

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date 11-13-00

To: Podesta, Verveer

From: The Staff Secretary / Loy

Re: Citizens Medal List

11/13/00

John/Melanne --

Attached is a revised Citizens Medal list, based on our conversation. Once you're OK w/it, I'll finalize for the President. A couple of outstanding issues:

- 1) I deleted Henri Landwirth and Dr. Lazlo Tauber; both are Holocaust survivors and philanthropists, Landwirth in Florida; neither had noteworthy achievements beyond generous philanthropy.
- 2) Mary Frances Berry -- out of 26 on list, there are 7 other women; we discussed possibly deleting; OK to delete, or keep?
- 3) Marian Wiesel -- on list in brackets; Melanne was to discuss with First Lady; OK to keep?
- 4) Walter Mondale -- discussed deleting; concern about giving Citizens Medal not Medal of Freedom. Delete?
- 5) Added Michel Oksenberg, nominated by President Carter, supported by Sandy. OK to keep?
- 6) The last page includes a few people who served the Administration in various capacities - for your review. My impression from our discussion of Administration officials/Cabinet Secretaries is that we will not recommend awarding a large number of medal to this group (as Reagan did; Carter awarded no Citizens Medals). These names come from a running list we had (not comprehensive). Please let me know if you'd like to include any of these and/or whether you wish to revisit this issue or drop.
- 7) Finally, as we discussed, I will also do a short decision memo to the President on Mandela, Tutu and Suu Kyi, who were on our earlier list, to determine if he wishes to make those Medal of Freedom awards in December, in conjunction with a Human Rights Event. (I believe Tutu is coming for a World AIDS day event; Melanne do you know? If yes, do you wish to consider that event for Tutu award?)

Thanks.

November 13, 2000

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: MELANNE VERVEER
LISEL LOY
DELIA COHEN

SUBJECT: AWARD OF THE PRESIDENTIAL CITIZENS MEDAL

The Presidential Citizens Medal was established on November 13, 1969, by Executive Order 11494. The medal is awarded by you to U.S. citizens who have performed exemplary deeds of service for our nation -- but of a slightly lesser impact or scope than those performed by Presidential Medal of Freedom recipients. To date, 90 medals have been awarded overall: 2 by President Nixon, 57 by President Reagan, 16 by President Bush, and 15 by you. No medals were awarded by President Ford or President Carter.

Civil Rights

Irene Morgan, 83.

In Gloucester, Virginia, in 1944, Irene Morgan refused to relinquish her seat in the back of a Greyhound bus to a white couple. Knowing that she had not violated any segregation law, she resisted arrest and was thrown in jail. Two NAACP lawyers, Thurgood Marshall and William Hastie, appealed her arrest and \$10 fine to the U.S. Supreme Court. Their appeal resulted in a landmark decision in 1946 that struck down Jim Crow segregation in interstate transportation.

Approve____ Disapprove____ Discuss____

Ruby Bridges, 46.

On November 14, 1960, six-year-old Ruby Bridges, escorted by 75 federal marshals, became the first African American student to attend William Frantz Elementary School. Today, she represents the Ruby Bridges Foundation, a nonprofit group created in 1995 to improve education, visiting schools across the country to share her story with young people. To commemorate her courage, she was made an Honorary U.S. Marshal in August 2000.

Approve____ Disapprove____ Discuss____

John Sengstacke (posthumous; died in 1997).

As publisher and editor of the *Chicago Defender*--a newspaper his uncle founded in 1905--Sengstacke provided an important outlet for the African American voice for 57 years. W.E.B. DuBois and Langston Hughes were among those whose work appeared in Sengstacke's paper. Sengstacke was also instrumental in the integration of the U.S. Armed Forces--as a member of the Fahey Commission (one of 10 Presidential appointments he received) and through his newspaper, he argued that President Truman should integrate U.S. troops. Sengstacke also persuaded President Franklin Roosevelt to include the first black reporter in a White House news conference, and he organized the meeting with Branch Rickey that led to Jackie Robinson

joining major league baseball. Under his leadership, the National Newspaper Publishers Association, an organization of African American newspaper publishers, was formed in 1940. Among Sengstacke's other publications were the *Michigan Chronicle* in Detroit, the *Pittsburgh Courier*, and the *Tri-State Defender* in Memphis.

Approve____ Disapprove____ Discuss____

Constance Baker Motley, 78.

A key participant in virtually every important case brought to enforce *Brown v. Board of Education*, Motley began her career as an attorney with the NAACP and won nine out of ten civil rights cases she argued before the United States Supreme Court. One of her most renowned victories was on behalf of James Meredith, making it possible for him to enroll in the University of Mississippi. Motley left the NAACP in 1964 and was elected New York State's first black woman senator. In 1966, President Johnson appointed her U.S. District Court Judge for the Southern District of New York, making Motley the first African American female federal judge. She became Chief Judge of the Southern District in 1982 and assumed senior status in 1986.

Approve____ Disapprove____ Discuss____

Jack Greenberg, 75.

Jack Greenberg served as Director-Counsel of the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund from 1961 to 1984 and was an assistant counsel for the group from 1949 to 1961. He argued 40 cases before the United States Supreme Court, including *Brown v. Board of Education*. He is a founding member of the Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund and is a member of the executive committee of Human Rights Watch. Greenberg served as dean of Columbia College from 1989 to 1998 and currently is a professor at Columbia Law School.

Approve____ Disapprove____ Discuss____

The Reverend Fred Shuttlesworth, 78.

A native of Alabama, Shuttlesworth went on to become one of the leaders of the non-violent civil rights movement of the 1950s and 60s, leading efforts to integrate Birmingham's schools, buses, and recreational facilities. He established the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights after Alabama banned the NAACP. A confidant of Martin Luther King, Jr., Shuttlesworth helped organize the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and was its first secretary.

Approve____ Disapprove____ Discuss____

[Mary Frances Berry, 62]

Best known as an equal rights advocate for women and minorities, Berry has won accolades as an educator, historian, and legal scholar. After earning four degrees from Howard University and the University of Michigan, she began to teach history, eventually becoming the director of the University of Maryland's Afro-American studies program and then the chancellor of the University of Colorado. In 1977, President Carter appointed her Assistant Secretary for

Education in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and in 1980, he named her to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights. In 1993, you appointed her to lead the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights (the first woman to hold that position). Named one of the American Women of the Century by the Women's Hall of Fame, she has also received the NAACP's Roy Wilkins and Image Awards, the SCLC's Rosa Parks Award, and *Ebony's* Black Achievement Award.

Approve____ Disapprove____ Discuss____

Morris Dees, 63.

Co-founder of the Southern Poverty Law Center, he also founded Klanwatch, a system designed to catch the KKK in acts that violate others rights.

Approve____ Disapprove____ Discuss____

Culture/Entertainment

Pete Seeger, 81.

The son of two musicians, Seeger studied Sociology at Harvard University but left to pursue his interests in singing. In 1941, he and Woody Guthrie formed the Almanac Singers, one of the first groups to give a voice to social issues. Mr. Seeger was inducted into the Army in 1942, serving in the Special Services entertaining troops in the United States and South Pacific. In 1948, he joined the folk group called The Weavers and during the 50s and 60s, he performed for the civil rights and antiwar movements. In 1955, Seeger was called before the House Un-American Activities Committee during its investigation of possible subversive influences in the entertainment field. He was found guilty of 10 counts of contempt of Congress for refusing to answer several questions, but the Supreme Court reversed that judgment in 1962. Seeger is an active environmentalist and has long campaigned for peace, equality, and civil rights, while never compromising his ideals.

Approve____ Disapprove____ Discuss____

Elizabeth Taylor, 68.

A multiple Academy Award winner, Taylor is regarded as one of the great actresses of the 20th century. She is also the co-founder of and spokesperson for the American Foundation for AIDS Research. Taylor has donated and raised millions of dollars to fight HIV/AIDS.

Approve____ Disapprove____ Discuss____

Paul Newman, 75.

Leading Hollywood actor and director for four decades, Newman received eight nominations for the Best Actor Academy Award and won for his role in 1987's *The Color of Money*. He has used his fame and his food product line, Newman's Own, to raise millions of dollars for charity. He also founded the Hole in the Wall Gang Camp for children suffering from potentially fatal diseases.

Approve____ Disapprove____ Discuss____

David Ho, 47.

Dr. David Ho, a distinguished AIDS researcher, was named *TIME* magazine's 1996 Man of the Year for his groundbreaking work in HIV research. He is the Director and Chief Executive Officer of the Aaron Diamond AIDS Research Center and has served on numerous councils and boards -- advising the Scientific Advisory Board of the National Cancer Institute and the Office of AIDS Research at the National Institutes of Health. Dr. Ho also serves on the President's Advisory Commission on Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders. *Suggested by Laura Efurd.*

Approve____ Disapprove____ Discuss____

Sports

Hank Aaron, 66.

Aaron began his remarkable career on the baseball field as a minor league player on a segregated team in the South, where he suffered the humiliation of eating and living separately from his teammates. He is best known for breaking Babe Ruth's home run record -- ultimately hitting 755 home runs over the course of his career and reaching this milestone in the face of death threats against himself and his family. After he retired from play, he joined the front office of the Atlanta Braves, a position from which he called for more African Americans in baseball management and decried racist comments by baseball club owners. Aaron has also been active in the Big Brother/Big Sisters and the Boy Scouts of America. In 1995, he established the Chasing the Dream Foundation, a fund to help underprivileged children in Atlanta pursue advanced study in music, art, writing, dance, and sports. *Supported by Minyon.*

Approve____ Disapprove____ Discuss____

Muhammad Ali, 58.

Regarded by many to be the greatest boxer of all time, Ali won the world heavyweight title for the first time in 1964. In 1967, he refused induction into the U.S. Army, was found guilty of draft evasion, and was stripped of his title. In 1971, the U.S. Supreme Court overturned his conviction, and in 1974, Ali regained the world championship. He later lost the title and regained it for a record third time in 1978. In 1980, he retired from boxing. Now suffering from the advanced stages of Parkinson's disease, he serves as the spokesperson for the National Parkinson's Foundation and performs charity work for UNICEF and Best Buddies.

Approve____ Disapprove____ Discuss____

Scholars

Anthony Lewis, 73.

The winner of two Pulitzer Prizes, Lewis is well known for his newspaper column, which he began in 1969, and his work for the *New York Times*. His career began in 1952 with the *Washington Daily News*, and he joined the *Times* in 1955, where he worked in both the Washington and London bureaus.

Approve____ Disapprove____ Discuss____

Human Rights

Rabbi Arthur Schneier, 70.

Founder and current president of the Appeal of Conscience Foundation, Schneier has used the Foundation to advocate mutual understanding, tolerance, and peace. He has served as an envoy for the last four presidents. In recent years, he has done extensive work to help prevent ethnic conflict and promote healing in the Balkans.

Approve____ Disapprove____ Discuss____

[Marion Wiesel, 68.]

A strong advocate for advancing human rights and peace, Marion Wiesel helped her husband to establish the Elie Wiesel Foundation for Humanity, and she has translated most of his books. In addition, she wrote and narrated *Children of the Night*-- a documentary about the 1.3 million children killed in the Holocaust -- and edited *To Give Them Light*--a collection of Roman Vishniac's photography. She works on behalf of the world's children, namely helping 800 Ethiopian children in Israel to adjust to life in their new country.

Approve____ Disapprove____ Discuss____

Education/Labor

Don Cameron, 62.

A former teacher, Cameron has devoted much of his life to American education, having worked as the executive director of the Birmingham Education Association, the director of communication at the Michigan Education Association, and the executive director of the Florida Teaching Profession National Education Association. He currently serves as the director of the National Education Association. During his 20-year tenure at the NEA, Cameron has been a driving force behind the CEO Forum on Education and Technology, a group created in 1997 to follow up on work done by your National Information Infrastructure Advisory Council. By serving as Co-Chairman of the Forum during its first year, Cameron advanced the organization's goal of integrating technology in classrooms. In your digital divide speech at Comdex, you announced that the deans of more than 200 colleges of education had agreed to measure their progress on training teachers to use technology -- using a tool developed by the CEO Forum.

Approve____ Disapprove____ Discuss____

Religious Leaders

Sister Carol Coston, 65.

Sr. Carol Coston has devoted her life to creative and innovative ways to serve the poor and achieve economic justice for all. She founded NETWORK, a highly effective Catholic social justice lobby, and she served there for 10 years. As the founding member of the Adrian Dominican Portfolio she used social criteria to make 93 "alternative" investments, totaling over 3.6 million dollars. Coston has done extensive work with farmer cooperatives around both new farming and environmentally sound methods. She now serves as director of Partners for the Common Good where she also uses social criteria for investments, as well as evaluating the potential leverage loans could offer the borrowing partner and their involvement in shaping public policy. The first Partners for the Common Good Loan Fund (1989 - 1994) made 49 loans and deposits to benefit low-income communities in 29 states as well as in Central and South America and American Samoa. The overall rate of repayment was 99.7%. Currently, Partners for the Common Good 2000 (PCG 2000) has a lending pool of \$7,902,668 from its 99 religious institutions' investors. She has been a role model for and defender of women both in this country and around the world..

Approve____ Disapprove____ Discuss____

Environment

Former Representative John F. Seiberling (D-OH), 81.

Seiberling's record of accomplishment on environmental issues is astonishing. A Member of Congress from 1970-1987, he authored legislation that established the 30,000-acre Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area, tripled the size of the Land and Water Conservation Fund, and prohibited mining in public parks. He also co-authored key amendments to the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 and helped manage passage of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, which preserved more than 100 million acres in Alaska. He is credited with saving more than 69 million acres of wilderness in 27 states, and he authored amendments to the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982.

Approve____ Disapprove____ Discuss____

Disability Advocates

Patrisha Wright, 51.

Ms. Wright earned the nickname "The General" during passage of the ADA for her role in the overall strategic effort on behalf of the legislation. She has served as Director of Washington Affairs for the Disability Rights Education and Defense Fund (DREDF) since the early 1980s. Her single greatest contribution has been to establish disability issues as civil rights issues. She is the only disability community representative on the Board of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, and she was instrumental in obtaining LCCR's crucial support of the ADA..

Approve____ Disapprove____ Discuss____

Dr. I. King Jordan, 57.

Dr. Jordan is the first deaf president of Gallaudet University. His selection in 1988 was the result of a major alumni and student protest in support of a "Deaf President Now." The student victory was a huge symbolic boost to the ADA, demonstrating how people with disabilities could be empowered to take charge of their own lives and be fully integrated into society. Dr. Jordan, who has an academic background in psychology, is known and respected across the world not only for deaf and disability issues, but as a proponent of quality higher education. He is also an elite marathon runner who won the 1996 Grand Slam of ultramarathons.

Approve____ Disapprove____ Discuss____

Hispanic Candidates

Representative Edward R. Roybal, 84.

Elected to the House of Representatives in 1962, Edward Roybal served his congressional district in California for 30 years, overcoming the initial prejudice of his colleagues to become a powerful member of several important House committees, including the Appropriations Committee. In 1967, he authored the first bilingual education bill, and in 1968, he worked to establish a Cabinet Committee on Opportunities for Spanish-speaking people. Throughout his political career, he introduced and sponsored legislation to protect the rights of Hispanics, senior citizens, the poor, and people with disabilities. During the 97th Congress, Roybal chaired the Congressional Hispanic Caucus, where he led the opposition against the Simpson-Mazzoli immigration bill. In his last two terms, he worked to expand rural mental health care programs, establish a national mental health education program, halt age-based discrimination in employee benefits, and provide medical service to people with Alzheimer's disease.

Approve____ Disapprove____ Discuss____

Dr. Helen Rodriguez-Trias, 71.

A pediatrician for more than 30 years and a nationally recognized health care advocate, Dr. Rodriguez-Trias has served in several leadership positions in academic and clinical medicine, including as President of the American Public Health Association. Throughout her career, she has promoted women's, children's, and reproductive rights, community involvement, personal responsibility, and guidelines on sterilization procedures. A founder of the New York Latino Commission on AIDA and a charter member and former board member of the National Women's Health Network, from 1996 to 1999, she was co-director of the Pacific Institute for Women, a Los Angeles-based non-profit organization dedicated to improving women's well-being locally and globally since its founding in 1993. Currently, Dr. Rodriguez-Trias works as a consultant to agencies and foundations, addressing the health needs of various populations, including women, children, adolescents, and HIV-infected individuals. She is focusing on the development of effective programs to serve those limited in access: members of minority communities, the uninsured, and low-income persons and families.

Approve____ Disapprove____ Discuss____

Juan Andrade, Jr., 53.

Co-founder, president, and executive director of the United States Hispanic Leadership Institute, formerly the Midwest-Northeast Voter Registration Education Project, Juan Andrade has led his organization in conducting and organizing over 900 nonpartisan voter registration campaigns, registering over one million new voters. He has worked tirelessly on behalf of the Hispanic community, voicing its concerns to the media, striving to increase Latino political representation, and preparing Hispanic youth for leadership roles. Through numerous meetings with Latin American leaders, he has promoted democratic principles in Mexico, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Panama, and Colombia. He has authored or co-authored more than 150 articles, and a scholarship award has been established in his name.

Approve____ Disapprove____ Discuss____

Government Service

Michel Oksenberg, 62.

Michel Oksenberg is a former advisor to President Carter and former senior staff member of the National Security Council. Currently a professor at Stanford University, he has served as director of the Center for Chinese Studies at the University of Michigan, as president of the East-West Center, and as a member of the Trilateral Commission, the National Committee on U.S.- China Relations Board of Directors, the Council on Foreign Relations, the Grants Committee of the Smith Richardson Foundation, and the Forum for International Policy. He has published numerous books and articles on China's domestic and foreign policy.

Approve____ Disapprove____ Discuss____

Sidney D. Drell, 74.

Distinguished physicist, Stanford University professor, arms control expert, and recipient of a MacArthur Foundation fellowship, he has advised the executive and legislative branches of the federal government on national security issues. Throughout his career, he has worked tirelessly to promote peace and reduce the risk of nuclear weapons. He currently serves as a member of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board, the Non-Proliferation Advisory Panel, and the Commission on Maintaining U.S. Nuclear Weapons Expertise. A senior fellow at the Hoover Institution, he has written numerous books and papers on particle physics and on weapons of mass destruction.

Approve____ Disapprove____ Discuss____

Warren B. Rudman, 70.

U.S. Senator from New Hampshire from 1981 to 1993, he co-authored the landmark Gramm-Rudman-Hollings deficit reduction law and served as a member of the Appropriations Committee. He was also the chair of the Ethics Committee and active on the Subcommittees on Defense and Commerce, Justice, State, and the Judiciary. As founding co-chairman of the Concord Coalition, he has continued to advocate for fiscal discipline in the federal government. Appointed as a member of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board in 1993, he now serves as Vice Chairman. In 1998, he was appointed as chair of the Special Oversight Board for

Department of Defense Investigations of Gulf War Chemical and Biological Incidents. During the Korean War, he was a platoon and company commander. He was discharged with the rank of captain.

Approve___ Disapprove___ Discuss___

Archibald Cox, 88.

Cox was Special Prosecutor during the Watergate scandal and was fired by then-Solicitor General Robert Bork, after both Attorney General Elliot Richardson and Deputy Attorney General William French Smith resigned in protest when President Nixon asked each of them to fire Cox. An attorney and professor, Cox also served as Solicitor General from 1961 to 1965 under Presidents Kennedy and Johnson. From 1980 to 1992, he was chairman of Common Cause, a non-profit lobbying organization dedicated to campaign finance reform.

Approve___ Disapprove___ Discuss___

[Walter Mondale, 72.]

Our nation's 42nd vice president, Mondale is credited with giving the position a new role as chief presidential advisor. He served Minnesota as that state's attorney general and, later, as United States Senator. In 1984, he was the Democratic nominee for President.

Approve___ Disapprove___ Discuss___

Charles DeLisi, 59.

Director of the Office of Health and Environmental Research in the Department of Energy from 1985 to 1987, he set aside the first funding for human genome research and conceived of a project to sequence the human genome, which eventually led to the current revolution in genetic knowledge. As Professor of Biomedical Engineering at Boston University, he has advanced computational research on molecular structure and neural networks. He has served as a scientific advisor to both federal government agencies and private corporations, published over 180 publications, and received several awards, including DOE's Exceptional Service Award.

Approve___ Disapprove___ Discuss___

2000 Clinton Administration Citizens Medal Candidates

Eli Segal

From his tenure as Assistant to the President for National and Community Service and later as both a member of the board and Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation for National Service, Eli Segal played an important role in launching and maintaining your national service program. As President and Chief Executive Officer of the Welfare to Work Partnership, he is helping to move people from welfare to work by educating businesses about the benefits of hiring individuals on welfare and assisting them with the hiring process.

Robert Rubin, 62.

Robert Rubin's accomplishments are legendary in the worlds of domestic and international finance. Rubin spent the bulk of his career on Wall Street, where he worked in virtually every financial market from bonds to commodities. As Secretary of the U.S. Treasury, he presided over the Administration's economic policy that has led to the nation's longest peacetime economic expansion. Rubin is credited with promoting initiatives to respond to five international crises: the Mexican peso crisis in 1995; the Asian crises from 1997 to 1998; and the Russian ruble crisis in July of 1998.

Charles Ruff, 61.

Chuck Ruff has a long and distinguished career of service to the D.C. government, the D.C. bar association, and the nation. He has served as a law professor at the University of Liberia and the Georgetown Law Center, Watergate special prosecutor, a high-ranking member of the Carter Justice Department, and U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia. In 1995, he left his practice to serve as District of Columbia Corporation Counsel in order to promote programs he cared deeply about, including juvenile delinquency and abuse. Charles Ruff served as White House Counsel from 1997 to 1999.

James Lee Witt, 56.

As Director of the Federal Emergency Management Association since the earliest days of your Administration, James Lee Witt has transformed FEMA into one of the most responsive and effective agencies in the federal government. He brought his experience as Yell County judge and Arkansas' director of emergency services to Washington, and his direction, FEMA has become a valuable resource for state and local governments in times of natural disasters.

Ron Brown (posthumous; died in 1996).

Ron Brown, through his many lifetime achievements, continually raised the bar for African-Americans around the country. Brown broke the race barrier as the first African-American partner in his law firm, Patton, Boggs & Blow, as the first African-American chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and as the first African-American Secretary of Commerce. After Brown accepted the chairmanship of the DNC in 1989, he immediately began bridging the rift in the Democratic Party. He coordinated the 1992 national convention and played a crucial role in electing a Democrat to the presidency for the first time in twelve years. As Secretary of Commerce, he used the Commerce Department as a vehicle for opening international markets for U.S. businesses and bringing billions of dollars into the U.S. economy. Brown pushed for "commercial diplomacy" and played an important role in saving the Commerce Department from spending cutbacks in 1995. Upon his death in 1996, Ron Brown was in Bosnia on a trade mission, this time selling peace and hoping to promote cooperation and understanding throughout the world.

Warren Christopher, 75.

Warren Christopher, Secretary of State during the first four years of your Administration, served as our country's "elder-statesman". Christopher worked under three previous Democratic administrations as a trade negotiator. In addition, he served as Deputy Attorney General under President Lyndon Johnson and as Deputy Secretary of State under President Jimmy Carter, where he successfully negotiated the release of 52 American hostages being held in Iran. Christopher's accomplishments as Secretary of State include brokering the Israeli-Palestine peace agreement and the Dayton, Ohio peace accords in Bosnia-Herzegovina, pushing for the expansion of NATO, helping to usher democracy into Haiti, stabilizing America's post-Cold War relations with Russia, and opening the markets in Asia. Christopher foresaw future threats to our national security, including terrorism and the spread of weapons of mass destruction, and took steps to contain them.

THE WHITE HOUSE

RE: CITIZENS MEDAL

Assistant to the President and
Staff Secretary

JOHN -
TO CLARIFY: DO YOU
WANT ME TO INCLUDE
LIST OF 6 ADMINISTRATION
OFFICIALS (ELI SEGAL,
CHUCK RUFF ET AL)?

ALSO, I REMOVED
SYDNEY DRELL (PFIAB/
NSC RECOMMENDATION)
B/C HE'S ABOUT TO
RECEIVE ENMCO FERM I
AWARD - MOST PRESTIGIOUS,
PRESIDENTIAL S+T
AWARD.

- USEL

11/13/00

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00 NOV 21 AM 10:10

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→ Human Rights award?

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JOHN BREAUX
LOUISIANA

MINORITY
CHIEF DEPUTY WHIP

COMMITTEES:
COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND
TRANSPORTATION

FINANCE

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON AGING

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
(202) 224-4623
TDD (202) 224-1986

senator@breaux.senate.gov
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United States Senate
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-1803

September 26, 2000

STATE OFFICES:

ONE AMERICAN PLACE, SUITE 2030
BATON ROUGE, LA 70825
(225) 382-2050

U.S. FEDERAL GOVERNMENT BUILDING
800 LAFAYETTE STREET, SUITE 1300
LAFAYETTE, LA 70501
(337) 262-6871

1900 N. 18TH STREET, SUITE 805
MONROE, LA 71201
(318) 335-3320

HALE BOGGS FEDERAL BUILDING
501 MAGAZINE STREET, SUITE 1005
NEW ORLEANS, LA 70130
(504) 589-2531

CENTRAL LOUISIANA:
(318) 487-8445

Lisel

Mr. John Podesta
Chief of Staff
Honorable William Jefferson Clinton
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear John:

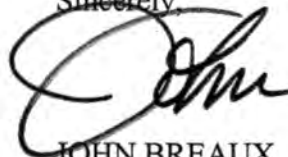
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I am very pleased to hear this news, as I had written the President on his behalf earlier in the year. Patrick had worked with then Governor Clinton to bring this program to Arkansas, and it is now operational in a number of states.

John, I would appreciate anything you could do to encourage the President to recognize Patrick's accomplishments on behalf of the youth of America. He is indeed worthy to receive the Presidential Citizens Medal, and I know it would be a great honor for him to be recognized in this manner.

Thank you for your help.

Sincerely,



JOHN BREAUX
United States Senator

cc:
D. Cohen

JB:sj

P.S.: Kay has done a great job for you in Legislative Affairs!

JOHN BREAUX
LOUISIANA

MINORITY
CHIEF DEPUTY WHIP

COMMITTEES:
COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND
TRANSPORTATION
FINANCE

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON AGING

WASHINGTON OFFICE
(202) 224-4623
TDD (202) 224-1986

senator@breaux.senate.gov
http://www.senate.gov/~breaux

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-1803

September 26, 2000

STATE OFFICES:

ONE AMERICAN PLACE, SUITE 2030
BATON ROUGE, LA 70825
(225) 382-2050

U.S. FEDERAL COURTHOUSE BUILDING
800 LAFAYETTE STREET, SUITE 1300
LAFAYETTE, LA 70501
(337) 262-6871

1900 N. 18TH STREET, SUITE 805
MONROE, LA 71201
(318) 325-3320

HALE BOGGS FEDERAL BUILDING
581 MAGAZINE STREET, SUITE 1005
NEW ORLEANS, LA 70130
(504) 589-2531

CENTRAL LOUISIANA:
(318) 487-8445

Mr. John Podesta
Chief of Staff
Honorable William Jefferson Clinton
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear John:

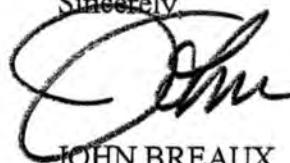
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NEW ORLEANS, LA 70130
(504) 589-2531

CENTRAL LOUISIANA:
(318) 487-8445

March 2, 2000

The Honorable William Jefferson Clinton
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

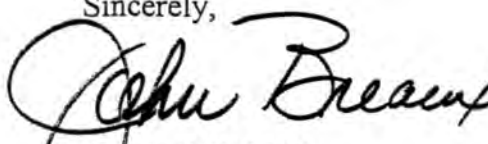
Dear Mr. President:

I am writing to recommend that Mr. Patrick Taylor be awarded the Presidential Citizens Medal.

Mr. Taylor has been an outstanding philanthropist and educational activist for over 15 years. In 1985, he founded the Patrick F. Taylor Foundation, a not-for-profit educational foundation. Responsible for organizing a national grassroots effort to change public policy in the United States regarding the availability of college opportunities, Mr. Taylor has created access to institutions of higher learning to academically qualified children from all family income levels. In fact, Pat's plan has affected the lives of approximately 14 million children. As you can see from the attached, the Taylor Plan has transcended Louisiana to impact children throughout our country. In recognition of Mr. Taylor's humanitarian efforts, Governor Foster designated July 10, 1999, as "Patrick Taylor Day" in Louisiana. This day is dedicated to his outstanding leadership and vision. Enclosed you will find Pat's resume and additional information on the Pat Taylor Foundation.

It is my pleasure to transmit this letter to you and I hope Mr. Taylor is given the consideration he deserves.

Sincerely,


JOHN BREAUX
United States Senator

JB/cef
Enclosure

THE WHITE HOUSE

RE: CITIZENS MEDAL

Assistant to the President and
Staff Secretary

JOHN -
TO CLARIFY: DO YOU
WANT ME TO INCLUDE
LIST OF 6 ADMINISTRATION
OFFICIALS (ELI SEGAL, YES)
CHUCK RUFF ET AL)?

ALSO, I REMOVED
SYDNEY DRELL (PFIAB/
NSC RECOMMENDATION)
B/C HE'S ABOUT TO
RECEIVE ENRICO FERMION
AWARD - MOST PRESTIGIOUS,
PRESIDENTIAL S+T
AWARD.

- USEL

11/13/00

John/Melanne --

Attached is a revised Citizens Medal list, based on our conversation. Once you're OK w/it, I'll finalize for the President. A couple of outstanding issues:

00 NOV 21 AM 10:10

1) I deleted Henri Landwirth and Dr. Lazlo Tauber; both are Holocaust survivors and philanthropists, Landwirth in Florida; neither had noteworthy achievements beyond generous philanthropy.

2) ~~delete~~ Mary Frances Berry -- out of 26 on list, there are 7 other women; we discussed possibly deleting; OK to delete, or keep?

3) ~~delete~~ Marian Wiesel -- on list in brackets; Melanne was to discuss with First Lady; OK to keep? ~~yes~~

→ Human Rights award?

4) ~~delete~~ Walter Mondale -- discussed deleting; concern about giving Citizens Medal not Medal of Freedom. Delete? ~~yes~~

5) Added Michel Oksenberg, nominated by President Carter, supported by Sandy. OK to keep? ~~delete~~

6) ~~ok~~ The last page includes a few people who served the Administration in various capacities - for your review. My impression from our discussion of Administration officials/Cabinet Secretaries is that we will not recommend awarding a large number of medal to this group (as Reagan did; Carter awarded no Citizens Medals). These names come from a running list we had (not comprehensive). Please let me know if you'd like to include any of these and/or whether you wish to revisit this issue or drop.

7) ~~ok~~ Finally, as we discussed, I will also do a short decision memo to the President on Mandela, Tutu and Suu Kyi, who were on our earlier list, to determine if he wishes to make those Medal of Freedom awards in December, in conjunction with a Human Rights Event. (I believe Tutu is coming for a World AIDS day event; Melanne do you know? If yes, do you wish to consider that event for Tutu award?)

Thanks.

2000 Clinton Administration Citizens Medal Candidates

Eli Segal

From his tenure as Assistant to the President for National and Community Service and later as both a member of the board and Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation for National Service, Eli Segal played an important role in launching and maintaining your national service program. As President and Chief Executive Officer of the Welfare to Work Partnership, he is helping to move people from welfare to work by educating businesses about the benefits of hiring individuals on welfare and assisting them with the hiring process.

Robert Rubin, 62.

Robert Rubin's accomplishments are legendary in the worlds of domestic and international finance. Rubin spent the bulk of his career on Wall Street, where he worked in virtually every financial market from bonds to commodities. As Secretary of the U.S. Treasury, he presided over the Administration's economic policy that has led to the nation's longest peacetime economic expansion. Rubin is credited with promoting initiatives to respond to five international crises: the Mexican peso crisis in 1995; the Asian crises from 1997 to 1998; and the Russian ruble crisis in July of 1998.

Charles Ruff, 61.

Chuck Ruff has a long and distinguished career of service to the D.C. government, the D.C. bar association, and the nation. He has served as a law professor at the University of Liberia and the Georgetown Law Center, Watergate special prosecutor, a high-ranking member of the Carter Justice Department, and U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia. In 1995, he left his practice to serve as District of Columbia Corporation Counsel in order to promote programs he cared deeply about, including juvenile delinquency and abuse. Charles Ruff served as White House Counsel from 1997 to 1999.

James Lee Witt, 56.

As Director of the Federal Emergency Management Association since the earliest days of your Administration, James Lee Witt has transformed FEMA into one of the most responsive and effective agencies in the federal government. He brought his experience as Yell County judge and Arkansas' director of emergency services to Washington, and his direction, FEMA has become a valuable resource for state and local governments in times of natural disasters.

Ron Brown (posthumous; died in 1996).

Ron Brown, through his many lifetime achievements, continually raised the bar for African-Americans around the country. Brown broke the race barrier as the first African-American partner in his law firm, Patton, Boggs & Blow, as the first African-American chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and as the first African-American Secretary of Commerce. After Brown accepted the chairmanship of the DNC in 1989, he immediately began bridging the rift in the Democratic Party. He coordinated the 1992 national convention and played a crucial role in electing a Democrat to the presidency for the first time in twelve years. As Secretary of Commerce, he used the Commerce Department as a vehicle for opening international markets for U.S. businesses and bringing billions of dollars into the U.S. economy. Brown pushed for "commercial diplomacy" and played an important role in saving the Commerce Department from spending cutbacks in 1995. Upon his death in 1996, Ron Brown was in Bosnia on a trade mission, this time selling peace and hoping to promote cooperation and understanding throughout the world.

Warren Christopher, 75.

Warren Christopher, Secretary of State during the first four years of your Administration, served as our country's "elder-statesman". Christopher worked under three previous Democratic administrations as a trade negotiator. In addition, he served as Deputy Attorney General under President Lyndon Johnson and as Deputy Secretary of State under President Jimmy Carter, where he successfully negotiated the release of 52 American hostages being held in Iran. Christopher's accomplishments as Secretary of State include brokering the Israeli-Palestine peace agreement and the Dayton, Ohio peace accords in Bosnia-Herzegovina, pushing for the expansion of NATO, helping to usher democracy into Haiti, stabilizing America's post-Cold War relations with Russia, and opening the markets in Asia. Christopher foresaw future threats to our national security, including terrorism and the spread of weapons of mass destruction, and took steps to contain them.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

returned
from

Date 11-13-00

To: Podesta, Verveer

From: The Staff Secretary / Loy

Re: Citizens Medal List

11/13/00

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Thanks.

November 13, 2000

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: MELANNE VERVEER
LISEL LOY
DELIA COHEN

SUBJECT: AWARD OF THE PRESIDENTIAL CITIZENS MEDAL

The Presidential Citizens Medal was established on November 13, 1969, by Executive Order 11494. The medal is awarded by you to U.S. citizens who have performed exemplary deeds of service for our nation -- but of a slightly lesser impact or scope than those performed by Presidential Medal of Freedom recipients. To date, 90 medals have been awarded overall: 2 by President Nixon, 57 by President Reagan, 16 by President Bush, and 15 by you. No medals were awarded by President Ford or President Carter.

Civil Rights

Irene Morgan, 83.

In Gloucester, Virginia, in 1944, Irene Morgan refused to relinquish her seat in the back of a Greyhound bus to a white couple. Knowing that she had not violated any segregation law, she resisted arrest and was thrown in jail. Two NAACP lawyers, Thurgood Marshall and William Hastie, appealed her arrest and \$10 fine to the U.S. Supreme Court. Their appeal resulted in a landmark decision in 1946 that struck down Jim Crow segregation in interstate transportation.

Approve____ Disapprove____ Discuss____

Ruby Bridges, 46.

On November 14, 1960, six-year-old Ruby Bridges, escorted by 75 federal marshals, became the first African American student to attend William Frantz Elementary School. Today, she represents the Ruby Bridges Foundation, a nonprofit group created in 1995 to improve education, visiting schools across the country to share her story with young people. To commemorate her courage, she was made an Honorary U.S. Marshal in August 2000.

Approve____ Disapprove____ Discuss____

John Sengstacke (posthumous; died in 1997).

As publisher and editor of the *Chicago Defender*--a newspaper his uncle founded in 1905--Sengstacke provided an important outlet for the African American voice for 57 years. W.E.B. DuBois and Langston Hughes were among those whose work appeared in Sengstacke's paper. Sengstacke was also instrumental in the integration of the U.S. Armed Forces--as a member of the Fahey Commission (one of 10 Presidential appointments he received) and through his newspaper, he argued that President Truman should integrate U.S. troops. Sengstacke also persuaded President Franklin Roosevelt to include the first black reporter in a White House news conference, and he organized the meeting with Branch Rickey that led to Jackie Robinson

joining major league baseball. Under his leadership, the National Newspaper Publishers Association, an organization of African American newspaper publishers, was formed in 1940. Among Sengstacke's other publications were the *Michigan Chronicle* in Detroit, the *Pittsburgh Courier*, and the *Tri-State Defender* in Memphis.

Approve____ Disapprove____ Discuss____

Constance Baker Motley, 78.

A key participant in virtually every important case brought to enforce *Brown v. Board of Education*, Motley began her career as an attorney with the NAACP and won nine out of ten civil rights cases she argued before the United States Supreme Court. One of her most renowned victories was on behalf of James Meredith, making it possible for him to enroll in the University of Mississippi. Motley left the NAACP in 1964 and was elected New York State's first black woman senator. In 1966, President Johnson appointed her U.S. District Court Judge for the Southern District of New York, making Motley the first African American female federal judge. She became Chief Judge of the Southern District in 1982 and assumed senior status in 1986.

Approve____ Disapprove____ Discuss____

Jack Greenberg, 75.

Jack Greenberg served as Director-Counsel of the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund from 1961 to 1984 and was an assistant counsel for the group from 1949 to 1961. He argued 40 cases before the United States Supreme Court, including *Brown v. Board of Education*. He is a founding member of the Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund and is a member of the executive committee of Human Rights Watch. Greenberg served as dean of Columbia College from 1989 to 1998 and currently is a professor at Columbia Law School.

Approve____ Disapprove____ Discuss____

The Reverend Fred Shuttlesworth, 78.

A native of Alabama, Shuttlesworth went on to become one of the leaders of the non-violent civil rights movement of the 1950s and 60s, leading efforts to integrate Birmingham's schools, buses, and recreational facilities. He established the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights after Alabama banned the NAACP. A confidant of Martin Luther King, Jr., Shuttlesworth helped organize the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and was its first secretary.

Approve____ Disapprove____ Discuss____

[Mary Frances Berry, 62]

Best known as an equal rights advocate for women and minorities, Berry has won accolades as an educator, historian, and legal scholar. After earning four degrees from Howard University and the University of Michigan, she began to teach history, eventually becoming the director of the University of Maryland's Afro-American studies program and then the chancellor of the University of Colorado. In 1977, President Carter appointed her Assistant Secretary for

Education in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and in 1980, he named her to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights. In 1993, you appointed her to lead the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights (the first woman to hold that position). Named one of the American Women of the Century by the Women's Hall of Fame, she has also received the NAACP's Roy Wilkins and Image Awards, the SCLC's Rosa Parks Award, and *Ebony's* Black Achievement Award.

Approve____ Disapprove____ Discuss____

Morris Dees, 63.

Co-founder of the Southern Poverty Law Center, he also founded Klanwatch, a system designed to catch the KKK in acts that violate others rights.

Approve____ Disapprove____ Discuss____

Culture/Entertainment

Pete Seeger, 81.

The son of two musicians, Seeger studied Sociology at Harvard University but left to pursue his interests in singing. In 1941, he and Woody Guthrie formed the Almanac Singers, one of the first groups to give a voice to social issues. Mr. Seeger was inducted into the Army in 1942, serving in the Special Services entertaining troops in the United States and South Pacific. In 1948, he joined the folk group called The Weavers and during the 50s and 60s, he performed for the civil rights and antiwar movements. In 1955, Seeger was called before the House Un-American Activities Committee during its investigation of possible subversive influences in the entertainment field. He was found guilty of 10 counts of contempt of Congress for refusing to answer several questions, but the Supreme Court reversed that judgment in 1962. Seeger is an active environmentalist and has long campaigned for peace, equality, and civil rights, while never compromising his ideals.

Approve____ Disapprove____ Discuss____

Elizabeth Taylor, 68.

A multiple Academy Award winner, Taylor is regarded as one of the great actresses of the 20th century. She is also the co-founder of and spokesperson for the American Foundation for AIDS Research. Taylor has donated and raised millions of dollars to fight HIV/AIDS.

Approve____ Disapprove____ Discuss____

Paul Newman, 75.

Leading Hollywood actor and director for four decades, Newman received eight nominations for the Best Actor Academy Award and won for his role in 1987's *The Color of Money*. He has used his fame and his food product line, Newman's Own, to raise millions of dollars for charity. He also founded the Hole in the Wall Gang Camp for children suffering from potentially fatal diseases.

Approve____ Disapprove____ Discuss____

David Ho, 47.

Dr. David Ho, a distinguished AIDS researcher, was named *TIME* magazine's 1996 Man of the Year for his groundbreaking work in HIV research. He is the Director and Chief Executive Officer of the Aaron Diamond AIDS Research Center and has served on numerous councils and boards -- advising the Scientific Advisory Board of the National Cancer Institute and the Office of AIDS Research at the National Institutes of Health. Dr. Ho also serves on the President's Advisory Commission on Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders. *Suggested by Laura Efurd.*

Approve____ Disapprove____ Discuss____

Sports**Hank Aaron, 66.**

Aaron began his remarkable career on the baseball field as a minor league player on a segregated team in the South, where he suffered the humiliation of eating and living separately from his teammates. He is best known for breaking Babe Ruth's home run record -- ultimately hitting 755 home runs over the course of his career and reaching this milestone in the face of death threats against himself and his family. After he retired from play, he joined the front office of the Atlanta Braves, a position from which he called for more African Americans in baseball management and decried racist comments by baseball club owners. Aaron has also been active in the Big Brother/Big Sisters and the Boy Scouts of America. In 1995, he established the Chasing the Dream Foundation, a fund to help underprivileged children in Atlanta pursue advanced study in music, art, writing, dance, and sports. *Supported by Minyon.*

Approve____ Disapprove____ Discuss____

Muhammad Ali, 58.

Regarded by many to be the greatest boxer of all time, Ali won the world heavyweight title for the first time in 1964. In 1967, he refused induction into the U.S. Army, was found guilty of draft evasion, and was stripped of his title. In 1971, the U.S. Supreme Court overturned his conviction, and in 1974, Ali regained the world championship. He later lost the title and regained it for a record third time in 1978. In 1980, he retired from boxing. Now suffering from the advanced stages of Parkinson's disease, he serves as the spokesperson for the National Parkinson's Foundation and performs charity work for UNICEF and Best Buddies.

Approve____ Disapprove____ Discuss____

Scholars

Anthony Lewis, 73.

The winner of two Pulitzer Prizes, Lewis is well known for his newspaper column, which he began in 1969, and his work for the *New York Times*. His career began in 1952 with the *Washington Daily News*, and he joined the *Times* in 1955, where he worked in both the Washington and London bureaus.

Approve____ Disapprove____ Discuss____

Human Rights

Rabbi Arthur Schneier, 70.

Founder and current president of the Appeal of Conscience Foundation, Schneier has used the Foundation to advocate mutual understanding, tolerance, and peace. He has served as an envoy for the last four presidents. In recent years, he has done extensive work to help prevent ethnic conflict and promote healing in the Balkans.

Approve____ Disapprove____ Discuss____

[Marion Wiesel, 68.]

A strong advocate for advancing human rights and peace, Marion Wiesel helped her husband to establish the Elie Wiesel Foundation for Humanity, and she has translated most of his books. In addition, she wrote and narrated *Children of the Night*-- a documentary about the 1.3 million children killed in the Holocaust -- and edited *To Give Them Light*--a collection of Roman Vishniac's photography. She works on behalf of the world's children, namely helping 800 Ethiopian children in Israel to adjust to life in their new country.

Approve____ Disapprove____ Discuss____

Education/Labor

Don Cameron, 62.

A former teacher, Cameron has devoted much of his life to American education, having worked as the executive director of the Birmingham Education Association, the director of communication at the Michigan Education Association, and the executive director of the Florida Teaching Profession National Education Association. He currently serves as the director of the National Education Association. During his 20-year tenure at the NEA, Cameron has been a driving force behind the CEO Forum on Education and Technology, a group created in 1997 to follow up on work done by your National Information Infrastructure Advisory Council. By serving as Co-Chairman of the Forum during its first year, Cameron advanced the organization's goal of integrating technology in classrooms. In your digital divide speech at Comdex, you announced that the deans of more than 200 colleges of education had agreed to measure their progress on training teachers to use technology -- using a tool developed by the CEO Forum.

Approve____ Disapprove____ Discuss____

Religious Leaders

Sister Carol Coston, 65.

Sr. Carol Coston has devoted her life to creative and innovative ways to serve the poor and achieve economic justice for all. She founded NETWORK, a highly effective Catholic social justice lobby, and she served there for 10 years. As the founding member of the Adrian Dominican Portfolio she used social criteria to make 93 "alternative" investments, totaling over 3.6 million dollars. Coston has done extensive work with farmer cooperatives around both new farming and environmentally sound methods. She now serves as director of Partners for the Common Good where she also uses social criteria for investments, as well as evaluating the potential leverage loans could offer the borrowing partner and their involvement in shaping public policy. The first Partners for the Common Good Loan Fund (1989 - 1994) made 49 loans and deposits to benefit low-income communities in 29 states as well as in Central and South America and American Samoa. The overall rate of repayment was 99.7%. Currently, Partners for the Common Good 2000 (PCG 2000) has a lending pool of \$7,902,668 from its 99 religious institutions' investors. She has been a role model for and defender of women both in this country and around the world..

Approve___ Disapprove___ Discuss___

Environment

Former Representative John F. Seiberling (D-OH), 81.

Seiberling's record of accomplishment on environmental issues is astonishing. A Member of Congress from 1970-1987, he authored legislation that established the 30,000-acre Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area, tripled the size of the Land and Water Conservation Fund, and prohibited mining in public parks. He also co-authored key amendments to the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 and helped manage passage of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, which preserved more than 100 million acres in Alaska. He is credited with saving more than 69 million acres of wilderness in 27 states, and he authored amendments to the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982.

Approve___ Disapprove___ Discuss___

Disability Advocates

Patrisha Wright, 51.

Ms. Wright earned the nickname "The General" during passage of the ADA for her role in the overall strategic effort on behalf of the legislation. She has served as Director of Washington Affairs for the Disability Rights Education and Defense Fund (DREDF) since the early 1980s. Her single greatest contribution has been to establish disability issues as civil rights issues. She is the only disability community representative on the Board of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, and she was instrumental in obtaining LCCR's crucial support of the ADA..

Approve___ Disapprove___ Discuss___

Dr. I. King Jordan, 57.

Dr. Jordan is the first deaf president of Gallaudet University. His selection in 1988 was the result of a major alumni and student protest in support of a "Deaf President Now." The student victory was a huge symbolic boost to the ADA, demonstrating how people with disabilities could be empowered to take charge of their own lives and be fully integrated into society. Dr. Jordan, who has an academic background in psychology, is known and respected across the world not only for deaf and disability issues, but as a proponent of quality higher education. He is also an elite marathon runner who won the 1996 Grand Slam of ultramarathons.

Approve____ Disapprove____ Discuss____

Hispanic Candidates

Representative Edward R. Roybal, 84.

Elected to the House of Representatives in 1962, Edward Roybal served his congressional district in California for 30 years, overcoming the initial prejudice of his colleagues to become a powerful member of several important House committees, including the Appropriations Committee. In 1967, he authored the first bilingual education bill, and in 1968, he worked to establish a Cabinet Committee on Opportunities for Spanish-speaking people. Throughout his political career, he introduced and sponsored legislation to protect the rights of Hispanics, senior citizens, the poor, and people with disabilities. During the 97th Congress, Roybal chaired the Congressional Hispanic Caucus, where he led the opposition against the Simpson-Mazzoli immigration bill. In his last two terms, he worked to expand rural mental health care programs, establish a national mental health education program, halt age-based discrimination in employee benefits, and provide medical service to people with Alzheimer's disease.

Approve____ Disapprove____ Discuss____

Dr. Helen Rodriguez-Trias, 71.

A pediatrician for more than 30 years and a nationally recognized health care advocate, Dr. Rodriguez-Trias has served in several leadership positions in academic and clinical medicine, including as President of the American Public Health Association. Throughout her career, she has promoted women's, children's, and reproductive rights, community involvement, personal responsibility, and guidelines on sterilization procedures. A founder of the New York Latino Commission on AIDA and a charter member and former board member of the National Women's Health Network, from 1996 to 1999, she was co-director of the Pacific Institute for Women, a Los Angeles-based non-profit organization dedicated to improving women's well-being locally and globally since its founding in 1993. Currently, Dr. Rodriguez-Trias works as a consultant to agencies and foundations, addressing the health needs of various populations, including women, children, adolescents, and HIV-infected individuals. She is focusing on the development of effective programs to serve those limited in access: members of minority communities, the uninsured, and low-income persons and families.

Approve____ Disapprove____ Discuss____

Juan Andrade, Jr., 53.

Co-founder, president, and executive director of the United States Hispanic Leadership Institute, formerly the Midwest-Northeast Voter Registration Education Project, Juan Andrade has led his organization in conducting and organizing over 900 nonpartisan voter registration campaigns, registering over one million new voters. He has worked tirelessly on behalf of the Hispanic community, voicing its concerns to the media, striving to increase Latino political representation, and preparing Hispanic youth for leadership roles. Through numerous meetings with Latin American leaders, he has promoted democratic principles in Mexico, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Panama, and Colombia. He has authored or co-authored more than 150 articles, and a scholarship award has been established in his name.

Approve___ Disapprove___ Discuss___

Government Service

Michel Oksenberg, 62.

Michel Oksenberg is a former advisor to President Carter and former senior staff member of the National Security Council. Currently a professor at Stanford University, he has served as director of the Center for Chinese Studies at the University of Michigan, as president of the East-West Center, and as a member of the Trilateral Commission, the National Committee on U.S.- China Relations Board of Directors, the Council on Foreign Relations, the Grants Committee of the Smith Richardson Foundation, and the Forum for International Policy. He has published numerous books and articles on China's domestic and foreign policy.

Approve___ Disapprove___ Discuss___

Sidney D. Drell, 74.

Distinguished physicist, Stanford University professor, arms control expert, and recipient of a MacArthur Foundation fellowship, he has advised the executive and legislative branches of the federal government on national security issues. Throughout his career, he has worked tirelessly to promote peace and reduce the risk of nuclear weapons. He currently serves as a member of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board, the Non-Proliferation Advisory Panel, and the Commission on Maintaining U.S. Nuclear Weapons Expertise. A senior fellow at the Hoover Institution, he has written numerous books and papers on particle physics and on weapons of mass destruction.

Approve___ Disapprove___ Discuss___

Warren B. Rudman, 70.

U.S. Senator from New Hampshire from 1981 to 1993, he co-authored the landmark Gramm-Rudman-Hollings deficit reduction law and served as a member of the Appropriations Committee. He was also the chair of the Ethics Committee and active on the Subcommittees on Defense and Commerce, Justice, State, and the Judiciary. As founding co-chairman of the Concord Coalition, he has continued to advocate for fiscal discipline in the federal government. Appointed as a member of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board in 1993, he now serves as Vice Chairman. In 1998, he was appointed as chair of the Special Oversight Board for

Department of Defense Investigations of Gulf War Chemical and Biological Incidents. During the Korean War, he was a platoon and company commander. He was discharged with the rank of captain.

Approve___ Disapprove___ Discuss___

Archibald Cox, 88.

Cox was Special Prosecutor during the Watergate scandal and was fired by then-Solicitor General Robert Bork, after both Attorney General Elliot Richardson and Deputy Attorney General William French Smith resigned in protest when President Nixon asked each of them to fire Cox. An attorney and professor, Cox also served as Solicitor General from 1961 to 1965 under Presidents Kennedy and Johnson. From 1980 to 1992, he was chairman of Common Cause, a non-profit lobbying organization dedicated to campaign finance reform.

Approve___ Disapprove___ Discuss___

[Walter Mondale, 72.]

Our nation's 42nd vice president, Mondale is credited with giving the position a new role as chief presidential advisor. He served Minnesota as that state's attorney general and, later, as United States Senator. In 1984, he was the Democratic nominee for President.

Approve___ Disapprove___ Discuss___

Charles DeLisi, 59.

Director of the Office of Health and Environmental Research in the Department of Energy from 1985 to 1987, he set aside the first funding for human genome research and conceived of a project to sequence the human genome, which eventually led to the current revolution in genetic knowledge. As Professor of Biomedical Engineering at Boston University, he has advanced computational research on molecular structure and neural networks. He has served as a scientific advisor to both federal government agencies and private corporations, published over 180 publications, and received several awards, including DOE's Exceptional Service Award.

Approve___ Disapprove___ Discuss___

2000 Clinton Administration Citizens Medal Candidates

Eli Segal

From his tenure as Assistant to the President for National and Community Service and later as both a member of the board and Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation for National Service, Eli Segal played an important role in launching and maintaining your national service program. As President and Chief Executive Officer of the Welfare to Work Partnership, he is helping to move people from welfare to work by educating businesses about the benefits of hiring individuals on welfare and assisting them with the hiring process.

Robert Rubin, 62.

Robert Rubin's accomplishments are legendary in the worlds of domestic and international finance. Rubin spent the bulk of his career on Wall Street, where he worked in virtually every financial market from bonds to commodities. As Secretary of the U.S. Treasury, he presided over the Administration's economic policy that has led to the nation's longest peacetime economic expansion. Rubin is credited with promoting initiatives to respond to five international crises: the Mexican peso crisis in 1995; the Asian crises from 1997 to 1998; and the Russian ruble crisis in July of 1998.

Charles Ruff, 61.

Chuck Ruff has a long and distinguished career of service to the D.C. government, the D.C. bar association, and the nation. He has served as a law professor at the University of Liberia and the Georgetown Law Center, Watergate special prosecutor, a high-ranking member of the Carter Justice Department, and U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia. In 1995, he left his practice to serve as District of Columbia Corporation Counsel in order to promote programs he cared deeply about, including juvenile delinquency and abuse. Charles Ruff served as White House Counsel from 1997 to 1999.

James Lee Witt, 56.

As Director of the Federal Emergency Management Association since the earliest days of your Administration, James Lee Witt has transformed FEMA into one of the most responsive and effective agencies in the federal government. He brought his experience as Yell County judge and Arkansas' director of emergency services to Washington, and his direction, FEMA has become a valuable resource for state and local governments in times of natural disasters.

Ron Brown (posthumous; died in 1996).

Ron Brown, through his many lifetime achievements, continually raised the bar for African-Americans around the country. Brown broke the race barrier as the first African-American partner in his law firm, Patton, Boggs & Blow, as the first African-American chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and as the first African-American Secretary of Commerce. After Brown accepted the chairmanship of the DNC in 1989, he immediately began bridging the rift in the Democratic Party. He coordinated the 1992 national convention and played a crucial role in electing a Democrat to the presidency for the first time in twelve years. As Secretary of Commerce, he used the Commerce Department as a vehicle for opening international markets for U.S. businesses and bringing billions of dollars into the U.S. economy. Brown pushed for "commercial diplomacy" and played an important role in saving the Commerce Department from spending cutbacks in 1995. Upon his death in 1996, Ron Brown was in Bosnia on a trade mission, this time selling peace and hoping to promote cooperation and understanding throughout the world.

Warren Christopher, 75.

Warren Christopher, Secretary of State during the first four years of your Administration, served as our country's "elder-statesman". Christopher worked under three previous Democratic administrations as a trade negotiator. In addition, he served as Deputy Attorney General under President Lyndon Johnson and as Deputy Secretary of State under President Jimmy Carter, where he successfully negotiated the release of 52 American hostages being held in Iran. Christopher's accomplishments as Secretary of State include brokering the Israeli-Palestine peace agreement and the Dayton, Ohio peace accords in Bosnia-Herzegovina, pushing for the expansion of NATO, helping to usher democracy into Haiti, stabilizing America's post-Cold War relations with Russia, and opening the markets in Asia. Christopher foresaw future threats to our national security, including terrorism and the spread of weapons of mass destruction, and took steps to contain them.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 16, 2000

John/Melanne:

Attached for your review is a comprehensive Citizens Medal list. It includes suggestions from staff, Members and the public list, as well as names moved from the Medal of Freedom list. We received suggestions from NSC, Cabinet Affairs, Leg. Affairs, OPL, CEQ, OSTP, Minyon, Sid, Ben Johnson, Karen, Maria, Mickey, and Gene; per my discussion with Melanne, however, we did not run the same formal process we did for Medal of Freedom (*i.e.*, a series of all-staff meetings).

With 1 or 2 exceptions as noted, all names have been vetted. Although we have whittled the list down, it's still long and can be cut down considerably once you've reviewed. It does not include candidates from the Administration that the President may also wish to consider (Reagan awarded 39 medals on January 18, 1989, primarily to Administration officials); we have a separate list of those names.

Finally, the Citizens Medal and citation for David Hermelin are ready; Bruce is trading calls with Hermelin's son to determine the best way to make the award. And we should discuss potential Medal of Freedom awards to Nelson Mandela, Archbishop Tutu and Aung San Suu Kyi.

Please forward any thoughts/feedback to me, and/or I can set up a meeting to discuss if you'd prefer.

Lisel Loy 

October 16, 2000

MEMORANDUM FOR LISEL LOY

FROM: DELIA COHEN

SUBJECT: AWARD OF THE PRESIDENTIAL CITIZENS MEDAL

The Presidential Citizens Medal was established on November 13, 1969, by Executive Order 11494. The medal is awarded by the President to U.S. citizens who have performed exemplary deeds of service for our nation -- but of a slightly lesser impact or scope than those performed by Presidential Medal of Freedom recipients. To date, 90 medals have been awarded overall: 2 by President Nixon, 57 by President Reagan, 16 by President Bush, and 15 by President Clinton (**see attachment**). No medals were awarded by President Ford or President Carter.

President Reagan awarded 39 medals on January 18, 1989, just before he left office -- mainly to prominent public servants in the Reagan Administration. President Clinton may wish to consider awarding the Citizens Medal to a separate group of Clinton Administration officials (e.g., Eli Segal, Harris Wofford, Chuck Ruff) toward the end of the Administration.

Philanthropy

George Soros, 69.

A noted philanthropist, Soros has used his fortune to promote democratic reforms in former communist nations, improve world health care, expand educational opportunities, and aid prison reform here in the United States. He is an advocate of medicinal marijuana and needle exchange programs, but Beth Nolan says these positions should not preclude you from selecting him to receive the Medal.

Sanford Weill, 67.

Having made his fortune in financial services, Weill has donated more than \$2.5 million to Carnegie Hall. In 1980, he created the Academy of Finance, which aims to make high school students financially literate. It now includes more than 165 academies in 29 states. *Supported by Senator Schumer.*

Patrick Taylor, 62.

President and CEO of Taylor Energy Company, he is noted as an outstanding philanthropist and educational activist. Taylor has been a major advocate of making college more accessible, and his Taylor Plan guarantees tuition and fee waivers for up to five years at Louisiana colleges and universities for qualified high school graduates lacking the means to pay for school. *Strongly supported by Senator Breaux.*

Henri Landwirth, 73.

A survivor of the holocaust, he immigrated to the United States and served in the U.S. Army. Taking advantage of the G.I. Bill, he gained an education and soon became a success in the Florida hotel business. He has used his profits to help handicapped children, and in 1985 he

established two charities for terminally ill children, "Give Kids the World" and "Children's Village." Some of his other philanthropic endeavors include offering employment to mentally disabled children, helping to build a clinic for children with cerebral palsy, and providing money for various scholarships. *Nominated through public list. Supported by Jeanne Ellinport.*

Dr. Laszlo Tauber, 85.

A Holocaust survivor, Tauber has donated millions to survivors and veterans of the Holocaust and World War II. *Nominated through public list. Supported by Jeanne Ellinport.*

Civil Rights

Irene Morgan, 83.

In Gloucester, Virginia, in 1944, Irene Morgan refused to relinquish her seat in the back of a Greyhound bus to a white couple. Knowing that she had not violated any segregation law, she resisted arrest and was thrown in jail. Two NAACP lawyers, Thurgood Marshall and William Hastie, appealed her arrest and \$10 fine to the U.S. Supreme Court. Their appeal resulted in a landmark decision in 1946 that struck down Jim Crow segregation in interstate transportation. *Supported by Maria Echaveste and Ben Johnson.*

Ruby Bridges, 46.

On November 14, 1960, six-year-old Ruby Bridges, escorted by 75 federal marshals, became the first African American student to attend William Frantz Elementary School. Today, she represents the Ruby Bridges Foundation, a nonprofit group created in 1995 to improve education, visiting schools across the country to share her story with young people. To commemorate her courage, she was made an Honorary U.S. Marshal in August 2000. *Recommended by Bibb Hubbard, Scholastic; supported by Minyon Moore and Thurgood Marshall.*

Daisy Bates (posthumous; died in November 1999).

Best known for her role as a mentor to the Little Rock Nine, Daisy Bates spent much of her life working to ensure civil rights for African Americans and improved living conditions for the disadvantaged. In 1941, with her husband L.C. Bates, she began her weekly newspaper, the *Arkansas State Press*, which for 18 years highlighted the police brutality and legal and political inequities affecting blacks in the state. In 1952, she was elected president of the Arkansas state conference of NAACP branches and began taking African American children to be enrolled in all-white schools. After repeated attempts, she and the students chosen to integrate Little Rock Central High School entered the school in 1957, escorted by paratroopers. Later that year, she was arrested and convicted for failing to provide the names of the NAACP membership to Little Rock officials; the U.S. Supreme Court overturned her conviction in 1960. During the 1960s, Mrs. Bates worked on anti-poverty programs as a member of the Johnson administration. In 1968, she returned to Arkansas to help create a new water and sewer system and paved streets.

John Sengstacke (posthumous; died in 1997).

As publisher and editor of the *Chicago Defender*--a newspaper his uncle founded in 1905--Sengstacke provided an important outlet for the African American voice for 57 years. W.E.B. DuBois and Langston Hughes were among those whose work appeared in Sengstacke's paper.

Sengstacke was also instrumental in the integration of the U.S. Armed Forces--as a member of the Fahey Commission (one of 10 Presidential appointments he received) and through his newspaper, he argued that President Truman should integrate U.S. troops. Sengstacke also persuaded President Franklin Roosevelt to include the first black reporter in a White House news conference, and he organized the meeting with Branch Rickey that led to Jackie Robinson joining major league baseball. Under his leadership, the National Newspaper Publishers Association, an organization of African American newspaper publishers, was formed in 1940. Among Sengstacke's other publications were the *Michigan Chronicle* in Detroit, the *Pittsburgh Courier*, and the *Tri-State Defender* in Memphis. *Strongly supported by the Congressional Black Caucus.*

Constance Baker Motley, 78.

A key participant in virtually every important case brought to enforce *Brown v. Board of Education*, Motley began her career as an attorney with the NAACP and won nine out of ten civil rights cases she argued before the United States Supreme Court. One of her most renowned victories was on behalf of James Meredith, making it possible for him to enroll in the University of Mississippi. Motley left the NAACP in 1964 and was elected New York State's first black woman senator. In 1966, President Johnson appointed her U.S. District Court Judge for the Southern District of New York, making Motley the first African American female federal judge. She became Chief Judge of the Southern District in 1982 and assumed senior status in 1986. *No active judge or judge in senior status has ever received the Presidential Citizens Medal. However, 5 retired judges (judges in senior status) have received the MOF.*

Jack Greenberg, 75.

Jack Greenberg served as Director-Counsel of the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund from 1961 to 1984 and was an assistant counsel for the group from 1949 to 1961. He argued 40 cases before the United States Supreme Court, including *Brown v. Board of Education*. He is a founding member of the Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund and is a member of the executive committee of Human Rights Watch. Greenberg served as dean of Columbia College from 1989 to 1998 and currently is a professor at Columbia Law School.

The Reverend Fred Shuttlesworth, 78.

A native of Alabama, Shuttlesworth went on to become one of the leaders of the non-violent civil rights movement of the 1950s and 60s, leading efforts to integrate Birmingham's schools, buses, and recreational facilities. He established the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights after Alabama banned the NAACP. A confidant of Martin Luther King, Jr., Shuttlesworth helped organize the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and was its first secretary. *Strongly supported by Ben Johnson and Terry Edmonds.*

Reverend Walter E. Fauntroy, 67

Reverend Fauntroy spent much of his life advocating for civil rights alongside Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. as the Southern Christian Leadership Conference's director of the Washington bureau. As one of the SCLC's key strategists, he helped organize significant nonviolent civil rights demonstrations, including the freedom rides in 1961, the protest marches in Albany, Georgia (1962) and Birmingham (1963), and the March on Washington in August 1963. President

Johnson appointed him vice chair of the White House Conference to Fulfill These Rights, which was created in 1966 to help pass civil rights legislation. In 1966, Reverend Fauntroy and other local clergymen founded the Model Inner City Community Organization to help the District of Columbia's poor. On March 23, 1971, Reverend Fauntroy was sworn in as the District's first delegate to the House of Representatives, and soon after, he was elected chairperson of the Congressional Black Caucus. In 1978, he succeeded in getting Congress to send the District of Columbia Voting Rights Amendment to the States for ratification. *Supported by Ben Johnson.*

Mary Frances Berry, 62

Best known as an equal rights advocate for women and minorities, Berry has won accolades as an educator, historian, and legal scholar. After earning four degrees from Howard University and the University of Michigan, she began to teach history, eventually becoming the director of the University of Maryland's Afro-American studies program and then the chancellor of the University of Colorado. In 1977, President Carter appointed her Assistant Secretary for Education in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and in 1980, he named her to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights. In 1993, you appointed her to lead the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights (the first woman to hold that position). Named one of the American Women of the Century by the Women's Hall of Fame, she has also received the NAACP's Roy Wilkins and Image Awards, the SCLC's Rosa Parks Award, and *Ebony's* Black Achievement Award. *Supported by Ben Johnson.*

Morris Dees, 63.

Co-founder of the Southern Poverty Law Center, he also founded Klanwatch, a system designed to catch the KKK in acts that violate others rights. *Supported by Gene Sperling, Ben Johnson, and Terry Edmonds.*

Judge Collins Seitz (posthumous; died in 1998)

A former Senior Circuit Judge for the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit, Seitz's most notable decision came in 1952 when he ruled that educational segregation was illegal. This decision served as a judicial springboard for the *Brown v. Board of Education* case. He served as a judge for 47 years. *Supported by Senator Biden and Gene Sperling.*

Harry S. Ashmore (posthumous; died in 1998).

As editor of the *Arkansas Gazette*, Harry S. Ashmore became the voice of reason and respect for law during the emotionally charged days of Central High School's desegregation in the fall of 1957. Calling on Governor Faubus and his fellow citizens in Little Rock to comply with the Supreme Court's ruling in *Brown v. Board of Education*, Ashmore endured curses, abuse, and death threats for his principled stance, and the newspaper suffered an advertising boycott and declining circulation. Ashmore received a Pulitzer Prize for the clarity and moral integrity of his editorials, and the *Gazette* received a Pulitzer for "demonstrating the highest qualities of civic leadership, journalistic responsibility, and moral courage." After 11 years as editor of the *Gazette*, Ashmore went on to become editor in chief of the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, wrote numerous books on race and civil rights in America, and headed the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions. *NH doesn't think he and POTUS were close...perhaps we shd leave on for POTUS to determine.*

Culture/Entertainment

Pete Seeger, 81.

The son of two musicians, Seeger studied Sociology at Harvard University but left to pursue his interests in singing. In 1941, he and Woody Guthrie formed the Almanac Singers, one of the first groups to give a voice to social issues. Mr. Seeger was inducted into the Army in 1942, serving in the Special Services entertaining troops in the United States and South Pacific. In 1948, he joined the folk group called The Weavers and during the 50s and 60s, he performed for the civil rights and antiwar movements. In 1955, Seeger was called before the House Un-American Activities Committee during its investigation of possible subversive influences in the entertainment field. He was found guilty of 10 counts of contempt of Congress for refusing to answer several questions, but the Supreme Court reversed that judgment in 1962. Seeger is an active environmentalist and has long campaigned for peace, equality, and civil rights, while never compromising his ideals. *STRONGLY supported by Sen. Harkin. You awarded him the National Medal of the Arts in 1994.*

Maya Angelou, 72.

Known for her valuable contributions to the arts, and to American literature in particular, Angelou has written several volumes of poetry and five volumes of her autobiography. An actress, dancer, director, editor, producer, scriptwriter, singer, songwriter, and university teacher, she currently holds an endowed chair as Reynolds Professor of American Studies at Wake Forest University. A social activist, Angelou was appointed by Martin Luther King, Jr., as northern coordinator for the Southern Christian Leadership Conference in 1960. She was appointed to the Bicentennial Commission by President Ford and to the Commission of International Women's Year by President Carter. She won acclaim for her presentation of her poem "On the Pulse of the Morning" at your first inaugural, and she remains a popular lecturer throughout the United States. *Was nominated for a 2000 National Medal of the Arts; was not selected.*

Quincy Jones, 67.

A pioneer in the music industry, Quincy Jones was one of the first African Americans to hold a senior position at an American record company and the first to produce the Academy Awards. He has received 26 Grammy awards, and in 1994 he received the Jean Hersholt Humanitarian Award for producing We Are the World, which raised \$53 million to provide relief for the victims of famine in Ethiopia; for voicing his opposition to apartheid in South Africa; and for founding the Listen Up Foundation, a nonprofit organization dedicated to inspiring young people to make the most of their lives. Most recently, he produced the millennium celebration on the mall.

Sidney Poitier, 76.

The first black American to be nominated for the Best Actor Academy Award, to win Best Actor, and to be a number one box office star, Poitier challenged Hollywood's stereotypes and forced America to confront racial prejudice. His career expanded opportunity for other black actors, and he was the first actor to demand a certain percentage of black crewmembers. He currently serves as ambassador to Japan for the Bahamas. *Supported by Lynn Cutler.*

Charles Schulz (posthumous; died in February 2000).

Creator of the "Peanuts" comic strip, Schulz was a two-time winner of the Reuben Award, comic art's highest honor. In 1978, he was voted the International Cartoonist of the Year by 700 of his peers. *Supported by Sen. Feinstein. You signed legislation on June 20, 2000, to award him the Congressional Medal of Honor.*

Steven Spielberg, 52.

Steven Spielberg, a talented director, has won numerous awards for his films. He co-owns DreamWorks and established the Shoah Foundation to preserve the memory of those who died during the Holocaust. *You awarded him the National Medal of Arts in 1999.*

Elizabeth Taylor, 68.

A multiple Academy Award winner, Taylor is regarded as one of the great actresses of the 20th century. She is also the co-founder of and spokesperson for the American Foundation for AIDS Research. Taylor has donated and raised millions of dollars to fight HIV/AIDS.

Barbra Streisand, 58.

Renowned singer, actress, and director; her career is notable for her eight Grammy Awards, two Oscars, and an Emmy. *Strongly supported by Marsha Scott.*

Theodor Seuss Geisel (posthumous; died in 1991).

Better known as Dr. Seuss, he authored 47 books, including bestsellers *The Cat in the Hat*, *Green Eggs and Ham*, *Hop on Pop*, and *One Fish, Two Fish, Red Fish, Blue Fish*. His books have sold more than 200 million copies worldwide. Geisel won the Pulitzer Prize and also wrote two Academy Award winning documentaries about World War II. *Supported by Gene Sperling.*

Paul Newman, 75.

Leading Hollywood actor and director for four decades, Newman received eight nominations for the Best Actor Academy Award and won for his role in 1987's *The Color of Money*. He has used his fame and his food product line, Newman's Own, to raise millions of dollars for charity. He also founded the Hole in the Wall Gang Camp for children suffering from potentially fatal diseases.

Norman Lear, 77.

A highly successful television producer, Lear brought subjects to prime time television that the medium previously had ignored: racism, homosexuality, anti-Semitism, and women's rights. In 1980, he helped found People for the American Way, which encourages freedom of expression. He received the National Medal of Arts in 1999. *Supported by Sid Blumenthal.*

Health Care

Florence Mahoney, 101.

Florence Mahoney, a founding member of the National Advisory Council on Aging, was instrumental in establishing the National Institute on Aging and several other Institutes at the National Institutes of Health. A tireless advocate for health research since 1950, Ms. Mahoney has spent decades supporting research on aging. Throughout her lifetime, she has made

significant contributions to health research, education, and protecting reproductive freedom. Today her attention centers on advancements in research on Alzheimer's, diabetes, heart problems, cancer, and other debilitating diseases. *Vetting with Chris Jennings.*

David Ho, 47.

Dr. David Ho, a distinguished AIDS researcher, was named *TIME* magazine's 1996 Man of the Year for his groundbreaking work in HIV research. He is the Director and Chief Executive Officer of the Aaron Diamond AIDS Research Center and has served on numerous councils and boards -- advising the Scientific Advisory Board of the National Cancer Institute and the Office of AIDS Research at the National Institutes of Health. Dr. Ho also serves on the President's Advisory Commission on Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders. *Suggested by Laura Efurd. Spoke with Dan who thinks we chose mathilde krim over ho for mof because ho is so young.*

Sports

Billie Jean Moffitt King, 56.

Regarded by many as the figure most responsible for the popularity of tennis in the United States, and the sport's most outspoken advocate of the women's movement, King played an integral role in the development of the women's professional circuit in the 1970s. A 20-time Wimbledon champion of the 60s and 70s, she was inducted into the Women's Sports Hall of Fame in 1980 and the International Tennis Hall of Fame in 1987, and she has co-authored five books on technique and two autobiographies. Although knee and shoulder injuries prevent her from playing as often as she would like, King continues to contribute to youth tennis through her World Team Tennis clinics. *Supported by Lauren Supina and Julian Potter.*

Hank Aaron, 66.

Aaron began his remarkable career on the baseball field as a minor league player on a segregated team in the South, where he suffered the humiliation of eating and living separately from his teammates. He is best known for breaking Babe Ruth's home run record -- ultimately hitting 755 home runs over the course of his career and reaching this milestone in the face of death threats against himself and his family. After he retired from play, he joined the front office of the Atlanta Braves, a position from which he called for more African Americans in baseball management and decried racist comments by baseball club owners. Aaron has also been active in the Big Brother/Big Sisters and the Boy Scouts of America. In 1995, he established the Chasing the Dream Foundation, a fund to help underprivileged children in Atlanta pursue advanced study in music, art, writing, dance, and sports. *Supported by Minyon.*

Muhammad Ali, 58.

Regarded by many to be the greatest boxer of all time, Ali won the world heavyweight title for the first time in 1964. In 1967, he refused induction into the U.S. Army, was found guilty of draft evasion, and was stripped of his title. In 1971, the U.S. Supreme Court overturned his conviction, and in 1974, Ali regained the world championship. He later lost the title and regained it for a record third time in 1978. In 1980, he retired from boxing. Now suffering from the advanced stages of Parkinson's disease, he serves as the spokesperson for the National Parkinson's Foundation and performs charity work for UNICEF and Best Buddies. *Supported by*

Minyon. Note: Ben Johnson would like him to receive the Medal of Freedom if we are doing another round.

Scholars

Anthony Lewis, 73.

The winner of two Pulitzer Prizes, Lewis is well known for his newspaper column, which he began in 1969, and his work for the *New York Times*. His career began in 1952 with the *Washington Daily News*, and he joined the *Times* in 1955, where he worked in both the Washington and London bureaus. *Suggested by Sid Blumenthal.*

Arthur Schlesinger, 82.

A founder of Americans for Democratic Action and a Pulitzer Prize winning writer, Schlesinger is considered a leading historian. He served as a Special Assistant to the President during the Kennedy Administration. *You awarded him the National Humanities Medal in 1998. Suggested by Derek Shearer.*

Human Rights

Sara Ehrman, 71.

A Senior Advisor for the Center for Middle East Peace and Economic Cooperation, Sara Ehrman has been a powerful advocate for reconciliation among the people of the Middle East. She has served as your liaison to the Jewish community, a member of the senior staff of the America Israel Public Affairs Committee, and as a board member of several organizations. She is the Co-Founder of Americans for Peace Now, and she received the Shimon Peres Peace Award for her outstanding efforts to advance Middle East peace. She was also instrumental in the 1969 White House Conference on Food, Nutrition, and Health and has continued to be a staunch advocate against hunger. *Supported by Lynn Cutler, Maureen Shea, and NSC.*

Dr. Samuel Pizar, 71.

Scholar, international lawyer, public servant, and author, Pizar was rescued at age ten from a Nazi death camp. In the early 1960s, he was a member of President Kennedy's task force on foreign economic policy and an advisor to the State Department and several Senate committees. During the mid-60s, he practiced international law and headed an ad hoc committee of U.S. leaders to monitor ethnic and political repression in the Soviet Union. He was instrumental in freeing many "refuseniks" and dissidents. In the 1980s, Pizar, with Steve Jobs and others, helped conceive the "computer in every classroom" proposal, and he argued during this time that national wealth lies in human intellectual potential – not only the traditional economic measures of land, capital, and labor. He stressed that there should be a universal human right to education and knowledge. From the mid-90s, he has focused on the genocides, ethnic cleansings, and crimes against humanity in Central Africa, the Balkans, and the Caucasus, and he founded and has been chairman of a committee that has located and honored approximately 1,800 non-Jews who risked their lives to save Jews during World War II. *Supported by Senator Lieberman. Talked with Bob Bradtke: two connections to NSC. Related closely to Tony Blinken and also to Leah Pizar, but I don't think this shd preclude him from consideration.*

Rabbi Arthur Schneier, 70.

Founder and current president of the Appeal of Conscience Foundation, Schneier has used the Foundation to advocate mutual understanding, tolerance, and peace. He has served as an envoy for the last four presidents. In recent years, he has done extensive work to help prevent ethnic conflict and promote healing in the Balkans. *Congressional interest (Moynihan, Rangel, Lautenberg, Schumer, Carolyn Maloney). Supported by Steve Naplan, NSC.*

Robert L. Bernstein, 77.

Human rights activist and publisher, Bernstein founded Human Rights Watch, which monitors human rights in the Western Hemisphere, Asia, Africa, and the Middle East. He published the works of Eastern Bloc dissidents like Andrei Sakharov and Vaclav Havel and Chinese dissidents such as Wei Jingsheng and Harry Wu. *You awarded him The Eleanor Roosevelt Human Rights Award in 1998. Per Melanne, Citizens Medal may be appropriate.*

Louis Henkin, 82.

Specialist in – and many would argue one of the founders of – international human rights law. While at the State Department's United Nations Bureau (1948-1956), he represented the U.S. on the committee that drafted the Refugee Convention. Henkin is a professor emeritus at Columbia University and helped establish that university's Institute of Human Rights; the school has created the Louis Henkin Professorship in Human Rights in his honor. *Suggested by Sandy Berger and Bob Bradtke; per Melanne and Bob Bradtke, Citizens Medal may be appropriate.*

Education

Don Cameron, 62.

A former teacher, Cameron has devoted much of his life to American education, having worked as the executive director of the Birmingham Education Association, the director of communication at the Michigan Education Association, and the executive director of the Florida Teaching Profession National Education Association. He currently serves as the director of the National Education Association. During his 20-year tenure at the NEA, Cameron has been a driving force behind the CEO Forum on Education and Technology, a group created in 1997 to follow up on work done by your National Information Infrastructure Advisory Council. By serving as Co-Chairman of the Forum during its first year, Cameron advanced the organization's goal of integrating technology in classrooms. In your digital divide speech at Comdex, you announced that the deans of more than 200 colleges of education had agreed to measure their progress on training teachers to use technology -- using a tool developed by the CEO Forum. *Supported by Tom Kalil.*

Religious Leaders

Sister Carol Coston, 65.

Sr. Carol Coston has devoted her life to creative and innovative ways to serve the poor and achieve economic justice for all. She founded NETWORK, a highly effective Catholic social justice lobby, and she served there for 10 years. As the founding member of the Adrian Dominican Portfolio she used social criteria to make 93 "alternative" investments, totaling over 3.6 million dollars. Coston has done extensive work with farmer cooperatives around both new farming and environmentally sound methods. She now serves as director of Partners for the

Common Good where she also uses social criteria for investments, as well as evaluating the potential leverage loans could offer the borrowing partner and their involvement in shaping public policy. The first Partners for the Common Good Loan Fund (1989 - 1994) made 49 loans and deposits to benefit low-income communities in 29 states as well as in Central and South America and American Samoa. The overall rate of repayment was 99.7%. Currently, Partners for the Common Good 2000 (PCG 2000) has a lending pool of \$7,902,668 from its 99 religious institutions' investors. She has been a role model for and defender of women both in this country and around the world. *Suggested by Maureen Shea. Vetting with NSC.*

Rev. William Sloane Coffin, 76.

A Presbyterian minister, he was chaplain at Williams College where he caused a stir on campus by actively opposing fraternities that discriminated against blacks and Jews. While chaplain at Yale he became involved in the civil rights movement and was one of the "Freedom Riders." Along with six other demonstrators, he was arrested in May of 1961 in Montgomery, Alabama, for disturbing the peace following one such bus ride. He was arrested on a number of other occasions for protesting against segregated facilities. Later Coffin was a key figure in the formation of Clergy and Laity Concerned about Vietnam (CALCAV), a nationwide organization of religious leaders from many faiths who were opposed to U.S. policy there. Coffin, Spock, and three other protest leaders were arrested for advising young men how to avoid the draft and convicted in 1968. The charges were dropped after their convictions were overturned in 1970. After leaving Yale, Coffin devoted himself to a variety of human rights issues, including world hunger, poverty, overpopulation, and the arms race. From 1977 until 1987, he did so from the pulpit of New York City's Riverside Church, a multiracial and multiethnic congregation known for its commitment to social justice. Coffin resigned from his post at Riverside Church to devote himself to the cause of world peace and nuclear disarmament. *Suggested by Maureen Shea.*

Rev. Dr. James Forbes, 64.

Dr. Forbes is considered one of the best preachers in the nation. He became the first black pastor at Riverside Church in New York in 1989. Social action is a hallmark of Riverside Baptist where they operate a food pantry and a shelter for the homeless. Riverside has "task forces" that meet regularly on housing, AIDS education, American Indian justice, peace and disarmament, prison ministry, and issues in southern Africa. Fidel Castro spoke there during the recent Millennium Summit in New York.

Forbes has been helpful with the President's Initiative on Race, and both you and the First Lady have either spoken at or attended his church.

Prior to coming to Riverside, Forbes was a professor of preaching at Union Theological Seminary. And he has been a pastor at several black churches in the South, including St. John's United Holy Church of America in Richmond. *Supported by Maureen Shea and Ben Johnson.*

Environment

Former Representative John F. Seiberling (D-OH), 81.

Seiberling's record of accomplishment on environmental issues is astonishing. A Member of Congress from 1970-1987, he authored legislation that established the 30,000-acre Cuyahoga

Valley National Recreation Area, tripled the size of the Land and Water Conservation Fund, and prohibited mining in public parks. He also co-authored key amendments to the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 and helped manage passage of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, which preserved more than 100 million acres in Alaska. He is credited with saving more than 69 million acres of wilderness in 27 states, and he authored amendments to the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982. *Supported by more than 20 members of Congress and former Senator Bumpers. Strongly supported by George Frampton (his 1st choice).*

William Ruckleshaus, 67.

In 1970, Ruckleshaus was appointed by President Nixon to be the first administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. During his three years in that position, he undertook a major effort to punish illegal polluters throughout the nation. He then served as acting director of the FBI and deputy attorney general of the United States, but Nixon removed him from the latter position when he refused to fire Watergate special prosecutor Archibald Cox. His next government service came in 1983, when President Reagan appointed him acting administrator of the EPA. He restored some stability to that agency after it was rocked by allegations that the Superfund program had been mishandled. *George Frampton's second choice.*

George Hartzog, 80.

Director of the National Park Service during the Johnson and Nixon Administrations, he oversaw the addition of 69 units to the National Park System, as many as were added in the first 60 years of the Service. He created the National Register of Historic Places; organized the National Park Foundation; appointed the first Native American, African American, and female park superintendents, and the first African American to head a major U.S. police force (the U.S. Park Police). He was Director (1973-1998) and President (1995-1998) of the White House Historical Association; organized the White House Endowment Fund and served as Director from 1979 to 1987. He was Director and Treasurer of the White House Endowment Fund from 1990 to 1998, and he is currently serving a six-year term (1998-2004) as Chairman of the Trustees of the White House Endowment Trust. *Strongly supported by Robert Stanton. George Frampton's third choice.*

Gay/Lesbian

Bayard Rustin (posthumous; died in 1987).

In 1947, Rustin organized the Congress of Racial Equality's Journey of Reconciliation, a precursor of the Freedom Rides. During the 1940s, he also worked closely with A. Philip Randolph to secure the executive orders that ended hiring discrimination in the defense industry and segregation in the armed forces. In the mid-1950s, he helped create the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and he coordinated the 1963 March on Washington. Because of a brief communist affiliation and his open homosexuality (as well as an arrest in 1953 on a public morals charge), Rustin largely concentrated on behind-the-scenes organizing and strategizing. In the late 60s, his focus shifted from organizing acts of nonviolent civil disobedience to organizing political coalitions among blacks, Jews, and labor groups. *Citizens Medal may be appropriate, per Melanne, Ben, and Karen.*

Women's Advocate

Betty Friedan, 78.

Perhaps best known for her authorship of *The Feminine Mystique*, in 1966, she helped co-found the National Organization for Women and was its first president. A co-founder in 1968 of the precursor to the National Abortion Rights Action League (NARAL), in 1971, she joined Shirley Chisholm, Gloria Steinem, and Bella Abzug to found the National Women's Political Caucus to encourage women to run for office. During the 1990s, Friedan shifted her focus to issues of aging. *She has been critical of the Administration and the VP, but is supported by Cutler and Supina.*

Disability Advocates

Patrisha Wright, 51.

Ms. Wright earned the nickname "The General" during passage of the ADA for her role in the overall strategic effort on behalf of the legislation. She has served as Director of Washington Affairs for the Disability Rights Education and Defense Fund (DREDF) since the early 1980s. Her single greatest contribution has been to establish disability issues as civil rights issues. She is the only disability community representative on the Board of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, and she was instrumental in obtaining LCCR's crucial support of the ADA. *Supported by Jonathan Young.*

Dr. I. King Jordan, 57.

Dr. Jordan is the first deaf president of Gallaudet University. His selection in 1988 was the result of a major alumni and student protest in support of a "Deaf President Now." The student victory was a huge symbolic boost to the ADA, demonstrating how people with disabilities could be empowered to take charge of their own lives and be fully integrated into society. Dr. Jordan, who has an academic background in psychology, is known and respected across the world not only for deaf and disability issues, but as a proponent of quality higher education. He is also an elite marathon runner who won the 1996 Grand Slam of ultramarathons. *Supported by Jonathan Young.*

Labor

The Reverend Addie Wyatt, 76.

Wyatt was a major labor movement leader who pushed for equality for African Americans and women. She was the first African American woman to sit on the board of an international union, and she has held leadership roles in several labor unions and organizations at the local and national levels. She retired in 1984 and entered the ministry. Wyatt also served as an at-large member of the Democratic National Committee in 1976. *Supported by Karen Tramontano.*

Ah Quon McElrath, 83.

A union social worker from 1954 until 1981, McElrath's name is synonymous with the Hawaiian labor movement. She is credited with persuading the largely male union leadership to look beyond salary issues to standard of living improvements like occupational safety, ethnic equality, health care, and education. In the 1970s, McElrath joined the Committee on Social Welfare and began her advocacy on behalf of Hawaii's poor. *Supported by Karen Tramontano.*

Hispanic Candidates

Representative Edward R. Roybal, 84.

Elected to the House of Representatives in 1962, Edward Roybal served his congressional district in California for 30 years, overcoming the initial prejudice of his colleagues to become a powerful member of several important House committees, including the Appropriations Committee. In 1967, he authored the first bilingual education bill, and in 1968, he worked to establish a Cabinet Committee on Opportunities for Spanish-speaking people. Throughout his political career, he introduced and sponsored legislation to protect the rights of Hispanics, senior citizens, the poor, and people with disabilities. During the 97th Congress, Roybal chaired the Congressional Hispanic Caucus, where he led the opposition against the Simpson-Mazzoli immigration bill. In his last two terms, he worked to expand rural mental health care programs, establish a national mental health education program, halt age-based discrimination in employee benefits, and provide medical service to people with Alzheimer's disease.

In 1978, the House Ethics Committee recommended a censure for Roybal in connection with a House investigation on vote buying by Korean lobbyist Tongson Park. At the urging of Hispanic leaders, the penalty was reduced to a reprimand.

Maria Echaveste's first choice; Mickey Ibarra's second choice.

Dolores Huerta, 70.

Regarded as the most prominent Hispanic labor leader in our nation, Huerta co-founded the United Farm Workers of America with Cesar Chavez in 1962 and remains its Secretary-Treasurer (Note: you awarded the Medal of Freedom to Chavez posthumously in 1994.) Recognizing boycotts as a nonviolent means to improve worker rights, from 1968 to 1970, Huerta directed a table grape boycott that brought about the first collective bargaining agreement for farm workers in California. She has also lobbied legislators nationwide, and her efforts were instrumental to passage of the 1975 Agricultural Labor Relations Act in California, which granted farm workers the right to organize and negotiate for improved wages and working conditions. Another California bill that Huerta fought for removed citizenship requirements for public assistance. More recently, Huerta has worked through the Feminist Majority Fund and Foundation to develop empowerment projects for Hispanic women and other women of color. *You awarded her the Eleanor Roosevelt Award for Human Rights in 1999. Mickey Ibarra's first choice.*

Dr. Helen Rodriguez-Trias, 71.

A pediatrician for more than 30 years and a nationally recognized health care advocate, Dr. Rodriguez-Trias has served in several leadership positions in academic and clinical medicine, including as President of the American Public Health Association. Throughout her career, she has promoted women's, children's, and reproductive rights, community involvement, personal responsibility, and guidelines on sterilization procedures. A founder of the New York Latino Commission on AIDA and a charter member and former board member of the National Women's Health Network, from 1996 to 1999, she was co-director of the Pacific Institute for Women, a Los Angeles-based non-profit organization dedicated to improving women's well-being locally and globally since its founding in 1993. Currently, Dr. Rodriguez-Trias works as a

consultant to agencies and foundations, addressing the health needs of various populations, including women, children, adolescents, and HIV-infected individuals. She is focusing on the development of effective programs to serve those limited in access: members of minority communities, the uninsured, and low-income persons and families. *Maria Echaveste's second choice.*

Juan Andrade, Jr., 53.

Co-founder, president, and executive director of the United States Hispanic Leadership Institute, formerly the Midwest-Northeast Voter Registration Education Project, Juan Andrade has led his organization in conducting and organizing over 900 nonpartisan voter registration campaigns, registering over one million new voters. He has worked tirelessly on behalf of the Hispanic community, voicing its concerns to the media, striving to increase Latino political representation, and preparing Hispanic youth for leadership roles. Through numerous meetings with Latin American leaders, he has promoted democratic principles in Mexico, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Panama, and Colombia. He has authored or co-authored more than 150 articles, and a scholarship award has been established in his name. *Maria Echaveste and Mickey Ibarra's third choice.*

Government Service

Sidney D. Drell, 74.

Distinguished physicist, Stanford University professor, arms control expert, and recipient of a MacArthur Foundation fellowship, he has advised the executive and legislative branches of the federal government on national security issues. Throughout his career, he has worked tirelessly to promote peace and reduce the risk of nuclear weapons. He currently serves as a member of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board, the Non-Proliferation Advisory Panel, and the Commission on Maintaining U.S. Nuclear Weapons Expertise. A senior fellow at the Hoover Institution, he has written numerous books and papers on particle physics and on weapons of mass destruction. *Suggested by PFLAB; supported by Sandy Berger.*

Richard Schifter, 77.

Richard Schifter has held high-level diplomatic positions in the Clinton, Bush, and Reagan Administrations. For his achievements in foreign policy, he was awarded the State Department's Distinguished Service Medal and was honored by Austria with the Austrian Grand Decoration of Honor in Gold. In his home state of Maryland, he has served for 20 years on the Maryland State Board of Education, including 4 years as president. *Supported by Sandy Berger.*

Douglas "Pete" Peterson, 65.

America's first post-war ambassador to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and a former POW during the Vietnam War, he has renewed diplomatic relations between the two nations. As a three-term member of the U.S. House of Representatives from the Second Congressional District of Florida, he served on the Appropriations, Small Business, and National Security committees--focusing on health, defense, and international issues. A former commander and highly decorated fighter pilot, he distinguished himself during his 26 years in the U.S. Air Force. *Supported by Sandy Berger.*

Warren B. Rudman, 70.

U.S. Senator from New Hampshire from 1981 to 1993, he co-authored the landmark Gramm-Rudman-Hollings deficit reduction law and served as a member of the Appropriations Committee. He was also the chair of the Ethics Committee and active on the Subcommittees on Defense and Commerce, Justice, State, and the Judiciary. As founding co-chairman of the Concord Coalition, he has continued to advocate for fiscal discipline in the federal government. Appointed as a member of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board in 1993, he now serves as Vice Chairman. In 1998, he was appointed as chair of the Special Oversight Board for Department of Defense Investigations of Gulf War Chemical and Biological Incidents. During the Korean War, he was a platoon and company commander. He was discharged with the rank of captain. *Suggested by PFLAB; supported by Sandy Berger.*

Archibald Cox, 88.

Cox was Special Prosecutor during the Watergate scandal and was fired by then-Solicitor General Robert Bork, after both Attorney General Elliot Richardson and Deputy Attorney General William French Smith resigned in protest when President Nixon asked each of them to fire Cox. An attorney and professor, Cox also served as Solicitor General from 1961 to 1965 under Presidents Kennedy and Johnson. From 1980 to 1992, he was chairman of Common Cause, a non-profit lobbying organization dedicated to campaign finance reform.

Meredith Gardner, 88.

Meredith Gardner became a legend in the intelligence community through his work on the Venona project – a secret program started in the 1940s to collect and decrypt Soviet telegrams. Gardner played a vital role in breaking the Soviet code, and his work laid the foundation for decades of counterintelligence activity. *Supported by George Tenet and NSC.*

Shirley Chisholm, 75.

Shirley Chisholm was the first African American female member of Congress and the first female or African American candidate from a major political party to run for the Presidency. In 1964, she ran for and won a New York State Assembly seat, and for four years, she was the only woman and only one of eight African Americans in that assembly. In 1984, she co-founded the National Political Congress of Black Women. You asked her to serve as Ambassador to Jamaica in 1993, but she declined, reportedly due to health reasons.

Sam Nunn, 61.

In his 24 years in the United States Senate, and particularly as Chairman of the Armed Services Committee, Sam Nunn established himself as one of our nation's foremost authorities on national security issues. Among his legislative accomplishments are the landmark Department of Defense Reorganization Act of 1986, which he drafted with Senator Barry Goldwater; the Soviet Nuclear Threat Reduction Act of 1991, which created the Nunn-Lugar program to assist republics in the former Soviet Union to dismantle and safely handle their nuclear arsenals; and the SALT II Treaty. He also participated in the successful mission to restore democracy in Haiti. He championed public education, fiscal responsibility, welfare reform, urban and rural redevelopment, and the well-being of our men and women in uniform, and, throughout his career

in the Senate, he worked in a spirit of bipartisanship, winning the cooperation and respect of his colleagues on both sides of the aisle.

Kweisi Mfume, 52.

Growing up in Baltimore, Kweisi Mfume experienced poverty and discrimination firsthand, and he has long been a strong advocate for economic justice, educational excellence, and civil rights. From his earliest days as a radio personality through his tenure on the Baltimore City Council and as a five-term Member of Congress, he has given a voice to those who have historically been excluded from political, economic, and educational opportunity. He has demonstrated his leadership ability as the Chair of the Congressional Black Caucus from 1993-1996 and as the current President and Chief Executive Officer of the NAACP, and his efforts have done much to promote empowerment.

Walter Mondale, 72.

Our nation's 42nd vice president, Mondale is credited with giving the position a new role as chief presidential advisor. He served Minnesota as that state's attorney general and, later, as United States Senator. In 1984, he was the Democratic nominee for President. *Suggested by Gene Sperling.*

Joseph A. Califano, Jr., 69.

Joseph Califano has served under Presidents Kennedy, Johnson, and Carter, and has long been an advocate for causes such as ethics in government, health care, and civil rights. He played an important role in formulating President Johnson's Great Society, and he is considered one of our nation's most successful Secretaries of Health, Education, and Welfare. In 1983, he helped to found the Institute on Social and Economic Policy in the Middle East – now a part of Harvard University's Kennedy School of Government, and he is currently working to combat substance abuse and addiction. *Strongly supported by Rangel; David Hamburg, Carnegie Corporation.*

Former Senator Frank E. Moss (D-UT), 88.

Served from 1959 to 1977; a great proponent of consumer rights legislation, Moss pushed for the laws that barred cigarette advertising from television and required the Surgeon General's warning on cigarette packs. He introduced legislation to require child-resistant packaging, sponsored legislation that established the Consumer Product Safety Commission, sponsored consumer product warranty legislation, and sought no-fault insurance legislation. *Suggested by Mickey Ibarra; huge write-in campaign, including members of Congress per kay; moved from MOF to Citizens per Melanne.*

Former Representative Parren Mitchell (D-MD), 78.

Mitchell served in the Army as an officer and company commander during World War II and was awarded a Purple Heart. In 1970, he became the first African American member of the House of Representatives elected from Maryland, and he was a founding member of the Congressional Black Caucus. Throughout his legislative career he championed small businesses. After his retirement, he founded the Minority Business Enterprise Legal Defense and Education Fund, which defends minority programs in court. *Supported by Melanne, Ben, Terry, and Congressional Black Caucus.*

Charles DeLisi, 59.

Director of the Office of Health and Environmental Research in the Department of Energy from 1985 to 1987, he set aside the first funding for human genome research and conceived of a project to sequence the human genome, which eventually led to the current revolution in genetic knowledge. As Professor of Biomedical Engineering at Boston University, he has advanced computational research on molecular structure and neural networks. He has served as a scientific advisor to both federal government agencies and private corporations, published over 180 publications, and received several awards, including DOE's Exceptional Service Award. *In final vetting with OSTP.*

PRESIDENTIAL CITIZENS MEDAL
PRESENTED BY
President Clinton

- - -

YATES, Sidney R.	10/07/93
Long-time champion of the American arts, Member of the United States House of Representatives from Illinois	
NATCHER, William H.	03/03/94
Public Servant, Member, U.S. House of Representatives, served since 1953	
PELL, Claiborne	10/14/94
Public Servant, U.S. Senator from Rhode Island, Advocate of the Arts	
FISHER, Zachary	04/21/95
Founder of Intrepid Museum in NYC, gifts to families of service members killed in the line of duty	
KICKLIGHTER, William H.	04/21/95
Executive Director of WWII Commemoration Committee, public service	
ST. JOHN, Adrian	04/21/95
WW II & Korean War hero	
MEADOWS, Major Richard	07/29/95
Special Forces Officer, Son Tay prison raid, Reconnaissance for Teheran raid Desert One	
MCCARTY, Oseola	09/23/95
Humanitarian, patron of University of Southern Mississippi	
DREW, Samuel Nelson (POSTHUMOUSLY)	12/15/95
U.S. Diplomat killed in Bosnia during peace negotiations	
FRASURE, Robert C. (POSTHUMOUSLY)	12/15/95
U.S. Diplomat killed in Bosnia during peace negotiations	
KRUZEL, Joseph J. (POSTHUMOUSLY)	12/15/95
U.S. Diplomat killed in Bosnia during peace negotiations	
JONES, Bernice Young	02/26/96
Philanthropist, patron of the arts, supporter of community and religious institutions	
GUGGENHEIMER, Elinor	12/10/97
Philanthropy and Childrens Advocate	
AUTRY, Gene	02/26/98
Humanitarian, Philanthropist, American legend	
ABRAMSON, Albert	04/29/98
Businessman, Philanthropist, mobilized the financial resources to help build the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum	

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 21, 2000

MEMORANDUM FOR DELIA COHEN

00 OCT 18 05:02

FROM: John Wertman 
RE: Clinton Citizens Medal Winners

Attached is a list of the individuals to whom POTUS has presented the Citizens Medal. They received their Medals in the following manner:

Yates: Special presentation during the Presidential Arts Medal ceremony
Natcher: Visit by POTUS to Natcher at Bethesda Naval Hospital
Pell: Special presentation during the Arts and Humanities Awards ceremony
Fisher, Kicklighter, and St. John: Roosevelt Room ceremony
Meadows: Presented to his family posthumously
McCarty: Oval Office ceremony
Drew, Frasure, and Kruzel: Old Executive Office Building ceremony
Jones: Oval Office ceremony
Guggenheimer: Presented by First Lady in New York City
Autry: Sent to him by Fed-Ex
Abramson: Roosevelt Room ceremony

cc: Shannon Hinderliter

Re Ellie Guggenheimer

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 29, 2000

'00 JUN 29 AM 10:55

MEMORANDUM FOR DAN BURKHARDT

FROM: John Wertman

RE: Precedent for Citizen Medal Winners Receiving the Medal of Freedom

<u>Name</u>	<u>Citizens Medal President</u>	<u>PMOF President</u>
Brooke Russell Astor	Reagan	Clinton
James Scott Brady	Reagan	Clinton
William F. Buckley, Jr.	Reagan	Bush
Robert J. Dole	Reagan	Clinton
Dorothy I. Height	Reagan	Clinton
Max M. Kampelman	Reagan	Clinton
Joseph Lane Kirkland	Bush	Clinton
Bob Michel	Reagan	Clinton
Colin L. Powell	Reagan	Bush, Clinton w/ dist.
Strom Thurmond	Reagan	Bush
Vernon A. Walters	Reagan	Bush

6/29
Lisel - This is in response to the PU inquiry about
giving Ellie Guggenheimer the P.M.O.F. She got the
Citizens in '97. Note some President hasn't
previously given both Citizens and P.M.O.F.
Should this be a Melanne call? Don't know what
different the citation would say 2 years later.
B