

-30-



NATIONAL
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presents its

13th Annual
A W A R D D I N N E R

featuring the

W. AVERELL HARRIMAN DEMOCRACY AWARD

SEPTEMBER 23, 1999



NATIONAL
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INSTITUTE
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presents its

13th Annual
A W A R D D I N N E R

featuring the W. AVERELL HARRIMAN DEMOCRACY AWARD

honoring EDUARD SHEVARDNADZE
President of Georgia

and HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
First Lady of the United States

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1998

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P R O G R A M

welcome

KENNETH D. WOLLACK
President of NDI

remarks

PAUL G. KIRK, JR.
Chairman of NDI

*remarks & presentation
of award*

EDWARD M. KENNEDY
United States Senator

remarks

EDUARD SHEVARDNADZE
President of Georgia

*remarks & presentation
of award*

MONICA MCWILLIAMS
Northern Ireland Women's Coalition

remarks

HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
First Lady of the United States

HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON



During her trips to more than 70 countries, First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton has been a powerful advocate of women's rights, religious tolerance, humane economic development, and inclusive democratic institutions. The First Lady has made a point of visiting remote places where people are struggling against tremendous odds to establish pluralism and local democracy. In so doing, she

has focused attention on democratic activists who rarely receive the international support they need and deserve. In the hills of Thailand, in Afghan refugee camps and in African villages, Mrs. Clinton has brought her own involvement and a sense of hope. She has promoted micro-credit as a means to create market activity at the grassroots level, and has pushed for equality in education for boys and girls.

The First Lady has led the *Vital Voices: Women in Democracy* initiative, which empowers women through public-private partnerships to become full participants in the economic and political lives of their countries. In Africa, Eastern Europe, Northern Ireland and Latin America, she has helped unite women from diverse backgrounds to support and strengthen each other in their efforts to solve common problems. She has reached out to the poor and marginalized, giving them a sense of significance and increasing the pool of qualified women to compete for leadership positions.

These international engagements have reflected her belief "that a nation's progress depends on the progress of women; that the strength of democracy depends on the inclusion of women; that the richness of civil society depends on the full participation of women."

For her efforts internationally to support democratic transitions and political participation by women, NDI is honored to present First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton with its 1999 W. Averell Harriman Democracy Award.

NDI PROGRAMS IN GEORGIA



NDI has supported political development efforts in Georgia since 1992 when it organized an international delegation to observe parliamentary elections. Two years later, the Institute opened its office in Tbilisi to help strengthen political parties, encourage citizen participation in political and governmental processes, and build an accountable and effective parliament.

Parliamentary elections in October will mark the end of the Georgian parliament's current term. NDI has contributed to efforts to reform the parliament's structures and operations in cooperation with its chairman, staff and the leadership of the legislature's major political parties. NDI also provided assistance as the parliament has confronted key legislative issues that provide the foundation for continued reform—ethics, access to government information, decentralization, civil-military relations and press freedom. Efforts to improve parliamentary outreach and accessibility range from a regular program of visits for students to the use of public committee hearings in cities across the country.

In its civic programs, NDI assists the International Society for Fair Elections and Democracy (ISFED), a nationwide organization that has engaged thousands of Georgians as nonpartisan pollwatchers to protect the integrity of elections. Between polls, ISFED organizes community advisory committees throughout the country to serve as links between citizens and elected officials. NDI has also worked closely with the country's major democratic parties to help them build their organizations and communicate with voters. Increasingly, Georgian experts are traveling with NDI to assist in the development of legislatures and civic groups in other emerging democracies. This sharing of ideas and experiences is central to NDI's democratic development mission.

NDI programs in Georgia have been supported by the U.S. Agency for International Development and the National Endowment for Democracy.

I N T R I B U T E

LANE KIRKLAND The dignity of working people is the foundation of democracy. This was the philosophy of Lane Kirkland, the president of the AFL-CIO from 1979 until 1995, who died on August 14, 1999. A founder of the National Endowment for Democracy, Kirkland was a friend and ally of NDI. In 1991 he was honored, along with Czech President Vaclav Havel, with the W. Averell Harriman Democracy Award.

Eloquent but direct, Kirkland commanded attention. His commitment to democracy building causes was visceral: for Kirkland, it was simply the right thing to do. To Kirkland, no society could be democratic if working men and women were deprived of fair compensation, safe working conditions, and a voice in society. Lane Kirkland mobilized critical support for democratic labor movements in every part of the world. In Poland, he provided the unstinting support that helped Solidarity survive martial law and reemerge as a national movement. Lane Kirkland's career will remain an inspiration to advocates of democracy for years to come. These were the sentiments expressed by leaders of Solidarity's underground movement in their moving tribute to Lane Kirkland: "We feel emptiness and sorrow that time is without mercy, but all that he did accomplish in his life will endure."

GALINA STAROVOTOVA Russian democrats lost a valiant leader on November 20, 1998 when Galina Starovotova was assassinated in St. Petersburg. A member of the Russian parliament, she had been widely respected for her human rights advocacy and an outspoken critic of corruption. In many ways, Galina Starovotova was a politician ahead of her time. She protested against the suppression of Prague Spring in 1968. After the collapse of the Soviet regime, she was a founder of Democratic Russia, one of the first liberal parties in her country and a training ground for democratic activists. NDI will remember Galina Starovotova as a friend and partner. To the people of Russia, she symbolized the hope for a society unchained from its past.

NEELAN TIRUCHELVAM was killed on July 29, 1999 by a suicide bomber. A human rights figure respected throughout Asia, Tiruchelvam had risked death for years in pursuit of a settlement of the strife between Sri Lanka's Sinhalese majority and the Tamil minority. Tiruchelvam, himself a Tamil, favored a peaceful resolution that would provide his people with autonomy within a united Sri Lanka, an idea that separatists rejected. As a member of parliament, he had been a critic of successive governments for their refusal to address Tamil grievances, but he always promoted negotiations and legal reforms. Tiruchelvam's death deprives Sri Lanka of a moderate, stabilizing force, and the people of Asia, and NDI, of a friend and visionary.

The National Democratic Institute for International Affairs (NDI) is a nonprofit organization working to strengthen and expand democracy worldwide. Calling on a global network of volunteer experts, NDI provides practical assistance to civic and political leaders advancing democratic values, practices and institutions. NDI works with democrats in every region of the world to build political and civic organizations, safeguard elections, and promote citizen participation, openness and accountability in government.

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As of 9/18

MINUTE TO MINUTE PROGRAM 1999
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6:30 PM	Reception VIP Reception
7:15 PM	Start moving people into the ballroom
7:30 PM	Wollack to the stage.
7:30 - 7:40 PM	Quiet Audience - Wollack
7:40 - 7:44 PM (4 minutes)	WELCOMING REMARKS -- Kenneth D. Wollack Wollack opens dinner, recognizes recipients & spouses, foreign ambassadors, administration officials, and members of Congress and asks them to stand.
7:44 - 8:29 PM (45 minutes)	DINNER
8:29 - 8:33 PM (4 minutes)	REMARKS -- Chairman Paul G. Kirk Kirk delivers remarks and introduces Senator Kennedy
8:33 - 8:38 PM (5 minutes)	PRESENTATION OF AWARD TO PRESIDENT SHEVARDNADZE BY SENATOR KENNEDY
8:38 - 8:53 PM (15 minutes)	REMARKS BY PRESIDENT SHEVARDNADZE
8:53 - 8:58 PM (5 minutes)	PRESENTATION OF AWARD TO HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON BY MONICA MCWILLIAMS
8:58 - 9:13 PM (15 minutes)	REMARKS BY MRS. CLINTON
9:13 PM	Wollack introduces President Clinton
9:15 PM	REMARKS BY PRESIDENT CLINTON -- (Tentative) Wollack thanks audience



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NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTE FOR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

The National Democratic Institute for International Affairs (NDI) is a nonprofit organization working to strengthen and expand democracy worldwide. Calling on a global network of volunteer experts, NDI provides practical assistance to civic and political leaders advancing democratic values, practices and institutions. NDI works with democrats in every region of the world to build political and civic organizations, safeguard elections, and promote citizen participation, openness and accountability in government.

Democracy depends on legislatures that represent citizens and oversee the executive, independent judiciaries that safeguard the rule of law, political parties that are open and accountable, and elections in which voters freely choose their representatives in government. Acting as a catalyst for democratic development, NDI bolsters the institutions and processes that allow democracy to flourish.

Build Political and Civic Organizations: NDI helps build the stable, broad-based and well-organized institutions that form the foundation of a strong civic culture. Democracy depends on these mediating institutions—the voice of an informed citizenry, which link citizens to their government and to one another by providing avenues for participation in public policy.

Safeguard Elections: NDI promotes open and democratic elections. Political parties and governments have asked NDI to study electoral codes and to recommend improvements. The Institute also provides technical assistance for political parties and civic groups to conduct voter education campaigns and to organize election monitoring programs. NDI is a world leader in election monitoring, having organized international delegations to monitor elections in dozens of countries, helping to ensure that polling results reflect the will of the people.

Promote Openness and Accountability: NDI responds to requests from leaders of government, parliament, political parties and civic groups seeking advice on matters from legislative procedures to constituent service to the balance of civil-military relations in a democracy. NDI works to build legislatures and local governments that are professional, accountable, open and responsive to their citizens.

International cooperation is key to promoting democracy effectively and efficiently. It also conveys a deeper message to new and emerging democracies that while autocracies are inherently isolated and fearful of the outside world, democracies can count on international allies and an active support system. Headquartered in Washington D.C., with field offices in every region of the world, NDI complements the skills of its staff by enlisting volunteer experts from around the world, many of whom are veterans of democratic struggles in their own countries and share valuable perspectives on democratic development.



National Democratic Institute for International Affairs

1717 Massachusetts Ave NW, 5th Floor
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Category: Political Training

Founded: The National Democratic Institute for International Affairs (NDI) was established following Congressional authorization of the National Endowment for Democracy, the umbrella organization for NDI as well as the International Republican Institute, the Free Trade Union Institute and the Center for International Private Enterprise. It is affiliated with the Democratic Party, but its activities are non-partisan.

Financing: Like its counterpart, the International Republican Institute, it receives the majority of its funding from the National Endowment for Democracy and USAID.

General Description/Programs: NDI runs seminars and workshops for political parties and civic organizers to help strengthen democratic institutions abroad. Programs are geared towards political leaders, civic activists, parliamentarians, officials from all levels of government, journalists, professionals, academics and students. Trainers are usually professional political or parliamentary trainers and civic organizers (special interest group representatives and NGO professionals).

NDI's program activities include: political party training (techniques for organizing, communication with constituencies, etc.); technical assistance for election monitoring; civic education programs; legislative training (staffing, research, committee structuring); city management; civil-military relations; and voter education.

NDI trainers work out of one of NDI's regional offices abroad for anywhere from ten days to over one year depending on the programs and available commitment. Trainers work with office staff to develop presentations and educational materials for workshops. NDI translates these educational packets into the indigenous language and makes them available to workshop participants.

In addition, NDI arranges programs in the U.S. for civic organizers, political party activists and parliamentarians. These programs provide on-site experience for activists, elected officials and others in the democratic process as practiced in the U.S.

NDI has organized projects around the world, including Chile, Korea, Nicaragua, Northern Ireland, Bangladesh, Cameroon, Paraguay, and in the countries of Eastern Europe and the former USSR.

Publications/Materials: NDI publishes reports on the development of democratic institutions around the world. Recent publications include: "*Democracies in Regions of Crisis: Botswana, Costa Rica and Israel*" and "*Towards a New Relationship: The Role of the Military in a Democratic Government*."

For more information about this organization, contact them using the information given above.

This organizational description was taken from CCSI's publication:

**"Civil Society - USA:
A Guide for Citizens of the NIS to Select Organizations in the US" 1996.**

The print edition of "Civil Society - USA" is available for \$12 from CCSI plus postage and handling. More information is available from CCSI's [publication page](#).

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This page last updated June 1999

FOCUS - 7 OF 24 STORIES

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July 27, 1986 Sunday, FINAL EDITION

SECTION: NEWS; Pg. 1; ZONE: C

LENGTH: 1884 words

HEADLINE: W. AVERELL HARRIMAN DIES
DEMOCRATS' ELDER STATESMAN SERVED 5 PRESIDENTS

BYLINE: By Steve Neal, Political writer.

BODY:

W. Averell Harriman, the scion of one of America's wealthiest families, achieved power and prominence as a trouble-shooter and confidant to five Democratic presidents.

Mr. Harriman, who died early Saturday at Birchgrove, his home in Yorktown Heights, N.Y., at age 94, left a personal fortune estimated at \$140 million and a rich political legacy as the elder statesman of the Democratic Party.

A family spokesman, who disclosed earlier in the week that Mr. Harriman was gravely ill, said he had been in failing health for a month and died of kidney failure complicated by pneumonia.

The long-jawed New York aristocrat, whose political career spanned half a century, was among the most durable and influential diplomats of the 20th Century.

During World War II, he was Franklin D. Roosevelt's special envoy to Winston Churchill and Josef Stalin, and he knew them better than any other American diplomat. During the Truman administration, Mr. Harriman ran the Marshall plan in Europe. As John F. Kennedy's gray eminence, he negotiated the 1963 test ban treaty with the Soviet Union. JFK once observed that Mr. Harriman, with the possible exception of John Quincy Adams, had held "as many important jobs as any man in our history."

President Reagan said in a statement released by the White House Saturday, "The death of Averell Harriman closes a chapter in diplomatic history which only someone of his talent and stature could have written."

Sen. Edward Kennedy (D., Mass.) called Mr. Harriman "the Renaissance man of American public life. In many respects, we could not have had the 20th Century without him. . . . There was no mission President Kennedy would not have given him."

The Soviet news agency Tass noted his death in a report that said Mr. Harriman "called for arresting the arms race."

"He was one of the finest diplomats this country has had in the entire postwar period," said former Secretary of State Dean Rusk. "One cannot grieve after a life so long and so nobly led."

During the Vietnam War, Mr. Harriman privately argued against U.S. military involvement and later served as Lyndon B. Johnson's chief negotiator at the Paris peace talks. In the 1970s, Mr. Harriman advised Jimmy Carter on U.S. relations with the Soviet Union and served as a special envoy to Leonid Brezhnev, and lobbied on behalf of the Panama Canal treaty. In the 1980s, Mr.



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Harriman briefed Secretary of State George Shultz on his meeting with then-Soviet leader Yuri Andropov.

Mr. Harriman served a term as governor of New York in the 1950s and twice sought the Democratic presidential nomination, losing both times to former Illinois Gov. Adlai Stevenson II. In 1958, Mr. Harriman was defeated for re-election to governor by Nelson Rockefeller in what was billed as "the battle of the millionaires." Mr. Harriman said later that his four years as governor were the most fulfilling of his public career and that his biggest regret was losing to Rockefeller.

Though charming, tactful and courtly in his dealings with world leaders, Mr. Harriman was firm and outspoken. In the midst of World War II, Mr. Harriman berated Stalin for questioning the commitment of the U.S. high command to the grand alliance.

Because of his toughness as a negotiator, Mr. Harriman was nicknamed "The Crocodile." A longtime friend, columnist Joseph Alsop, recalled that "Harriman was like an old crocodile, quiescent looking, even somnolent seeming, until the dictates of common sense of the great interests of the United States were attacked, whereupon the great jaws open and another fool finds that he is figuratively missing a leg."

Mr. Harriman liked the nickname so much that he used it as his code name in confidential diplomatic cables, and he collected stuffed crocodiles and silver crocodile pins.

Although Mr. Harriman probably will be remembered for his diplomatic and political careers, he also was a successful industrialist, a railroad, shipbuilding and publishing mogul.

He was born Nov. 15, 1891, in New York City. His father, E.H. Harriman, chairman of the Union Pacific and Illinois Central railroads, was among the richest men of his era. The younger Harriman inherited his father's fortune even before entering Yale University.

Mr. Harriman said that his liberal political views were influenced by his father. "He told me that if people of wealth didn't share their wealth, it would be taken from them," he recalled.

Throughout his life, Mr. Harriman was stung by Theodore Roosevelt's reference to the elder Harriman as a "malefactor of great wealth," saying that it was unfair "because he had a sense of responsibility."

Although a mediocre student at Yale, the tall, broad-shouldered Mr. Harriman excelled in athletic competition, and became coach of the crew team and the fourth-ranking polo player in the nation.

While still an undergraduate, Mr. Harriman was named to the board of Union Pacific, and he gained a keen understanding of the railroad by serving summer apprenticeships as a track repairman, surveyor and clerk.

After graduating from Yale in 1913, Mr. Harriman bought a shipyard and manufactured the first partly prefabricated ships. When the U.S. entered World War I, Mr. Harriman decided not to enlist in the military, rationalizing that he would be more valuable to the war effort by building ships. "I felt in no other way could I contribute half as much to the urgent needs of the nation," Mr. Harriman said later. But he told friends he regretted his decision.

At the age of 30, Mr. Harriman and his brother organized a New York investment banking firm that eventually became Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. He became active in international trade, making frequent trips abroad; in the 1920s, he became acquainted with such prominent political figures as Churchill, Leon Trotsky and Benito Mussolini.

At 41, Mr. Harriman inherited his father's title as chairman of the Union Pacific, but quickly demonstrated that he had ideas of his own. Among his

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innovations in the age of Art Deco were streamlined trains, diesel locomotives and dining cars. While other railroads were going broke in the Great Depression, Mr. Harriman made huge profits for the Union Pacific.

Mr. Harriman showed prescience in other fields. With Nelson Rockefeller, he developed Sun Valley in Idaho, one of the nation's most popular ski resorts. He was an early investor in Newsweek magazine and in the Polaroid company.

Although Mr. Harriman could be generous with his wealth--in 1983 he donated \$10 million to Columbia University for Russian studies--he was known as something of a tightwad. In sending a copy of his memoirs to former British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan, an old friend, Mr. Harriman instructed his secretary not to spend the extra few dollars for airmail postage. Mr. Harriman routinely would ask staffers to recover half empty bottles of liquor from his private plane. He seldom carried money in his pockets.

When Mr. Harriman sought a campaign contribution in 1954 from former New York Gov. Herbert Lehman, another millionaire, his associates asked Lehman for a five-figure contribution. Lehman promised to contribute twice what Mr. Harriman had donated to Lehman's campaigns. After pulling out a file, Lehman gave Mr. Harriman's aides a check for \$200.

As a young man, Mr. Harriman had been a Republican. But he voted for New York Gov. Alfred E. Smith, the 1928 Democratic presidential nominee, over Herbert Hoover. In 1932, Mr. Harriman supported FDR, a boyhood friend, over Hoover, partly because of disenchantment with Hoover's restrictive trade policies, which, in Mr. Harriman's view, had exacerbated the Depression.

But until the death of his politically active sister, Mary, in a horse riding accident in 1934, Mr. Harriman had not been a major political player. Well into his 40s, Mr. Harriman had a reputation as a socialite playboy, a leading member of New York's cafe society.

Mr. Harriman's chance meeting with Harry Hopkins on a train led him to FDR's White House and a brief appointment as chief of the National Recovery Administration before the Supreme Court declared it unconstitutional. Mr. Harriman then returned to Union Pacific, but retained his ties with Roosevelt and Hopkins. At a time when isolationism was still popular, Mr. Harriman was among the first prominent Americans to warn about the threat of Nazi Germany.

In 1941, Roosevelt named Mr. Harriman as chief of Lend-Lease Aid to Britain and the Soviet Union. As a pioneer of shuttle diplomacy, Mr. Harriman became partially deaf by taking more than 30 wartime flights across the Atlantic in unpressurized planes. He was a key participant at each wartime summit meeting in Quebec, Moscow, Tehran, Yalta, Cairo, and Potsdam. From 1943 to 1946, Mr. Harriman was U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union.

Mr. Harriman said that his most satisfying wartime accomplishment was rejecting Stalin's demand for a Soviet occupation zone in Japan, a move he made without consulting his superiors in Washington. He served as Truman's secretary of commerce, was an architect and chief administrator of the Marshall Plan and among the founding fathers of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

As New York governor, Mr. Harriman established the first consumer protection agency in the nation, launched a "War on Poverty" that became the prototype for Lyndon Johnson's Great Society programs a decade later, established landmark programs in public housing and strengthened the state's civil-rights laws. Although a good administrator, Mr. Harriman was an inept campaigner, and Rockefeller trounced him in 1958.

After Kennedy's election, Mr. Harriman was passed over for a Cabinet slot, but was named as ambassador at large, assistant secretary of state and

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undersecretary of state for political affairs. He negotiated the neutralization of Laos in the Geneva peace talks and the 1963 nuclear test ban treaty.

Although Mr. Harriman had been an advocate of a hard line against the Soviets in the early postwar era, he became a leading spokesman for detente in the 1970s.

Until the end of his life, Mr. Harriman was alert and active. As recently as last month, he still swam daily. He skied and played tennis into his 80s.

Survivors include his wife, the former Pamela Digby Churchill, former daughter-in-law of Winston Churchill; his daughters from his first marriage, Mary Fisk and Kathleen Mortimer; and six grandchildren and six great-grandchildren. His first marriage to Kitty Lawrence Lanier ended in divorce in 1928 after 12 years of marriage. His second wife, Marie Norton Whitney, whom he married in 1930, died in 1971.

Funeral services will be held Tuesday at St. Thomas Church in New York City. Burial will be private at his family estate in Harriman, N.Y.

A memorial service will be held Sept. 16 at the National Cathedral in Washington, where the Harrimans also maintained a residence.

GRAPHIC: PHOTOS 5

PHOTO: W. Averell Harriman. (Photo published in National edition.)

PHOTO: Averell Harriman (center) meets with British Prime Minister Winston Churchill (left) and Soviet leader Josef Stalin in 1942. Harriman served as special envoy to the two leaders during World War II. UPI photo.

PHOTO: Harriman and his wife, the former Pamela Bigby Churchill, arrive at a dinner honoring his 90th birthday in 1981. UPI photo.

PHOTO: President-elect Nixon meets with Harriman in 1968. AP Laserphoto.

PHOTO: Harriman takes a break from diplomacy to ski at Sun Valley, Idaho, in 1942. AP Laserphoto.

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FOCUS - 9 OF 24 STORIES

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HEADLINE: EX-GOV. AVERELL HARRIMAN, ADVISER TO 4 PRESIDENTS, DIES

BYLINE: By ALAN S. OSER

BODY:

W. Averell Harriman, the durable Democrat who was Governor of New York from 1955 to 1959 and served four Presidents in key diplomatic roles, died early yesterday at Birchgrove, his home in Yorktown Heights, N.Y. He was 94 years old. Mr. Harriman, who had been in failing health for about a month, died of kidney failure complicated by pneumonia, according to a family spokesman, Robert M. Shrum. Mr. Harriman, a patrician heir to a railroad fortune, first went to the Soviet Union as a businessman in 1926, and in subsequent decades he played a major part in the development of Soviet-American relations. As Ambassador in Moscow during World War II, he had a rough-and-tumble relationship with Stalin, going on to carry out crucial negotiations with Communist governments in later years.

He served also as Secretary of Commerce in the Truman Administration and held a variety of important positions in business and finance.

Persistent on Way to Success

Patience, persistence, resourcefulness, a grasp of detail and a shrewd sense of how to get things done were among the qualities that helped Mr. Harriman win his high government appointments in the administrations of four Democratic Presidents - Roosevelt, Truman, Johnson and Kennedy - and to get his work done, decade after decade, with a striking degree of success.

He also benefited from much hard work and, notably as Ambassador in Moscow, from an independent-mindedness that was nourished by the awareness that he did not need his salary.

As he put it: "Fortunately, I'm not dependent on my job to eat and, therefore, have a certain independence. That is a great advantage." And there was his sheer gusto: Neither age nor shifting political winds could wither the enthusiasm of William Averell Harriman for affairs of state. His lanky, somewhat stooped figure was present in the highest councils of the nation and the world for four decades, so long that to many Americans he was the country's superdiplomat.

American Plenipotentiary

It was in the later years of his life, when he had already distinguished



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himself in business, diplomacy and politics, that he blossomed as the American plenipotentiary supreme. By the time most of his contemporaries of World War II diplomacy had died or retired, he was just beginning to amaze his countrymen with his durability and seemingly inexhaustible vitality.

Mr. Harriman was 70 years old when he negotiated Geneva accords on a civil war in Laos; 72 when he led the American team that negotiated the 1963 Moscow treaty banning above-ground nuclear tests, and 76 when he went to Paris to start the negotiations to end the Vietnam War. To his chagrin, the election in 1968 of a Republican, Richard M. Nixon, compelled him to turn that task over to other hands.

All this came in the 1960's, with Presidents Kennedy and Johnson. But he had already had a long period of diplomatic work under Presidents Roosevelt and Truman.

"In the last 10 years," Mr. Harriman said in 1952, "I guess I've seen most of the important political characters - Benes, de Gaulle, Chiang, Adenauer, de Gasperi and the rest. I've seen Stalin more than any other foreigner has, you know. Some name did come up the other day - someone I'd never met. I've forgotten who it was, for the instant. Oh, yes. Nehru." Later he also met Jawaharlal Nehru, the Indian leader.

Among other things, he had been in those years Roosevelt's lend-lease chief in Britain as well as the United States Ambassador to the Soviet Union, from 1943 to 1946, and to Britain, later in 1946, and Truman's adviser on postwar foreign policy and coordinator of the Marshall Plan recovery effort in Europe.

In the Democratic Presidential hiatus of the Eisenhower years, Mr. Harriman tried his hand at politics. His Presidential aspirations were snuffed out at two Democratic Party conventions, but he managed to win election, by a thin margin, to his term as Governor of New York.

While he was Governor, and known to some as "Honest Ave," he followed faithfully in the liberal footsteps of his great predecessors in that office but left an impression of plodding colorlessness.

And yet, much earlier, in the years after World War I, he had won a reputation as a shrewd, driving shipping magnate and a vigorous Wall Street financier. He had gone on to be the chairman of the board of the Union Pacific Railroad, from 1932 to 1942, before serving as an innovative, though unimposing, Secretary of Commerce from 1946 to 1948. The Look Of a Leader There was no lack of the physical attributes for political popularity or boardroom leadership. He was a slim and handsome 6 feet 1, with deeply intent brown eyes, a square jaw and a demeanor of seriousness that made his sudden broad smile all the more disarming.

His style was not of the outgoing warmth generally associated with the successful politician, but it fitted the successful negotiator perfectly. First there were his almost legendary patience and tenacious perseverance.

"Persistence is the key," he once said. One official described how that applied during the test-ban negotiations in 1963: "He just keeps on talking in that low monotone."

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Then there was a crafty instinct for dealing with those at the source of power. An associate described the talent harshly: 'Averell's a power snob.' Another put it more generously: 'He wants to know the right people all the time, not the 'right people' socially but the 'right people' to get things done. He thinks if you sit down and talk things over sensibly you can work out almost anything.'

There was also a painstaking mastery of the issues. Mr. Harriman awed his associates with his grasp of detail - a grasp as firm on the other side's point of view as on the American.

There were a no-nonsense, businesslike attitude, candor, even bluntness when called for, and an uncanny ability to maintain the personal respect even of those with whom he differed. A member of Congress once said of him: 'Averell's nonprovocative. You just never get mad at him.' Stalin, who argued vigorously with Mr. Harriman as Soviet-American relations deteriorated at the close of the war, expressed his respect with the gift of a white stallion that the Ambassador had admired in a Soviet military film.

Finally, Mr. Harriman had a resolute grasp of the principles of policy and an unswerving and rather grand notion of America's role in the international firmament. 'We must have our hand out in friendship but our guard up,' he would say, meaning that in practice the national interest lay in reaching accommodation, wherever possible, with a Soviet Union whose postwar international motives he distrusted.

On the personal level, Mr. Harriman had few of the conventional attributes of the diplomat. He was indifferent to clothes, bored by purely social gatherings to the point of occasional rudeness and sometimes absent-minded on personal matters. He was fluent in no foreign language, not even French, the language of diplomacy. 'My French is excellent, except for the verbs,' he once remarked, and it was said that this was about as close to making a joke as he ever came.

This 'last tall timber of the New Deal,' as Theodore H. White called him, was born in New York on Nov. 15, 1891, into one of America's wealthiest families. He was one of six children of the railroad baron E. H. Harriman, who began as a \$5-a-week office boy, rose to head the Union Pacific Railroad and left a fortune estimated at \$70 million to \$100 million. His mother was Mary Williamson Averell, a banker's daughter. The family lived in Arden House, a 40-bedroom Renaissance-style chateau on 20,000 acres overlooking the Hudson River between Tuxedo Park and West Point.

His strong-minded father impressed on him the virtues of a healthy body, strong nerves, an ability to mix with others and public service. 'Great wealth is an obligation,' his father declared. 'Whatever you have to do with, you should try to improve it.'

This view emerged later from the mouth of the son: 'It is as indefensible for a man who has capital not to apply himself to using it in a way that will be of most benefit for the country as it is for a laborer to refuse to work. It is the duty of everyone, rich or poor, to work. I love work - I cannot see how anyone can prefer to remain idle.'

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At Groton and Yale, young Harriman received C's but distinguished himself athletically. As a rower at Yale, he was made coach of the freshman crew and then of the varsity. Polo, bowling, handball, badminton, pool, skiing and croquet were passions at various times. At one time he was the fourth-ranked polo player in the country.

He taught himself skiing in middle age and became so proficient that when Soviet security agents were shadowing him while he was Ambassador in the 1940's, a champion skier had to be assigned to him when he went out on the slopes. And the croquet games at the Harriman home in Sands Point, L.I., became widely celebrated.

While he was a senior at Yale, Mr. Harriman was elected to the board of directors of Union Pacific. He went to work for the railroad as a trackwalker after graduation from Yale in 1913 and became a vice president a year later. But he was restless under the shadow of his father's reputation, so he bought a rundown shipyard in Chester, Pa., in 1917 and quit the railroad to run it.

After World War I his company took over the facilities and prewar trade routes of the Hamburg-American Line in a deal that was called the biggest in the history of American shipping. By the age of 29, Mr. Harriman was one of the most powerful figures in American shipping - shy, astute and hard-working, shipping writers called him - and he had dreams of establishing an international maritime empire.

He was also active on Wall Street, forming the investment house of W. A. Harriman & Company in 1919 and, with his brother, E. Roland Harriman, the private bank of Harriman Brothers & Company a year later. Later these merged with Brown Brothers to become Brown Brothers Harriman & Company, in which he was a general partner before becoming a limited partner when he went into government service full time.

His investment ventures of the 1920's had a strong international tone. One that arrested the attention of Wall Street was a deal with the young Bolshevik Government in the Soviet Union giving the Harriman interests a 20-year concession to exploit a manganese mine in the Caucasus.

Two years later, in 1926, he visited the Soviet Union and had a four-hour audience with Trotsky, whom he found brisk, businesslike and penetrating. But he also found the Soviet Union to be no place for foreign investment. Convinced that the xenophobic Stalin would win out in the power struggle to come, he recommended withdrawal from the Soviet venture, and a settlement was negotiated. "We got our money out with a small profit," he said.

His grandiose shipping aspirations gradually expired, and in 1926 he sold his ships. Six years later he was a railroad man again with his election as chairman of the board of Union Pacific.

Until 1928 Mr. Harriman was a faithful Republican, but that year brought a change. There have been various explanations of his turn to the Democrats. Some said he greatly admired Alfred E. Smith, the New York Governor who ran for President that year.

Others have pointed to Mr. Harriman's sister Mary, an intellectual who was



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the wife of the sculptor Charles Cary Rumsey and a close friend of Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor in the Roosevelt Administration. The theory was that Mrs. Rumsey had something to do with arousing her brother's social conscience and redirecting his political allegiance.

Years later he himself gave several reasons for his shift. He objected to Republican isolationism, he said, and favored support for the League of Nations. He also favored a change in protectionist tariff policies and restraints on speculative expansion in stock investments.

'I have frequently said, and it has usually gotten a laugh, that I've had a lot more fun out of life since I've been a Democrat,' he said. Job Negotiations At Croquet Game The New Deal found work for a man of great wealth, broad experience and wide connections in business and finance. It is said that Harry Hopkins, the New Deal official, recruited him during a game of croquet. The first important job, in 1934, was as state chairman of the National Recovery Administration, which prepared and enforced codes of fair competition for business to encourage economic recovery. He later was named the agency's administrative officer.

In these years he was also a member of the Business Advisory Council of the Department of Commerce, and in 1937 he was named chairman. His public comments at the time expressed his strong belief that business must show a sense of public responsibility.

'People in this country, I believe, are ready to listen to businessmen with more confidence than they are to the politician,' he said. 'But when business people don't offer any hope, don't offer any solution, why, they turn to the politician for the political cure.'

In early 1941, when the United States was only months away from entering World War II, Mr. Harriman became chief of the materials branch of the production division in the Office of Production Management. From there Mr. Hopkins sent him to Britain just before the passage of the lend-lease bill.

In a matter of months he was flying everywhere from Moscow to the Middle East to expedite shipments of war aid to the British. 'By my direction he was shown everything,' Winston Churchill, then the British Prime Minister, wrote in his memoirs. So began a vigorously peripatetic international career.

With Lord Beaverbrook of Britain he went to Moscow in 1941 to arrange lend-lease shipments to the Soviet Union, the new ally of the West. In August 1942 he returned there, this time with Churchill, to talk about opening a second front in Europe. A year later he was named Ambassador to Moscow.

During the war Mr. Harriman twice flew in planes that mistakenly came under Allied fire. 'I once mentioned to Stalin that I had been shot at by the British and the Russians,' he recalled. 'Stalin rather liked that.' The Soviet leader learned to stand for some unaccustomed backtalk from Ambassador Harriman to his own blunt criticism of American policy. On one occasion, the American Ambassador to China, Maj. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley, was witness to an argument that waxed so hot that he interposed, 'Come, come, gentlemen, things can't be as bad as all that.'

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The combatants stopped only long enough to turn to General Hurley with a disdainful, who-let-him-in expression and then returned to the fray. Later Mr. Harriman told General Hurley, "That was nothing compared to what usually goes on."

As Ambassador, Mr. Harriman showed a willingness to make independent decisions without instructions from Washington.

When the Russians wanted him to forward to Washington a proposed draft for an Allied reply to a Japanese surrender statement, he declined, telling Stalin that its language seemed to give the Soviet Union a veto over the selection of personnel for the Allied High Command that would rule Japan. Stalin changed the language. In the aftermath of the war, the Ambassador became convinced that the Soviet Union intended to extend its control over neighboring countries in violation of the Yalta agreement, as the United States understood it.

As James V. Forrestal, who was to become the first Secretary of Defense, recalled it, Mr. Harriman said "that the outward thrust of Communism was not dead and that we may have to face an ideological warfare just as vigorous and dangerous as Fascism or Nazism."

Mr. Harriman therefore advocated a policy of strength and firmness and, according to Truman, an abandonment of any illusion that the Soviet Union was likely to act in accordance with the principles of international relations to which the rest of the world held.

Some later critics said Mr. Harriman's viewpoint helped set the cold war in motion. In any event, it proved persuasive to Truman and guided his position, for example, in the wrangling over Poland's postwar government. The West strove for a broadly representative interim government pending free elections, while Stalin insisted that the pro-Soviet Lublin regime hold power. Mr. Harriman told Truman, "I am afraid Stalin does not and never will understand our interest in a free Poland as a matter of principle."

Mr. Harriman placed great emphasis on the importance of the United Nations, then being formed, in keeping world peace. "It is a fact that the Russian ideology is completely different from ours," he said, "but if we both adopt the attitude of live and let live as to internal affairs and we both respect the right of all people to choose their own way of life, this barrier needn't be insurmountable."

In 1946 Truman acceded to Mr. Harriman's request to be relieved of the Moscow post but only a month later asked him to go to London as Ambassador. He was welcomed warmly by the British, but scarcely seven months later he was back in Washington as Secretary of Commerce.

At Commerce, Mr. Harriman headed a committee that produced a study that helped bring about the passage of the Economic Cooperation Act, the basis of assistance to postwar Europe.

But in the public aspects of the post, he was less than a success. He acquired a reputation as a dreadful public speaker, talking in a slow monotone and sounding unsure of himself.



In the spring of 1948 Truman had a new assignment for his loyal lieutenant. He was given the title Special Representative in Europe for the Economic Cooperation Administration, in effect making him the White House watchdog over the Marshall Plan in Europe. During the next several years Mr. Harriman traveled widely and supervised the disbursement of billions of dollars in American goods and money to American allies, past, present and potential.

Later Truman made Mr. Harriman a special assistant on foreign policy and head of the Mutual Security Administration. But hardly anyone, until the 1950's, thought of him as a likely political candidate.

When Truman withdrew from consideration for renomination to the Presidency in 1952, Mr. Harriman came forward as an uncompromising New Deal-Fair Deal liberal. At the Democratic convention in that year he allied himself with Senator Estes Kefauver of Tennessee in an attempt to stop the nomination of Adlai E. Stevenson. They failed.

So Mr. Harriman, still ambitious, still dogged, turned two years later to New York State, where uncompromising New Deal liberalism had a strong appeal. With the support of state Democratic chieftains, and especially the Tammany Hall leader, Carmine G. DeSapio, he won the 1954 gubernatorial nomination over the antiboss candidate, Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr. For that he paid a price: Independent voices as well as the Republican opposition charged that he was the captive of the bosses.

The charge did not die even after the election, in which Mr. Harriman squeaked through against his Republican opponent, Senator Irving M. Ives, by 11,791 votes out of five million cast. 'Honest Ave'

Drops the 'W.'

According to one colleague, Adrian S. Fisher, the election changed Mr. Harriman. 'I think in Harriman's life being elected rather than appointed was the equivalent of meeting a payroll,' he said. 'Where he was jumpy before, he's now self-confident. His diffidence in speaking is completely gone.'

Nevertheless, as the Governor -who had adopted the sobriquet 'Honest Ave' and dropped the 'W.' in front of Averell - he never succeeded in inflaming the imagination or stirring the affection of the New York public.

Once he was said to have telephoned his close assistant, Milton Stewart, during dinner and reprimanded him in exceptionally strong language for something. Those at the table kept an embarrassed silence, and soon the Governor placed a second call to Mr. Stewart. Everyone expected an apology, but instead Mr. Harriman grumbled into the phone, 'Milt, I just wanted you to know I meant everything I said.'

Mr. Harriman himself always felt that he compiled a good record as Governor, and four years later, running for re-election, he set it out before the voters in rigorous if tedious statistical prose: programs to help the aged; an increase of 77 percent in state aid to education; a quadrupling of the number of authorized Regents' scholarships; a change in emphasis in mental health from custodial care to research and treatment aimed at reducing the mental-hospital population, which fell by 4,000; pioneering advances in privately financed



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middle-income housing; legislation providing increased benefits to workers, and steps to strengthen small business.

Despite all that, Nelson A. Rockefeller won a smashing half-million-vote victory over Mr. Harriman in 1958. Commentators were not inclined to attribute the defeat to Mr. Harriman's performance as Governor. There were Mr. Rockefeller's electric qualities as a campaigner to consider, as well as the public's sour reaction to a Democratic convention in Buffalo that seemed to fall under Tammany Hall's domination.

The defeat came on top of Mr. Harriman's second failure, in 1956, to capture the Presidential nomination. Truman, whose relations with Mr. Stevenson had cooled, announced support for Mr. Harriman a few days before the Democratic convention. But Governor Harriman could not get the support of the South, and Mr. Stevenson was nominated on the first ballot.

With the gubernatorial defeat in 1958, Mr. Harriman declared his political ambitions ended and the "W." returned to his stationery. He set out on a tour to India and then to the Soviet Union, where his reception was the most enthusiastic received by an American in some time.

"Within 48 hours of my arrival no less than three members of the Cabinet offered me everything from a bear hunt to a nonaggression pact," he said. But that did not prevent what he described as a blunt and brutal talk with Prime Minister Nikita S. Khrushchev about Soviet-American problems.

As the Presidential campaign of 1960 neared, Mr. Harriman announced for Senator Kennedy, who, after his nomination, named the former Ambassador one of his foreign policy advisers. In that capacity Mr. Harriman toured Africa.

After the election Kennedy hesitated to give Mr. Harriman a Government post, fearing, as Arthur M. Schlesinger wrote in "A Thousand Days," that "at 69 and slightly deaf he was too old for active service." But there was widespread enthusiasm for him on the New Frontier, and Kennedy relented with the proviso that Mr. Harriman be persuaded to wear a hearing aid. He was persuaded.

For his part, Mr. Harriman suffered from no self-doubts. "I am confident that before things end up, I will be in the inner circle," he told a friend. "I started as a private with Roosevelt and worked to the top. And then I had to start as a private all over again with Truman and work to the top. That is what I intend to do again."

Thus Mr. Harriman took on the relatively vague job of Ambassador at Large among the vigorous young folk in the Kennedy camp. His first task, in 1961, concerned Laos, where a conflict with cold war overtones was going on among rightists, neutralists and a pro-Communist faction. Mr. Harriman went to see the neutralist leader, Prince Souvanna Phouma, in New Delhi and reported favorably on the Prince's desire for a coalition government with international guarantees of Laotian neutrality.

The White House was impressed, and in time the United States moved away from its support of the rightist anti-Communist leader, Phoumi Nosavan, which had been fostered in the Eisenhower period, toward support of a neutral regime. 'Balanced Ticket'



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At Geneva

The tortuous 14-nation negotiations at Geneva on Laos involved putting together a government of national union that the Russians, the Chinese and the Americans, as well as the Laotians themselves, could agree to. Mr. Harriman was effective at that. 'He's putting together a New York State balanced ticket; he's doing a good job,' Kennedy remarked. The pleased President made Mr. Harriman Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs. In that post he acquired the nickname 'the Crocodile' because he tended to bite off abruptly proposals that seemed to him foolish or irrelevant. And he sought persistently to bring along youthful and audacious people. 'Do you know what this department needs?' he was said to have declared at the age of 71. 'Young blood!'

In 1963 another promotion came - to Under Secretary for Political Affairs, the No. 3 post in the State Department. In that year he was also named to head the American team that negotiated with the Soviet Union the treaty banning all nuclear tests except those conducted underground.

Mr. Harriman never claimed credit for the success of the negotiations. He said that he knew after speaking to Mr. Khrushchev on the first day that the Russians had decided that a test-ban treaty would be advantageous, and that the problem then was merely to agree on the wording. But it was widely agreed that his deft touch moved the negotiations smartly along and made basic agreement among the Soviet Union, Britain and the United States possible within five days.

After Kennedy was assassinated in November 1963, Mr. Harriman stayed on with President Johnson, supporting his controversial determination to press on with the Vietnam War and undertaking numerous Presidential missions. Meanwhile, at his own request, Mr. Harriman reverted to the title of Ambassador at Large.

As the 1960's wore on, he played a larger role in the Vietnam problem. He traveled to Moscow for two meetings with Prime Minister Aleksei N. Kosygin during one American 'peace offensive,' trying to persuade the Soviet Union to coax Hanoi toward the negotiating table. But that effort failed. From there he went to Belgrade, Bonn, Brussels, Rome and London, explaining Johnson's decision to escalate the war in the absence of peace talks.

When he returned, Johnson placed him in charge of coordinating the American effort to get talks started, and in 1966 he traveled throughout the world to emphasize this American aim. But he remained faithful to the Johnson view that Vietnam was a critical test of the non-Communist world's ability to stop so-called wars of national liberation.

He was far from a hawk in the end, however, and as chief of the United States delegation at the Paris peace talks in 1968 he strove for accommodation. The South Vietnamese no less than the North Vietnamese frustrated the efforts, and finally Mr. Harriman was among those who felt that the Nixon Administration dog had been wagged by the Saigon tail for too long.

After the new Administration had replaced him in Paris, those views made him popular within the peace movement that kept up pressure on the Republicans for military withdrawal.



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Mr. Harriman remained active in foreign affairs late in his life. In June 1983, he went to Moscow to confer with Yuri V. Andropov, then the Soviet leader. At their meeting, in Mr. Andropov's office at the headquarters of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist party, Mr. Andropov said his country had a "sincere and fervent desire" to restore normal relations with the United States. He contended that the Reagan Administration was to blame for a situation that "cannot but give rise to alarm," and he called for a return to peaceful coexistence.

Reporting on the talks afterward, Mr. Harriman said he had been frank in voicing his view "that it was possible for the Soviet Government to take steps which can improve relations."

Mr. Harriman married three times. His first wife was Kitty Lanier Lawrence, the daughter of a New York banker. The couple were divorced in 1929, and a year later Mr. Harriman married the former Marie Norton, who had been the wife of Cornelius Vanderbilt Whitney. Mrs. Harriman operated an art gallery in New York, and she and her husband acquired a notable collection of paintings. She died in 1970.

The following year Mr. Harriman married Pamela Digby Hayward. She was the widow of Leland Hayward, the theatrical producer, and was the mother, by a previous marriage to Churchill's son, Randolph, of Sir Winston's grandson, who bears his grandfather's name.

The home in which Mr. Harriman grew up, Arden House - named after the forest in "As You Like It" - was donated to Columbia University. Years earlier, the family had donated 10,000 acres in its 20,000-acre estate to New York State as a park, leading the town nearby to change its name from Turner to Harriman.

In 1982 Mr. Harriman donated \$10 million, to which his family's Gladys and Roland Harriman Foundation added \$1.5 million, to the Russian Institute at Columbia University, to promote American studies of the Soviet Union.

Mr. Harriman did so, he said, because the popularity of Soviet studies had declined in recent years and American ignorance of the Soviet Union was "very dangerous."

The university renamed the institute the W. Averell Harriman Institute for the Advanced Study of the Soviet Union.

Mr. Harriman is survived by his wife; two daughters by his first marriage, Mary Harriman Fisk and Kathleen Harriman Mortimer, both of Manhattan; six grandchildren and six great-grandchildren.

A funeral service is to be held at noon Tuesday at St. Thomas Episcopal Church, 53rd Street and Fifth Avenue. Burial will be later in the day at the Harriman family estate in Harriman, N.Y. A memorial service is to be held on Sept. 16 at noon at the National Cathedral in Washington.

GRAPHIC: Photo of W. Averell Harriman (NYT/George Tames, 1969); Photos of Harriman with Presidents Roosevelt, 1939; Truman, 1956; and Kennedy, 1963 (AP) (Pg.23); Photos of Harriman with Churchill and Stalin in 1942; with his wife in



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1981 and on skis in 1936 (AP; NYT) (Pg.23)

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FOCUS - 11 OF 24 STORIES

The Associated Press

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July 26, 1986, Saturday, AM cycle

SECTION: Domestic News

LENGTH: 1246 words

HEADLINE: Trouble-Shooting Ambassador W. Averell Harriman Dies

DATELINE: YORKTOWN HEIGHTS, N.Y.

BODY:

W. Averell Harriman, scion of a wealthy railroad family who served as roving ambassador and statesman for every Democratic president since Franklin D. Roosevelt, died Saturday at age 94.

Harriman stood near the center of power for half a century helping to mold U.S. foreign policy, particularly with respect to the Soviet Union.

He administered New Deal programs during the Depression, served as ambassador to the Soviet Union and to Great Britain, ran the Lend-Lease program in the early stages of World War II and the Marshall Plan for European recovery after the war. He negotiated the 1963 nuclear test ban treaty and helped initiate the Paris peace talks with North Vietnam.

The one-term New York governor was 87 when he took yet another trip to Moscow, to meet with Leonid Brezhnev on behalf of President Carter.

"To his country, and the world, he was one of the outstanding men of the 20th century," his wife, Pamela, said in a statement Saturday. "He was a public servant in the truest sense of the term." Harriman, who had been in failing health for a month, died at Birchgrove, his home in Westchester County, north of New York City. With him were doctors and nurses, his wife and his two daughters from his first marriage. He also had six grandchildren and six great-grandchildren.

"The United States and the Democratic Party have lost a statesman, a diplomat, a benefactor and a friend," said Paul G. Kirk, Democratic national chairman. "Gov. Harriman was as deft and strong with the superpowers as he was kind and gentle with the common people." "This is a very sad day for all members of the Roosevelt family," Roosevelt's son James, 78, said in an interview with United Stations Radio Network, formerly RKO Radio. "He was a close friend, trusted adviser and the kind of a person who gave of everything he had in line with that friendship and duty to his country." In 1943, Roosevelt sent Harriman to Moscow as U.S. ambassador. There, the heir to a capitalist fortune spent more time dealing with Josef Stalin than any previous American. He also attended the



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pivotal war conferences in Tehran, Yalta and Potsdam.

Asked what he considered his greatest achievement, Harriman liked to cite a conversation with Stalin:

"It was at the time of the surrender of Japan. Stalin demanded to have a Soviet commander join General MacArthur in accepting the Japanese surrender. As you know, the Russians wanted a zone of occupation in Japan.

"I had no instructions, but I rejected the demand immediately. Two or three hours later, (Soviet foreign minister) Molotov told me that Stalin had accepted our terms." Harriman believed the two countries had to learn to live in peace. He sought to broaden Americans' knowledge of the Soviet Union with a \$10 million gift to Columbia University in 1982 to establish an institute for advanced Soviet studies.

He last visited Moscow in June 1983, when he was the first American received by the late Soviet leader Yuri V. Andropov.

A three-sentence report Saturday by the Soviet news agency Tass said Harriman "declared for the development of mutual understanding between the Soviet Union and the United States, called for arresting the arms race." In May 1985, as part of the Soviet celebration of the 40th anniversary of the defeat of Nazi Germany, Harriman was awarded a top Soviet award for "his profound personal contribution" to the U.S.-Russian wartime alliance.

John F. Kennedy, who named Harriman ambassador-at-large in 1961, once said he had held as many important government posts as anyone in the history of the republic with the possible exception of John Quincy Adams.

"There was no mission President Kennedy would not have given him," Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., said Saturday. "America has lost an extraordinary leader and the Kennedy family has lost a wonderful friend and counselor." President Kennedy was initially concerned about Harriman's age and ability to keep working. Sen. Kennedy once recalled his brother's description of Harriman at meetings: "He sits there with his head down and you might think he's asleep. But then somebody says something foolish and he bites his head off with a snap like a crocodile." William Averell Harriman was born Nov. 15, 1891, in New York City, the son of Edward Henry Harriman, who controlled a 60,000-mile railroad empire that stretched from Chicago to the Pacific.

The elder Harriman, one of the late 19th century railroad and banking magnates who were dubbed "robber barons," left his six children an estimated \$100 million.

Averell Harriman was chairman of the executive committee of the Illinois Central Railroad and chairman of the board of Union Pacific, which had been his father's principal interest. He was credited with pioneering streamlined trains and all-coach transcontinental trains with inexpensive meals.

He founded the Sun Valley ski resort in Idaho in 1936 and was one of the original financial backers of Newsweek magazine.

He was a Republican until 1928, when he voted Democratic out of admiration



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for presidential nominee Alfred E. Smith. He remained a loyal Democrat for the rest of his life.

His first job for Roosevelt, a boyhood friend, was administrator of the National Recovery Administration. During the early years of World War II, he was sent to London to run Lend-Lease, a program for supplying military and other aid to U.S. allies, and he and Winston Churchill often spent evenings playing cards.

After the war, President Truman placed Harriman in charge of the Marshall Plan. He also served as ambassador to Great Britain and as Truman's secretary of commerce, foreign aid administrator, special assistant on foreign affairs and U.S. representative to the newly formed North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

In 1952, Harriman sought the Democratic presidential nomination, but withdrew when it was clear Adlai E. Stevenson would be the nominee.

Two years later he was elected governor of New York. He lost a second bid for the presidential nomination in 1956, also to Stevenson.

His 1958 race for re-election as governor was dubbed the battle of the millionaires when he faced Nelson A. Rockefeller, who won the election.

Gov. Mario Cuomo said Harriman "leaves behind a monumental record of public service. New Yorkers will remember him as a governor who led an administration deeply concerned with the problems of mental health, civil rights and aging." New York City Mayor Edward I. Koch ordered all city flags flown at half staff. He said Harriman "will be remembered as one of the great governors of the state of New York." In 1968, Harriman was Lyndon Johnson's representative to the Paris talks aimed at ending the Vietnam War.

Among his many awards was the nation's highest civilian honor, the Presidential Medal of Freedom, "for his grace and spirit for having answered his country's call in crisis and calm alike." Harriman's first marriage, to Kitty Lanier Lawrence in 1915, ended in divorce in 1928. He was married to Marie Norton Whitney, former wife of Cornelius Vanderbilt Whitney, from 1930 until her death in 1970. Pamela Harriman previously was married to Randolph Churchill, the son of Winston Churchill, and producer Leland Hayward.

The funeral will be held Tuesday at St. Thomas Church in New York City, with private burial at his family estate in Harriman.

A memorial service will be held Sept. 16 at the National Cathedral in Washington, D.C., where the Harrimans also maintained a residence.

GRAPHIC: Laserphotos NY19,20,21,23,25

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